

## Annex 1.

### African GDP and GDP growth rates by region, 1998 and 1999

Region and country	Value (millions of dollars)		Share of Africa's total (percent)		Growth rate (percent)	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>215,318</b>	<b>220,916</b>	<b>40.08</b>	<b>40.06</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Algeria	65,103	68,097	12.12	12.35	3.8	4.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	61,209	64,147	11.39	11.63	5.5	4.8
Libya	26,512	27,043	4.93	4.90	0.5	2.0
Mauritania	1,444	1,530	0.27	0.28	3.0	6.0
Morocco	30,377	30,681	5.65	5.56	6.5	1.0
Sudan	12,411	12,734	2.31	2.31	6.0	2.6
Tunisia	18,262	18,700	3.40	3.39	4.5	2.4
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>92,311</b>	<b>95,726</b>	<b>17.18</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Benin	2,639	2,771	0.49	0.50	4.5	5.0
Burkina Faso	3,565	3,768	0.66	0.68	5.0	5.7
Cape Verde	490	505	0.09	0.09	3.0	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	11,591	12,170	2.16	2.21	5.5	5.0
Gambia, The	359	383	0.07	0.07	3.8	6.5
Ghana	8,817	9,196	1.64	1.67	3.8	4.3
Guinea	3,905	4,049	0.73	0.73	5.0	3.7
Guinea-Bissau	346	371	0.06	0.07	5.6	7.0
Liberia	1,640	1,684	0.31	0.31	2.7	2.7
Mali	3,157	3,315	0.59	0.60	5.4	5.0
Niger	2,809	2,935	0.52	0.53	3.4	4.5
Nigeria	43,583	44,236	8.11	8.02	2.4	1.5
Senegal	7,125	7,588	1.33	1.38	5.0	6.5
Sierra Leone	567	573	0.11	0.10	1.1	1.0
Togo	1,719	1,761	0.32	0.32	6.0	2.5
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>27,434</b>	<b>28,559</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Cameroon	13,852	14,516	2.58	2.63	5.2	4.8
Central African Republic	1,600	1,680	0.30	0.30	5.5	5.0
Chad	1,599	1,618	0.30	0.29	6.0	1.2
Congo, Rep.	3,111	3,267	0.58	0.59	8.1	5.0
Equatorial Guinea	390	429	0.07	0.08	14.7	10.0
Gabon	6,820	7,079	1.27	1.28	2.1	3.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	63	64	0.01	0.01	2.6	2.8

Region and country	Value (millions of dollars)		Share of Africa's total (percent)		Growth rate (percent)	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>East Africa</b>	<b>44,826</b>	<b>46,639</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Burundi	1,070	1,102	0.20	0.20	4.4	3.0
Comoros	259	263	0.05	0.05	-1.1	1.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5,211	5,263	0.97	0.95	-0.7	1.0
Djibouti	466	472	0.09	0.09	1.7	1.4
Eritrea	787	814	0.15	0.15	3.0	3.5
Ethiopia	7,452	7,952	1.39	1.44	0.5	6.7
Kenya	10,786	10,969	2.01	1.99	2.7	1.7
Madagascar	3,439	3,594	0.64	0.65	3.5	4.5
Seychelles	478	488	0.09	0.09	3.0	2.1
Somalia	745	760	0.14	0.14	2.5	2.0
Rwanda	2,447	2,667	0.46	0.48	6.7	9.0
Uganda	5,769	6,115	1.07	1.11	4.0	6.0
Tanzania	5,917	6,179	1.10	1.12	5.0	4.4
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>157,370</b>	<b>159,573</b>	<b>29.29</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Angola	10,379	10,794	1.93	1.96	1.6	4.0
Botswana	5,942	6,477	1.11	1.17	7.0	9.0
Lesotho	852	890	0.16	0.16	6.9	4.5
Malawi	2,333	2,449	0.43	0.44	4.0	5.0
Mauritius	3,838	3,999	0.71	0.73	6.4	4.2
Mozambique	1,723	1,895	0.32	0.34	5.9	10.0
Namibia	3,259	3,373	0.61	0.61	4.5	3.5
South Africa	115,967	117,707	21.59	21.35	0.8	1.5
Swaziland	1,072	1,105	0.20	0.20	0.5	3.1
Zambia	4,194	4,256	0.78	0.77	5.5	1.5
Zimbabwe	7,812	7,812	1.45	1.42	3.5	0.0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>573,259</b>	<b>551,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

*Note:* GDP figures are in 1990 prices, U.S dollars.

*Source:* Economic Commission for Africa.

