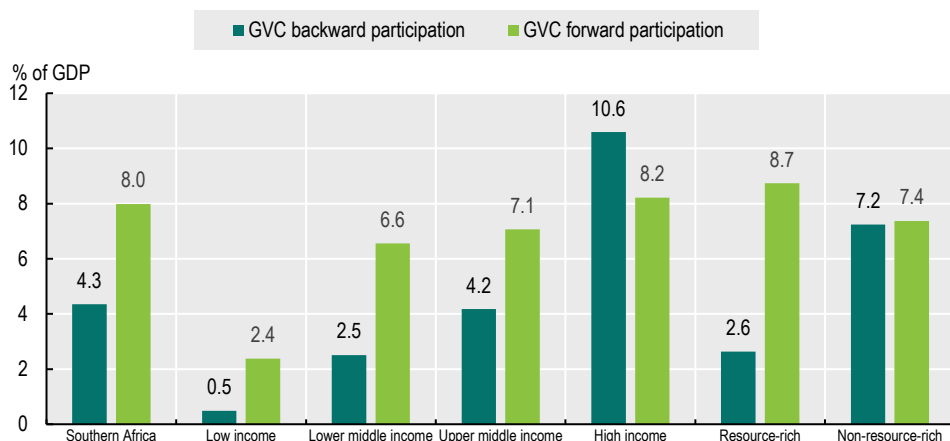


SOUTHERN AFRICA

Global value chain participation and development

Southern African participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Southern Africa's backward participation accounted for 4.3% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 8% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Southern Africa were found in Japan, Iceland, and Mauritania.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Southern Africa with highest GVC participation, 2015



Mining, quarries
29% of GVC

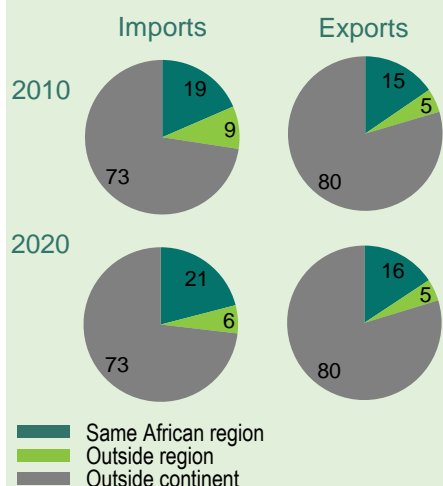


Metal products
19.7% of GVC



Oil/mineral products
12.6% of GVC

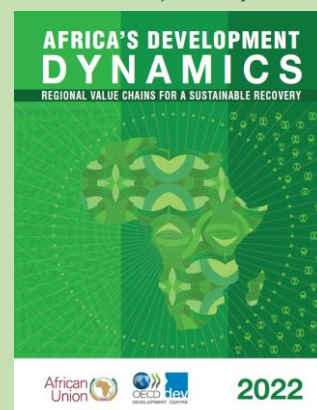
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Southern Africa

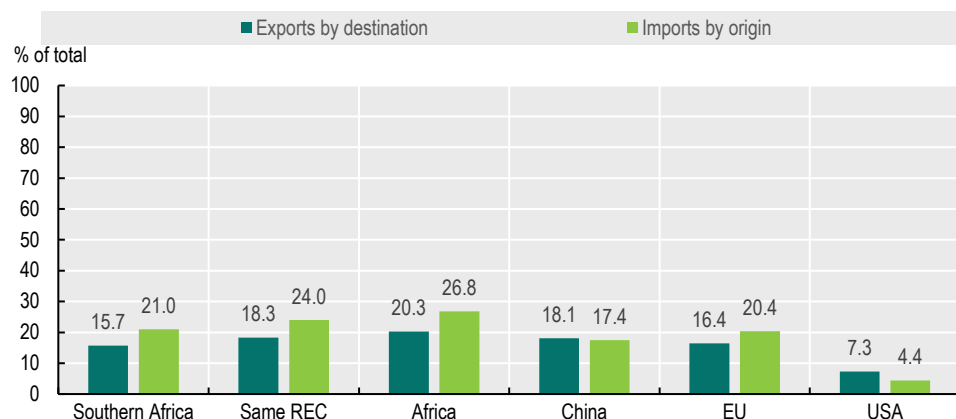
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	0.3%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	50.1%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	76.1%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	8.0%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	4.3%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	27.6%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	30.1%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Southern African trade, 2019 (% of total)

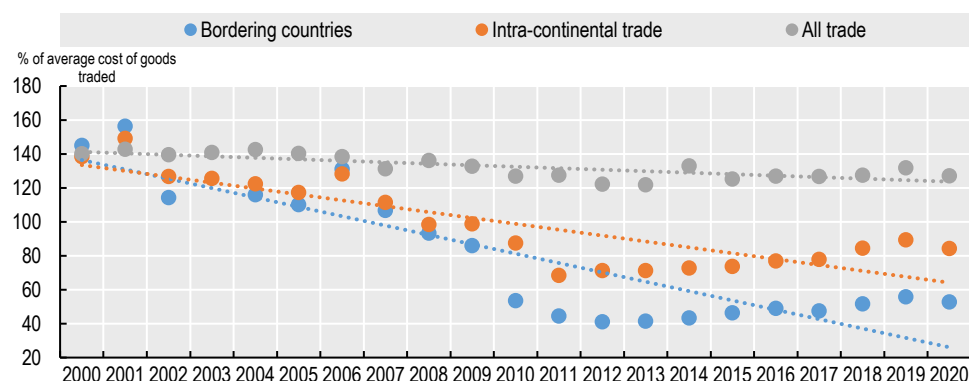


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Southern Africa, 26.8% of imports and 20.3% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Southern Africa's intra-African trade, 89.3% of imports and 90% of exports were within the same regional economic community. Of the world's three largest traders, Southern Africa's biggest source of imports was the EU and its biggest destination for exports was China.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

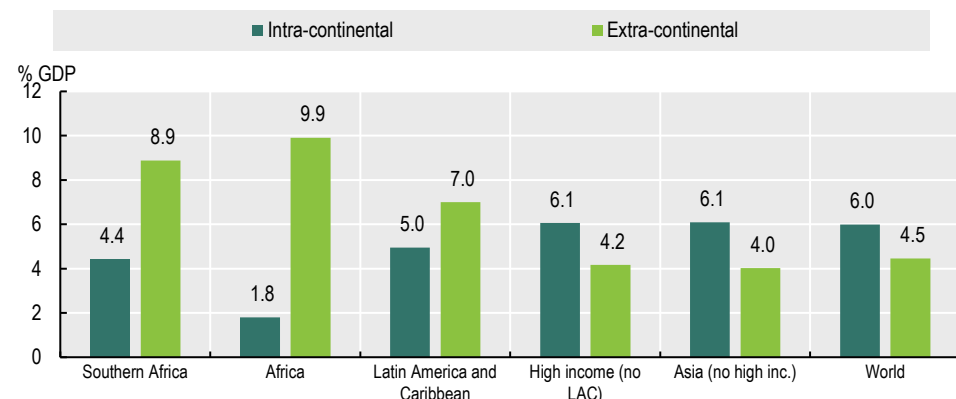


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Southern Africa has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Southern Africa was, on average, 127.1% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 33.7% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 58.4% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

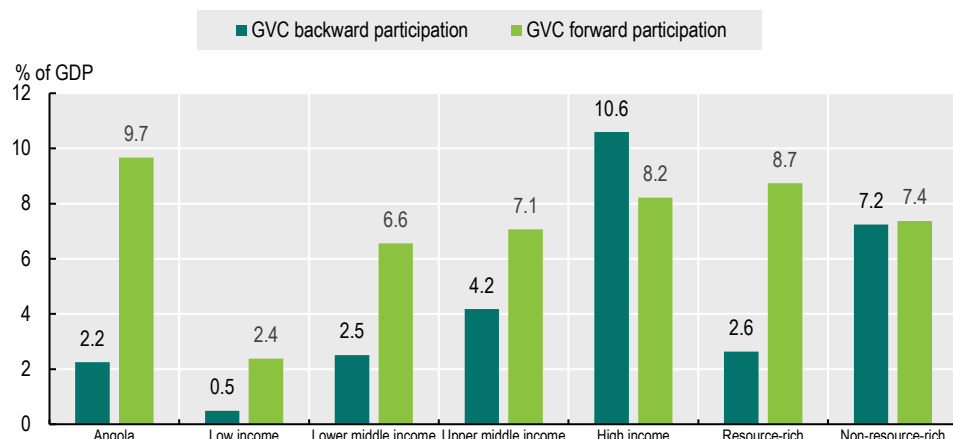
Southern African trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 13.3% of GDP in 2020. This is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Southern African intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 33.2% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.

