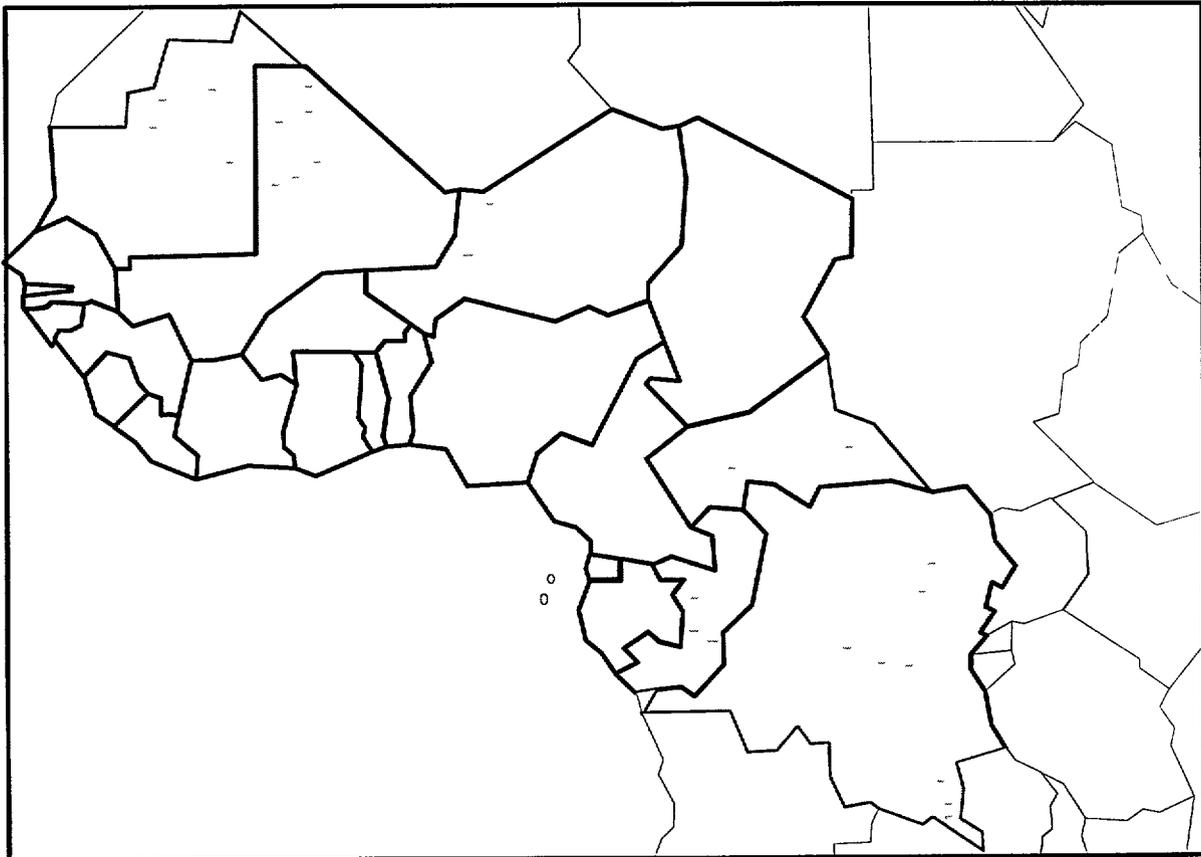


A Report to USAID

**West Africa Strategy
Background Paper**

Political, Economic, & Social Development Indicators



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Political, Economic and Social Development in West Africa

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Political, Economic and Social Development in West Africa

West Africa consists of a group of countries with diverse historical, geographical, cultural, political and economic backgrounds ranging from the arid landlocked countries of the Sahel to the humid and tropical countries situated along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Guinea¹. Twelve of these countries share a common francophone heritage along with a common currency and monetary system². Others have a mixture of anglophone³, Portuguese/Spanish⁴, Arabic⁵ and Belgian⁶ colonial heritages. Modern borders in the region are more the result of the colonial legacy than reflections of clear ethnic or cultural dividing lines between different peoples. While there are a total of twenty-four countries in West Africa, one country (Nigeria) stands alone as the economic giant of the region, with roughly two-thirds of the region's population and almost half of the region's economic output⁷. Given this diversity, it is difficult to generalize about the political, economic and social development of the region as a whole. Nonetheless, this chapter attempts to paint a broad picture of West Africa as a region by reviewing key political, economic and social indicators. In addition to highlighting regional averages (and the ranges within these averages) for each of these indicators, comparisons are made between the performance of those West African countries that are members of the CFA Franc Zone with those that are not. Because of its sheer size and importance, relative intra-regional comparisons are also made with regard to Nigeria. Comparisons will also be made between the performance of West Africa as a region vis-a-vis that for other regions in the developing world.

West Africa can be divided into three groups of countries based on their level of per capita income. Eighteen countries⁸ are classified as "low income countries" in that their per capita

¹ The Office of West Africa Affairs in the Bureau for Africa at USAID has responsibility for the twenty-four countries of West and Central Africa. These are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire. Throughout this report, these countries shall collectively be referred to as "West Africa."

² These are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

³ These are the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

⁴ These are Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe.

⁵ Mauritania.

⁶ Zaire.

⁷ Nigeria has a population of 101.9 million people (mid-1992) and a gross national output of \$29.7 billion (1992) compared with a population of 152.4 million and a gross output of \$61.3 billion for all the other countries in West Africa (excluding Zaire) combined.

⁸ These include Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Gambia, Togo, Central African Republic, Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe.

income in 1992 dollars is under \$675⁹ Five countries¹⁰ are classified as "lower middle income countries" and one country¹¹ is classified as an "upper middle income country" The *average* per capita GNP for West African "low income countries" in 1992 was \$351 (see Table 1 and Chart 1) and ranged from a low of \$160 for Sierra Leone to a high of \$530 for Mauritania (see Annex Table A-1) Per capita GNP for West African "lower middle income countries" averaged \$830 and ranged from a low of \$670 for Cote d'Ivoire to a high of \$1,030 for Congo Gabon, the only "upper lower middle income country" in the region, had a per capita GNP of \$4,450 Members of the CFA Franc Zone on average have a per capita income (\$511) one-third higher than that in Non-CFA Franc countries (\$386) and almost two-thirds higher than that in Nigeria (\$320) Relative to other low income countries in the world, the average per capita income for West African "low income countries" was *higher* than that in East and Southern Africa (\$269) and South Asia (\$336), but *lower* than that in East Asia & the Pacific (\$390) and in the Americas (\$417)¹²

While per capita GNP serves a useful purpose by reflecting the average level of income in one country relative to another, it is by no means a perfect indicator of a country's level of economic¹³, let alone social, development The UNDP "Human Development Index" (HDI) ranks countries based on a broader set of indicators reflecting the level of economic and social development in a country¹⁴ The HDI rating for West African "low income countries" of 0.268 is the *lowest* in the developing world (see Table 1 and Chart 2), falling well below low income countries in East & Southern Africa (0.326), South Asia (0.376), East Asia & the Pacific (0.474) and the Americas (0.510) As will be highlighted below, across the board on a multitude of economic and social indicators, West Africa ranks *amongst* the lowest, if not *the*

⁹ The author is using the standard World Bank country classification scheme "Low income economies" are those with a GNP per capita of \$675 or less in 1992 "Middle-income economies" are those with a GNP per capita of more than \$675 but less than \$8,356 in 1992 A further division, at GNP per capita of \$2,695 in 1992, is made between "lower-middle-income" and "upper-middle-income" economies "High-income economies" are those with a GDP per capita of \$8,356 or more in 1992 See World Bank, "World Development Report 1994", pg. x

¹⁰ These are Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Cameroon, Cape Verde and Congo

¹¹ Gabon

¹² Throughout the rest of this text, comparisons will be made solely regarding the performance of West African "low income countries" relative to that for "low income countries" in other regions of the world The reader is invited to make further comparisons regarding the relative performance of the "lower middle income" and "upper middle income" countries in each of the region by referring to text tables and annex tables

¹³ For example, per capita GNP excludes informal economic activities and does not give any indication of how income is dispersed across the population

¹⁴ The HDI is a composite measure of human development containing indicators representing three equally weighted dimensions—longevity (life expectancy at birth), knowledge (adult literacy and mean years of schooling), and income (purchasing power parity dollars per capita) See "Human Development Report 1994", The United Nations Development Programme, 1994, pp. 130-131 and pp. 220 for further details

TABLE 1
Country Group Rankings
Per Capita GNP and Human Development Index

Low Income Country Region	Per Capita GNP (1992)	Human Development Index [1] (1992)
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES	Range: \$0 to \$675 \$370 [2]	0.355 [3]
West Africa	\$351	0.268
East & Southern Africa	\$269	0.326
South Asia	\$336	0.376
Americas	\$417	0.510
East Asia & Pacific	\$390	0.474

Source Annex Table A-1

[1] Composite measure of three equally weighted human development indicators—longevity (life expectancy at birth), knowledge (adult literacy mean years of schooling) and income (purchasing power parity dollars per capita)

[2] Weighted average as calculated by the World Bank

[3] Average for all "Low Human Development" countries as calculated by UNDP

Chart 1

Low Income Countries Per Capita GNP (1992)



SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

NOTE Range for Low Income Countries is \$0 \$675 per capita

Chart 2

Low Income Countries Level of Human Development



SOURCE UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

(1) High Human Development Countries have a rating in excess of 0 801 Medium Human Development Countries have a rating in excess of 0 511 and Low Human Development Countries have a rating between 0 191 and 0 489

lowest, of all low income country groups¹⁵ The *stylized facts* presented below are gleaned from the region's performance with regard to each of the various political, economic and social indicators and are meant to provide the reader with a broader and more comprehensive perspective of the low level of development in West Africa^{16 17}

A. Level of Political Development¹⁸

The majority of West African countries can be considered as being either "Democratic" or "In-Transition to Democracy"

In the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ensuing political revolutions throughout Eastern Europe, the countries of West Africa have undergone various degrees of political and social liberalization¹⁹ The U S State Department ranks countries based on whether they are "Democracies" or "In Transition", with those not listed being "Non-Democracies" (see Table 2) Of the twenty-four countries in West Africa, ten are classified as *Democratic*, eight as *In Transition* and six as being *Non-Democratic*

¹⁵ The data analysis performed throughout this Background Paper is with regard to the relative performance of the low income countries in the region Comparative analysis is specifically not carried out regarding the performance of the middle income (both lower-middle income and upper-middle income) countries relative to that of the low income countries in the region, nor with relative to that in other middle income countries in the developing world Rather, an analysis is carried out regarding the performance of the low income West African countries vis-a-vis themselves and vis-a-vis other low income countries elsewhere in the world Hence, the analysis undertaken in this paper is one of the "poorest of the poor" since donors are likely to be most concerned about assisting those facing the worst state of poverty

¹⁶ The detailed tables presented in the statistical annex allow others the opportunity to perform more detailed data analyses, particularly with regard to specific country and/or regional comparisons, as required

¹⁷ The reader should be aware of the limitations of the data For a detailed discussion of the methodology used in collecting data for each of the indicators used in this report, refer to the "Technical Notes" section of the World Bank "World Development Report 1994" and of UNDP "Human Development Report 1994" There are also certain limitations worthy of note regarding the regional country groupings used by the author, particularly with regard to low income countries in the Americas While there are four low income countries in this region, data were generally available for only two (i e , Honduras and Nicaragua) Hence, the "regional" averages for the Americas is more an average of the performance in these two countries)

¹⁸ Depending on whether one considers a glass half full or half empty, the stylized fact could be rephrased as "almost one-half of the countries in West Africa can be considered as being "Not Free "

¹⁹ It is impossible within the scope of this paper to begin to highlight to degree of change that has occurred throughout the region Hence, the analysis presented here is limited to what can be gleaned from the few statistical indices or rankings that are available

