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SUB REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA



Ensuring Environmental sustainability in West Africa (MDG 7)



**Tracking progress in the implementation of regional and international agendas, including
NEPAD and other special initiatives in the sub-region**

Ensuring Environmental sustainability in West Africa (MDG 7)

Subregional Office for West Africa (SRO-WA)

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PREFACE

The preservation of the environment is an essential factor for sustainable development and poverty reduction. In West Africa, economic and social conditions have remained virtually stagnant over the last ten years. In this regard, the most informed observers are sceptical as to the chance of the majority of the countries of the sub-region to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main causes of this stagnation and of the deepening incidence of poverty include: the lack of technical and human production capacities, the vulnerability of the economies to external shocks, the absence of appropriate demographic policies, the impacts of devastating internal conflicts, and the fact that the numerous attempts to structurally transform economies have failed to produce the expected results. In fact, the recurrent humanitarian crises in the sub-region attest to its growing vulnerability to the effects of environmental degradation.

Environmental effects are therefore perceived as one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, carrying with them the expectation of negative impacts on, among others: human health, food security, economic activity, water and other natural resources, and on physical infrastructures. While it is true that environmental conditions on the planet are subject to natural variations, scientists nonetheless agree that it is human activity which is the principal source of environmental degradation.

It is against this backdrop that the ECA Office for West Africa undertook the preparation of this report on sustainable environment in the sub-region. This theme lies within the framework of current thinking on climate change and its multiple impacts on West Africa, one of the most vulnerable regions of the world. The key role of environmental issues to the attainment of the MDGs makes it mandatory for the West African countries to incorporate the principles of a sustainable environment into their policies and programmes. The Governments of all the countries of the sub-region need to allocate a substantial percentage of their national budgets to environmental conservation rather than continue to rely on external funding for the purpose. In addition to adopting sub-regional environmental conservation programmes, there is the need to promote a policy of green jobs creation for the youth.

The international community for its part needs to adopt bold measures designed to achieve sustainable management of biodiversity, perceived as a vector for sustainable development. To this end, the developed countries must meet their commitments within the framework of the Copenhagen Agreement of 18 December 2009.

It is with great pleasure that I present this report, using this opportunity to extend my thanks and appreciation to the Senegalese authorities for agreeing to host this 13th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for West Africa which considered and approved the contents of the report. My thanks and appreciation also go to all the partners, and most especially the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, the UNDP Regional Office in Dakar, ACMAD, the NBA, and all the participants at the 13th ICE, for their constructive contributions to this report.

Madame Fatoumata BA

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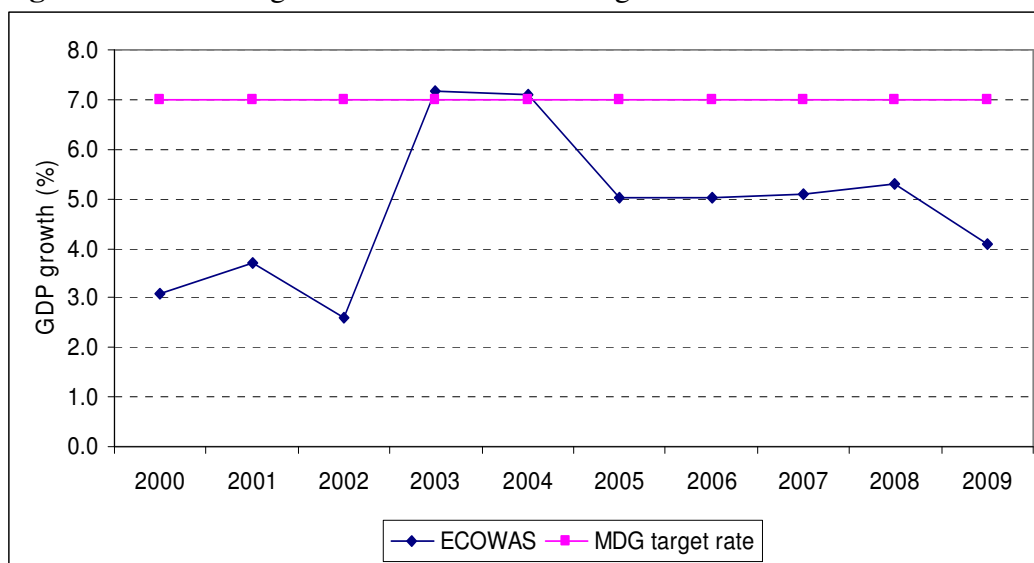
1. Introduction and Background

1. At the 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit, leaders from rich and poor countries alike embraced a vision for a world in which developed and developing countries would work in partnership for the betterment of all, particularly the most disadvantaged. They committed themselves at the highest political level to a set of targets that, when achieved, will end extreme poverty worldwide by 2015. To provide a framework by which progress could be measured, this vision was transformed into eight Millennium Development Goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators. In 2007, this monitoring framework was revised to include four new targets agreed to by member states at the 2005 World Summit. Additional indicators to track progress towards the new targets were also identified. These time-bound targets represent a compact between all the world's major economic players. Poorer countries pledged to improve domestic policies and governance and increase accountability to their own citizens; wealthy countries pledged to provide support through the "Global partnership for development". .
2. All together, the MDGs aim at combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. Today, they have become the common point of reference for governments, international development organizations, civil society and social movements. As the expression of a renewed appreciation of interdependence and multilateralism, they represent a unique opportunity to forge a global partnership to address the main challenges facing the world.
3. Since the resolve for the MDGs comes from the highest political levels, for the first time, governments are committed to their achievement including the trade and finance ministers who hold the world's purse strings. Major international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, the regional development banks, and increasingly, the membership of the World Trade Organization have made explicit that they will be accountable for achieving the Goals as well.
4. At the United Nations level, performance against the goals is being monitored. The monitoring mechanisms have been put in place, in the form of national Millennium Goals reports and the Secretary General's reports to the General Assembly. Civil society organizations around the world are creating their own set of reports as well, to ensure that governments are held to the highest possible standards of performance.
5. This report assesses progress on environmental sustainability in West Africa as stipulated in the various components of MDG 7. It also draws lessons and makes recommendations aimed to speed up the implementation of this goal. The focus on the MDG7 is in line with the current debate on climate change and its multiple impacts in West Africa as one of the most vulnerable zone worldwide. It is therefore assumed that progress on MDG7 will not only contribute to achieving the MDGs as a whole; but it will also help mitigate the impacts of climate change.
6. The remaining part of the report is divided into three sections. Section two provides an overview of the progress in the implementation of MDGs in West Africa. Section three (3) dwells on the relationship of MDG7 with the other MDGs. Section four (4) details

the achievement of various components of MDG 7 in the Sub-region and section five (5) presents the concluding remarks and the recommendations.

2. Overview of MDG achievement in West Africa

7. The adoption of the Millennium Declaration raised much hope in Africa. Indeed, while defining the strategic directions for development in the world in general and in developing countries in particular, the Declaration gives preeminence to the issues of the continent. In particular, it calls for the need to respond to the special needs of Africa, a continent on which are concentrated the most vulnerable in the world, with a view to assisting it in establishing sustainable peace and development, eliminating poverty and integrating into the global economy.
8. All West African countries have adopted the MDGs, and reflect them in their poverty reduction strategy papers. It should be noted that the MDGs comprise eight development goals derived from the Millennium Declaration. The goals are to: (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieve universal primary education; (3) promote gender equality and empower women; (4) reduce child mortality; (5), improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) develop a global partnership for development - by 2015.
9. It is now documented that progress toward the MDG as a whole remains below expectations in the West African sub-region. Indeed, as regards economic growth, despite the good performance, which stood on average above 5% over the past few years in West Africa, the growth has not been as strong and sustained at 7% or above as required to achieve the MDGs. Hence, it has remained dented. For the entire sub-region, economic growth stood at 3.7% in 2001, then fell to 2.6% in 2002. In 2003 and 2004, the sub-region recorded a very good performance, with 7.3%. However, this performance could not be maintained for long; it fell to 5.1% in 2005 before increasing slightly to 6.1% in 2006. This rate fell again in 2007 to 5.1% (ECOWAS, 2002-2008). Following the deepest global financial crisis and economic recession in late 2008 and early 2009, the estimated economic growth rate for the sub-region is around 4.1% in 2009 (ECA-WA, 2010). Figure 1 shows economic growth trends in the region between 2000 and 2009 against the target for the achievement of MDGs
10. Furthermore, growth has been driven mainly by low labour intensive sectors, such as the mineral resources sector (for example, oil export accounts for 92% of GDP in Nigeria in 2008), and minerals, which have little direct impacts on the well-being of the people due to poorly developed linkages with the domestic economy. Consequently, it did not create employment and reduce poverty significantly. Policies based on the development of growth-oriented sectors and involving large segments of the population will be required to reverse these trends in the sub-region, which has 11 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) out of 15.