ANGOLA



Global value chain participation and development

Angola's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Angola is a resource-rich, lower middle income country. Angola's backward participation accounted for 2.2% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 9.7% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Angola were found in resource-rich countries, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Angola with highest GVC participation, 2015



Mining, quarries
84% of GVC

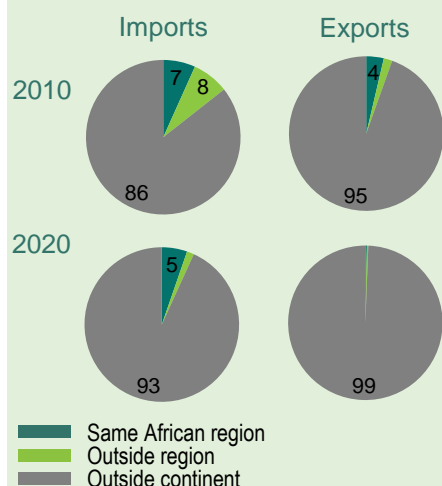


Transport
8.5% of GVC



Hotels, restaurants
1.7% of GVC

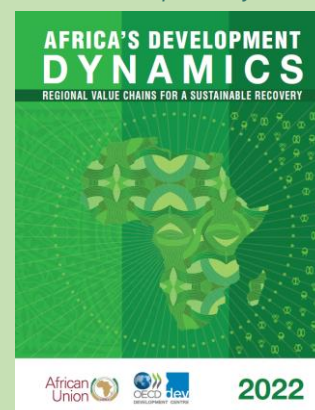
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Angola

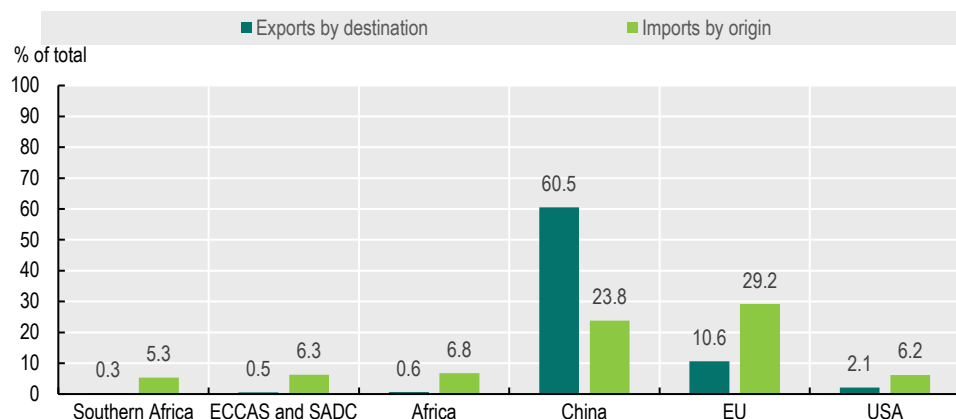
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	0.6%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	61.3%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	88.5%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	9.7%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.2%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	26.1%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	36.1%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication
Africa's Development Dynamics



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Angola's trade, 2019 (% of total)

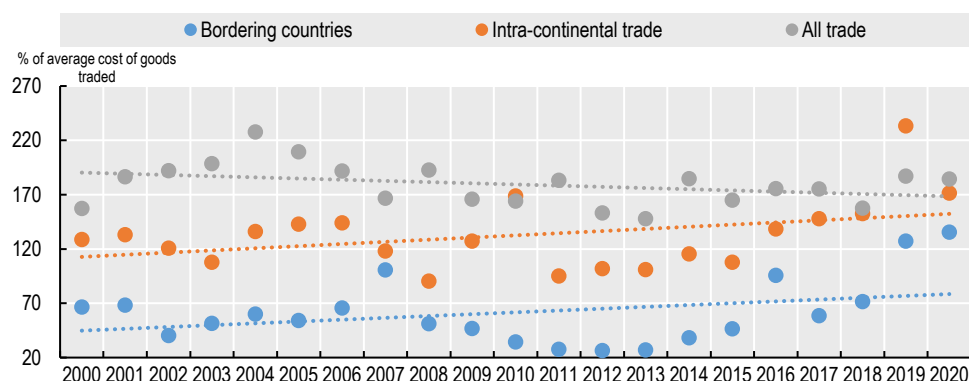


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Angola, 6.8% of imports and 0.6% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Angola's intra-African trade, 92.1% of imports and 83.4% of exports were within the regional economic communities of ECCAS and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Angola's biggest source of imports was the EU and its biggest destination for exports was China.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

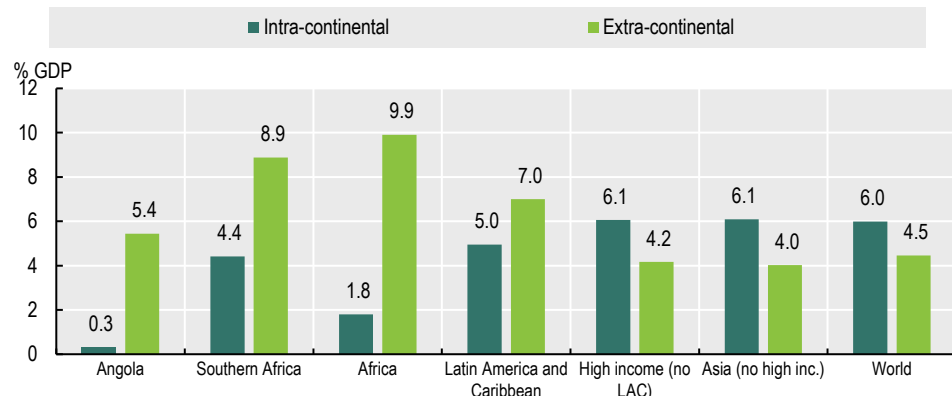


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Angola has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Angola was, on average, 184.4% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 7.1% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 26.6% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

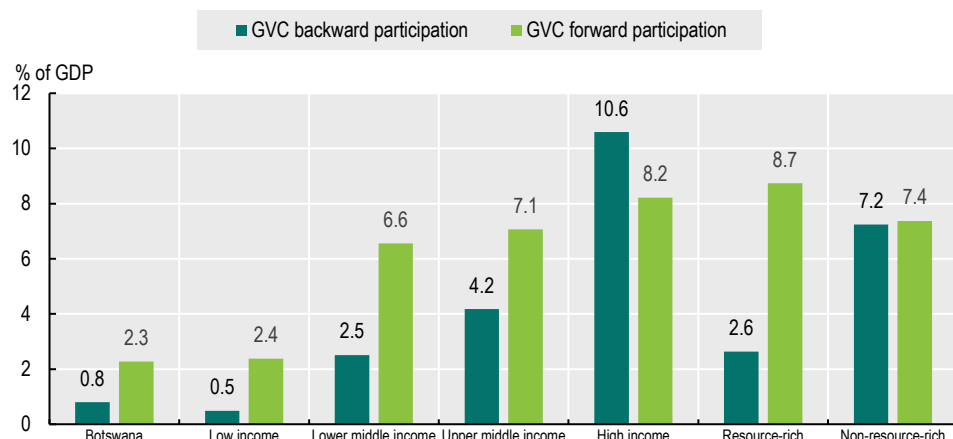
Angola's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 5.7% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was lower than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is lower than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and lower than the global average of 10.5%. Angola's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 5.3% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was lower than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, lower than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.

BOTSWANA



Global value chain participation and development

Botswana's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Botswana is a non-resource-rich, upper middle income country. Botswana's backward participation accounted for 0.8% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.3% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Botswana were found in Colombia, Burundi, and Guatemala.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Botswana with highest GVC participation, 2015



Transport
21% of GVC

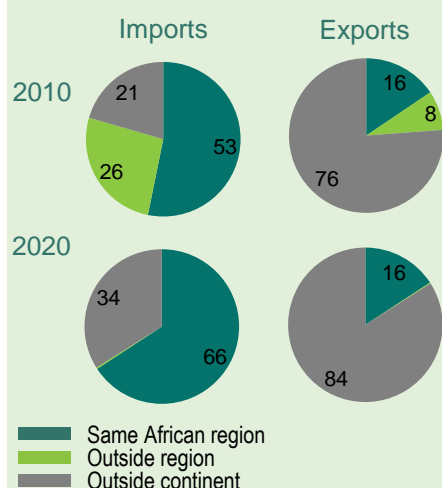


Hotels, restaurants
14.5% of GVC



Food/beverages
12.7% of GVC

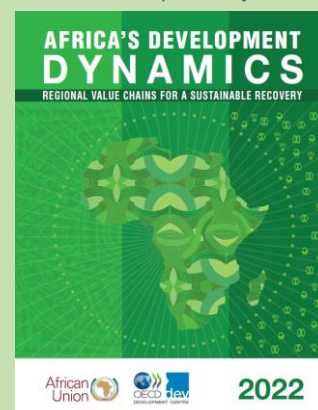
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Botswana

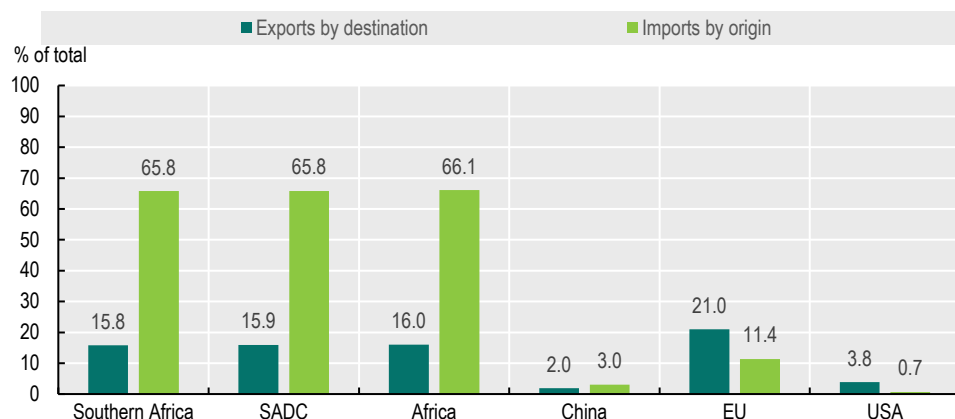
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	2.3%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	26.0%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	59.1%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.3%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	0.8%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	45.2%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	30.5%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Botswana's trade, 2019 (% of total)

