

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WEST  
AFRICA IN 2004 AND 2005**

-----  
**PROGRESS TOWARDS MDGs AND NEPAD IN THE SUB-REGION**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT .....	ii
ABBREVIATIONS .....	iv
FOREWORD .....	vi

### PART I ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WEST AFRICA IN 2004 AND OUTLOOK IN 2005 .....

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT .....	2
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2004 AND OUTLOOK IN 2005 .....	4
SECTORAL COMPONENTS OF GDP AND STRUCTURE OF DEMAND .....	7
Sectoral developments .....	7
Structure of Demand .....	9
PUBLIC FINANCE .....	11
MONEY, CREDIT AND INFLATION .....	15
EXTERNAL TRADE AND DEBT .....	17
MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	20
REFERENCES .....	22
ANNEXES .....	23

### PART II PROGRESS IN AND PROSPECTS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES .....

INTRODUCTION .....	36
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY .....	38

EDUCATION .....	41
GENDER .....	43
HEALTH.....	46
SUSTAINABLE EVIRONMENT .....	54
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP .....	57
NEPAD AND INFRASTRUCTURES IN WEST AFRICA .....	65
CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MDGs AND THE NEPAD IN WEST AFRICA .....	68
CONCLUSION.....	76
REFERENCES .....	77
ANNEX I: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS by 2015 .....	80
ANNEX II: SHORT TERM ACTION PLAN - PRIORITIES OF THE ECOWAS .....	85
ANNEX III: STATISTICAL TABLES .....	88

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB : African Development Bank  
AFVP : Agence Française de Volontaire  
AGOA: African Growth and Opportunity Act  
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
APRM: African Peer Review Mechanism  
ARV: Anti-Retrovirals  
CSLP : Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework  
DAC/OECD: OECD Development Assistance Committee  
DHS Benin: Demographic and Health Survey of Benin  
EBID: ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development  
ECOWAS : Economic Community of West African States  
FDI: Foreign Direct Investments  
FOB: Free On Board  
GDP : Gross Domestic Product  
HBCS: National Household Budget and Consumption Survey  
HDI : Human Development Index  
HDR: Human Development Report (UNDP)  
HIPC : Highly Indebted Poor Countries  
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
ICE: Intergovernmental Committee of experts  
IMF: International Monetary Fund  
ITU: International Telecommunications Union  
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals  
MINEFI : Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry  
MTEF: Medium-Term Expenditure Framework  
NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa's Development  
NPV: Net Present Value  
ODA: Official Development Assistance  
OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
PPP: Purchasing Power Parity  
PRS: Poverty Reduction Strategy  
PRSP : Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

REC: Regional Economic Communities  
SPP: Survey on the Perception of Well-being and Poverty  
STAP: NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan  
TIC: Technologies for Information and Communication  
TRIPS: Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights  
UEMOA : West African Economic and Monetary Union  
UNAIDS: United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS  
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme  
UNECA: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa  
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund  
UNSTATS: United Nations Statistics Division  
WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union  
WDI: World Development Indicators  
WHO/AFRO: WHO Sub-Regional Office for Africa  
WHO: World Health Organization  
WTI: West Texas Intermediate  
WTO : World Trade Organization  
WAMZ : West African Monetary Zone

## FOREWORD

The report on social and economic conditions in West Africa is a statutory publication that the West Africa Office of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa prepares and submits annually to its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts (ICE) of the sub-region. It provides an overview of the economic and social situation and analyzes the major development policies across the sub-region. Its aim is to stimulate a dialogue for policy coordination and harmonization among Member States, the intergovernmental organizations and other development players. The report also contains recommendations, which, after having been discussed and enriched by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts, are then disseminated in the Member States and to sub-regional organizations.

This edition of the report is in two parts. Part I, which was prepared on the basis of data available in December 2004, reviews the trends in the economic situation in West Africa in 2004 and considers the outlooks for the year 2005. Part II is a contribution of the ECA Office for West Africa to the sensitization efforts for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development in the sub-region. It was prepared in the context of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly of the United Nations scheduled in September 2005 in New York to consider the mid-term outcomes of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration.

The assessment conducted in the second part of the report reveals that, unless efforts are doubled up, the results achieved five years after the adoption of MDGs and four years after that of NEPAD are insufficient to curb the unfavorable trends of the socio-economic situation of the West African nations. Apart from the crucial question of domestic financing, these initiatives are constrained, among other things, by the weak capacity of national institutions, which, until recently were subject to restrictive reform measures. The assessment also underlines the question of the linkage and synergy among the MDGs, the NEPAD and the PRS, and that of their ownership by national institutions. Hence, the experience during the past few years indicates little change in the mobilization of external partnership in favor of these initiatives. Therefore, in addition to internal

reforms that they should vigorously pursue, the West African countries cannot aspire to the MDGs and the NEPAD without a bold materialization of the commitments by the external partners. These commitments should be materialized in the forms of effective debt initiatives, increased and more effective aid flow, improved market access, increased foreign direct investments and access to affordable drugs and new technologies. Otherwise, the MDGs and the NEPAD could be missed opportunities in West Africa.

A team led by Emile Ahohe, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, prepared the report under my supervision. The team also comprises Ben Koulibali, Associate Economist, and Tassiou Almadjir, consultant. I would like to thank my colleagues Bossa Vlavonou, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, and Souleymane Traoré, Economic Affairs Officer for their comments on the draft of the report. The Office is also indebted to the experts from the member States who reviewed the report during the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Expert meeting held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 3- 5 March 2005.

It is my expectation that the data, the analysis and the recommendations contained in the report will be of great interest to the member states, sub regional organizations, development partners and researchers in their own advocacy efforts for sound economic policies and poverty eradication, particularly through the implementation of MDGs and NEPAD in West Africa.

Halidou Ouédraogo  
Director

**PART I**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
IN WEST AFRICA IN 2004 AND  
OUTLOOK IN 2005**

## INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

After a period of continuous expansion at the rates of 2.4% in 2001, 3% in 2002, 3.9% in 2003 and up to 5 % in 2004<sup>1</sup>, the world economy is expected to experience a slowdown in 2005 with a growth rate of 4.3% mainly on account of the drop caused by the impact of oil in the industrialized countries. Inflation has remained very low with slight variations. Inflation rate was 3.8% in 2004 and is projected to drop to 3.6% in 2005.

The economic performance of the developed countries that are partners of the West African States, was uneven. Although, overall, economic performance within the OECD is expected to drop from 3.6% in 2004 to 2.9% in 2005, the euro zone may achieve higher growth rates than the average recorded at any time in this decade. Despite the appreciation of the euro and higher oil prices, the GDP growth rate of the zone accelerated, rising from 0.6% in 2003 to 1.8% in 2004, and may climb as high as 1.9% in 2005 as a result of the steadiness of world trade. Consumer prices maintained their 2003 level and are expected to lose 0.1 point to stabilize at 2% in 2005. The current account balance has been showing a surplus since 2001. Monitoring the stability pact continues to be a major challenge as six countries, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal, recorded deficits higher than 3% of GDP.

In the United States, the expansion of the economy that began in 2001 could slow down in 2005 as a result of the impacts of the non-expansionist monetary policy on households and the private sector, the end of tax incentives, and, in part, the effects of the increase in energy prices. Estimated at 3% in 2003 and 4.4% in 2004, the growth of the American economy will fall to 3.3% in 2005. Consumer prices experienced a small surge in 2004, with an annual progression of 2% despite skyrocketing oil prices in the second half of the year. The twin deficits were exacerbated. The current account balance deficit worsened, rising from 4.8% in 2003 to 5.7% in 2004 while budget deficit increased from 3.5% in 2003 to reach 4.2% in 2004. A reversal of the trend in the depreciation of the dollar might not be expected as a result.

---

<sup>1</sup> Source WEO 2004 du IMF

Undoubtedly, oil is a major commodity that has exerted the greatest influence on the international economic environment. Oil prices reached unprecedented levels on international markets. With the disruption of world production levels caused by strikes in Norway, acts of sabotage in Iraq, conflicts in Nigeria and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, the price of the barrel of Brent in London and WTI<sup>2</sup> in New York climbed to US\$ 51.56 and US\$ 55.15 respectively in October<sup>3</sup>, the peaks that were never reached since the establishment of these markets in 1970 and 1983. Nonetheless, oil prices only rose by more than 30%, half the 60% increase in 1989-90 after the Gulf War and far lower than the fourfold increase recorded between 1973 and 1974 during the first oil shock. In West Africa, higher oil price increase translated into a surplus current account balance in 2004 for Nigeria and a generalized increase in the pump price of petrol in the other countries.

Regarding the agricultural raw materials, the 2003/2004 season was a surplus year for cocoa and a deficit year for coffee and cotton. Cocoa prices fell from \$1753 /tonne in 2003 to \$1551/tonne as a result of a 5.6% increase in world production whereas demand rose by only 3.1% leaving a surplus of 145 000 tonnes. Although the prices for the other types of coffee, including arabica, rose from 64 cents a pound in 2003 to 80 cents a pound in 2004, the price of robusta, the most common type in West Africa, dropped from 38 cents a pound in 2003 to 37 cents a pound in 2004. Despite the fact that consumption was higher than production for a second consecutive year, cotton prices slid by one point to 62 cents in 2004. This development raises the crucial issue of cotton subsidies, which is of particular interest for the West African countries. Groundnut prices also fell slightly from \$976 /tonne to \$974/tonne.

The great uncertainty for the year 2005 is the impact that the December 2004 tidal wave in Asia will have on official development assistance in general, and specifically on aid in favor of the West African countries. The campaign launched this year for more aid, debt reduction and equitable market access would gain momentum during the mid-term review of the MDGs by the United Nations in September, and during the WTO ministerial meeting, which will consider the DOHA agenda in December. This development remains a matter of concern despite the fact that the G8 Summit in Davos in January 2005 accorded priority attention to poverty alleviation and debt reduction for certain poor countries . With attention focused primarily on the tsunami disaster, which will attract a great share of international resources for the time being, the outcome of this campaign might not meet the expectations of African countries.

At sub-regional level, the Ivorian crisis and its effects on the economy of West Africa continue to be the major cause of concern. The crisis remained unsolved in 2004 and recent developments, such as the mediation efforts by South Africa, have failed to quell fears that a sustainable solution may not be imminent. Sustained diplomatic efforts are needed to avoid the protagonists adopting more radical positions as the deadline for elections in 2005 gets closer.

---

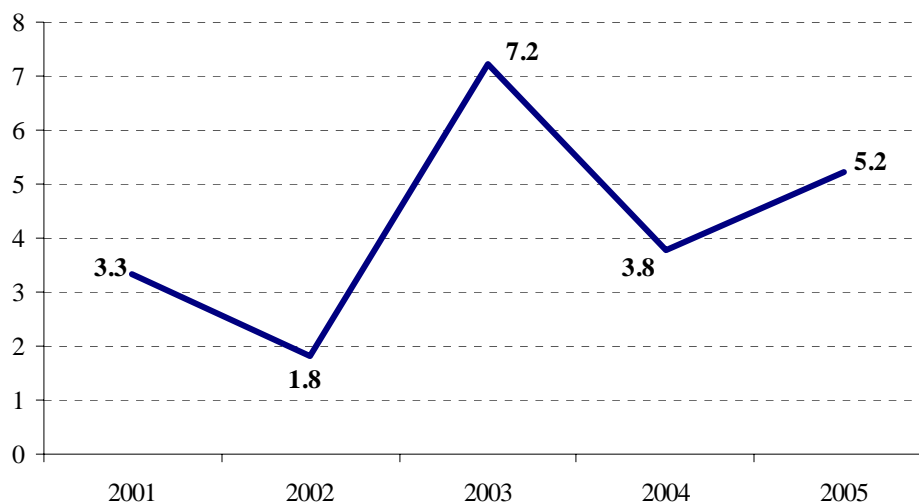
<sup>2</sup> West Texas Intermediate

<sup>3</sup> [http://bourse.lesechos.fr/ide/matieres\\_premieres.phtml](http://bourse.lesechos.fr/ide/matieres_premieres.phtml)

## ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2004 AND OUTLOOK IN 2005

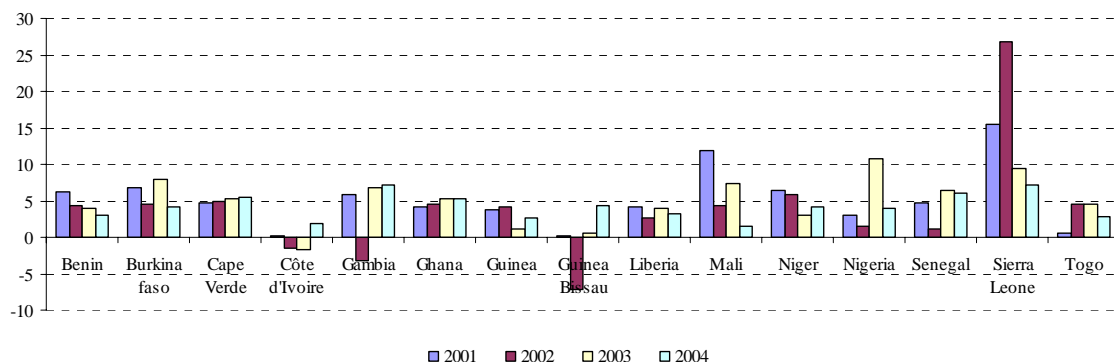
Economic growth in the West Africa zone was estimated at 3.8 % in 2004 as against 7.2 % in 2003. This growth deceleration was due, on the supply side, to the poorer performance of the primary and services sectors, and on the demand side, to the slowdown of consumption. As in the past, growth throughout the zone was heavily dependent on agriculture and the developments in the oil industry in Nigeria. Furthermore, in 2004, buoyancy was noted in the transport, tourism and telecommunications sectors, and a relative stability in macroeconomic management in several countries. However, unfavorable market conditions, caused by the low prices of major raw materials and the impact of the socio-economic environment, led to poor performance in several States.

Figure I 1 : Real GDP growth in West Africa



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

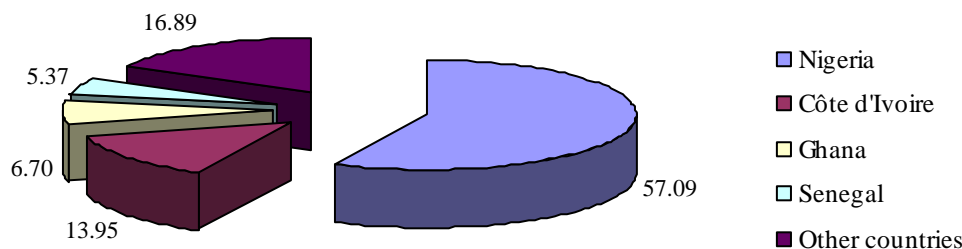
Figure I 2 : GDP Growth at 1995 Prices in West African States



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Senegal, Cape Verde and Ghana achieved notable economic growth in 2004 with 7.2%, 7.1%, 6.0 %, 5.5%, and 5.2 % respectively. The poorest performances were recorded in Mali (1.5%), Côte d'Ivoire (1.8%), Guinea (2.6%) and Togo (2.9%). Nigeria remains by far the biggest economy in the sub-region accounting for some 57.09% of real GDP in West Africa in the past year. The country recorded a 4.0% growth rate in 2004 and contributed 2.27% to sub-regional GDP.

Figure I 3: Share by countries of the West African economy



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

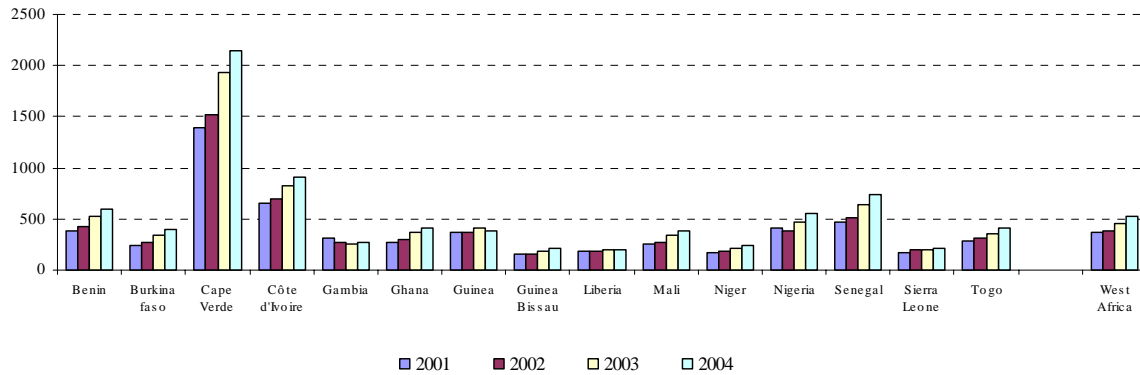
The economic outlook for the sub-region in 2005 points to a growth rate of 5.2%, on the assumptions, however, that Cote d'Ivoire's economy would recover (2.3%), that Nigeria would increase oil exports, and that the good 2005/2006 farming season expected in most of the other Member States will materialize.

Despite the slowdown in economic activity observed across the sub-region in 2004, the 3.8% economic growth rate recorded in 2004 exceeded population growth rate estimated at 2.5% for the entire region. Nigeria stands out as the giant here, with an estimated population, in 2004, of 126.5 million, representing 51.5% of that of the sub-region. Economic growth rate in all the Member States outstripped the population rate, with the exception of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Togo. In the following Member States

population growth rate was above average: Benin (2.7%), Burkina Faso (3.2%), Liberia (3.1%), Mali (2.9%), Niger (3.1%) and Sierra Leone (3.2%). The lowest rate was observed in Cape Verde (1.9%).

The analysis of per capita income shows a sub-regional average of US\$526.1 in 2004. The highest per capita GDP is recorded by Cape Verde with 2 151.7 dollars in 2004, while Liberia has the lowest rate with US\$ 202.1. In addition to Cape Verde, the Member States which had higher than average rates were Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria and Senegal. Apart from Liberia, per capita income is lowest in Sierra Leone (US\$208.4), Guinea Bissau (US\$213.8), Niger (US\$245) and Gambia (US\$274.7).

Figure I 4 : Per capita GDP in West African States



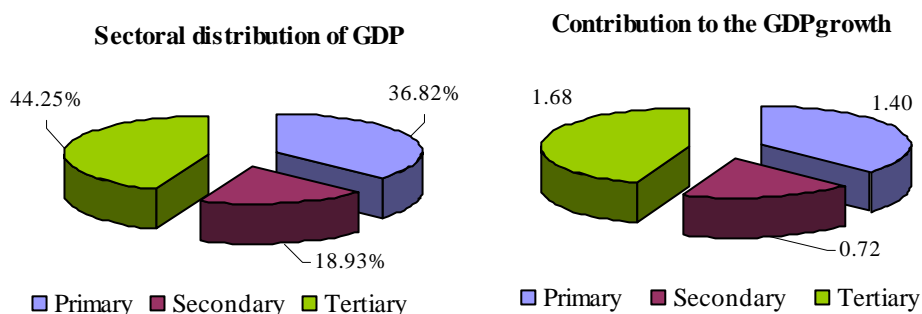
Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

## SECTORAL COMPONENTS OF GDP AND STRUCTURE OF DEMAND

### Sectoral developments

Overall, the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contributed 1.4%, 0.7% and 1.7% respectively to GDP growth in 2004. An analysis of the structure of GDP shows the preponderance tertiary sector, followed by the primary sector considered as the engine of the economy in most West African States.

Figure I 5 : Sectoral contributions to GDP in 2004



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

For most of the States, particularly those in the Sahel where agriculture is the principal source of income for over 70% of the population, the primary sector is crucial to economic growth. In 2004, the sector represented 36.8 % of GDP and grew by 3.3 %. Growth in the sector has dropped 2.1 points in comparison to the previous year, reflecting a drop, notably in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. This slow growth is explained by the decline in the production of cereals, cotton and cocoa. The outlook for 2005 indicates that growth would accelerate in the primary sector, which is expected to register a rate of 5.5 %, driven essentially by Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal.

Table I 1: Sectoral characteristics of GDP in 2004

	Distribution (in %)			Contribution		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<b>West Africa</b>	36.8	18.9	44.3	1.4	0.7	1.7
<b>Benin</b>	36.5	14.8	48.7	3.2	0.8	-1.0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	34.4	25.0	40.6	3.3	2.7	-1.9
<b>Cape Verde</b>	24.5	38.9	36.6	1.3	2.1	2.0
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	35.9	19.7	44.5	-1.5	0.5	-1.2
<b>Gambia</b>	27.7	9.2	63.1	2.0	0.7	4.5
<b>Ghana</b>	35.2	25.2	39.6	1.8	1.3	2.1
<b>Guinea</b>	21.5	35.6	42.9	0.6	0.9	1.1
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	54.6	11.3	34.1	2.5	-1.1	2.0
<b>Liberia</b>	73.9	6.6	19.5	2.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Mali</b>	36.5	23.5	40.0	6.1	-2.5	-2.1
<b>Niger</b>	38.5	15.6	45.9	1.6	0.6	1.9
<b>Nigeria</b>	39.1	16.6	44.3	1.6	0.7	1.8
<b>Senegal</b>	20.8	22.2	57.1	1.2	1.3	3.4
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	39.2	18.9	41.9	2.8	1.4	3.0
<b>Togo</b>	39.4	23.3	37.4	1.3	1.3	0.3

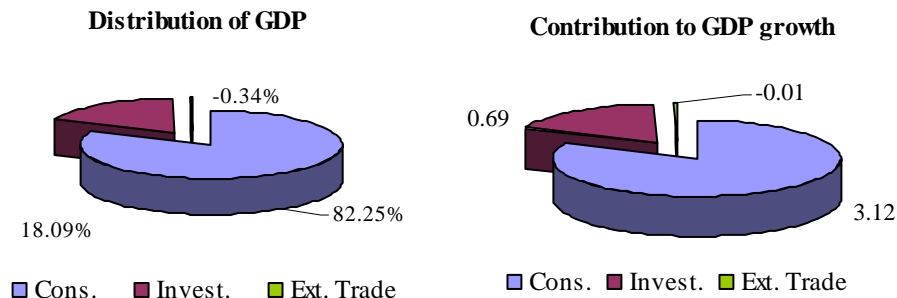
Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

As the weak link of the economies of the sub-region, the secondary sector accounted for 18.9 % of GDP in 2004. The weakness of the sector is due to the lack of competitiveness of the domestic industries relative to the foreign goods. Nonetheless, a growth of 3.1 % in the sector is to be noted, up by 1.2 points compared to 2003. All the Member States, except Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Togo achieved a rate higher than the average, reflecting the poor performance of the agro-food industries and the BTP in Côte d'Ivoire and problems with oil production in Nigeria. The secondary sector is projected to grow by 5.5% in 2005 especially because oil production is expected to resume normally in Nigeria.

The tertiary sector is heterogeneous and mainly includes activities related to trade, transport, non-trade services and public administrations. The increasing importance of this sector derives from the liberalization policies, the public enterprises reforms and the expansion of the informal sector throughout the sub region. The share of the sector in GDP in 2003 increased from 42.3 % in 2002 to 43.9 % in 2003 to reach 44.3 % in 2004, despite its downward trend from 11.4 % in 2003 to 4.5 % in 2004. A review of the economic situation in 2004 shows that in all the States except Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Togo, the tertiary sector outperformed the primary sector in terms of their contribution to GDP. On the basis of the performances expected in most of the member States, the forecast for 2005 indicates a resilient growth at a 4.9 % rate in this sector, which will represent 44.1% of GDP.

## Structure of Demand

Figure I 6 : Structure of GDP demand in 2004



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

One salient feature of West African economies is the predominance of consumption, which represents 82.3% of the GDP of the sub region in 2004. The results observed in most of the States exhibit the classic features of a subsistence economy in which little emphasis is placed on savings and, subsequently, on productive investment. It should be noted that the ratio in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria was lower than the average (77.4% and 79.5% respectively) on account of their exportable production (oil, cocoa). It is expected that, in 2005, final consumption will continue its progression at the same rate as in the previous year and will increase to 5.2 %.

Constrained by the low rate of domestic saving and financed mostly from external resources, investment was on average 18.1% of GDP in 2004 and registered a deceleration of 3.4%. This was due to a decline in investments in Côte d'Ivoire (-11.4%) and in Nigeria (-6.7%), despite notable progress in Burkina Faso (10.7%), Ghana (4.1%), Niger (30.4%) and Senegal (7.3%).

In nominal terms, gross domestic savings stood at 17.7 % in 2004, down slightly from 18% attained the previous year. Nigeria alone contributed 66.0% to the accumulation of savings in the sub-region with a rate of 20.5 %. The poorest performances in terms of savings, with levels below 10.0 %, were in Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Table I 2 : Structure of GDP demand in 2004

	Distribution (in %)			Contribution		
	Cons.	Investment	Net Ext.Trade	Cons	Invesmt	Net Ext.Trade
<b>West Africa</b>	82.3	18.1	-0.3	3.1	0.7	0.0
<b>Benin</b>	90.8	20.4	-11.2	5.6	2.5	-5.1
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	85.0	27.0	-12.0	9.1	1.0	-6.0
<b>Cape Verde</b>	114.0	21.1	-35.1	6.3	1.2	-1.9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	77.4	8.7	13.9	1.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Gambia</b>	97.4	19.0	-16.4	6.9	1.4	-1.2
<b>Ghana</b>	93.8	19.7	-13.5	4.9	1.0	-0.7
<b>Guinea</b>	89.6	19.0	-8.6	2.3	0.5	-0.2
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	78.8	15.9	5.3	8.8	-3.3	-1.2
<b>Liberia</b>	75.3	8.8	15.9	2.5	0.3	0.5
<b>Mali</b>	83.7	19.7	-3.4	2.9	8.1	-9.5
<b>Niger</b>	93.5	15.2	-8.6	4.2	0.8	-0.9
<b>Nigeria</b>	79.5	20.0	0.5	3.2	0.8	0.0
<b>Senegal</b>	93.0	16.5	-9.5	5.6	1.0	-0.6
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	70.8	6.1	23.1	5.1	0.4	1.7
<b>Togo</b>	90.3	21.3	-11.6	6.4	-2.9	-0.6

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Despite the good performances of Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria in terms of exports of goods, net external trade in the region showed a higher level of imports of goods and services than exports and this is reflected in the negative net external balance (-0.3% of GDP in 2004). In 2005, West African States are expected to register a positive net external balance (0.1% of GDP) because of surpluses anticipated in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Despite the slowdown in economic activity throughout West Africa, government revenue continued to grow more rapidly than expenditure leading to an improvement in the principal budget balances. The increase in revenues continued in 2004 albeit at a slower pace than in the previous year. The revenues increased by 21.6 % in 2004 as against 25.2 % in 2003. This development results from the improvement of Nigeria's revenue situation as boosted by the oil sector and stronger revenue collection initiatives in many countries. In ratio to GDP, revenues stood at 29.5 % in 2004 overall compared with 28.9 % in 2003. This performance is attributable mainly to Nigeria, the only country to register a rate higher than the average for the zone (39.7%). Guinea (10%) and Niger (11.4%) registered an extremely weak performance.

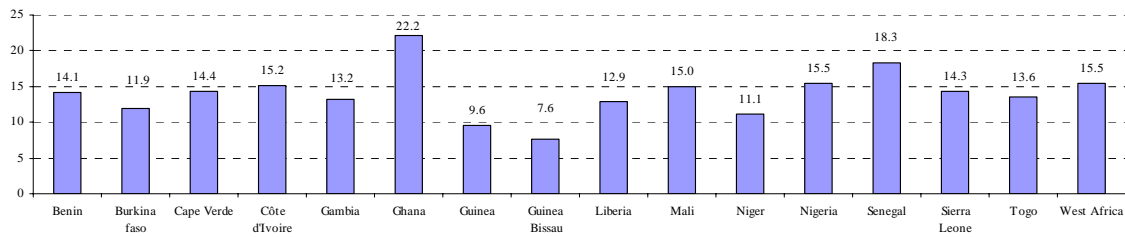
Following the same trend, the tax revenues of the countries increased by 22.9 % in 2004 compared to 25.7 % in 2003, representing 15.1 % and 15.5 % of GDP respectively. Three (3) countries recorded a fiscal revenue to GDP ratio equal to or higher than the average, namely Ghana (22.2%), Nigeria (15.5%) and Senegal (18.3%).