Figure 1: Economic growth trends in the sub-region between 2000 and 2009.

Source: ECA-WA (2010).

11. According to UNCTAD, poverty estimates show that on average, one citizen out of two in the least developed countries lives on less than US\$ 1 a day and projections show that this number will increase instead of reducing until 2015, if current trends persist. In other words, towards the deadline for achieving the MDGs, more people in the least developed countries (mainly Africans) will live in extreme precariousness more than in the past. Consequently, it is evident that a global approach is required for helping the “bottom billion” to escape from poverty and achieve the MDGs. This will, in particular, entail overcoming the four traps defined by Collier (2007), namely the trap of conflicts, the trap of dependence on natural resources, the trap of being landlocked and having bad neighbors, and the trap of having poor or simply bad governance. In view of the situation and in order to further sensitize the international community on coming to grips with the fight against poverty, the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon appealed for 2008 to be the year of the “bottom billion”.
12. In education, improvements have been noted in the net enrolment rates in primary education all over West Africa, since the adoption of the MDGs. If this trend persists, many West African countries would achieve the goal of universal primary education. However, this progress remains inadequate in some countries, particularly in Burkina Faso and Niger, which recorded rates of 47.5% and 40% respectively in 2006. Regional disparities, as well as urban/rural inequalities, remain high in the sub-region.
13. West Africa has also recorded improvement of the literacy rate among women aged 15 to 24 years, in comparison to the rate for men. As regards literacy, gender disparities have been reduced considerably since 1990 in all the countries. However, Cape Verde, Ghana and Nigeria are the only countries which have a gap of less than 20% between the literacy rates. The scope of the task to eliminate disparities in education is therefore still great.

14. Very little progress was also made in reducing the mortality rate among children below five years during the 1990-2005 period. Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia even recorded an increase in mortality rate among children below five years old over the same period.
15. West Africa made progress in HIV/AIDS control, for which the MDGs project a reversal of the bad trend and a stop to the spread of the disease. Indeed, the prevalence of the pandemic in the sub-region first increased steadily from 4.11% in 1997 to 4.68% in 1999 and 4.93 % in 2001. In 2003, there was a decline to 4.40% due to the drop of the prevalence rate in Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. This decline was confirmed in 2007. West Africa is currently the least affected sub-region on the continent, with country prevalence rates around 2%, compared to a rate above 15% in seven Southern African countries (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe), and above 5% in seven other countries mainly in Central Africa and East Africa (UNAIDS, 2008).
16. With respect to MDG 8, the Millennium Declaration advocates 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.
17. The recent trend in official development assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in West Africa does not seem to match the ambitions of the attainment of the MDGs. The flow of assistance has in effect been uneven since the sixties and especially during the period from 1990-2002. Over the past two years, it has been seriously affected by the global financial crisis. In terms of percentage of GDP between, 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%).
18. 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.
19. 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 here than in most regions of the world¹. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

¹ 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*.

(UNCTAD)², 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 2008 in five countries. In 2002, two-thirds of the countries recorded lower than average inflows for sub-Saharan Africa (2.4%). 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 second³ in the sub-region.

20. With regards to the debt, 8 out of 13 West African countries involved in the HIPC initiative have reached the completion point (Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone). 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 medications⁴. Recent results show that no country in West Africa benefits from good access. Finally, in 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. The number of micro-computers per 100 inhabitants, another indicator for monitoring the global partnership, is also low, but growing. These statistics, however, can under-estimate the reality as many users are not subscribers and gain access via cybercafés and libraries for example.

3. Ensure environmental sustainability

21. Reducing poverty and achieving sustained development must go hand-in-hand with a healthy planet. The Millennium Goals recognize that environmental sustainability is part of global economic and social well-being. Therefore, environmental sustainability is not just the business of MDG 7; rather, it underpins the achievement of the majority of the other seven goals. Environmental preservation is an essential foundation for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Failure to achieve biodiversity stability for instance will undermine social and economic development efforts. In this line, forests play critical roles in sustaining the health of the environment by mitigating climate change, conserving biological diversity, maintaining clean and reliable water resources, controlling erosion, protecting agricultural soils, providing low-cost and renewable energy and enhancing the urban environment. Unfortunately uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources such as forests, land, water, and fisheries-often by the powerful few-have caused alarming changes in our natural world in recent decades, thus harming the most vulnerable people in the world who depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Before assessing the performance of West African countries on various indicators of the sustainability of the environment, this section explores the nature and magnitude of the relationship between environmental sustainability and each of the seven other MDGs.

² World Investment Report, 2004.

³ <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intItemID=2110&lang=2>

⁴ Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2003 _ UNSTATS.

3.1 Environmental sustainability and achievement of seven other MDGs

3.1.a. Environment and MDG 1.

22. Poverty is a complex, multi-dimensional condition that goes beyond a simple lack of financial resources. It incorporates important factors such as lack of education and skills, poor health, inadequate access to water and sanitation services, and a high vulnerability to shocks. It also includes a measure of the sense of security, quality of governance, respect for justice and human rights, and equality. Another commonly used measure of poverty is food security or lack of it. In many countries, rural poverty is the consequence of the depletion of natural resources upon which previous generations depended. This is manifested in increased soil erosion and loss of soil fertility, unrestricted deforestation, and diminished water supplies. In terms of their impact on poverty, these factors combine to diminish agricultural production and increased food insecurity, reduced firewood to meet household energy needs, lack of adequate supplies of water for consumption and sanitation, and the loss of valuable forest capital for economic development and environmental stability. Conserving and using natural resources equitably and sustainably are therefore fundamental to strategies and actions to eradicate/reduce poverty and to achieve sustainable development in the developing countries.
23. With respect to hunger, the close causal linkages between reducing hunger and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems have been emphasised by the FAO. The challenge is not simply to produce enough food to feed a growing population while preserving the natural resource base upon which the well-being of present and future generations depends but also to ensure the equitable distribution of productive assets backed up with secure resource rights. Natural resources underpin food security both through direct consumption and the generation of income for food purchases. Natural resource management also contributes to sustained productivity of food stocks, such as fisheries, and agricultural systems. Numerous studies have noted the importance of wild food products which are of particular importance to women, children and the poor for whom securing access to such resources is important for sustaining their livelihoods (Gbetnkom, 2007; Warner, 1994; FAO, 1995). Some species are used on a daily basis, while others are considered “famine foods” and are used only occasionally. Wild foods often fill a seasonal gap, and are used when little else is available.

3.1.b. Environmental sustainability, primary education and gender equality.

24. Traditionally, there is gender disparity in school enrolment in most countries in Africa, where the male proportion is always higher than the female proportion. It is a known fact that in most developing countries, women are the principal users/managers of natural resources, including the forests and on-farm trees. Women and children spend more time in search of fuelwood and water. These chores place major demands on

women and children's time, limiting their opportunities to obtain an education or undertake income generating activities. In the face of environment depletion, fuelwood and water will become scarcer, and considering women's traditional productive roles in the household, they will bear the brunt of this environment destruction-induced scarcity. Shortage of wood fuel imposes time and financial costs on poor households, putting a particular burden on those that are short of labour and making it harder for children to attend school. Studies from Burkina Faso show that women and girls can save hundreds of hours a year if walking time to sources of fuels and potable water was reduced to 30 minutes or less (Balakrishna and Warner, 2003)

25. The contribution of the environment to achieving the MDG on education is indirect. By contributing to poverty alleviation, food security, and improved health, children are better prepared to attend school and adults are better able to learn. Also, the household and national wealth that is generated by forest industries, both large and small, provides the household with income and tax revenues that can be used to pay for the costs of education and health services.