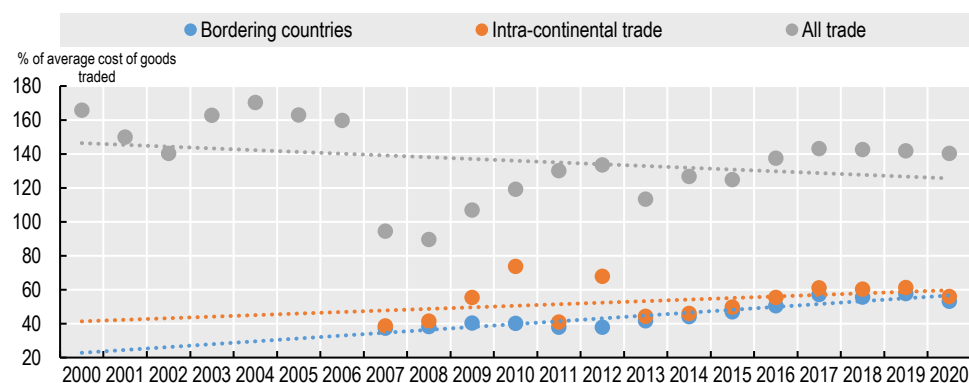


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Botswana, 66.1% of imports and 16% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Botswana's intra-African trade, 99.6% of imports and 99.6% of exports were within the regional economic community of SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Botswana's biggest trade partner was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

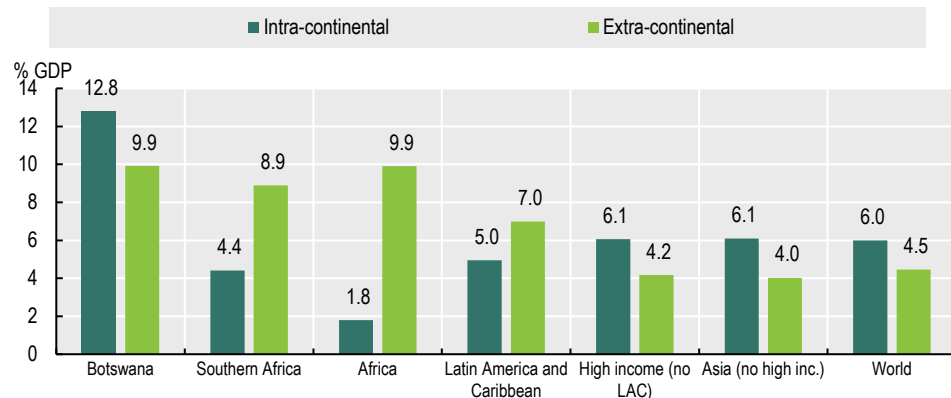


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Botswana has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Botswana was, on average, 140.3% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 60.1% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 62.1% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

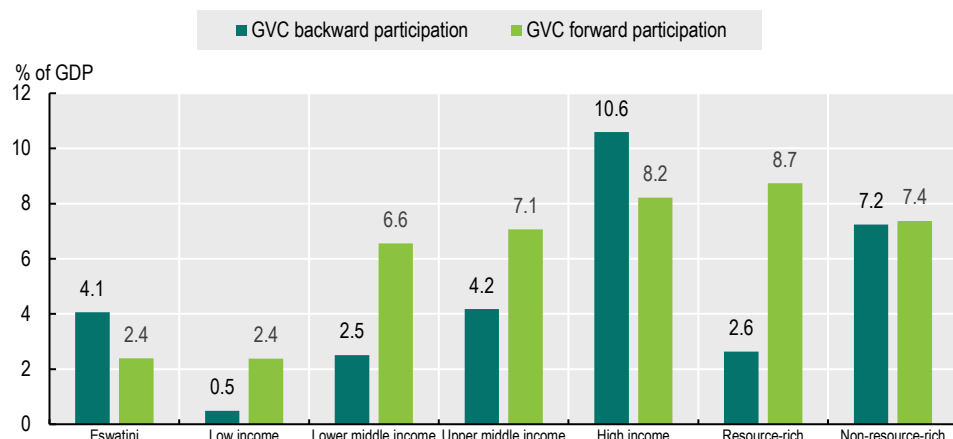
Botswana's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 22.7% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Botswana's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 56.3% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.

ESWATINI



Global value chain participation and development

Eswatini's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Eswatini is a non-resource-rich, lower middle income country. Eswatini's backward participation accounted for 4.1% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.4% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Eswatini were found in Cabo Verde, Namibia, and Fiji.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Eswatini with highest GVC participation, 2015



Electricity/machinery
22% of GVC

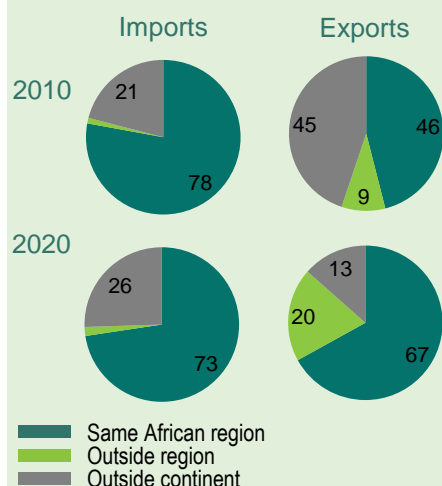


Food/beverages
18.1% of GVC



Oil/mineral products
11% of GVC

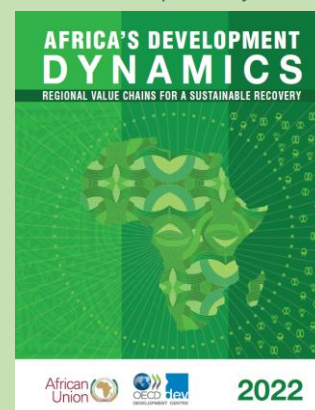
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Eswatini

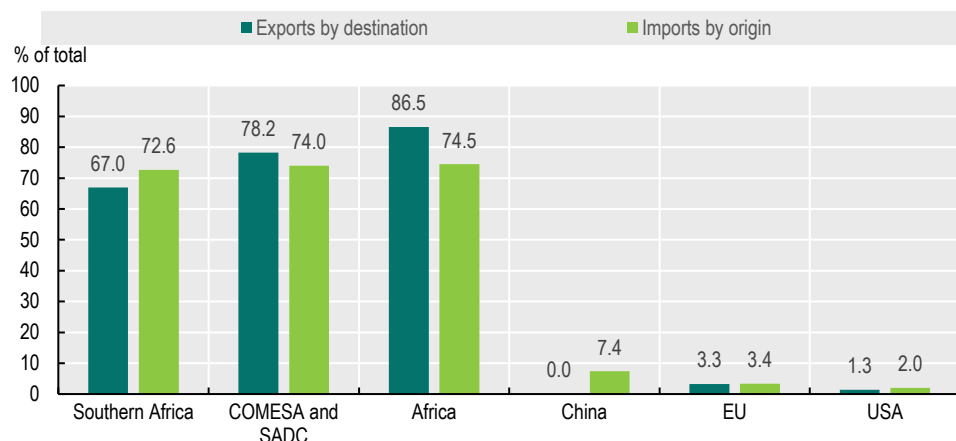
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	1.1%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	32.1%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	72.0%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.4%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	4.1%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	57.2%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	46.7%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Eswatini's trade, 2019 (% of total)

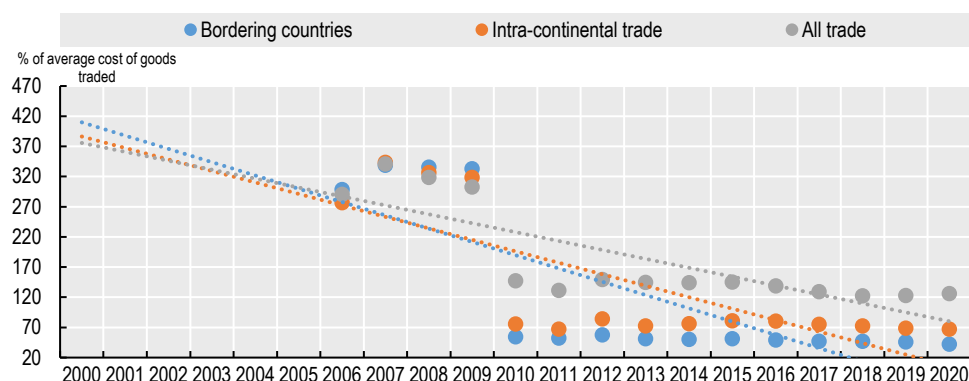


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Eswatini, 74.5% of imports and 86.5% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and higher than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Eswatini's intra-African trade, 99.4% of imports and 90.4% of exports were within the regional economic communities of COMESA and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Eswatini's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

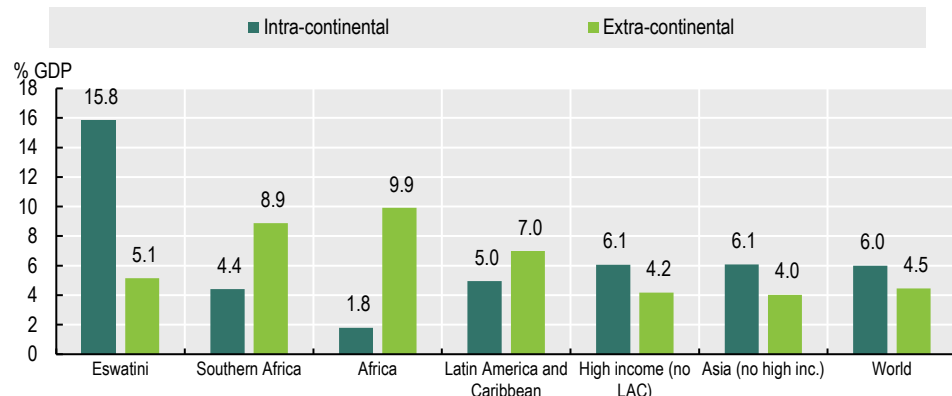


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Eswatini has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Eswatini was, on average, 126.2% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 46.9% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 66.7% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

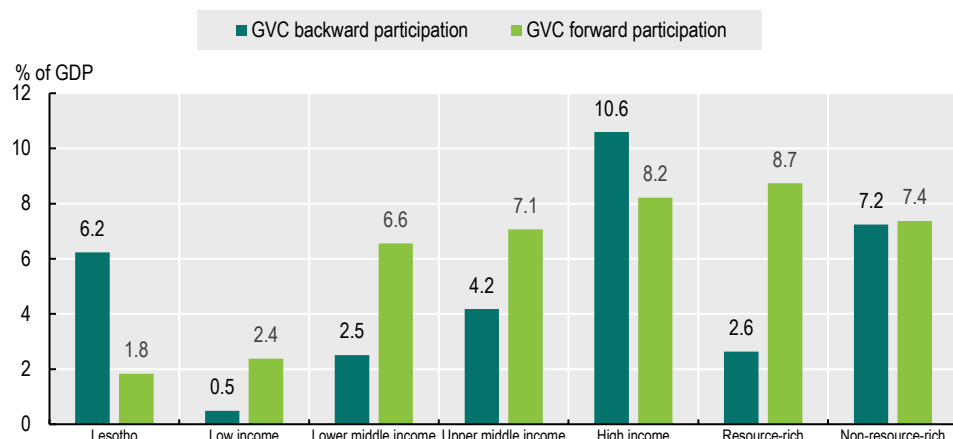
Eswatini's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 21% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Eswatini's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 75.5% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and higher than the global ratio of 57.4%.