Table I 3 : Changes in budgetary indicators in West Africa

	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Public revenues as % of GDP</b>			
Revenue net grants/GDP	28.6	28.9	29.5
Tax revenues/GDP	14.8	15.1	15.5
<b>Public expenditures as % of GDP</b>			
Total expenditures/GDP	34.3	33.2	33.3
Current expenditures/GDP	24.4	23.4	23.1
Capital expenditures/GDP	9.9	9.8	10.2
<b>Budgetary balance as % of GDP</b>			
Current balance/GDP	4.1	5.5	6.4
Overall balance net grants/GDP	-5.7	-4.2	-3.8
Overall balance/GDP	-4.7	-2.8	-2.5

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Figure I 7: Fiscal revenue to GDP ratio in the countries



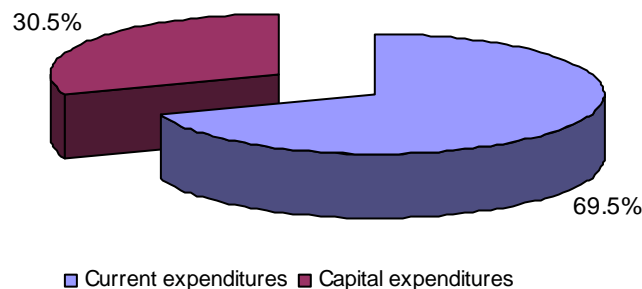
Source: UEMOA Commission, December 2004; IMF, September 2004; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating Agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Total expenditures increased by 19.6 % in 2004 (revenues by 21.4 %) maintaining the same progression rate as in 2003. They accounted for 33.3 % of GDP in 2004 compared to 33.2 % in 2003. This development was the result of an increase of 17.7% in the level of current expenditures and a rise of 24.2 % in budget capital. The results in this area were driven by Nigeria which had 70.5 % of total expenditures in the zone.

Current expenditures showed an upward trend, increasing by 17.7 % in 2004 as against 18.5 % in 2003, thus accounting respectively for 23.4 % and 23.1 % of GDP. The ratio of current expenditures to GDP improved in all States, except in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Mali where expenditure control appeared lax.

Capital expenditures rose by 24.2 %, bringing it to 10.2 % of GDP. The bulk of investments was in Nigeria with a rate of 69.9%. Only four other countries registered above average capital expenditures to GDP ratios. These were Burkina Faso (11.3%), Gambia (11%), Guinea Bissau (12%) and Mali (11.7%), the same countries which experienced a progression in their current expenditures as a percentage of GDP. This ratio shows a very low level, especially in Côte d'Ivoire (1.9%), Liberia (4.4%) and Togo (3.1%).

Figure I 8: Breakdown of total expenditure



Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

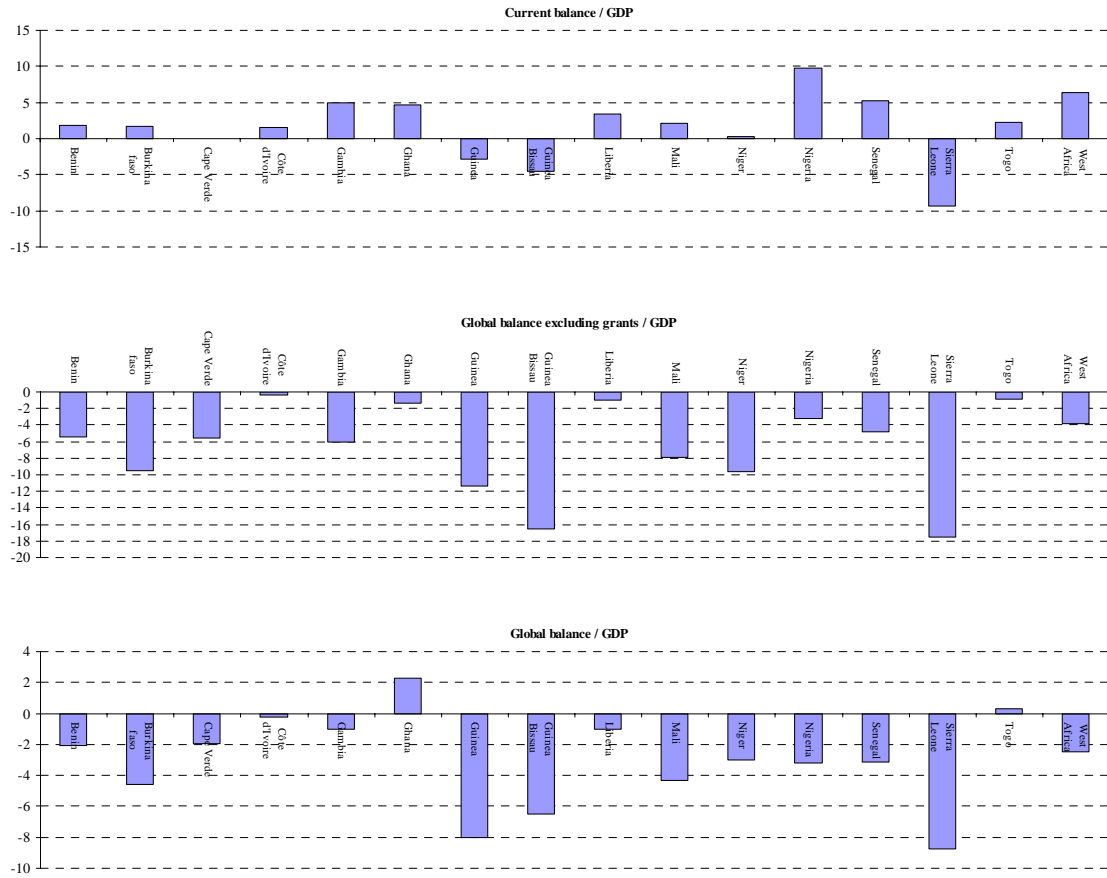
Table I 4: Breakdown of expenditure by country (in % of total expenditure)

	<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>
<b>West Africa</b>	69.48	30.52
<b>Benin</b>	65.57	34.43
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	49.78	50.22
<b>Cap Verde</b>	82.61	17.39
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	89.33	10.67
<b>Gambia</b>	61.40	38.60
<b>Ghana</b>	74.90	25.10
<b>Guinea</b>	60.28	39.72
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	64.39	35.61
<b>Liberia</b>	69.01	30.99
<b>Mali</b>	55.17	44.83
<b>Niger</b>	53.11	46.89
<b>Nigeria</b>	69.70	30.30
<b>Senegal</b>	57.98	42.02
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	74.69	25.31
<b>Togo</b>	80.13	19.87

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

The fact that revenue increased more rapidly than expenditure translated into an improvement in the major fiscal balances. Thus, the improvement in the current balance recorded since 2002 continued into 2003 and 2004. Its ratio to GDP was 6.4 % in 2004, up from 5.5 % in 2003. This performance stemmed from the progress made in all the States to stabilize the macroeconomic framework and to improve the public finances. All the countries registered a positive ratio in 2004 with the exception of Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. Nigeria was the only country to record a ratio higher than the average (9.8%) in 2004. There was an improvement in overall balances (net grants and including grants), which increased from -4.2 % and -2.8 % of GDP in 2003 to -3.8 % and -2.5 % in 2004. Improvements were observed in almost half of the States within the zone.

Figure I 9: Budgetary indicators in West African countries in 2004



Source: UEMOA Commission, December 2004; IMF, September 2004; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

## MONEY, CREDIT AND INFLATION

In 2004, the monetary situation was characterized by an improvement in net foreign assets, increase in domestic credit and expansion of money supply. At the same time, inflation fell throughout the whole of West Africa.

After relative stability in 2003, net foreign assets improved dramatically by 3.2 billion US dollars in 2004, driven by export revenues and by the efforts made to mobilize external resources. The foreign assets of all the Member States improved except for Cape Verde and Guinea. Nigeria alone, with its oil revenues, held 69.8 % of these assets. Only Niger and Sierra Leone recorded negative net foreign assets.

Domestic credit rose by 1.5 billion dollars as a result mainly of an increase in credits within the private sector. Excluding Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Togo, all the States recorded higher amounts including Côte d'Ivoire which accounted for 23.98 % of total credit, Nigeria (20%), Ghana (14.06%) and Senegal (12.71%).

Table I 5: Changes in monetary conditions in West Africa (in billion \$US)

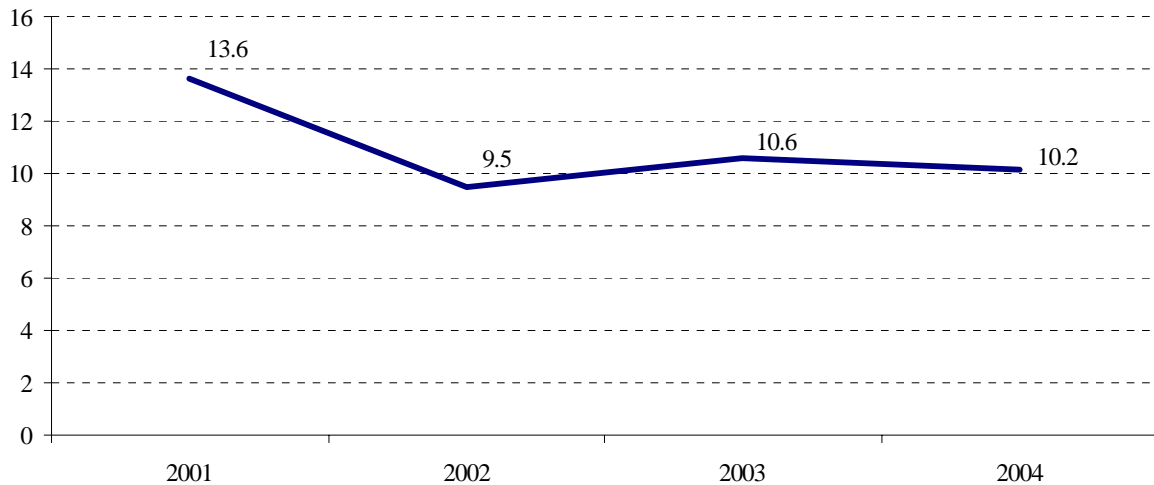
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Net foreign assets	17,743.2	17,717.0	20,925.4
Domestic credit	8,770.6	11,209.4	12,728.3
Money supply	20,995.9	26,416.7	31,088.5
Money supply/GDP	23.9	24.3	24.0

Source: UEMOA Commission, December 2004; IMF, September 2004; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

In association with its counterparties, money supply increased by 17.7%, mainly as a result of an increase in deposits since the currency in circulation was stable or declining. This increase in the money supply was observed in all the countries, including Nigeria, which holds 50.3 % of money supply in the zone. Only Sierra Leone recorded a slight drop in its money supply.

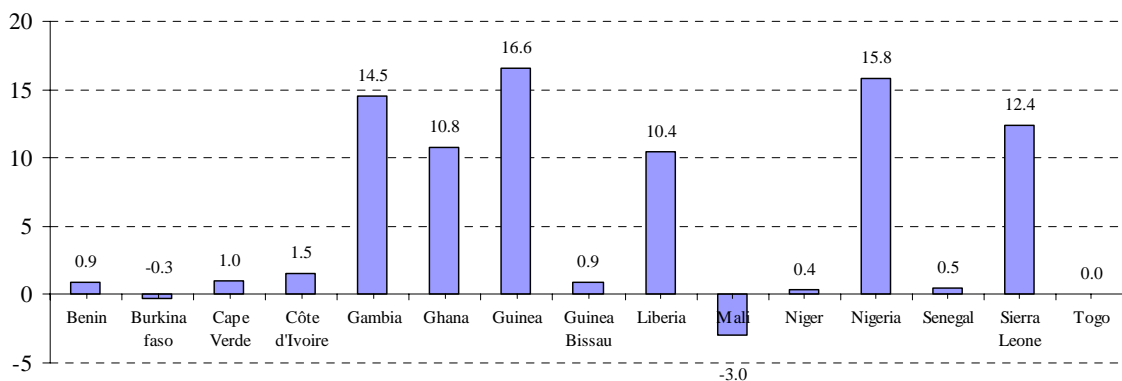
West Africa continues to register average two-digit inflation , with a 10.6 % rate in 2003 which dipped slightly in 2004 to 10.2 %. This high inflation rate is attributable to Gambia (14.5%), Ghana (10.8%), Guinea (16.6%), Liberia (10.4%) and, in particular, to Nigeria (15.8%) whose economic weight in the zone is determinant. The inflation resulted from the injection of liquidities from oil surpluses in Nigeria, the high increase in fuel prices and the instability of some national currencies.

Figure I 10 : Changes in inflation in West Africa (Average annual inflation rate)



Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004 – Our calculations

Figure I 11: Inflation rate in West African countries in 2004



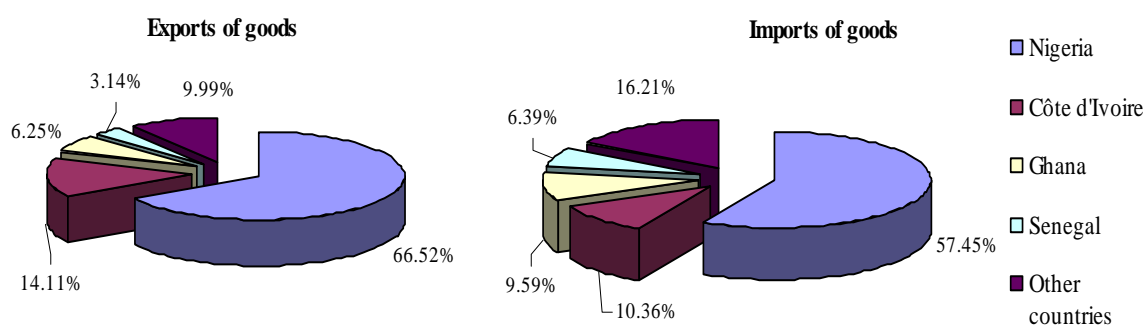
Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004 – Our calculations

## EXTERNAL TRADE AND DEBT

West Africa is a heterogeneous mix of countries, some of which export oil and raw materials and others whose economies depend greatly on foreign goods and services. Exports in the region rose by 19.4 % in 2004 while imports grew by 22.6%. This situation made it impossible to improve on certain balances in relation to GDP.

The trade balance increased by 641.8 millions dollars in 2004 compared with an increase of 3.4 billion dollars in 2003. The trade surplus in relation to GDP was 7% in 2004, down by 0.8% from 2003. This decline is attributed essentially to Nigeria which could not optimize its oil exports in 2004 because of unrest in its oil producing areas.

Figure I 12 : Exports and imports of goods 2004



Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

From the combined evolution of exports and imports, coverage of imports by exports fell to 123.5% in 2004 from 126.8% in 2003. A close study shows that, apart from Nigeria, only Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde and Guinea recorded trade surpluses. However, a drop in the margin ratio was observed in six countries<sup>4</sup> including Côte d'Ivoire (12.4% of

<sup>4</sup> Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal

external trade in the zone) and Nigeria, which accounts for approximately 62.4 % of the zone's external trade. Also, of the fifteen States, only four (4) Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Nigeria were able to cover at least 100% of their imports.

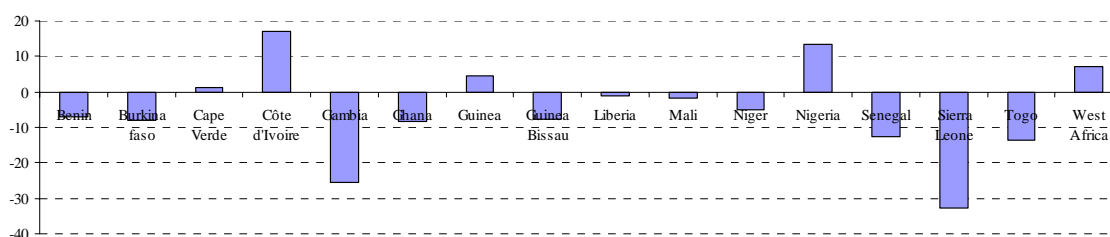
Table I 6 : Changes in external trade in West Africa

	2002	2003	2004
Imports FOB as % of GDP	29.2	29.1	29.9
Exports as % of GDP	35.0	36.8	36.9
Trade balance as % GDP	5.8	7.8	7.0
Coverage rate in %	119.7	126.8	123.5
Current balance as % of GDP	2.6	-1.3	1.2
Overall balance as % of GDP	-2.2	-1.7	-1.6

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

The positive developments in the trade balance, services and transfers resulted in the improvement in the ratio of current balance and overall balance to GDP. Seven States (7)<sup>5</sup>, Nigeria included, were able to improve their overall balance in relation to GDP in 2004. Overall, eight (8)<sup>6</sup> of them recorded improvements in their overall balance as a percentage of GDP.

Figure I 13: Trade balance as a percentage of GDP in West African countries



Source: UEMOA Commission, December 2004; IMF, September 2004; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

In 2004, external debt stock of ECOWAS Member States amounted to 81.1 billion dollars compared with 70.3 billion in 2003. Three countries account for the bulk of the outstanding debt stock (72.69%). They are Côte d'Ivoire (13.72%), Ghana (6.66%) and Nigeria (52.31%). In ratio to GDP, debt stock stood at 62.8 % in 2004 compared with 64.8 % in 2003. This lower ratio results from the admission of some countries to the HIPC Initiative, which thus allowed them to free up resources to combat poverty.

External debt service in relation to export revenues stood at 7.9 % in 2004 compared with 8.9 % in 2003. All the Member States contributed to this improvement because all, except Cape Verde and Senegal, reduced their debt service.

<sup>5</sup> Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Togo

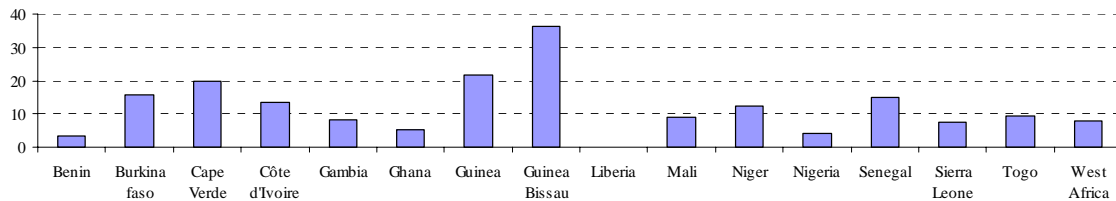
<sup>6</sup> Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Togo, Gambia

Tableau I 7 : Trends in the external debt of West Africa

	2002	2003	2004
External debt stock in % GDP	73.5	64.8	62.8
External debt service/Exports	11.1	8.9	7.9
External debt service/Total revenues NG	13.6	11.4	9.9

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

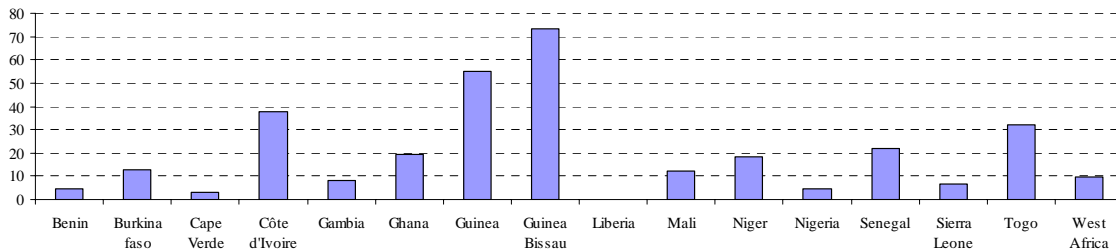
Figure I 14: Ratio of debt service to export revenue



Source : UEMOA Commission , December 2004 ; IMF, September ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

External debt service improved somewhat in relation to budget revenues, down from 11.4 % in 2003 to 9.9 % in 2004. This was true for all the Member States except Cape Verde, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Graphique I 15: Ratio of debt service to revenue in West African countries



Source: UEMOA Commission, December 2004; IMF, September 2004; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

## MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The West African economies continue to show structural rigidities, which account for their poor performance. The supply side is characterized by a hypertropic tertiary sector, the preponderance of an agricultural sector, which depends mostly on rainfalls and employs a large percentage of the population; an embryonic or inefficient industry subject to foreign competition. The demand side shows a preponderance of consumption and weak domestic savings and these, coupled with the effects of an insignificant and undiversified export sector, limit the investment capacities of the countries

It is therefore not surprising that these countries lag behind in achieving and maintaining the minimum of 7% growth rate to effectively combat poverty. To achieve this target, the countries would need to adopt far-reaching structural and sectoral reforms that will establish the necessary conditions for strong, sustainable growth. In addition to the vital issue of water supply, efforts will need to focus on mobilizing domestic savings and promoting the private sector.

More stringent reform and management of public finances is also required. Indeed, despite the efforts made, a review of the financial stance confirms the need for stabilization through a better revenue collection and expenditure control. The improvement of the public finances is also key to the success of the monetary cooperation programme, which all West African States adopted. This would also allow them to channel the much needed resources towards the development of basic infrastructures as a key strategy for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. A vigorous pursuit of tax collection, control of tax fraud and evasion, could be vital in this respect. In this regard, the establishment of anti-corruption institutions in certain countries is commendable; however, the operation of such mechanisms must be strengthened, and they should be extended to the entire region. In addition, good governance in the management of public finances and the efficiency of public institutions will boost donor commitment and revive the private sector confidence.

In order to control the money supply, particularly in the WAMZ countries, the States would have to pursue a restrictive or prudent monetary policy consistent with the objectives of economic revitalization and, prices and exchange rates stability, in

conformity with the convergence mechanisms which they have adopted. With regard to debt, the HIPC countries will need to accelerate reforms to enable them attain the completion point and benefit from debt relief. Moreover, preserving debt sustainability beyond the completion point will call for a prudent policy based on concessional loans and grants, which they should use effectively for development.

The stabilization of the political environment is also necessary to improve the individual and collective image of the countries, which has been battered over the past few years. National and foreign players should act in the framework of ECOWAS mechanisms to further democratic principles that will promote internal political concord and peaceful coexistence among the Member States. An enabling political environment will also go a long way to strengthen inter-regional trade which is in the best interest of the countries to develop.

It is gratifying to note that several West African countries have initiated reforms that will make them eligible for AGOA. These efforts should be pursued and replicated throughout the sub-region. However, the fact remains that if, indeed, the international community is keen to translate its stated desire to promote Africa's development into concrete action, it must speedily resolve the issue of market access and agricultural subsidies pending before the WTO, improve the flow and efficiency of aid, adopt an in-depth approach to the question of debt, and encourage foreign direct investment to Africa in general, and the West Africa region in particular.

## REFERENCES

AFD, 2004, Produitdoc, Bulletin des matières premières, n° 126 – 3ème trimestre 2004

IMF, 2004, World Economic Outlook, September 2004, Washington DC.

IMF, Primary Commodity Prices, <http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.asp>

OECD, 2004, OCDE Economic Outlook, December number 76, December 2004

UEMOA: Rapport d'exécution de la surveillance multilatérale de décembre 2004 et annexes statistiques; décembre 2004.

## ANNEXES

Table A 1: Changes in nominal GDP (in million US dollars)

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Benin</b>	2,365.5	2,502.9	2,815.6	3,565.7	4,160.0	4,467.9
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	2,603.4	2,828.1	3,247.6	4,242.0	5,156.7	5,629.7
<b>Cape Verde</b>	549.0	566.0	635.0	831.0	950.0	1,029.0
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	10,658.6	10,750.7	11,725.6	14,074.0	16,150.6	16,899.4
<b>Gambia</b>	427.0	418.0	370.0	352.0	395.0	429.0
<b>Ghana</b>	5,000.0	5,303.0	6,151.0	7,621.0	8,645.0	9,413.0
<b>Guinea</b>	3,112.0	3,039.0	3,210.0	3,630.0	3,535.0	3,576.0
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	216.1	199.3	204.2	239.1	284.6	301.9
<b>Liberia</b>	525.6	570.3	595.9	636.5	677.8	721.2
<b>Mali</b>	2,663.4	3,021.9	3,288.7	4,243.1	4,907.7	5,438.5
<b>Niger</b>	1,656.9	1,789.4	2,041.3	2,417.0	2,872.8	3,079.6
<b>Nigeria</b>	42,382.0	47,683.0	46,090.0	57,566.0	70,727.0	77,325.0
<b>Senegal</b>	4,385.9	4,566.5	4,996.7	6,423.1	7,737.9	8,392.9
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	634.0	806.0	936.0	984.0	1,025.0	1,128.0
<b>Togo</b>	1,332.5	1,305.4	1,447.9	1,697.7	2,060.8	2,168.9
<b>ECOWAS</b>	78,511.9	85,349.5	87,755.5	108,522.1	129,285.8	140,000.0

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 2: Changes in GDP at 1995 prices (in million US dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Benin</b>	1,137.5	1,208.0	1,261.2	1,310.4	1,349.7	1,421.2
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	1,778.3	1,899.2	1,986.6	2,145.5	2,233.5	2,331.8
<b>Cape Verde</b>	344.0	360.2	377.8	397.8	419.7	444.9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	9,594.2	9,603.8	9,450.1	9,289.5	9,456.7	9,674.2
<b>Gambia</b>	276.0	292.0	282.7	301.6	323.0	339.2
<b>Ghana</b>	3,769.0	3,927.3	4,104.0	4,317.4	4,541.9	4,769.0
<b>Guinea</b>	1,589.7	1,650.1	1,719.4	1,740.0	1,785.3	1,853.1
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	109.6	109.8	102.0	102.6	107.0	109.5
<b>Liberia</b>	486.3	506.7	519.9	540.2	558.0	576.2
<b>Mali</b>	1,383.8	1,548.5	1,615.1	1,734.6	1,760.6	1,894.4
<b>Niger</b>	1,134.7	1,208.5	1,278.5	1,316.9	1,370.9	1,428.5
<b>Nigeria</b>	32,110.6	33,106.0	33,602.6	37,198.1	38,686.0	40,968.5
<b>Senegal</b>	3,046.3	3,189.5	3,224.6	3,434.2	3,640.2	3,873.2
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	426.7	492.8	624.9	683.7	732.9	784.2
<b>Togo</b>	710.3	714.6	746.7	780.3	802.9	832.7
<b>ECOWAS</b>	57,897.0	59,817.0	60,896.2	65,292.8	67,768.4	71,300.5

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 3: Changes in per capita GDP (in US dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Benin</b>	386.84	423.72	522.51	593.57	620.74
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	238.29	266.45	338.88	401.13	426.41
<b>Cape Verde</b>	1388.62	1516.94	1932.97	2151.68	2269.34
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	658.74	699.59	817.63	913.60	930.83
<b>Gambia</b>	314.93	271.43	251.44	274.74	290.54
<b>Ghana</b>	269.12	303.94	366.68	405.01	429.40
<b>Guinea</b>	362.63	372.97	410.68	389.42	383.58
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	162.17	161.81	184.51	213.83	220.87
<b>Liberia</b>	184.20	187.43	194.91	202.12	209.40
<b>Mali</b>	257.61	272.98	342.94	386.23	416.75
<b>Niger</b>	165.29	183.61	211.68	244.99	255.72
<b>Nigeria</b>	408.43	384.40	467.50	559.28	595.37
<b>Senegal</b>	474.42	505.46	632.67	742.14	783.79
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	177.50	200.71	205.46	208.39	223.30
<b>Togo</b>	283.02	305.66	348.97	412.46	422.69
<b>ECOWAS</b>	376.18	376.61	453.49	526.06	554.68

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004 – Our calculations

Table A 4: Breakdown by sectoral contribution to GDP at current prices (in million US dollars)

	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP
<b>Benin</b>	1,008.0	408.3	1,399.3	2,815.6	1,270.4	512.0	1,783.3	3,565.7	1,519.5	616.5	2,023.9	4,160.0	1,611.9	651.9	2,204.1	4,467.9
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	1,078.2	782.7	1,386.7	3,247.6	1,444.8	1,045.0	1,752.1	4,242.0	1,773.3	1,289.9	2,093.5	5,156.7	1,926.7	1,397.6	2,305.4	5,629.7
<b>Cape Verde</b>	158.1	252.1	224.8	635.0	205.5	323.3	302.1	831.0	233.2	369.3	347.5	950.0	253.5	400.2	375.3	1,029.0
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	3,916.4	2,521.0	5,288.3	11,725.6	4,935.0	2,755.0	6,383.9	14,074.0	5,791.1	3,180.2	7,179.3	16,150.6	5,992.7	3,317.9	7,588.9	16,899.4
<b>Gambia</b>	105.1	34.0	230.9	370.0	97.2	33.3	221.5	352.0	109.3	36.4	249.2	395.0	118.6	40.1	270.3	429.0
<b>Ghana</b>	2,159.0	1,556.2	2,435.8	6,151.0	2,718.2	1,926.3	2,976.5	7,621.0	3,045.3	2,176.8	3,422.9	8,645.0	3,336.6	2,374.7	3,701.7	9,413.0
<b>Guinea</b>	661.3	1,094.6	1,454.1	3,210.0	758.1	1,259.8	1,612.0	3,630.0	759.2	1,259.2	1,516.7	3,535.0	757.4	1,257.4	1,561.2	3,576.0
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	113.7	24.7	65.8	204.2	135.8	24.1	79.2	239.1	155.5	32.1	97.1	284.6	168.2	32.2	101.5	301.9
<b>Liberia</b>	442.2	39.3	114.4	595.9	469.1	42.0	125.3	636.5	501.0	44.8	132.0	677.8	532.3	47.6	141.3	721.2
<b>Mali</b>	1,091.8	792.6	1,404.3	3,288.7	1,560.7	866.6	1,815.9	4,243.1	1,790.9	1,154.4	1,962.4	4,907.7	1,992.5	1,194.9	2,251.1	5,438.5
<b>Niger</b>	757.3	316.4	967.6	2,041.3	928.0	377.6	1,111.4	2,417.0	1,106.2	447.9	1,318.7	2,872.8	1,184.2	480.6	1,414.9	3,079.6
<b>Nigeria</b>	19,173.4	8,296.2	18,620.4	46,090.0	22,745.5	9,832.6	24,987.9	57,566.0	27,650.1	11,743.7	31,333.2	70,727.0	30,391.1	13,023.4	33,910.5	77,325.0
<b>Senegal</b>	954.4	1,089.3	2,953.0	4,996.7	1,391.9	1,410.9	3,620.3	6,423.1	1,607.2	1,715.8	4,414.9	7,737.9	1,781.0	1,852.3	4,759.6	8,392.9
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	494.2	238.7	203.1	936.0	386.9	186.9	410.2	984.0	401.5	193.9	429.5	1,025.0	442.7	213.8	471.5	1,128.0
<b>Togo</b>	585.0	335.9	527.0	1,447.9	664.9	398.7	634.2	1,697.7	811.0	479.2	770.6	2,060.8	851.5	506.8	810.6	2,168.9
<b>ECOWAS</b>	32,698.0	17,782.0	37,275.5	87,755.5	39,712.1	20,994.2	47,815.9	108,522.1	47,254.4	24,740.0	57,291.4	129,285.8	51,340.9	26,791.5	61,867.6	140,000.0

