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Table 1.4 Self-Assessment of Welfare Relative to Others in the Community, 2006 Table 1.5 Number of Meals Consumed during Previous Day, 2006; Table 1.6 Perceptions of Change in Household Poverty in Rural Areas over Past Five Years, 2006; Table 1.7 Perceptions of Change in Household Poverty in Urban Areas over Past Five Years, 2006; Chapter 2 The Mechanisms of Shared Growth; Table 2.1 GDP by Expenditure Category, Share, and Growth Rate, 1997-2003; Table 2.2 Decomposition of Change in Poverty by Location and Sector, 1997 and 2003

Table 2.3 GDP, Labor Force, Productivity, and Poverty by Sector, 1997 and 2003 Figure 2.1 Agriculture's Share of Labor Force Remains above the Share of GDP, but That of Industry or Private Services Does not; Figure 2.2 Average Annual Growth Rates of Output and Employment, by Sector, 1997 and 2003; Box 2.1 Who Is in the Labor Force in Mozambique?; Box 2.2 Analyzing Household Livelihood Dynamics; Table 2.4 Type of Employment, by Area, 1997-2003; Table 2.5 Distribution of the Labor Force by Sector, Type of Employment, and Area, 2003; Figure 2.3 Employment in Urban Areas Box 2.3 Perceptions of Unemployment in Urban Communities Box 2.4 Local Employment Effects of Parastatal Downsizing in Angoche, Nampula; Figure 2.4 More Rural Households Have Income from High-Value Sources; Table 2.6 Highest Level of Education Completed, by Type of Employment, 1997 and 2003; Figure 2.5 Education Is the Most Important Determinant of Wages, 2003; Box 2.5 Who Does What in Mozambique?; Box 2.6 When Women Select Them, Community Infrastructure Investments Raise the Productivity of Women; Figure 2.6 All Sectors Are Still Growing Rapidly in Mozambique, 2000-08 Chapter 3 Agricultural Growth, Diversification, and Mobility

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Sommario/riassunto

The story of Mozambique is one of successful transformation. Since 1994, when it faced a decimated infrastructure, a weak economy, and fragile institutions, it has sustained high economic growth and has made tangible reductions in poverty. Its recovery from civil conflict and extreme poverty make it a showcase for other nations embarking on similar transitions. Still, more than half of the population lives in poverty. Gaps persist between city dwellers and farmers, men and women, rich and poor. And although growth continues, there is concern that Mozambique's drive to reduce poverty may lose m

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