LESOTHO



Global value chain participation and development

Lesotho's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Lesotho is a non-resource-rich, lower middle income country. Lesotho's backward participation accounted for 6.2% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 1.8% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Lesotho were found in San Marino, Kyrgyzstan, and Bhutan.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Lesotho with highest GVC participation, 2015



Textiles/clothing
32% of GVC

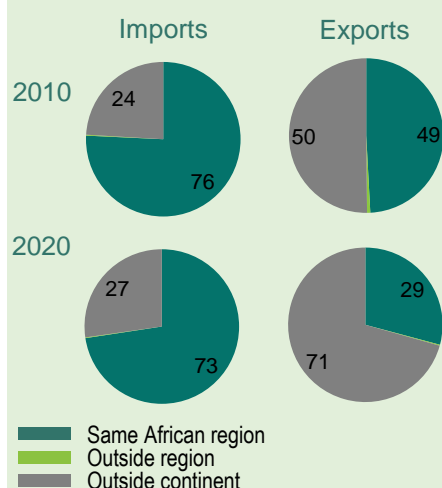


Transport
19% of GVC



Maintenance/repairs
7.6% of GVC

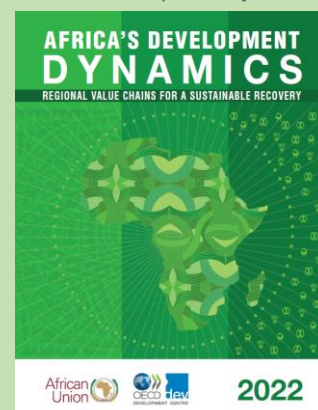
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Lesotho

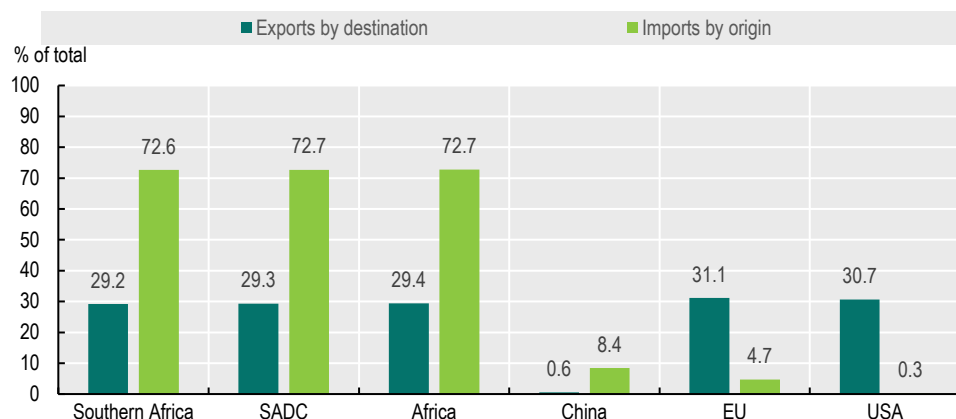
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	0.5%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	52.1%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	73.2%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	1.8%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	6.2%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	95.9%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	40.0%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Lesotho's trade, 2019 (% of total)

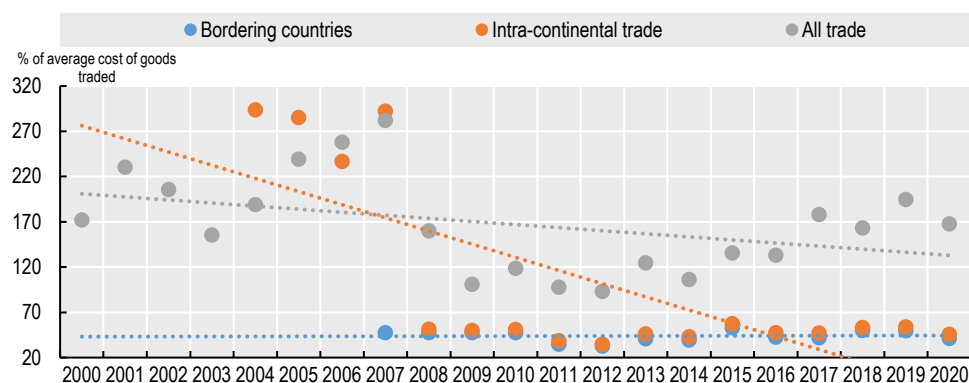


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Lesotho, 72.7% of imports and 29.4% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Lesotho's intra-African trade, 99.9% of imports and 99.8% of exports were within the regional economic community of SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Lesotho's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

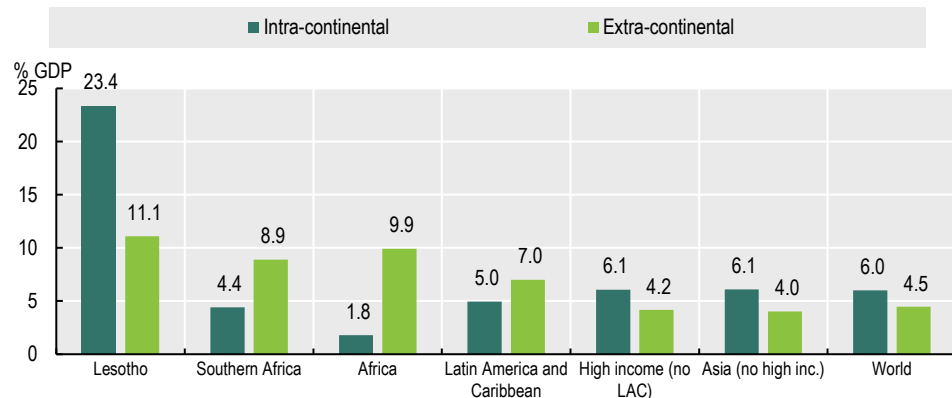


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Lesotho has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Lesotho was, on average, 167.8% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 72.7% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 75.4% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

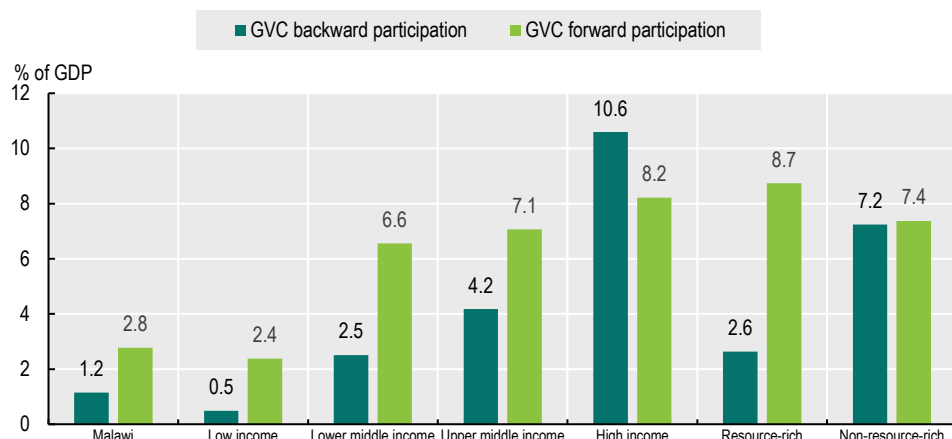
Lesotho's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 34.4% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Lesotho's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 67.8% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and higher than the global ratio of 57.4%.

MALAWI



Global value chain participation and development

Malawi's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Malawi is a non-resource-rich, low income country. Malawi's backward participation accounted for 1.2% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.8% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Malawi were found in Senegal, United States, and Paraguay.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Malawi with highest GVC participation, 2015



Agriculture
43% of GVC

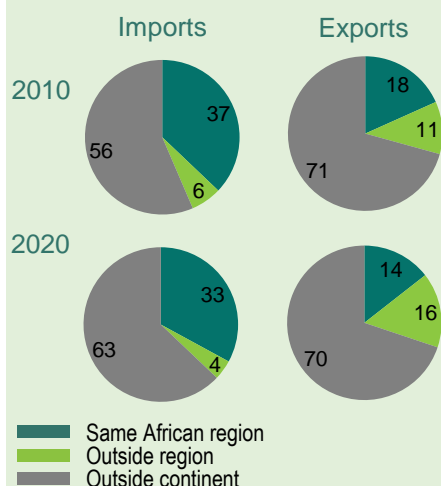


Transport
13% of GVC



Food/beverages
8.5% of GVC

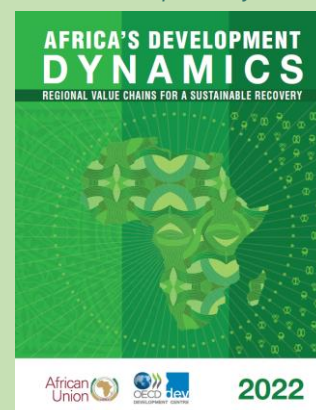
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Malawi