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 5: Breakdown by demand on GDP at current prices (in million US dollars)

	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Fin. Consum.	Investmt.	Net Ext.Trade	GDP	Fin. Consum.	Investmt	Net Ext.Trade	GDP	FinConsum	Investmt.	Net Ext.Trade.	GDP	Fin. Cons.	Investmt	Net.Ext.Tradet	GDP
<b>Benin</b>	2,553.7	551.8	-290.0	2,815.6	3,237.2	726.5	-398.0	3,565.7	3,776.8	849.2	-465.9	4,160.0	4,056.3	903.4	-491.8	4,467.9
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	2,767.0	734.0	-253.3	3,247.6	3,609.9	1,077.5	-445.4	4,242.0	4,383.2	1,392.3	-618.8	5,156.7	4,903.5	1,508.8	-782.5	5,629.7
<b>Cape Verde</b>	711.2	139.1	-215.3	635.0	943.2	177.8	-290.0	831.0	1,083.0	200.5	-333.5	950.0	1,170.5	218.7	-360.2	1,029.0
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	7,844.4	961.5	2,919.7	11,725.6	10,837.0	1,407.4	1,829.6	14,074.0	12,500.5	1,405.1	2,244.9	16,150.6	13,063.3	1,504.0	2,332.1	16,899.4
<b>Gambia</b>	364.8	71.4	-66.2	370.0	340.2	67.9	-56.1	352.0	384.7	75.2	-64.9	395.0	416.2	82.2	-69.4	429.0
<b>Ghana</b>	5,665.1	1,310.2	-824.2	6,151.0	7,102.8	1,516.6	-998.4	7,621.0	8,109.0	1,703.1	-1,167.1	8,645.0	8,820.0	1,920.3	-1,327.2	9,413.0
<b>Guinea</b>	2,879.4	584.2	-253.6	3,210.0	3,256.1	673.7	-299.8	3,630.0	3,167.8	672.7	-305.5	3,535.0	3,206.1	672.1	-302.2	3,576.0
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	162.5	41.5	0.2	204.2	190.5	38.7	9.9	239.1	224.2	45.3	15.1	284.6	239.2	53.6	9.2	301.9
<b>Liberia</b>	449.9	51.8	94.2	595.9	478.2	56.3	101.9	636.5	510.3	59.5	108.1	677.8	542.4	63.6	115.2	721.2
<b>Mali</b>	2,752.6	450.5	85.5	3,288.7	3,551.5	835.9	-144.3	4,243.1	4,107.7	966.8	-166.9	4,907.7	4,677.1	1,104.0	-342.6	5,438.5
<b>Niger</b>	1,867.8	242.9	-69.4	2,041.3	2,260.9	293.2	-137.1	2,417.0	2,684.7	436.5	-248.5	2,872.8	2,879.4	526.4	-326.1	3,079.6
<b>Nigeria</b>	34,798.0	4,009.8	7,282.2	46,090.0	45,592.3	12,837.2	-863.5	57,566.0	56,228.0	14,145.4	353.6	70,727.0	61,318.7	15,387.7	618.6	77,325.0
<b>Senegal</b>	4,002.3	969.4	25.0	4,996.7	5,979.9	1,047.0	-603.8	6,423.1	7,196.2	1,276.8	-735.1	7,737.9	7,805.4	1,384.8	-797.3	8,392.9
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	899.5	60.8	-24.3	936.0	696.3	59.1	228.6	984.0	725.4	62.9	236.8	1,025.0	798.2	68.5	261.3	1,128.0
<b>Togo</b>	1,359.6	244.7	-156.4	1,447.9	1,556.0	363.0	-221.3	1,697.7	1,861.2	438.9	-239.3	2,060.8	1,973.4	469.9	-274.4	2,168.9
<b>ECOWAS</b>	69,077.8	10,423.6	8,254.0	87,755.5	89,632.1	21,177.7	-2,287.6	108,522.1	106,942.6	23,730.1	-1,387.0	129,285.8	115,869.6	25,867.8	-1,737.4	140,000.0

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 6: Breakdown of GDP by sector at 1995 prices (in million US dollars)

	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDP
<b>Benin</b>	451.5	182.9	626.8	1,261.2	466.9	188.2	655.3	1,310.4	493.0	200.0	656.6	1,349.7	512.7	207.4	701.1	1,421.2
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	659.5	478.8	848.3	1,986.6	730.8	528.6	886.2	2,145.5	768.0	558.7	906.7	2,233.5	798.0	578.9	954.9	2,331.8
<b>Cape Verde</b>	94.1	150.0	133.7	377.8	98.4	154.8	144.6	397.8	103.0	163.2	153.5	419.7	109.6	173.0	162.3	444.9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	3,156.3	2,031.8	4,262.0	9,450.1	3,257.3	1,818.4	4,213.7	9,289.5	3,390.9	1,862.1	4,203.7	9,456.7	3,430.6	1,899.3	4,344.3	9,674.2
<b>Gambia</b>	80.3	26.0	176.4	282.7	83.3	28.5	189.8	301.6	89.4	29.8	203.8	323.0	93.8	31.7	213.7	339.2
<b>Ghana</b>	1,440.5	1,038.3	1,625.2	4,104.0	1,539.9	1,091.3	1,686.3	4,317.4	1,600.0	1,143.7	1,798.3	4,541.9	1,690.5	1,203.1	1,875.4	4,769.0
<b>Guinea</b>	354.2	586.3	778.9	1,719.4	363.4	603.9	772.7	1,740.0	383.4	635.9	766.0	1,785.3	392.5	651.6	809.0	1,853.1
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	56.8	12.3	32.9	102.0	58.3	10.3	34.0	102.6	58.5	12.1	36.5	107.0	61.0	11.7	36.8	109.5
<b>Liberia</b>	385.8	34.3	99.8	519.9	398.1	35.7	106.4	540.2	412.4	36.9	108.7	558.0	425.3	38.1	112.9	576.2
<b>Mali</b>	536.2	389.2	689.6	1,615.1	638.0	354.2	742.3	1,734.6	642.5	414.1	704.0	1,760.6	694.0	416.2	784.1	1,894.4
<b>Niger</b>	474.3	198.2	606.0	1,278.5	505.6	205.7	605.5	1,316.9	527.9	213.7	629.3	1,370.9	549.3	222.9	656.3	1,428.5
<b>Nigeria</b>	13,978.7	6,048.5	13,575.5	33,602.6	14,697.7	6,353.6	16,146.7	37,198.1	15,124.0	6,423.5	17,138.5	38,686.0	16,101.9	6,900.1	17,966.5	40,968.5
<b>Senegal</b>	615.9	703.0	1,905.7	3,224.6	744.2	754.4	1,935.6	3,434.2	756.1	807.2	2,076.9	3,640.2	821.9	854.8	2,196.5	3,873.2
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	330.0	159.4	135.6	624.9	268.8	129.8	285.0	683.7	287.1	138.7	307.1	732.9	307.8	148.6	327.8	784.2
<b>Togo</b>	301.7	173.2	271.8	746.7	305.6	183.2	291.5	780.3	316.0	186.7	300.2	802.9	326.9	194.6	311.2	832.7
<b>ECOWAS</b>	22,915.8	12,212.1	25,768.2	60,896.2	24,156.3	12,440.7	28,695.7	65,292.8	24,952.2	12,826.2	29,990.1	67,768.4	26,315.8	13,532.1	31,452.7	71,300.5

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 7: Breakdown by GDP demand at 1995 prices (in million US dollars)

	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Fin Consum.	Investmt.	Net Ext. Trade	Real GDP	Fin. Consum.	Invest.	Net Ext. Trade	Real GDP	Final. Cons..	Invest.	Net Ext. Trade	GDP	Fin. Cons. finale	Invest.	Net Ext. Trade	GDP
<b>Benin</b>	1,143.9	247.2	-129.9	1,261.2	1,189.6	267.0	-146.2	1,310.4	1,225.3	275.5	-151.2	1,349.7	1,273.1	287.4	-139.3	1,421.2
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	1,692.6	449.0	-155.0	1,986.6	1,825.8	545.0	-225.3	2,145.5	1,898.5	603.0	-268.0	2,233.5	2,031.0	587.6	-286.8	2,331.8
<b>Cape Verde</b>	423.2	82.7	-128.1	377.8	451.5	85.1	-138.8	397.8	478.5	88.6	-147.3	419.7	506.1	94.5	-155.7	444.9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	6,322.1	774.9	2,353.1	9,450.1	7,152.9	928.9	1,207.6	9,289.5	7,319.5	822.7	1,314.5	9,456.7	7,478.2	406.3	1,789.7	9,674.2
<b>Gambia</b>	278.7	54.6	-50.6	282.7	291.5	58.2	-48.1	301.6	314.6	61.5	-53.1	323.0	330.0	65.3	-56.1	339.2
<b>Ghana</b>	3,779.8	874.2	-549.9	4,104.0	4,023.9	859.2	-565.6	4,317.4	4,260.3	894.8	-613.2	4,541.9	4,468.6	972.9	-672.4	4,769.0
<b>Guinea</b>	1,542.3	312.9	-135.8	1,719.4	1,560.8	322.9	-143.7	1,740.0	1,599.8	339.7	-154.3	1,785.3	1,659.0	354.0	-159.9	1,853.1
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	81.2	20.6	0.2	102.0	81.8	16.6	4.3	102.6	84.3	17.1	5.7	107.0	86.9	19.4	3.2	109.5
<b>Liberia</b>	392.5	45.2	82.1	519.9	405.9	47.8	86.5	540.2	420.1	49.0	89.0	558.0	434.6	50.9	90.7	576.2
<b>Mali</b>	1,351.8	221.3	42.0	1,615.1	1,451.8	341.7	-59.0	1,734.6	1,473.6	346.8	-59.9	1,760.6	1,629.2	305.0	-39.8	1,894.4
<b>Niger</b>	1,169.9	152.1	-43.5	1,278.5	1,231.9	159.8	-74.7	1,316.9	1,281.1	208.3	-118.6	1,370.9	1,338.8	244.2	-154.5	1,428.5
<b>Nigeria</b>	25,370.0	2,923.4	5,309.2	33,602.6	29,460.9	8,295.2	-558.0	37,198.1	30,755.4	7,737.2	193.4	38,686.0	32,488.0	8,152.7	327.7	40,968.5
<b>Senegal</b>	2,582.9	625.6	16.1	3,224.6	3,197.2	559.8	-322.8	3,434.2	3,385.4	600.6	-345.8	3,640.2	3,602.1	809.5	-538.4	3,873.2
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	438.3	40.6	146.0	624.9	483.8	41.1	158.8	683.7	518.6	45.0	169.3	732.9	555.5	47.4	181.4	784.2
<b>Togo</b>	701.2	126.2	-80.6	746.7	715.2	166.8	-101.7	780.3	725.2	171.0	-93.3	802.9	757.8	180.4	-105.6	832.7
<b>ECOWAS</b>	47,270.3	6,950.5	6,675.3	60,896.2	53,524.6	12,695.0	-926.8	65,292.8	55,740.3	12,260.8	-232.7	67,768.4	58,638.8	12,577.5	84.2	71,300.5

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Table A 8 : Budgetary indicators as a percentage of GDP in the ECOWAS zone

	Benin			Burkina Faso			Cape Verde			Côte d'Ivoire			Gambia			Ghana			Guinea			Guinea Bissau		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total revenue NG in % GDP	16.3	16.6	15.7	11.5	12.2	12.9	32.1	27.0	26.6	18.0	16.6	17.5	14.8	15.9	22.4	18.2	20.2	22.5	12.0	11.6	10.0	15.3	12.1	17.2
Tax revenues as % of GDP	14.4	14.9	14.1	10.7	11.0	11.9	19.4	15.8	14.4	15.2	14.6	15.2	12.3	13.9	13.2	18.0	19.9	22.2	11.3	11.0	9.6	8.4	9.2	7.6
Total expenditure as % of GDP	19.4	21.2	21.2	20.1	19.7	22.5	44.2	32.7	32.2	19.2	19.6	17.8	22.8	24.5	28.5	26.1	26.7	23.9	26.9	24.5	21.4	29.5	35.5	33.7
Current expenditures in % GDP	13.3	14.2	13.9	11.2	10.5	11.2	35.0	27.0	26.6	15.9	17.0	15.9	14.9	15.8	17.5	20.0	20.6	17.9	16.2	14.3	12.9	18.4	16.8	21.7
Budget capital % of GDP	6.1	7.0	7.3	8.9	9.2	11.3	9.2	5.7	5.6	3.3	2.6	1.9	7.9	8.7	11.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	10.7	10.2	8.5	11.1	18.7	12.0
Working balance as % of GDP	3.0	2.4	1.9	0.3	1.7	1.7	-3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	-0.4	1.5	-0.2	0.1	4.9	-1.8	-0.4	4.6	-4.2	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-4.7	-4.5
Overall balance in % GDP	-3.3	-4.5	-5.4	-8.5	-8.4	-9.5	-12.2	-5.7	-5.6	-1.4	-3.2	-0.4	-8.1	-8.6	-6.1	-7.9	-6.5	-1.4	-14.9	-12.9	-11.4	-14.3	-23.4	-16.5
Overall balance as % of GDP	-2.3	-2.5	-2.1	-4.7	-3.0	-4.6	-2.1	0.9	-1.9	-1.0	-2.6	-0.2	-2.3	-6.6	-1.0	-4.9	-3.2	2.3	-7.1	-7.9	-8.0	-8.1	-14.9	-6.5
	Liberia			Mali			Niger			Nigeria			Senegal			Sierra Leone			Togo			ECOWAS		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total revenue NG in % GDP	14.6	13.9	13.2	16.2	17.1	18.0	10.7	11.2	11.4	39.5	39.8	39.7	19.1	19.3	19.2	15.4	15.2	14.9	12.6	16.8	14.7	28.6	28.9	29.5
Tax revenues as % of GDP	14.1	13.7	12.9	13.2	14.2	15.0	10.2	10.8	11.1	14.9	15.0	15.5	18.1	18.2	18.3	14.8	14.6	14.3	11.5	15.1	13.6	14.8	15.1	15.5
Total expenditure as % of GDP	15.7	14.9	14.2	23.9	22.6	26.1	19.6	19.6	20.9	45.2	42.9	42.9	21.2	23.0	23.8	42.3	33.1	32.4	13.4	14.9	15.6	34.3	33.2	33.3
Current expenditures as % GDP	10.6	10.3	9.8	13.5	12.9	14.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	32.2	30.2	29.9	13.8	14.3	13.8	36.0	25.5	24.2	11.4	12.9	12.5	24.4	23.4	23.1
Budget capital as % of GDP	5.1	4.6	4.4	10.4	9.7	11.7	8.2	8.3	9.8	13.0	12.7	13.0	7.4	8.7	10.0	6.3	7.6	8.2	2.0	2.0	3.1	9.9	9.8	10.2
Working balance as % of GDP	4.1	3.6	3.4	1.3	2.8	2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	7.3	9.6	9.8	5.4	5.0	5.3	-20.6	-10.3	-9.3	1.2	3.9	2.2	4.1	5.5	6.4
Overall balance NG en % GDP	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-7.4	-5.3	-7.9	-8.9	-10.6	-9.6	-5.7	-3.1	-3.2	-1.9	-3.5	-4.8	-26.9	-17.9	-17.5	-0.8	1.9	-0.9	-5.7	-4.2	-3.8
Overall balance as % of GDP	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-3.7	-0.7	-4.3	-4.3	-6.0	-3.0	-5.7	-3.1	-3.2	-0.1	-1.4	-3.1	-7.0	-8.8	-8.7	-0.5	2.5	0.3	-4.7	-2.8	-2.5

Source : UEMOA Commission, September 2004 ; IMF, December 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Table A 9 : Budgetary indicators in the ECOWAS zone (million dollars)

S	Benin			Burkina Faso			Cape Verde			Côte d'Ivoire			Gambia			Ghana			Guinea			Guinea Bissau		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Budgetary revenues	458.9	591.9	653.1	373.5	517.5	665.2	203.6	224.4	252.7	2,110.6	2,336.3	2,826.4	54.6	56.0	88.5	1,119.5	1,539.4	1,945.1	384.8	421.1	353.5	31.2	28.9	49.0
Tax revenues	405.4	531.3	586.6	347.5	466.6	613.6	123.0	131.3	136.8	1,782.3	2,054.8	2,454.9	45.5	48.9	52.1	1,107.2	1,516.6	1,919.2	363.0	399.3	339.4	17.2	22.0	21.6
Total expenditure	546.2	755.9	881.9	652.8	835.7	1,160.3	280.9	271.7	305.9	2,251.3	2,758.5	2,874.8	84.5	86.2	112.6	1,605.4	2,034.8	2,066.2	862.3	889.4	756.5	60.2	84.9	95.9
Current expenditures	374.5	506.3	578.2	363.7	445.4	577.6	222.4	224.4	252.7	1,864.4	2,392.6	2,567.9	55.2	55.6	69.1	1,230.2	1,569.9	1,547.5	519.8	519.1	456.0	37.6	40.2	61.8
Budget capital	171.7	249.6	303.7	289.0	390.3	582.7	58.5	47.4	53.2	386.9	365.9	306.9	29.3	30.6	43.5	375.2	464.9	518.7	342.5	370.3	300.5	22.7	44.7	34.2
Finance dollar values	Liberia			Mali			Niger			Nigeria			Senegal			Sierra Leone			Togo			ECOWAS		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Budgetary revenues	87.2	88.5	89.5	532.8	725.6	883.4	218.4	270.7	327.5	18205.6	22911.3	28078.6	954.4	1239.7	1485.7	143.7	149.6	152.7	182.4	285.2	302.9	25061.2	31386.0	38153.7
Tax revenues	84.0	87.2	87.4	434.1	602.5	736.2	208.2	261.0	318.9	6867.4	8642.5	10962.7	904.4	1169.0	1416.0	138.7	143.7	146.6	166.5	256.4	280.3	12994.5	16333.1	20072.2
Total expenditure	93.6	94.8	96.3	786.0	958.9	1280.9	400.1	473.7	600.4	20832.7	24695.8	30341.9	1059.3	1477.3	1841.6	395.9	325.7	332.1	194.0	253.0	321.5	30105.2	35996.4	43068.7
Current expenditure	63.0	65.6	66.4	444.0	547.4	706.7	232.7	273.1	318.9	14841.0	17384.9	21147.4	689.5	918.5	1067.8	336.7	250.9	248.1	165.1	219.0	257.6	21439.7	25412.9	29923.6
Budget capital	30.6	29.3	29.8	342.0	411.6	574.2	167.4	200.6	281.5	5991.7	7310.9	9194.5	369.8	558.8	773.8	59.2	74.8	84.1	29.0	34.0	63.9	8665.5	10583.5	13145.0

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Table A 10 : External trade and Balance of payments

	Benin			Burkina Faso			Cap Verde			Côte d'Ivoire			Gambia			Ghana			Guinea			Guinea Bissau		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Imports FOB (million US dollars)	681.4	813.0	923.5	548.8	687.2	876.6	29.2	29.1	29.5	2,462.4	3,321.5	4,005.3	141.0	165.4	187.6	2,700.3	3,231.3	3,708.7	648.4	686.1	738.8	58.6	69.1	108.7
Exports FOB (million US dollars)	447.7	506.3	636.5	246.8	326.6	458.9	35.6	37.4	40.9	5,288.3	5,854.8	6,734.8	85.5	86.6	86.9	2,017.5	2,568.3	2,982.5	699.8	776.8	901.4	54.5	68.9	86.8
Trade balance FOB-	-233.7	-306.6	-287.0	-302.0	-360.6	-417.7	6.4	8.3	11.4	2,825.9	2,533.3	2,729.4	-55.5	-78.8	-100.7	-682.8	-663.0	-726.2	51.4	90.8	162.6	-4.1	-0.2	-21.9
Imports/GDP (%)	24.2	22.8	22.2	16.9	16.2	17.0	4.6	3.5	3.1	21.0	23.6	24.8	38.1	47.0	47.5	43.9	42.4	42.9	20.2	18.9	20.9	28.7	28.9	38.2
Exports/GDP (%)	15.9	14.2	15.3	7.6	7.7	8.9	5.6	4.5	4.3	45.1	41.6	41.7	23.1	24.6	22.0	32.8	33.7	34.5	21.8	21.4	25.5	26.7	28.8	30.5
Coverage rate (%)	65.7	62.3	68.9	45.0	47.5	52.4	121.7	128.6	138.7	214.8	176.3	168.1	60.6	52.3	46.3	74.7	79.5	80.4	107.9	113.2	122.0	93.0	99.7	79.8
Trade balance /GDP (%)	-8.3	-8.6	-6.9	-9.3	-8.5	-8.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	24.1	18.0	16.9	-15.0	-22.4	-25.5	-11.1	-8.7	-8.4	1.6	2.5	4.6	-2.0	-0.1	-7.7
Current balance/GDP (%)	-5.3	-6.1	-5.1	-9.2	-7.4	-8.0	14.7	8.1	8.9	6.6	2.5	2.0	-13.2	-13.8	-6.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	-7.8	-4.0	3.7	-0.6	3.2	-5.9
Overall balance/GDP (%)	-2.8	-6.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	9.1	6.4	6.8	6.9	0.9	1.4	-5.0	-5.7	-2.8	-5.0	-3.2	-1.8	-3.3	-1.7	0.3	10.7	24.4	3.0
	Liberia			Mali			Niger			Nigeria			Senegal			Sierra Leone			Togo			ECOWAS		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Imports FOB (million US dollars)	172.8	173.1	172.8	713.6	980.2	1143.5	371.5	473.7	548.7	14656.6	17672.8	22208.3	1608.9	2068.2	2468.4	295.8	327.7	471.5	577.7	845.5	1065.4	25,667.1	31,543.8	38,657.4
Exports FOB (million US dollars)	156.1	166.1	166.1	878.1	937.7	1065.0	279.7	336.0	402.2	18989.1	26365.2	31756.4	1069.3	1258.9	1501.1	60.8	80.7	135.3	425.7	616.3	787.2	30,734.4	39,986.6	47,742.0
Trade balance FOB-FOB	-16.7	-7.0	-6.8	164.4	-42.4	-78.5	-91.9	-137.8	-146.5	4,332.5	8,692.5	9,548.1	-539.6	-809.3	-967.2	-234.9	-247.0	-336.2	-152.0	-229.2	-278.2	5,067.3	8,442.8	9,084.6
Imports/GDP (%)	29.0	27.2	25.5	21.7	23.1	23.3	18.2	19.6	19.1	31.8	30.7	31.4	32.2	32.2	31.9	31.6	33.3	46.0	39.9	49.8	51.7	29.2	29.1	29.9
Exports/GDP (%)	26.2	26.1	24.5	26.7	22.1	21.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	41.2	45.8	44.9	21.4	19.6	19.4	6.5	8.2	13.2	29.4	36.3	38.2	35.0	36.8	36.9
Coverage rate (%)	90.3	96.0	96.1	123.0	95.7	93.1	75.3	70.9	73.3	129.6	149.2	143.0	66.5	60.9	60.8	20.6	24.6	28.7	73.7	72.9	73.9	119.7	126.8	123.5
Trade balance/GDP (%)	-2.8	-1.1	-1.0	5.0	-1.0	-1.6	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	9.4	15.1	13.5	-10.8	-12.6	-12.5	-25.1	-25.1	-32.8	-10.5	-13.5	-13.5	5.8	7.8	7.0
Current balance/GDP (%)	-15.1	-1.6	-1.6	-4.5	-4.8	-5.5	-8.1	-8.5	-6.9	3.9	-2.8	2.9	-6.4	-6.8	-7.0	-18.0	-7.6	-12.1	-9.7	-12.9	-12.1	2.6	-1.3	1.2
Overall balance/GDP (%)	-5.1	1.8	1.8	3.6	4.7	1.4	-0.9	-2.2	0.7	-5.7	-3.1	-3.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	-9.1	-3.4	-5.4	1.4	-0.9	0.9	-2.2	-1.7	-1.6

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Table A 11 : Monetary conditions

	Benin			Burkina Faso			Cape Verde			Côte d'Ivoire			Gambia			Ghana		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Net foreign assets	599.7	481.4	607.4	201.4	288.5	355.8	82.4	140.6	131.1	1,219.5	1,576.3	1,986.5	67.7	69.0	75.1	953.4	1,051.7	1,227.6
Domestic credit	160.5	338.7	432.6	457.9	636.3	768.4	104.2	166.7	164.4	2,427.2	2,589.6	3,052.5	88.4	96.8	100.7	1,125.6	1,760.5	1,789.5
Money supply	726.4	766.6	894.4	626.8	878.1	1,036.5	186.6	240.1	295.5	3,470.8	3,884.4	4,441.4	156.1	175.6	183.3	2,017.5	2,682.6	2,939.3
Nominal GDP	2,815.6	3,565.7	4,160.0	3,247.6	4,242.0	5,156.7	635.0	831.0	950.0	11,725.6	14,074.0	16,150.6	370.0	352.0	395.0	6,151.0	7,621.0	8,645.0
Money supply as % of GDP	25.8	21.5	21.5	19.3	20.7	20.1	29.4	28.9	31.1	29.6	27.6	27.5	42.2	49.9	46.4	32.8	35.2	34.0

	Guinea			Guinea Bissau			Liberia			Mali			Niger			Nigeria		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Net foreign assets	60.7	26.4	15.9	69.4	141.3	166.2	61.9	67.2	71.2	411.1	691.6	839.2	22.5	-24.2	-8.6	13,550.5	12,491.8	14,499.0
Domestic credit	349.9	405.8	586.4	33.1	30.6	40.4	98.7	107.1	111.8	552.5	704.4	755.8	185.8	251.4	258.5	1,613.2	2,129.9	2,546.2
Money supply	410.9	478.3	570.2	124.4	170.5	197.8	177.8	192.9	203.3	901.1	1,315.4	1,496.8	196.0	203.0	241.3	10,047.6	12,837.2	15,630.7
Nominal GDP	3,210.0	3,630.0	3,535.0	204.2	239.1	284.6	595.9	636.5	677.8	3,288.7	4,243.1	4,907.7	2,041.3	2,417.0	2,872.8	46,090.0	57,566.0	70,727.0
Money supply as % of GDP	12.8	13.2	16.1	60.9	71.3	69.5	29.8	30.3	30.0	27.4	31.0	30.5	9.6	8.4	8.4	21.8	22.3	22.1

	Senegal			Sierra Leone			Togo			ECOWAS		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Net foreign assets	424.7	668.0	858.9	-81.4	-56.1	-35.9	99.9	103.6	136.0	17,743.2	17,717.0	20,925.4
Domestic credit	1,139.2	1,464.5	1,617.2	198.4	216.5	194.8	236.0	310.7	309.1	8,770.6	11,209.4	12,728.3
Money supply	1,404.1	1,926.9	2,274.9	212.5	237.1	205.0	337.4	427.8	478.1	20,995.9	26,416.7	31,088.5
Nominal GDP	4,996.7	6,423.1	7,737.9	936.0	984.0	1,025.0	1,447.9	1,697.7	2,060.8	87,755.5	108,522.1	129,285.8
Money supply as % of GDP	28.1	30.0	29.4	22.7	24.1	20.0	23.3	25.2	23.2	23.9	24.3	24.0

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

Table A 12 : Pattern of inflation rate

	Benin				Burkina Faso				Cape Verde				Côte d'Ivoire				Gambia				Ghana			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average annual inflation rate	2.4	1.5	0.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	-0.3	3.0	1.8	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.5	3.0	8.6	17.0	14.5	6.2	14.8	26.7	10.8	6.0
Inflation rate at end of period	1.2	1.3	0.1	3.0	3.9	-1.9	0.4	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.7	4.4	-0.5	2.1	3.0	5.6	11.1	9.5	4.1	15.2	26.4	8.6	4.8