Table 2

West African Democracies

"Democratic"	"In Transition"	"Non-Democratic"
Benin	Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea
Cape Verde	Cameroon	Gambia
Central African Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Liberia
Congo	Chad	Mauritania
Ghana	Gabon	Nigeria
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea	Zaire
Mali	Sierra Leone	
Niger	Togo	
Sao Tome & Principe		
Senegal		

Source. U.S Department of State

Table 3
POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION INDICATORS [1] [2]

Low Income Country Region	Freedom Classification	Freedom Rating (a + b) / 2	Political Rights (a)	Civil Liberties (b)
West Africa	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 0	5 2	4 8
East & Southern Africa	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 1	5 1	5 1
South Asia	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 9	4 5	5 3
Americas	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 1	4 0	4 3
East Asia & the Pacific	<i>Not Free</i>	6 4	6 5	6 3

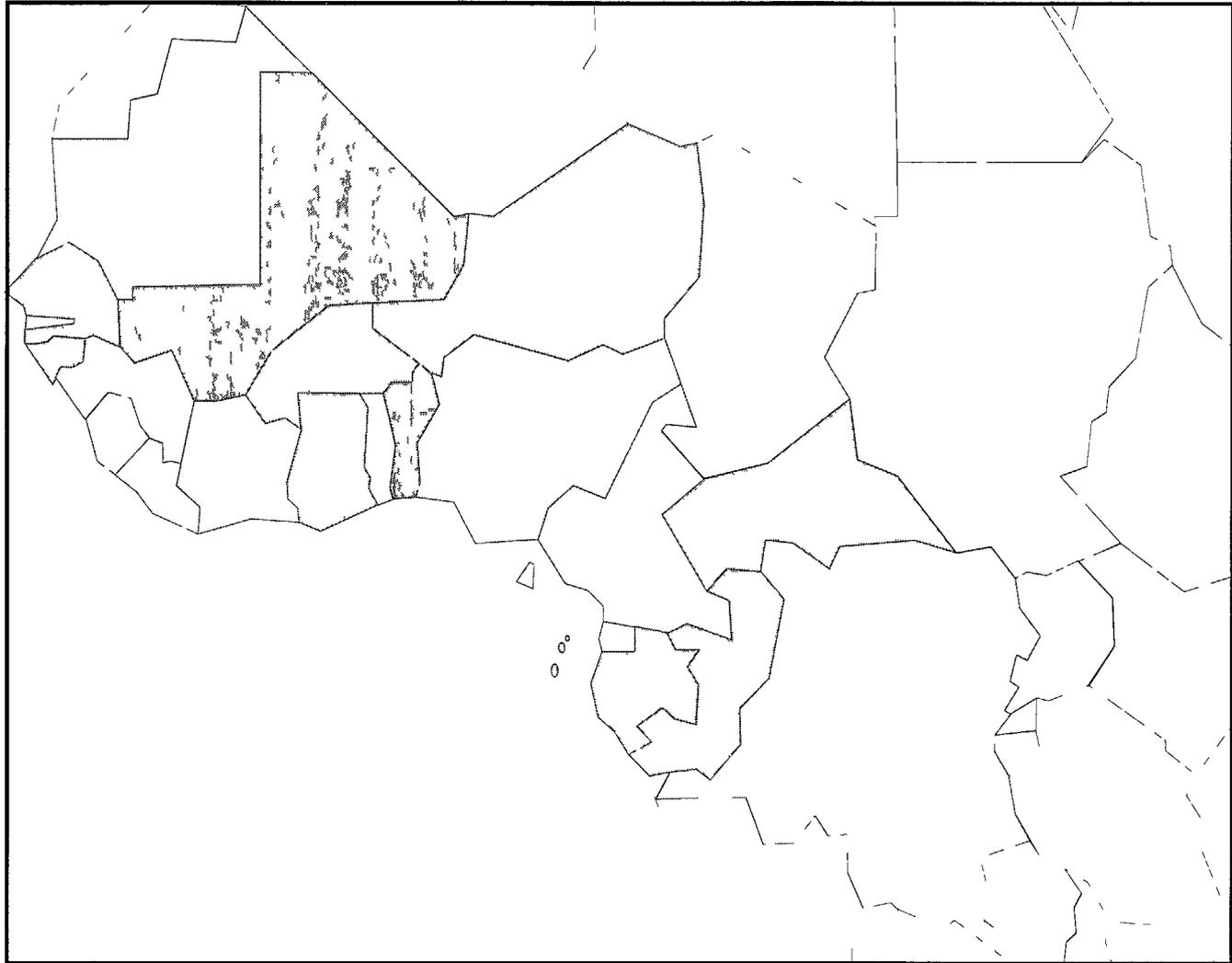
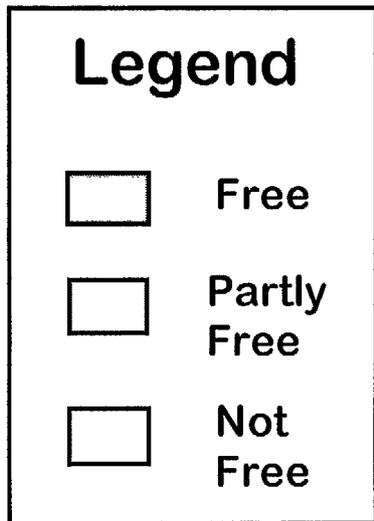
Source Annex Table A-3

[1] Ratings of 5 5 to 7 0 imply "Not Free State", 3 0 to 5 5 imply "Partly Free State" and 1 to 2 5 imply "Free State"

[2] 1 Represents the most free and 7 the least free category

Chart 3

West Africa Degree of Political Liberalization⁽¹⁾

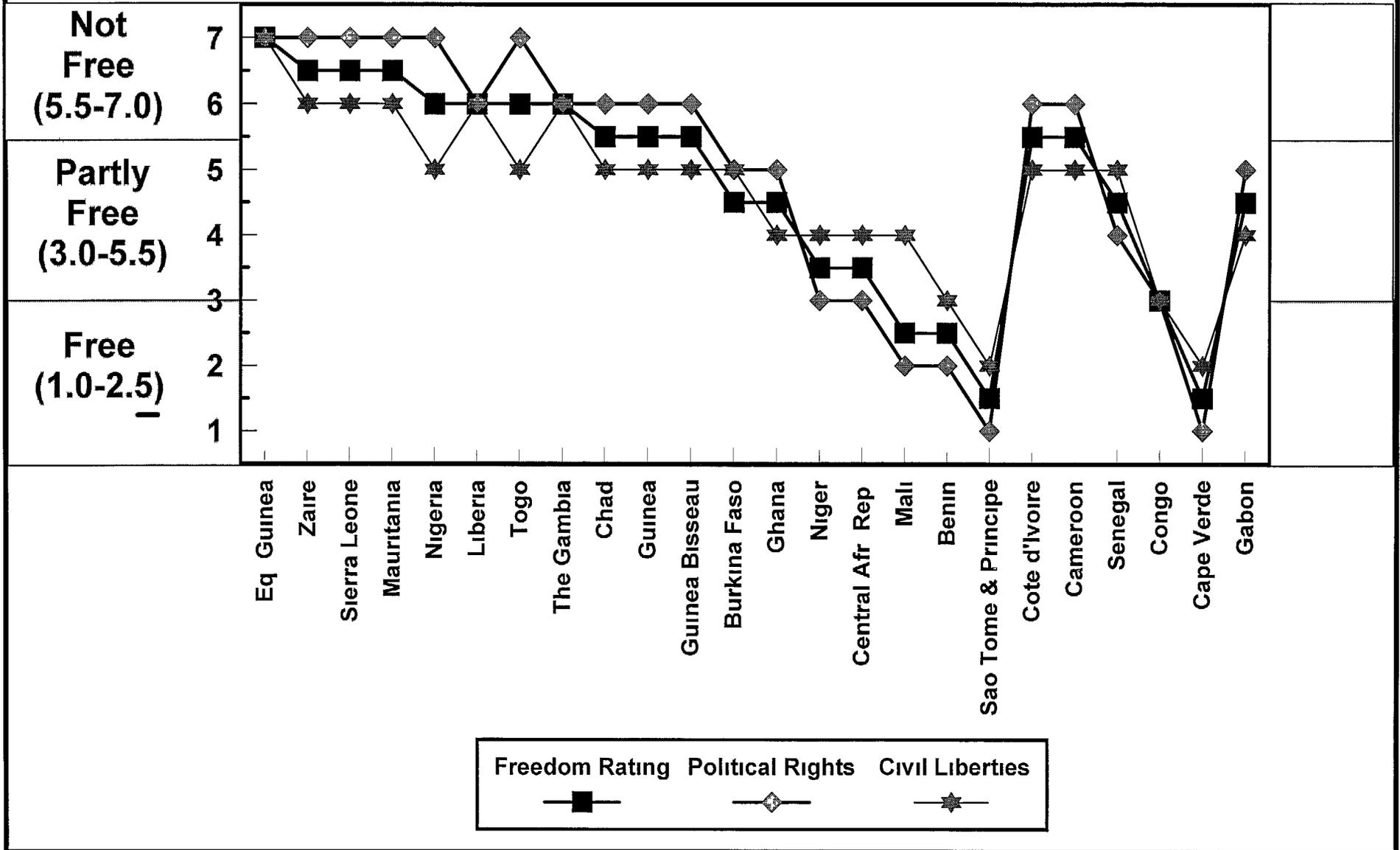


SOURCE Freedom House, "Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties 1993 - 94"

(1) Freedom House Survey pre-dates the recent coup in The Gambia Hence, the Gambia has been reclassified as "Not Free" in this map

Chart 4

West Africa Comparative Level of Political Liberalization (1)

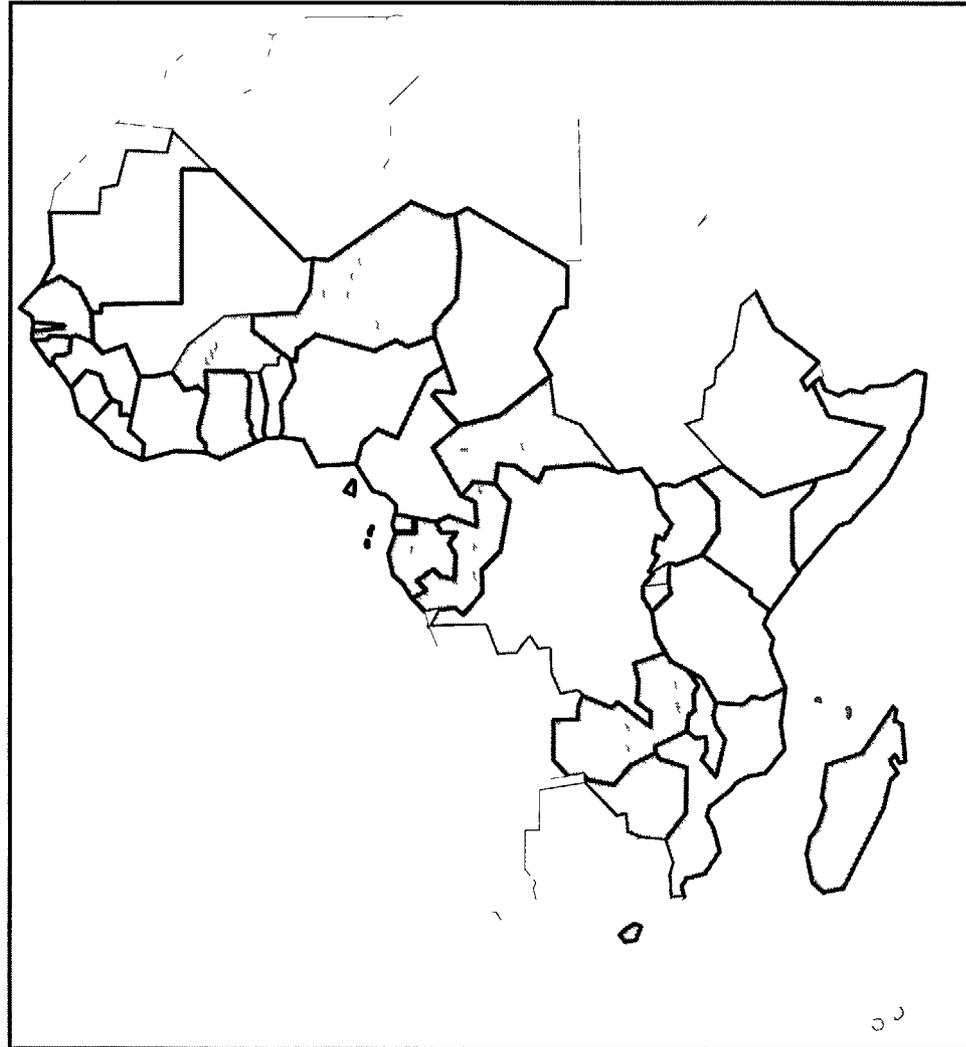
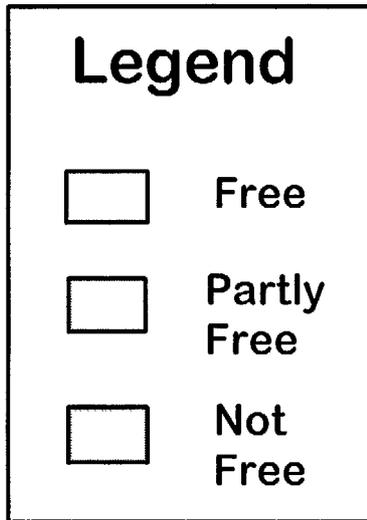