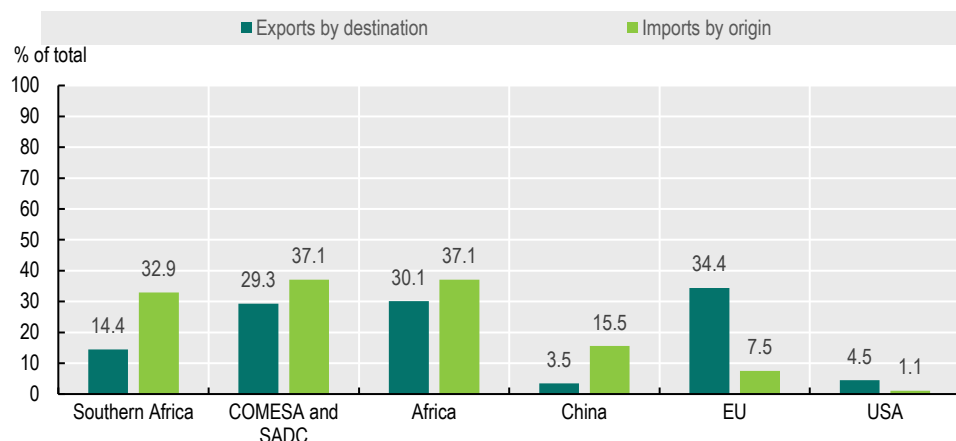
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	2.7%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	60.0%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	97.1%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.8%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	1.2%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	35.7%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	8.2%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Malawi's trade, 2019 (% of total)

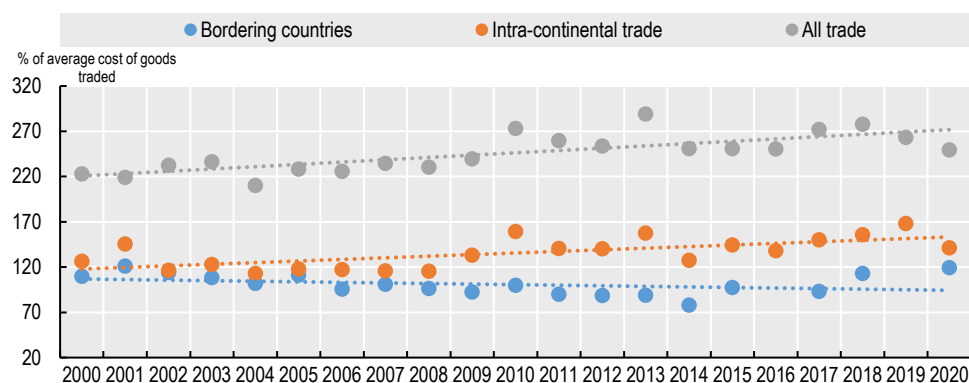


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Malawi, 37.1% of imports and 30.1% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Malawi's intra-African trade, 100% of imports and 97.1% of exports were within the regional economic communities of COMESA and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Malawi's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

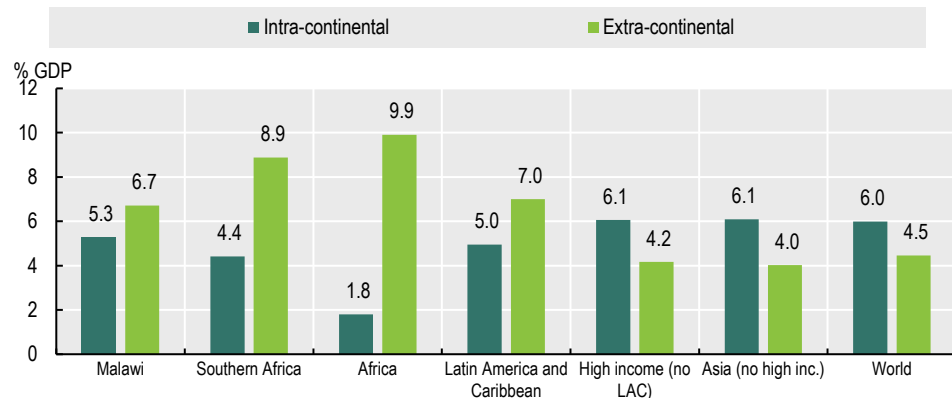


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Malawi has been on an increasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Malawi was, on average, 249.6% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 43.4% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 52.3% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

Malawi's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 12% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was lower than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Malawi's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 44.1% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.



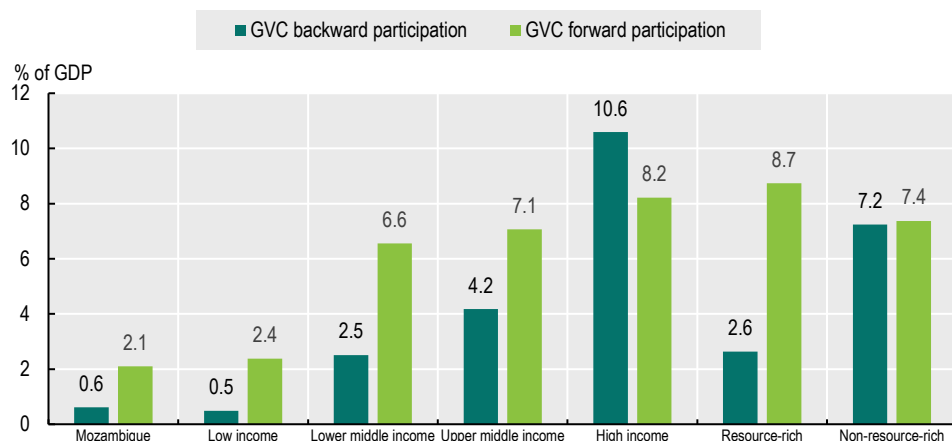
For more information see: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2022>

MOZAMBIQUE



Global value chain participation and development

Mozambique's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Mozambique is a non-resource-rich, low income country. Mozambique's backward participation accounted for 0.6% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.1% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Mozambique were found in East Africa, Kenya, and Guatemala.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Mozambique with highest GVC participation, 2015



Agriculture
24% of GVC

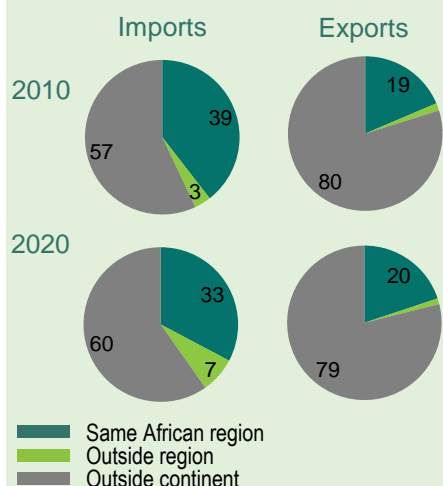


Transport
13.5% of GVC



Metal products
8.7% of GVC

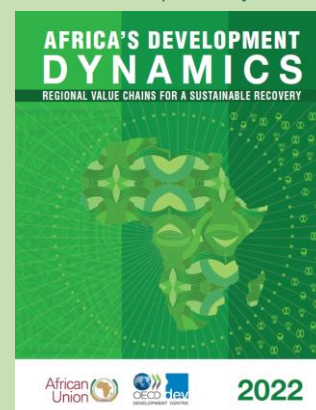
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Mozambique

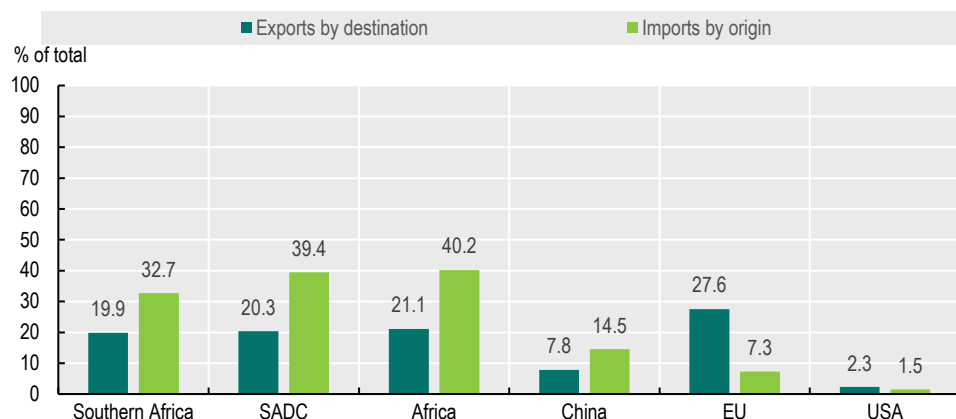
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	6.0%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	82.6%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	92.2%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.1%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	0.6%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	65.7%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	29.3%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Mozambique's trade, 2019 (% of total)

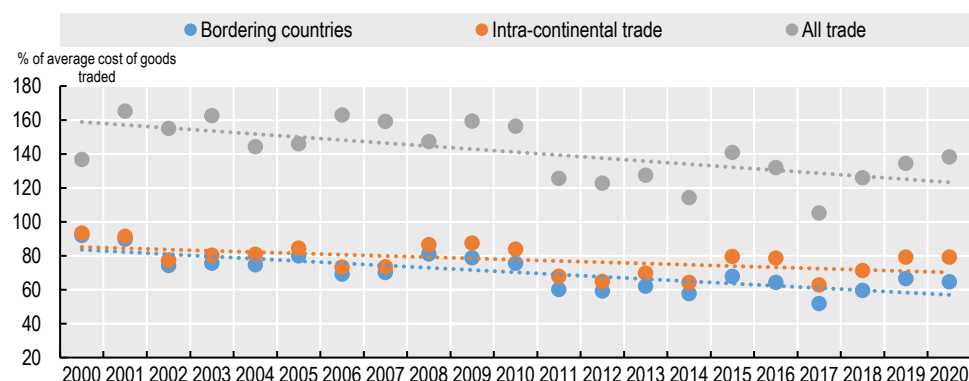


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Mozambique, 40.2% of imports and 21.1% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Mozambique's intra-African trade, 98% of imports and 96.3% of exports were within the regional economic community of SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Mozambique's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