	Guinea				Guinea Bissau				Liberia				Mali				Niger				Nigeria			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average annual inflation rate	3.3	12.9	16.6	13.8	3.3	-3.5	0.9	3.0	14.6	10.7	10.4	10.4	5.0	-1.3	-3.0	3.0	2.6	-1.6	0.4	3.0	13.7	14.4	15.8	11.4
Inflation rate at end of period	6.1	18.3	23.5	19.5	3.9	0.5	1.3	3.0	11.1	11.2	8.8	8.8	4.1	-6.5	2.0	3.0	0.6	-3.2	0.3	3.0	12.2	23.8	23.5	9.7

	Nigeria				Senegal				Sierra Leone				Togo				ECOWAS			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average annual inflation rate	13.7	14.4	15.8	11.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	3.0	-3.1	8.2	12.4	4.7	3.1	-1.0	0.0	3.0	9.5	10.6	10.2	8.2
Inflation rate at end of period	12.2	23.8	23.5	9.7	1.4	-0.1	0.3	3.0	1.0	5.8	8.8	3.3	1.5	-1.7	-0.3	3.0	8.9	14.8	14.6	7.3

Source : IMF, September 2004 - UEMOA, December 2004

Tableau A 13 : External debt

	Benin			Burkina Faso			Cape Verde			Côte d'Ivoire			Gambia			Ghana		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
External debt outstanding	1,355.3	1,437.0	1,863.7	1,396.5	1,654.4	1,954.4	320.7	413.8	466.5	8,852.8	10,077.0	11,127.7	573.1	509.0	612.3	6,907.6	7,346.6	5,406.6
External debt service	51.9	50.3	31.3	58.3	65.2	83.2	6.0	6.9	8.1	1,070.1	974.2	1,059.9	10.2	8.5	7.0	415.3	372.5	381.2
External debt outstanding as % of GDP	48.1	40.3	44.8	43.0	39.0	37.9	50.5	49.8	49.1	75.5	71.6	68.9	154.9	144.6	155.0	112.3	96.4	62.5
Debt service as % of Exports	8.3	6.5	3.2	20.0	17.1	15.7	17.0	18.4	19.9	18.6	15.3	13.6	11.9	9.8	8.1	7.8	6.3	5.1
Debt service as % of total assets HD	11.3	8.5	4.8	15.6	12.6	12.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	50.7	41.7	37.5	18.6	15.2	7.9	37.1	24.2	19.6

	Guinea			Guinea Bissau			Liberia			Mali			Niger			Nigeria		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
External debt outstanding	1,572.9	1,996.5	2,297.8	773.6	947.0	959.7	2,965.4	3,232.0	3,512.6	2,512.5	2,838.6	3,317.6	1,586.1	1,687.1	1,809.8	31,018.6	32,812.6	42,436.2
External debt service	130.9	167.0	193.8	50.8	77.1	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	87.2	108.7	89.3	95.0	59.3	1,215.3	1,371.0	1,341.7
External debt outstanding as % of GDP	49.0	55.0	65.0	378.9	396.0	337.2	497.6	507.8	518.2	76.4	66.9	67.6	77.7	69.8	63.0	67.3	57.0	60.0
Debt service as % of Exports	18.7	21.5	21.5	36.0	41.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	29.3	23.5	12.5	6.4	5.2	4.2
Debt service as % of total assets HD	34.0	39.7	54.8	93.1	111.9	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	12.0	12.3	40.9	35.1	18.1	6.7	6.0	4.8

	Senegal			Sierra Leone			Togo			ECOWAS		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
External debt outstanding	3,277.8	3,815.3	3,605.9	131.0	137.8	143.5	1,281.4	1,426.1	1,613.6	64,525.3	70,330.7	81,127.8
External debt service	167.2	192.1	325.0	4.7	6.0	10.0	70.4	96.0	97.3	3,419.7	3,569.0	3,770.2
External debt outstanding as % of GDP	65.6	59.4	46.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	88.5	84.0	78.3	73.5	64.8	62.8
Debt service as % of Exports	11.0	10.4	15.0	7.8	7.4	7.4	13.0	11.1	9.5	11.1	8.9	7.9
Debt service as % of total assets HD	17.5	15.5	21.9	3.3	4.0	6.6	38.6	33.7	32.1	13.6	11.4	9.9

Source : UEMOA Commission, December 2004 ; IMF, September 2004 ; ECOWIN, MINEFI, Rating agencies, DREE calculations, September 2004

## **PART II**

# **PROGRESS IN AND PROSPECTS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

## INTRODUCTION

The adoption of the Millennium Declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2000 raised much hope in Africa. In effect, the leaders of the planet had on this occasion defined the strategic directions that development actions should support in the world in general and in developing countries in particular. These strategic directions cover areas ranging from peace and disarmament, socio-economic development and the elimination of poverty, environmental protection, human rights, democracy and good governance, to the protection of vulnerable groups. This declaration also stressed the need to respond to the special needs of Africa, a continent which accounts for most of the vulnerabilities in the world, with a view to assisting it in establishing sustainable peace and development, eliminating poverty and integrating into the global economy.

In order to translate the Millennium Declaration into concrete and measurable terms, the international community had defined the Millennium Development Goals, encompassing a total of eight goals, eighteen targets and forty-eight indicators that should serve as a framework for programming, for technical assistance and for financing, as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of development initiatives in poor countries.

One year later, the Heads of State and Governments of African countries endorsed the NEPAD during the African Union summit held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. While reiterating and clarifying the MDGs in the African context, this initiative calls for regional cooperation and integration, particularly in the area of infrastructures, with a view to remedying the fragmentation of the continent and benefiting from sub-regional and regional economies of scale. More importantly, it was a commitment on the part of African leaders to imprint good governance that can extirpate the continent from the woes of under-development and exclusion and facilitate its integration into the global economy.

As a result, the MDGs and the NEPAD mutually reinforce each other. The implementation of the MDGs would contribute in a decisive way to the achievement of the vision that the African leaders pronounced in the NEPAD. The program and the

projects of the NEPAD should reciprocally accelerate the integration of the continent and thus give a new impetus to the individual and collective socio-economic development of African countries in accordance with the ambitions of the MDGs.

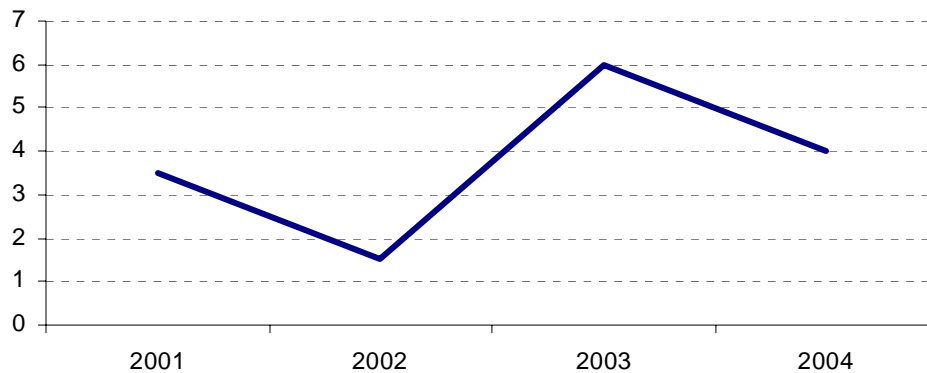
All the same, five years after the launching of the MDGs and four years after that of the NEPAD, concerns are emerging as to the capacity of these initiatives to really tackle under-development as envisaged by the Millennium Declaration. This is why the objective of this report is to serve as advocacy for the governments of West Africa, of their planning services and their partners, on the need to further integrate the MDGs and the NEPAD in the programming and the execution of development plans, and to accelerate their implementation. The report was prepared on the basis of the review and synthesis of available national progress reports on the MDGs in eight countries of the sub-region, which are Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The information in these reports has been completed by the analysis of available data from sub-regional and international institutions. The report provides an overview of progress achieved in each sector of the MDGs as well as in the implementation of the NEPAD in West Africa and examines their constraints and outlooks.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY

The reduction of extreme poverty and hunger constitute one of the major objectives of the MDGs and the NEPAD. Particularly, the aim is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The achievement of these objectives would require a minimum growth rate of 7% and its equitable distribution.

The recent economic trends in West Africa do not seem to match these prescriptions. In effect, progressing unevenly during these last few years, economic growth throughout the entire region remains mostly below the level of 7%. From 3.3% in 2001, growth has slowed down to 1.8% in 2002. The performance of 7.2% recorded in 2003 did not hold up for long to the extent that it fell to 3.8% in 2004 and should attain 5.2% in 2005. At the national level, only The Gambia and Sierra Leone attained in 2004 the minimum level of growth required by the MDGs. In 2005, it is likely that Mali and Sierra Leone will be able to attain this level of performance. However, as a whole, no country seems to have reached and sustained a level higher than 7%.

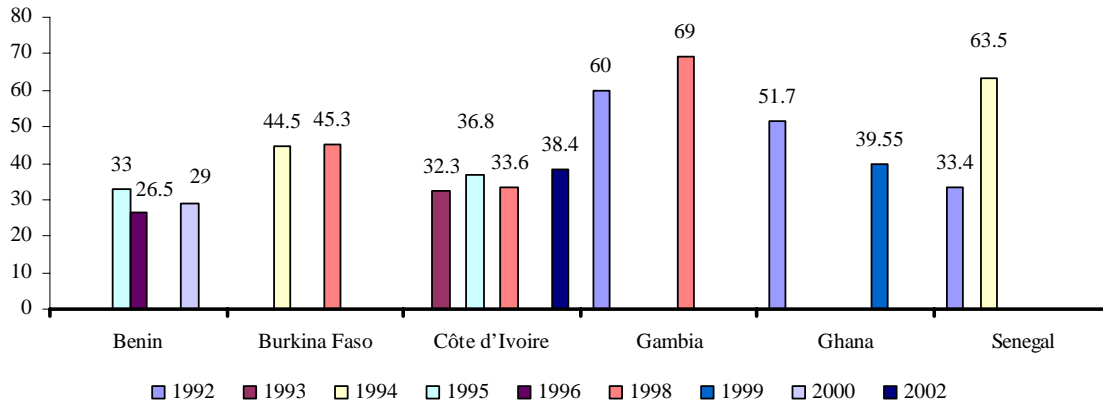
Graph 1: Growth of GDP.



Sources: The WAEMU, the IMF and our calculations.

In effect, even though the data are incomplete, they indicate an amplification of poverty in the majority of the countries of West Africa as shown in Graph 3. Apart from Ghana, which seems to have somewhat reduced the level of poverty, the proportion of the population living under the poverty level is increasing in all the countries where data exists for at least two periods. In Nigeria, poverty increased from 28.9% in 1992 to 36.3% in 1996 according to the interim CAS of 2002.

Graph 2: Proportion of the population living under the national poverty level.



Sources: National reports on MDGs and World Development Indicators (World Bank).

It also emerges from national progress reports on the MDGs that in West Africa globally, poverty is more accentuated in the rural than in the urban areas. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, in 2002, one inhabitant out of two in the rural areas is poor, compared with one inhabitant out of four in the urban areas. The data indicate a wider gap in Burkina Faso in 1998. In Senegal, 80% of the poor lived in rural areas in 1994. The incidence of poverty fluctuated between 72% and 88% in the rural areas as against 44% and 59% in the urban areas<sup>7</sup>. In Niger, the National Household Budget and Consumption Survey (HBCS) from 1993 indicated a prevalence of 52% in urban areas and 66% in rural zones; the proportion of the population living in rural areas was established at 86.3%<sup>8</sup>. However, urban poverty is increasing very rapidly in certain countries<sup>9</sup>. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, it is noted that the progression is very rapid in the urban areas. The incidence of poverty has risen from 5% in 1985 to 24% in 2002 in the urban areas whereas it has risen from 15.8% in 1985 to 47.3% in 2002 in the rural areas<sup>10</sup>.

Large regional disparities also exist in the distribution of poverty. Outside Abidjan's area (14.9%) in Côte d'Ivoire, the rate of poverty varied between 30% and 65% in 2002. In Benin, the regional incidence of poverty rose from 15.9% in the region of Zou to 46.9% in the Couffo region in 1999/2000. In half of the 10 regions of Ghana, more than 40% of

<sup>7</sup> This data originates from the Survey on the Perception of Well-being and Poverty in Senegal (EPPS) carried out in 2001. See the Senegal MDG Report published in May 2003.

<sup>8</sup> Rapport National sur les OMD, Niger, 2003.

<sup>9</sup> Côte d'Ivoire and Gambia.

<sup>10</sup> Rapport National sur les OMD, Côte d'Ivoire, 2003.

the population was living below the poverty line in 1999 with the highest levels of pauperization in the northern and central parts of the country.

Also in relation to the goal of reducing poverty, the reduction of the proportion of the population suffering from hunger is not yet evident owing to the precariousness of food security and the nutritional status of children in the sub-region. In Gambia, for example, food insecurity rose from 33% to 37% between 1993 and 1998. According to statistics from 1998 and 2000 for Niger, 41% of children live in a state of chronic malnutrition and 20% of children live in a state of severe chronic malnutrition. In Benin<sup>11</sup>, chronic malnutrition rose from 25% in 1996 to 27% in 2001 (EDSB, 1996; 2001). Throughout the sub-region, the decreases observed in the proportion of underweight children of less than 5 years of age<sup>12</sup> do not seem to be high enough to hope that the goal could be reached by 2015 in the sub-region.

---

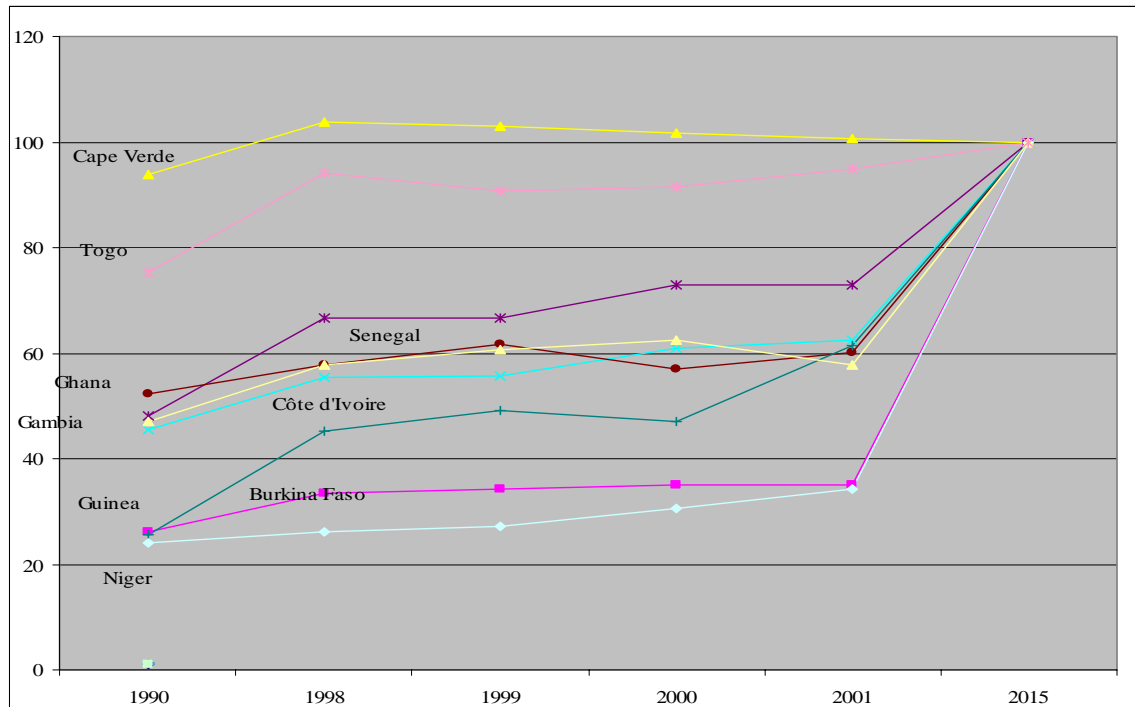
<sup>11</sup> <http://www.fao.org/es/ESN/nutrition/ben-e.stm>

<sup>12</sup> Children under 5 years old.

## EDUCATION

With regards to education, the MDGs aim at the provision of primary education for all, by ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. In this area, notable progress has been recorded in the rate of primary schooling throughout the sub-region. Togo and Cape Verde<sup>13</sup>, with rates higher than 90%, have shown the best performances. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea and Mali have also made important efforts in terms of access to schooling for children old enough to attend.

Graph 3: Net enrollment ratio in primary education.



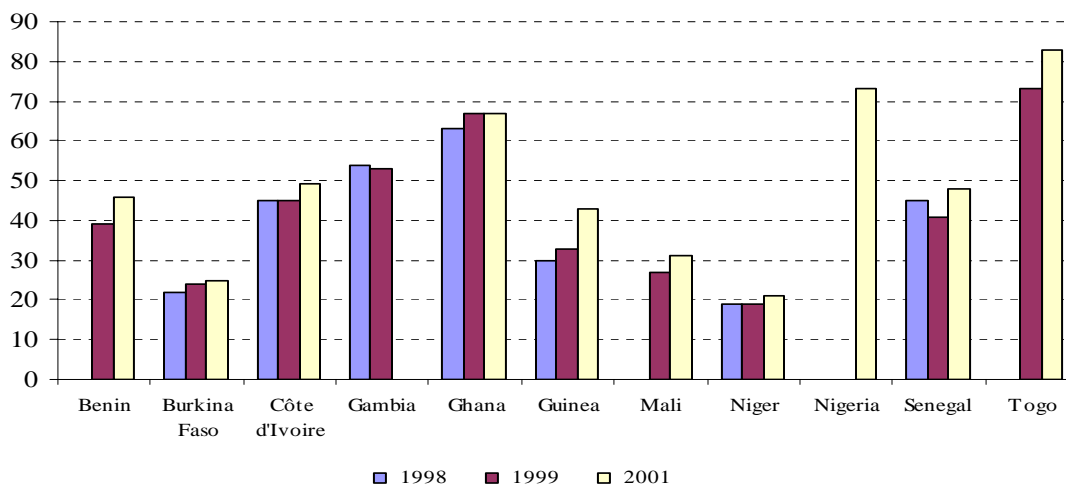
Source: UN Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

<sup>13</sup> The net rate of primary schooling in Cape Verde has been around 100% since 1998.

These advances, however, remain insufficient in certain countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger that recorded 35% and 34.5%, respectively, in 2001. Regional disparities, as well as urban/rural inequalities, remain high throughout the sub-region.

However, it is particularly the low rate of completion of primary education in many countries that constitutes the major preoccupation that needs to be tackled. In effect, in seven countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal), more than half of the children registered never complete primary school.

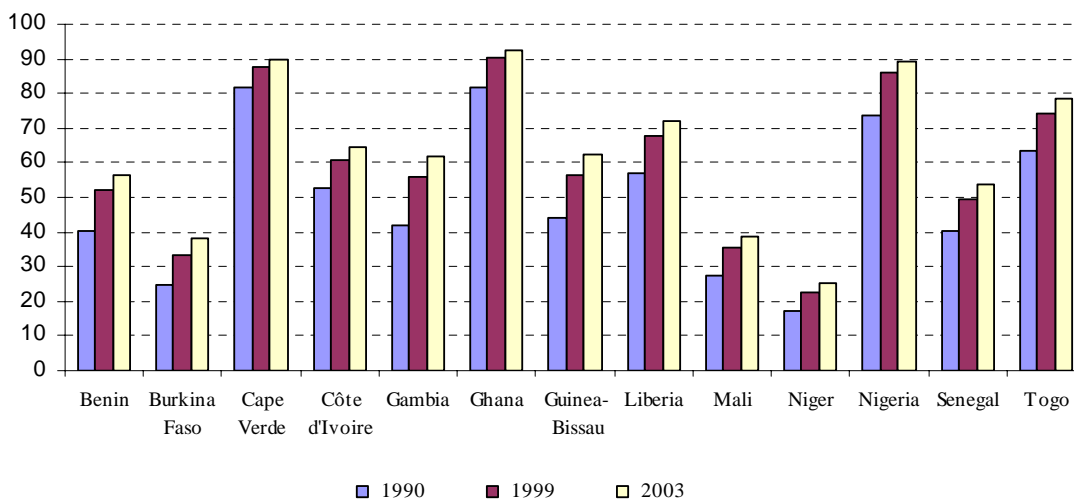
Graph 4: Net completion rate of primary school



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

According to Graph 5, advances in the literacy rate of the age group of 15 to 24 years are low; in addition, the literacy level is marked by disparities according to area and region. Cape Verde, Nigeria, Ghana and Togo are the only countries where more than three-quarters of the population aged 15 to 24 are literate.

Graph 5: Literacy rate of 15 to 24-year-olds.

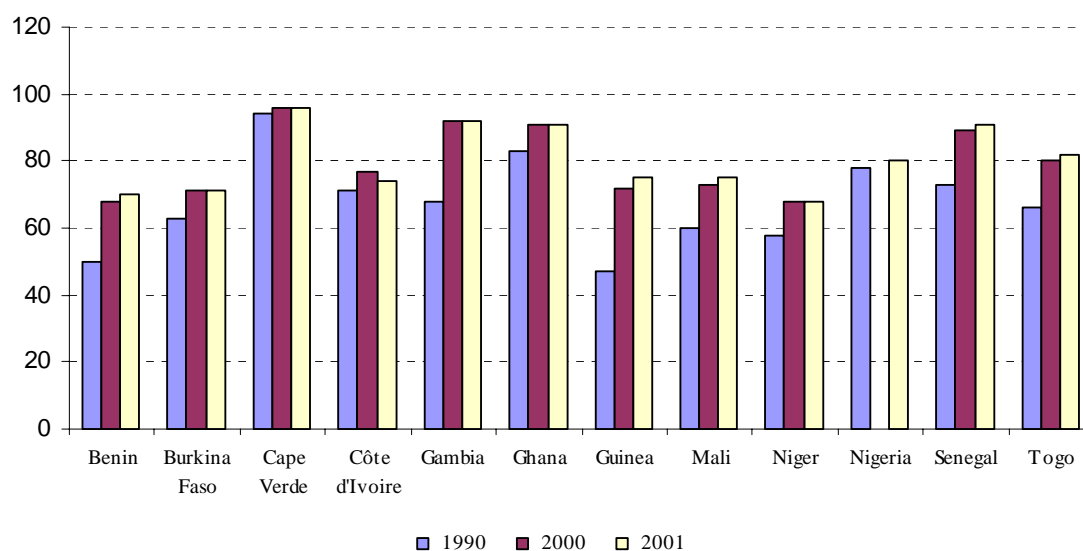


Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

## GENDER

As for gender, the MDGs advocate the elimination of disparities between the sexes in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015. In this area, the ratio of girls/boys at all levels of education improved in the majority of West African countries between 1990 and 2000. In primary education during the entire decade, the ratio was more than 4 girls to 5 boys in Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. Since 2000, girls number more than half of the number of boys with schooling in all countries. This improvement is less marked in secondary school and higher education, which have not benefited much from recent policies on the education of girls that have for the most part stressed primary schooling. Only Cape Verde, Gambia and Ghana show ratios higher than 50% for secondary school.

Graph 6: •Ratio of girls to boys in primary education.



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators

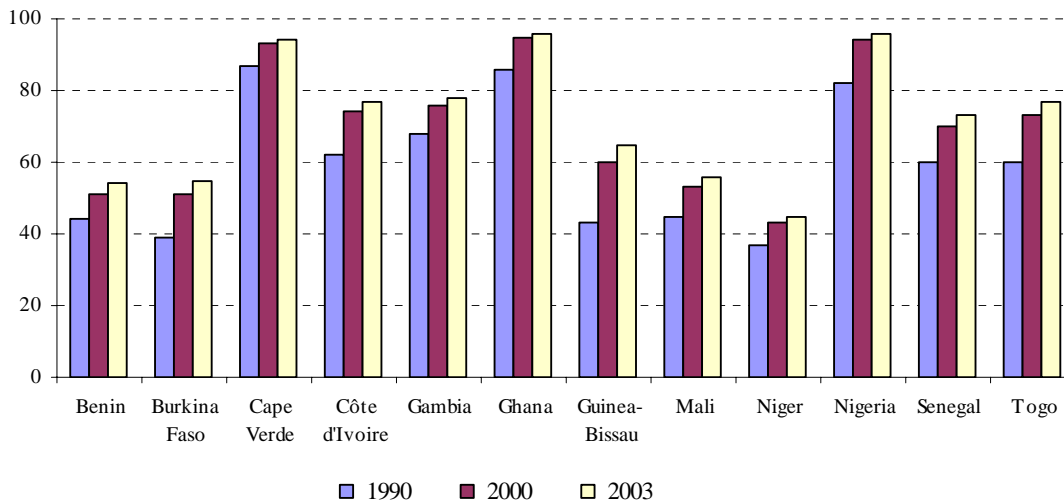
Over and above the evolution of the ratio of girls/boys, the parity index<sup>14</sup> in primary education represents an indicator of gender equality of access. Developments in Côte d'Ivoire, in Gambia and to a lesser extent in Niger are satisfactory and show the impact of policies carried out at the level of primary school education. West Africa has also seen an improvement in the literacy rate of women aged 15 to 24 in comparison with that of men. The disparities between the sexes with regards to literacy have been considerably reduced since 1990 in all countries. However, Cape Verde, Ghana and Nigeria are the only countries to record a gap of less than 20% between the literacy rates. The extent of the task of successfully eliminating disparities in education is thus still great.

Table 1: Ratio of girls/boys in primary education (Parity index)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin													0.7
Côte d'Ivoire								0.77	0.76	0.77	0.81		
Gambia			0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.84	0.86			
Niger	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.65			
Senegal									0.63				

Source: Country Reports on MDGs and UNESCO.

Graph 7: Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

The number of seats in parliament held by women is less than a quarter of the total number of seats in all the countries of the sub-region. Low gains were recorded for this indicator in Burkina Faso, in Gambia, in Guinea, in Senegal, in Sierra Leone and recently in Niger. Considerable efforts thus remain to be made.

<sup>14</sup> The parity index is equal with regards to the net rate of schooling of girls and those of boys. If the value of the parity index is less than 1, there is a disparity in favor of the male sex; if it is equal to 1, there is a perfect equality. A value of the index that is higher than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of the female sex.

Table 2: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.

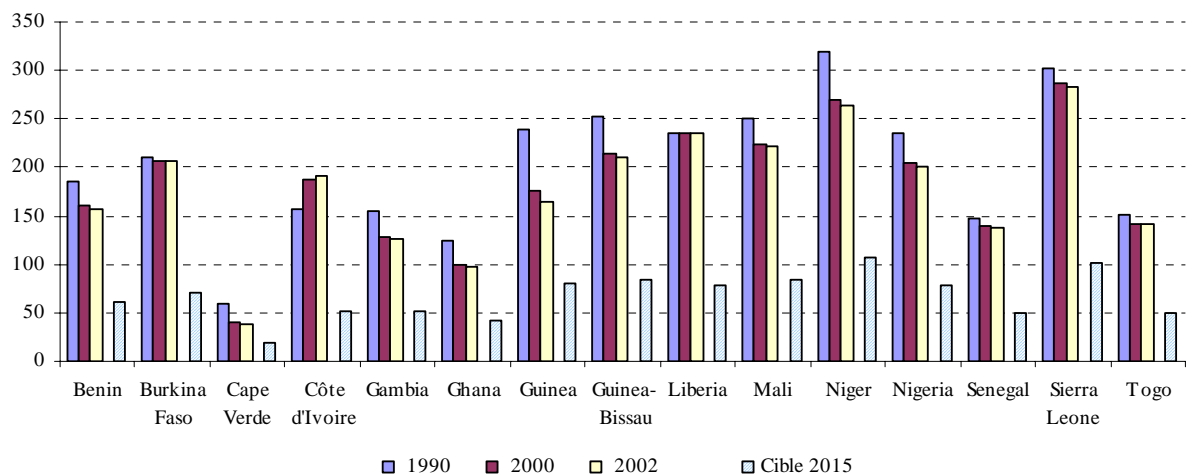
<b>Country</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Benin	3	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7
Burkina Faso		4	9	8	8	8	8	12	12
Cape Verde	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Côte d'Ivoire	6	8	8	8			9	9	9
Gambia	8		2	2	2	2		13	13
Ghana			9	9	9		9	9	9
Guinea		7	7	9	9	9	9	19	19
Guinea-Bissau	20	10	10	10		8	8	8	
Liberia		6				8	8	8	8
Mali		2	12	12	12	12	12	10	10
Niger	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Nigeria						3	3	3	7
Senegal	13	12	12	12	12	12	17	19	19
Sierra Leone		6			9	9	9	15	15
Togo	5	1	1	1		5	5	7	7

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

## HEALTH

The MDGs define three essential objectives in the area of health, which are: the reduction of the mortality rate of children under 5; the improvement of maternal health; and the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Graph 8: Under-five mortality rate (per thousand).