SOURCE Freedom House, "Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties 1993-94"

(1) Freedom House Survey pre-dates the recent coup in The Gambia Hence, The Gambia has been reclassified as "Not Free" in this chart

Chart 5

West, East and Southern Africa Degree of Political Liberalization



The majority of West African countries can be considered as being either "Free" or "Partly Free" with regard to political rights and civil liberties

A more detailed set of comparative indicators regarding the degree of political liberalization that exists within particular countries are the *Freedom, Political Rights and Civil Liberties* indices published by "Freedom House"²⁰ Four of the West African countries are classified by Freedom House index as being "Free", with eight countries being classified as "Partly Free" and eleven classified as "Not Free" (see Table 3 and Charts 3 & 4) On average, the degree of political liberalization is *greater* (see Annex Table B-3) in the CFA Franc Zone countries relative to that in the Non-CFA Franc Zone countries (4.9) Both are significantly *more "free"* than Nigeria (6.0) With an average Freedom Rating of 4.8, the region as a whole can be considered to be "Partly Free" This rating (see Chart 5) is roughly *in line* with that for East & Southern Africa (5.1) and South Asia (4.9), but *worse* than that in the America's (4.1) It is, however, significantly *better* (implying greater political liberalization) than the rating for low income countries in East Asia & the Pacific (6.4)

B. Level of Economic Development

Low Levels of Real Economic Growth

Next to low income countries in the Americas, West African low income countries recorded the lowest level of real economic growth Growth in real *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) for the region averaged 2.4 percent per annum over the period 1980-92 (see Table 4 and Chart 6) and ranged from a low of -0.7 percent in Niger to a high of 5.3 percent in Chad (see Table A-4)²¹ On average, real economic growth rates were lower (see Table B-4) in the member countries of the CFA Franc Zone (1.8 percent) compared to those registered in the Non-CFA Franc Zone countries (2.6 percent) and in Nigeria (2.3 percent) The average growth rate for low income countries in West Africa was about the same as that for East & Southern Africa (2.5 percent), lower than that for South Asia (5.2 percent) and East Asia & the Pacific (5.1 percent), and higher only relative to that in the Americas (0.6 percent)

²⁰ A "Comparative Survey of Freedom" for various countries in the world is carried out annually by the New York based organization "Freedom House" The survey analyzes factors such as the degree to which fair and competitive elections occur, individual and group freedoms are guaranteed in practice, and press freedom exists From these factors, two main indices are derived, a "Political Rights" index and a "Civil Liberties", along with a combined "Freedom Rating" which is the average of the two indices Ratings are done on a scale of 1 to 7 with ratings of 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free category Hence, ratings of 5.5 to 7.0 imply "Not Free State", 3.0 to 5.5 imply "Partly Free State" and 1 to 2.5 imply "Free State"

²¹ Average annual growth rates for some of the larger countries in the region averaged 2.3 percent for Nigeria, 0.0 percent in Cote d'Ivoire, 3.0 percent in Senegal and 1.0 percent in Cameroon

Table 4

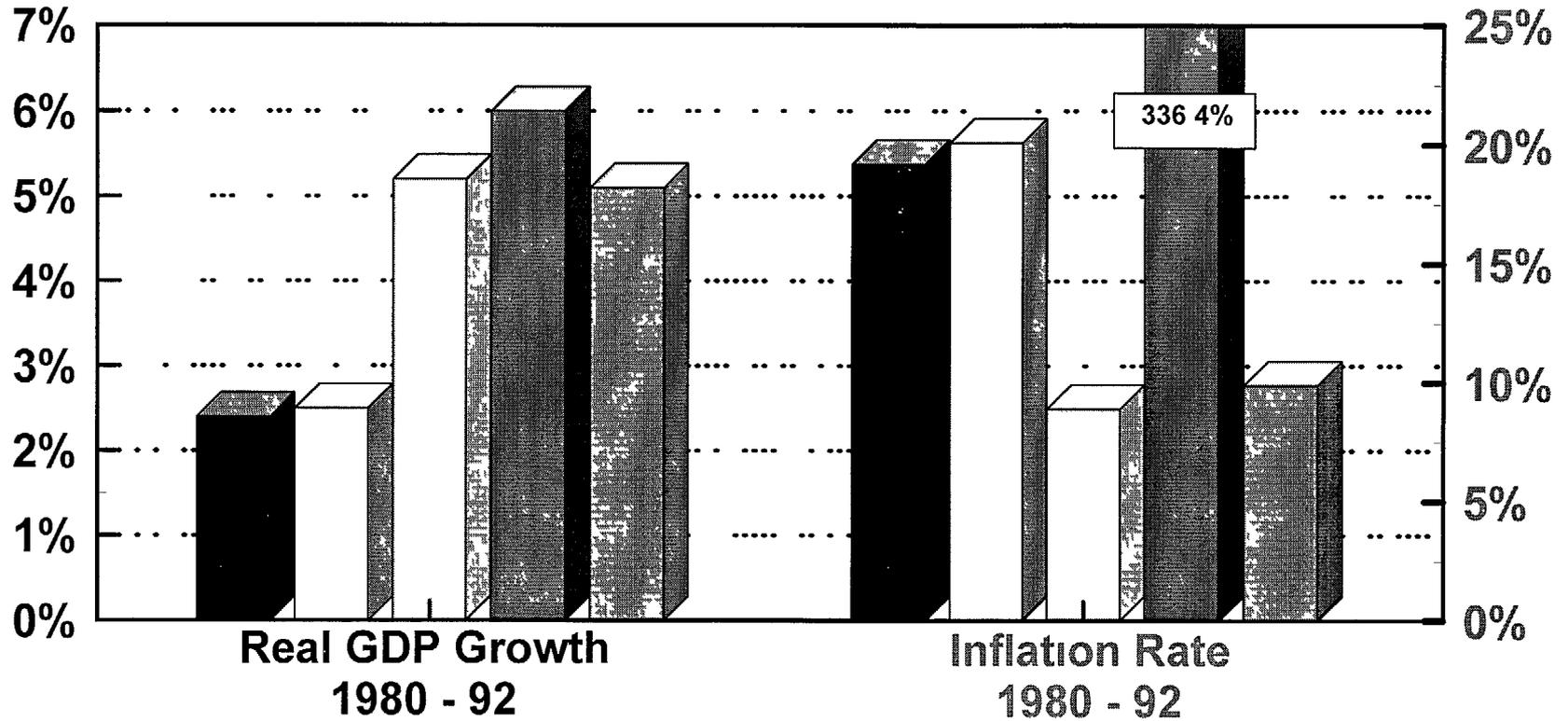
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Low Income Country Region	REAL GDP GROWTH	INFLATION RATE	GROSS DOM INV	GROSS DOM SAV	FOREIGN SAVINGS	ODA	NET L T DEBT FLW	FOREIGN DIR INV
	(%)	(%)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)
	1980-92	1980-92	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
West Africa	2.4%	19.2%	15.0%	2.5%	12.6%	16.1%	5.5%	0.7%
East & Southern Africa	2.5%	20.1%	24.6%	-1.3%	25.2%	22.7%	6.9%	0.4%
South Asia	5.2%	8.9%	23.2%	12.3%	11.0%	9.8%	1.9%	0.4%
Americas	0.6%	336.4%	21.5%	1.0%	20.5%	28.4%	10.3%	0.5%
East Asia & Pacific	5.1%	9.9%	24.5%	25.0%	4.7%	4.9%	2.6%	1.1%

Source: Annex Table A-4

Chart 6

Low Income Countries Growth and Inflation



SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

Generally Low Levels of Inflation

Inflation for low income countries in the region averaged 17.2 percent per annum over the period 1980-92 (see Table 4 and Chart 6) and ranged from a low of 0.9 percent in Chad to a high of 60.8 percent in Sierra Leone (see Annex Table A-4). There were significant differences between the average annual rate of inflation (see Annex Table B-4) for the member countries of the CFA Franc Zone (2.6 percent) and that for Non-CFA Franc countries (35.4 percent) and for Nigeria (19.4 percent).²² Inflation for low income countries in the region was lower relative to that in East & Southern Africa (22 percent) and the Americas (33.6 percent), but higher than that recorded in South Asia (8.9 percent) and East Asia & the Pacific (9.9 percent).

Lowest Levels of Gross Domestic Investment

Gross Domestic Investment (GDI)²³ in West Africa was the *lowest* in the developing world. On average, GDI for low income countries in the region averaged only 15 percent of GDP (see Table 4 and Chart 7) and ranged from a low of 2 percent in Chad to a high of 26 percent in Guinea Bissau (see Annex Table A-4). GDI in Franc Zone countries of the region (see Annex Table B-4) was significantly *lower* (13.2 percent of GDP) than that in Non-CFA Franc Zone countries (16.4 percent) and in Nigeria (18.0 percent).²⁴ Average GDI in the region was well *below* the averages recorded for low income countries in the Americas (21.5 percent of GDP), South Asia (23.1 percent of GDP), East Asia & the Pacific (24.5 percent of GDP) and East & Southern Africa (26.7 percent of GDP).

Very Low Levels of Gross Domestic Savings

Gross Domestic Savings (GDS)²⁵ for West African low income countries averaged only 2.5 percent of GDP (see Table 4 and Chart 7) and ranged from a low of -22.0 percent in Guinea Bissau to a high of 23 percent in Nigeria (see Annex Table A-4). Excluding Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Chad, GDS averaged 4.9 percent of GDP. GDS in Franc Zone countries (see Annex Table B-4) averaged 7.2 percent of GDP while that in Non-CFA Franc Zone countries averaged 6.0 percent of GDP.²⁶ The region's average level of GDS was *higher* than that

²² This was largely due to the fiscal discipline that is imposed upon member countries under the arrangements of the Franc Zone (i.e., government borrowing from the banking system is limited in any given year to the equivalent of 20 percent of the previous year's tax revenue).

²³ GDI consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories.