3.1.c. Natural resources, child and maternal mortality

26. Investments in the preservation of the environment can make direct contributions to achieving the Millennium Development health goals. Environmental factors are some of the principal contributors to diseases in developing countries and have a direct link to child mortality. Inadequate and unsafe drinking water are major contributors as are poor sanitation conditions. The quantity and the quality of the water are often directly related to the condition of the watershed and the type of land use. Air pollution caused by forest fires contains smoke and material that can cause respiratory problems, particularly to infants and older people. Household air pollution is a serious problem too, because most families in developing countries use wood or charcoal to heat their homes and cook their food. In fact, the World Bank estimates that two million people die each year from the ill effects of stove smoke. Lack of adequate supplies of fuelwood can pose a health risk because foods are not thoroughly cooked and water is not boiled (World Bank, 2000).
27. In addition forest-derived plants are important for the health of rural people. Traditional medicines derived from the leaves, bark, resins, and fruits of forest trees and shrubs are the main source of pharmaceuticals, particularly some rural communities. Natural resources provide raw material for new and traditional medicines and are therefore essential for people's health. The WHO estimates that up to 80 % of the world population is dependent on these medicines (WHO, 1993). This is particularly true for the poorest people, who often cannot afford modern drugs and/or don't have access to clinics and doctors. In addition, the majority of the world's modern drugs have their origin in natural products. With environment destruction, it is expected that most of these plant species will become extinct, and access to treatment by the poor in the rural communities will be further reduced.
28. Africa suffers from a number of diseases that are sensitive to temperature and precipitation. Vector-borne such as malaria increase dramatically during periods when

temperature and rainfall are above normal. Cholera, a water and food-borne disease, has been known to cause large scale severe epidemics during periods of high temperature. Meningitis, a disease associated with low humidity causes epidemics before the rains in West Africa, the Sahel and recently in Eastern Africa (Desanker et al, 2001). In recent years, it has become clear that deforestation induces climate change and variability which will have direct and indirect impacts on diseases that are endemic in Africa (Nyong, 2005).

3.1.d. Environmental sustainability and Global Partnership for Development.

29. In addition to providing greater debt relief for developing country products and opening markets to their products, MDG 8 also calls for increased levels of international funding and greater international cooperation on development issues.
30. The environment sector has been a leader in forging global partnerships for sustainable development. In the 1980s, the Tropical Forest Action Program was one of the first initiatives to reach out and embrace a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to development. The current national forest programs (NFPs) are today's evolution of that process. NFPs are being developed and implemented in many countries worldwide. It is therefore clearly a global partnership. Other examples such as the International Model Forest Network that builds on the experience of the Canadian Model Forests underscores the importance of the environment preservation in building a global partnership for development.

3.2 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources

31. MDG7 encompasses three targets: (i) integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programmes; reverse the current trend of environmental resource losses, (ii) reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and (iii) achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

3.2.a. Proportion of land area covered by forest

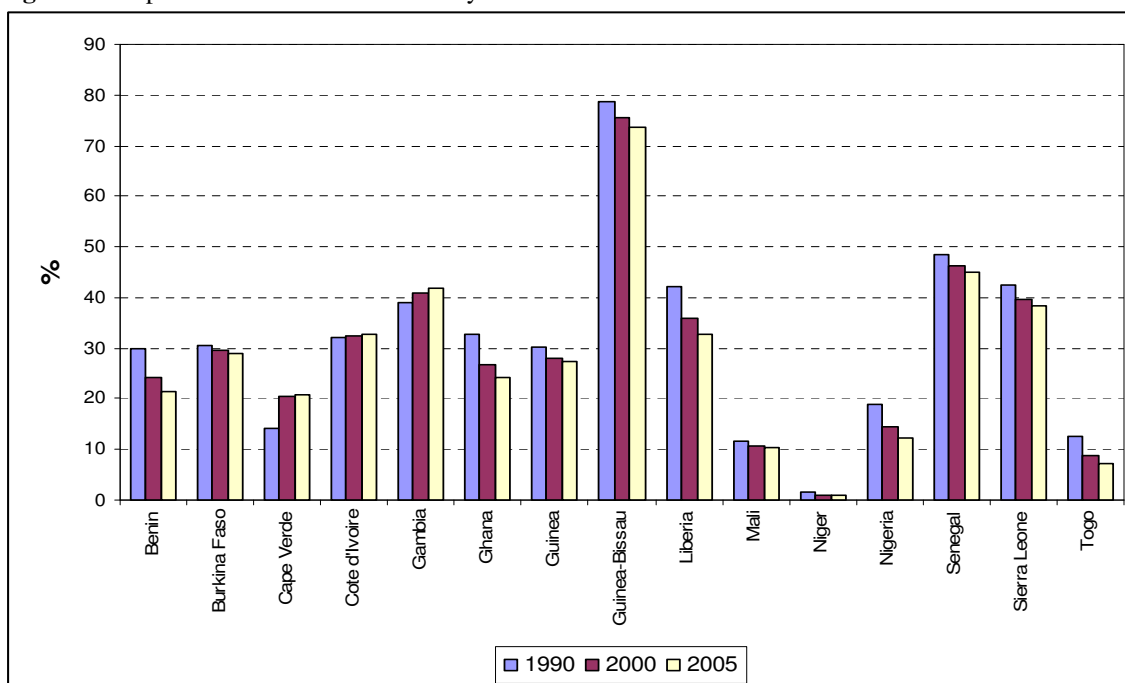
32. The countries of West Africa are not on the right course in reversing the trend towards environmental resource losses. The areas of forested zones have shrunk between 1990 and 2005 in 13 of the 15 countries as evidence in the Table 1.

Table 1 : Forest depletion rate in the member countries of ECOWAS.

Countries	Total forest area in square Km			Annual Deforestation rate (km ²)	Complete forest depletion (years)
	1990	2000	2005		
Benin	33786	27254	23988	653	37
Burkina Faso	83844	80830	79460	274	290
Cape Verde	576	822	834	-2	Reforestation
Cote d'Ivoire	103510	104800	105445	-129	Reforestation
Gambia	4418	4610	4712	-20	Reforestation
Ghana	78003	63929	57727	1240	47
Guinea	74003	69086	67365	344	196
Guinea-Bissau	28463	27234	26620	123	217
Liberia	41153	35092	31964	626	51
Mali	142622	132700	127740	992	129
Niger	19005	12670	12670	0	
Nigeria	174593	133023	112700	4065	28
Senegal	95606	90885	88524	472	188
Sierra Leone	30490	28553	27620	187	148
Togo	7155	5054	4032	204	20

Source: ECA/SRO-WA computation on the basis of data from U.N. Statistics Division
- Millennium Indicators.

33. Deforestation is very rapid in countries such as Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo. Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Gambia are the only countries to have improved forest cover on their national territories. In Cape Verde, the proportion of forested zones has increased by 6.4 points to 20.7% from 1990 to 2005. 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. Figure 2 shows the changes in the land area covered by forest between 1990 and 2005.

Figure 2: Proportion of land area covered by forest

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

34. With the clearing of forests on such a massive scale and the burning of most of the wood associated with them, there has been an enormous release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The National Energy Information Center (NEIC, 2001) forecasts that the world emissions of carbon dioxide are expected to increase by 1.9 percent annually between 2001 and 2025 (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/press>). Much of this increase is expected from the developing world. Thus, developing Countries' emission is expected to outgrow the world's average at 2.7% annually between 2001 and 2025 due to forest destruction.