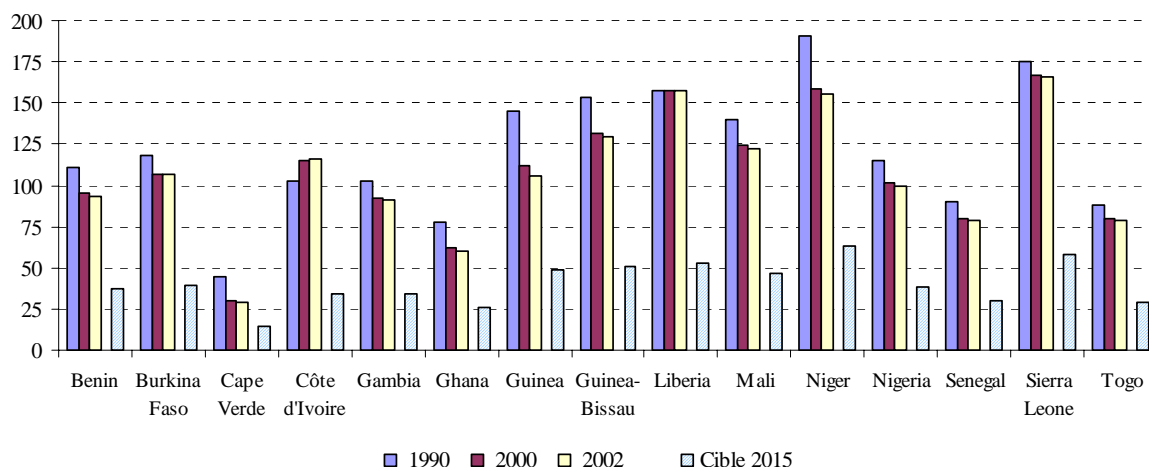


Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

With regards to reducing the child mortality rate, the target was defined as a reduction by two-thirds by 2015, of the mortality rate for children under 5 years old. In this regard, the available data indicate a considerable reduction in the rates of infant and child/juvenile mortality in all the countries of West Africa, with the exception of Côte d'Ivoire. In this country, the mortality rate has increased by 31 points, rising from 157 per thousand in 1990 to 188 per thousand in 2000. The situation of this country, along with that of Cape Verde, Gambia, Senegal and Togo is nevertheless one of the least preoccupying. Indeed, in six other countries of the sub-region, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone, the under-five mortality rate is over one-fifth. The infant mortality rate follows the same trends. This indicator is falling in all the countries except for Côte d'Ivoire and the highest rates are found in the same countries cited above<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone

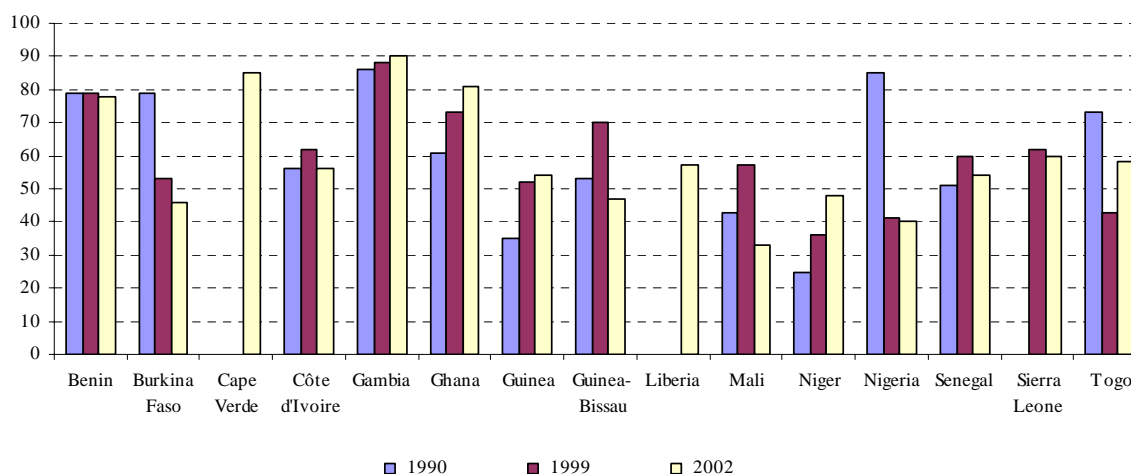
Graph 9: Infant mortality rate (per thousand).



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

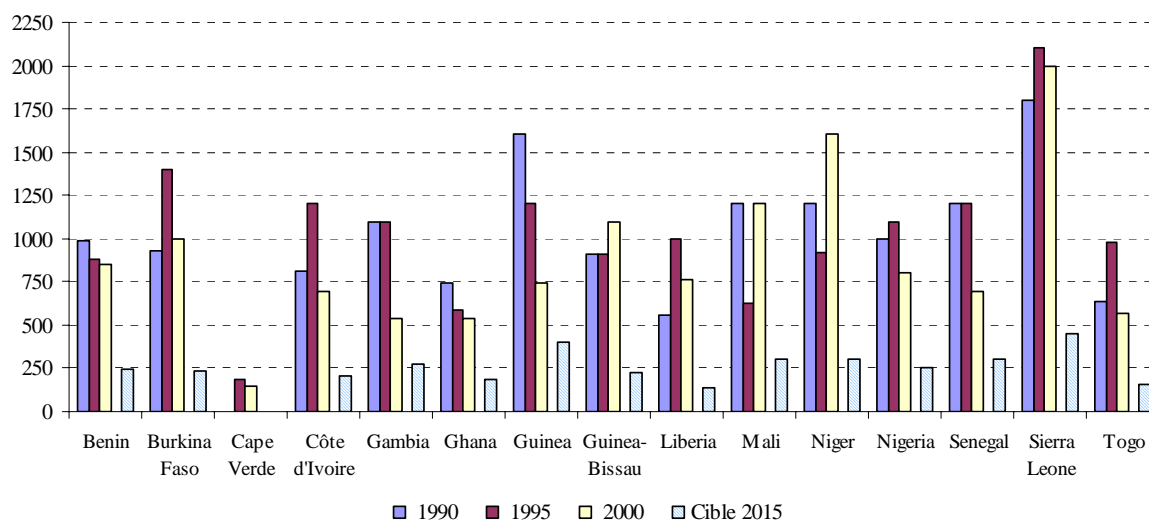
Efforts in terms of vaccination coverage for measles have improved on the whole. The anti-measles vaccination program and more generally all the vaccination programs have recorded good results in Cape Verde and in Gambia. However, there is a reduction in the proportion of children vaccinated in Burkina Faso, in Guinea-Bissau, in Mali, Nigeria and Togo between 1990 and 2002. Vaccinations must therefore remain a priority inasmuch as West Africa is one of the zones with high morbidity and mortality rates.

Graph 10: Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

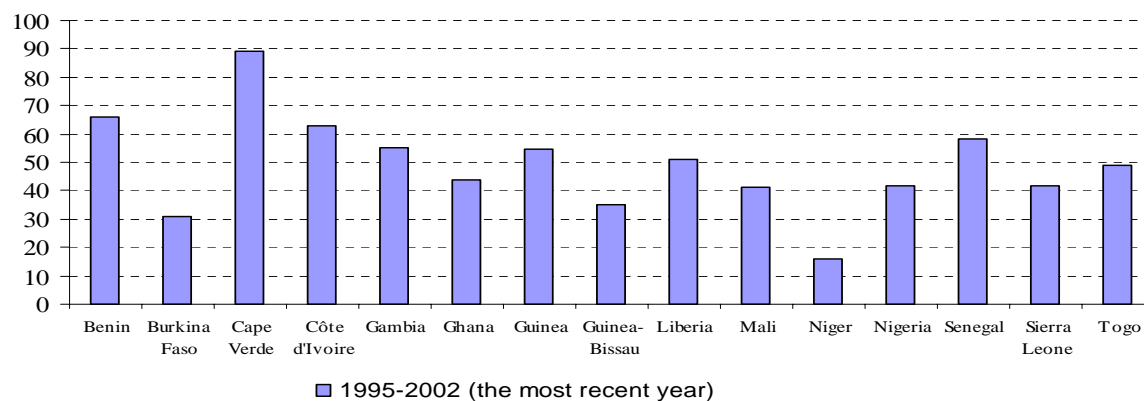
Graph 11: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births).



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

The improvement of maternal health according to the MDGs should result in a reduction by three-quarters of the maternal mortality rate by 2015. According to the regional office of the WHO (WHO/AFRO)<sup>16</sup>, the estimations of this indicator are of the order of 1 060 for East Africa, 1 020 for West Africa, 950 for Central Africa, 340 for North Africa and 260 for South Africa in 1990. The level of this indicator remained high in 2000 and comprises disparities and different developments according to countries. Thus, while a rise in the maternal mortality rate is noted in Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Sierra Leone by comparison with 1990, Guinea and Senegal, in contrast, have reduced the prevalence rate by half. Also, a relatively low mortality rate is to be noted in Cape Verde (150 per 100 000 live births) and to a lesser extent in Ghana and Gambia, whereas it reached 2 000 deaths per 100 000 live births in Sierra Leone. Therefore, in spite of certain notable advances, many countries must redouble their efforts to bring maternal mortality under control with a view to reaching the objectives set in this area.

Graph 12: Proportion of births assisted by qualified health personnel.

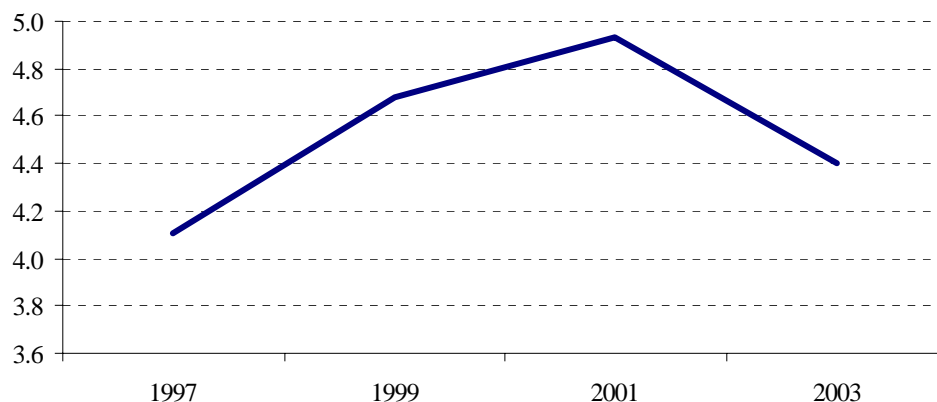


Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

<sup>16</sup> The Road to Safe Motherhood (2001) ([http://www.afro.who.int/drh/safe-motherhood/safe\\_road.html](http://www.afro.who.int/drh/safe-motherhood/safe_road.html))

West Africa is also slow in obtaining decisive results in the combat against HIV/AIDS for which the MDGs envisage, by 2015 to have halted propagation and begun to reverse the trend. In effect, the prevalence of the pandemic in the sub-region was advancing steadily, rising from 4.11% in 1997, to 4.68% in 1999 and 4.93% in 2001. The drop to 4.40% in 2003 which originates from the decrease in the prevalence rate in Nigeria, in Côte d'Ivoire, in Burkina Faso and in Togo, remains to be confirmed in the longer term.

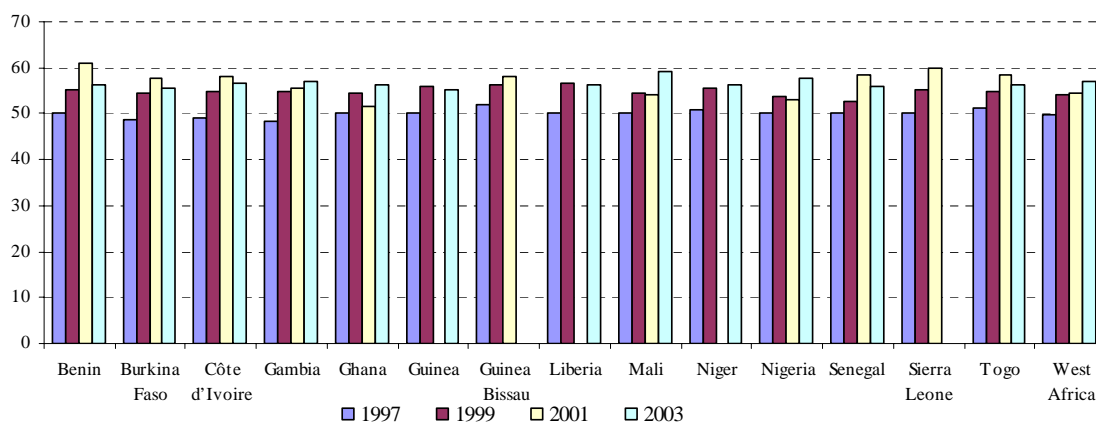
Graph 13: Evolution of the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in West Africa.



Source: Our calculations and reports on the world epidemic of HIV/AIDS from 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004.

Among seropositive adults<sup>17</sup>, women are the most affected and represent more than half of this fringe of the population since 1999 in most countries. According to the most recent data between 1999 and 2002, the prevalence rate among pregnant women aged from 15 to 24 years is very high for example in Burkina Faso and in Côte d'Ivoire. At the sub-regional scale also, the level of contraception practiced by adult women remains low although the coverage has improved during the course of the decade 1990-2000.

Graph 14: Proportion of women among seropositive adults.



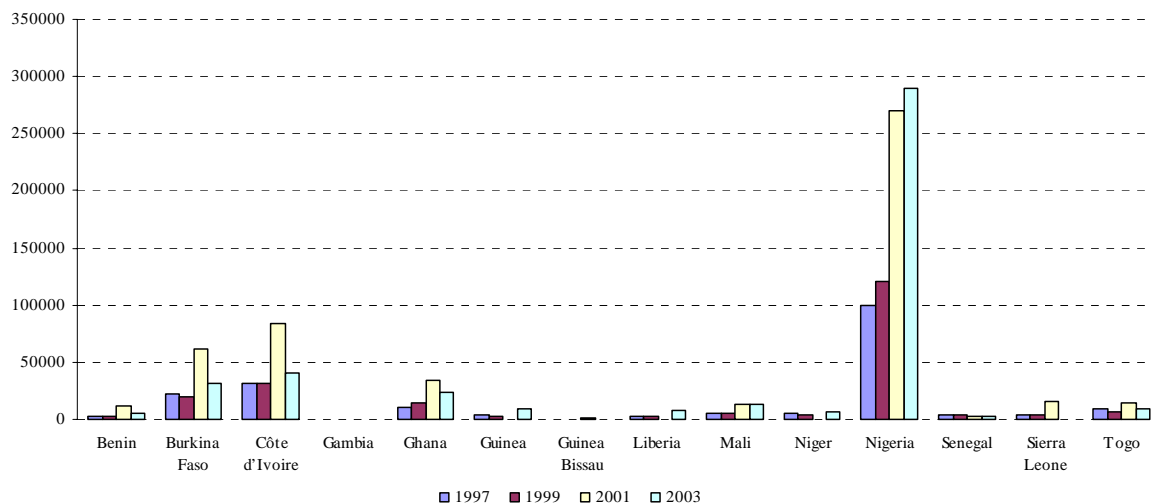
Source: Reports on the world epidemic of HIV/AIDS from 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004.

Estimated at 199 240 for the entire sub-region in 1997, the number of children orphaned as a result of AIDS has doubled between 1999 and 2001, rising from 251 980 to 509 860 and reaching 439 700 in 2003. At the country level, the number of AIDS orphans has more than

<sup>17</sup> Women aged from 15-49 years.

tripled between 1999 and 2003 in Liberia and in Guinea. In Nigeria, 290 000 orphans were counted in 2003, which represents 65.95% of the sub-regional total. Progress seems to have been made in Benin and in Côte d'Ivoire with a reduction by more than half of these AIDS orphans between 2001 and 2003. In Togo and Burkina Faso, the reduction is estimated at 38% and 49%, respectively.

Graph 15: Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.



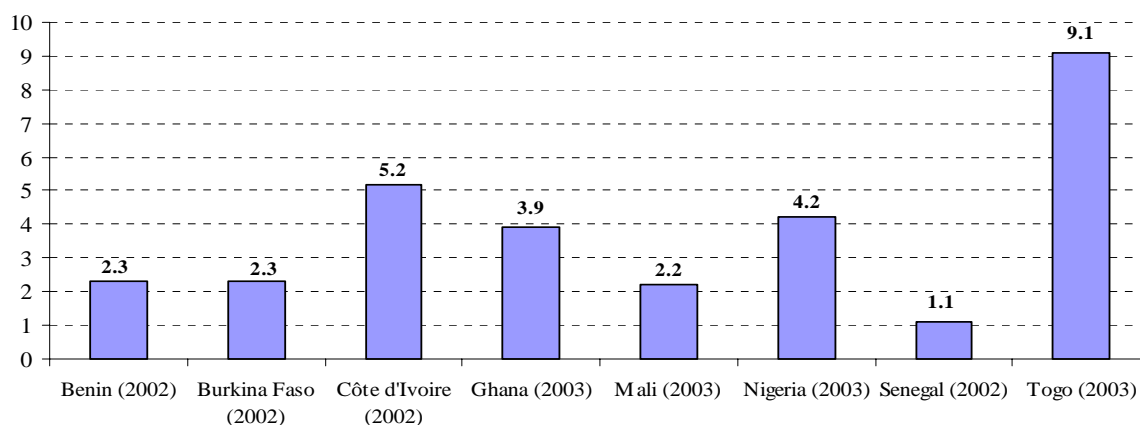
Source: Reports on the world epidemic of HIV/AIDS from 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004.

The relatively low prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in West Africa by comparison with the other sub-regions obscures disparities between countries, which, if they are not taken into account, could contribute to a high propagation of the disease. In effect, if Gambia (1.2%), Niger (1.1%) and Senegal (0.8%) have rates lower than 2%, Liberia (5.1%), Nigeria (5.5%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6.7%) recorded high prevalence rates in 2003. In addition, the demographic weight of Nigeria, coupled with a high incidence induced an increase in the disease in West Africa.

In addition, if care is not taken, several cities and zones<sup>18</sup> could constitute real epicenters for the propagation of the disease. To this should be added the extent of armed conflicts, military activities and the displacement of populations that it induces, along with the persistence of certain socio-cultural practices that countries should tackle.

<sup>18</sup> This is the case of the cities of Ibadan (21.3%), Yamoussoukro (11%), Man (10.7%) Abengourou (10.6%) and Odienné (10.3%) in Côte d'Ivoire; of the cities of Benue (13.5%), Akwa Ibom (10.7) and Abuja (10.3%) in Nigeria and the town of Ouahigouya (13.4%) in Burkina Faso (ECA Economic Report).

Graph 16: HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged between 15 and 24 years in the capital cities (1999-2002).



Source: Statistics of the UNICEF report, “The state of the World’s Children – 2005- Childhood under Threat”.

Malaria and tuberculosis, along with HIV/AIDS, constitute the major causes of child and adult mortality in West Africa. The target, in the context of the MDGs, is to bring these diseases under control by 2015 and to reverse the current trends.

Table 3: The situation of malaria in West Africa in 2000.

	Cases of malaria (MDG) <sup>o</sup> (2000)	Mortality related to malaria (MDG)		Malaria Prevention	
		(per 100 000 cases)		Population aged less than 5 years having a permeated mosquito net (2000)	Population aged less than 5 years treated with appropriate medications (2000)
		All	[0-4 years]		
	Per 100 000 Persons	2000	2000		
West Africa		204	934.4		
Benin	10 697 <sup>n</sup>	177	960	7.4 <sup>p</sup>	60 <sup>p</sup>
Burkina Faso	619	292	1 444		
Cape Verde		22	145		
Côte d'Ivoire	12 152	76	438	1.1	58
Gambia	17 340 <sup>o</sup>	70	448	14.7	55
Ghana	15 344	200	1 037		61
Guinea	75 386	150	749		
Guinea-Bissau	2 421 <sup>j</sup>	201	1 004	7.4	58
Liberia	26 699 <sup>o</sup>	184	904		
Mali	4 008 <sup>o</sup>	454	2 046		
Niger	1 693 <sup>o</sup>	469	1 998	1	48
Nigeria		141	729		
Senegal	11 925	72	377	1.7	36
Sierra Leone		312	1 481	1.5	61
Togo	7 701 <sup>o</sup>	47	256	2	60

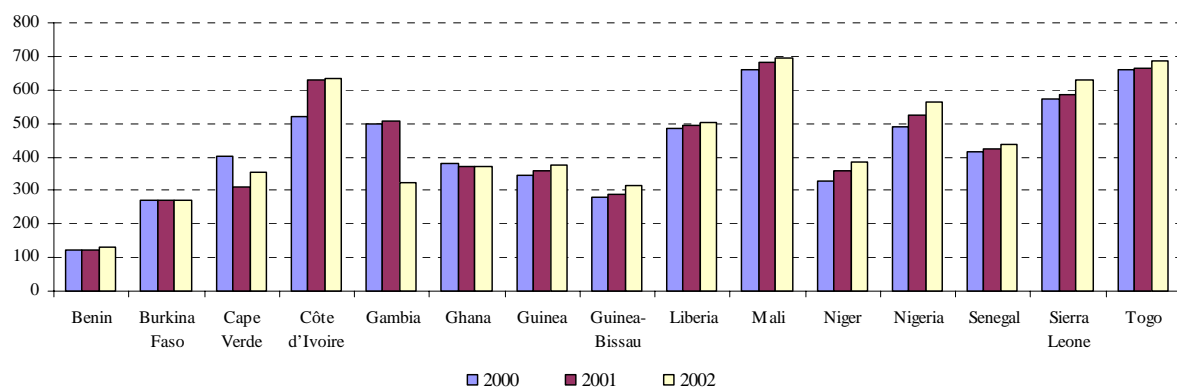
j. Data reported in 1999. n. Data reported in 1997. o. Data reported in 1998, p. Data reported in 2001.

Source: Our calculations, the UNDP and the WHO, 2003.

Malaria is endemic in practically the entire sub-region. According to estimates in 2002, the number of malaria cases is very high in most countries. Mortality is predominant mostly among children aged 0-4 years, among whom the prevalence rate is four times higher than the rate for the national population. This high mortality rate among children could persist as long as vigorous measures aiming at prevention and treatment with appropriate medications are not implemented. The prevention of the disease remains very low in the age bracket of 0-5 years in countries where the data are available, and in effect it was less than 15% in 2000. This low prevention is in addition associated with insufficient coverage in appropriate treatments the level of which remained less than 65% in 2000.

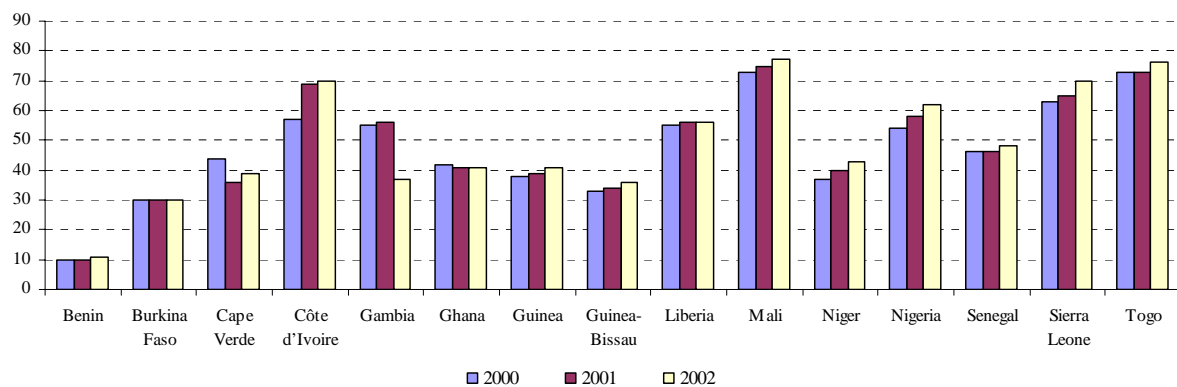
As for tuberculosis, the fifteen countries have incidence rates ranging from 122 to 695 per 100 000 between 2000 and 2002, and are thus listed in the category of countries with the highest prevalence rates worldwide (more than 100 per 100 000 people according to the WHO). Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo, with more than 6% of their population affected, hold the highest rates during this period. Benin recorded the lowest rates with 122, 123 and 131 per 100 000 persons infected in 2000, 2001 and 2002, respectively. Mortality due to tuberculosis is accentuated in those countries with high prevalence rates cited above. Benin records the lowest mortality rate that is approximately 1%. With the exception of Benin and Gambia, the number of cases detected is less than two-thirds of the number of cases of tuberculosis in the other countries. In countries with high prevalence such as Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo, the percentage of detection is even lower, around 40%.

Graph 17: Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000 persons)



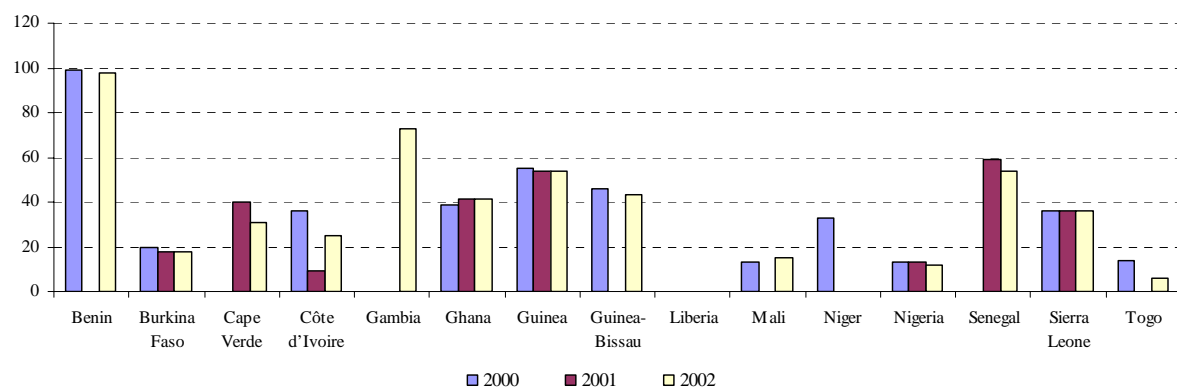
Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Graph 18: Death rate associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000 persons).



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Graph 19: Proportion of cases of tuberculosis detected.



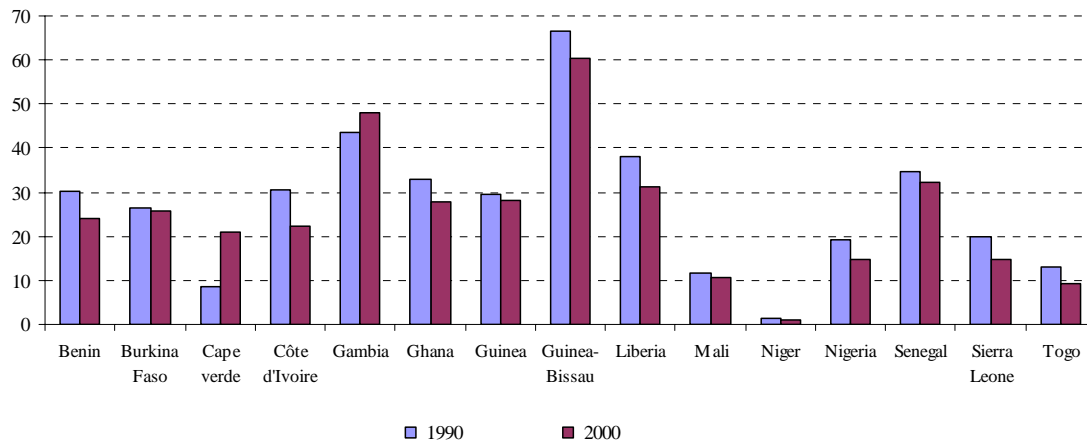
Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

## SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

With regards to the environment, the MDGs envisage the integration of the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programme the reversal of the current trend of environmental resource losses. The aim is also to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and to have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 millions slum dwellers.

The countries of West Africa do not seem on the right course in reversing the trend towards environmental resource losses. The areas of forested zones have shrunk between 1990 and 2000 in most countries. Deforestation is very rapid in countries such as Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The proportion of protected areas designed to conserve biodiversity ranges between 1% in Guinea and in Guinea-Bissau, to 11% in Senegal and Benin in 1997. Cape Verde and Gambia are the only countries to have improved forest cover on their national territories. The performances of Cape Verde are striking: the proportion of forested zones has increased to 142.53% between 1990 and 2000. These advances originate from the adoption of legislative measures (creation of protected areas), from the organization of basic research, as well as activities to promote awareness of environmental issues.