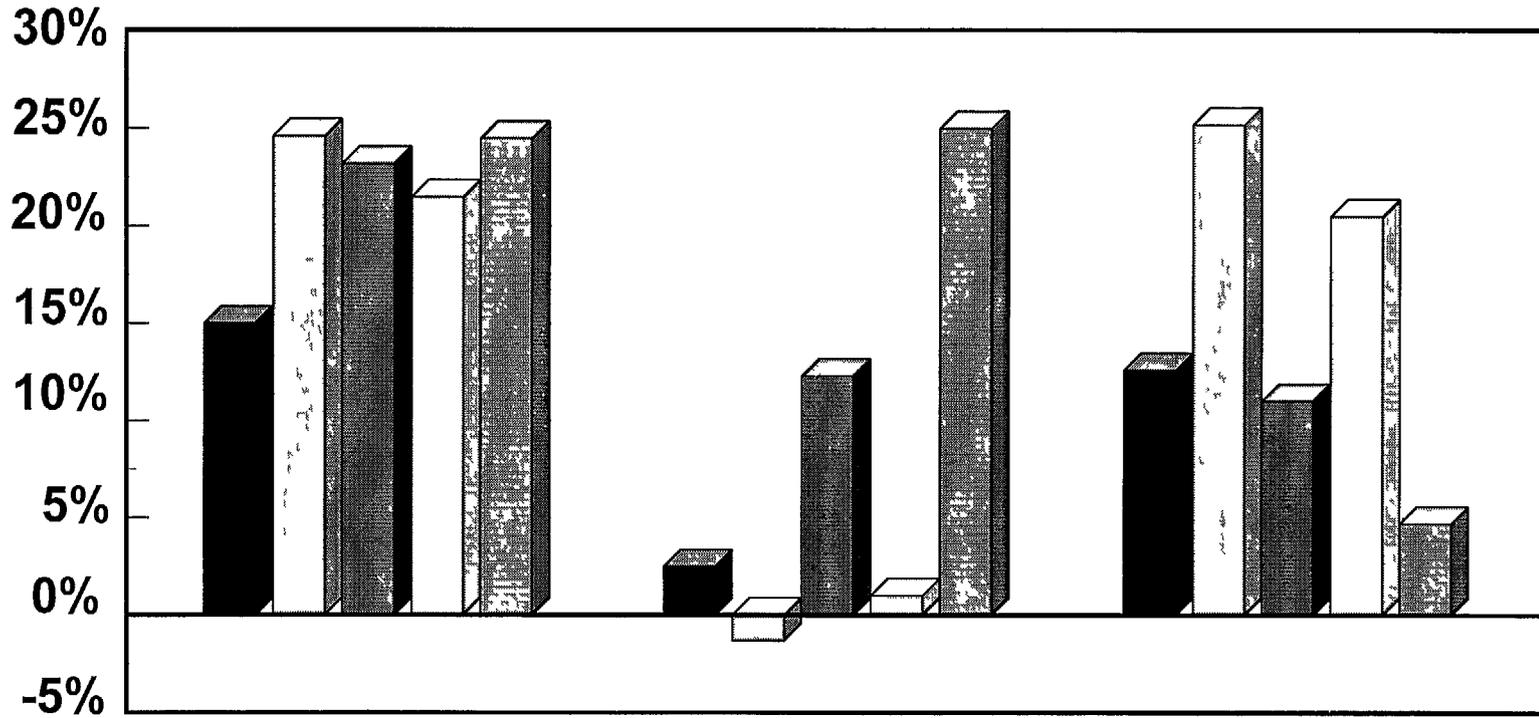
²⁴ This was due in part to the significant overvaluation of the CFA Franc which rendered many economic activities in Franc Zone countries uneconomic.

²⁵ GDS is calculated by deducting total consumption from Gross Domestic Product.

²⁶ Excluding Guinea Bissau and the excluding the five countries for which data were unavailable.

Chart 7

Low Income Countries Investment And Savings



Gross Domestic
Investment (1992)

Gross Domestic
Savings (1992)

Foreign Savings
(1992)



SOURCE World Bank, World Development Report 1994

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recorded in East & Southern Africa (-1.3 percent of GDP) and the Americas (1.0 percent of GDP), but significantly *lower* than that found in South Asia (12.3 percent of GDP) and East Asia & the Pacific (25.0 percent of GDP)

Very High Dependence on Foreign Capital Flows

Foreign savings (defined as the inverse of the resource balance)²⁷ for low income countries in the region averaged some 12.6 percent of GDP (see Table 4 and Charts 7 & 8), while levels of *Official Development Assistance* (ODA)²⁸ averaged 16.1 percent of GDP and *Net Long Term Debt Flows*²⁹ averaged 5.5 percent of GDP (see Chart 9). ODA and *Net Long Term Debt Flows* (see Table B-4) were roughly *double* in Non-CFA Franc Countries (19.5 percent of GDP and 6.3 percent of GDP, respectively) than in CFA Franc Countries (11.1 percent of GDP and 3.5 percent of GDP, respectively) and *higher* than in Nigeria (0.8 percent of GDP and 4.6 percent of GDP, respectively). Foreign Savings, ODA and Net Long Term Debt for low income countries in the region as a whole were *lower* than those found in the Americas (20.5 percent, 28.4 percent and 10.3 percent of GDP, respectively) and East & Southern Africa (27.3 percent, 20.8 percent and 7.5 percent of GDP, respectively), but *higher* than those recorded in South Asia (11.0 percent, 9.8 percent and 1.9 percent of GDP, respectively) and East Asia & the Pacific (4.7 percent, 4.9 percent and 2.9 percent of GDP, respectively)

Low Levels of Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)³⁰ for low income countries in West Africa averaged the equivalent of only 0.7 percent of GDP (see Table 4 and Chart 9) and was essentially zero in the case of Guinea Bissau, Niger, Burkina Faso, Togo, Guinea and Mauritania (see Annex Table A-4). FDI was *lower* (-0.1 percent of GDP) in Franc Zone countries (see Annex Table B-4) relative to Non-Franc Zone countries (2.1 percent of GDP) and to Nigeria (3.0 percent of GDP). The average for low income countries in the regional as a whole was in line with those recorded in low income countries in South Asia (0.4 percent of GDP), East & Southern Africa (0.5 percent of GDP) and the Americas (0.5 percent of GDP), but roughly one-half of that recorded in East Asia & the Pacific

²⁷ The "resource balance" is defined as the balance of net exports & imports of goods and non-factor services

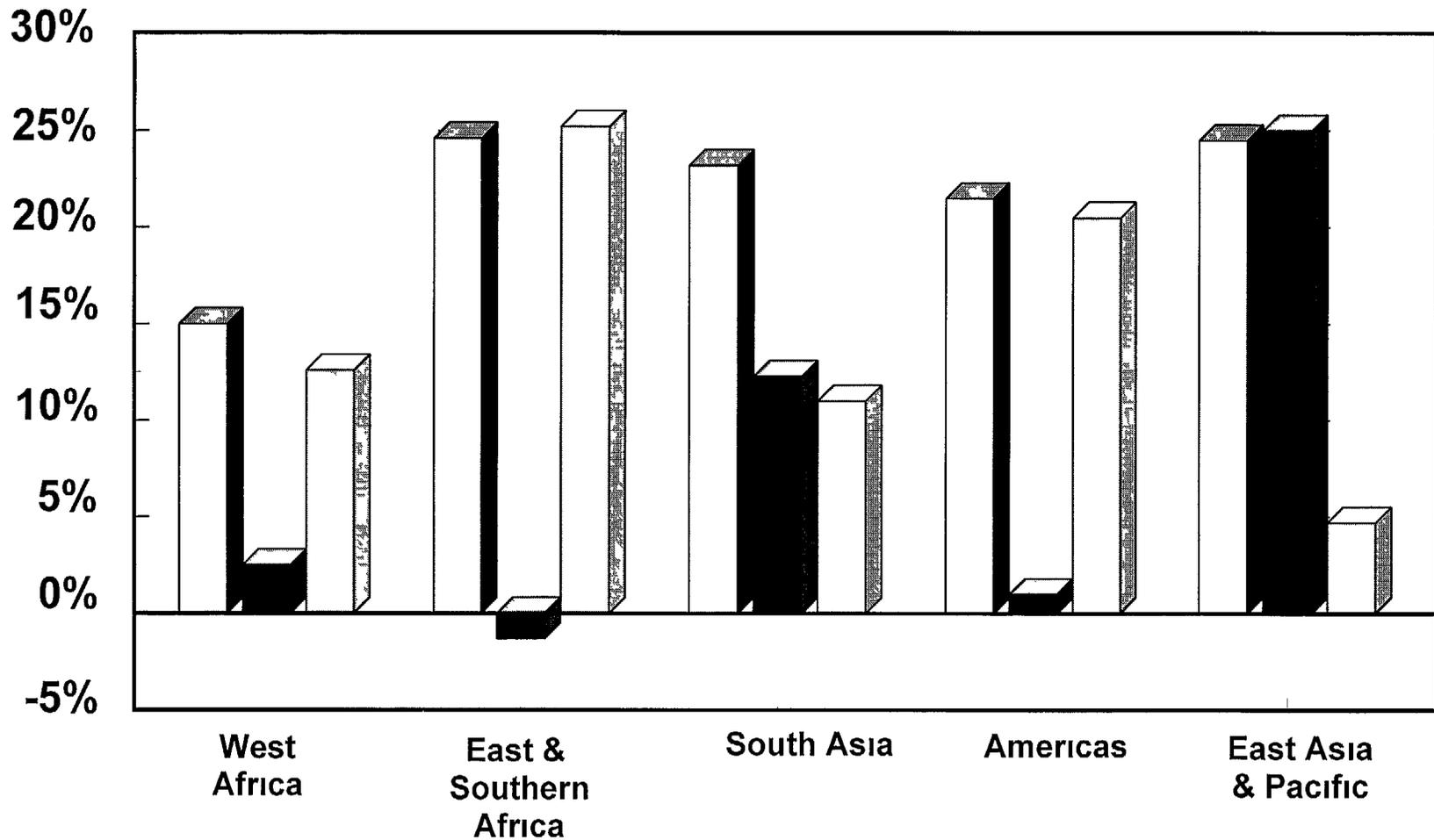
²⁸ ODA consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare

²⁹ Total Net Flow on Long-Term Debt are disbursements less the repayment of principal on public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt

³⁰ FDI is defined as investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest (usually 10 percent of the voting stock) in an enterprise operating in a country other than that of the investor

Chart 8

Low Income Countries Sources of Investment Finance



 Gross Domestic Investment (1992)

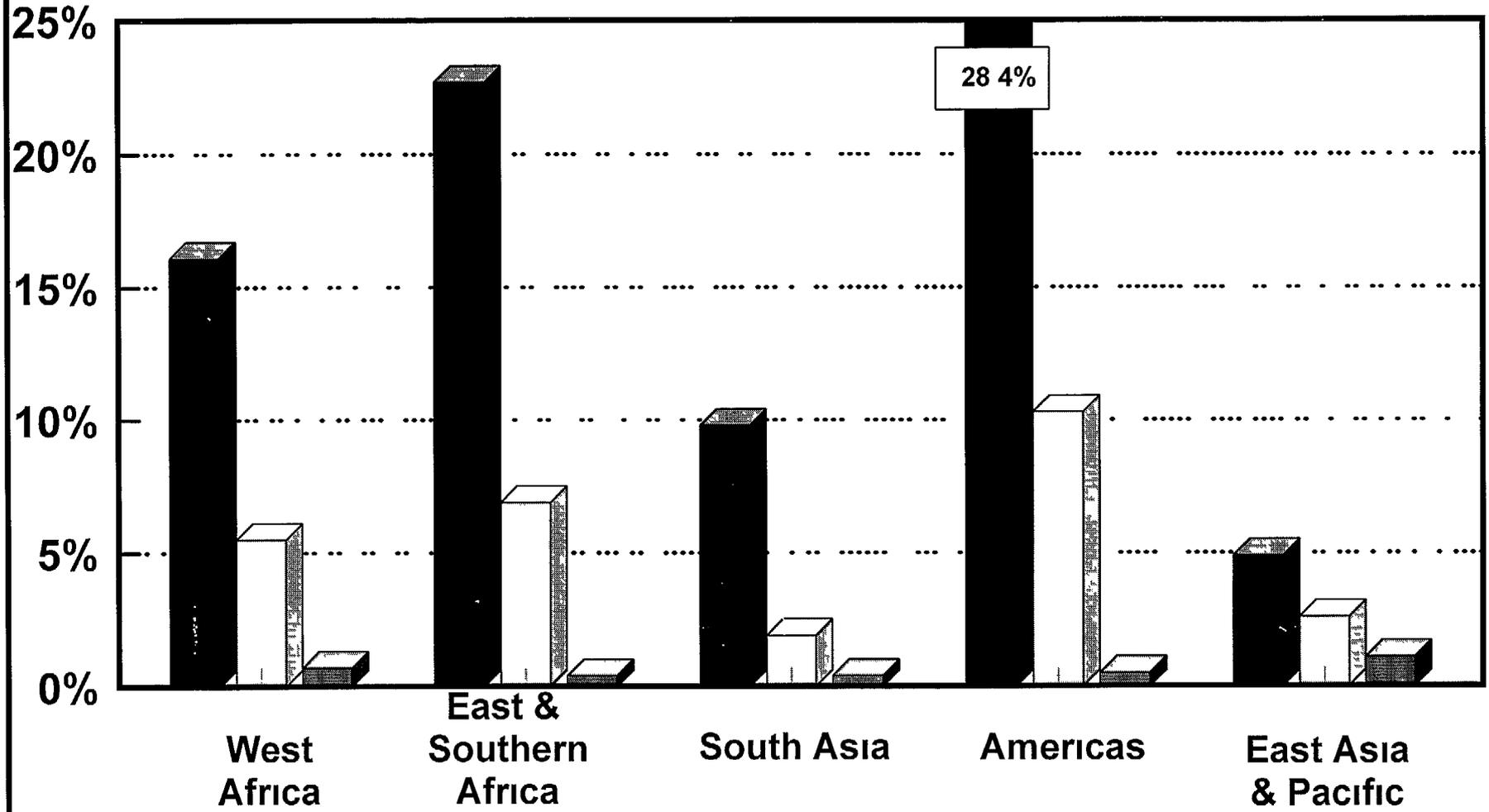
 Gross Domestic Savings (1992)