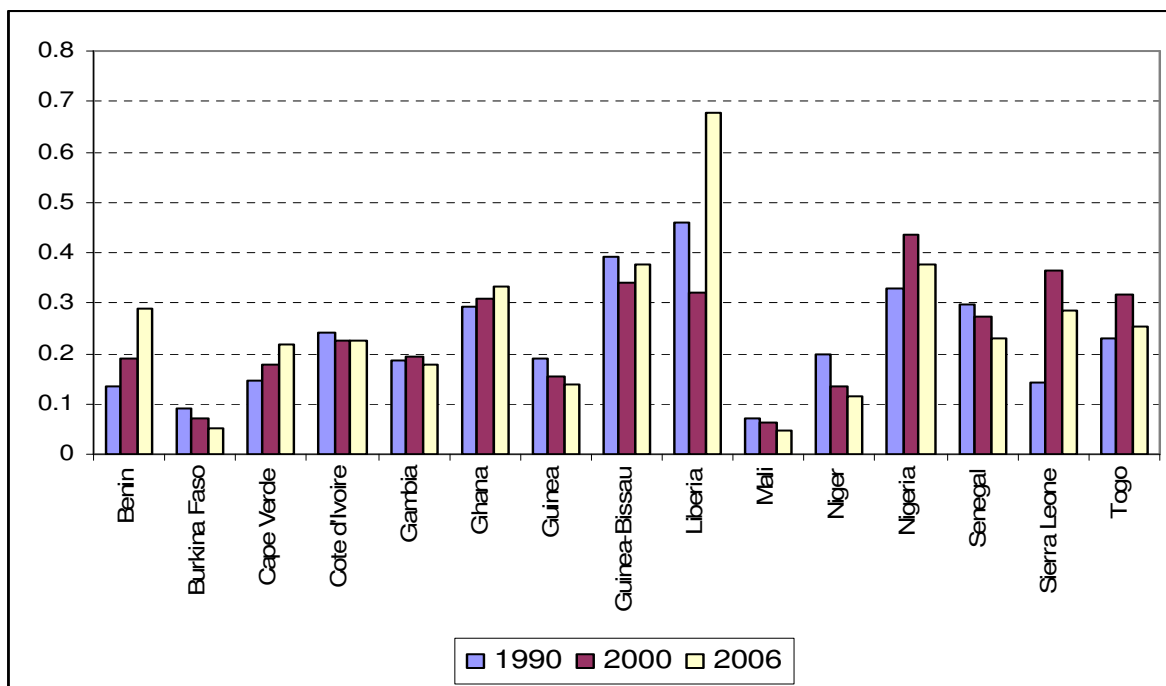
3.2.b. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)

35. The CO₂ is known to cause a "greenhouse effect" which affects the planet's temperature. A doubling of the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere is believed to cause an increase in the global mean temperature of 1.5 to 4.5°C, which is expected to have a very negative impact on economic, social and environmental conditions in most countries of the world (UN, Indicators of Sustainable Development, 2007). Curbing greenhouse gases emissions remains a long-term solution to combating global warming. Unmitigated climate change will, in the long-term, be likely to exceed the capacity of natural, managed and human systems to adapt. In the past thirty years, emissions of these gases increased by 70 percent and without additional action by governments, emissions of the six main greenhouse gases are projected to rise by 25-90 percent by 2030 compared to 2000 (UNDESA). The main greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (NO₂), and ozone. The typical sectors for which CO₂ emissions/removals are estimated

are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the sector of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

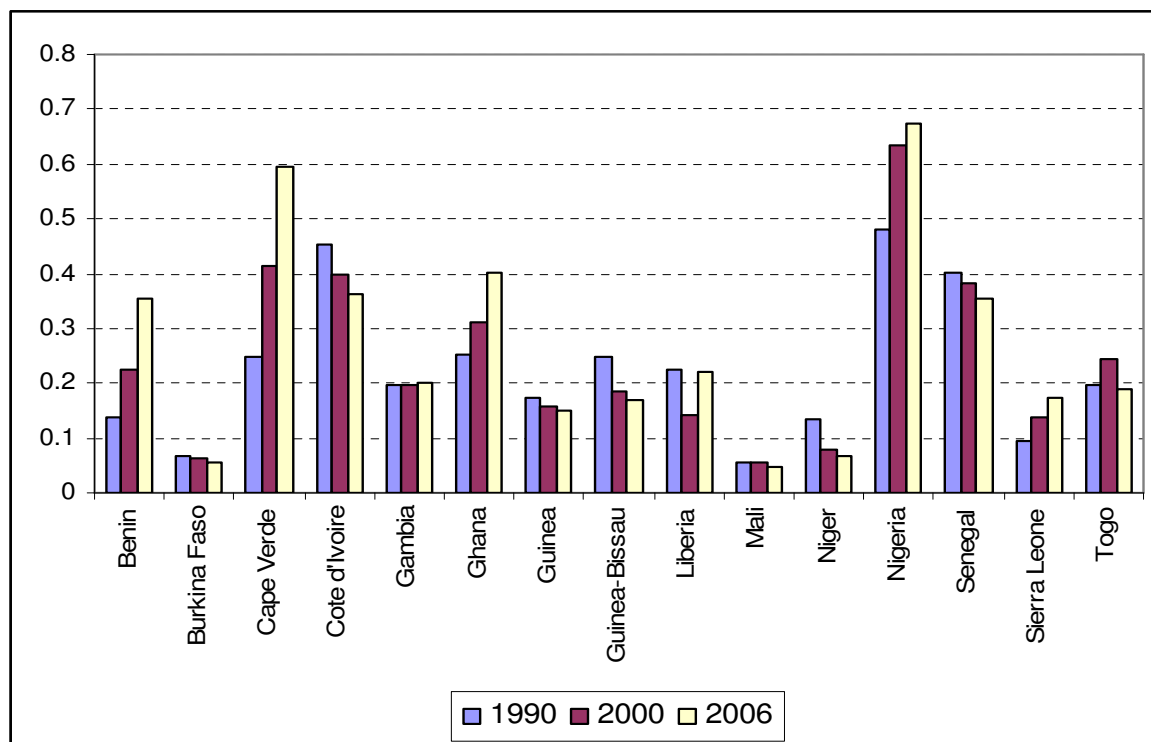
36. According to CarboAfrica, an international research project of 15 institutions from Africa and Europe, Africa contributes significantly to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources other than fossil fuels, but it could be absorbing more carbon from the atmosphere than it puts back in.
37. The carbon dioxide emission in West Africa has risen to 145.3 millions metric tons in 2005 from 64.5 millions in 1990 of which Nigeria alone accounts for 78.4%. The average per capita emissions of the sub-region has increased. The CO₂ emissions of the sub-region are low in absolute and per capita terms as compared to other regions. Nigeria, the highest contributor has a per capita emission of 0.8 metric tons in 2005. For comparison the United States of America has a CO₂ emission of 19.5 metric tons per capita and 584.1 millions metric tons emission in absolute terms. Refer to Figures 3 and 4 for countries performances.

Figure 3: Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂), kg CO₂ per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC).



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

Figure 4: Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂), metric tons of CO₂ per capita (CDIAC)



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

Box 1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies

African countries are faced with the dual challenge of meeting economic development needs without increasing dependence on fossil fuels or inefficient technologies while simultaneously mitigating the diverse and complex impacts of climate change. All African countries, with the exceptions of Angola, Liberia and Somalia, have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its proposed mechanism for implementation, the Kyoto Protocol, agreed in Bonn, in 2001, by 180 countries from all over the world.

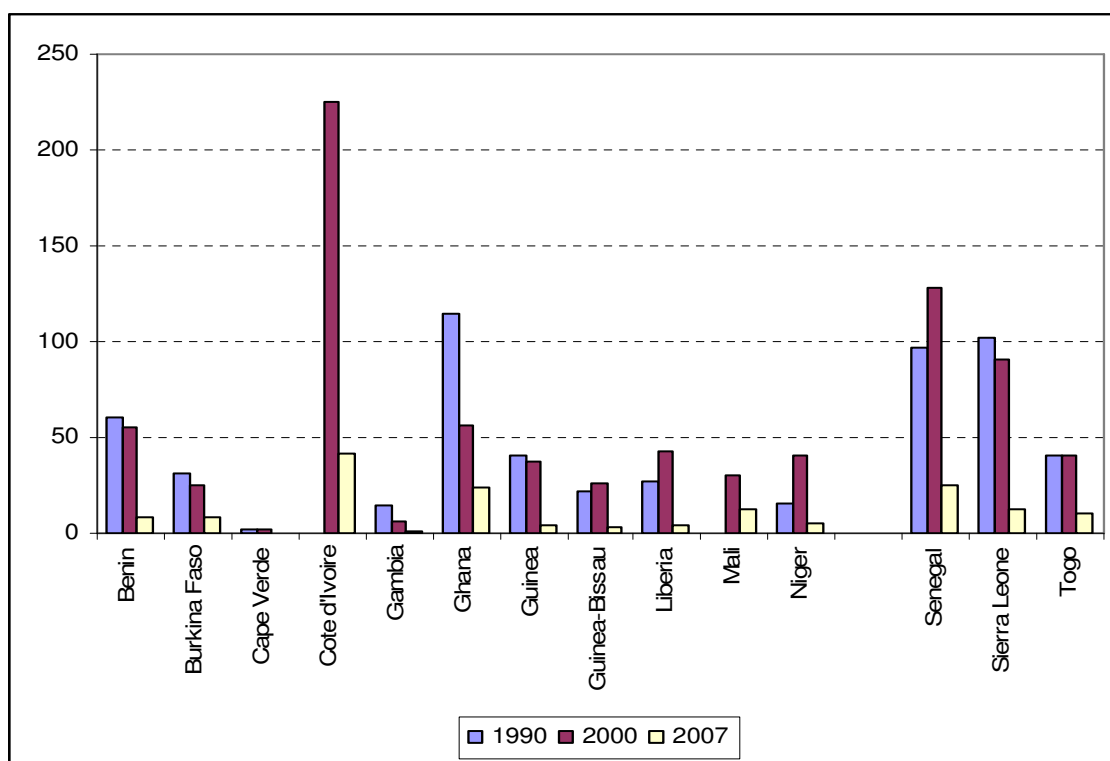
African countries stand to benefit from the Kyoto Protocol and from the funding streams it proposes, namely the Special Climate Change Fund and the fund for Least Developed Countries. Under the Protocol's mechanisms, developed countries will be able to offset some of their emissions by paying for carbon-saving projects such as tree planting and forest conservation schemes in developing countries. Funds will also be available to help developing countries to convert to cleaner technologies such as solar and wind power or fuel-cell-operated vehicles, currently too expensive for many African nations. Additional funds will be available to assist developing countries in adapting and mitigating the impacts of climate change by means, for example, of flood defense systems and appropriate infrastructure design. Many countries (including Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Côte D'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa and Zimbabwe) have embarked on National Communications Strategies to provide detailed inventories of emissions and carbon dioxide 'sinks' and programmes to mitigate the impacts of climate change. In both Northern and Southern Africa, options for further exploitation of alternative sources of energy (for example, solar, wind, micro-hydro, geothermal and biomass) are being explored as additional means to combat climate change.