## Annex 2.

### African GDP and GDP growth rates by country group, 1998 and 1999

Group and country	Value (millions of dollars)		Share of group (percent)		Growth rate (percent)	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>G5</b>	<b>316,239</b>	<b>324,869</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.75</b>
Algeria	65,103	68,097	20.6	21.0	3.8	4.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	61,209	64,147	19.4	19.7	5.5	4.8
Morocco	30,377	30,681	9.6	9.4	6.5	1.0
Nigeria	43,583	44,236	13.8	13.6	2.4	1.5
South Africa	115,967	117,707	36.7	36.2	0.8	1.5
<b>Oil-producing economies</b>	<b>262,911</b>	<b>272,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.79</b>
Algeria	65,103	68,097	24.8	24.76	3.8	4.6
Angola	10,379	10,794	3.9	3.95	1.6	4.0
Cameroon	13,852	14,516	5.3	5.27	5.2	4.8
Congo, Rep.	5,211	5,263	2.0	1.98	-0.7	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	11,591	12,170	4.4	4.41	5.5	5.0
Egypt, Arab. Rep.	61,209	64,147	23.3	23.28	5.5	4.8
Equatorial Guinea	390	429	0.1	0.15	14.7	10
Gabon	6,820	7,079	2.6	2.59	2.1	3.8
Libya	26,512	27,043	10.1	10.08	0.5	2.0
Nigeria	43,583	44,236	16.6	16.58	2.4	1.5
Tunisia	18,262	18,700	6.9	6.95	4.5	2.4
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>89,645</b>	<b>93,641</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>4.49</b>
Angola	10,379	10,794	11.6	11.5	1.6	4.0
Benin	2,639	2,771	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.0
Burkina Faso	3,565	3,768	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.7
Burundi	1,070	1,102	1.2	1.2	4.4	3.0
Cape Verde	490	505	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.0
Central African Republic	1,600	1,680	1.8	1.8	5.5	5.0
Chad	1,599	1,618	1.8	1.7	6.0	1.2
Comoros	259	263	0.3	0.3	-1.1	1.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3,111	3,267	3.5	3.5	8.1	5.0
Djibouti	466	472	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4
Equatorial Guinea	390	429	0.4	0.5	14.7	10
Eritrea	787	814	0.9	0.9	3.0	3.5
Ethiopia	7,452	7,952	8.3	8.5	0.5	6.7
Gambia, The	359	383	0.4	0.4	3.8	6.5
Guinea	3,905	4,049	4.4	4.3	5.0	3.7
Guinea-Bissau	346	371	0.4	0.4	5.6	7.0
Lesotho	852	890	0.9	1.0	6.9	4.5
Liberia	1,640	1,684	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7
Madagascar	3,439	3,594	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.5

Group and country	Value (millions of dollars)		Share of group (percent)		Growth rate (percent)	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Malawi	2,333	2,449	2.6	2.6	4.0	5.0
Mali	3,157	3,315	3.5	3.5	5.4	5.0
Mauritania	1,444	1,530	1.6	1.6	3.0	6.0
Mozambique	1,723	1,895	1.9	2.0	5.9	10.0
Niger	2,809	2,935	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.5
Rwanda	2,447	2,667	2.7	2.8	6.7	9.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	63	64	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.8
Sierra Leone	567	573	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0
Somalia	745	760	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.0
Sudan	12,411	12,734	13.8	13.6	6.0	2.6
Tanzania	5,917	6,179	6.6	6.6	5.0	4.4
Togo	1,719	1,761	1.9	1.9	6.0	2.5
Uganda	5,769	6,115	6.4	6.5	4.0	6.0
Zambia	4,194	4,256	4.7	4.5	5.5	1.5
<b>Land-locked countries</b>	<b>51,672</b>	<b>54,143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.86</b>
Botswana	5,942	6,477	11.5	12.0	7.0	9.0
Burkina Faso	3,565	3,768	6.9	7.0	5.0	5.7
Burundi	1,070	1,102	2.1	2.0	4.4	3.0
Central African Republic	1,600	1,680	3.1	3.1	5.5	5.0
Chad	1,599	1,618	3.1	3.0	6.0	1.2
Ethiopia	7,452	7,952	14.4	14.7	0.5	6.7
Lesotho	852	890	1.6	1.6	6.9	4.5
Malawi	2,333	2,449	4.5	4.5	4.0	5.0
Mali	3,157	3,315	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.0
Niger	2,809	2,935	5.4	5.4	3.4	4.5
Rwanda	2,447	2,667	4.7	4.9	6.7	9.0
Swaziland	1,072	1,105	2.1	2.0	0.5	3.1
Uganda	5,769	6,115	11.2	11.3	4.0	6.0
Zambia	4,194	4,256	8.1	7.9	5.5	1.5
Zimbabwe	7,812	7,812	15.1	14.4	3.5	0.0
<b>Island economies</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.05</b>
Cape Verde	490	505	5.7	5.7	3.0	3.0
Comoros	259	263	3.0	3.0	-1.1	1.5
Madagascar	3,439	3,594	40.1	40.3	3.5	4.5
Mauritius	3,838	3,999	44.8	44.9	6.4	4.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	63	64	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.8
Seychelles	478	488	5.6	5.5	3.0	2.1

**Note:** GDP figures are in 1990 prices, U.S. dollars.

**Source:** Economic Commission for Africa.

## Annex 3.

### African population and per capita income by region, 1998 and 1999

Region and country	1998				1999			
	Population		Per capita income		Population		Per capita income	
	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>175.10</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Algeria	30.18	3.88	2,157	1.39	31.03	3.88	2,195	1.73
Egypt, Arab Rep.	65.68	8.45	932	3.56	67.52	8.45	950	1.94
Libya	5.98	0.77	4,433	-2.79	6.15	0.77	4,397	-0.82
Mauritania	2.45	0.32	589	0.40	2.52	0.32	607	3.01
Morocco	28.01	3.60	1,085	4.62	28.79	3.60	1,066	-1.74
Sudan	28.53	3.67	435	3.63	29.33	3.67	434	-0.20
Tunisia	9.5	1.22	1,922	2.62	9.77	1.22	1,914	-0.43
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>29.02</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>231.93</b>	<b>29.02</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>0.42</b>
Benin	5.88	0.76	449	1.64	6.04	0.76	459	2.22
Burkina Faso	11.4	1.47	313	2.10	11.72	1.47	322	2.81
Cape Verde	0.42	0.05	1,167	0.28	0.43	0.05	1,174	0.66
Côte d'Ivoire	14.57	1.87	796	3.57	14.98	1.87	812	2.12
Gambia, The	1.19	0.15	302	1.63	1.22	0.15	314	4.06
Ghana	18.86	2.43	467	0.94	19.39	2.43	474	1.45
Guinea	7.67	0.99	509	4.19	7.88	0.99	514	0.92
Guinea-Bissau	1.14	0.15	304	3.46	1.17	0.15	317	4.48
Liberia	2.75	0.35	596	-7.80	2.83	0.35	595	-0.22
Mali	11.83	1.52	267	2.27	12.16	1.52	273	2.16
Niger	10.12	1.30	278	0.02	10.40	1.30	282	1.67
Nigeria	121.77	15.66	358	-0.46	125.18	15.66	353	-1.27
Senegal	9	1.16	792	2.21	9.25	1.16	820	3.62
Sierra Leone	4.58	0.59	124	-2.17	4.71	0.59	122	-1.73
Togo	4.43	0.57	388	3.20	4.55	0.57	387	-0.26
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>29.27</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>30.08</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1.22</b>
Cameroon	14.32	1.84	967	2.36	14.72	1.84	986	1.95
Central African Republic	3.49	0.45	458	3.29	3.59	0.45	468	2.08
Chad	6.89	0.89	232	3.08	7.08	0.89	229	-1.53
Congo, Rep.	2.82	0.36	1,103	5.15	2.90	0.36	1,127	2.12
Equatorial Guinea	0.43	0.06	907	12.03	0.44	0.06	975	7.50
Gabon	1.17	0.15	5,829	-0.78	1.20	0.15	5,899	1.20
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.14	0.02	450	1.13	0.14	0.02	463	2.89