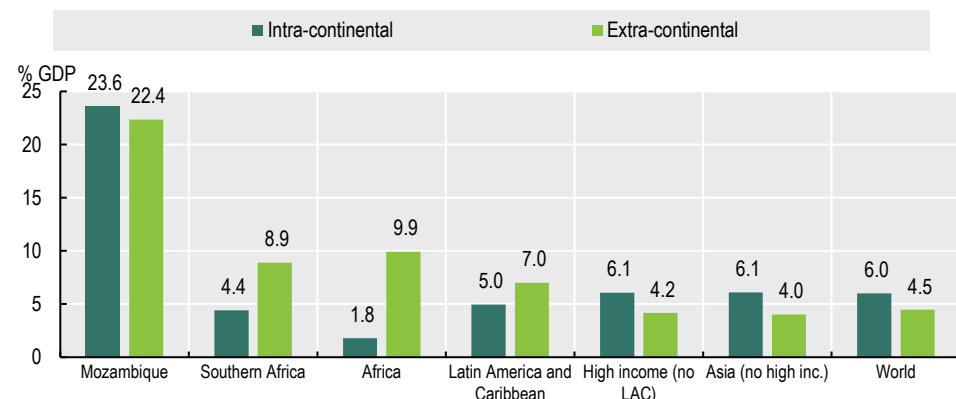


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Mozambique has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Mozambique was, on average, 138.1% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 42.6% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 53.1% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

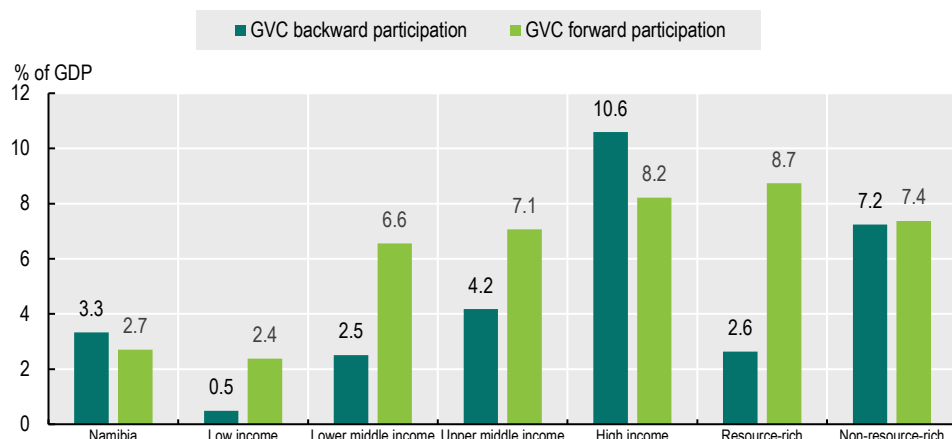
Mozambique's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 46% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Mozambique's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 51.4% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.

NAMIBIA



Global value chain participation and development

Namibia's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Namibia is a non-resource-rich, upper middle income country. Namibia's backward participation accounted for 3.3% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.7% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Namibia were found in Fiji, Cyprus, and Jamaica.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Namibia with highest GVC participation, 2015



Food/beverages
29% of GVC

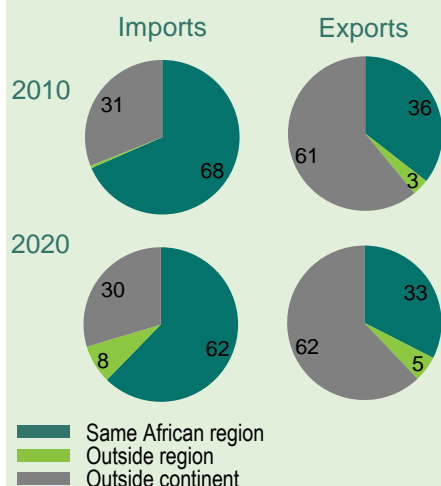


Oil/mineral products
15.5% of GVC



Mining, quarries
12.3% of GVC

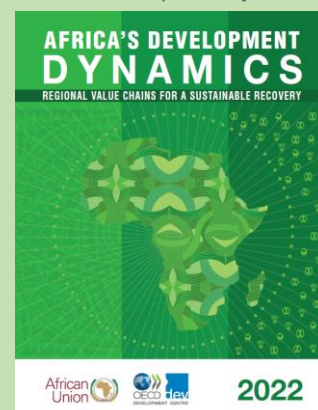
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Namibia

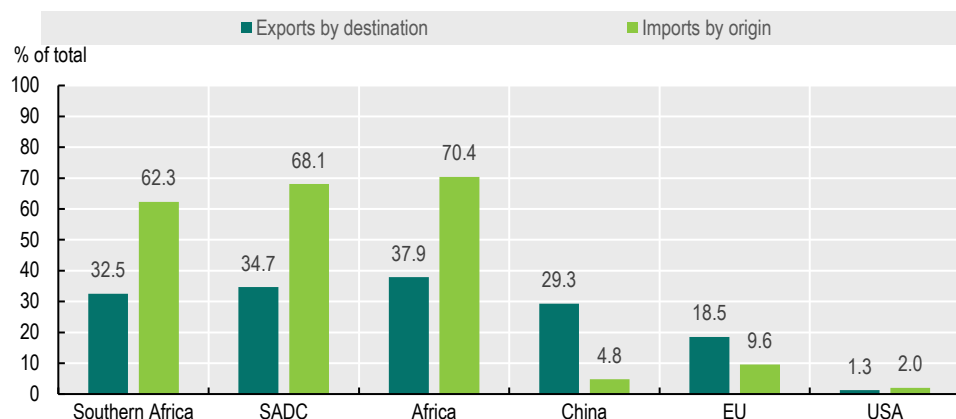
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	1.0%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	32.0%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	51.0%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.7%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	3.3%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	43.2%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	33.5%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Namibia's trade, 2019 (% of total)

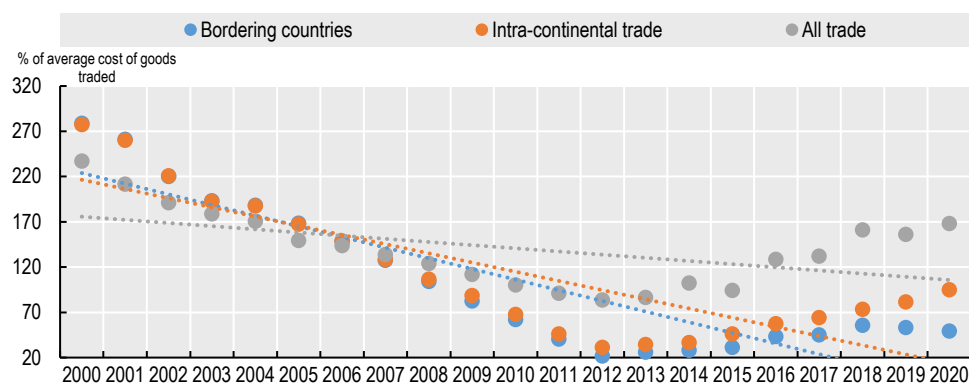


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Namibia, 70.4% of imports and 37.9% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Namibia's intra-African trade, 96.7% of imports and 91.4% of exports were within the regional economic community of SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Namibia's biggest source of imports was the EU and its biggest destination for exports was China.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

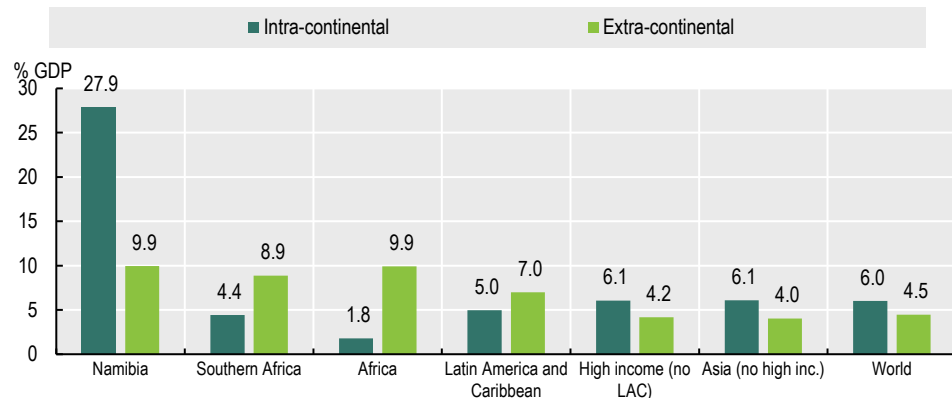


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Namibia has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Namibia was, on average, 168% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 43.4% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 70.6% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

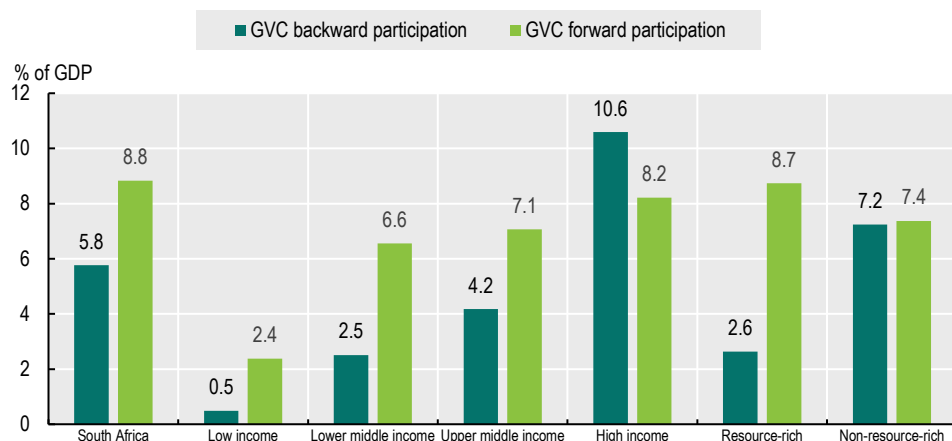
Namibia's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 37.8% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Namibia's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 73.7% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and higher than the global ratio of 57.4%.

