

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AND  
INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS: REVIEW OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR  
DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICA  
(MDG 8)**

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## ***ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS***

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ECA	:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	:	Economic Partnership Agreements
FDI	:	Foreign Direct Investments
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	:	Gross National Product
HIPC	:	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technologies
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
ITU	:	International Telecommunications Union
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	:	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MTEF	:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
ODA	:	Official Development Assistance
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECD/DAC	:	OECD Development Assistance Committee
PRS	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
UN	:	United Nations
UNCTAD	:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSTATS	:	United Nations Statistics Division
WAEMU	:	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WTO	:	World Trade Organization

## ***1. INTRODUCTION***

1. The Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000 gave fresh impetus to global partnership for the development of poor countries on the planet. Indeed, it was through this Declaration that world leaders solemnly reiterated their firm commitment to work together to meet the major challenges facing the world in its quest for economic and social progress. On that occasion, they defined the strategic pillars that would support development actions in the world in general, and in developing countries, in particular. These strategic pillars cover areas as varied as peace, security and disarmament, socio-economic development and the elimination of poverty, environmental protection, human rights, democracy and good governance, and protection of vulnerable groups.

2. The Declaration gave pride of place to Africa which has the most vulnerabilities, and called on the international community to meet the special needs of this continent so as to help it to establish sustainable peace and development, eliminate poverty, and integrate itself into the world economy. The Declaration therefore inspired new hope for the African continent.

3. To translate the Millennium Declaration into concrete and measurable terms, the United Nations Agencies, the World Bank, IMF and OECD defined the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), comprising a total of eight goals, twenty-one targets and sixty indicators to serve as framework for programming, technical assistance, financing, monitoring and evaluating development initiatives in poor countries.

4. In order to mobilize the massive financial resources required for implementing them so as to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development in developing countries (in Africa), the MDGs rely on an increase in budgetary and non-budgetary resources, the streamlining of public expenditure and the fight against capital flight that would improve domestic financial flows. However, it is mainly the amount of the required external assistance that has made the international community opt for global partnership as recommended by the MDGs. In this respect, MDG 8 in particular, appeals for massive external assistance in the form of official development assistance, debt relief and cancellation, and better access to the international market for products from poor countries. They also recommend international cooperation for access by poor countries to essential drugs and the transfer of technologies.

5. However, the situation is far from glamorous as regards mobilization of global partnership for the achievement of the MDGs, just a few years before the deadline of 2015. The report of the MDG Gap Task Force set up by the United Nations Secretary-General is edifying. Indeed, it has now been established that despite the progress made, the gap remains wide between the commitments of the international community and achievements in the areas of assistance, international trade, reduction of the debt burden, and access to essential drugs and technology. Even more disquieting is the fact that the recent financial crisis, and the ensuing recession, in several industrialized countries could undermine the few achievements.

6. The purpose of this report is therefore to assess the situation of global partnership for development in West Africa as stipulated in the various components of MDG 8, as well as draw lessons and make recommendations for the beneficiary countries and the donors, so as to accelerate the implementation of international commitments towards the achievement of MDGs. To that end, the report first dwells on the nature of global partnership, gives an overview of

MDG achievement in West Africa, before assessing the achievement of the various components of MDG 8 in Sub-region.

## **2. OVERVIEW OF MDG ACHIEVEMENT IN WEST AFRICA**

7. 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.

8. However, MDG achievements remain below expectations in the West African sub-region. Indeed, as regards economic growth, despite the good performance, which has on average remained 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. For the entire sub-region, economic growth stood at 3.8% in 2001, then fell to 2.5% in 2002. In 2003, the sub-region recorded a very good performance, with 7.3%. However, this performance could not be maintained for long; it fell to 5% in 2004, before increasing slightly to 5.5% and 6.1% in 2005 and 2006 respectively. This rate fell again in 2007 to 5.1%, and in 2008 stood at 5.2% (ECOWAS, 2002-2008).

9. Furthermore, this growth has been driven mainly by low labour intensive sectors, such as the mineral resources sector (for example, petroleum in Nigeria), and minerals, which have little direct impacts on the well-being of the people. 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 Developing Countries (LDCs) out of 15.

10. 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 natural resources, the trap of being landlocked and having bad neighbours, 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”.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 the mortality rate among children below five years old over the same period.

14. West Africa made progress in HIV/AIDS control, for which the MDGs project a reversal of the upward 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).

15. As regards the environment, lands covered by forests reduced in sub-Saharan Africa by 3% in total between 1990 and 2005. Furthermore, there is a loss of biodiversity, which is the cause of 18% to 25% of greenhouse gas emissions, a key factor in climate change. West African countries, in particular, do not seem to be in a good position to reverse the trend towards loss of environmental resources.

16. Generally speaking, although some progress has been made in the achievement of the first seven MDGs, the progress is still too slow and insufficient to sustain the economic and social development of the sub-region. Indeed, for the achievement of the MDGs, hopes had been placed on a significant increase in resources, most of which were expected to come from abroad. The analyses below assess the mobilization of these resources under the global partnership recommended by the Millennium Declaration.

### ***3. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR MDG ACHIEVEMENT IN WEST AFRICA***

17. The approach recommended for financing the MDGs will generate high levels of public expenditure until 2015. This approach consists of estimating the expenditure required for achieving the MDG targets in each sector at the national level, and calculating the financing gap to be filled by domestic and external financing to achieve the said targets. The estimates of the budgetary cost obtained through this approach vary considerably but they all come to the same shared conclusion, namely a sharp increase in the State budget. Under these conditions, the problem is that of knowing in what proportion the Governments should increase the expenditure programmes and from where the required funds should come. Consequently, given the precarious situation of the poor countries and the targets of the MDGs, their achievement requires not only increased mobilization of domestic resources, but also even more substantial external assistance. Recent estimates by the United Nations put external financing at 75 billion dollars per year for the MDGs to be achieved by 2015 in developing countries.

18. The mobilization of domestic resources, mainly through taxes and national borrowing, is quite inadequate in comparison to the financing requirements for development in Africa, in general, and in the West African sub-region, in particular. Several reasons have been advanced for this situation; they range from low tax revenues and savings to the methods of mobilization.

19. Indeed, tax collection, which is the main source of revenue for the State, cannot be mobilized up to the amounts required by the MDGs, given the average level of tax revenue that has remained low at around 12% of GDP between 2003 and 2007 throughout the sub-region. This ratio is well below the African average of about 22% of GDP. Excluding South Africa, this ratio is about 16% of GDP for the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. For comparison, in the OECD, tax revenue accounted for about 32% of GDP in 2002 (UNCTAD, 2007). In general, efforts to collect revenue in the sub-region are hampered by tax evasion, which many countries find difficult to eliminate.

20. As regards domestic savings, they fell from 25.9% of GDP in 2000 to 13.7% of GDP in 2001, and have been fluctuating since then between 13.3% and 12.5% to stand at 12.8% in 2007. The savings rate in the sub-region is far below the average for sub-Saharan Africa (17% of GDP in 2005), and cannot meet the resource requirements for investment. Some member States, such as Sierra Leone and Cape Verde, even recorded negative savings rates over the 2000-2007 period.

21. In addition to the low savings, their mobilization through domestic borrowing to finance development remains very limited in most countries. Domestic borrowing, which entails transfer of resources from the national private sector to the public sector, can promote the propensity to save since it reduces domestic consumption. However, it increases domestic debt, which must be subsequently repaid. For the State, this means that the rate of return on the expenditure justifies the cost of borrowing, or that the expenditure to be made would improve its revenue to repay the borrowing, which does not seem to be the case with MDGs whose impacts would be felt more in the medium and long terms. Furthermore, it will be recalled that distortions as a result of excessive accumulation of debt from the national private sector constituted one of the causes of the recession, which the structural adjustment programmes sought to correct in the countries of the sub-region during the 1980s and 1990s.