Region and country	1998				1999			
	Population		Per capita income		Population		Per capita income	
	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)
		(percent)				(percent)		
<b>East Africa</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>245.61</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1.18</b>
Burundi	6.59	0.85	162	1.37	6.77	0.85	163	0.25
Comoros	0.67	0.09	387	-4.19	0.69	0.09	381	-1.40
Congo, Dem. Rep.	49.21	6.33	106	-3.06	50.59	6.33	104	-1.76
Djibouti	0.65	0.08	717	-0.96	0.67	0.08	704	-1.74
Eritrea	3.55	0.46	222	-1.04	3.65	0.46	223	0.60
Ethiopia	62.11	7.99	120	-2.68	63.85	7.99	125	3.80
Kenya	29.02	3.73	372	0.56	29.83	3.73	368	-1.06
Madagascar	16.35	2.10	210	0.32	16.81	2.10	214	1.65
Seychelles	0.08	0.01	5,975	-3.44	0.08	0.01	6,100	2.09
Somalia	10.65	1.37	70	-1.70	10.95	1.37	69	-0.78
Rwanda	6.53	0.84	375	-3.83	6.71	0.84	397	6.07
Uganda	21.32	2.74	271	1.43	21.92	2.74	279	3.10
Tanzania	32.19	4.14	104	2.78	33.09	4.14	105	1.57
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>116.59</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>-0.64</b>
Angola	11.97	1.54	867	-1.78	12.31	1.54	877	1.13
Botswana	1.55	0.20	3,834	4.72	1.59	0.20	4,074	6.26
Lesotho	2.18	0.28	391	4.31	2.24	0.28	397	1.66
Malawi	10.38	1.33	225	1.08	10.67	1.33	230	2.12
Mauritius	1.15	0.15	3,337	5.20	1.18	0.15	3,389	1.55
Mozambique	18.69	2.40	92	3.49	19.21	2.40	99	7.01
Namibia	1.65	0.21	1,975	1.97	1.70	0.21	1,984	0.45
South Africa	44.3	5.70	2,618	-1.38	45.54	5.70	2,585	-1.26
Swaziland	0.93	0.12	1,153	-2.30	0.96	0.12	1,151	-0.14
Zambia	8.69	1.12	483	2.93	8.93	1.12	477	-1.25
Zimbabwe	11.92	1.53	655	1.40	12.25	1.53	638	-2.69
<b>Africa</b>	<b>777.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>799.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>0.35</b>

*Note: Per capita income is based on GDP in 1990 prices, U.S. dollars.*

*Source: Economic Commission for Africa.*

## Annex 4.

### African population and per capita income by country group, 1998 and 1999

Group and country	1998				1999			
	Population		Per capita income		Population		Per capita income	
	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)
<b>B5</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>37.29</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>298.06</b>	<b>37.29</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>-0.08</b>
Algeria	30.18	3.88	2,157	1.39	31.03	3.88	2,195	1.73
Egypt, Arab Rep.	65.68	8.45	9,32	3.56	67.52	8.45	950	1.94
Morocco	28.01	3.60	1,085	4.62	28.79	3.60	1,066	-1.74
Nigeria	121.77	15.66	3,58	-0.46	125.18	15.66	353	-1.27
South Africa	44.3	5.70	2,618	-1.38	45.54	5.70	2,585	-1.26
<b>Oil-producing economies</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>40.91</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>327.01</b>	<b>40.91</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Algeria	30.18	3.88	2,157	1.39	31.03	3.88	2,195	1.73
Angola	11.97	1.54	867	-1.78	12.31	1.54	877	1.13
Cameroon	14.32	1.84	967	2.36	14.72	1.84	986	1.95
Congo, Rep.	2.82	0.36	1,848	5.15	2.90	0.36	1,815	-1.79
Côte d'Ivoire	14.57	1.87	796	3.57	14.98	1.87	812	2.12
Egypt, Arab Rep.	65.68	8.45	932	3.56	67.52	8.45	950	1.94
Equatorial Guinea	0.43	0.06	907	12.03	0.44	0.06	975	7.50
Gabon	1.17	0.15	5,829	-0.78	1.20	0.15	5,899	1.20
Libya	5.98	0.77	4,433	-2.79	6.15	0.77	4,397	-0.82
Nigeria	121.77	15.66	358	-0.46	125.18	15.66	353	-1.27
Tunisia	9.5	1.22	1,922	2.62	9.77	1.22	1,914	-0.43
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>46.97</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>375.29</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2.12</b>
Angola	11.97	1.54	8,67	-1.78	12.31	1.54	877	1.13
Benin	5.88	0.76	449	1.64	6.04	0.76	459	2.22
Burkina Faso	11.4	1.47	313	2.10	11.72	1.47	322	2.81
Burundi	6.59	0.85	162	1.37	6.77	0.85	163	0.25
Cape Verde	0.42	0.05	1,167	0.28	0.43	0.05	1,174	0.66
Central African Republic	3.49	0.45	458	3.29	3.59	0.45	468	2.08
Chad	6.89	0.89	232	3.08	7.08	0.89	229	-1.53
Comoros	0.67	0.09	387	-4.19	0.69	0.09	381	-1.40
Congo, Dem. Rep.	49.21	6.33	63	-3.06	50.59	6.33	65	2.15
Djibouti	0.65	0.08	717	-0.96	0.67	0.08	704	-1.74
Equatorial Guinea	0.43	0.06	907	12.03	0.44	0.06	975	7.50
Eritrea	3.55	0.46	222	-1.04	3.65	0.46	223	0.60
Ethiopia	62.11	7.99	120	-2.68	63.85	7.99	125	3.80
Gambia, The	1.19	0.15	302	1.63	1.22	0.15	314	4.06
Guinea	7.67	0.99	509	4.19	7.88	0.99	514	0.92
Guinea-Bissau	1.14	0.15	304	3.46	1.17	0.15	317	4.48
Lesotho	2.18	0.28	391	4.31	2.24	0.28	397	1.66
Liberia	2.75	0.35	596	-7.80	2.83	0.35	595	-0.22

