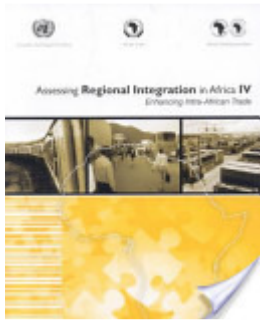


SELECTED UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS ON AFRICA

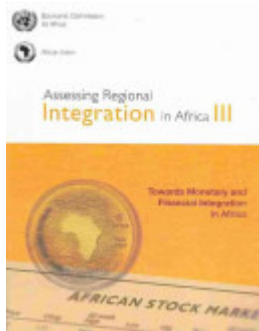
Assessing Regional Integration in Africa IV



United Nations Publications, Jun 30, 2010 - 524 pages

The publication seeks to address the pressing issues that are negatively affecting trade amongst African countries. It undertakes a comprehensive empirical analysis of intra-African trade to determine why it has remained consistently low over the past decades. The report proposes concrete recommendations, to be implemented by member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), members of the private-sector, and other stakeholders in Africa's development. It also analyses the various policy issues and other factors that have affected intra-African trade,

Assessing Regional Integration in Africa III



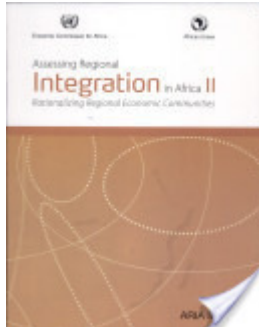
United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa, African Union

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2008 - 293 pages

Regional integration remains a viable strategy for Africa to achieve sustainable economic growth and development, reduce poverty and participate effectively in the globalization process. This vision is embodied in the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, and is re-emphasised in the Constitutive Act of the African Union. These blueprints include a roadmap for a monetary union and the harmonization and integration of financial systems and markets across the continent. Achievement of these goals requires a climate of macroeconomic stability, monetary and financial integration and effective trade and economic relations. Monetary unification and financial integration overcome problems associated with multiple and non-convertible currencies and with underdeveloped capital and financial markets and would also propel the continent towards establishment of the envisioned African Monetary Union. Several Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have adopted common macroeconomic policy frameworks and convergence targets, underpinned by monetary and financial cooperation. As follow-up to ARIA-II, ARIA-III focuses on gauging the performance of African RECs in the areas of macroeconomic convergence, monetary cooperation, and financial integration. The report finds that although there are some successes, African countries are still experiencing enormous difficulties in achieving the macroeconomic convergence criteria set by their RECs, such as targets on inflation, debt-to-GDP ratio, and deficit-to-GDP ratio. The assessment also indicates that despite some financial developments, African financial market activities remain shallow, with capital markets characterized by low capitalization and liquidity. The report also provides policymakers with recommendations on how to deepen monetary and financial integration on the continent and create an enabling macroeconomic environment for the continent.--Publisher description.

Assessing Regional Integration in Africa II:

Rationalizing Regional Economic Communities, Volume 2



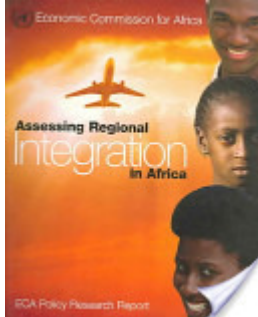
[United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa, African Union](#)

United Nations Publications, 2006 - 150 pages

This report examines the effectiveness of Africa's regional economic communities in pushing forward the regional integration agenda towards the objectives of the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. A fully functioning African Economic Community would remove all barriers to movement of people, goods and services across the continent, thereby creating a single economic space. The report examines the critical role that institutions in general can play in achieving policy objectives, and the specific role that African institutions perform. The analysis focuses on the regional economic communities, which have been designated by the African Union as the building blocks for achieving the African Economic Community.--
Publisher's description.