22. Consequently, based on the low resources that can be mobilized at the national level, the MDGs advocate the strengthening of global partnership for development based on an open international trade and financial system, and priority given to the special needs of the least developed countries and landlocked developing countries. This mainly requires an increase in aid and improvement of its effectiveness through its proper utilization and targeting of vulnerable groups. Measures also need to be taken to ensure long-term sustainability of the debt of these countries, and access should be facilitated for their products to world markets. The envisaged partnership also proposes international cooperation for poor countries to promote decent employment for youths, the availability of affordable essential drugs, and access to new technologies, particularly information and communication technologies. Furthermore, efforts towards good governance will be required in the improvement and use of external assistance.

### **3.1. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

23. To achieve the MDGs, the international community is appealing for more generous and constant official development assistance to countries that demonstrate their willingness to fight

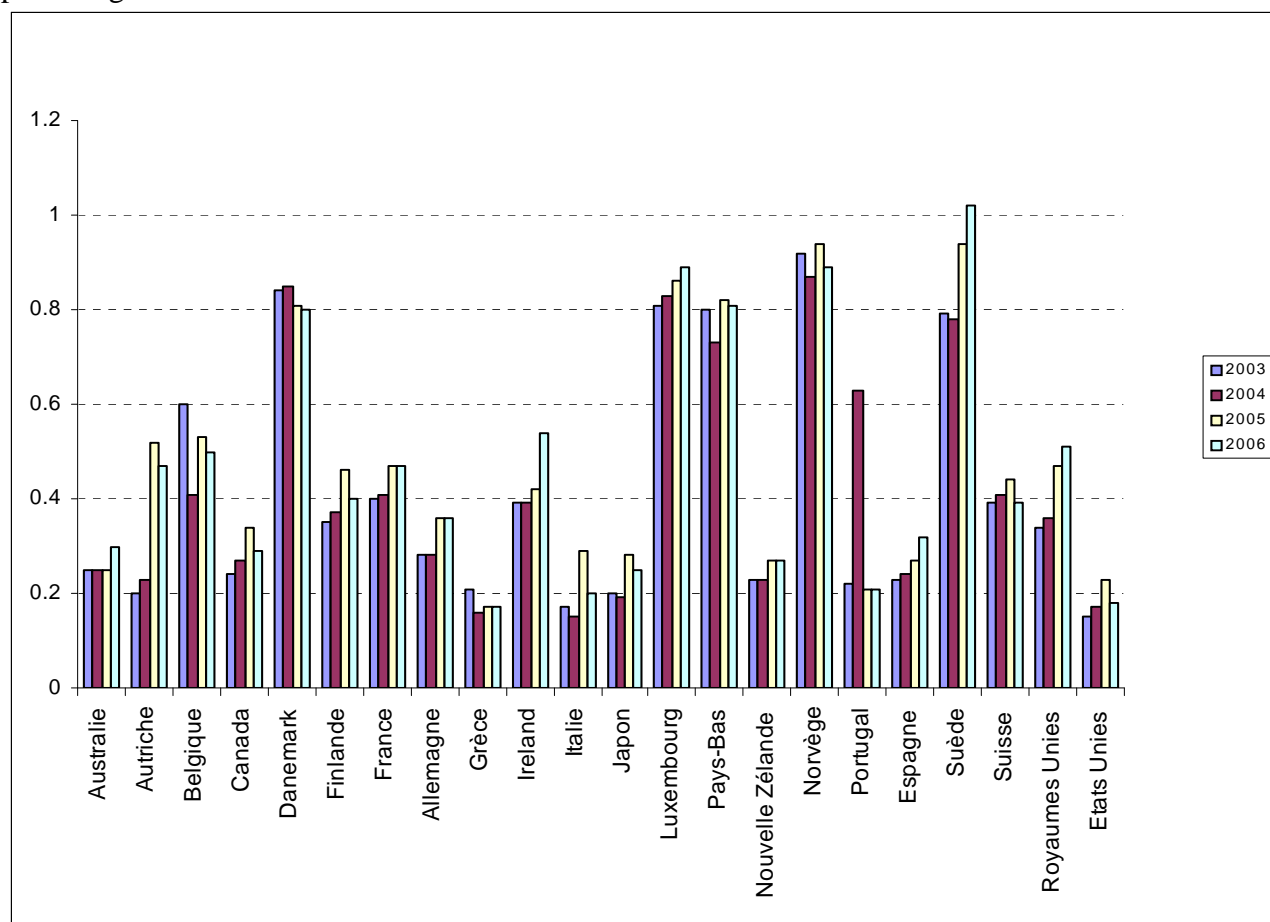
against poverty. This appeal was reiterated in the Brussels Action Plan in 2001, the Monterrey Consensus in March 2002, and the Gleneagles G8 Summit in 2005, which recommended the doubling of aid to Africa by 2010. This means that the donor countries need to increase their assistance to 0.70% of their GDP, with 0.15% to the least developed countries, a commitment made since the 1970s, but which is taking long to materialize.

24. In addition to the quantitative targets projected, the donor countries, through the Paris Declaration on development aid effectiveness in 2005, also made the commitment to harmonize and coordinate their interventions, and align them with the country priorities, placing special emphasis on ownership by the beneficiaries. Through aid, efforts would also be made to provide regular, predictable and non-conditional assistance, and to gradually reduce project aid in favour of budget aid that is consistent with national priorities. In addition, the donors should improve their programming and disbursement procedures, as well as the financial and procurement rules so as to reduce transaction and aid management costs.

25. Recourse to official development assistance has significant benefits for West African governments. It covers expenditures without undermining the solvency of the State, in particular expenditure on education, health and social infrastructure, which are the focal points of the MDGs, and which cannot be financed under market conditions because of their low financial rate of return. However, they incur counterpart expenses or recurrent costs that must be taken into account in budget programming. Some analysts are of the opinion that development assistance does not always meet the priorities of the beneficiaries and that they create dependence of the beneficiaries on the donors. Mention is also made of the Dutch syndrome and the low absorptive capacity of the beneficiary countries as other constraints on recourse to official development assistance, arguments which UNCTAD considers exaggerated.

26. Assessments over the past few years indicate that, at the international level, the trends in official development assistance remain well below the promises made under the MDGs. Indeed, contrary to expectations, net disbursements of aid stood at 103.7 billion dollars, representing 0.28% of GDP of developed countries in 2007, which is a decline by 8.4% in real terms in comparison to 2006. Only five countries, namely Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden reached or exceeded the target of 0.7% between 2004 and 2007. On the other hand, for a number of major industrialized countries, as regards proportion of GDP, disbursements of official development assistance are quite inadequate, and fell sharply in 2007. According to the United Nations (2008), in 2007, the net amount of ODA from the United States of America fell by 9.9% in real terms, that of Japan by 30.1%, and that of 15 countries of the European Union by 5.8% (UN, 2008).