Group and country	1998				1999			
	Population		Per capita income		Population		Per capita income	
	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)	Number (millions)	Share of Africa's total (percent)	Level (dollars)	Growth (percent)
Madagascar	16.35	2.10	210	0.32	16.81	2.10	214	1.65
Malawi	10.38	1.33	225	1.08	10.67	1.33	230	2.12
Mali	11.83	1.52	267	2.27	12.16	1.52	273	2.16
Mauritania	2.45	0.32	589	0.40	2.52	0.32	607	3.01
Mozambique	18.69	2.40	92	3.49	19.21	2.40	99	7.01
Niger	10.12	1.30	278	0.02	10.40	1.30	282	1.67
Rwanda	6.53	0.84	375	-3.83	6.71	0.84	397	6.07
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.14	0.02	450	1.13	0.14	0.02	463	2.89
Sierra Leone	4.58	0.59	124	-2.17	4.71	0.59	122	-1.73
Somalia	10.65	1.37	70	-1.70	10.95	1.37	69	-0.78
Sudan	28.53	3.67	435	3.63	29.33	3.67	434	-0.20
Tanzania	32.19	4.14	104	2.78	33.09	4.14	105	1.57
Togo	4.43	0.57	388	3.20	4.55	0.57	387	-0.26
Uganda	21.32	2.74	271	1.43	21.92	2.74	279	3.10
Zambia	8.69	1.12	483	2.93	8.93	1.12	477	-1.25
<b>Land-locked countries</b>	<b>175.93</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-0.002</b>	<b>180.86</b>	<b>22.63</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1.92</b>
Botswana	1.55	0.88	3,834	4.72	1.59	0.20	4,074	6.26
Burkina Faso	11.4	6.48	313	2.10	11.72	1.47	322	2.81
Burundi	6.59	3.75	162	1.37	6.77	0.85	163	0.25
Central African Republic	3.49	1.98	458	3.29	3.59	0.45	468	2.08
Chad	6.89	3.92	232	3.08	7.08	0.89	229	-1.53
Ethiopia	62.11	35.30	120	-2.68	63.85	7.99	125	3.80
Lesotho	2.18	1.24	391	4.31	2.24	0.28	397	1.66
Malawi	10.38	5.90	225	1.08	10.67	1.33	230	2.12
Mali	11.83	6.72	267	2.27	12.16	1.52	273	2.16
Niger	10.12	5.75	278	0.02	10.40	1.30	282	1.67
Rwanda	6.53	3.71	375	-3.83	6.71	0.84	397	6.07
Swaziland	0.93	0.53	1,153	-2.30	0.96	0.12	1,151	-0.14
Uganda	21.32	12.12	271	1.43	21.92	2.74	279	3.10
Zambia	8.69	4.94	483	2.93	8.93	1.12	477	-1.25
Zimbabwe	11.92	6.78	655	1.40	12.25	1.53	638	-2.69
<b>Island economies</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Cape Verde	0.42	0.05	1,167	0.28	0.43	0.05	1,174	0.66
Comoros	0.67	0.09	387	-4.19	0.69	0.09	381	-1.40
Madagascar	16.35	2.10	210	0.32	16.81	2.10	214	1.65
Mauritius	1.15	0.15	3,337	5.20	1.18	0.15	3,389	1.55
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.14	0.02	450	1.13	0.14	0.02	463	2.89
Seychelles	0.08	0.01	5,975	-3.44	0.08	0.01	6,100	2.09