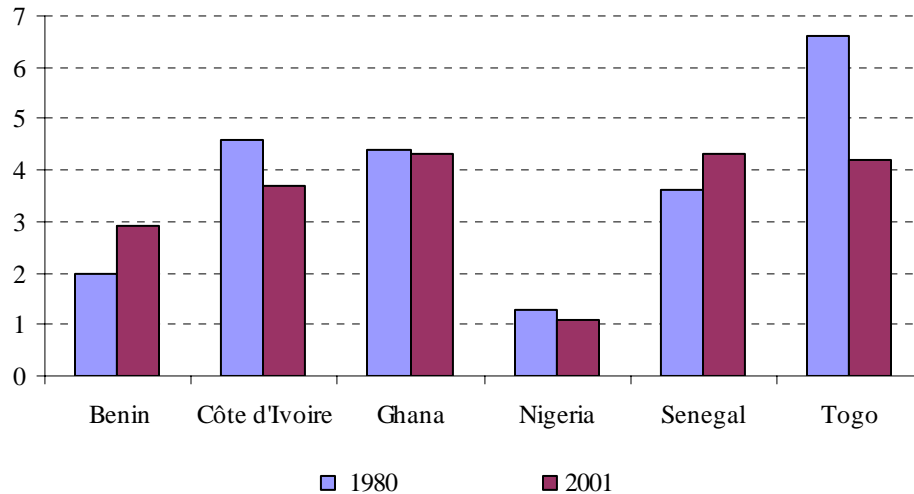
Graph 20: Change in land area covered by forest



Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

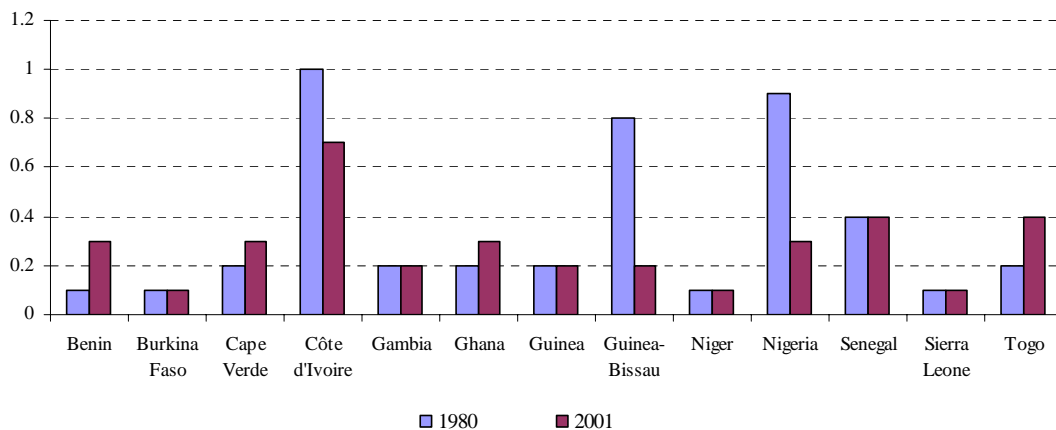
Energy consumption and the status of pollution also constitute criteria for the evaluation of environmental resource losses. With regards to energy yields, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal and Togo exceed the average in sub-Saharan Africa (2.4 PPP \$US per kg. in 2001). This indicator is in contrast very low in Nigeria, the largest economy. It fell from 1.3 in 1980 to 1 PPP \$US per kg in 2001. As for carbon dioxide emissions, they remain low in 2001, at under 0.4 *metric tons* in all countries except for Côte d'Ivoire.

Graph 21: GDP per unit of energy use (1995 PPP US\$ per kg. equivalent in petroleum).



Source: RDH 2004 and the UNDP.

Graph 22: Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita).

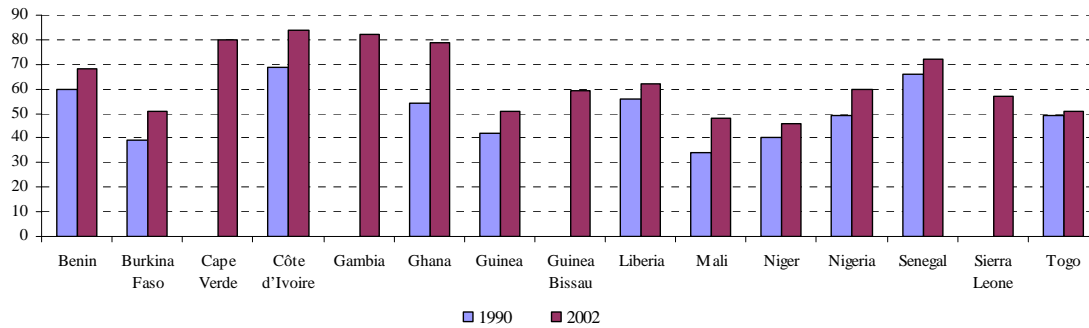


Source: RDH 2004 and the UNDP.

Access to better water sources and an improved sanitation system is essential for human development and poverty reduction, and constitutes a basic component of good health. The proportion of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water supplies remains low, having increased slowly from 50.11% in 1990 to only 61.86% in 2002 in West Africa. Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal have recorded good

coverage in terms of access to water. In Ghana, also, the number of persons having access to drinking water has greatly increased (46.3%). Rural zones have low coverage on a national scale. Hence, they have recorded low progress compare to urban zones in all the countries except in Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal<sup>19</sup>. The rural/urban gap has also widened in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone.

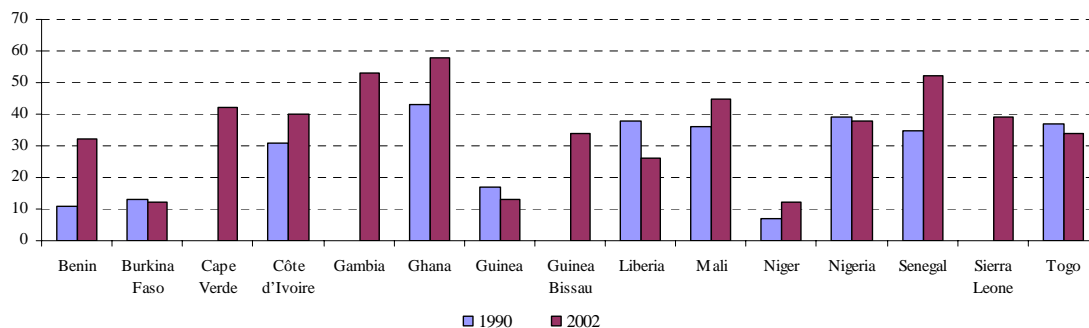
Graph 23: Improved access to sources of water.



Source: UNICEF/WHO

Data show that more than three-fifths of the population in West Africa have not had access to an improved sanitation system since 1990. Estimates from 2001 show that the situation has not improved and that the rate for urban zones remains double of that of the rural zones. At the country level, the data show that more than half of the inhabitants of the rural areas is excluded. The situation is alarming in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia and Niger, where the proportions of the population having access to an improved sanitation system in 2002 were only 5%, 6%, 7% and 4%, respectively.

Graph 24: Improved sanitation systems



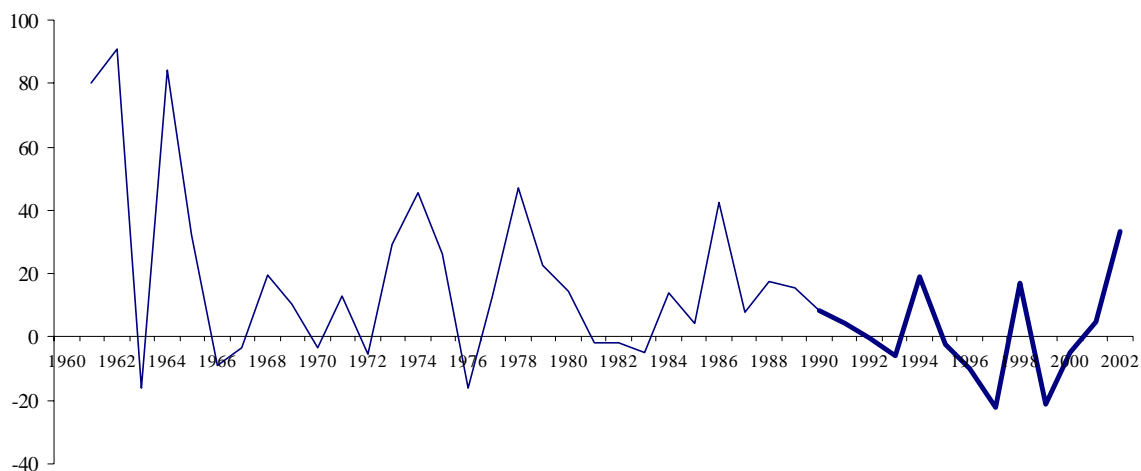
Source: UNICEF/WHO.

<sup>19</sup> In Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal, access rate increased respectively to 89%, 53%, 48% and 8% in rural areas as against 9%, -15%, -8% and 0% in urban zones.

## GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

For their achievement, the MDGs advocate the reinforcement of the global partnership for development based on an open international trading and financial system with priority granted to the special needs of least developed countries and small island developing countries. In particular, this involves facilitating access for their goods to global markets, increasing foreign aid and improving its effectiveness through better utilization, targeting of vulnerable segments of the population and taking appropriate measures to ensure that the debts of these countries are sustainable in the long term. The partnership envisaged also proposes international co-operation in favor of poor countries to promote decent employment for young people, the availability of essential medications at affordable prices and access to new technologies, particularly those of information and communication.

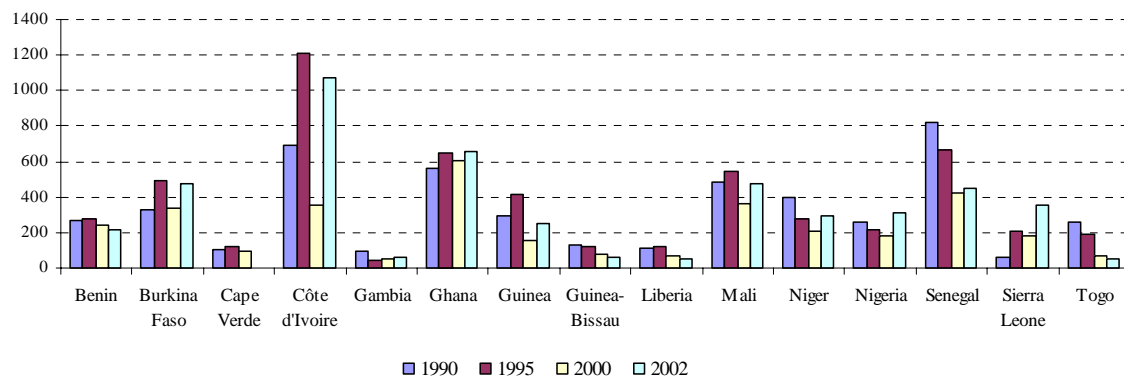
Graph 25: Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows in West Africa (growth rate).



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

The recent trend in official development assistance (ODA) in West Africa does not seem to match the ambitions of the MDGs. The flow of assistance has in effect been uneven since the sixties and especially during the period from 1990-2002. In terms of percentage of GDP, ODA flows have increased only in Burkina Faso (from 10.6% to 15.1%), in Côte d'Ivoire (from 6.4% to 9.1%), in Ghana (from 9.6% to 10.6%) and in Sierra Leone (from 9.4% to 45.1%).

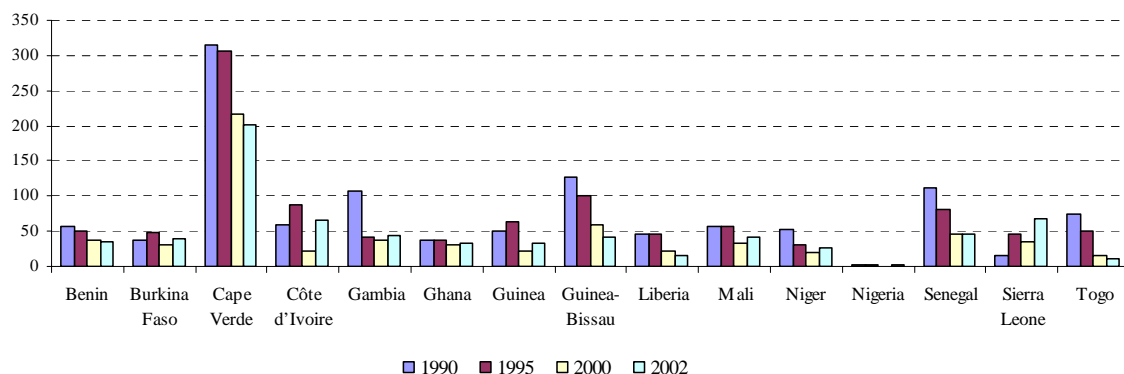
Graph 26: Official Development Assistance (\$US Millions).



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

Apart from the exceptional drop in 2000, Côte d'Ivoire is the country that has benefited the most from the volume of official development assistance in West Africa. In 2002, it reached US\$1 069 million, an amount that is practically twice as high as that of each of the other main beneficiaries, which are Ghana (US\$ 653 million), Burkina Faso (US\$ 473 million), Mali (US\$ 472 million) and Senegal (US\$ 449 million). Assistance received by Gambia is the lowest, with the maximum amounts reaching only US\$100 million in 1991 and 1992 for the entire period from 1990 to 2002.

Graph 27: Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$/capita).



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

However, in general, there has been a decrease in per capita official development assistance in all countries. According to this indicator, Cape Verde remains the main

beneficiary with US\$ 316 in 1990, US\$ 216 in 2000, and US\$ 201 in 2002. The countries that are the least well-off are Togo, with US\$ 75 in 1990, US\$ 15 in 2000 and US\$ 11 in 2002, and Nigeria, with US\$ 3 in 1990, US\$ 1 in 2000 and US\$ 2 in 2002.

As for the inflows of foreign direct investments, they remain generally low in Africa, in spite of the higher rates of profitability of foreign companies than in most regions of the world<sup>20</sup>. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)<sup>21</sup>, the stock of foreign direct investments in Africa fell from 4.6% in 1980 to 2.6% in 1990 and 2% in 2003. In West Africa, a decrease in foreign direct investments compared with GDP can be observed between 1990 and 2002 in five countries. In 2002, two-thirds of the countries recorded lower than average inflows for sub-Saharan Africa (2.4%).

Table 4: Foreign Direct Investments.

	Foreign Direct Investments					Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments	
	(US\$ Millions)					(% of GDP)	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1990	2002
Benin	26.0	34.9	61.1	96.9	131.2	3.4	1.5
Burkina Faso	12.5	9.7	13.1	23.2	25.5	(.)	0.3
Cape Verde	11.6	8.8	53.3	21.1	0.7	0.1	2.4
Côte d'Ivoire	449.9	416.1	380.7	255	257.8	0.4	2.0
Gambia	20.6	23.7	49.5	43.5	35.5	0	12.0
Ghana	81.8	55.7	62.6	114.9	89.3	0.3	0.8
Guinea	17.3	17.8	63.4	32.9	38.0	0.6	0
Guinea-Bissau	11.5	4.4	8.6	22.9	30.1	0.8	0.5
Liberia	15.0	16.0	10.0	11.5	12.5		
Mali	74.3	35.8	51.3	106.4	102.8	0.2	3.0
Niger	24.6	9.0	0.3	19.3	13.3	1.6	0.4
Nigeria	1 539.5	1 051.3	1 004.8	930.4	1 104.4	2.1	2.9
Senegal	176.0	70.7	136.3	88.0	125.5	1.0	1.9
Sierra Leone	9.6	-9.8	6.2	4.9	4.0	5.0	0.6
Togo	23.0	42.0	69.7	57.2	66.9	1.1	5.4

Source: The UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2002, and the UNDP Human Development Report, 2004.

This low rate obscures great variations among West African countries. For example, Nigeria has since 1978, figured among the 10 main beneficiaries of direct investments in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. This country recorded US\$ 1 104.4 million in foreign direct investments in 2001, a figure that is three and a half times higher than the US\$ 257.8 million in Côte d'Ivoire, which ranks second<sup>22</sup> in the sub-region.

<sup>20</sup> Since 1990, the yield rate of direct foreign investments in Africa is about 29% and since 1991 it is higher than in all other regions, the rate of return going in some years from single to compound according to the UNCTAD report, *Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential*.

<sup>21</sup> World Investment Report, 2004.

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intItemID=2110&lang=2>

Traditionally concentrated in the oil and mining sectors, foreign direct investments are also increasingly flowing into the manufacturing and service industries in the sub-region. It should also be noted that the partial or total privatization of the telecommunications sector offers great possibilities for attracting more foreign investment.

**Table 5: HIPC Initiative in West Africa – Commitments and Outlook<sup>1/</sup> July 2004 (in US\$ millions and in net current value at the approval date).**

	Reduction in terms of the Net Present Value (NPV)			Nominal Reduction in Debt Servicing			Date of Approval <sup>1</sup>
	HIPC Initiative	Enhanced HIPC Initiative	Total	HIPC Initiative	Enhanced HIPC Initiative	Total	
Countries that have reached the completion point							
TOTAL	350	4 344	4 695	620	7 210	7 830	
<b>Benin</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>Mar-03</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b> 2/	<b>229</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>Apr-02</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>July-04</b>
<b>Mali</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>Mar-03</b>
<b>Niger</b> 2/	<b>0</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>Apr-04</b>
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>Apr-04</b>
Countries that have reached the decision point							
TOTAL	0	1 628	1 628	0	2 630	2 630	
<b>Gambia</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Dec-00</b>
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>Dec-00</b>
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>Dec-00</b>
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>Mar-02</b>
Countries that are pending							
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> 3/	<b>345</b>		<b>345</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>800</b>	
<b>Liberia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Togo</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes

1/ Commitment to reduce the debt based on the assumption of the full participation of the creditors.

2/ Assistance under the enhanced HIPC initiative includes the topping-up with the NPV calculated from the date of approval.

3/ Côte d'Ivoire reached its decision point under the original HIPC initiative in 1998 but did not reach the decision point neither under this initiative nor under that of the enhanced initiative. The figures listed above are only indicative, based on the preliminary document produced and are not included in the totals.

Source: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative - Statistical Update, August 20, 2004.

According to the ECA<sup>23</sup>, this new trend is general in Africa and has benefited countries having “stable and foreseeable macro-economic environments and policies, ambitious privatization programs, high GDP growth rates, favorable trade policies, relatively well developed infrastructures, intensive investment promotion and efforts aiming at the improvement of the level of education and skills of their populations”. In the case of Ghana, for example, the available data indicate that the net flow of Foreign Direct Investments has risen from 0.3% of GDP in 1990 to 0.8% in 2002. Also notable are the advances in Gambia and in Cape Verde where the inflows have risen from 0% to 12% and from 0.1% to 2.4%, respectively.

With regards to the debt, six out of ten West African countries involved in the HIPC initiative have reached the completion point as shown in Table 5. The commitments in favor of reducing debt servicing are around US\$ 7 830 million. Adding the countries which are in between the decision point and the completion point, these commitments should be around US\$ 10 460 million. Three countries, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Togo, are pending. In Togo, consultations have been launched since April 2004. For Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire, the security, political and economic environments have heavily contributed to retarding its progress towards the decision point. The willingness of the national transition government of Liberia to apply fiscal measures and good governance raises hopes for its imminent eligibility. In Côte d’Ivoire, it is expected that the end of the conflict and the normalization of the political climate would put this country back on track.

Table 6: Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis

<b>Very Poor Access 0-49%</b>	<b>Poor Access 50-79%</b>	<b>Medium Access 80-94%</b>	<b>Good Access 95-100%</b>
Ghana Guinea-Bissau Nigeria Sierra Leone	Benin Burkina Faso Mali Niger Senegal Togo	Cape Verde Côte d’Ivoire Guinea	
The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states.			

As for global partnership with pharmaceutical companies for purpose to facilitating access to essential medications at affordable prices, the World Health Organization (WHO) regularly monitors the situation of 20 essential medications<sup>24</sup>. Recent results as recapitulated in Table 6 show that no country in West Africa benefits from good access. Only Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea and Cape Verde have medium access, most countries having

<sup>23</sup> Africa Recovery, Vol. 13, n°2-3, September 1999; Unexploited investment potential. (Conference of Ministers).

<sup>24</sup> Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2003 \_ UNSTATS.

poor or very poor access. It should be noted that Nigeria, a country that represents half of the population of the sub-region, is listed in the category of very poor access.

A special aspect of concern is access to anti-retrovirals. The care systems set up in countries have up to now had very poor results. The percentage of seropositive pregnant women benefiting from complete anti-retroviral treatment is, for example, on the order of 0.05% in Nigeria and 1% in Burkina Faso according to UNAIDS (2003). The situation of people at an advanced stage of HIV infection who benefit from a treatment associating several anti-retrovirals is also troubling in countries with high prevalence rates such as Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Nigeria<sup>25</sup>.

**A WTO agreement might dry up the anti-AIDS generic drugs production:**

**Too many patents are bad for health**

By Christian LOSSON

From January 1, 2005, India, the biggest exporter of generic drugs in the world, must join the ranks of intellectual property. Summoned to protect patented drugs. The 20 000 Indian laboratories, such as Cipla or Ranbaxy, must, as the "big-time pharmaceuticals" have asked them, cease copying and selling most of the 60 000 generic drugs at rock-bottom prices. Following textiles, where the era of quotas is over (Friday issue of the Liberation), here is a new time-bomb released by the World Trade Organization.

Time limit. It all began ten years ago, during the Uruguay round of negotiations that preceded its launching. The rich countries, the United States leading, managed to extract a drastic agreement on aspects of intellectual property that affects trade (TRIPS). If the least developed countries obtained a time limit that runs out in 2016, this was not the case for the big developing countries that had to conform by 2000. Brazil and Thailand submitted, but not India, that prised out an extension, along with Morocco, Paraguay and Tunisia.

Times have changed. From now on, the multi-national pharmaceutical companies (Pfizer and GSK) can exploit exclusive rights to their new drugs for over twenty years. They can also benefit from a retroactive time limit that covers the period from 1995-2005. All they had to do was to put their requests for patents in a "post box".

It will be up to the government to decide when they open the 12 000 requests! In theory, it is possible to get around it. Was it drawn up with forceps? Doha, in 2001, was afterwards completed on August 30, 2003. However, as a World Health Organization expert admitted, "this is a hot air factory". Take the case of India that wanted to supply Botswana. Exporting countries must provide themselves with a law (compulsory license), develop a new package, resist pressure... Importing countries, must testify, before the TRIPS Council of the WTO, of the urgency of the situation, justify the quantities of drugs requested and indemnify the laboratories...

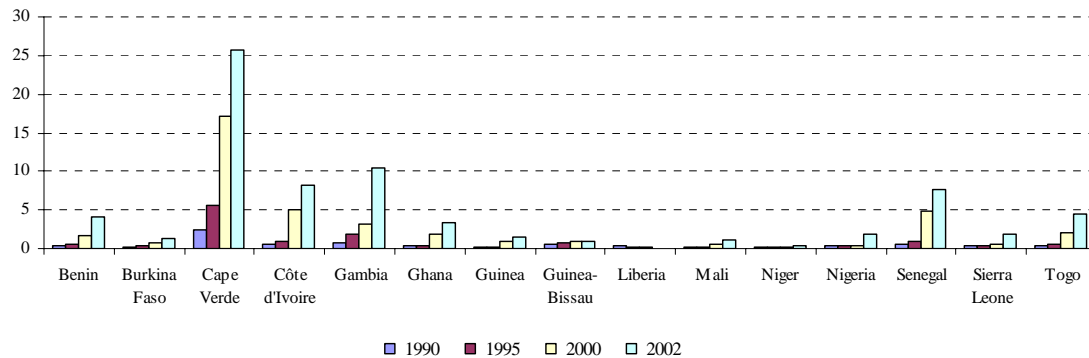
Vital. For AIDS control networks, the dynamic is being threatened. Generic anti-retrovirals, costing around €110 annually, have forced trademarked treatments to fall from €7 386 to €590 and even less. This new deal is a threat for the possibility of copying second-generation treatments destined for patients who develop resistances. In 2003, 11 million people died of infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, etc.); 5 million AIDS patients have a vital need for treatment, but less than 5% of them receive it.

Source : [http://www.actions-traitements.org/breve.php3?id\\_breve=1290](http://www.actions-traitements.org/breve.php3?id_breve=1290)

<sup>25</sup> The percentages of people treated are 2.7%, 1.4% and 1.5%, respectively, according to UNAIDS (2003).

As for the monitoring of the global partnership in the area of information and communication technologies, the number of telephone lines and cellular telephones per 100 inhabitants is very low in the sub-region. According to figures from 2002, only 4 countries, including Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Ghana have exceeded 5% in terms of fixed telephone services and cellphones. However, performances are notable in most countries since 2000. These changes are due to the rapid growth in the use of cellphones and related investments, heavy competition and improved subscription procedures.

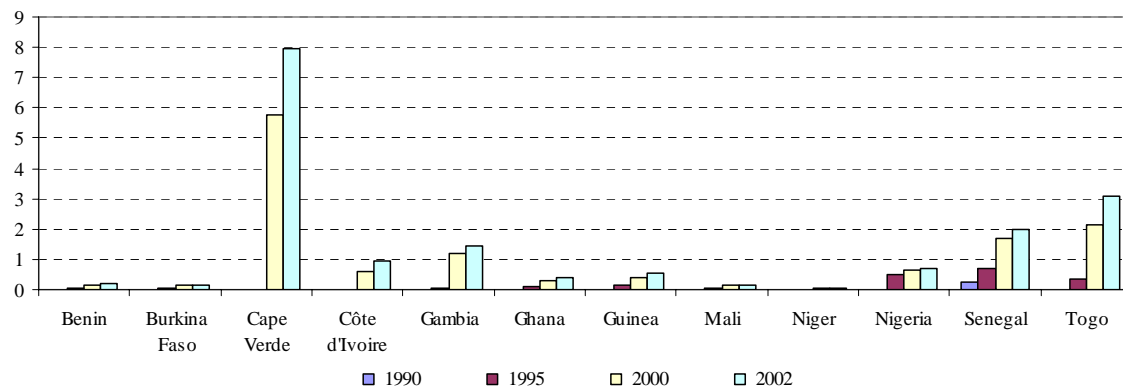
Graph 28: Number of telephone lines and cellphones per 100 inhabitants.



Source: Estimates of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The number of micro-computers per 100 inhabitants, another indicator for monitoring the global partnership, is also low, but growing. Cape Verde has the highest level of penetration with 7.97% in 2002 whereas levels are less than 3.5% in other countries. The use of Internet is also very low. Cape Verde, Gambia and Togo seem to be the most advanced countries in terms of Internet users. The statistics<sup>26</sup>, however, can underestimate the reality as many users are not subscribers and gain access via cybercafes, libraries, etc...

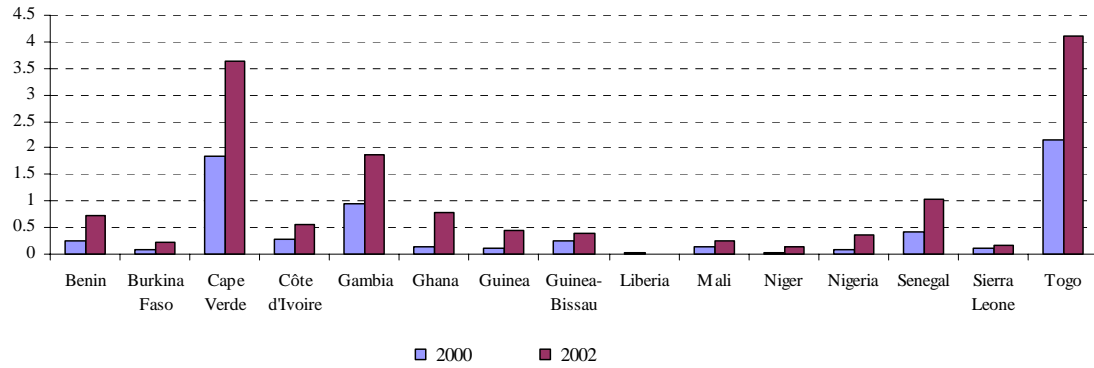
Graph 29: Number of micro-computers per 100 inhabitants



Source: Estimates of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

<sup>26</sup> They have been obtained by a multiplication factor of the number of subscribers.

Graph 30: Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants.



Source: Estimates of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

## **NEPAD AND INFRASTRUCTURES IN WEST AFRICA**

West Africa is one of the sub-regions that decided on a sub-regional approach for the effective implementation of the NEPAD, with the decision of the ECOWAS summit held in May 2002 at Yamassoukro in Côte d'Ivoire that designated this institution to coordinate and monitor the execution of the NEPAD in the sub-region. While taking on the commitment to provide the ECOWAS with appropriate resources to this effect, the leaders of West Africa on the same occasion decided to create a NEPAD focal point within the institution. They also invited each member state to establish a NEPAD focal point at the national level and to set up an Ad Hoc Inter-ministerial Committee to supervise the implementation of this initiative.

West African states also made a commitment in favor of the conceptualization and implementation of the short-term action plan (STAP) in the area of infrastructures with the assistance of the African Development Bank (AfDP) designated as the technical partner. This is why, in addition to covering progress made towards a NEPAD institutional mechanism, this report deals with progress achieved in the preparation and the execution of the STAP.

In the institutional area, the ECOWAS was active in fulfilling the mission entrusted to it in the framework of the NEPAD. This requires, in particular, the mobilization of the resources required, recruitment of qualified staff, institutional reforms and the necessary logistics to reinforce its capacities and the alignment of its programs with the NEPAD priorities.

With regards to resource mobilization, the operationalization from January 2003 of the Community levy of 0.5% on third-country imports should make it possible to close the gaps in financing that have up to now characterizes the community programs. In addition, the institution is involved in an intense advocacy campaign with donor organizations that, as a result of this, are beginning to show more interest in the ECOWAS capacity building. The proceeds of the community levy and the expected assistance of development partners should put the ECOWAS in a better position to execute its mandate in the framework of the NEPAD.