 Foreign Savings (1992)

Chart 9

Low Income Countries Dependence on Foreign Capital Flows

Percent of GDP



■ Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) (1992) □ Net Long Term Debt Flows (1992) ▒ Foreign Direct Investment (1992)

SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

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C. Level of Social Development

1. Population

Highest Projected Level of Population Growth

The *Population Growth Rate* for low income countries in the region is projected to average 2.8 percent over the period 1992-2000 (see Table 5 and Chart 10) and to range from a low of 2.0 percent in Guinea Bissau to 3.3 percent in Niger (see Table A-5 and Chart 11). At this rate, West Africa's population would double in only 24 years. Nine countries in the region have population growth rates of 3.0 percent or greater.³¹ Population growth projections for countries in the CFA Franc Zone (see Annex Table B-5) are *higher* (3.0 percent) than that for Non-CFA Franc Zone countries and for Nigeria (both 2.7 percent). While the population growth rate for low income countries in the region are in line with those in the Americas (2.8 percent), they are significantly *higher* than those projected for East Asia & the Pacific (1.8 percent), South Asia (2.0 percent) and *slightly higher* than that in East & Southern Africa (2.6 percent).

Highest Fertility Rate in the World

Low income countries in West Africa recorded a *Fertility Rate (FR)*³² of 6.4 (see Table 5 and Chart 12) in 1994 which ranged from a low of 4.7 in Sao Tome & Principe to a high of 7.4 in Niger (see Annex Table A-5). The average FR in CFA Franc countries (6.4) was roughly in line with that in Nigeria (6.5) and *slightly higher* than that recorded in other Non-CFA Franc countries (see Annex Table B-5). The average FR for low income countries in the region as a whole was *slightly higher* than that in East & Southern Africa (6.1), but was *significantly higher* than those recorded in South Asia (5.2), the Americas (4.6) and East Asia & the Pacific (4.6).

Lowest Levels of Contraception Usage

The *Married Women Using Contraception (MWUC)*³³ rate for low income countries in the region averaged 11.7 percent in 1992 (see Table 5 and Chart 12) and ranged from a low of 5.0 percent in Niger and Mali to a high of 33.0 percent in Togo (see Annex Table A-5). On average, CFA Franc countries (see Annex Table B-5) recorded a *higher* MWUC rate (10.0

³¹ These are Niger (3.5 percent), Togo (3.0 percent), Zaire (3.1 percent), Ghana (3.0 percent), Mauritania (3.0 percent), Cote d'Ivoire (3.3 percent), Cameroon (3.0 percent), Congo (3.2 percent) and Gabon (3.0 percent)

³² The Fertility Rate is defined as the average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime

³³ This indicator refers to women who are practicing, or whose husbands are practicing, any form of contraception. Contraceptive usage is generally measured for married women age 15 to 49, although a few countries use measures relating to other age groups, especially 15 to 44

Table 5
POPULATION INDICATORS

Low Income Country Region	POPULATION	POPULATION	DOUBLING	TOTAL	MAR WOMEN	CRUDE BIRTH	CRUDE DEATH	POPULATION AGE			
	1994 (Millions)	GROWTH RATE (%) 1992-2000	TIME (Years)	FERTILITY RATE	USING CONTR (%) 1988-93	RATE (per 1,000) 1994	RATE (per 1,000) 1994	< 15 1990	>65 1990	< 15 2025	>65 2025
West Africa	223.6	2.8%	24	6.4	9.5%	46	17	45%	3.3%	38%	3.8%
East & Southern Africa	259.5	2.6%	24	6.1	20.1%	44	16	46%	3%	29%	5%
South Asia	1,213.4	2.0%	30	5.2	32.3%	36	12	43%	4%		
Americas	17.4	2.8%	29	4.6	33.7%	35	10	42%	4%		
East Asia & Pacific	1,525.2	1.8%	36	4.1	58.0%	33	11	38%	4%		

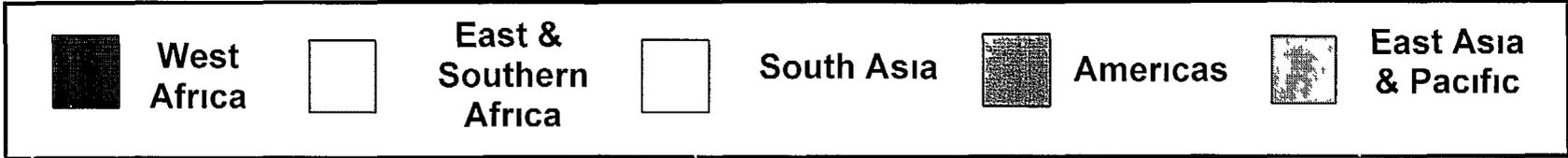
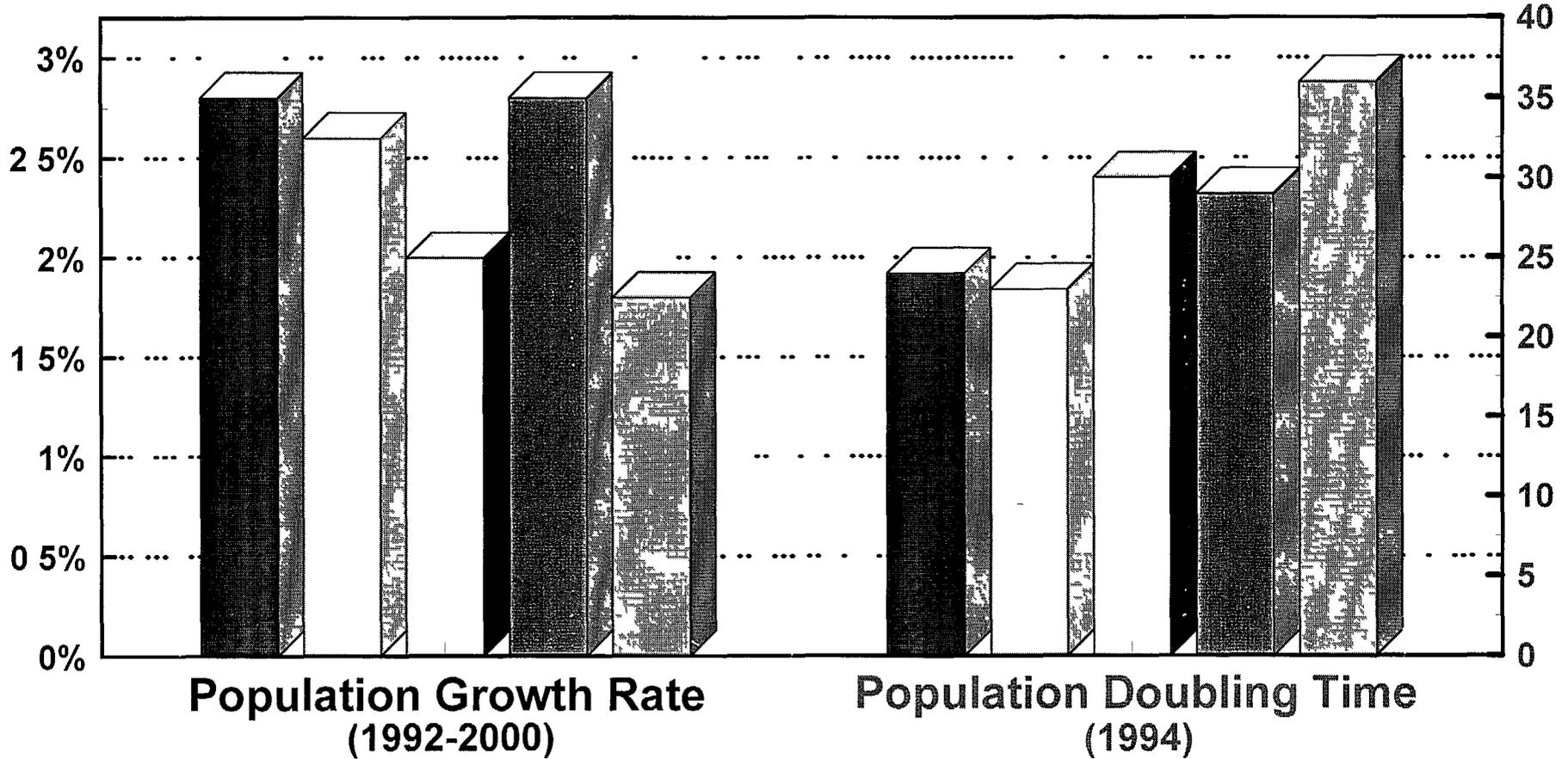
Source: Annex Table A-5