Source: UNEP, Africa Environment Outlook

3.2.c. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

38. This indicator shows the consumption trends for ozone depleting substances (ODSs) controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer, thereby allowing inference of the amounts of ODSs being eliminated as a result of the protocol. It depicts the progress towards the phase out of ODSs by the countries which have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments. The phase-out of ODSs, and their substitution by less harmful substances or new processes, will lead to the recovery of the ozone layer, whose depletion has adverse effects on human health, animals, plants, micro-organisms, marine life, materials, biogeochemical cycles, and air quality. (UN, Indicators of sustainable development, 2007). Figure 5 below presents the consumption of ozone depleting substances in West African countries and shows a decline in consumption between 1990 and 2007.

Figure 5: Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons in West Africa



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

3.2.d. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

39. This indicator defines the Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity. It provides an important reference for policy making related to sustainable management of fish stocks at the national level, regionally and at the global level. With the aim of maximizing sustainable production from capture fisheries, and therefore contributing to increased food security, the target for this indicator should be a value close to 100% fish stocks exploited within their safe biological limits. The indicator is included in the revised MDG monitoring framework, presented in 2007 to the UN General Assembly. The measurement method is based on formal stock assessments to assess the exploitation state of the world's main resources. This indicator however has some limitations. While fishing effort is a major variable influencing population abundance, it is widely recognized that other factors, such as environmental fluctuations and climatic change, predator-prey interactions and habitat modification may also play an important role.

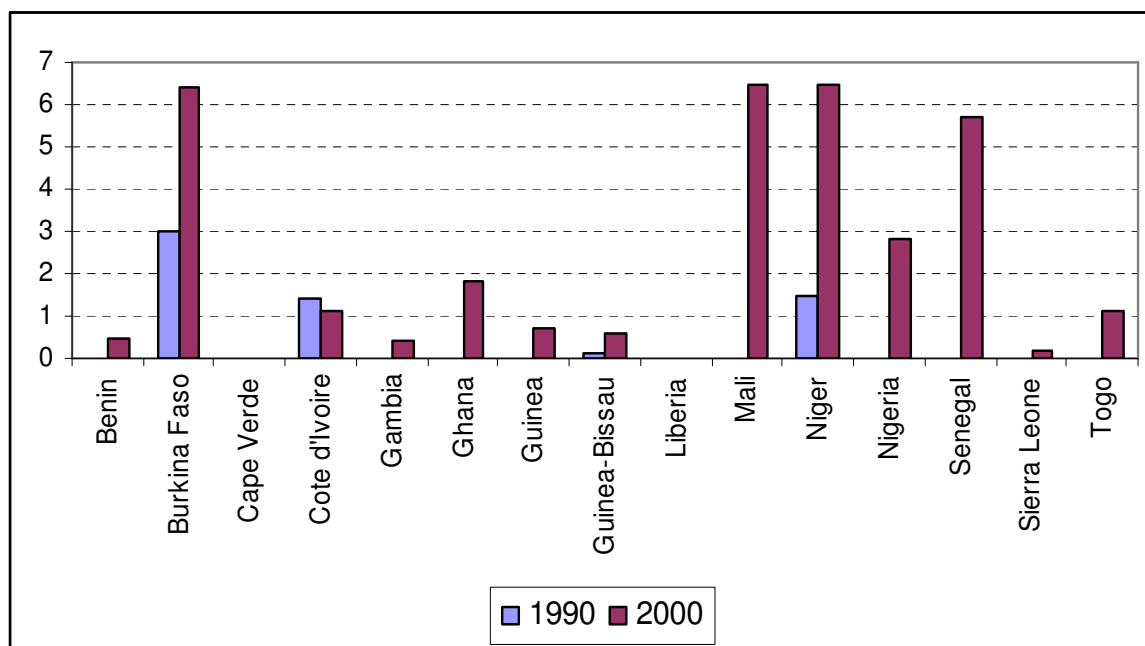
3.2.e. Proportion of total water resources used

40. This indicator measures the total volume of ground and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources). The terms *water resources*

and *water withdrawal* are understood as *freshwater resources* and *freshwater withdrawal*. The indicator shows the degree to which total renewable water resources are being exploited to meet the country's water demand. It is a measure of a country's pressure on its water resources and therefore on the sustainability of its water use.

41. One of the most widespread and potentially devastating impacts of environmental unsustainability in West Africa will be changes in the frequency, intensity, and predictability of precipitation. Changes in regional precipitation will ultimately affect water availability. However, data available indicate that the landlocked countries (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) which are more exposed to water scarcity have substantially increased their water resources used between 1990 and 2000. All the remaining countries are using less than 3% of their total water resources. (See figure 5).

Figure 6: Proportion of total water resources used, percentage



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

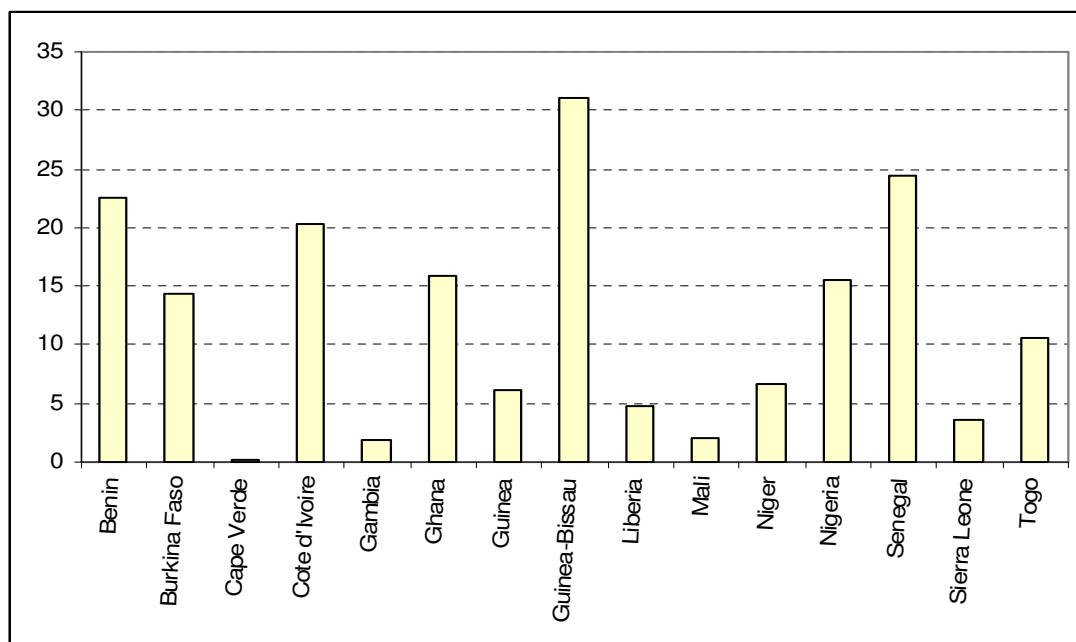
3.2. f. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

42. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as a geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.
43. The urgent need to improve protection and management of marine areas is becoming more and more apparent as the number and status of many important fish stocks continue to deteriorate. It has become evident that the vast majority of attempts to manage fisheries resources in a sustainable fashion have been unsuccessful, and resource managers are beginning to seek alternatives to traditional management strategies. Marine protected areas (MPAs) are viewed as important tools in reducing

the risks associated with current fisheries management practices. MPAs are areas of ocean that are protected from various human activities.