In the context of the reform of the Executive Secretariat, the need for additional staff has certainly been identified. However, recruitment has been delayed owing to, among other reasons, the long approval procedures by the decision-making organs of this institution. The same applies for the creation of an ECOWAS focal point and its relationships with the national focal points, as well as for the alignment of its program with that of the NEPAD.

The implementation at the national level of the institutional mechanism of the NEPAD, in conformity with the decision of the Summit at Yamassoukro also seems to be slow and differentiated. In effect, the institutional anchoring of the NEPAD varies according to country: it comes under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in certain countries, the Ministry of Integration in others, the Presidency in some cases. However, as a whole, the institutionalization of the NEPAD in the framework of national planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation systems is yet to materialized. It is to correct these deficiencies that the ECOWAS launched a study on the institutional mechanism of the NEPAD, the results of which could make it possible to bring about a better positioning of this initiative in national and sub-regional development programs. In any case, the setting up of a coherent institutional framework for the NEPAD at the national and sub-regional level and its anchoring in planning mechanisms will be necessary to move NEPAD from vision to concrete achievements.

Progress in the implementation of the NEPAD has also resulted in the preparation under the auspices of the African Development Bank of a short-term development plan for infrastructures, the West African section of which has listed projects of national, sub-regional and continental dimensions necessary for the physical integration of the sub-region and the entire continent. These projects cover vital sectors such as energy, water, information and communication technology, and air, road, rail and sea transport. In addition, the Short-Term Action Plan indicates the individual and collective responsibility of the states and the coordination with the private sector and thus should serve as a powerful instrument of co-operation for the mobilization of resources and the construction of infrastructures in the sub-region.

These projects are certainly at different stages of implementation to the extent that, depending on the cases, preparatory studies have been completed, the modalities for execution approved or institutional frameworks established. It is important to note that the mobilization of resources for their execution have recorded tangible progress. The ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) announced that it had committed an amount of 52 billion Francs CFA for projects in infrastructure, energy, industry and services in the sub-region and resources available amount to 334 billion Francs CFA for the benefit of integration projects for the period of 2004-2006<sup>27</sup>. The same is true for the World Bank whose President reiterated the firm support of this institution for integration projects in West Africa, during a working session held in March 2004 in Accra, Ghana, with the Heads of State and Governments of the de la ECOWAS.

---

<sup>27</sup> ECOWAS, Press communiqué no. 10, February 20, 2004.

The NEPAD has also given a new impetus to the financing of projects by the African Development Bank and the West African Development Bank in the sub-region.

In total, the countries of the West African sub-region have been successful in the implementation of an institutional mechanism and in the infrastructure plans of the NEPAD. However, this progress remains below expectations and calls for an acceleration in the execution of the NEPAD at the national, as well as at the sub-regional level.

## **CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MDGs AND THE NEPAD IN WEST AFRICA**

Although it is too early to draw firm conclusions, it should be stressed that, five years after the adoption of the MDGs and four years after that of the NEPAD, the current trend in their implementation and the results obtained in West Africa do not inspire optimism. As a whole, the linkage of these initiatives to the national planning systems remains limited. This is due in particular to the priority that countries accord to the PRS since its introduction in 1999, under the auspices of the institutions of Bretton Woods, as an instrument for co-ordination of economic and social policies, and for access to concessional resources and debt relief in the framework of the enhanced HIPC initiative. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the relationships between the MDGs, the NEPAD and the PRS and to coordinate these instruments within the framework of national planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation systems, if, beyond the rhetoric, States are to claim ownership over, and implement the MDGs and the NEPAD.

However, over and above the question of the co-ordination of instruments, pragmatism dictates that the MDGs and the NEPAD should take into consideration the limited human and institutional capacities of countries, which can be progressively developed and maintained to discharge the enormous technical and administrative functions that they require on the part of national institutions. In addition, internal financing and the mobilization of external partners are awaiting innovative solutions. Even though these issues are not new in the literature and the practice of development, the mobilization of actors in the framework of the PRS, the MDGs and the NEPAD provides a new impetus that needs to be materialized in the form of increased flows and a better utilization of resources. In any case, it is important for government and their development partners to change the methods currently applied, if they are to inject a new dynamic into the MDGs, the PRS and the NEPAD in West Africa.

## **The linkage of the MDGs and the NEPAD to the national planning systems**

In spite of the high mobilization around the MDGs and the NEPAD, it is rather the PRS that currently constitutes the real planning reference in West African countries. In effect, calling in principle on a broad participation of national actors, including civil society as well as that of external partners, the PRS is considered as the three-to-five year rolling plan, which is updated every year on the occasion of annual execution reports. It sets not only the macro-economic framework; it also details the structural reforms and social programs needed to reduce poverty. In addition, it specifies the internal and external financing needs, with a special emphasis on programming and budget management tools for resource allocation to the social sectors. It is thus a real instrument of permanent dialogue between the national and international actors in development, beyond the mere co-ordination of policies. Therefore, the integration of the MDGs and the NEPAD in the PRS will be necessary if these two tools are to effectively drive country development actions.

To that effect, it is first necessary to reconcile the voluntarism of the MDGs and of the NEPAD with the requirements of macro-economic stability that underpin the PRS. In effect, while all these initiatives consider macro-economic growth and stability as part of the indispensable conditions for poverty reduction, the MDGs and the NEPAD call for a massive mobilization of resources in favor of poor countries, whereas the PRS is an instrument that takes into account, among other things, the financial constraints and the absorption capacity of countries, in the determination of the targets and the outcomes of poverty reduction.

Even with the PRS, experience has shown that the objectives and the targets set by countries in of their poverty reduction strategies are often very ambitious and technically and financially beyond reach. This constitutes an obstacle to action. The voluntarism and the optimism of the MDGs and the NEPAD could therefore constitute sources of counter-performance, if they are not accompanied by a realistic appreciation of the capacity and resources constraints, and especially the modalities for alleviating these obstacles.

As shown by the work of the ECA Learning Group<sup>28</sup> to this effect, the PRS has today made a difference in the sense that it articulates the relationships between growth and poverty reduction strategies at the national level, in a participatory enlarged framework involving all the national actors, international financial institutions and other external partners. All the same, the major handicap of the first generation of PRS was the preference for macro-economic stability over growth and development, which imposes constraints and conditionalities on the use of resources.

It is with a view to remedying this shortcoming that analysts are increasingly calling for a new generation of PRS based on the MDGs (McKinley, 2004). In this context, emphasis must be placed on a more voluntarist poverty reduction policy in the framework of the PRS. This policy would couple the stability of the economic environment and

---

<sup>28</sup> African Learning Group on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: Summary Report of the first meeting held on November 5-6, 2001.)

sustainable growth with sectoral reforms geared toward investment in basic infrastructures and human resources, agricultural productivity and diversification, and the promotion of exports. It should be supported by substantial contributions from external resources beyond the expenditure ceilings required by the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the PRSP.

Taking into account the principles of the MDGs in the PRS should in fact ensure its congruence with the NEPAD, owing to the conformity of the MDGs with the NEPAD, especially in the areas of governance and poverty reduction. However, in addition, it will be necessary for the PRS to reinforce its infrastructure component and integrate the national dimension into sub-regional projects. The implication of such an approach is that the PRS remains the only tool for planning and co-ordination of policies at the national scale, but it sets as its ambition the achievement of the MDGS and the NEPAD.

At the sub-regional level, efforts must also be deployed to materialize the Declaration and the Action Plan for the implementation of the NEPAD in West Africa. While awaiting the results of the on-going reforms to this effect, it will be necessary to grant priority to the implementation of the Short Term Action Plan for Infrastructures that has the merit of having a more precise content with quantifiable and realistic objectives and results within reasonable time horizons. In certain cases, it will also be necessary to delimit the responsibilities of sub-regional institutions in the implementation of this plan.

### **Addressing the challenge of human and institutional capacities**

It is now admitted that the monitoring of the MDGs and the NEPAD induces a preponderant workload by comparison with the human and institutional capacities of African countries. The situation is particularly critical in West African countries that are emerging from nearly two decades of structural adjustment marked by voluntary departures from the public services, the freezing of recruitment and remuneration, the brain drain and the reduction of government budgets for administration.

The monitoring of the MDGs by means of more than forty indicators necessitates detailed and sometimes costly research to collect the data, to determine the poverty profile and analysis with a view to preparing, executing, monitoring and evaluating PRS interventions. There is also the requirement of the PRS for the setting up of a system of programming and budget monitoring to ensure resource allocation in favor of priority sectors. The reality up to now in many countries of West Africa is that these planning mechanisms take up the time and energies of national staff who are already too few, to the detriment even of the concrete actions required to combat poverty in the field. In spite of that, rare are the countries that have place pertinent and up-to-date data systems that make it possible to inform and to monitor the MDGs and the NEPAD. This raises the debate on the issue of the capacity building of the national statistical services with a view to making it possible for them to collect, to analyze and to supply data on a regular basis.

To remedy this situation, most countries solicit the expertise of multilateral and bilateral co-operation institutions as an interim solution, which limits the appropriation of

monitoring systems by national actors. Besides, differences in the procedures and periodicities of the preparation of reports on the MDGs, the PRS and the NEPAD add to the workload of national institutions and further weaken their strained capacities. Therefore, the implementation of the MDGs and the NEPAD also requires that innovative measures should be taken to meet the challenge of the human and institutional capacities of countries. This would be necessary in order to reinforce the quality of analyses and other services required of national actors, and as a result, to increase their absorptive capacity to match the requirements of these development schemes.

Capacity building for national organizations requires institutional and procedural reforms, recruitment and training and the availability of adequate wherewithals. Given that some of these reforms may take time, the immediate priority should be the provision of sufficient qualified staff to national institutions and increased operating means. Another strategy to remedy deficient capacities could be to systematically entrust certain studies, surveys, analyses and reporting to national research institutions, as initiated by Ghana in preparation for the NEPAD peer review.

#### **The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in Ghana**

In a communiqué\* issued at the end of the Support Mission of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to Ghana from 24-29 May 2004, the APRM Secretariat expressed its satisfaction with the institutional mechanism put in place by this country to assess its own performance. Dr. Chris Stals, a member of the African Peer Review Panel of Eminent Persons (APR Panel), led the mission team of eight that included the staff members of the APRM support secretariat and representatives of its Strategic Partner Institutions, namely the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The purpose of the support mission to Ghana was to assess the processes and mechanisms in place in Ghana for undertaking its self-assessment and preparing its preliminary Program of Action, which will be subsequently reviewed by the APR Panel. The Support Mission was of the view that Ghana is more advanced than most countries in creating the requisite structural conditions to facilitate the APRM process by:

- i. Appointing an independent National APRM Governing Council (NAPRM-GC) to ensure the credibility and integrity of the process;
- ii. Establishing a National APR Secretariat to provide support to the Governing Council;
- iii. Commissioning four independent, non-governmental technical advisory bodies to assist the Governing Council with the assessment process in the respective four thematic areas of APRM. These technical institutions were: (1) the Centre for Democratic Development, for the thematic area of Democracy and Good Political Governance; (2) the Centre for Policy Economic Analysis, for the thematic area of Economic Governance and Management; (3) the Private Enterprise Foundation, for the thematic area of Corporate Governance; and (4) the Institute for Statistical, Social, and Economic Research, for the thematic area of Socio-Economic Development.
- iv. Embarking on an awareness campaign throughout the country to educate and involve all national stakeholders in the self-assessment process.

Throughout the mission, the highest authorities of Ghana emphasized the importance of the APRM, stressed the independence of the Governing Council, which, to them, will not be subjected to political manipulation. There was general agreement by members of the Support Mission that the Government of

---

\* Available at <http://www.nepad.org/aprm.html>

Ghana is very serious about the review and has put in place good mechanisms to ensure its success. They recommended that the APRM Secretariat should inform other participating countries of the institutional framework of Ghana and advise them on the need to adopt similar structures. It was emphasized that independence, integrity, neutrality and competence are important features of a good national APRM structure and that participating countries should pay attention to these features.

In addition to capacity building initiatives, it will be necessary to reduce the volume of studies and the work involved in analyses and reporting that, in many cases, constitute a duplication of effort. The nature and the extent of the indicators of the MDGs of the NEPAD and the PRS are not always the same. This often leads to studies and to the un-coordinated production of reports that add little value to the entire national system of planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation. To this should be added the individual requirements of external partners with regards to the preparation of reports that necessitate long periods of work and negotiations on the part of national staff.

The choice of the PRS as a unique framework for programming, monitoring and evaluation of development should contribute to reducing the workload of competent national institutions. In addition, it will be necessary for donors to align their interventions on the PRS and reduce their requests for reporting and other procedural mechanisms related to the use of assistance, as per the commitment made by the OECD Development Assistance Committee in the Declaration of Rome on February 25, 2003. On-going work by the DAC/OECD on harmonizing donors' procedures should make it possible to progress in this area.

### **Financing and partnership for the MDGs and the NEPAD: get off the beaten track**

The Millennium Declaration and the NEPAD recognize the extent of financing required to efficiently combat poverty in Africa and set the continent on course for sustainable development. They stress the need to increase internal savings and fiscal revenues, of rationalizing public expenditures and of controlling capital flight as means of improving national resources, which they admit, are insufficient. Therefore, they call for a substantial external contribution, in the form of debt cancellation, improved access to international markets, increased official development assistance and foreign direct investments, and technology transfers. In addition, they point to the establishment of good governance as an indispensable condition for the improvement and the utilization of resource flows.

However, development in West African countries, as revealed in the preceding sections has not yet given an impetus to resources mobilization commensurate with the MDGs and NEPAD ambitions. Domestically, though efforts have been deployed to develop microfinance networks for purposes of mobilizing and utilizing saving, the latter remains limited as a result of low income. Therefore, States must pursue their efforts geared towards the improvement of the political and business climate in order to boost the confidence of nationals and the diaspora for them to invest in the economies of the sub-region.

As regards public finances, it is gratifying to note that West Africa countries have adhered to sub-regional macro-economic convergence schemes that impose budgetary norms and discipline in the allocation and use of public resources. In addition, the PRS process and associated budgeting mechanisms grant high importance to priority sectors for poverty reduction. Budget processes are becoming more and more participative, giving more voice to sectoral ministries over and above the traditional discretionary arbitration of the ministries of finance. However, it is to be observed that, on the whole, countries still have a long way to go to increase public financing and its efficiency in reducing poverty.

The improvement of public financing for poverty reduction programs has first to do with transparency in the determination and the collection of revenues, and a greater efficiency of the services concerned. It will also require a consistency between budgetary allocation and actual expenditure and in particular, an effective disbursement and utilization of funds allocated to poverty reduction initiatives. In this context, emphasis should be placed on the expansion of public investment in social sectors and basic infrastructures with a view to increasing the productivity of labor and capital and stimulating private investment. In the rural area, this strategy should aim at promoting rural entrepreneurship that could have multiplier effects on the achievement of the MDGs and the NEPAD. The contributions of the diaspora should also be encouraged.

#### **The financing of the MDGs and the NEPAD by the Diaspora**

In the search for financing to achieve the MDGs and the infrastructure component of the NEPAD, an aspect to explore would be the co-ordination and the improved utilization of the contributions of the diaspora. The case of the Kayes region in Mali indicates the importance of this source of financing. Origin of 90% of the Malian immigrants in France, this region lives mostly on remittances from the diaspora, as well as assistance from development projects.

Having formed associations, the emigrants from this zone have been able to assist with the development of their villages, districts and the region. From the development of water supply networks to the construction of schools and health posts, and the re-paving of roads, 146 projects representing a total budget of F CFA 19.4 million, of which 2.8 million were provided by NGOs with assistance from international donors, have been implemented in this way (Libercier et Schneider, 1996). Altogether, 64% of infrastructures originate from the initiatives of these associations.

The Government of Mali understands the importance of resource mobilization from Malian emigrants for development financing, and therefore establishes follow up strategies. These include improved access to existing facilities and services and the setting up specific institutional mechanisms for Malian emigrants. It has also organized a “Forum for the Malian Diaspora” in October 2003 which recommended the re-activation of the High Council of Malian Emigrants founded in 1991, an organization designed to take charge of the problems of emigrants and their integration in the daily life of the country.

Source: UNECA ([http://www.uneca.org/fdaiii/docs/fr\\_chikezie1.htm#2](http://www.uneca.org/fdaiii/docs/fr_chikezie1.htm#2)); JA L’Intelligent ([http://www.lintelligent.com/gabarits/articledossier\\_online.asp?art\\_cle=LIN30054maliesyapse0&dos\\_id=62](http://www.lintelligent.com/gabarits/articledossier_online.asp?art_cle=LIN30054maliesyapse0&dos_id=62))

As for official development assistance, the trend observed during these last few years in West Africa seems in contrast with the commitments expressed at Monterrey. Yet, given the low level of internal financing and other structural reforms that will take time, the countries of the sub-region will accede to the expectations of the MDGs and the NEPAD except if they benefit from substantial external financial contributions in the form of donations and other concessional resources.

Hence, it should be noted that the donor organizations are slow in internalizing the budget support initiatives recommended by the DAC/OECD. In fact, according to the ECA PRSPs Learning Group<sup>29</sup>, Africa's partners are taking time to change and adapt their aid policies to the PRSP process. As a whole, they continue to favor the project approach and extra-budgetary support in their relationships with beneficiary countries. Such an approach tends to perpetuate tied aid and undermines the responsibility of national actors and the transparency in the use of resources, and hinders the expenditures structure and effectiveness, to the detriment of poverty reduction priorities. Along with the same line, reduction priorities continue to give priority to disbursements according to their own procedures, budgetary cycles and result-based management, to the detriment of the depth and extent of the initiatives required to efficiently reduce poverty.

In spite of the efforts made in the context of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the consolidation of resources, including official development assistance (ODA) and expenditures in a unique budget, then constitutes another major challenge for the financing of the MDGs and the NEPAD. To dissipate the partners' reluctance on the matter, countries must endeavor to set up expenditure management and control systems that reinforce transparency in the allocation and use of resources.

It is however encouraging to note that the advent of poverty reduction as the ultimate development goals has given a new impetus to policy dialogue between the countries and their external partners, on the issue of financing in particular. An open dialogue is now established on the obstacles to development financing, on the individual and collective responsibility of internal and external actors, and the individual and common remedial measures. Partners are increasingly inclined to change their approaches and to show more solidarity. On their part, in conformity with the commitment contained in the NEPAD, West African countries are engaged in political and structural reforms, including the setting up of mechanisms for good governance with a view to increasing aid effectiveness and to putting their economies on track for sustainable growth. These gains must be reinforced.

This new orientation is further confirmed at the continental level as reflected in the outcomes of the "Big Table"<sup>30</sup>, an informal meeting initiated periodically by the ECA between the African Ministers of Finance and Planning and their OECD partners to discuss the modalities for enhancing the effectiveness of development assistance. Contrary to the traditional conditionalities that preside over the relationships between donors and recipients, emphasis is being placed increasingly on mutual accountability of

---

<sup>29</sup> ECA Press Release n° 26/2003

<sup>30</sup> ECA Press Release n° 01/2003

governments and their partners, in the delivery as well as in the use of aid in line with Monterrey consensus and the MDGs. Governments and their external partners must therefore set up their efforts in order to materialize this orientation in terms of increased flow and effective use of aid.

On debt, in spite of the simplification of the eligibility conditions that made it possible for a greater number of recipients to accede to the HIPC initiative, it is increasingly admitted that this initiative falls short of maintaining debt at sustainable levels, which would allow countries to release substantial resources to effectively combat poverty. There are also concerns that certain donors might compensate for resources granted under HIPC by a reduction in their contributions to ODA. In any case, given the magnitude of the task, a deeper debt relief, coupled with greater generosity on the part of donors as per the Monterrey commitments will be necessary to effectively finance poverty reduction programs in West Africa.

The issue market access also constitutes a subject that has yet to be materialized beyond the good will expressed in the WTO negotiations. Indeed, in spite of the optimism generated by the new orientation at the WTO on the dismantling of agricultural subsidies in general and on cotton in particular, the developed countries concerned do not seem ready to rapidly translate this orientation into deeds. Cognizant of this reality, the cotton-producing developing countries have tabled a proposal for financial compensations that would be progressively reduced to alongside the drop of subsidies to cotton producers in rich countries. However, even on this subject, no significant advances have been made to permit the West African countries concerns to significantly raise resources in order to finance poverty reduction initiatives.

The case of foreign direct investments is also far from being adequate. In spite of the recent relative surge in telecommunications and in telephone in particular, they are yet to significantly expand beyond the mining sectors. The expansion will depend on the improvement of the business climate, which would be spurred by good economic governance and the resolution of latent and open conflicts that undermine individually and collectively the countries of the sub-region.

## CONCLUSION

At the current stage, the outcomes of the implementation of the MDGs and the NEPAD in West African countries still fall far short of the expectations. The mobilization and the determination of governments and their internal and external partners are certainly very high. However, apart from some limited progress in primary education, gender and infant mortality, the MDGs and the ambitions of the NEPAD remain as a whole beyond the reach of the countries concerned. In particular, the growth level required to progress vigorously towards the MDGs and the NEPAD is not yet achieved, whereas the external assistance much expected is yet to materialize beyond good will. In reality, the firm determination demonstrated by the internal and external actors is yet to be backed by a change in methods and approaches that have already shown their limits.

Over and above the stabilization measures that currently govern their economic policies, for West African countries to be on course for the MDGs and the NEPAD would necessitate a voluntarist, transparent budget procedure, more geared towards basic infrastructures and human capital. Countries must also endeavor to identify and to develop promising sub-sectors with a view to expanding opportunities for entrepreneurship, especially in the rural areas. In the mean time, they first need at the institutional level, to integrate the MDGs and the NEPAD into the PRS as a unique framework for policy planning and coordination. This would require flexibility in the principles that govern the current PRS.

It is also just as obvious that West African countries cannot aspire to the MDGs and the NEPAD without the materialization of the commitments of external partners, especially with regards to the increase and effectiveness of aid, market access, increased foreign direct investments and assistance in accessing to affordable drugs costs and new technologies. Aid organizations are more conscious of their responsibility as reflected in the on-going negotiations and work, especially at the WTO and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. All the same, it is important that these initiatives come to a rapid conclusion so as to allow the materialization of the promises made. Otherwise, the MDGs and the NEPAD could be missed opportunities in West Africa.

## REFERENCES

Armah, Bartholomew. The Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks: A Case Study of Ghana. Institute of Economic Affairs. Available at:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/attackingpoverty/activities/dakar-armah.pdf#search=`Bartholomew%20Armah`>

Bénin, Premier rapport sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD).

Bregnbæk Susanne, (2004), Preliminary Study of the Relationship between Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ten Developing Countries, January.

Cohen, Daniel. (2002). “The HIPC Initiative: True and False Promises”, Working Paper No. 166, OECD Development Centre, October.

Côte d’Ivoire, (2003), Rapport national sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD), Décembre 2003.

Economic Commission for Africa. (2001). African Learning Group on the Poverty Reduction Strategy, Summary Report of the First Meeting, 5-6 November. Available at:  
[http://www.uneca.org/prsp/docs/PRSP\\_LG\\_Summary\\_Report\\_Final.htm](http://www.uneca.org/prsp/docs/PRSP_LG_Summary_Report_Final.htm)

Gambia, (2003), First National Millennium Development Goals Report, 2003.

Ghana, Millennium Development Goals Report.

Guinée, (2004), Rapport National sur les Objectifs de la Déclaration du Millénaire, Conakry, Décembre.

International Monetary Fund and International Development Association (2002), Review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Approach: Main Findings, IMF, March 15.

Joseph Anne. (2000). "Résoudre le Problème de la Dette: De l'Initiative PPTE à Cologne". Document de travail No. 163, Centre de Développement de l'OCDE, Août.

Lancaster, Carol. (1999). Aid to Africa: So much to do, So Little Done. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Le Houerou, Philippe, and Taliercio, Robert. (2002). "Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks: From Concepts to Practice, Preliminary Lessons from Africa". African Region Working Paper Series No.20, The World Bank, February.

Mckinley, Terry. (2004). MDG-Based PRSPs Need More Ambitious Economic Policies. Draft Discussion Paper, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, New York, September.

Nations-Unies. (2000). Déclaration du Millénaire, Résolution 55/2 adoptée par l'Assemblée Générale, septembre.

NEPAD (New Economic Partnership for African Development). (2003). Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (STAP). Review of Implementation Progress and the Way Forward. May. Available at:

[http://www.NEPADst.org/publications/docs/doc12\\_032004.pdf](http://www.NEPADst.org/publications/docs/doc12_032004.pdf)

NEPAD (New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development). (2004). Rapport Annuel 2003/2004. Available at:

[http://www.nepadforum.com/PDF-documents/rapport\\_annuel/NEPADFrench.pdf](http://www.nepadforum.com/PDF-documents/rapport_annuel/NEPADFrench.pdf)

Niger, (2003), Rapport national sur les progrès vers les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

Oxford Policy Management. (2000). Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks-Panacea or dangerous distraction? Paper 2, Oxford Policy Management Review, May, available at: <http://www1.Worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/MTEF-final.doc> ??

Sachs D. Jeffrey, John W. Mc Arthur, Guido Schmidt-Traub, Margaret kruk, Chandrika Bahadur, Michael faye, and Gordon McCord (2004). Ending Africa's Poverty Trap. Unpublished paper, April.

Sénégal, Suivi des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, Un monde meilleur pour tous, Août 2001.

Sénégal, (2003), Suivi des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, Un monde meilleur pour tous, Mai.

Togo, (2003), Suivi des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement au Togo, Premier Rapport, Octobre.

UNCTAD, (1999), Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential, Geneva, June, available at: <http://www.ipanet.net/unctad/africabooklet.htm>

UNCTAD, (2004), World Investment Report 2004: The shift toward services, September, available at:  
<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=5209&intItemID=3235&lang=1&mode=downloads>

United Nations, General Assembly. (2003). Report of the Secretary-General, The New Partnership for Africa's Development: First Consolidated Report on Progress in Implementation and International Support.

UNSTATS, (2003), Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2003.

WHO (2000), Epidemiological Report, WHO/AFRO, DDC Division, n°01, July, available at: <http://www.afro.who.int/press/periodicals/epidreports/july2000.pdf>.

**ANNEX I: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
by 2015**

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>Reduce extreme poverty and hunger</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
	Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of the population who live on less than a dollar a day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of the population living on less than a dollar a day (a) or the proportion of the population lower than the poverty line (b).</li> <li>• Index of the poverty gap [incidence of poverty x degree of poverty].</li> <li>• Share of the poorest fifth of the population in national consumption.</li> </ul>
	Target 2: Reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population suffering from hunger.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of children under five who are underweight.</li> <li>• Proportion of the population without the minimum level of calories.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>Ensure universal primary education</b>	
	Target 3: Provide all children, boys and girls, everywhere in the world, the means to complete a full course of primary school education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net rate of primary level schooling.</li> <li>• Proportion of school children beginning the first year of primary school and completing the final year.</li> <li>• Literacy rate among those aged 15-24 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education between now and 2005 if possible and at all levels of education by 2015 at the latest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio girls/boys in primary, secondary and higher education.</li> <li>• Literacy rate of women aged 15 to 24 years by comparison with that of men.</li> <li>• Percentage of women with salaried employment in the non-agricultural sector.</li> <li>• Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>Reduce the mortality of children under five</b>	
	Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate of children under five.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mortality rate of children under five.</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate.</li> <li>• Proportion of children aged one that have been vaccinated against measles.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>Improve maternal health</b>	
	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality rate.</li> <li>• Proportion of births assisted by qualified health personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	

Target 7: Halt the propagation of HIV/AIDS and begin to reverse the current trends.

- HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24.
- Rate of contraceptive use.
- Number of children orphaned by AIDS.

Target 8: Bring malaria and other diseases under control and begin to reverse the current trends.

- Prevalence rate of malaria and mortality rate related to this disease.
- Proportion of the population living in zones at risk using efficient means of protection and treatment against malaria.
- Prevalence rate of tuberculosis and the mortality rate related to this disease.
- Proportion of cases of tuberculosis detected and cared for in a brief length of time under direct supervision.

---

**Objective 7 Ensure a sustainable environment**

---

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into national policies and reverse the current trend of environmental resource loss.

- Proportion of forested zones.
- Surface area of protected lands to preserve biodiversity.
- GDP per unit of energy consumed (energy yield).
- Carbon dioxide emissions (per inhabitant).

Target 10: Reduce by half the percentage of the population that does not have sustainable access to safe drinking water supplies.

- Proportion of the population with improved access to water.

Target 11: Succeed by 2020, in improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

- Proportion of the population with access to an improved sanitation system.
  - Proportion of the population with secure access to housing.
- 

---

**Objective 8 Establish a global partnership for development**

---

Some of the following indicators will be assessed separately in the case of LDCs in Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing countries.

---

Target 12: Pursue the establishment of an open multilateral trade and financial system that is based on rules, foreseeable and non-discriminatory.

This assumes a commitment in favor of good governance, development and the reduction of poverty at the national as well as the international levels.

Target 13: Address the special needs of least developed countries.

The achievement of this objective assumes the exemption from tariffs and quotas of products exported by least developed countries; the application of the reinforced program of debt relief for the HIPC and the cancellation of bilateral loans with official lenders; and the granting of more generous ODA to countries that are committed to reducing poverty.

