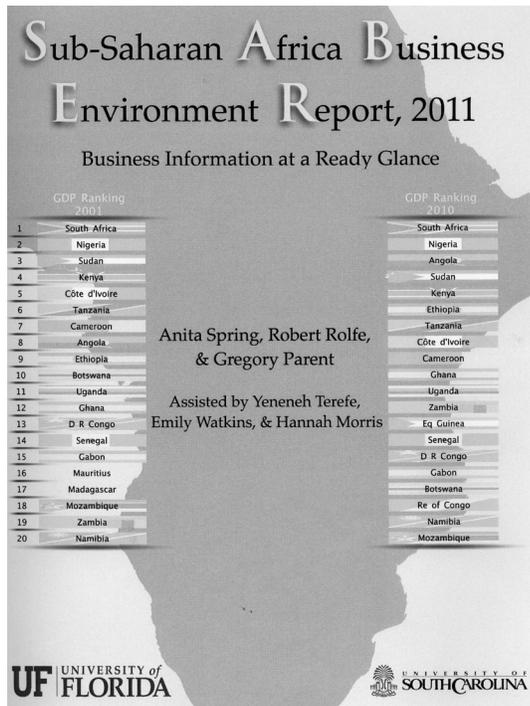


Sub-Saharan Africa Business Environment Report (SABER) Project

ANITA SPRING, ROBERT ROLFE & LEVY ODERA



SABER 2012 then presents current data for each country and sub-region on: (1) political stability; (2) economic growth and trade; (3) foreign direct investment (FDI); (4) infrastructure, transportation, utilities, and telecommunication; (5) business climate, stock exchanges, and microfinance; and (6) health and social aspects. Influences on countries and sub-regions from domestic and international entities, companies, investors, and governments are evaluated. Appendix A provides quantitative and qualitative tables on FDI and trade, political and legal aspects, agricultural and commodity production and sales, ease of doing business rankings, financial markets, and social, gender, health, and education variables. These data help to discern and evaluate the implications of busi-

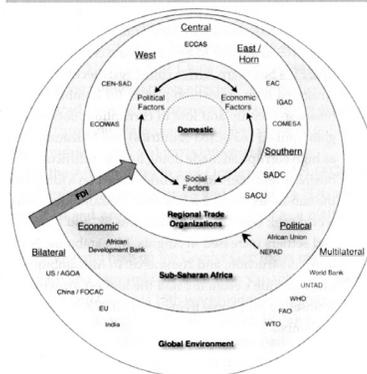
ness makers, as well as to those researching the business environment of a country or sub-region. The electronic versions have allowed African, American, Chinese, and European business leaders, academics, and policy makers to utilize the report. SABER 2011 is already being used in U.S. and African business schools and African Studies programs. The report is printed annually with updates being posted on the websites. <http://warrington.ufl.edu/ciber/publications/saber.asp> and <http://web.africa.ufl.edu/>

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SABER 2012 will be the second of a series of annual reports produced by the SABER Project. It provides up-to-date business environment information on Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This is accomplished by giving country, regional, and sub-continent summaries and evaluations based on print and on-line sources, the world's databases, and field research on current business climate and trends, domestic/foreign investments and trade deals, and socio-political conditions and events. An extensive statistical appendix constructed by SABER provides additional data for SABER's assessments.

We began by studying the GDPs of SSA countries to determine the twenty largest economies. Those that made the current cut were grouped into four sub-regions based on regional trade memberships and agreements—West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal); Central Africa (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo); East Africa and the Horn (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan/South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda); and Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia).

Figure M1: Components of the SSA Business Environment



ness deals, FDI, imports and exports, business enablers and constraints, and political machinations, as well as the presence of Chinese, North America, European, and African development assistance and business people and their investments.

The information and analyses are useful to academics (faculty and students), business people, policy