44. Fortunately, seven of the fifteen West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Senegal) have more than the international target of 10% of their land area under protection (see figure 6).

Figure 7: Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area, percentage (2008)



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

3.2.g. Proportion of species threatened with extinction

45. West Africa contains so many well known species of plants, mammals, and birds, as well as amphibians and reptiles (Table 2). These species compose some of the world's most diverse and biologically important ecosystems such as savannahs, tropical forests, coral reef marine and freshwater habitats, wetlands and montane ecosystems. These globally important ecosystems provide the economic foundation that many West African countries rely on by providing water, food, and shelter. However, because of the environment destruction, these ecosystems and the livelihoods that depend on them are threatened. Therefore, environmental sustainability in West Africa is not only a conservation problem but is a socio-economic issue that must be dealt with at a sub-regional scale.

Table 2: The biodiversity features of Western Africa

Country	Mammals		Birds		Plants	
	Endemic	Total	Endemic	Total	Endemic	Total
Benin	0	188	0	307	0	2500
Burkina Faso	0	147	0	335		1100
Cape Verde	0	5	4	38	86	774
Gambia	0	117	0	280	not know	974
Ghana	1	222	0	529	43	3725
Guinea	1	190	0	409	88	3000
Guinea Bissau	0	108	0	234	12	1000
Cote d'Ivoire	0	230	2	535	62	3660
Liberia	0	193	1	372	103	2200
Mali	0	137	0	397	11	1741
Niger	0	131	0	299	not know	1460
Nigeria	4	274	2	681	205	4715
Senegal	0	192	0	384	26	2086
Sierra Leone	0	147	1	466	74	2090
Togo	0	196	0	391	not know	3085
All countries	6		10		710	

Source: UNEP, African environment outlook 2

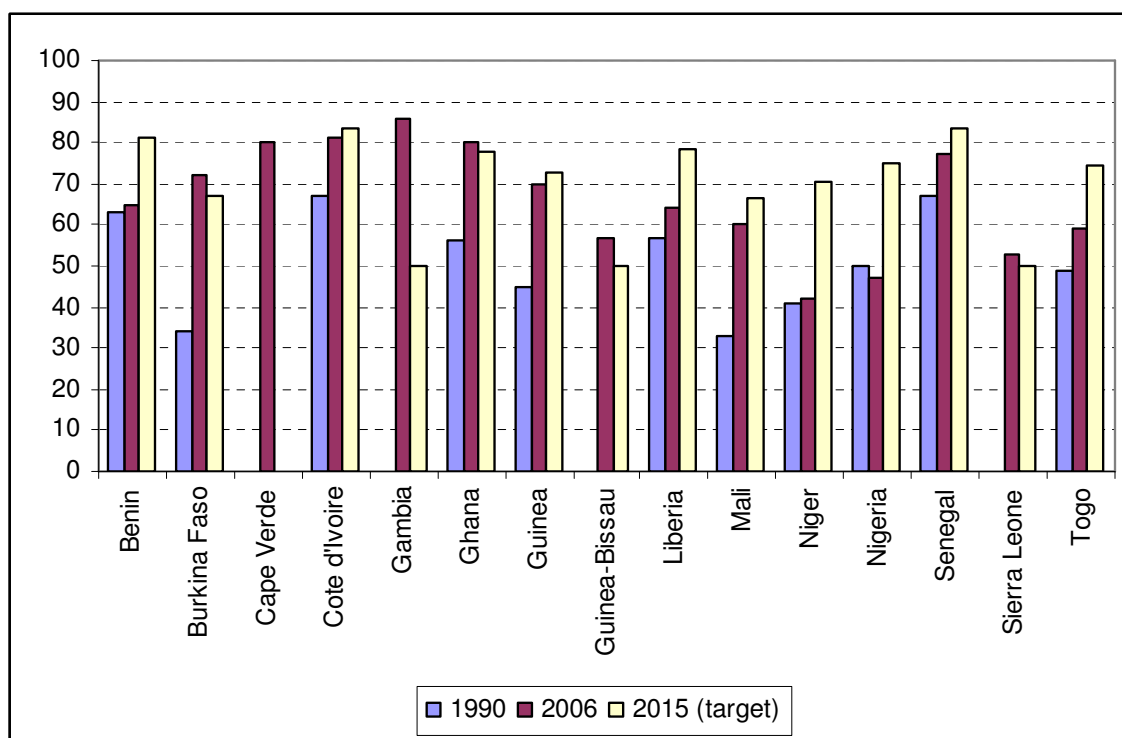
3.3 Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

46. 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.

3.3.a. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

47. The indicator refers to the proportion of population with access to an improved drinking water source in a dwelling or located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling. Improved drinking water sources include bottled water; rainwater; protected boreholes springs and wells; public stand-pipes and piped connections to houses.
48. 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 57.11% in 2006 in West Africa. Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal (see figure 8) have recorded good coverage in terms of access to water. Nigeria, the largest population of the sub-region, has only 47% of its population using an improved drinking water source. In West Africa, an estimated 116.5 millions did not have access to improved drinking water source in 2006.

Figure 8: Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total

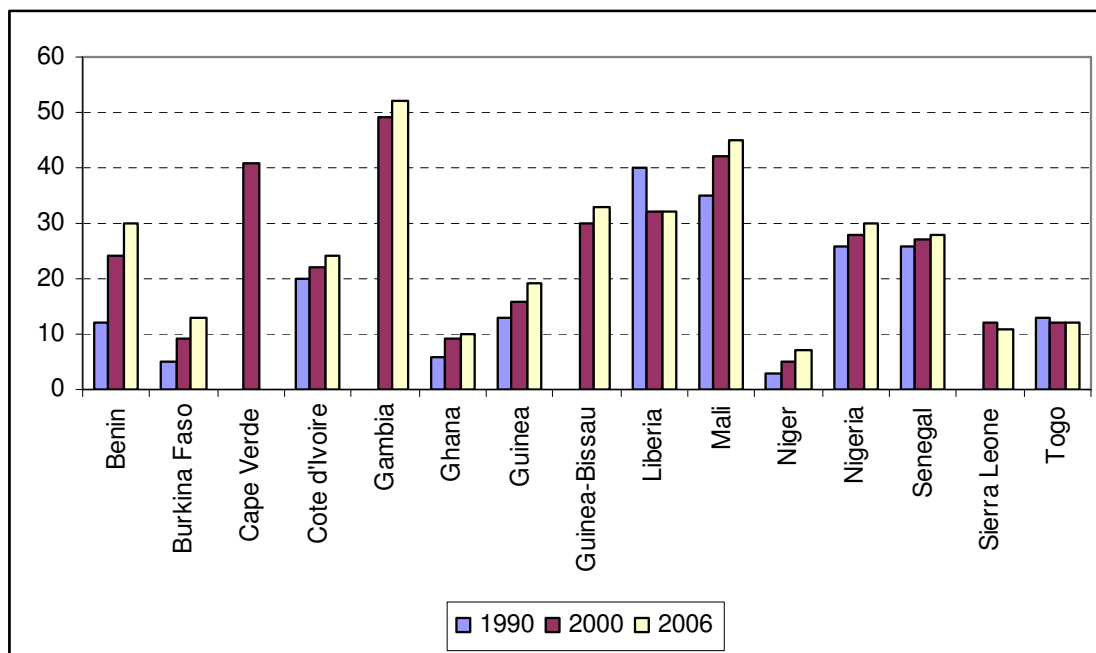


Source: U.N. Statistics Division – Millennium Indicators.