SOUTH AFRICA



Global value chain participation and development

South Africa's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

South Africa is a non-resource-rich, upper middle income country. South Africa's backward participation accounted for 5.8% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 8.8% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of South Africa were found in Croatia, Chile, and Oman.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in South Africa with highest GVC participation, 2015



Metal products
23% of GVC

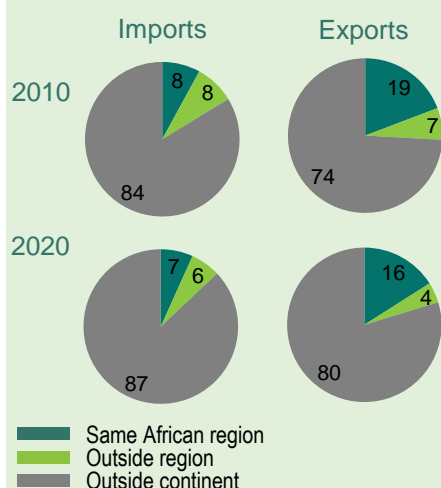


Mining, quarries
22.1% of GVC



Oil/mineral products
15% of GVC

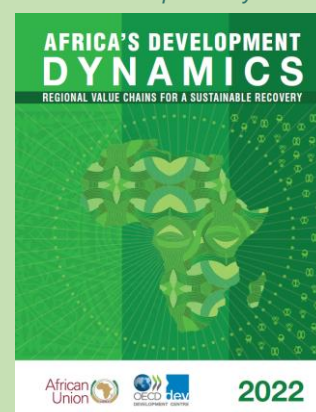
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for South Africa

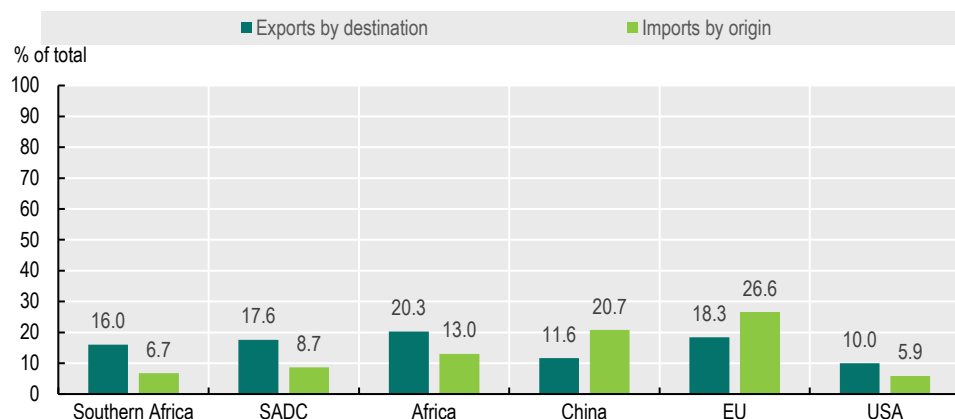
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	0.3%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	10.5%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	56.9%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	8.8%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	5.8%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	23.2%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	27.6%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for South Africa's trade, 2019 (% of total)

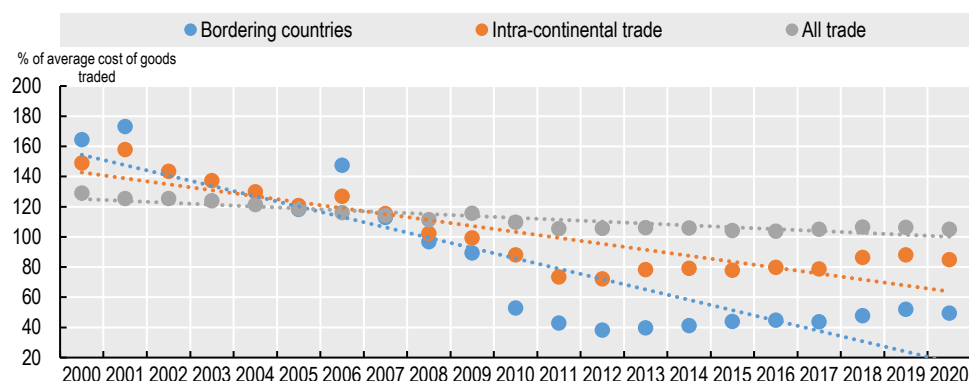


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In South Africa, 13% of imports and 20.3% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of South Africa's intra-African trade, 66.7% of imports and 86.6% of exports were within the regional economic community of SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, South Africa's biggest trade partner was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

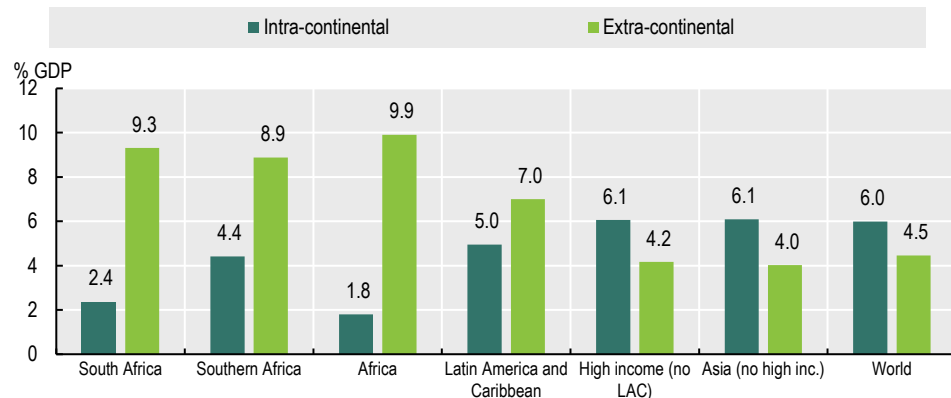


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for South Africa has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for South Africa was, on average, 105% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 19.2% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 53% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

South Africa's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 11.7% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was lower than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is lower than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. South Africa's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 20.3% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was lower than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.



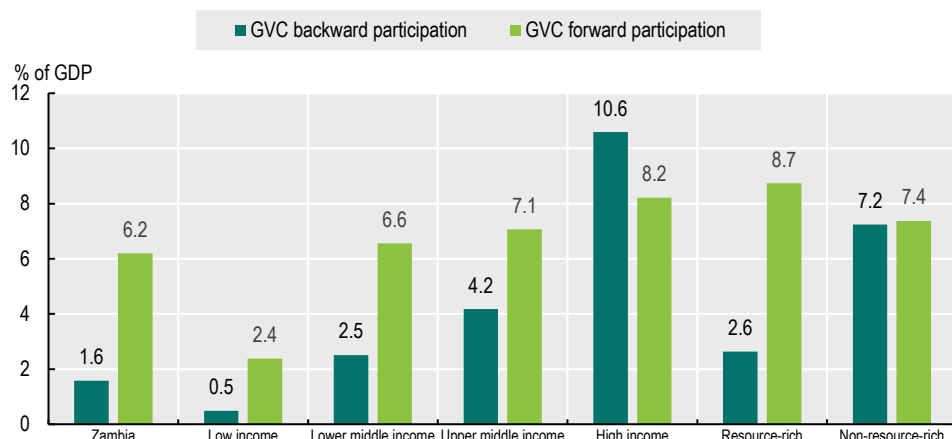
For more information see: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2022>

ZAMBIA



Global value chain participation and development

Zambia's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Zambia is a non-resource-rich, lower middle income country. Zambia's backward participation accounted for 1.6% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 6.2% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Zambia were found in Azerbaijan, ECCAS countries, and Bahrain.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Zambia with highest GVC participation, 2015



Metal products
49% of GVC

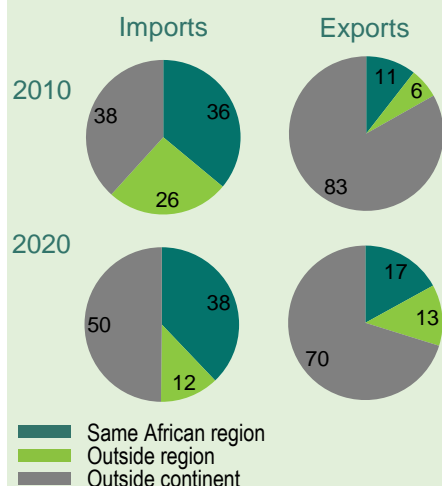


Mining, quarries
10% of GVC



Transport
8.7% of GVC

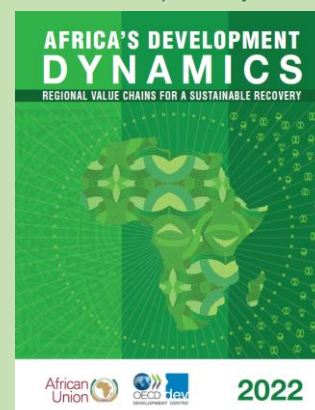
Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Zambia