**Note:** Per capita income is based on GDP in 1990 Prices, U.S. dollars.

**Source:** Economic Commission for Africa.

## Annex 5.

### African sectoral distribution of GDP by region, 1980 and 1999 (percent)

Region and country	Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1980	1999	1980	1999	1980	1999	1980	1999
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>		<b>27.1</b>		<b>14.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Algeria	8.3	6.4	59.0	49.9	7.8	11.0	32.7	43.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19.3	18.6	41.5	26.8	13.6	8.4	39.2	54.6
Libya	2.5	9.2	64.5	53.9	3.0	10.7	33.0	36.9
Mauritania	24.3	29.9	29.2	25.1	6.3	8.0	46.5	45.0
Morocco	18.3	20.1	34.3	28.3	19.3	17.2	47.5	57.6
Sudan	36.9	36.1	15.9	15.9	7.8	9.4	47.1	48.0
Tunisia	15.6	20.1	36.6	34.6	13.6	18.4	47.8	45.3
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Benin	47.9	38.4	13.8	17.1	6.1	4.6	38.2	44.5
Burkina Faso	46.9	36.6	14.7	33.9	11.9	13.6	38.4	29.5
Cape Verde	20.5	20.6	27.3	30.9	5.5	7.1	52.1	48.5
Côte d'Ivoire	35.4	24.8	20.8	21.6	11.2	14.0	43.8	53.6
Gambia, The	25.4	23.9	17.4	13.5	6.7	5.8	57.1	62.6
Ghana	46.8	51.9	12.7	17.6	7.6	9.8	40.5	30.5
Guinea	45.8	22.7	21.5	34.8	3.2	4.7	32.7	42.5
Guinea-Bissau	51.0	52.3	6.0	4.6	1.7	1.2	42.9	43.1
Liberia	15.7	42.9	33.6	31.4	9.1	12.5	50.7	44.6
Mali	61.2	56.0	10.0	15.3	3.7	8.8	28.7	28.7
Niger	44.5	44.6	19.0	15.7	3.7	3.9	36.5	39.7
Nigeria	20.6	32.5	41.7	38.5	5.7	3.9	37.6	29.0
Senegal	21.1	21.2	27.7	31.9	17.2	19.6	51.1	46.9
Sierra Leone	31.9	50.0	19.5	22.3	4.5	5.7	48.6	27.7
Togo	30.5	28.1	23.4	26.5	4.9	6.8	46.1	45.4
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Cameroon	30.3	23.2	28.0	34.1	8.4	13.4	41.7	42.7
Central African Republic	39.6	44.6	19.2	11.2	7.5	9.1	41.2	39.2
Chad	41.7	40.4	12.2	16.3	8.8	8.7	46.1	48.3
Congo, Rep.	9.5	12.5	49.3	26.2	6.6	8.1	41.2	45.3
Equatorial Guinea	41.5	46.2	11.9	8.1	5.1	0.4	46.6	45.7
Gabon	6.1	9.3	64.7	53.8	6.4	4.5	29.3	36.9
São Tomé and Príncipe	37.1	22.8	22.0	20.6	8.4	9.5	40.9	44.4

Region and country	Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1980	1999	1980	1999	1980	1999	1980	1999
<b>East Africa</b>		<b>36.7</b>		<b>17.6</b>		<b>8.1</b>		<b>45.7</b>
Burundi	61.1	47.9	13.5	18.9	8.2	12.2	25.3	33.2
Comoros	46.3	44.0	16.5	13.7	5.7	5.6	37.1	42.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	34.0	33.7	25.3	29.5	2.8	1.2	40.6	36.8
Djibouti	4.6	2.0	21.1	21.7	10.1	3.0	74.4	76.3
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	50.3	46.1	15.5	10.7	10.7	5.7	34.2	43.2
Kenya	32.4	26.2	21.7	18.1	12.7	11.8	45.9	55.7
Madagascar	42.6	31.9	18.0	15.0	11.5	11.3	39.3	53.1
Rwanda	44.8	42.1	19.4	19.7	14.2	12.2	35.8	38.2
Seychelles	7.8	4.8	20.4	25.9	10.5	18.8	71.8	69.5
Somalia	38.7	62.2	19.6	9.4	8.2	3.3	41.7	28.4
Tanzania	46.3	54.8	15.6	19.9	10.2	8.8	38.1	25.3
Uganda	73.8	44.3	5.2	16.4	4.4	8.1	20.9	39.3
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>39.8</b>		<b>21.7</b>		<b>50.2</b>
Angola	42.4	40.0	30.5	25.7	2.6	2.9	27.1	34.2
Botswana	13.8	3.5	46.6	52.7	6.9	4.7	39.6	43.8
Lesotho	22.6	10.9	22.7	54.5	6.0	15.5	54.7	34.6
Malawi	38.1	40.6	21.8	16.5	13.9	10.2	40.1	42.9
Mauritius	14.3	9.9	24.7	33.3	15.7	24.4	60.9	57.6
Mozambique	42.8	49.6	16.6	29.6	8.8	14.1	40.6	20.8
Namibia	-	12.7	-	34.6	-	7.6	-	52.7
South Africa	-	5.4	-	41.6	-	24.6	-	53.0
Swaziland	24.8	9.3	31.8	44.7	22.0	37.5	43.3	45.9
Zambia	14.3	28.8	34.9	39.3	17.7	29.9	50.8	31.8
Zimbabwe	16.0	17.8	36.5	29.8	25.1	20.9	47.5	52.4
<b>Africa</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>48.7</b>

- is not available.

Source: Economic Commission for Africa compilation drawn from regional development centres and country survey reports.

## Annex 6.

### *Construction of Economic Sustainability Index and Sustained Growth Index*

Three main tasks go into constructing the Economic Sustainability Index (ESI):

- Identifying the components of each composite index.
- Scoring the variables in a standardized manner so that they can be aggregated into a composite index.
- Assigning weights to the scores.

This section describes how these tasks were carried out.

#### Identifying components

The sustainability index combines variables associated with sustained good economic performance.