Chart 10

Low Income Countries Population Growth

Percent

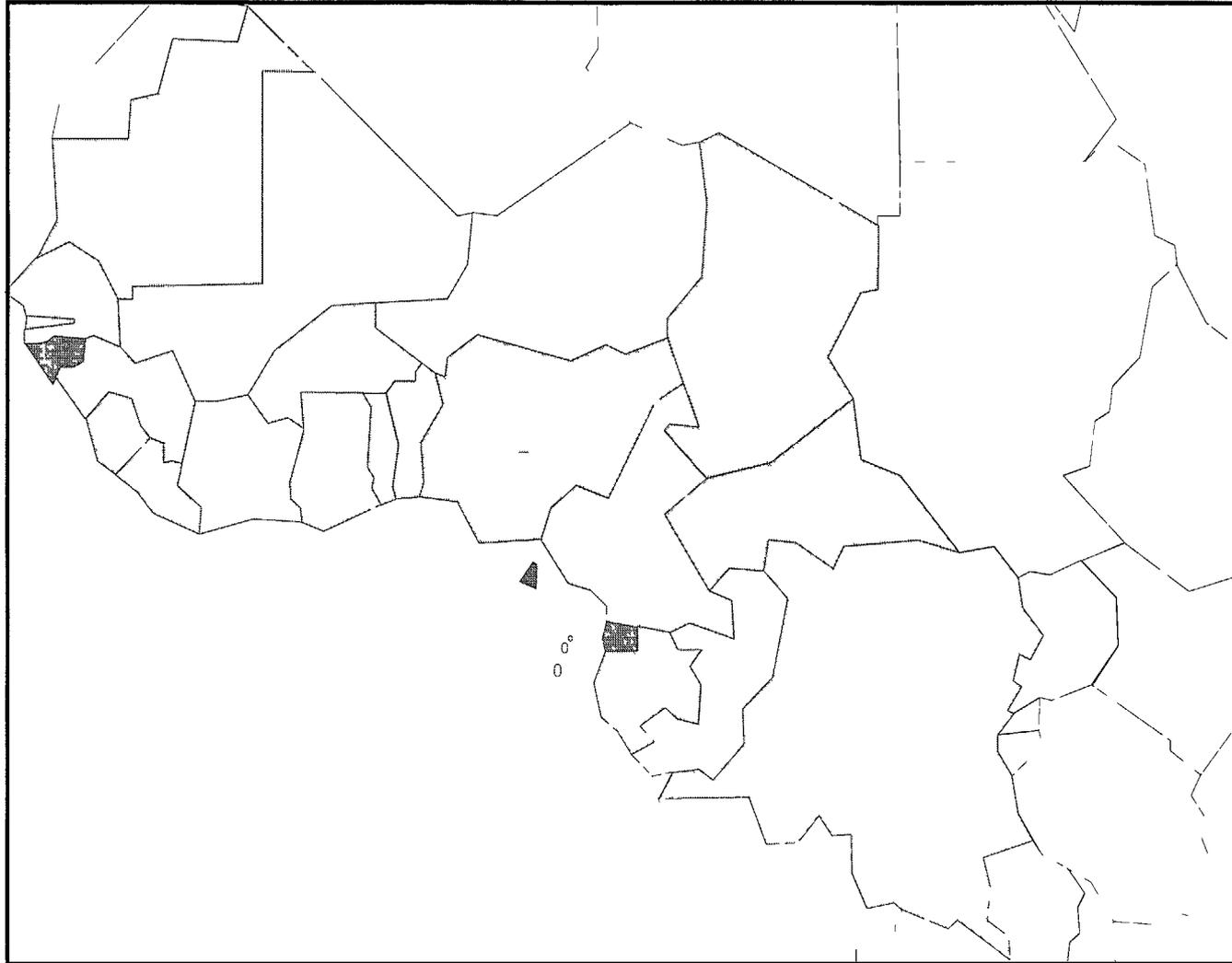
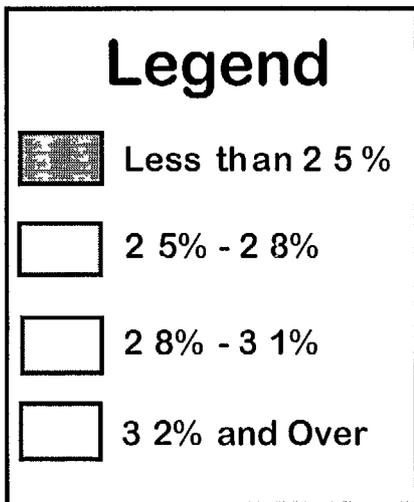
Years



SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994", and Population Reference Bureau, Inc., "1994 World Population Data Sheet"

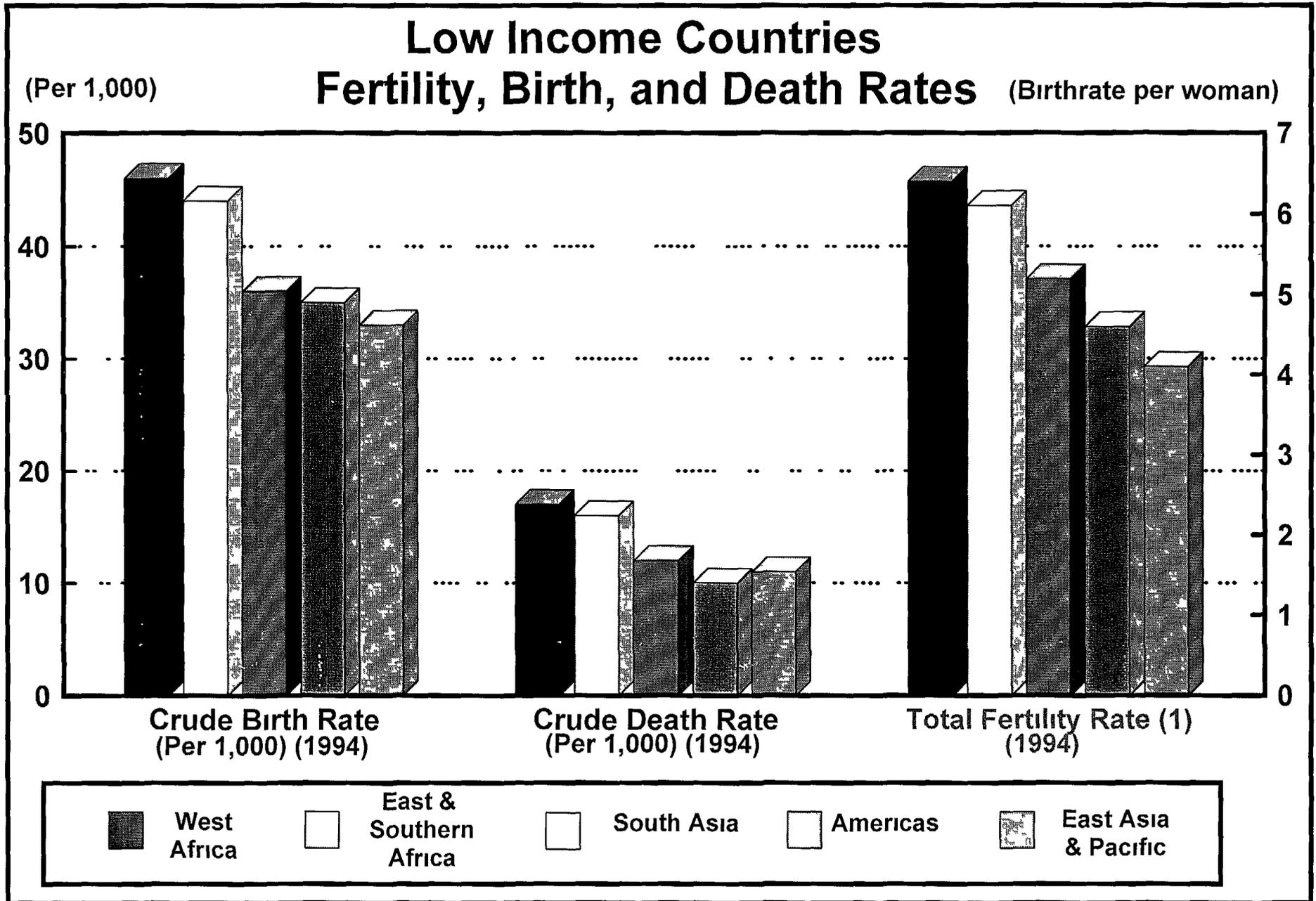
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West Africa Population Growth Rates



SOURCE UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

Chart 12



percent) than Non-CFA Franc countries (8.8 percent) and Nigeria (6.0 percent). The average MWUC rate for low income countries in the region was significantly *lower* than that found in East & Southern Africa (20.1 percent), South Asia (28.5 percent), the Americas (45.5 percent) and East Asia & the Pacific (66.5 percent).

Youthful Population Age Structure

The *Percentage of the Total Population Under the Age of 15* in West African low income countries averaged 45 percent in 1990 and was projected to decline slightly to 38 percent by the year 2025 (see Table 5 and Chart 13). There is essentially no difference in neither the historical nor the projected age structure of the population for CFA Franc Zone countries, Non-CFA Franc Zone countries and Nigeria (see Annex Table B-5). This highly youth oriented structure of the present population of the region is *in line* with the situation facing low income countries in East & Southern Africa (46 percent), South Asia (43 percent) and in the Americas (42 percent). Low income countries in East Asia & the Pacific has a relatively *less* youthful structure (38 percent) of its population.

High and Growing Degree of Urbanization

Next to the low income countries in the Americas, West Africa has the greatest degree of *urbanization*. The urban population in West Africa increased from 16.3 percent of the total population in 1970 to 32.6 percent in 1992 (see Table 6 and Chart 14) and presently ranges from a low of 17 percent in Burkina Faso to a high of 50 percent in Mauritania (see Annex Table A-6). While the average annual growth rate of the urban population in West Africa has declined slightly from its high level of 6.4 percent during 1970-80 to 5.8 percent over the period 1980-93, it remains the *highest* in the low income developing world. There is very little difference (see Annex Table B-6) in the high degree of *urbanization* and the high rate of growth of *urbanization* between CFA Franc Zone Countries (35 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively) and Non-CFA Franc Zone Countries (34.4 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively) as well as Nigeria (37 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively). However, the degree of urbanization in the region greatly exceeds that in East & Southern Africa (21.3 percent), East Asia & the Pacific (22.7 percent) and South Asia (19.4 percent), but falls below the rate recorded for the Americas (53.0 percent)³⁴. And while the pace of urbanization is in line with that recorded in East & Southern Africa (5.8 percent), it is well above that in South Asia (4.8 percent), the Americas (4.6 percent) and East Asia & the Pacific (4.5 percent).

³⁴ It should be noted that "low income countries" in the Americas consists of Guyana, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua, of which data is provided for only the latter two. Hence, data presented in the text and annex tables for this grouping are the average of the two data points for Honduras and Nicaragua.

Chart 13

West, East and Southern Africa Age Structure of Population

Percent

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

1990 2025

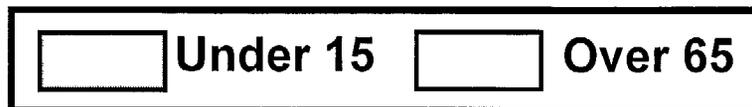
1990 2025

1990 2025

1990 2025

West Africa

East & Southern Africa



SOURCE World Bank, "Better Health in Africa", 1994

22

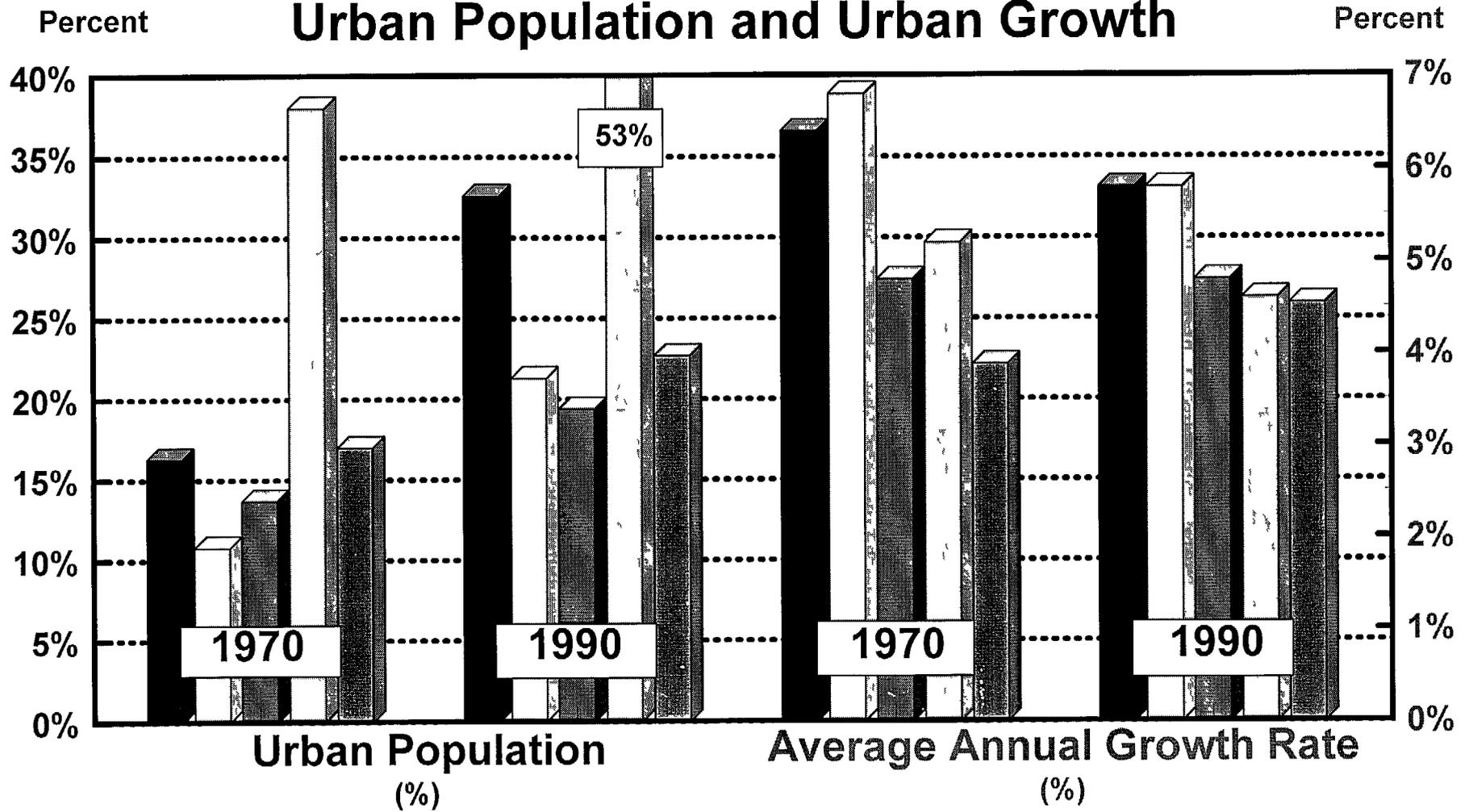
Table 6**URBAN POPULATION AND URBAN GROWTH**