Assessing Regional Integration in Africa I

, Volume 1



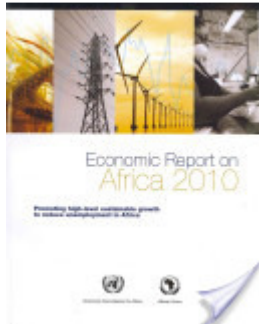
[United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa](#)

[United Nations Publications, Aug 5, 2004 - 278 pages](#)

This publication examines progress towards regional integration in Africa; defined as one of the anchoring ideals of African unity and the basis for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) development framework. The report analyses the current state of the integration process, highlighting where efforts have succeeded or failed. Findings include that progress has been mixed across sectors, regional economic communities and member states; with some notable progress in trade, communications, transport and macroeconomic policy. Overall however, substantial gaps remain between goals and achievements of most regional economic communities, particularly in terms of internal African trade, macroeconomic policy convergence, production and physical connectivity. A summary report is also available (ISBN 9211250927)

Economic Report on Africa 2010:

Promoting High-Level Sustainable Growth to Reduce Unemployment in Africa



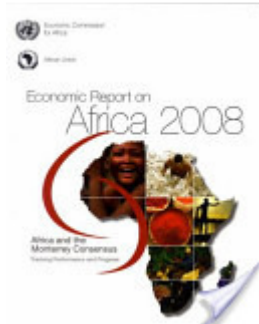
[United Nations](#)

[United Nations Publications, Jun 30, 2010 - 238 pages](#)

We are now midway between the adoption of the MDGs and the 2015 target date and available evidence indicates that African countries will not meet the goals if current financing trends continue. Consequently, the international community has now focused attention on how to scale up financing for the continent. It has been acknowledged that the implementation of the commitments in the Monterrey Consensus is critical to achieving this objective. Thus the theme of Africa and the Monterrey Consensus: Tracking Performance and Progress was chosen for Economic Report on Africa 2008, which is the second report produced in collaboration between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Union Commission

Economic Report on Africa 2008:

Africa and the Monterrey Consensus - Tracking Performance and Progress



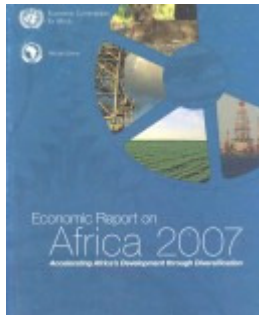
[United Nations](#)

[United Nations Publications, Sep 25, 2009 - 199 pages](#)

Economic Report on Africa (ERA) is the key instrument through which African economic performance is tracked and assessed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union Commission (AUC). One of the main goals of the ERA is to identify policy challenges that countries face on the continent and to suggest practical solutions. ERA 2008 assesses progress in terms of meeting international commitments to Africa in the six core areas of the Monterrey Consensus: mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; mobilizing international resources for development; promoting international trade as an engine of development; increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development; external debt relief and sustainability; and addressing systemic issues.

Economic Report on Africa 2007:

Accelerating Africa's development through diversification



United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa, African Union

The Commission, Nov 1, 2007 - 163 pages

This publication is the 8th in an annual series that reviews the continent's economic performance and near-term prospects. This report examines the recent trends and prospects. African economies continue to sustain the growth momentum of previous years, recording an overall real GDP growth rate of 5.7 per cent in 2006 compared to 5.3 per cent in 2005 and 5.2 per cent in 2004. As many as 28 countries recorded improvements in growth in 2006, relative to 2005. Only Zimbabwe recorded a negative growth rate in 2006. Africa's growth performance in 2006, as in previous years, was underpinned by improvement in macroeconomic management in many countries, and strong global demand for key African export commodities, sustaining high export prices, especially for crude oil, metals and minerals. But the growth rates still fall short of the levels required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The continent faces the challenge of both accelerating growth and sustaining growth rates over an extended period. African countries need to sustain reforms to macroeconomic stability and improve the domestic investment climate to promote private sector activity. They also need to design strategies for diversification of their product and export base as a means of increasing growth and sustaining the growth momentum. The second part of the report looks at diversification trends, and suggests policies for achieving diversification.

Economic Report on Africa 2006:

Capital Flows and Development Financing in Africa



United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa

United Nations Publications, Feb 20, 2007 - 203 pages

This publication is the 7th in an annual series that reviews the continent's economic performance and near-term prospects. It finds that, continuing the economic recovery since the mid-1990s, African countries generally recorded strong growth in 2005, a major turnaround after decades of economic stagnation. However, growth remains uneven across countries, and in many countries fast growth has not been accompanied by substantial gains in employment or poverty reduction. There are a number of imbalances which constrain the ability of African countries to accelerate and sustain growth, between exports and imports, between resource inflows and debt payments, and between domestic savings and domestic investment. African countries thus need to mobilise more domestic and external financial resources, including official and private capital flows, to fill the financing gaps in order to accelerate growth and sustain higher levels of growth. This year's report focuses on how better-managed capital flows could help African countries achieve their development goals.