#### Subindices

The index contains six subindices: human capital development, structural diversification, external dependency, transaction costs, macroeconomic sustainability indicators, and sustained growth performance. Each subindex combines several relevant variables (see Soludo 1998 for conceptual and methodological details on the construction of the indices):

1. Human capital development
  - 1.1 Education
    - 1.1.1 Adult literacy
    - 1.1.2 Gross enrolment ratio
    - 1.1.3 Higher education
      - Natural and applied science enrolment (as percentage of total tertiary enrolment).
      - Research and development scientists and technicians per 1,000.
  - 1.2 Health
    - 1.2.1 Primary health
      - Under-five mortality per 1,000.
      - Infant mortality per 1,000.
      - Life expectancy.
    - 1.2.2 Health infrastructure
      - Number of doctors per 100,000 people.
      - Number of people per hospital bed.
      - Percentage of the population with access to clean water supply.
    - 1.2.3 AIDS incidence, adult percentage HIV positive
2. Structural diversification
  - 2.1 Manufacturing as a percentage of national output
  - 2.2 Largest single primary product as a percentage of total exports

- 2.3 Export Diversification Indices
  - 2.3.1 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Diversification Index
  - 2.3.2 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Concentration Index
3. External dependency
  - 3.1 Debt
    - 3.1.1 Total external debt as a percentage of GDP
    - 3.1.2 External debt service to GNP ratio
  - 3.2 Reliance
    - 3.2.1 Official development assistance, excluding grants, as a percentage of GDP
    - 3.2.2 Food imports as a percentage of total imports
    - 3.2.3 Share in total exports of largest single export recipient
4. Transaction costs
  - 4.1 Utilities
    - 4.1.1 Per capita electricity production capacity
    - 4.1.2 Electricity loss as percentage of total production
  - 4.2 Communications
    - 4.2.1 Number of telephone lines per 1,000 people
    - 4.2.2 Number of Internet hosts per 1,000 people
    - 4.2.3 Average cost of local telephone calls
    - 4.2.4 Ratio of demand for telephone connections to the number of connections
  - 4.3 Physical infrastructure
    - 4.3.1 Ratio of kilometres of road to land area
    - 4.3.2 Ratio of kilometres of railroad tracks to land area
5. Macroeconomic sustainability indicators
  - 5.1 Export strength
    - 5.1.1 Per capita exports
    - 5.1.2 Real per capita export growth, average of previous five years
  - 5.2 Gross national savings as percentage of GDP
  - 5.3 Gross private investment as percentage of GDP
  - 5.4 Rate of inflation
  - 5.5 Current account balance as a percentage of GDP
6. Sustained growth performance (see Sustained Growth Index below)

### Sustained Growth Index

The ESI assesses a country's medium- to long-term potential to achieve and maintain good economic performance. The potential depends partly on the country's historical growth performance. A country that sustained good growth in the past has a greater capacity to do so in the future. Hence it is appropriate to include a measure of the historical growth performance of African countries in the ESI, and the Sustained Growth Index (SGI) is constructed for that purpose.

Real growth in per capita GDP is the indicator of a country's economic growth. The SGI assesses three aspects of this growth process: level, regularity, and volatility of growth

rates. A country is said to have sustained good growth performance if it regularly records positive per capita real GDP growth. This is a minimum requirement that needs to be strengthened to accommodate the relative speed and volatility of growth. A pattern with higher and less volatile positive growth rates is better than one with lower and more volatile rates. Accordingly, countries that achieve continued positive growth at relatively high rates with low volatility score higher on the SGI than countries that do not perform as well in some or all of these aspects.

A sustained growth episode is defined as a period of five successive years with a positive five-year moving-average growth rate. The five-year moving average growth rate associated with a year is computed as the average of the growth rates over the five-year period that ends with that year. The SGI is constructed in four steps.

*Step 1. Determine whether each year in the period covered is part of a sustained growth episode.* A year is deemed an element of a sustained growth episode under two conditions:

- The average of the growth rates over the five-year period that ends with the year in question is positive.<sup>1</sup>
- The year belongs to a sequence of five years with positive moving-average growth rates.

If these conditions hold the year is given a value of 1; otherwise it gets a value of zero. For example:

$$v^i(t) = g^{a,i}(t) \times I(t)$$

where  $g^{a,i}(t) = (1/5)\sum_{j=0}^4 g^j(t-j)$  is the five-year moving average of annual growth rates of per capita real GDP in country  $i$  for year  $t \geq 5$ ;  $g^j(t)$  is the real annual growth rate of per capita GDP in country  $i$  for year  $t$ ;  $v^i(t)$  is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if year  $t$  belongs to a sustained growth episode and zero otherwise;  $I(t)$  is an indicator function that takes a value of 1 if  $t$  belongs to a sequence of five years with positive moving average growth rates (in other words, with positive  $g^{a,i}[\cdot]$ ) and zero otherwise.

*Step 2. Determine the relative duration of sustained growth experienced by a country.* The relative duration of sustained growth is measured as the ratio of the number of sustained growth episodes achieved by a country to the maximum number of episodes achievable during the period covered. The number of sustained growth episodes achieved is equal to the total number of years that satisfy the two conditions divided by five (the number of years in a sustained growth episode). The number of episodes achievable is equal to seven.<sup>2</sup> In short:

$$\mathcal{S} = (1/7) \{[\sum_{t=1}^{35} v^i(t)] / 5\}$$

where  $\mathcal{S}$  is the relative duration of sustained growth experienced by country  $i$ , and  $v^i(t)$  is as defined above. The sum of  $v^i(t)$  [that is,  $\sum_{t=1}^{35} v^i(t)$ ] gives the total number of sustained growth years (or the “absolute” duration of sustained growth) completed by country  $i$ .