Low Income Country Region	URBAN POPUL (% of Total)		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	1970	1992	1970-80	1980-93
West Africa	16.3%	32.6%	6.4%	5.8%
East & Southern Africa	10.8%	21.3%	6.9%	5.8%
South Asia	13.7%	19.4%	4.8%	4.8%
Americas	38.0%	53.0%	5.1%	4.6%
East Asia & Pacific	17.0%	22.7%	3.9%	4.5%

Source Annex Table A-6

Chart 14

Low Income Countries Urban Population and Urban Growth



SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

2. Education

Lowest Adult Literacy Rates

The average *Adult Literacy Rate* (ALR)³⁵ for low income countries in West Africa was 36 percent (see Table 7 and Charts 15 and 16) and ranged from a low of 20 percent in Burkina Faso to a high of 74 percent in Zaire (see Annex Table A-7). Regional *Adult Literacy Rates for Women* (28 percent) were roughly *two-thirds* the combined rate for men and women and ranged from a low of 12 percent in Sierra Leone to a high of 63 percent in Zaire. There were *small differences* (see Annex Table B-7) between these rates in CFA Franc countries (42 percent and 29 percent, respectively) and those in Non-CFA Franc countries (45 percent and 24 percent, respectively), while literacy rates in Nigeria were substantially *higher* (52 percent and 39 percent, respectively). Literacy rates for low income countries in the region as a whole were significantly *lower* than those found in South Asia (45 percent and 31 percent, respectively), East & Southern Africa (57 percent and 46 percent, respectively), East Asia & the Pacific (75 percent and 65 percent, respectively) and the Americas (76 percent and 73 percent, respectively).

Lowest Gross Primary Enrollment Rates

The average *Gross Primary Enrollment Rate* (GPER)³⁶ for West African low income countries was 57 percent for all students and 44 percent for female students (see Table 7 and Chart 17) and ranged from a low of 25 percent and 19 percent, respectively, in Mali to a high of 77 percent and 69 percent, respectively, in Ghana (see Annex Table A-7). On average, CFA Franc Zone countries (see Annex Table B-7) had a *higher* average GPER (60 percent) than Non-CFA Franc Zone countries (54 percent), but similarly a *low* average GPER for *females* (46 percent and 45 percent, respectively). Rates were significant *higher* in Nigeria (71 percent and 62 percent, respectively) than the average for the other two country groups. Average regional enrollment rates were substantially *lower* than those recorded in East & Southern Africa (78 percent and 74 percent, respectively), South Asia (82 percent and 73 percent, respectively), the Americas (103 percent and 106 percent, respectively,³⁷ and East Asia & the Pacific (110 percent and 105 percent, respectively).

³⁵ AL is defined as the proportion of the population over the age of fifteen who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life

³⁶ GPER is an estimate of the ratio of children of all ages enrolled in primary school to the country's population of school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not

³⁷ Primary school enrollment data are estimates of the ratio for children of all ages enrolled in primary school to the country's population of school-age children (generally considered to be ages 6 to 11 years). Gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent, however, because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age

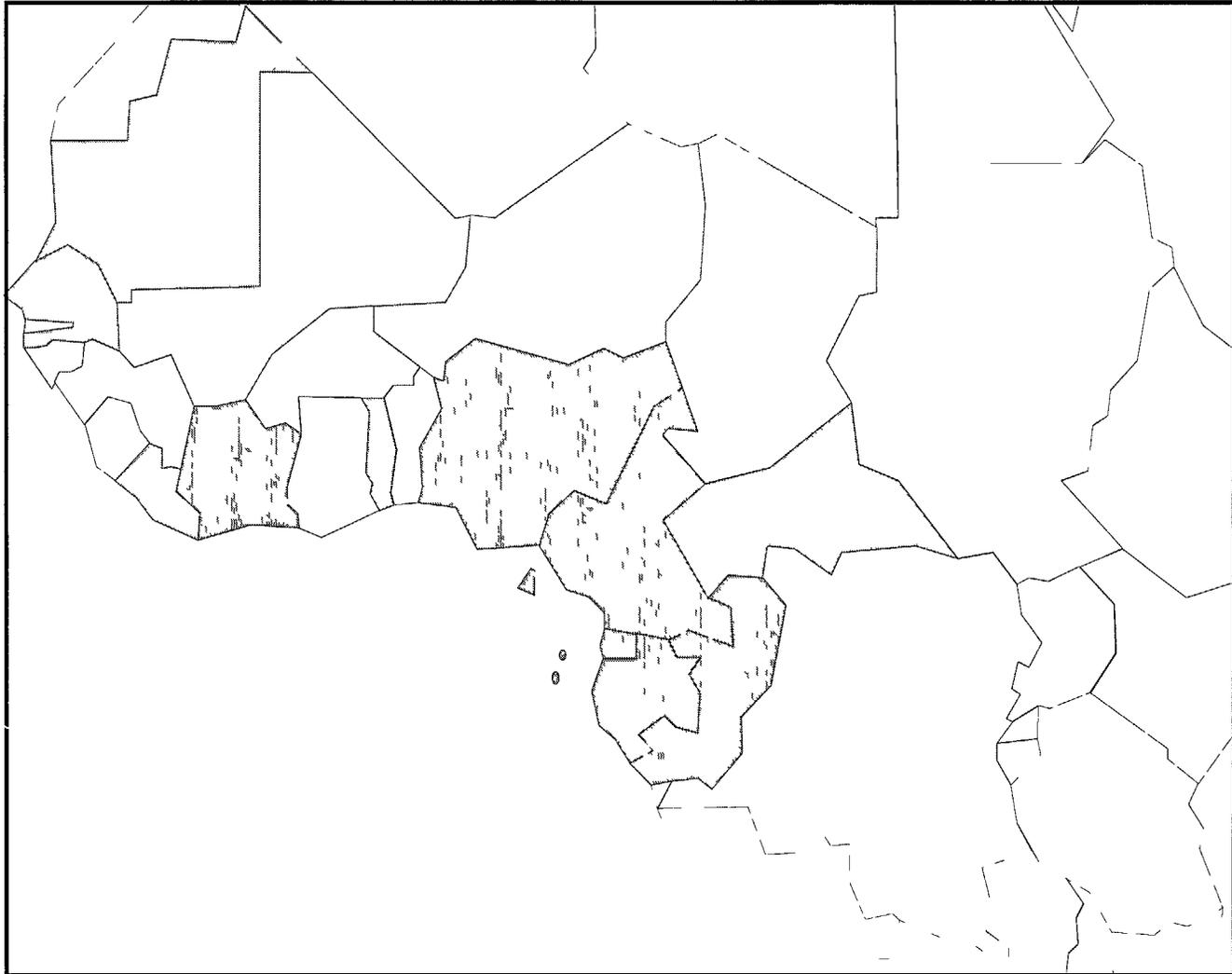
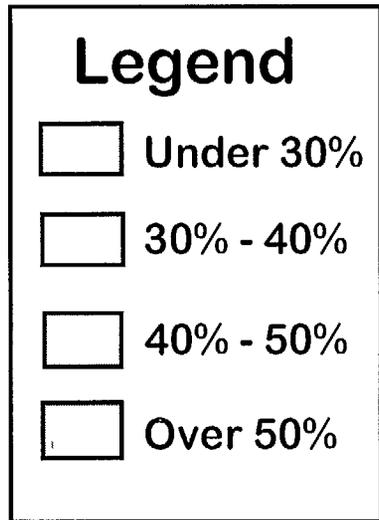
Table 7
EDUCATION INDICATORS

Low Income Country Region	ADULT LITERACY		GROSS PRIMARY ENROLL		PUP/TEACH	PRIM COMPL
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	RATIO	RATE
	(%) 1990	(%) 1990	(%) 1991	(%) 1991	1991	(%) 1991
West Africa	39%	28%	57%	44%	49	61%
East & Southern Africa	57%	46%	78%	74%	47	55%
South Asia	45%	31%	82%	73%	43	56%
Americas	76%	73%	103%	106%	37 0	53%
East Asia & the Pacific	75%	65%	110%	105%	27	73%