Target 14: Respond to the special needs of small island developing countries (by applying the Action Program for the sustainable development of small island developing countries and the conclusions of the twenty-third extraordinary session of the General Assembly).

#### **Official development assistance (ODA)**

- Net ODA, as a percentage of the gross domestic product of donor countries that are members of the DAC/OECD (targets: 0.7 % total and 0.15 % for the LDCs).
- Proportion of ODA dedicated to basic social services (basic education, basic health care, nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation).
- Proportion of ODA that is untied.
- Proportion of ODA devoted to the environment in the small island developing states.
- Proportion of ODA devoted to the transport sector in landlocked countries.

#### **Access to markets**

- Proportion of exports (as a value and excluding arms) exempt from tariffs and quotas.
- Average rate of tariffs and quotas applied to agricultural products, textiles and clothing.
- National agricultural subsidies and on exports in OECD countries.
- Proportion of ODA allocated to business capacity reinforcement.

#### **Viabilité de la dette**

- Proportion of the bilateral debt of the HIPC with official creditors that have been annulled.
- Debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services.
- Proportion of ODA provided for debt relief.
- Number of countries having reached the decision and completion points of the HIPC Initiative.
  
- Unemployment rate among those aged 15 to 24 years.
  
- Proportion of the population with sustainable access to basic medications that are affordable.
  
- Number of telephone lines per 1 000 inhabitants.
- Number of micro-computers per 1 000 inhabitants.

Other indicators to be determined.

Target 15: Deal globally with the problem of developing countries' debt by taking national and international measures to make their indebtedness manageable in the long term.

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, formulate and apply strategies that will enable young people to find decent and useful employment.

Target 17: In co-operation with the pharmaceutical companies, provide affordable essential medications in developing countries.

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, enable the benefits of new technologies, especially those of information and communication, to be universally available.

**ANNEX II: SHORT TERM ACTION PLAN - PRIORITIES OF  
THE ECOWAS**

ITEM	PROJECT	SECTOR	TYPE	CATEGORY
1	Project for Air Transport Liberalisation for West and Central Africa	AIR TRANSPORT	FACILITATION	CONTINENTAL
2	Study on the Upper Space Control Centres	AIR TRANSPORT	STUDY	CONTINENTAL
3	Capacity Building Project	ENERGY	CAPACITY BUILDING	CONTINENTAL
4	Facilitation Project	ENERGY	FACILITATION	CONTINENTAL
5	Master Plan for Sub-regional Inter-Connections (East, West & Central)	ENERGY	STUDY	REC
6	West Africa Power Pool (WAPP)	ENERGY	FACILITATION	REC
7	West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP) Project	ENERGY	INVESTMENT	PRIVATE INITIATIVE
8	ICT Policy and Regulatory Framework at Regional level	ICT	FACILITATION	REC
9	Regional African Satellite Communications Organization (RASCOM) Project	ICT	INVESTMENT	CONTINENTAL
10	SAT-3/WASC/SAFE-Utilisation to improve Interconnectivity	ICT	INVESTMENT	PRIVATE INITIATIVE
11	Continental Umbrella Initiative to facilitate the Utilization and exploitation of ICTs in African Countries	ICT	FACILITATION	CONTINENTAL
12	Development of Telecomm Equipment Manufacturing In Africa	ICT	INVESTMENT	CONTINENTAL
13	ICT Human Resources Capacity Development Initiative for Africa	ICT	CAPACITY BUILDING	CONTINENTAL
14	Programme to Broaden and Enhance Africa's Participation in the Global ICT Policy and Decision Making Fora	ICT	CAPACITY BUILDING	CONTINENTAL
15	Strengthening of African telecommunication and ICT Institutions	ICT	CAPACITY BUILDING	CONTINENTAL
16	Maritime Pollution	MARITIME	FACILITATION	CONTINENTAL
17	Maritime security and Facilitation of Maritime Traffic	MARITIME	FACILITATION	CONTINENTAL
18	Rail Inter-Connection Feasibility Study for ECOWAS Countries	RAIL TRANSPORT	STUDY	REC
19	Agades-Zinder, 130 km upgrading	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY
20	Akatsi-Dzodze-Noepe, 31 km upgrading	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY
21	Boke-quebo; 206 km construction	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY
22	Kante (Togo)-Burkina Faso border; 194 km rehabilitation	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY
23	Kati-Kita (Mali) – Saraya (Senegal); 345 km upgrading	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY
24	Mumfe-Ekok (Cameroon) Abakaliki (Enugu, Nigeria), 161 km upgrading in Cameroon and rehabilitation in Nigeria	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY-COUNTRY

25	Road Transport Facilitation Action Plan	ROAD TRANSPORT	FACILITATION	REC
26	Zinder-Nigeria border, 110 km rehabilitation	ROAD TRANSPORT	INVESTMENT	COUNTRY- COUNTRY
27	Action Plan for integrated Water Resources Management in West Africa	WATER	STUDY	REC
28	Strengthening of the Niger River Basin Authority Inter-State Forecast Centre (CIP) & Support of other new & Existing River Basin Organizations	WATER	CAPACITY BUILDING	Non-REC

**Source: NEPAD Infrastructure Short Term Action Plan**

## **ANNEX III: STATISTICAL TABLES**

Table A 1: Ratio girls/boys in education

Country	Primary					Secondary					Higher				
	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001
Benin	50	65	67	68	70	41	45	45	46	46	14	26	24		
Burkina Faso	63	68	70	71	71	52	60	64	65	65	29				33
Cape Verde	94	96	97	96	96					105					84
Côte d'Ivoire	71	75	75	77	74	48	54	54	54			36			
Gambia	68	85	85	92	92	49	66	66	71	71					
Ghana	83	90	90	91	91	63	78	80	82	82	29		33	40	39
Guinea	47	63	68	72	75	33	36				7				
Guinea-Bissau	55		67					54					18		
Liberia		74	73				65	69					76		
Mali	60	71	74	73	75	51	53				16				
Niger	58	67	67	68	68	43	63	65	66	65				34	34
Nigeria	78	76			80	77									
Senegal	73	86	87	89	91	53	64	65	66	67					
Sierra Leone														40	40
Togo	66	76	78	80	82	34	40	44			16	21	20	21	

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Table A 2: Literacy rate of women aged from 15 to 24 years by comparison with that of men.

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Benin	44	44	45	46	47	47	48	49	50	50	51	52	53	54
Burkina Faso	39	40	42	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	51	52	54	55
Cape Verde	87	88	89	89	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94	94
Côte d'Ivoire	62	63	65	66	67	68	69	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Gambia	68	68	69	70	71	71	72	73	74	75	76	76	77	78
Ghana	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	92	93	94	95	95	96	96
Guinea-Bissau	43	44	46	48	49	51	53	55	57	58	60	62	64	65
Mali	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	51	52	53	54	55	56
Niger	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	44	44	45
Nigeria	82	84	85	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	95	96
Senegal	60	61	63	64	65	65	67	68	69	70	70	71	72	73
Togo	60	62	63	64	66	67	68	69	71	72	73	74	75	77

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Table A 3: Net rate of schooling at the primary level.

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Benin	44.8		48						62.6	71.3		
Burkina Faso	26.2								33.5	34.3	35.0	35.0
Cape Verde	93.8								103.8	103.1	101.7	100.6
Côte d'Ivoire	45.6			48.8		51.1	52.6		55.5	55.8	60.9	62.6
Gambia	48.0			49.6	50.3	53.2	57.5	57.1	66.6	66.7	72.9	72.9
Ghana	52.4								57.9	61.8	57.1	60.2
Guinea	25.5		28.6				46.6		45.3	49.1	47.0	61.5
Guinea-Bissau	38.0									45.2		
Liberia									43.9	69.9		
Mali	20.4								38.3			
Niger	24.0	23.9	21.9	22.5	23.5	23.9	24.7	25.1	26.1	27.1	30.7	34.2
Nigeria	59.9								65.0	70.6		
Senegal	47.1								57.9	60.7	62.5	57.9
Sierra Leone	41.0											
Togo	75.2					75.5			94.2	90.7	91.6	94.8

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators and MDG Reports.

Table A 4: Completion rate of primary school.

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin										39	43	46	
Burkina Faso									22	24	25	25	
Cape Verde									109	107	100	102	
Côte d'Ivoire	51.3	47.4	48.5	47.9	45.7	46.4	43.2	42.8	45.2	44.9	49.1	49	
Gambia									54	53			
Ghana									63	67	64	67	
Guinea									30	33		43	
Guinea-Bissau									27	27			
Liberia									56	24			
Mali										27	31	31	
Niger									19	19	20	21	25.6
Nigeria												73	
Senegal									45	41	46	48	
Togo	38.7					28.3				73		83	

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators and MDG Reports

Table A 5: Literacy rate of those aged from 15 to 24 years.

<b>Country</b>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Benin	40.4	41.8	43.1	44.4	45.7	47	48.3	49.5	50.7	52	53.1	54.3	55.5	56.7
Burkina Faso	24.9	25.8	26.7	27.6	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.6	33.6	34.6	35.8	36.9	38
Cape Verde	81.5	82.2	82.9	83.6	84.3	85	85.6	86.2	86.8	87.4	88	88.6	89.1	89.6
Côte d'Ivoire	52.6	53.5	54.4	55.3	56.2	57	57.9	58.8	59.7	60.6	61.5	62.4	63.4	64.4
Gambia	42.2	43.7	45.2	46.6	48.2	49.7	51.2	52.6	54.2	55.7	57.2	58.6	60.1	61.6
Ghana	81.8	82.8	83.9	84.9	86	87.1	87.9	88.7	89.5	90.3	91.1	91.6	92.2	92.7
Guinea-Bissau	44.1	45.5	46.8	48.2	49.6	51	52.4	53.8	55.3	56.7	58.1	59.5	60.8	62.2
Liberia	57.2	58.6	60.1	61.6	63	64.2	65.1	65.9	66.7	67.7	68.8	69.8	70.8	71.9
Mali	27.6	28.5	29.3	30.1	30.9	31.7	32.6	33.5	34.4	35.3	36.1	37.1	38	38.9
Niger	17	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.4	23	23.8	24.5	25.2
Nigeria	73.6	75.1	76.6	78.1	79.6	81.1	82.3	83.4	84.6	85.8	86.9	87.8	88.6	89.4
Senegal	40.1	41.2	42.2	43.3	44.3	45.4	46.5	47.5	48.6	49.7	50.7	51.8	52.9	54
Togo	63.5	64.8	66	67.2	68.5	69.8	70.9	72.1	73.2	74.3	75.5	76.5	77.4	78.4

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Table A 6: Mortality rate for children less than 5 years.

Country	Infantile (‰)				Infant-adolescent (‰)				Measles Vaccination Coverage (%)			
	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1999	2001	2002
Benin	111	102	95	93	185	170	160	156	79	79	65	78
Burkina Faso	118	110	107	107	210	207	207	207	79	53	46	46
Cape Verde	45	37	30	29	60	50	40	38			72	85
Côte d'Ivoire	103	110	115	116	157	175	188	191	56	62	61	56
Gambia	103	96	92	91	154	137	128	126	86	88	90	90
Ghana	78	69	62	60	125	110	100	97	61	73	81	81
Guinea	145	129	112	106	240	208	175	165	35	52	52	54
Guinea-Bissau	153	143	132	130	253	235	215	211	53	70	48	47
Liberia	157	157	157	157	235	235	235	235			78	57
Mali	140	131	124	122	250	233	224	222	43	57	37	33
Niger	191	176	159	155	320	295	270	264	25	36	51	48
Nigeria	115	120	102	100	235	238	205	201	85	41	40	40
Senegal	90	84	80	79	148	143	139	138	51	60	48	54
Sierra Leone	175	171	167	166	302	293	286	284		62	37	60
Togo	88	83	80	79	152	146	142	141	73	43	58	58

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Table A 7: Maternal health

Country	Maternal Mortality			Assisted Births 1995-2002 <sup>a</sup>
	1990	1995	2000	
Benin	990 <sup>b</sup>	880 <sup>e</sup>	850 <sup>e</sup>	66
Burkina Faso	930 <sup>b</sup>	1400 <sup>b</sup>	1000 <sup>e</sup>	31
Cape Verde		190 <sup>c</sup>	150 <sup>b</sup>	89
Côte d'Ivoire	810 <sup>b</sup>	1200 <sup>e</sup>	690 <sup>b</sup>	63
Gambia	1100 <sup>b</sup>	1100 <sup>b</sup>	540 <sup>b</sup>	55
Ghana	740 <sup>b</sup>	590 <sup>b</sup>	540 <sup>b</sup>	44
Guinea	1600 <sup>e</sup>	1200 <sup>b</sup>	740 <sup>e</sup>	54.8
Guinea-Bissau	910 <sup>d</sup>	910 <sup>d</sup>	1100 <sup>b</sup>	35
Liberia	560 <sup>b</sup>	1000 <sup>b</sup>	760 <sup>b</sup>	51
Mali	1200 <sup>b</sup>	630 <sup>e</sup>	1200 <sup>e</sup>	41
Niger	1200 <sup>e</sup>	920 <sup>e</sup>	1600 <sup>b</sup>	16
Nigeria	1000 <sup>b</sup>	1100 <sup>b</sup>	800 <sup>b</sup>	42
Senegal	1200 <sup>e</sup>	1200 <sup>e</sup>	690 <sup>b</sup>	58
Sierra Leone	1800 <sup>b</sup>	2100 <sup>b</sup>	2000 <sup>b</sup>	42
Togo	640 <sup>b</sup>	980 <sup>e</sup>	570 <sup>e</sup>	49
<p>(a) Most recent data between 1995 and 2002.</p> <p>(b) Unavailable data. Estimates originate from modeling.</p> <p>(c) Data originate from records: the country has a good record of mortality but the causes of mortality are uncertain.</p> <p>(d) Data originate from the Reproductive Age Mortality Study (RAMOS). This method proceeds with the identification and the search for the causes of deaths of all women of child-bearing age.</p> <p>(e) Data originating from estimates adjusted by the “direct sisterhood” method. This method is a variation on the “sisterhood” method. This is a survey that gathers information by interviewing subjects on the survival of their adult sisters.</p>				

Source: WHO.

Table A 8: Number of children orphaned by AIDS (graph).

	1997	1999	2001	2003
Benin	2 400	3 000	12 000	5 700
Burkina Faso	22 000	20 000	61 000	31 000
Cape Verde				
Côte d'Ivoire	32 000	32 000	84 000	40 000
Gambia	620	520	460	500
Ghana	10 000	14 000	34 000	24 000
Guinea	3 600	2 700		9 200
Guinea-Bissau	420	560	1 500	...
Liberia	2 300	2 000		8 000
Mali	4 800	5 000	13 000	13 000
Niger	5 000	3 300		5 900
Nigeria	99 000	120 000	270 000	290 000
Senegal	3 800	3 300	2 900	3 100
Sierra Leone	3 700	3 300	16 000	...
Togo	9 600	6 300	15 000	9 300
West Africa	199 240	215 980	509 860	439 700

Source: Reports on the world epidemic of HIV/AIDS 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004 (UNAIDS).

Table A 9: Contraceptive use (% of women aged from 15 to 49).

Pays	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	11.9	..
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.9	..
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	11.4	..	..	..	15	..
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	..	..	..	20.3	..	..	..	..	22	..
Guinea	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Niger	..	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	..
Nigeria	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.3
Senegal	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	10.5
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.5	..

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

Table A 10: HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate among adults aged 15-24 years.

	1997	1999	2001	2003
Benin	2.1	2.5	3.6	1.9
Burkina Faso	7.2	6.4	6.5	4.2
Cape Verde	0.5		0.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	10.1	10.8	9.7	6.7
Gambia	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2
Ghana	2.4	3.6	3.0	3.1
Guinea	2.1	1.5		2.8
Guinea-Bissau	2.3	2.5	2.8	...
Liberia	3.7	2.8		5.1
Mali	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Niger	1.5	1.4		1.1
Nigeria	4.1	5.1	5.8	5.5
Senegal	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.8
Sierra Leone	3.2	3.0	7.0	...
Togo	8.5	6.0	6.0	4.3
West Africa	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.4

Source: Our calculations based on the reports on the world epidemic of HIV/AIDS, 1998, 2000, and 2002 (UNAIDS).

Table A 11: Situation of tuberculosis in West Africa.

	Prevalence of tuberculosis			Mortality related to tuberculosis			Proportion of cases of tuberculosis detected							Proportion of cases of tuberculosis successfully treated (MDGs) <sup>o</sup>				
	per 100 000 persons (MDG)			(per 100 000 persons) (MDG)			1995	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002												
Benin	122	123	131	10	10	11	84	84	87	95	99	0	98	73	72	77	77	
Burkina Faso	269	269	272	30	30	30	12	21	17	17	20	18	18	25	29	59	61	60
Cape Verde	402	312	352	44	36	39					0	40	31					
Côte d'Ivoire	520	630	634	57	69	70	51	52	51	49	36	9	25	68	56	62	63	
Gambia	499	507	325	55	56	37	85	74	73		0	0	73	76	80			
Ghana	381	370	371	42	41	41	16	14	34	33	39	41	41	54	51	59	55	50
Guinea	344	358	375	38	39	41	44	52	54	54	55	54	54	78	75	73	74	68
Guinea-Bissau	281	290	316	33	34	36					46	0	43				35	
Liberia	485	493	501	55	56	56		32	46		0	0	0	79				
Mali	661	681	695	73	75	77	15	17	17	16	13	0	15	59	65	70	68	
Niger	330	357	386	37	40	43			16		33	0	0		57		61	
Nigeria	491	525	565	54	58	62	11	17	13	15	13	13	12	49	32	73	75	79
Senegal	416	423	438	46	46	48	57	66	66	64	0	59	54	39	41	48		52
Sierra Leone	573	587	628	63	65	70	27	40	38		36	36	36	69	74		75	77
Togo	661	663	688	73	73	76	39	38	35	32	14	0	6	60	65	69	76	

Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

Table A 12: Situation of forest resources

Country	Proportion of forested areas		Proportion of protected lands
	1990	2000	1997
Benin	30.3	24	11
Burkina Faso	26.5	25.9	10
Cape Verde	8.7	21.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	30.7	22.4	6
Gambia	43.6	48.1	2
Ghana	33.1	27.8	5
Guinea	29.6	28.2	1
Guinea-Bissau	66.5	60.5	1
Liberia	38.1	31.3	
Mali	11.6	10.8	4
Niger	1.5	1	8
Nigeria	19.2	14.8	3
Senegal	34.6	32.2	11
Sierra Leone	19.8	14.7	2
Togo	13.2	9.4	8

Source: FAO and UNEP.

Table A 13: Situation of energy and pollution

Country	GDP per unit of energy consumed (1995 PPP US\$ per kg. equivalent in petroleum)		Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons/capita)	
	1980	2001	1980	2000
Benin	2	2.9	0.1	0.3
Burkina Faso	..	..	0.1	0.1
Cape Verde	..	..	0.2	0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6	3.7	1	0.7
Gambia	..	..	0.2	0.2
Ghana	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.3
Guinea	..	..	0.2	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	0.8	0.2
Liberia	..	..	0.2	
Mali	..	..	0	0.1
Niger			0.1	0.1
Nigeria	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3
Senegal	3.6	4.3	0.4	0.4
Sierra Leone	..	..	0.1	0.1
Togo	6.6	4.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Statistical appendices of the Human Development Report, 2004, UNDP.

Table A 14: Improved access to drinking water and an improved sanitation system.

	Years	Improved access to drinking water			Improved sanitation system		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Benin	1990	60	71	54	11	53	1
	2002	68	79	60	32	58	12
Burkina Faso	1990	39	63	35	13	47	8
	2002	51	82	44	12	45	5
Cape Verde	1990						
	2002	80	86	73	42	61	19
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	69	74	66	31	52	16
	2002	84	98	74	40	61	23
Gambia	1990						
	2002	82	95	77	53	72	46
Ghana	1990	54	85	36	43	54	37
	2002	79	93	68	58	74	46
Guinea	1990	42	70	32	17	27	13
	2002	51	78	38	13	25	6
Guinea-Bissau	1990						
	2002	59	79	49	34	57	23
Liberia	1990	56	85	34	38	59	24
	2002	62	72	52	26	49	7
Mali	1990	34	50	29	36	50	32
	2002	48	76	35	45	59	38
Niger	1990	40	62	35	7	35	2
	2002	46	80	36	12	43	4
Nigeria	1990	49	78	33	39	50	33
	2002	60	72	49	38	48	30
Senegal	1990	66	90	50	35	52	23
	2002	72	90	54	52	70	34
Sierra Leone	1990						
	2002	57	75	46	39	53	30
Togo	1990	49	81	37	37	71	24
	2002	51	80	36	34	71	15

Source: UNICEF/WHO (<http://www.unicef.org/wes/mdgreport/globalEstimate.php>)

Table A 15: Debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Benin	9.2	5.1	4.9	5.3	7.1	7.5	6.4	9.0	16.1	17.1	15.8	10.0
Burkina Faso	7.8	11.2	8.9	11.5	14.9	13.6	14.2	15.8	16.5	20.3	18.7	11.0
Cape Verde	8.9	14.5	18.4	11.8	13.8	10.1	7.3	10.3	15.9	14.5	10.1	7.0
Côte d'Ivoire	19.1	22.4	18.7	19.4	22.1	19.1	17.4	15.8	16.5	18.5	15.8	8.1
Gambia	21.8	13.0	12.4	11.1	13.4	15.0	11.9	11.0	12.4	15.0	11.9	13.8
Ghana	34.9	24.6	26.1	22.9	24.1	23.3	25.1	30.4	22.1	21.1	23.0	8.9
Guinea	19.6	15.6	12.2	10.8	14.0	24.3	14.2	19.4	15.5	17.6	19.6	9.2
Guinea-Bissau	22.1	64.7	34.7	13.1	18.4	50.6	37.5	16.1	23.5	10.7	19.1	0.7
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	0.5	0.6
Mali	14.7	9.1	11.9	16.1	21.1	15.8	21.5	10.7	11.5	12.3	12.2	6.6
Niger	6.6	12.2	5.4	16.0	12.6	7.8	8.0	14.7	5.0	5.9	5.6	6.6
Nigeria	22.3	21.4	28.4	12.8	18.3	14.0	14.3	8.4	12.5	6.9	7.4	11.5
Senegal	18.3	19.9	12.6	8.4	16.3	16.4	19.0	17.1	15.0	12.0	12.5	9.3
Sierra Leone	10.1	6.8	17.0	17.5	74.9	63.2	49.0	16.7	9.4	39.6	29.3	74.3
Togo	11.5	7.4	5.4	6.0	4.7	5.5	9.3	9.8	7.2	8.1	5.4	5.9

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2003.

Table A 16: Official development assistance (US\$ Millions).

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin	268	266	270	288	256	280	288	221	205	211	239	273	220
Burkina Faso	331	420	434	467	434	491	420	368	400	398	336	389	473
Cape Verde	108	105	119	117	122	117	117	111	130	137	94	76	
Côte d'Ivoire	688	631	757	764	1594	1213	965	446	967	448	352	187	1069
Gambia	99	101	111	85	70	47	37	39	39	34	49	51	61
Ghana	563	881	615	624	548	651	651	494	702	609	609	652	653
Guinea	293	379	448	408	359	417	299	381	359	238	153	272	250
Guinea-Bissau	129	115	107	94	175	119	181	124	96	52	80	59	59
Liberia	114	158	120	123	64	124	173	76	72	94	68	37	52
Mali	482	452	432	363	441	541	491	429	347	354	360	350	472
Niger	396	373	365	344	377	274	255	333	292	187	211	249	298
Nigeria	258	262	262	290	190	212	190	200	204	152	185	185	314
Senegal	818	635	670	500	640	666	580	423	501	535	423	419	449
Sierra Leone	61	104	133	208	276	206	184	119	106	74	182	334	353
Togo	260	200	223	97	125	192	157	125	128	71	70	47	51
ECOWAS	4867	5083	5066	4773	5671	5550	4987	3890	4549	3595	3411	3579	4774

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

Table A 17: Official development assistance per capita (US\$/capita)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin	57	55	54	56	48	51	51	38	35	35	38	43	34
Burkina Faso	37	46	47	49	44	49	41	35	37	36	30	34	40
Cape Verde	316	301	335	323	326	307	298	277	316	323	216	173	201
Côte d'Ivoire	58	52	60	59	118	87	67	30	64	29	22	10	65
Gambia	107	104	110	81	65	42	32	33	32	26	37	40	44
Ghana	37	56	38	38	32	37	36	27	37	32	31	33	32
Guinea	51	64	74	65	56	63	44	55	51	33	21	37	32
Guinea-Bissau	127	109	99	84	151	100	148	99	74	39	59	42	41
Liberia	47	63	47	47	24	45	62	26	24	31	22	12	16
Mali	57	52	48	40	47	56	50	43	34	33	33	32	42
Niger	52	47	45	41	43	30	27	34	29	18	20	23	26
Nigeria	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Senegal	111	84	87	63	79	80	68	48	56	58	45	43	46
Sierra Leone	15	25	32	48	63	46	40	25	22	15	36	67	68
Togo	75	57	62	26	33	50	40	31	30	16	15	9	11

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

Table A 18: Net inflows of foreign direct investments (FDI)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin	3.4	6.4	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.9	5.5	1.5
Burkina Faso		0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3
Cape Verde	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	5.3	5.7	2.3	1.6	9.1	3.8	0.1	2.4
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4	0.2	-2.1	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0
Gambia	0.0	3.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	5.7	11.5	10.3	9.1	12.0
Ghana	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.7	0.8
Guinea	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.3	2.1	3.8	10.6	15.1	0.5
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.8	5.1	4.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	
Mali	0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.2	1.0	4.5	3.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.4	3.9	3.0
Niger	1.6	0.7	2.4	-2.1	-0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.4
Nigeria	2.1	2.6	2.7	6.3	8.3	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9
Senegal	1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	4.0	1.5	3.3	2.0	2.7	1.9
Sierra Leone	5.0	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	2.0	1.1	-1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Togo	1.1	0.4	0.0	-1.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.4	5.3	5.4

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.

• Table A 19: Number of telephone lines and cellphones per 100 inhabitants

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.4	0.46	0.54	0.63	0.7	0.75	0.83	1.68	2.8	4.14
Burkina Faso	0.18	0.2	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.3	0.34	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.69	0.88	1.29
Cape Verde	2.41	2.59	3.23	4.12	4.84	5.57	6.37	8.18	9.83	12.83	17.1	21.48	25.77
Côte d'Ivoire	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.68	0.77	0.86	1.05	1.29	1.83	3.28	4.98	6.25	8.27
Gambia	0.67	1.05	1.43	1.61	1.79	1.88	2.17	2.55	2.58	2.82	3.09	6.98	10.42
Ghana	0.29	0.3	0.3	0.31	0.31	0.41	0.51	0.69	0.91	1.16	1.82	2.08	3.34
Guinea	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.5	0.62	0.89	1.07	1.52
Guinea-Bissau	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.69	0.7	0.52	0.93	0.81	0.89
Liberia	0.36	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.28	
Mali	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.4	0.49	0.93	1.03
Niger	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.33
Nigeria	0.3	0.3	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.4	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.8	1.8
Senegal	0.6	0.65	0.75	0.81	0.89	0.98	1.13	1.4	1.86	2.73	4.79	5.5	7.72
Sierra Leone	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.64	1.01	1.84
Togo	0.3	0.29	0.41	0.45	0.53	0.52	0.57	0.65	0.89	1.22	2	3.02	4.54

Source : Estimates of International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Table A 20: Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants (%)

<b>Country</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Benin	0	0.03	0.05	0.16	0.24	0.38	0.74
Burkina Faso	0	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.21
Cap Verde		0.25	0.48	1.17	1.84	2.75	3.64
Côte d'Ivoire	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.27	0.43	0.55
Gambia	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.74	0.95	1.39	1.88
Ghana	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.78
Guinea	0	0	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.46
Guinea-Bissau		0.02	0.03	0.13	0.25	0.33	0.40
Liberia		0	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	
Mali	0	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.19	0.24
Niger	0	0	0	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.13
Nigeria	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.1	0.35
Senegal	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.32	0.42	1.02	1.04
Sierra Leone	0	0	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.16
Togo	0.01	0.23	0.34	0.66	2.16	3.16	4.1

Source: Estimates of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Table A 21: Number of micro-computers per 100 inhabitants (%).

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin						0.06	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.22
Burkina Faso	0.01			0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16
Cape Verde								0.37	1.2	4.67	5.75	6.86	7.97
Côte d'Ivoire							0.15	0.36	0.45	0.55	0.61	0.72	0.93
Gambia					0.03	0.06	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.82	1.19	1.32	1.43
Ghana	0	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.3	0.33	0.38
Guinea						0.14	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.55
Mali						0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14
Niger								0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Nigeria				0.40	0.43	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.61	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.71
Senegal	0.25	0.33	0.41	0.48	0.56	0.72	0.93	1.14	1.33	1.51	1.68	1.84	1.98
Togo						0.36	0.48	0.58	0.68	1.11	2.16	2.53	3.08

Source: Estimates of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

