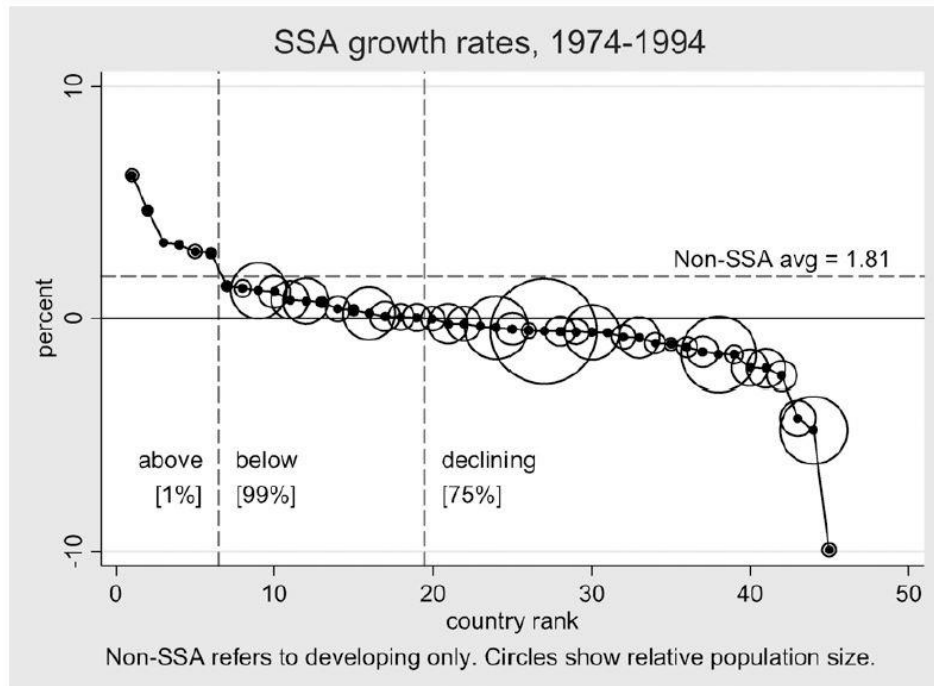


Handout 3: Governance and Growth in SSA

Econ 082, Political Economy of Africa / Prof O'Connell / Spring 2018

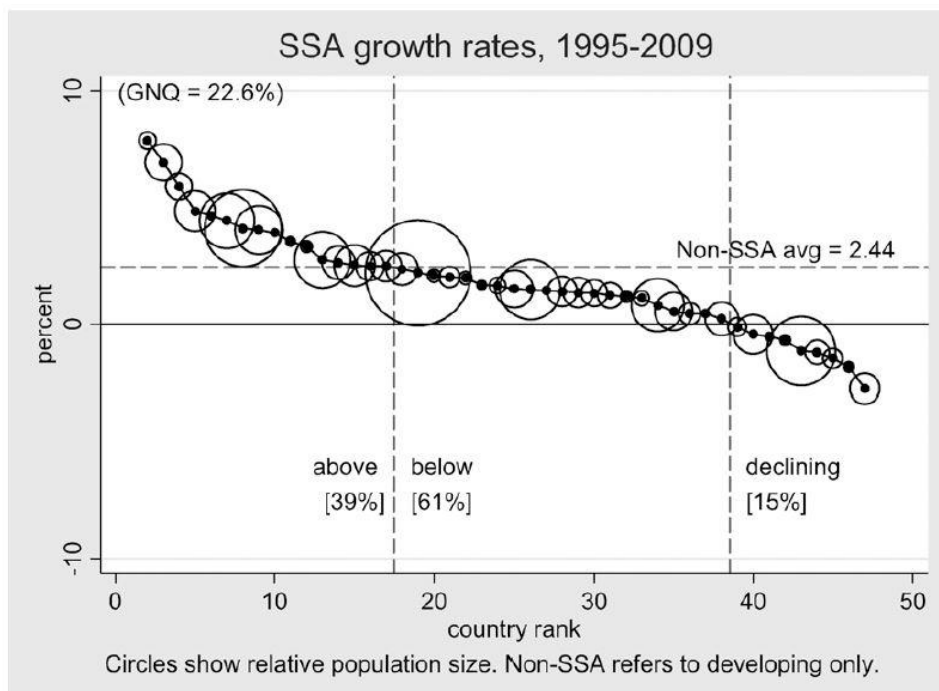
Figures 1 and 2 are from O'Connell and Dolan (2012) "Aid and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa" *Journal of Catholic Social Thought* 9(2).



Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Notes: Figures in square brackets refer to percentages of SSA population.

Figure 1. Country-level Growth Performance in SSA, 1974-94

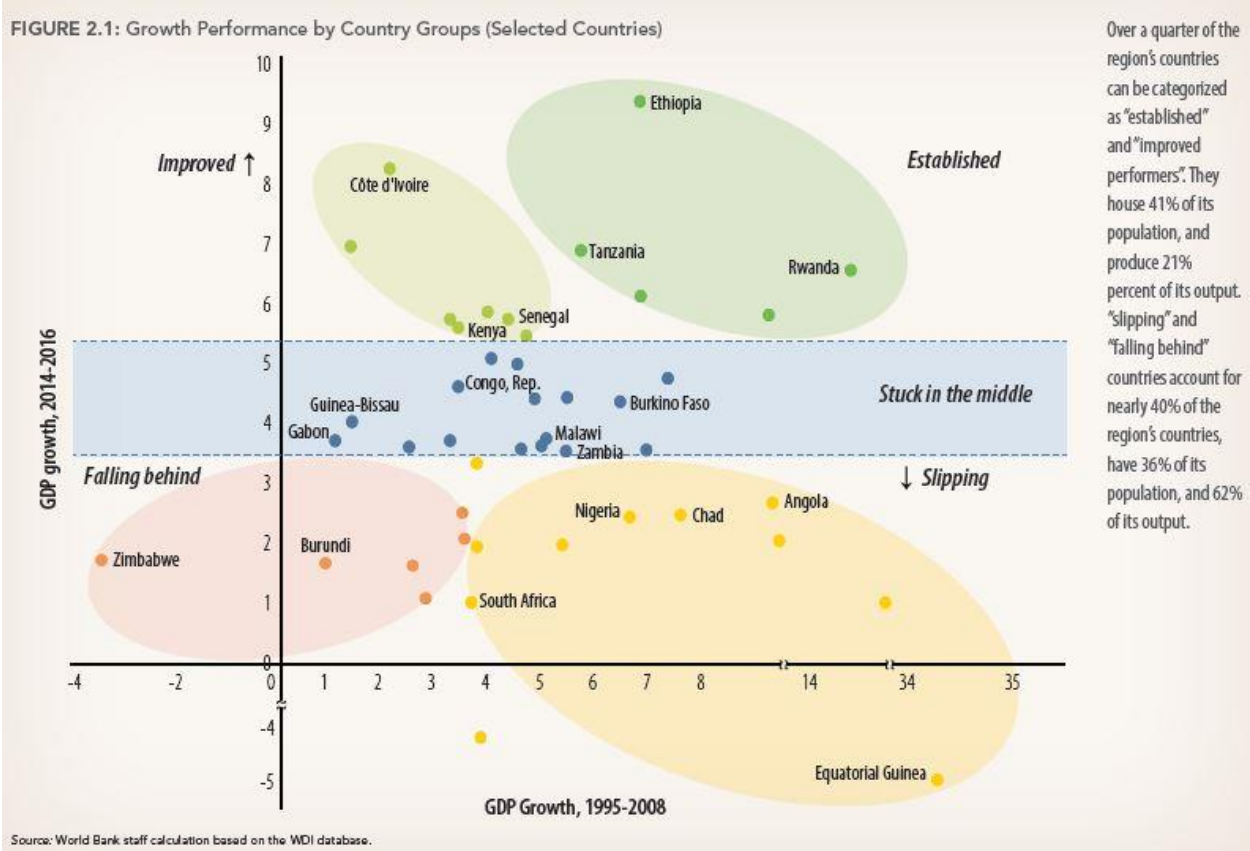
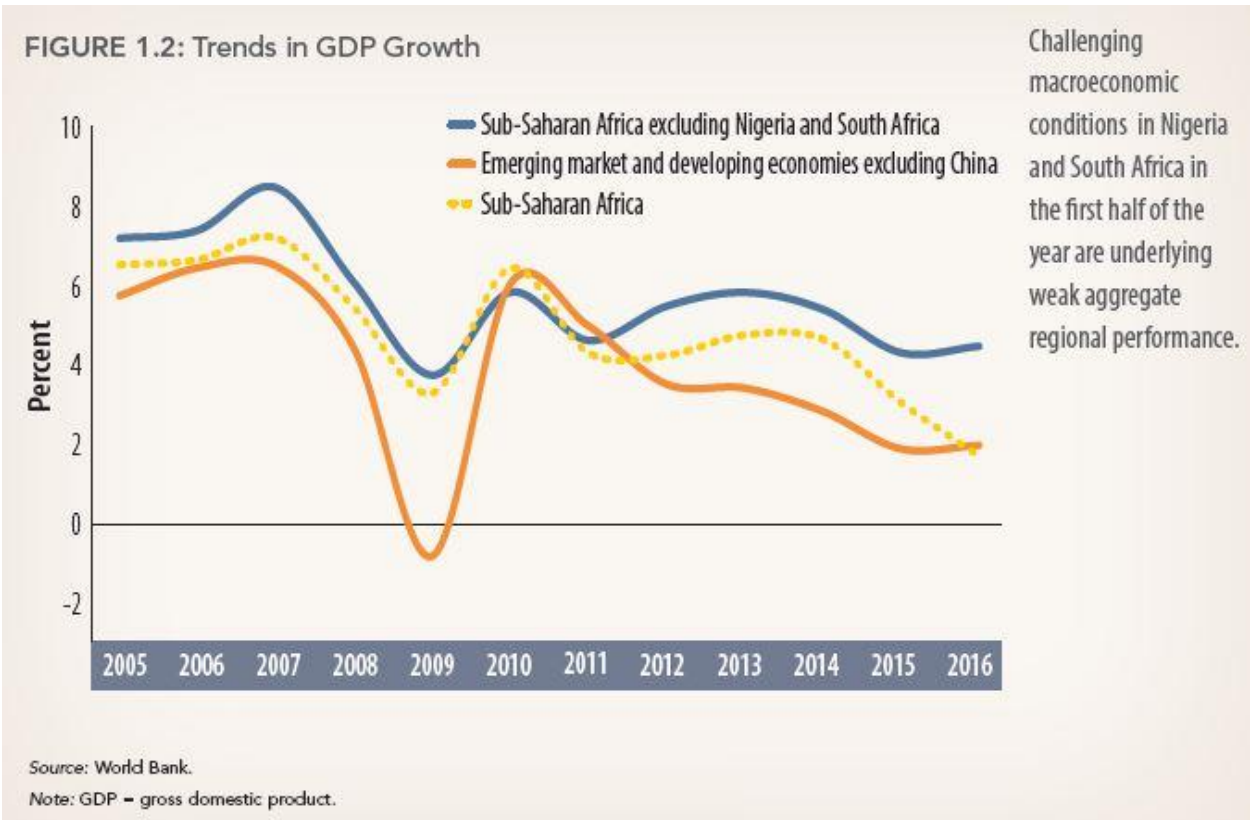


Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* online.

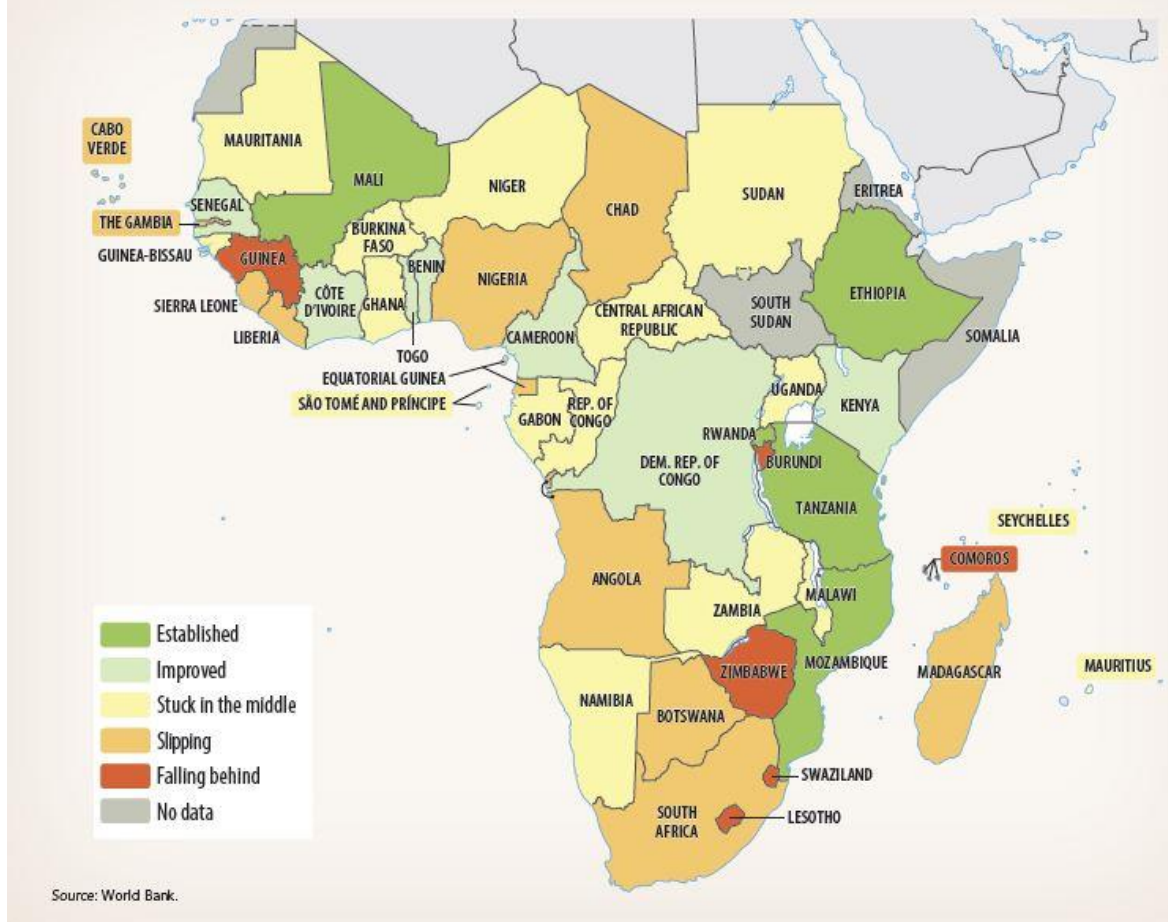
Note: GNQ refers to Equatorial Guinea, growing at 22.6% per year due to offshore oil.

Figure 2. Country-level Growth Performance in SSA, 1995-2009

Figures 1.2 and 2.1 and Map 2.1 and the table following it are from World Bank (2016) *Africa's Pulse* vol. 14, October.



MAP 2.1: Growth Performance by Country



		2014-2016		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
1995-2008	LOW	Falling Behind Burundi Comoros Guinea Lesotho Swaziland Zimbabwe	Stuck in the Middle Central African Rep. Congo, Rep. Gabon Guinea-Bissau Seychelles	Improved Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Togo
	MEDIUM	Slipping Botswana Gambia, The Madagascar Sierra Leone South Africa Angola Cabo Verde Chad Equatorial Guinea Liberia Nigeria	Ghana Malawi Mauritania Mauritius Namibia Niger Zambia Burkina Faso São Tomé and Príncipe Sudan Uganda	Benin Cameroon Senegal Established Ethiopia Mali Mozambique Rwanda Tanzania
	HIGH			

Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Note: The classification of low, medium, and high growth is determined by the bottom and top tertiles of the distribution of 45 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1995–2008. The calculated tertiles are 3.5 and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Table 1. Governance Regimes and Provision of Collective Goods in Sub-Saharan Africa

<i>Governance regimes</i>		Role of the non-mineral domestic economy in financing collective goods	
		Low	High
Role of the domestic government in prioritizing and delivering collective goods	High	<i>Emerging Africa</i>	<i>Middle-Income Countries</i>
	Low	<i>Development Dependencies</i> <i>Failed States</i>	<i>Colonial Regimes</i>

Table 2. Central Principles of the Aid Relationship in Africa

<i>Principles of the Aid Relationship</i>		Role of the non-mineral domestic economy in financing collective goods	
		Low	High
Role of the domestic government in prioritizing and delivering collective goods	High	Emerging Africa <i>Ownership & Accountability</i>	Middle-Income Countries <i>Graduation</i>
	Low	Development Dependencies <i>Conditionality</i> Failed States <i>Protection & Containment</i>	Late Colonial Regimes <i>Paternalism</i>