**Graph 1:** Official Development Assistance granted by OECD and DAC donor countries as percentage of their GDPs

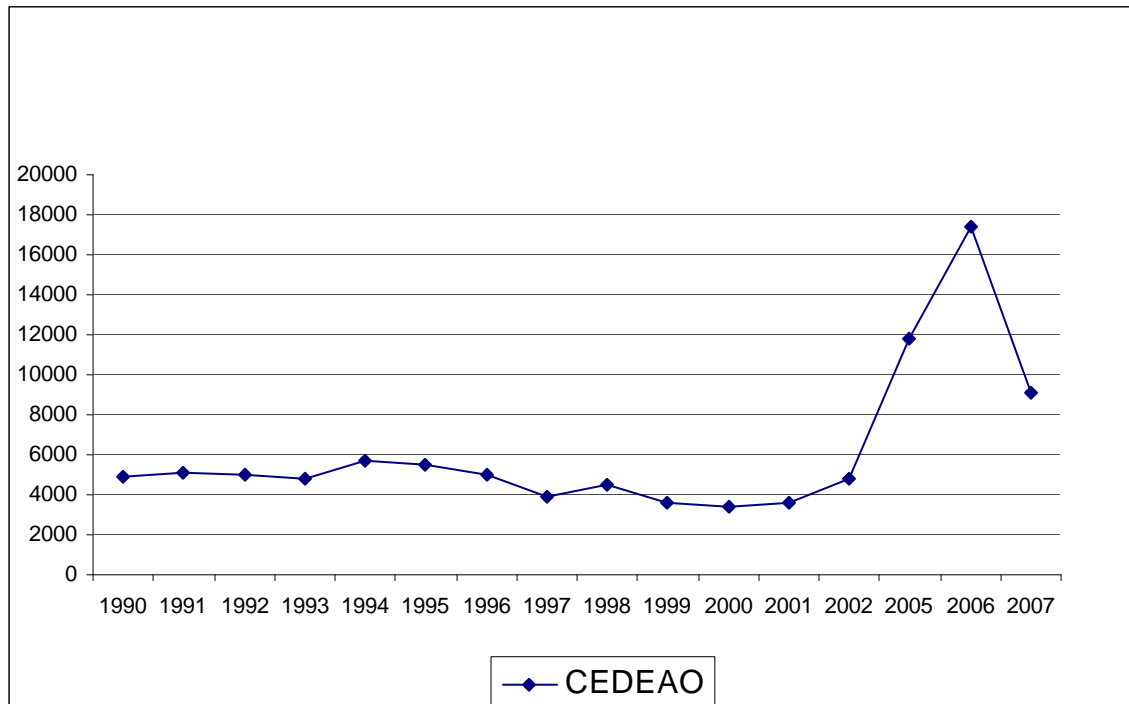


*Source: United Nations Statistics Division, 2005-2007*

27. As regards assistance to the least developed countries, it is also below the commitments made by the OECD countries and members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the Brussels Action Plan, which consists in granting at least 0.15 to 0.20% of GDP to the least developed countries in the form of assistance (see Graph 1). With the exception of Belgium, Ireland and the United Kingdom, no country achieved this goal in 2007 (UN, 2008). On the contrary, the assistance flows declined steadily between 2005 and 2007.

28. In West Africa, despite the upward trend in recent years, ODA flows do not seem to match with the MDG targets. Indeed, the volume of assistance has been unsteady since the 1960s and, more particularly, over the 1990-2002 period. It increased considerably between 2002 and 2006 to exceptional levels of 11802 billion US dollars in 2005 and 17415 billion US dollars in 2006, as a result of debt relief granted by the Paris Club to Nigeria.

**Graph 2:** Trend of Volume of ODA to West Africa (Millions of US\$)

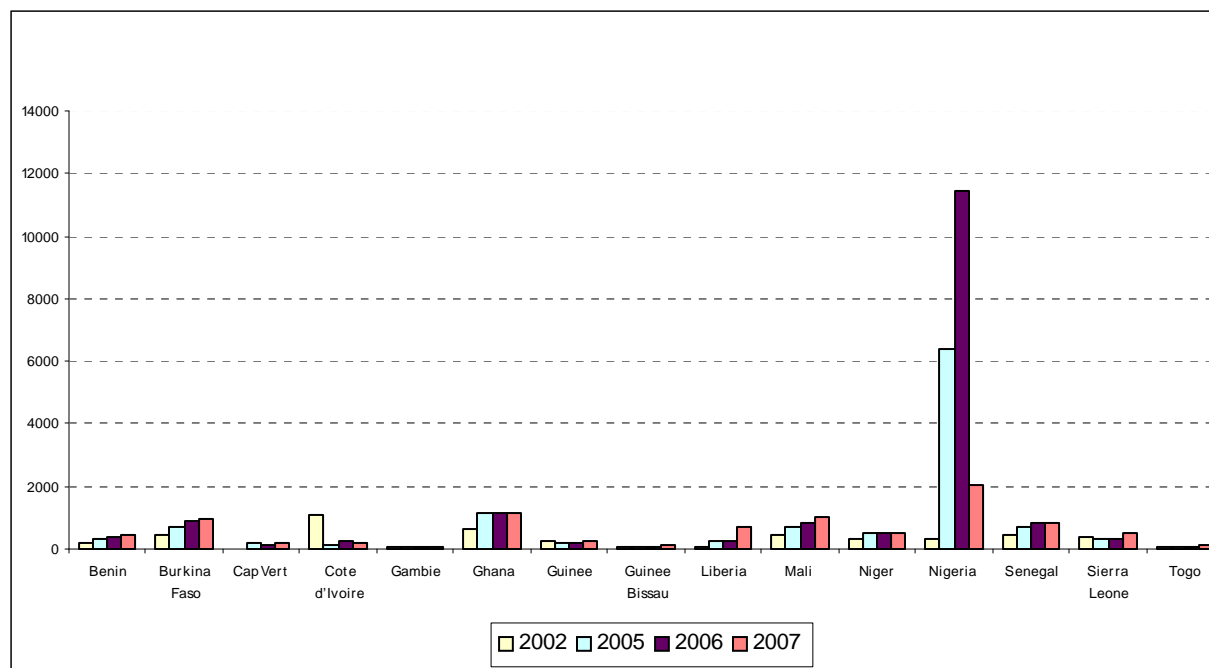


**Source:** World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2004, 2008*

29. Like at the regional level, the amount of official development assistance received by the member States was unsteady between 1990 and 2001. With the exception of Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea, there was an upward trend in the amount of official development assistance granted to most of the member States between 2001 and 2007. Ghana benefited most from official development assistance in the sub-region between 2000 and 2007, with respective amounts of 609 million and 1151 million dollars. Other member States, such as Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal, also benefitted from high volumes of official development assistance over the same period. As regards Nigeria, the ODA recorded an exceptional increase in 2005 (6,414 million US\$) and 2006 (11,432 million US\$), following debt cancellations granted by the Paris Club.

30. The amounts of assistance received by Togo, Guinea Bissau and the Gambia are the lowest in the sub-region. Côte d’Ivoire, which was the greatest beneficiary of official development assistance between 1990 and 1998, has since then been one of the member States with low official development assistance; the assistance has declined steadily since 1998 from 967 million dollars in 1998 to 165 million dollars in 2007. It was only in 2002 that the ODA to this country rose exceptionally to 1069 million US dollars, an amount which is virtually double that of each of the other major beneficiaries, namely Ghana (653), Burkina Faso (473), Mali (472), and Senegal (449).