3.3.b. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

49. The provision of adequate sanitation is necessary for poverty alleviation and to protect human health and the environment. The indicator monitors progress in the accessibility of the population to sanitation facilities, a basic and essential social service. Accessibility to adequate excreta disposal facilities is fundamental to decrease the faecal risk and frequency of associated diseases. When broken down by geographic (such as rural/urban zones) or social or economic criteria, it also provides tangible evidence of inequities (UN, Indicators of sustainable development, 2007).

50. In West Africa, data show that only a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the population is using an improved sanitation facility in 2006. The situation is alarming in Niger, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Togo and Burkina Faso, where the proportions of the population having access to an improved sanitation system in 2006 were only 7%, 10%, 11%, 12% and 13%, respectively. Figure 9 shows the individual country scenario between 1990 and 2006.

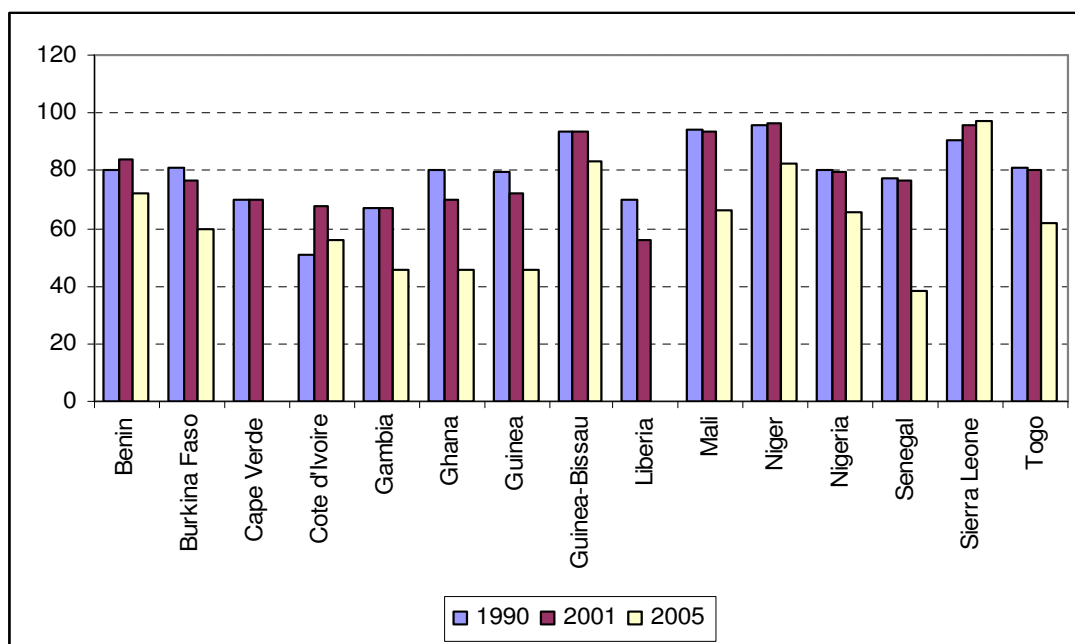
Figure 9: Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, total

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

3.4 Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.

51. The United Nations defined the proportion of urban population living in slums as the proportion of urban population lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: Access to improved water; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient, not overcrowded, living area; structural quality/durability of dwellings and security of tenure.
52. This is a key indicator measuring the adequacy of shelter. Overcrowding, inadequate housing, lack of water and sanitation are manifestations of poverty. They deprive residents from their human rights, are associated with certain categories of health risks and are often detriments to future development. An increase of this indicator is sign of deteriorating living conditions in urban areas. Disaggregating the indicator by type of housing conditions gives further information on the severity of inadequate living conditions (UN, Indicators of sustainable development, 2007).
53. Estimates from available data show that the proportion of West Africans living in slums has decreased from 80% of the urban population in 2001 to 64% in 2005. Still, 73 millions of West Africans lived in slums in 2005 compared to 78 millions in 2001. The situation in each country between 1990 and 2005 is presented in figure 10.

Figure 10: Slum population as percentage of urban, percentage



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

4. Conclusion and recommendations

54. Environmental sustainability underpins the achievement of the majority of the other seven goals as evidenced in the developments that precede. Analyses reveal that environmental preservation is an essential foundation for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Failure to achieve biodiversity stability for instance will undermine social and economic development efforts. Similarly, poor environmental management practices impact on food security. However, current indications suggest that the timetable for implementing the indicators of MDG 7 will not be met in West Africa. To reverse the situation, greater effort is required to deal with the complex environmental issues to achieve the broader sustainability goals. While no single intervention can be the panacea to achieve the targets of all of the indicators of environmental sustainability, investments in sustainable biodiversity management and agroforestry can have significant win-win outcomes for the sub-region.
55. In addition, efforts to measure, monitor and report on progress towards the MDG 7 have highlighted the need to improve most developing countries' capacity to produce, analyze and disseminate data. Since periodic assessment of the MDGs began over eight years ago, a number of initiatives have been launched in this direction. The 2004 Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics, adopted by aid recipients and donor stakeholders at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, was a major step towards assisting developing countries in strengthening their statistical capacity. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators is also addressing statistical capacity-building together with international agencies, donors and representatives from national statistical offices. The Group is identifying national priorities and making recommendations for improvements in the delivery and coordination of statistical assistance to countries. In 2006, the United Nations Economic and Social Council endorsed a resolution adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, comprised of representatives of national statistical services, highlighting the urgent need to build statistical capacity in countries where resources are limited. Building such capacity will require increased and better coordinated financial and technical support from the international community. Achieving success will depend on country ownership and government commitment to spur the institutional changes needed to ensure the sustainability of capacity-building initiatives. The sub-region should take advantage of these initiatives and investigate how they can be used to improve the collection of information to aid the monitoring process.
56. The key role of environment in achieving all the MDGs calls for the need for West African countries to integrate the principles of sustainable development into their national policies and programmes. In this regards, public authorities in all the countries in the sub region should allocate a significant part of the national budget to preserve environment instead of continuously waiting for external funding. In addition, sub regional programmes aiming at preserving the environment and mainstream the creation of new jobs for the youth should be promoted and supported.

57. International Community should bold action towards sustainable biodiversity management as a vehicle for sustainable development. In that regards the commitments made by developed countries in the Copenhagen Accord of December 18, 2009 to provide resources amounting to USD 30 billions for the period 2010-2012 with balance allocation between adaptation and mitigation should be concretised. Another additional commitment by developed countries which relates to the mobilization of USD 100 billion a year by 2020 to address the need of developing countries is an opportunity for West African countries to speed up the implementation of MDG 7.

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Statistical annex

Table 3 : Proportion of land area covered by forest

	1990	2000	2005
Benin	30	24.2	21.3
Burkina Faso	30.6	29.5	29
Cape Verde	14.3	20.4	20.7
Cote d'Ivoire	32.1	32.5	32.7
Gambia	39.1	40.8	41.7
Ghana	32.7	26.8	24.2
Guinea	30.1	28.1	27.4
Guinea-Bissau	78.8	75.4	73.7
Liberia	42.1	35.9	32.7
Mali	11.5	10.7	10.3
Niger	1.5	1	1
Nigeria	18.9	14.4	12.2
Senegal	48.6	46.2	45
Sierra Leone	42.5	39.8	38.5
Togo	12.6	8.9	7.1

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

Table 4: Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂), thousand metric tons of CO₂ (CDIAC)

Country	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Benin	715	1327	1617	1738	2053	2281	2387	2567	3109
Burkina Faso	587	664	748	733	752	766	766	788	788
Cape Verde	88	114	187	209	246	253	268	297	308
Cote d'Ivoire	5797	7132	6791	7726	7286	5460	7663	8166	6882
Gambia	191	216	275	286	315	315	319	319	334
Ghana	3931	5427	6299	6919	7414	7594	6703	7473	9240
Guinea	1056	1250	1280	1298	1324	1338	1338	1360	1360
Guinea-Bissau	253	282	253	260	271	271	271	271	279
Liberia	484	334	436	466	466	506	627	737	785
Mali	422	469	543	546	554	539	565	568	568
Niger	1052	1129	858	858	931	986	997	928	935
Nigeria	45371	34914	79174	83343	98116	93130	97585	113868	97262
Senegal	3183	3494	3938	4253	4616	4913	5309	5577	4261
Sierra Leone	389	587	631	752	788	766	1005	1005	994
Togo	774	953	1313	1162	1232	1463	1397	1338	1221

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

Table 5: Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂), metric tons of CO₂ per capita (CDIAC)