*Step 3. Compute the raw sustained growth scores.* As noted, the definition of sustained growth relies on the minimum requirement of regular positive growth. This needs to be strengthened to allow for differences in the relative speed (mean growth rate) and volatility (standard deviation of growth rates) of growth. Towards that end, the level and variability of the growth achievements of each country are compared with those of the countries with the highest number of growth episodes. Once the second group of countries is identified, the weighted averages of the mean and variance of their growth rates over the sustained growth years are computed.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, the mean and standard deviation of the growth rates of each country over the corresponding “absolute” duration of sustained growth are computed. Finally, the desired sustained growth raw score of country  $i$  is obtained by weighting  $\mathcal{S}$  by corresponding measures of the level and variability of the growth achievements of the country relative to countries with the highest number of growth episodes. Specifically:

$$s^i = \{(g^{m,i} / g^{m,\max}) / [\sigma^i(g) / \sigma^{\max}(g)]\} \times \mathcal{S} = [CV^{\max} / CV^i] \times \mathcal{S} = w^i \times \mathcal{S}$$

where  $s^i$  is the raw sustained growth score of country  $i$ ;  $g^{m,i}$  is the mean growth rate of per capita real GDP in country  $i$  over the years of sustained growth episodes;  $g^{m,\max}$  is the mean growth rate of per capita real GDP in the country (or countries) with the highest number of years belonging to sustained growth episodes;  $\sigma^i(g)$  is the standard deviation of the real growth rate of per capita GDP in the country (or countries) with the highest number of years of sustained growth episodes;  $CV^i$  is the coefficient of variation of the real growth rates of per capita GDP in country  $i$  over the years of sustained growth episodes;  $CV^{\max}$  is the coefficient of variation of the growth rates of per capita real GDP in the country (or countries) with the highest number of years of sustained growth episodes.  $\mathcal{S}$  is as defined above. Note that the sustained growth scores thus obtained account for the level, regularity, and variability of growth performance of countries.

*Step 4. Construct the Sustained Growth Index.* The SGI is constructed using the same procedure as for the other elements of the ESI. The average of the raw sustained growth scores of the three best performing African countries is set as the norm with a score of 7. Country SGI scores are determined by using half standard deviations of the distribution of the raw scores as boundaries.

### Scoring variables

For each variable, the average of the three best performing African countries for that variable is set as the norm with a score of 7. Boundaries were determined by using half standard deviations of the distribution of the data. Where appropriate, half standard deviations of the logarithmic transformation of the data were used instead. The scores for all variables in each subindex were averaged to get the subindex scores. The subindex scores were then averaged to determine the overall ESI.

### Assigning weights

Simple averages of the scores for each indicator in a particular variable are used to derive the variable scores (for example, health, education). The variable scores are averaged to find

the subindex scores (for example, human capital development index), and the subindices are then averaged to compute the final index.

### Medium-term change in Economic Sustainability Index

For this exercise 25 of the 36 component variables of the ESI were available for various years between 1985 and 1987. The scores for the 1987 ESI were computed in the same manner as the 2000 ESI, with the exception of the “best practices” benchmarks, which were taken from the 2000 ESI to determine a score of 7. Thus the change in ESI measures the extent to which countries have improved or worsened in relation to the best performers of 2000.

### Notes

1. This criterion is a relaxed version of a recent International Monetary Fund definition of high growth as positive per capita income growth. For more details see Calamit-sis, Basu, and Ghura (1999).

2. The period under consideration is 1960–99. There are 39 simple growth rates (starting at 1961) and 35 five-year moving average growth rates (starting at 1965). Thus there are seven potential sustained growth episodes, each five years long. In short, the maximum number of episodes =  $(T - 5) / 5 = 7$ , where  $T = 40$ .

3. It is possible to find more than one country with the highest number of sustained growth episodes. In that case,  $g^{n,max}$  is computed as a weighted average of the mean growth rates of the relevant countries, while  $s^{max}(g)$  is computed as the square root of the weighted average of the variances of the growth rates of the same countries. The weights used are the country per capita GDP shares in the total per capita GDP of the countries in question.

## Annex 7.

### *Construction of Economic Policy Stance Index and expanded index*

The same three tasks required for the Economic Sustainability Index (see annex 6) are required for the Economic Policy Stance Index (EPSI):

- Identifying the components of each composite index.
- Scoring the variables in a standardized manner so that they can be aggregated into a composite index.
- Assigning weights to the scores.

This section describes how these tasks were carried out.

### Economic Policy Stance Index

The EPSI summarizes the performance of countries in light of the economic policies they have pursued.

#### Identifying components

The index is divided into subindices of fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policy, each combining one or more relevant variables:

1. Fiscal policy
  - 1.1 Government budget deficit as a percentage of GDP
  - 1.2 Taxation policy
    - 1.2.1 Ratio of taxes on international trade to taxes on income and profits
    - 1.2.2 Ratio of indirect taxes to taxes on income and profits
2. Monetary policy
  - 2.1 Growth rate of the money supply (M2)
  - 2.2 Commercial bank deposit interest rates
  - 2.3 Spread between prime lending rate and savings deposit rate
3. Exchange rate policy—ratio of parallel market exchange rate to official exchange rate.

#### Scoring variables

The EPSI follows the same scoring methodology as the ESI (see annex 6).

#### Assigning weights

Variable scores are averaged to derive the subindex scores, and the subindex scores are averaged to derive the final index.

## Expanded Economic Policy Stance Index

For the Expanded Economic Policy Stance Index the EPSI was supplemented with the results of a survey questionnaire on a qualitative assessment of economic policy completed for 21 countries (see annex 8).

### Identifying components

Survey respondents were asked to give a score between 1 (strongly agree) and 6 (strongly disagree) to a series of statements about different areas of economic policy. The policy areas were as follows:

1. Policies for sustainable growth and structural transformation
  - 1.1 Pro-poor policies
  - 1.2 Private and public sector coordination
  - 1.3 Policies for gender development
  - 1.4 Trade policy
  - 1.5 Financial sector policy
  - 1.6 Product market policy
  - 1.7 Factor market policy
  - 1.8 Administration of public enterprises
  - 1.9 Effectiveness of sectoral policies
2. Policies for market and institutional development
  - 2.1 Guarantee of property rights
  - 2.2 Legal system
  - 2.3 Civil service
  - 2.4 Independence of central bank
3. Macroeconomic policies
  - 3.1 Monetary policy
  - 3.2 Exchange rate policy
  - 3.3 Macroeconomic policy coordination

Also included in the constituents of the Expanded EPSI are the quantitative variables from the original EPSI.