**Graph 3: Official Development Assistance (Millions of US\$)**



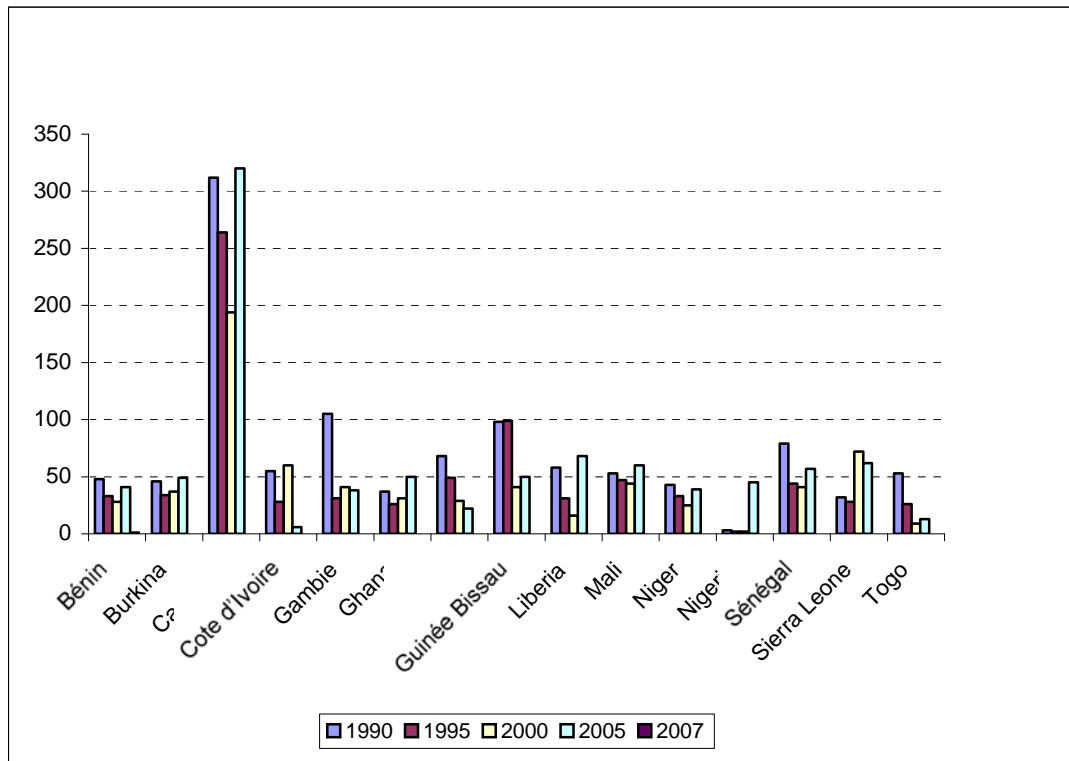
**Source:** World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2004-2008*

31. This led to a general upward trend in official development assistance per capita received in most of the member States between 2000 and 2007. Cape Verde remains the greatest beneficiary of this assistance, with an amount of US\$ 267 in 2007 (a minimum of US\$ 173 per capita in 2001 and a maximum of US\$ 335 per capita in 1992). Other countries, such as Mali, Sierra Leone and Senegal, benefited from a relatively high amount of ODA per capita between 2000 and 2007 (see Graph 3). Even Nigeria, which received the lowest official development assistance per capita until 2004, recorded an increase in 2005 and 2007. Cote d'Ivoire recorded a sharp decline of its ODA per capita between 2000 and 2007. Togo is one of the countries with the lowest amounts with US\$ 9 in 2000 and US\$ 12 in 2007

32. Despite this trend in volume of ODA, external financial aid in the form of ODA remains below the commitments made by the donors. For example, the ODA granted for the achievement of MDGs based on commitments made by the G8, between 2001 and 2015, represented less than half the resources required for achieving the goals (United Nations, 2005). According to estimates, the DAC donors grant at least half of the net ODA received by West Africa, whereas multilateral donors grant a little less than half. The rest comes from non-DAC member countries.

33. Furthermore, as noted in the case of Nigeria, the increase in volume of official development assistance in most of the member States has not necessarily led to an increase in aid resources allocated to development projects and programmes. The assistance is mainly in terms of debt relief and emergency aid. This situation is not specific to West Africa. It concerns the entire sub-Saharan Africa where, according to OECD (2006), debt relief absorbed one third of the official development assistance.

**Graph 4:** Official Development Assistance per capita (US \$ / capita)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2008

34. In addition to increase in ODA, its effectiveness is also a key factor in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Aid effectiveness presupposes harmonization of ODA, as indicated in the Rome Declaration of 2003 and the Paris Declaration of 2005. The latter also places emphasis on mutual accountability, management for results, and ODA alignment on national priorities so as to ensure ownership by the beneficiary countries. It would also allow for accountability of the governments to their citizens rather than to the foreign donors or multilateral financial institutions (UNCTAD, 2006).

35. Admittedly, progress has been made in improving the quality and effectiveness of ODA, as regards the non-conditionality of aid in particular, following the implementation of these declarations. However, recent assessments show that efforts still need to be made. Indeed, since 2002, significant progress has been made by DAC and OECD members in non-conditioning ODA granted to developing countries (see Table A5). For example, Ireland totally untied its ODA from 2001 to 2006, the United Kingdom from 2002 to 2006, and Norway untied an average of 99% of its ODA between 2000 and 2006. Other countries, such as Luxembourg, Sweden and the Netherlands, have also made efforts in this area over the past few years. In 2006, an average of 96% of ODA granted by OECD and DAC countries to the least developed countries was not bound by any conditionality (UN, 2008).

36. However, since these data do not include technical assistance and the types of assistance provided by the States, the level of untied assistance should be interpreted with precaution, in view of the high cost of technical assistance. For example, in 2006, technical assistance alone accounted for about 20.6% of net ODA, which is nearly 22 billion dollars. These proportions

were 40% in Australia, 39% in USA, 30% in Germany, 29% in Belgium, 26% in France, and 21% in Greece respectively (UNCTAD, quoted by UN and OECD, 2007).

37. According to OECD (2008), untied aid increased from 75% in 2005 to 88% in 2006. The results of surveys conducted by OECD in the countries, as part of monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations of the Paris Declaration in a number of countries of the sub-region in 2006, confirm this trend. The surveys show an increase in the proportion of untied assistance received in a number of member States. These proportions reached 95% in Mali, 92% in Burkina Faso and 84% in Niger. However, this progress should not make us lose sight of some implicit conditionalities of assistance, such as geopolitical considerations, which greatly influence the volume of assistance and its use. The explicit conditionalities of multilateral aid (e.g. adoption of SAPs, PRSPs, good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights) are also illustrative examples.

38. As regards alignment of assistance with the development policies of the countries, donors still direct assistance to projects rather than to the budget, contrary to the recommendations of the Paris Declaration. Consequently, there are still inconsistencies in a number of countries between the development priorities and the allocation of resources. Indeed, Lawson et al. (2005, quoted by UNCTAD, 2006) note that less than 20% of bilateral aid is allocated to support budgets on the entire African continent. Situations vary according to country in West Africa, and this proportion can be 40% or above in some States (for example, in Burkina Faso in 2005, 68% of bilateral aid was allocated to support budgets). However, budget support is predicated on sound budgetary and financial management to which the countries must conform. Efforts still need to be made in this area in a number of member States.

39. The pooling of resources and their use within a single framework is another problem that hampers the financing of MDGs. Indeed, despite the efforts made in preparing medium term expenditure frameworks (MTEF), the internal and external actors take long to turn the pooling of resources – including ODA – and expenditure into a single budgetary tool. As regards aid, in particular, a good number of donors have not yet abandoned the project approach in favour of the budget support system recommended by the DAC of OECD.

40. Furthermore, there are still difficulties in the predictability of aid. Indeed, the governments of countries in the sub-region generally have very poor information on the amounts of ODA granted by the donors. In addition, there is often inconsistency between the commitments of donors and the amounts actually granted. For example, between 1994 and 2005, Niger received official development assistance of 2.25 billion US dollars out of a donor commitment of 6.4 billion US dollars (Report on MDG achievement in Niger, 2007). This inconsistency between the expected amounts and the actual amounts is also underscored in the case of Benin. One of the consequences of this situation is that the beneficiary States cannot include assistance in their national budgets. Ownership is therefore only partial, thereby posing a problem of transparency that does not facilitate keeping accounts on aid and accountability.

41. The harmonization of procedures and practices so as to rationalize assistance is also a key factor in aid effectiveness. On the whole, the results are mixed in this area. For example, an analysis of aid effectiveness in Niger shows that the country has a multiplicity of donors and procedures for transferring assistance, with no harmonization and coordination of interventions by these partners. The other characteristic of ODA in the sub-region is its greater orientation towards social sectors (health, education, water and sanitation, etc.). Assistance should be

directed more towards economic infrastructures and the productive sector so as to further stimulate growth and achieve the MDGs. Furthermore, in light of the difficult economic and financial outlook in the developed countries, it is impossible to foresee an increase in ODA to developing countries. If strong measures are not taken, this situation, coupled with inadequate aid effectiveness, could have serious consequences on the achievement of the MDGs in West Africa.