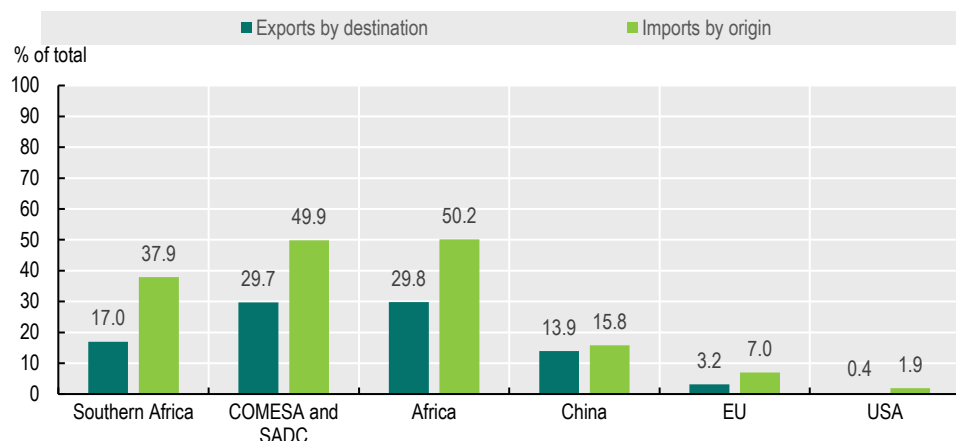
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	1.3%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	76.5%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	88.1%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	6.2%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	1.6%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	32.5%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	46.8%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Zambia's trade, 2019 (% of total)

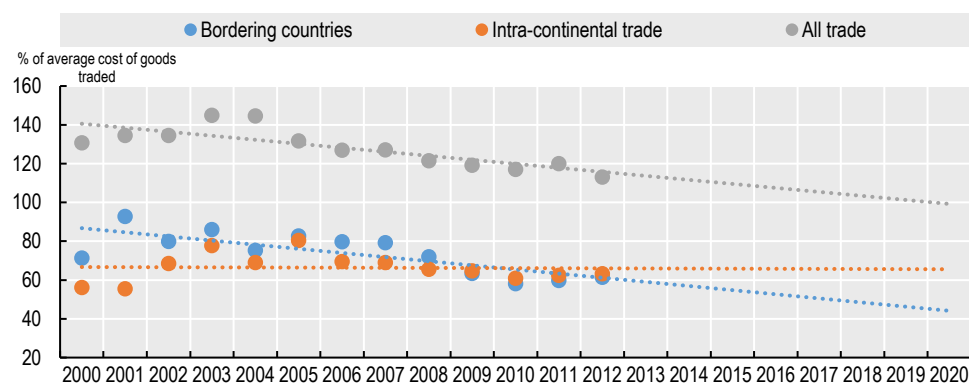


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Zambia, 50.2% of imports and 29.8% of exports were intra-continental. This was lower than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Zambia's intra-African trade, 99.4% of imports and 99.6% of exports were within the regional economic communities of COMESA and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Zambia's biggest trade partner was China.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

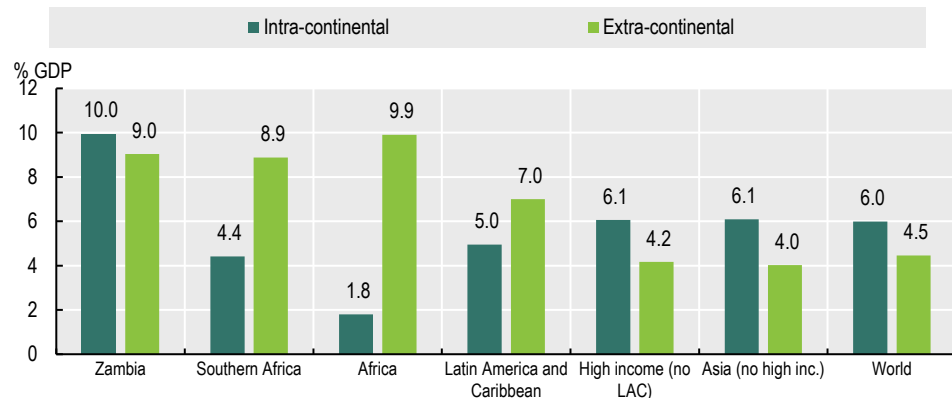


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Zambia has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2012, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Zambia was, on average, 113.1% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 44.1% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 45.7% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

Zambia's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 19% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Zambia's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 52.4% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and lower than the global ratio of 57.4%.



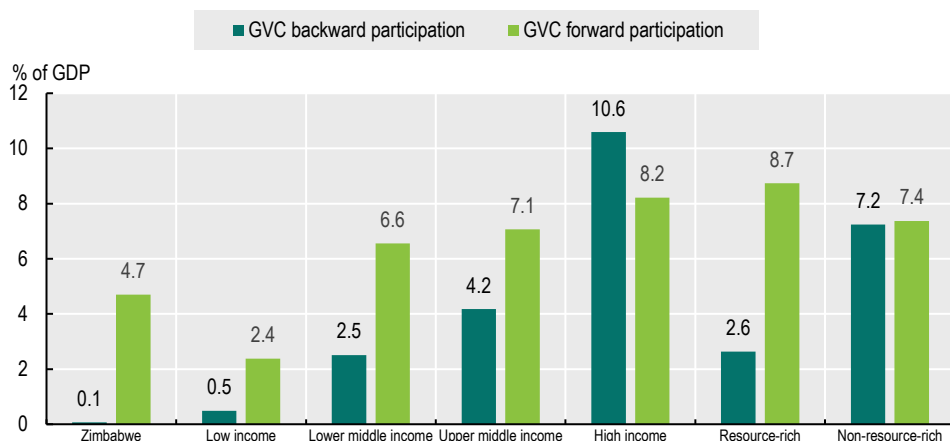
For more information see: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2022>

ZIMBABWE



Global value chain participation and development

Zimbabwe's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Zimbabwe is a non-resource-rich, lower middle income country. Zimbabwe's backward participation accounted for 0.1% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 4.7% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Zimbabwe were found in South Sudan, Iraq, and Côte d'Ivoire.

What is GVC participation?

Global value chain (GVC) participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

Backward participation is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

Forward participation is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

Industries in Zimbabwe with highest GVC participation, 2015



Oil/mineral products
16% of GVC

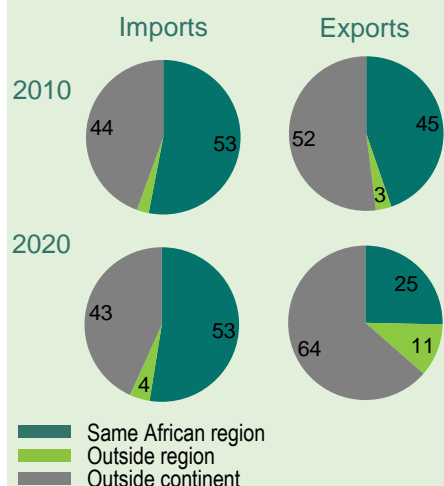


Electricity/machinery
13.2% of GVC



Transport equipment
7.7% of GVC

Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



Key numbers for Zimbabwe

Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	1.3%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	67.7%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	82.8%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	4.7%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	0.1%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



Regional trade

Origin and destination for Zimbabwe's trade, 2019 (% of total)

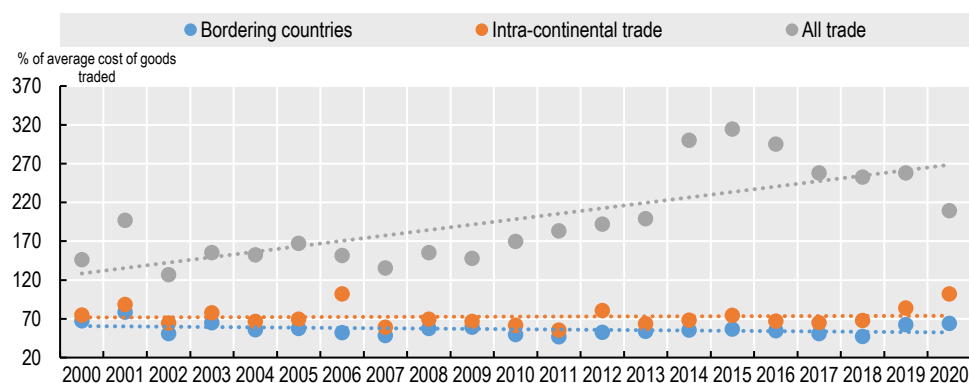


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Zimbabwe, 56.7% of imports and 36.4% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and lower than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Zimbabwe's intra-African trade, 99.9% of imports and 99.8% of exports were within the regional economic communities of COMESA and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Zimbabwe's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

Cost of trade

Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

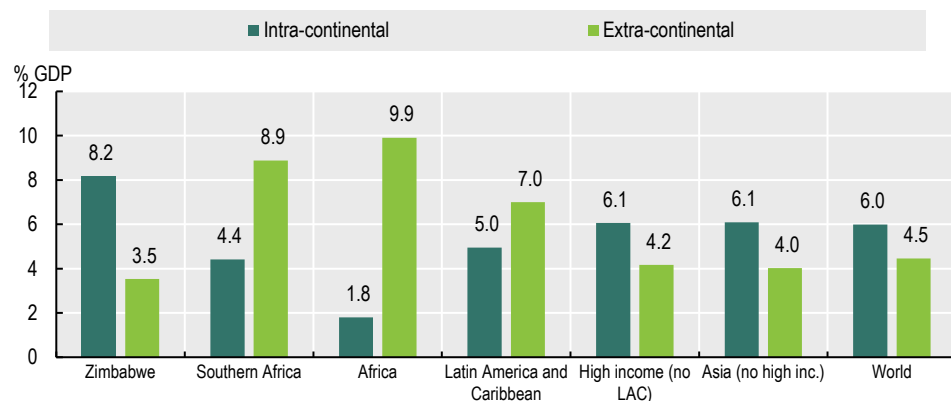


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database.

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Zimbabwe has been on an increasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Zimbabwe was, on average, 209.2% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 51.3% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 69.4% less expensive.

Trade in intermediate goods

Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

Zimbabwe's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 11.7% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was lower than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is lower than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Zimbabwe's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 69.7% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and higher than the global ratio of 57.4%.



For more information see: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2022>

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