### Scoring variables

Because of the difference in the distribution of quantitative indicator scores and survey responses, the best practices scoring methodology was not applied directly in aggregating the scores. Instead, the raw scores for each indicator were replaced with the respective z-scores, so that the resulting distribution of scores has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1. As in the ESI, the variables in each category are averaged to find the category scores, and the category scores are then averaged to find the overall raw score. The final scores of the Expanded EPSI are subsequently determined by applying the best practices methodology to the overall raw scores.

## Assigning weights

As in the ESI and the EPSI, the variable scores are averaged to find the subindex scores, which are then averaged to find the Expanded EPSI score.

## Annex 8.

### *Notes on the Country Sustainability Assessment Survey*

The Economic Sustainability Index (ESI) and the Economic Policy Stance Index (EPSI) are central components of a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of African economies by the Economic Commission for Africa. It was recognized from the outset that such an evaluation should account for the qualitative dimensions of performance, including the quality and effectiveness of institutions and the effectiveness and predictability of policies. To gather this qualitative information, the Economic Commission for Africa conducted a Country Sustainability Survey in 1999.<sup>1</sup> The results of the survey, important in their own right, are also intended to complement the quantitative data used to construct the indices.

The survey focused on the concerns and perceptions of stakeholders on sustainability and policy stance. These include the quality of governance, the extent and direction of human capital development, the type and level of transactions costs, and the nature and effectiveness of policies concerned with poverty alleviation, gender development, market development, institutional development, sectoral development, and macroeconomic stability. The qualitative information allows further refinements of the ESI and the EPSI.

The survey used two questionnaires designed by the Economic and Social Policy Division. The structure of each questionnaire is derived from the ESI and EPSI. Questionnaire 1 has 86 items and asks general questions that do not require expert knowledge of economic issues. Questionnaire 2 has 49 items and requires specialized knowledge and is aimed at respondents with some expertise in economic issues. Each question consists of a statement reflecting a positive outcome (current, past, and future when appropriate). Respondents were asked to give a score between 1 (strongly agree) and 6 (strongly disagree). The following examples illustrate the format.

1. The government designs and/or facilitates projects (such as microfinance programs, rural development programs, urban housing programs, adult literacy programs, and programs for empowering women) specifically targeted at the poor and other vulnerable groups.

Strongly agree = 1, Agree = 2, Weakly agree = 3,  
Weakly disagree = 4, Disagree = 5, Strongly disagree = 6

2. The projects/policies specifically targeted at the poor and other vulnerable groups are effective in the sense that the target groups are the main beneficiaries.

Strongly agree = 1, Agree = 2, Weakly agree = 3,  
Weakly disagree = 4, Disagree = 5, Strongly disagree = 6

3. Compared with five years ago, the government is more active in promoting policies and/or projects specifically targeted at the poor and other vulnerable groups.

Strongly agree = 1, Agree = 2, Weakly agree = 3,  
Weakly disagree = 4, Disagree = 5, Strongly disagree = 6

4. In the coming five years the government is likely to be more active in promoting policies and/or projects specifically targeted at the poor and other vulnerable groups.

Strongly agree = 1, Agree = 2, Weakly agree = 3,  
Weakly disagree = 4, Disagree = 5, Strongly disagree = 6

The survey was administered at the country level by consultants. Sub-Regional Development Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa coordinated this process by recruiting and supervising country consultants. The Economic and Social Policy Division recruited and supervised consultants for eight countries. Questionnaire 1 was administered to at least 10 non-specialized respondents in each country:

- The country consultant.
- Two government representatives.
- Two representatives from the business community (such as chambers of commerce and association of manufacturers).
- One independent member of a relevant profession (such as law and political science).
- Two members of mass organizations (such as women's associations, trade unions, and farmers' associations).
- A resident employee of one of the international organisations operating in the country (such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, and World Health Organization).
- A resident employee of a nongovernmental organization working in the country.

Questionnaire 2 was administered to at least 10 expert respondents in each country:

- The country consultant.
- Two experts representing the government.
- Two experts representing the business community (such as chambers of commerce and association of manufacturers).
- Two independent members of the economics profession (such as academic economists and members of local economics associations).
- An expert from a mass organization (such as women's associations, trade unions, and farmers' associations).
- A resident expert employee of one of the international organizations operating in the country (such as the World Bank, the the International Monetary Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, and World Health Organization).
- A resident expert employee of a nongovernmental organization working in the country.

The survey also was conducted at meetings organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and partner institutions, such as the biannual research workshop of the African Economic Research Consortium in 1999. The Economic and Social Policy Division asked African participants in these meetings to complete the questionnaires. This is a relatively inexpensive way of increasing the size and representativeness of the sample.

The survey covers the 53 African member states but was completed in only 21 countries (table 8.A.1). Five hundred and seventy questionnaires were returned (302 of questionnaire 1 and 268 of questionnaire 2) The report uses this information to construct the Expanded EPSI.

**Table 8.A.1** ►  
*Number of questionnaires returned by country*

Country	Questionnaire 1	Questionnaire 2
Benin	10	10
Botswana	11	11
Burundi	22	21
Central African Republic	12	10
Ethiopia	18	15
Kenya	19	12
Lesotho	12	14
Liberia	10	10
Malawi	14	13
Mali	11	11
Mauritius	12	12
Mozambique	9	9
Namibia	20	19
Niger	11	7
Nigeria	32	24
Senegal	14	13
Sudan	14	13
Swaziland	10	11
Togo	10	11
Uganda	17	8
Zambia	14	14
Total	302	268

*Source:* Economic Commission for Africa.

### Note

1. The survey's purpose and implementation were discussed at the workshop, "Methodology of the Economic Report on Africa" (12–14 July 1999). The workshop was organized by the Economic and Social Policy Division of the Economic Commission for Africa for consultations with the Sub-Regional Development Centre and other Economic Commission for Africa staff on the methodology of the report.