### **3.2. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS**

42. Although foreign direct investments do not primarily target the MDGs, they contribute to their achievement. As can be observed in Table 1, their flows increased steadily between 1990-2000 and 2006 in West Africa. Their volume increased from 2,094 million dollars in 1990-2000 to 3,743 million dollars in 2004 and to 6,841 million dollars in 2006. Despite this increase, foreign direct investment flows remain low. They accounted for 30.3% of foreign investments in Africa between 1990 and 2000 as against 19.3% in 2006. In the sub-region, these flows are mainly directed to Nigeria, which in 2006 received 79.6% of the foreign direct investments of the sub-region. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Guinea also receive significant foreign direct investment flows.

43. However, these investments, on average, contribute very little to fixed capital formation in most of the member States. Accordingly, between 1990-2000 and 2006, foreign direct investments accounted for less than 25% of the annual investment flows in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Nigeria records the highest proportion of direct foreign investments in the annual investment flows, and its level increased steadily between 1990-2000 (37.5%) and 2006 (75.8%). The Gambia is the second country in the sub-region with a significant proportion of foreign direct investments in the annual investment flows over the period with 27.6% and 56.8% respectively (see Table 2)

44. The bulk of foreign direct investments in the member States are directed towards extractive industries which contribute very little to job creation. For example, according to UNCTAD (2007), extractive industries represented 74.8% of foreign direct investments in Nigeria in 2005.

45. One of the characteristics of foreign direct investments in the sub-region is the low participation of African operators in the activities in question. This explains why the progress made by the member States in this area has little impact in terms of employment, human development and creation of national wealth. Indeed, despite the increase in commodity prices, the economic situation of a number of member States (Mali, Guinea, Niger, and Nigeria) poses the problem of renegotiation of contracts.

**Table 1:** Volume of Foreign Direct Investment Flows (millions of US dollars)

Countries	1990-2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Benin	40	45	64	53	63
Burkina	10	29	14	34	26
Cape Verde	19	16	20	76	122
Côte d'Ivoire	206	165	283	312	253
Gambia	21	15	49	45	70
Ghana	108	137	139	145	435
Guinea	21	83	98	102	108
Guinea Bissau	4	4	2	9	42
Mali	30	132	101	224	185
Niger	11	11	20	30	20
Nigeria	1477	2171	3127	3403	5445
Senegal	57	52	77	45	58
Sierra Leone	7	9	61	59	43
Togo	17	34	59	77	57
West Africa	2094	3377	3743	4997	6841

Sources:

UNCTAD, *World Investment Report, 2004-2007***Table 2:** Proportion of Foreign Direct Investment Flows (millions of US dollars)

	1990-2000	2004	2005	2006
Benin	13.1	8.1	6.3	7.7
Burkina	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.9
Cape Verde	8.3	6.5	22.4	26.7
Côte d'Ivoire	14.8	19.1	18.9	14.5
Gambia	27.6	49.5	38.2	56.8
Ghana	8	5.9	6	17
Guinea	3.6	18.1	23.2	23.3
Guinea Bissau	8.3	3.1	14.3	65.7
Mali	5.2	9.5	19.1	15
Niger	4	4.3	5.6	3.6
Nigeria	37.5	38.4	49.3	74.8
Senegal	7.8	4.2	2.3	2.8
Sierra Leone	11.8	29.1	24.4	16.9
Togo	7.6	13.6	17.3	12.1
West Africa	19.8	22.6	26.8	34.6

Sources: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report, 2004-2007*.

### 3.3 EXTERNAL DEBT

46. Each year, sub-Saharan Africa, which is the poorest region in the world, spends 14.5 billion US dollars to service its debt to the richest countries in the world and international institutions, such as the World Bank and IMF. According to UNCTAD, this money could provide access to drinking water for about 1.3 billion people in developing countries. Furthermore, according to UNICEF, for every 1 US\$ granted as development assistance by England, 13 US\$ return in the form of debt service. Consequently, in order to reduce the debt burden and thereby enable poor countries to have more resources to finance their development, the global partnership recommended by the MDGs places special emphasis on debt cancellation. For Africa, in particular, significant debt relief, and even its outright cancellation, could be decisive because it would immediately release resources to finance the public investments required for making rapid progress towards achievement of the MDGs.

47. With regard to West Africa, at the threshold of the millennium, many countries were highly indebted. The HIPC Initiative, which was launched in 1996, has offered countries the possibility of reducing their debt burden. The countries which benefitted from debt relief through the HIPC Initiative succeeded in reducing their debt burden, particularly in comparison to GDP. External debt, expressed as a percentage of GDP, reduced from 73.5% to 62.8% between 2002 and 2004, and this trend was noted in many countries of the sub-region. In December 2007, 8 West African countries had reached the completion point of the HIPC Initiative and therefore benefitted from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). These countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the following four West African countries are in the interim phase: Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Togo. The progress made by Côte d'Ivoire to reach the decision point has obviously been delayed by security, political and economic challenges. As for Nigeria, it obtained exceptional debt relief from the Paris Club in 2005 and 2006.

48. It is interesting to note that debt relief did not have the significant positive impacts expected. According to available data, the total outstanding debt has increased in all the countries of the sub-region, with the exception of Ghana, where it fell from 6.9 billion to 5.4 billion US dollars. Furthermore, only four countries (Benin, Ghana, Niger and the Gambia) recorded a decline in their external debt service over this period. Indeed, to benefit from debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, the countries are required to prepare and implement poverty reduction strategy (PRS). However, ownership of the PRS, which is an essential aspect of the success of the programme, remains a controversial issue, given the influence of the donors on the preparation of the PRSPs.

49. Despite recent relaxing of the eligibility conditions that enabled more countries to benefit from the HIPC Initiative, some people are of the opinion that this initiative does not help to maintain the debt of countries at a sustainable level to enable them to release adequate resources to achieve poverty reduction objectives. The attempt by some donors to reduce the volume of their development aid, in line with the level of their contribution to the HIPC programme, is another cause for concern.

**Table 3: HIPC Initiative in West Africa: Commitments and Outlook 1/\_ March 2008 (in millions of US dollars and Net Present Value on Approval Date)**

Reduction in terms of NPV			Nominal Reduction of Debt Service			Approval Date	
HIPC Initiative	Enhanced HIPC Initiative	Total	HIPC Initiative	Enhanced HIPC Initiative	Total		
<b>Countries that have reached the completion point</b>							
TOTAL	350	4344	4695	620	7210	7830	
Benin	0	265	265	0	465	465	Mar-03
Burkina Faso 2/ Gambia	229	324	553	400	530	930	Apr-02 Dec-07
Ghana	0	2186	2186	0	3500	3500	Jul-04
Mali	121	417	539	220	675	895	Mar-03
Niger 2/	0	664	664	0	1190	1190	Apr-04
Senegal	0	488	488	0	850	850	Apr-04
Sierra Leone	0	600	600	0	950	950	
<b>Countries that have reached the decision point</b>							
TOTAL	0	1628	1628	0	2630	2630	
Guinea	0	545	545	0	800	800	Dec-00
Guinea Bissau	0	416	416	0	790	790	Dec-00
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar-08
Togo	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Country waiting</b>							
Côte d'Ivoire 3/	345		345	800		800	

Notes

1/ Commitment to reduce debt subject to full participation of creditors

2/ The assistance under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative includes the topping-up with NPV calculated on the approval date.

3/ Côte d'Ivoire reached the decision point of the HIPC Initiative in 1998, but has not reached the decision point of this initiative, or the enhanced initiative. The amounts given above are merely indicative, and based on the preliminary document produced, and are not included in the total amounts.