Country	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Benin	0.1381	0.2138	0.2237	0.233	0.2665	0.2865	0.2902	0.3023	0.355
Burkina Faso	0.0661	0.0646	0.063	0.0598	0.0594	0.0586	0.0567	0.0566	0.0549
Cape Verde	0.2477	0.2834	0.415	0.453	0.5201	0.5231	0.5406	0.586	0.594
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4536	0.4759	0.3983	0.4444	0.4118	0.3036	0.4193	0.4394	0.3639
Gambia	0.1981	0.1866	0.1987	0.1999	0.2135	0.2069	0.2031	0.1973	0.2006
Ghana	0.2523	0.3034	0.3127	0.3356	0.3515	0.352	0.3039	0.3316	0.4016
Guinea	0.175	0.1707	0.156	0.1553	0.1555	0.1544	0.1515	0.1511	0.1482
Guinea-Bissau	0.2489	0.237	0.1846	0.1844	0.1864	0.1807	0.1752	0.1699	0.1693
Liberia	0.2265	0.1557	0.1421	0.1464	0.1434	0.1537	0.1872	0.2141	0.2192
Mali	0.055	0.0537	0.0542	0.0531	0.0522	0.0493	0.0501	0.0489	0.0475
Niger	0.1345	0.1216	0.0771	0.0744	0.078	0.0798	0.0779	0.0699	0.0681
Nigeria	0.4804	0.3203	0.6345	0.6509	0.7471	0.6916	0.7071	0.8055	0.6721
Senegal	0.4031	0.3859	0.3811	0.4009	0.4239	0.4395	0.4628	0.4738	0.3529
Sierra Leone	0.0951	0.1416	0.1395	0.1598	0.1601	0.1484	0.1864	0.1798	0.173
Togo	0.1953	0.2111	0.2429	0.2084	0.2145	0.2477	0.2301	0.2145	0.1905

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

Table 6: Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂), kg CO₂ per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Benin	0.1341	0.2022	0.1899	0.1944	0.2198	0.2349	0.2385	0.2492	0.2909
Burkina Faso	0.0925	0.0863	0.0702	0.0646	0.0632	0.0596	0.057	0.0551	0.0523
Cape Verde	0.1466	0.1469	0.1773	0.1909	0.2146	0.2081	0.2217	0.2309	0.2163
Cote d'Ivoire	0.2424	0.2772	0.2262	0.2574	0.2462	0.1874	0.2585	0.272	0.2277
Gambia	0.186	0.1903	0.1941	0.1908	0.2175	0.2035	0.1923	0.183	0.1796
Ghana	0.2929	0.3279	0.3081	0.3254	0.3337	0.3249	0.2715	0.2859	0.3322
Guinea	0.1897	0.1855	0.1542	0.1505	0.1473	0.1459	0.1421	0.1398	0.1368
Guinea-Bissau	0.3921	0.3744	0.3388	0.3479	0.3903	0.3927	0.3842	0.3712	0.3745
Liberia	0.4613	1.1377	0.321	0.333	0.3211	0.5079	0.6134	0.6847	0.6762
Mali	0.0731	0.0705	0.0633	0.0569	0.0553	0.0501	0.0514	0.0488	0.0463
Niger	0.1988	0.2057	0.1358	0.1268	0.1337	0.1356	0.1382	0.1197	0.1147
Nigeria	0.3282	0.2234	0.4357	0.4448	0.5157	0.4438	0.4204	0.4654	0.3744
Senegal	0.2974	0.2947	0.2716	0.2805	0.3025	0.3018	0.308	0.3063	0.2287
Sierra Leone	0.1415	0.2817	0.3663	0.3694	0.304	0.2704	0.3297	0.3074	0.2833
Togo	0.231	0.2836	0.3158	0.2801	0.2851	0.3296	0.3056	0.2893	0.254

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

Table 7: Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons

Country	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Benin	60.8	73.5	55.2	54.5	36	17.8	11.8	10.3	14.5	8.2
Burkina Faso	31.3	45.3	25.4	19.6	16.3	13.2	10.5	7.4	5.2	8.2
Cape Verde	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Cote d'Ivoire		371.5	225.4	173.4	121.2	104.6	82.4	76	91.4	41.8
Gambia	15	24.7	6.2	5.9	4.9	5.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7
Ghana	114.7	48.6	56.7	41.1	24	37.7	47.5	25.2	34.2	23.6
Guinea	40.6	48.5	37.6	35.5	31.4	27.5	16.7	9.3	4.9	3.9
Guinea-Bissau	22.2	25.7	26	26.9	27.2	30.3	25.2	13.9	13.1	3.1
Liberia	27.3	67.9	42.8	26.2	54	27.8	15.5	5.8	6.2	3.7
Mali	0	106.1	30.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.5	17.5	12.4
Niger	16	18.6	40.9	30.1	27.6	25.4	23	16	16.7	5.3
Nigeria	934	1721.6	4810.9	4310.3	3933.3	3119.8	2533.6	497.6	489.8	113.5
Senegal	96.8	855.9	128.3	105.6	82.3	59.5	49.4	39.5	34.6	24.5
Sierra Leone	102.5	84.2	90.3	105.7	84.4	84.1	87.4	27.2	19.6	12
Togo	41	50.4	41	37.9	35.3	37.7	30.1	21.7	12.7	9.9

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

Table 8: Proportion of total water resources used, percentage

	1990	2000
Benin		0.5
Burkina Faso	3	6.4
Cape Verde		
Cote d'Ivoire	1.4	1.1
Gambia		0.4
Ghana		1.8
Guinea		0.7
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	0.6
Liberia		0
Mali		6.5
Niger	1.5	6.5
Nigeria		2.8
Senegal		5.7
Sierra Leone		0.2
Togo		1.1

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

Table 9: Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area, percentage

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Benin	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
Burkina Faso	13.5	13.5	14	14.4	14.4
Cape Verde	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cote d'Ivoire	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
Gambia	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ghana	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Guinea	3.4	3.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Guinea-Bissau	4.7	4.7	31	31	31
Liberia	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Mali	1.6	2	2	2.1	2.1
Niger	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Nigeria	13.4	15	15.4	15.4	15.6
Senegal	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.4	24.4
Sierra Leone	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Togo	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6

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

Table 10: Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total

Country	1990	1995	2000	2006
Benin	63	63	64	65
Burkina Faso	34	44	56	72
Cape Verde		79	80	
Cote d'Ivoire	67	71	75	81
Gambia		85	86	86
Ghana	56	64	72	80
Guinea	45	53	61	70
Guinea-Bissau		58	58	57
Liberia	57	61	63	64
Mali	33	42	51	60
Niger	41	41	41	42
Nigeria	50	50	49	47
Senegal	67	69	72	77
Sierra Leone		57	57	53
Togo	49	52	55	59

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

Table 11: Slum population as percentage of urban, percentage

				Urban population (% of total population)		Total population (1000)		Slum Population (1000)	
	1990	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005
Benin	80.3	83.6	71.8	43	46.1	6574	7296	2363	2415
Burkina Faso	80.9	76.5	59.5	17.1	18.6	12313	13569	1611	1502
Cape Verde	70.3	69.6		54.1	57.6	445	480	168	
Cote d'Ivoire	50.5	67.9	56.2	43.7	46.7	14845	16769	4405	4401
Gambia	67	67	45.4	26.2	26.1	1279	1453	224	172
Ghana	80.4	69.6	45.4	44.4	46.3	19458	21400	6013	4498
Guinea	79.6	72.3	45.7	33.3	36.5	8392	9402	2021	1568
Guinea-Bissau	93.4	93.4	83.1	32.3	35.6	1469	1586	443	469
Liberia	70.2	55.7		45.5	47.9	2455	3001	622	
Mali	94.1	93.2	65.9	30.9	33.7	12166	13518	3504	3002
Niger	96	96.2	82.6	21.1	23.3	10790	12287	2190	2365
Nigeria	80	79.2	65.8	44.9	48.3	127896	140879	45481	44773
Senegal	77.6	76.4	38.1	48.1	51	10691	11879	3929	2308
Sierra Leone	90.9	95.8	97	37.4	40.2	5603	6150	2008	2398
Togo	80.9	80.6	62.1	34	36.3	4733	5259	1297	1185
All countries						241110	266933	78279	73063

Source: ASYB, 2007 for urban population and UNSD Millennium indicators