**Source:** *Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative - Statistical Update, March 2008*

### 3.4 MARKET ACCESS: Promotion of International Trade

50. Since the Monterrey Consensus, exports from the sub-region, in proportion of GDP, have increased for 7 countries out of 15. They stagnated or declined for the others. The increases noted are mainly due to high demand for commodities on the world market. However, in view of the financial and economic crisis experienced in most developed and emerging countries, this trend could reduce in coming years.

**Table 4:** Proportion of Exports (% of GDP)

	Before Monterrey (1998-01)	After Monterrey (2002-05)
Benin	16	14
Burkina Faso	10	9
Cape Verde	24	32
Côte d'Ivoire	41	49
Gambia	45	44
Ghana	40	40
Guinea	24	23
Guinea-Bissau	25	33
Liberia	23	30
Mali	28	27
Niger	17	16
Nigeria	42	50
Senegal	30	29
Sierra Leone	16	21
Togo	30	34

Source: *World Development Indicators 2007*

51. Admittedly, the supply by countries of the sub-region is one of the constraints on the optimum exploitation of international trade preferences. However, virtually no progress has been made to achieve an open trade and financial environment, that is not discriminatory and is free from tariff and non-tariff barriers for exports from the least developed countries, as shown by the failure of the WTO negotiations. The issue of agricultural subsidies in the United States and the European Union is still pending. More particularly, the issue of subsidy for cotton, a vital export product for several West African States, is far from being resolved.

52. Furthermore, phytosanitary standards continue to slow down access to the international market for products from developing countries. Intended originally to achieve domestic policy objectives, such as the limitation of risks for health and the environment or the fight against fraud, these standards are sometimes used abusively as instruments of protectionism. Indeed, in many cases, some countries use them to prohibit imports to their territories, without providing the required scientific evidence, thereby leading to loss of market for developing countries.

### 3.5 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL DRUGS

53. As regards global partnership with pharmaceutical companies to ensure access to affordable essential drugs, the World Health Organization (WHO) regularly monitors the situation of 20 essential drugs<sup>1</sup>. Recent results, as summarized in Table 5, show that no West African country has adequate access. Only Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Cape Verde have average access, with most of the countries classified as having limited or very limited access. Nigeria, a country with more than half of the population of the sub-region, is classified as having very limited access.

<sup>1</sup> Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2003 \_ UNSTATS

54. A special aspect, under heated debate, is access to ARVs. Management systems in the various countries have so far produced very poor results. The percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving complete antiretroviral treatment is reported to be about 0.05% in Nigeria and 1% in Burkina Faso, according to UNAIDS (2003). The situation of persons at an advanced stage of HIV infection receiving treatment that associates several antiretrovirals is also a cause for concern in high-prevalence countries, such as Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Nigeria<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 5:** Proportion of population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs

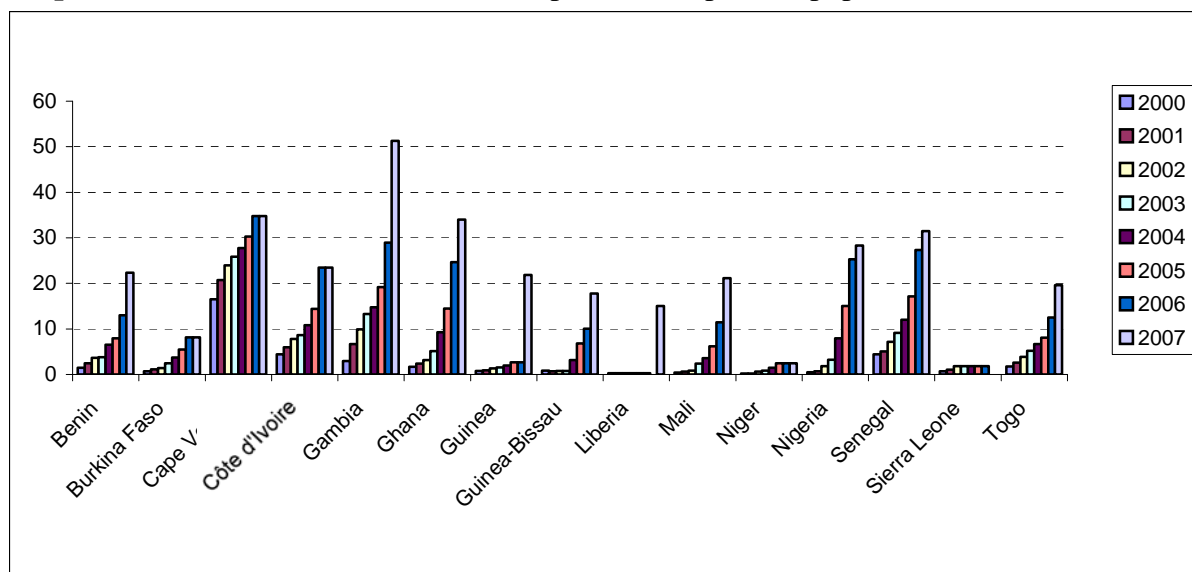
	Very Poor Access 0-49%	Poor Access 50-79%	Average Access 80-94%	Good Access 95-100%
	Ghana Guinea-Bissau Nigeria Sierra Leone	Benin Burkina Faso Mali Niger Senegal Togo	Cape Verde Côte d’Ivoire Guinea	
The data are based on statistical estimates from the WHO and its regional offices following a survey on the situation of drugs conducted in 1998/99. This information, according to HDR 2004 of UNDP, is the best available and is being validated by the WHO member States.				

### 3.6 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

55. As regards monitoring of global partnership in information and communication technologies, access to fixed and mobile telephone lines developed enormously in West Africa between 2002 and 2007. However, its level remains relatively very low. In 2002, Cape Verde, with a subscription rate of 14.7%, was the only country in the sub-region to have subscription rate for fixed and mobile telephone above 3% of the population. Significant performance has been recorded in most countries since that period, and the sub-region recorded a significant increase in access by the population to these ICTs between 2002 and 2007. In 2007, with the exception of Niger (2.5%) and Sierra Leone (1.9% in 2006), all the countries of the sub-region have an access rate to ICTs above 15% of their population. Burkina Faso (51.3%), Cape Verde (34.8%), Ghana (34%) and Senegal (31.5%) have the highest access rate by the populations to fixed and mobile telephone lines. These changes stem from the rapid increase in the use of mobile telephones and related investments, the strong competition and the ease of subscription.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of persons treated stands at 2.7%, 1.4% and 1.5% respectively according to UNAIDS (2003).

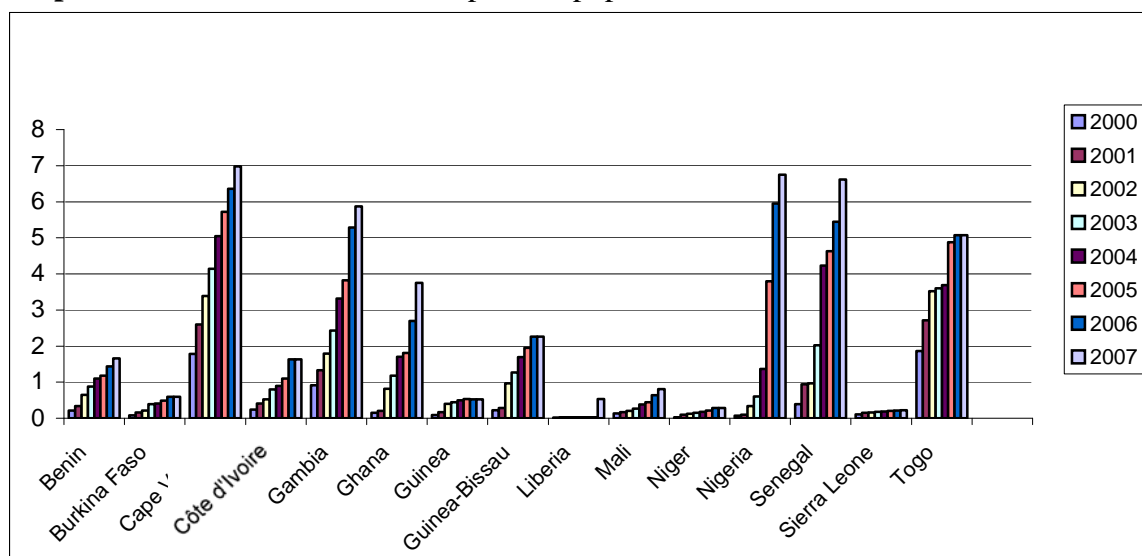
**Graph 5:** Number of fixed and mobile telephone lines per 100 population



**Source:** Estimates by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

56. The number of micro-computers per 100 inhabitants, another indicator for monitoring global partnership, is also low, but growing. Cape Verde has the highest penetration with 7.97% in 2002, while the other countries have less than 3.5%. The use of the Internet is also very low, and its growth is slow. Cape Verde, Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia and Togo appear to be the most advanced countries in terms of Internet users in the sub-region, with proportions ranging from 5.7% to 6.98%. In the other countries, the proportion of Internet users is below 4%; in some countries such as Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone, it is below 1%. However, statistics<sup>3</sup> may underestimate the actual situation because many users are not subscribed and have access through cybercafés and libraries.

**Graph 6:** Number of Internet Users per 100 population



**Source:** Estimates by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

<sup>3</sup> They are obtained through a multiplier factor of the number of subscribers.

## *CONCLUSION*

57. Within the context marked by inadequate flows of domestic financial resources and by other structural problems that require time to solve, the achievement of the MDGs will certainly depend on substantial foreign assistance in the form of subsidies and other concessional financing. Indeed, although the mobilization of domestic resources is also important for MDG financing, this goal would not be achieved in the short term because of the structure and conditions of West African economies. However, recent assessments of foreign assistance for the achievement of MDGs remain mixed. The international community certainly needs to make more efforts to achieve the target of the Millennium Declaration and MDGs.

58. Obviously, increased mobilization and proper use of external flows for MDG achievement are the responsibilities of countries in the sub-region as beneficiaries and donors. The public authorities of West African countries should make more efforts not only to mobilize more domestic resources, but also enhance good governance so as to benefit from increased external flows if they intend to make substantial progress towards achievement of the MDGs. As regards the donors, they should pursue efforts towards aid coordination and harmonization, as well as alignment of aid with the priorities of the beneficiaries. Nevertheless, compliance with commitments in terms of amount, quality and regularity of assistance is vital for achievement of the MDGs by 2015.

## **ANNEX**

**Table A1: MDG 8 and its Monitoring Indicators**

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
<p><b>Target 8A:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p><b>Target 8B:</b> Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more general official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p><b>Target 8C:</b> Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p><b>Target 8D:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</p> <p><b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b></p> <p><b>8.1</b> Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p><b>8.2</b> Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p><b>8.3</b> Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p><b>8.4</b> ODA received in landlocked developing as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><b>8.5</b> ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><b>Market Access</b></p> <p><b>8.6</b> Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p><b>8.7</b> Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p><b>8.8</b> Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p><b>8.9</b> Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><b>Debt Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>8.10</b> Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p><b>8.11</b> Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiative</p> <p><b>8.12</b> Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p><b>Target 8E:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p><b>8.13</b> Proportion of the population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p><b>Target 8F:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication</p>	<p><b>8.14</b> Number of telephone lines per 100 population</p> <p><b>8.15</b> Cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p><b>8.16</b> Number of Internet users per 100 population</p>

**Source:** <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>

**Table A2: Net ODA as a Percentage of GDPs of OECD & DAC Donors**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.26 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.30 <sup>2,4</sup>
Austria	0.11 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.26 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.52 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.47 <sup>2,4</sup>
Belgium	0.46 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.38 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.36 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.37 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.43 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.60 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.41 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.53 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.50 <sup>2,4</sup>
Canada	0.44 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.38 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.22 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.28 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.24 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.29 <sup>2,4</sup>
Denmark	0.94 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.96 <sup>2,4</sup>	1.06 <sup>2,4</sup>	1.03 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.96 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.84 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.85 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.81 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.80 <sup>2,4</sup>
Finland	0.65 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.35 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.35 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.37 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.46 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.40 <sup>2,4</sup>
France	0.60 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.55 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.30 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.37 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.40 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.41 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.47 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.47 <sup>2,4</sup>
Germany	0.42 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.28 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.28 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.36 <sup>2,3</sup>	0.36 <sup>2,4</sup>
Greece			0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.17 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.16 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.17 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.17 <sup>2,4</sup>
Ireland	0.16 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.29 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.29 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.33 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.40 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.39 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.39 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.42 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.54 <sup>2,4</sup>
Italy	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.15 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.13 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.15 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.17 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.15 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.29 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>
Japan	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.28 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.19 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.28 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>
Luxembourg	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.36 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.71 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.76 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.77 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.81 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.83 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.86 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.89 <sup>2,4</sup>
Netherlands	0.92 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.81 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.84 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.82 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.81 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.80 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.73 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.82 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.81 <sup>2,4</sup>
New Zealand	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.22 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>
Norway	1.17 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.86 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.76 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.80 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.89 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.92 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.87 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.94 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.89 <sup>2,4</sup>
Portugal	0.24 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.26 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.25 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.22 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.63 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>
Spain	0.20 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.24 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.22 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.30 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.26 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.24 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>
Sweden	0.91 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.77 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.80 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.77 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.84 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.79 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.78 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.94 <sup>2,4</sup>	1.02 <sup>2,4</sup>
Switzerland	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.39 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.41 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.44 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.39 <sup>2,4</sup>
United Kingdom	0.27 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.29 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.32 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.31 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.34 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.36 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.47 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.51 <sup>2,4</sup>
United States	0.21 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.10 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.10 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.11 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.13 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.15 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.17 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.23 <sup>2,4</sup>	0.18 <sup>2,4</sup>

**Sources: United Nations Statistics Division**

- Footnotes:
1. Forecast.
  2. Based on OECD and DAC database, 2008
  3. Based on commitments
  4. Based on distribution

**N.B.:** Some data on MDGs have been adjusted by the responsible specialized agencies to ensure international comparability, in accordance with their shared mandate to assess the progress made in the achievement of the MDGs at the regional and global levels.

**Table A 3: Official Development Assistance (US\$ Million)**

Countries	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2006	2007
Benin	268	280	288	221	205	211	239	273	220	348	375	470
Burkina Faso	331	491	420	368	400	398	336	389	473	696	870	930
Cape Verde	108	117	117	111	130	137	94	76		162	138	163
Cote d'Ivoire	688	1213	965	446	967	448	352	187	1069	110	251	165
Gambia	99	47	37	39	39	34	49	51	61	61	74	72
Ghana	563	651	651	494	702	609	609	652	653	1147	1176	1151
Guinea	293	417	299	381	359	238	153	272	250	201	161	224
Guinea Bissau	129	119	181	124	96	52	80	59	59	79	82	123
Liberia	114	124	173	76	72	94	68	37	52	233	268	696
Mali	482	541	491	429	347	354	360	350	472	711	825	1017
Niger	396	274	255	333	292	187	211	249	298	520	514	542
Nigeria	258	212	190	200	204	152	185	185	314	6414	11432	2042
Senegal	818	666	580	423	501	535	423	419	449	687	826	843
Sierra Leone	61	206	184	119	106	74	182	334	353	350	344	535
Togo	260	192	157	125	128	71	70	47	51	83	79	121
ECOWAS	4868	5550	4988	3889	4548	3594	3411	3580	4774	11802	17415	9094

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2003, 2008

**Table A 4: Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$/capita)**

Countries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2007
Benin	48		54	56	48	33	51	38	35	35	28	41	43
Burkina	46	46	47	49	44	34	41	35	37	36	37	49	61
Cape Verde	312	301	335	323	326	264	298	277	316	323	194	320	267
Cote d'Ivoire	55	52	60	59	118	28	67	30	64	29	60	6	13
Gambia	105	104	110	81	65	31	32	33	32	26	41	38	45
Ghana	37	56	38	38	32	26	36	27	37	32	31	50	51
Guinea	68	64	74	65	56	49	44	55	51	33	29	22	18
Guinea Bissau	98	109	99	84	151	99	148	99	74	39	41	50	50
Liberia	58	63	47	47	0,24	31	62	26	24	31	16	68	75
Mali	53	52	48	40	47	47	50	43	34	33	44	60	69
Niger	43	47	45	41	43	33	27	34	29	18	25	39	29
Nigeria	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	45	79
Senegal	79	84	87	63	79	44	68	48	56	58	41	57	68
Sierra Leone	32	25	32	48	63	28	40	25	22	15	72	62	63
Togo	53	57	62	26	33	26	40	31	30	16	9	13	12

**Source:** World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2003, 2008*

**Table A5:** Untied Official Development Assistance as a percentage

Countries	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	32.8 <sup>1,2</sup>		77.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	59.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	56.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	67.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	77.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	71.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	
Austria	32.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	25.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	59.2 <sup>1,2</sup>		69.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	51.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	52.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	88.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	89.5 <sup>1,2</sup>
Belgium			85.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	89.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	92.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	92.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	90.7 <sup>1,2</sup>
Canada	46.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	40.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	24.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	31.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	61.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	52.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	56.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	66.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	62.9 <sup>1,2</sup>
Denmark		61.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	80.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	82.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	71.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	88.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	94.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.3 <sup>1,2</sup>
Finland	31.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	75.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	89.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	87.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	82.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	85.8 <sup>1,2</sup>		95.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	86.5 <sup>1,2</sup>
France	63.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	58.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	68.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	66.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	91.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	94.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	94.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.6 <sup>1,2</sup>
Germany	61.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	60.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	84.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	86.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	94.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	92.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.3 <sup>1,2</sup>
Greece			23.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	17.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	13.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	23.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	73.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	39.1 <sup>1,2</sup>
Ireland				100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>
Italy	21.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	59.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	38.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	7.8 <sup>1,2</sup>				92.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	77.0 <sup>1,2</sup>
Japan	88.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	86.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	81.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	82.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	94.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	89.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.6 <sup>1,2</sup>
Luxembourg			96.7 <sup>1,2</sup>					99.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>
Netherlands	55.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	78.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	91.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	88.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	82.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	86.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>
New Zealand	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>				76.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	81.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	81.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	92.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	90.2 <sup>1,2</sup>
Norway	61.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	77.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	97.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	98.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.8 <sup>1,2</sup>
Portugal		98.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	98.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	57.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	33.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	60.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	61.3 <sup>1,2</sup>
Spain			47.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	68.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	59.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	55.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	67.7 <sup>1,2</sup>	86.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	82.8 <sup>1,2</sup>
Sweden	87.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	85.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	87.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	99.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	98.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>
Switzerland	78.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	91.3 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	95.1 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.4 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.8 <sup>1,2</sup>	98.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	96.3 <sup>1,2</sup>
United Kingdom		86.2 <sup>1,2</sup>	91.5 <sup>1,2</sup>	93.9 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>	100.0 <sup>1,2</sup>

**Sources:** *United Nations Statistics Division*Footnotes: 1. Based on OECD and DAC Database, 2008  
2. Based on commitments**N.B.:** Some data on MDGs have been adjusted by the responsible specialized agencies to ensure international comparability, in accordance with their shared mandate to assess the progress made in the achievement of the MDGs at the regional and global levels.

**Table A6: Number of fixed and mobile telephone lines per 100 population**

<i>Countries</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Benin	1.49	2.48	3.67	3.82	6.51	7.97	13.02	22.31
Burkina Faso	0.69	1.15	1.44	2.45	3.75	5.48	8.15	8.15
Cape Verde	16.51	20.73	23.95	25.86	27.76	30.25	34.79	34.79
Côte d'Ivoire	4.40	5.99	7.80	8.63	10.81	14.37	23.44	23.44
Gambia	2.96	6.64	9.90	13.31	14.75	19.21	28.97	51.31
Ghana	1.72	2.40	3.19	5.12	9.27	14.45	24.67	33.99
Guinea	0.79	0.94	1.33	1.53	1.97	2.65	2.65	21.88
Guinea-Bissau	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.79	3.19	6.84	10.05	17.75
Liberia	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28		15.07
Mali	0.43	0.63	0.83	2.42	3.60	6.20	11.46	21.16
Niger	0.19	0.20	0.63	0.81	1.46	2.49	2.49	2.49
Nigeria	0.50	0.72	1.84	3.21	7.91	15.06	25.31	28.34
Senegal	4.41	5.09	7.17	9.10	12.00	17.13	27.36	31.51
Sierra Leone	0.69	1.06	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	
Togo	1.73	2.59	3.89	5.22	6.65	8.08	12.53	19.59
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>24.76</b>	<b>30.94</b>

**Source:** *Estimates by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)*

**Table A7: Number of cellular subscribers per 100 population**

<i>Countries</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Benin	51.8	67.8	77.7	78.0	86.3	88.7	93.2	94.5
Burkina Faso	32.2	56.8	64.2	78.1	82.3	87.4	91.5	91.5
Cape Verde	26.5	32.9	38.0	42.7	47.8	53.3	60.3	60.3
Côte d'Ivoire	64.2	71.3	76.0	84.3	86.7	90.1	94.0	94.0
Gambia	14.4	61.1	72.3	78.1	80.3	84.9	89.7	91.3
Ghana	38.0	49.9	58.4	73.2	84.4	89.9	93.6	95.3
Guinea	63.4	68.6	77.7	81.0	85.5	75.9	75.9	97.6
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	10.8	80.2	91.1	95.9	98.5
Liberia	18.3	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	...	99.6
Mali	21.0	32.0	44.8	80.2	86.1	90.9	94.8	96.9
Niger	9.3	8.9	72.0	78.2	87.7	93.1	93.1	93.1
Nigeria	5.1	30.7	69.1	78.0	89.9	93.8	95.0	96.2
Senegal	54.9	56.0	71.1	77.4	82.1	86.6	91.3	93.1
Sierra Leone	38.6	54.2	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	...
Togo	53.9	66.3	76.9	79.9	83.5	87.3	89.6	92.3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>89.6</b>

**Source:** *Estimates by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)*

**Table A8:** Number of Internet Users per 100 population

<i>Countries</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
Benin	0.21	0.34	0.65	0.88	1.10	1.18	1.44	1.66
Burkina Faso	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.41	0.49	0.59	0.59
Cape Verde	1.78	2.60	3.39	4.14	5.05	5.72	6.36	6.98
Côte d'Ivoire	0.24	0.41	0.52	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.63	1.63
Gambia	0.91	1.33	1.79	2.43	3.32	3.82	5.29	5.87
Ghana	0.15	0.20	0.82	1.18	1.70	1.81	2.70	3.75
Guinea	0.09	0.17	0.40	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.52
Guinea-Bissau	0.22	0.28	0.97	1.27	1.69	1.95	2.26	2.26
Liberia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.53
Mali	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.38	0.44	0.64	0.81
Niger	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.28
Nigeria	0.07	0.10	0.34	0.60	1.37	3.80	5.95	6.75
Senegal	0.39	0.94	0.97	2.02	4.23	4.63	5.45	6.62
Sierra Leone	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22
Togo	1.86	2.71	3.52	3.60	3.69	4.88	5.07	5.07
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.46</b>

**Source:** *Estimates by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)*

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