Source Annex Table A-7

Chart 15

West Africa Adult Literacy

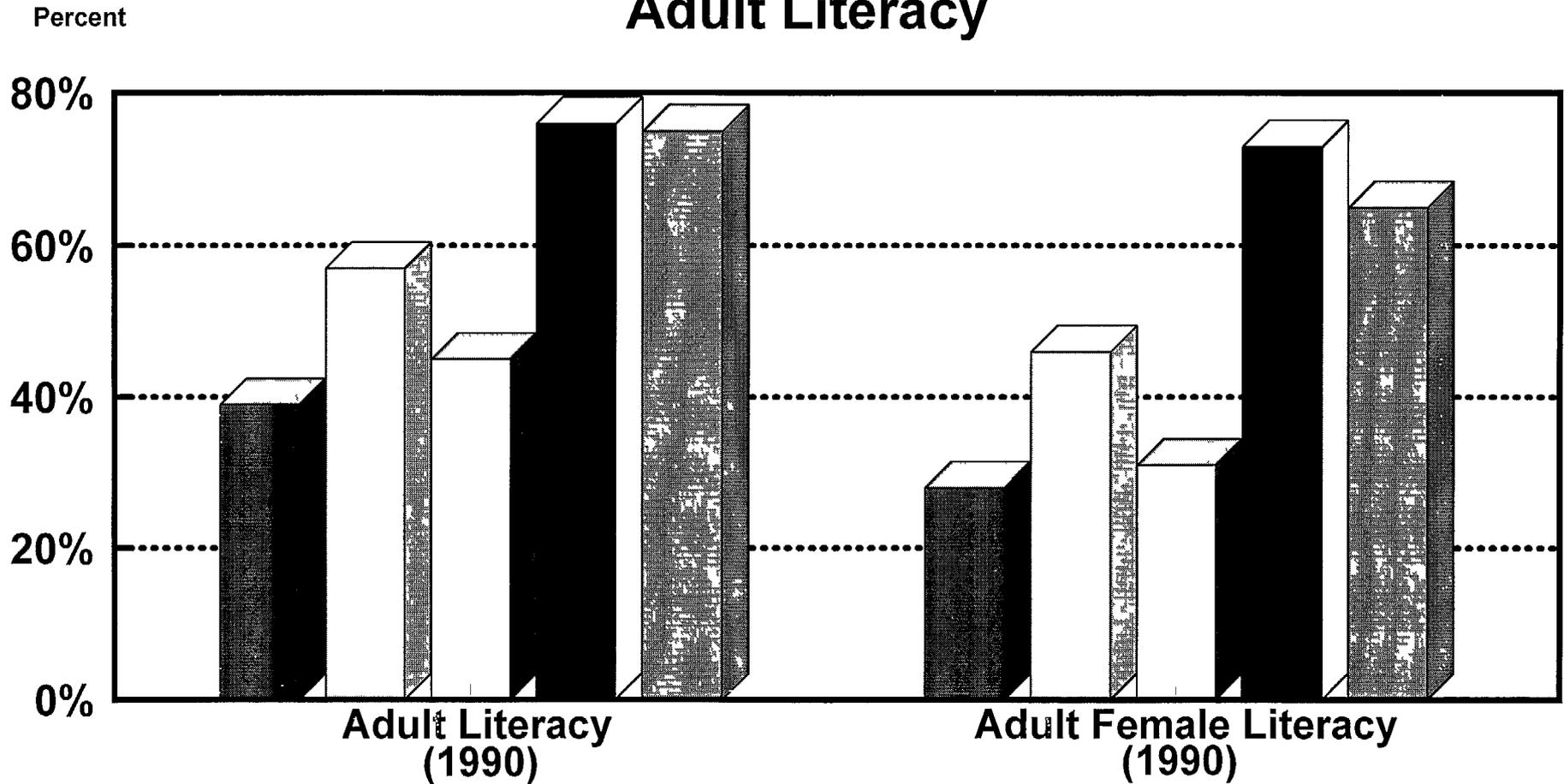


SOURCE UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

24

Chart 16

Low Income Countries Adult Literacy



■ West Africa □ East & Southern Africa □ South Asia
■ Americas ■ East Asia & Pacific

SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994", and UNDP Human Development Report 1994"

35

Highest Pupil/Teacher Ratios

The average *Primary Pupil/Teacher Ratio*³⁸ for low income countries in the region was 49 percent (see Table 7 and Chart 17) and ranged from a low of 29 to 1 in Benin to a high of 90 to 1 in Zaire (see Annex Table A-7). The average ratio for CFA Franc countries (see Annex Table B-7) was substantially *higher* (54 to 1) than those recorded in Non-CFA Franc countries (40 to 1) and in Nigeria (39 to 1). The regional average rate for low income countries was roughly *in line* with those recorded in East & Southern Africa (56 percent), South Asia (56 percent) and the Americas (53 percent), but lower than that found in East Asia & the Pacific (73 percent).

Low Primary Completion Rate

The average *Primary Completion Rate (PCR)*³⁹ for low income West African countries averaged 61 percent (see Table 7 and Chart 17) and ranged from a low of 8 percent in Guinea Bissau to a high of 88 percent in Sao Tome & Principe (see Annex Table A-7). There was very little differentiation (see Annex Table B-7) between rates recorded in CFA Franc Countries (63 percent) and those for Non-CFA Franc countries (58 percent) and Nigeria (58 percent). Average Primary Completion Rates for low income countries in the region were also in line with those recorded for East & Southern Africa (56 percent), South Asia (56 percent) and the Americas (53 percent), but lower than that found in East Asia & the Pacific (73 percent)⁴⁰.

3. Health

Lowest Level of Access To Medical Care

The average degree of *Access to Medical Care*⁴¹ for low income countries in the region was 48 percent of the population (see Table 8 and Chart 18) and ranged from lows of 30 percent in Chad, Niger, the Central African Republic and Benin to a high of 90 percent in the Gambia (see Annex Table A-8). On average, access was *lowest* (see Annex Table B-8) in the case of the CFA Franc countries (45 percent), *higher* in Non-CFA Franc countries (53 percent) and

³⁸ This ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in school in a country divided by the number of teachers in the education system. It is generally considered by experts in the education development field that variations in this ratio within the range of 25 to 50 are *not* likely to have a noticeable effect on primary school quality.

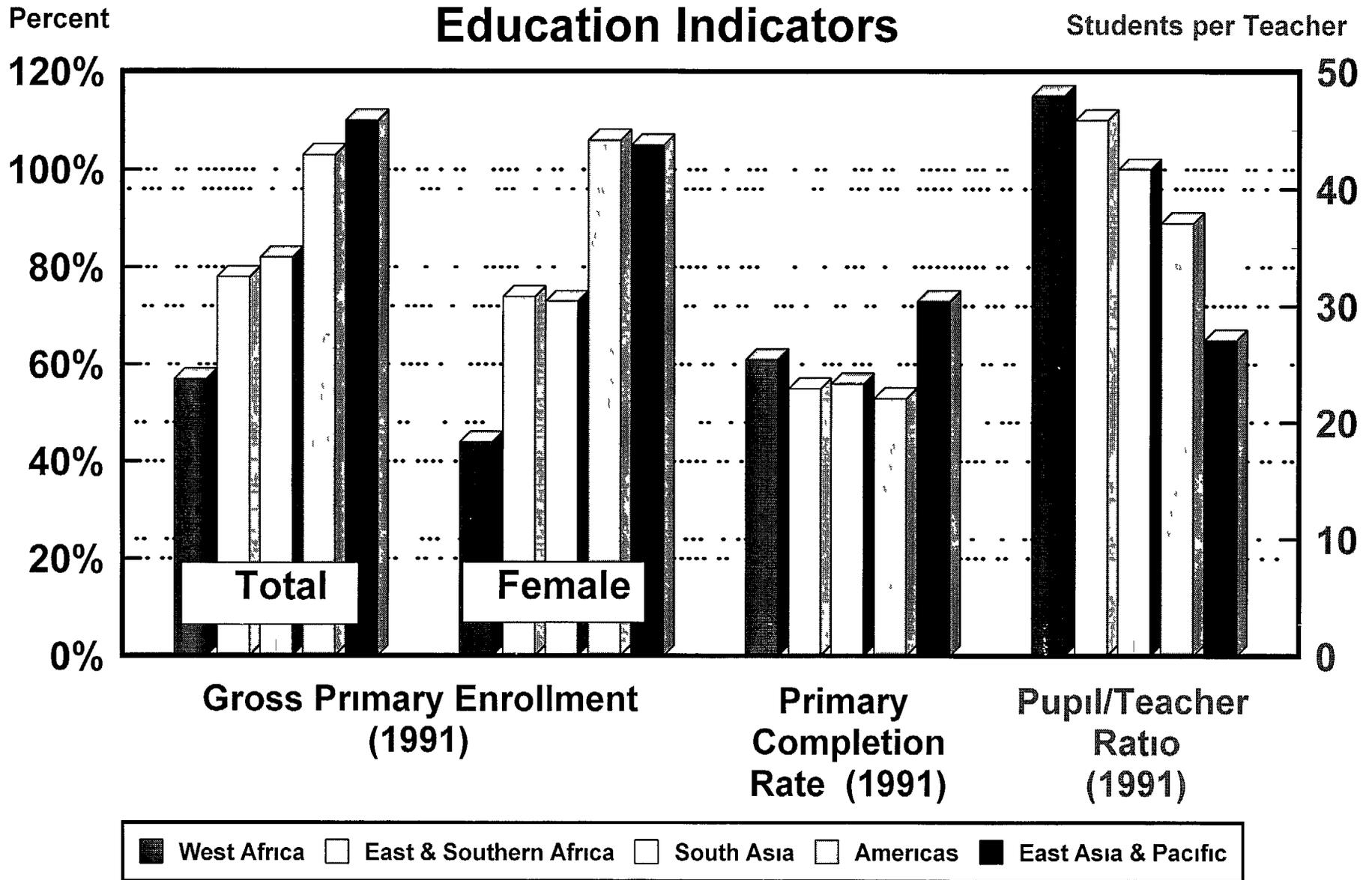
³⁹ The PCR is the proportion of the children entering the first grade of primary school who successfully complete that level of education.

⁴⁰ It should be noted that high Primary Completion Rates do not necessarily imply that the education system is high quality or efficient. For example, a student could have "completed" primary school, but only after having repeated school years several times.

⁴¹ Access to medical care is the percentage of the population that can reach appropriate local health services on foot or by local means of transport in no more than one hour.

Chart 17

Low Income Countries Education Indicators



SOURCE World Bank, 'World Development Report 1994', and UNDP, 'Human Development Report 1994'

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Table 8**HEALTH INDICATORS**

Low Income Country Region	ACCESS TO MED CARE (% of pop) 1990	LIFE EXPECT (years) 1992	MATER MORT RT (100k brths) 1988	INFANT MORT RT (000 brths) 1992	UNDER 5 MORT RATE (000 brths) 1992	PREV MAL (Under 5) (%) 1987-1992	POPUL PER PHYS 1990
West Africa	48%	49 0	803	116	192	32 0%	32,094
East & Southern Africa	69%	50 2	620	103	166	22 1%	22,515
South Asia	72%	55 9	676	91	143	51 5%	8,835
Americas	71%	62 8	305	60	86	20 6%	2,275
East Asia & the Pacific	71%	58 9	497	70	103	31 2%	8,103

Source Annex Table A-8

Chart 18

West Africa Access to Medical Care



SOURCE UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

highest in the case of Nigeria (72 percent) Medical care access for low income countries in the region was significantly *lower* than those recorded in East & Southern Africa (67 percent), the Americas (71 percent), East Asia & the Pacific (71 percent) and South Asia (72 percent)

Lowest Level of Life Expectancy

Average *Life Expectancy at Birth*⁴² for low income West African countries is only 49 years (see Table 8) and ranges from a low of 42.4 years in Sierra Leone to a high of 67 years in Sao Tome & Principe (see Annex Table A-8) On average, however, there is *little deviation* (see Annex Table B-8) in the life expectancy rates for CFA Franc countries (49.3 years), Non-CFA Franc countries (47.8 years) and Nigeria (51.9 years) The rates recorded for the region were nonetheless significantly *lower* than those recorded in East & Southern Africa (50.3 years), South Asia (55.0 years), the Americas (62.8 years), and East Asia & the Pacific (58.9 years)

Highest Maternal Mortality, Infant Mortality and Under Age-5 Mortality Rates

Mortality rates for low income West African countries are the *highest* in the developing world On average, regional *Maternal Mortality Rates*⁴³ were 803 per 100,000 births, *Infant Mortality Rates*⁴⁴ were 116 per 1,000 births, and *Under-5 Mortality Rates*⁴⁵ were 192 per 1,000 births (see Table 8 and Chart 19) *Maternal Mortality Rates* ranged from a low of 600 in Liberia and Togo to a high of 1,000 in Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, the Gambia and Guinea (see Annex Table A-8) *Infant Mortality Rates* and *Under-5 Mortality Rates* ranged from a low of 81 and 130, respectively, in Ghana to a high of 143 and 250, respectively, in Sierra Leone On average, the three mortality rates were *highest* (see Annex Table B-8) in Non-CFA Franc Zone countries (850, 123 and 203, respectively), followed by CFA Franc Zone countries (737, 103 and 170, respectively) Nigeria recorded the *lowest* mortality rates of all the country groups (750, 84 and 155, respectively) The average *Maternal Mortality Rates* for low income countries in the region was significantly *higher* than those found in South Asia (676), East & Southern Africa (625), East Asia & the Pacific (497) and the Americas (305) Average regional rates for *Infant Mortality* and *Under-5 Mortality* in West Africa were also significantly *greater* than those recorded in East & Southern Africa (90 and 165, respectively), South Asia (73 and 152, respectively), East Asia & the Pacific (44 and 103, respectively) and the Americas (26 and 86, respectively)

⁴² Life Expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a new born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life

⁴³ The Maternal Mortality Rate is the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births

⁴⁴ The Infant Mortality Rate is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age per thousand live births in a given year

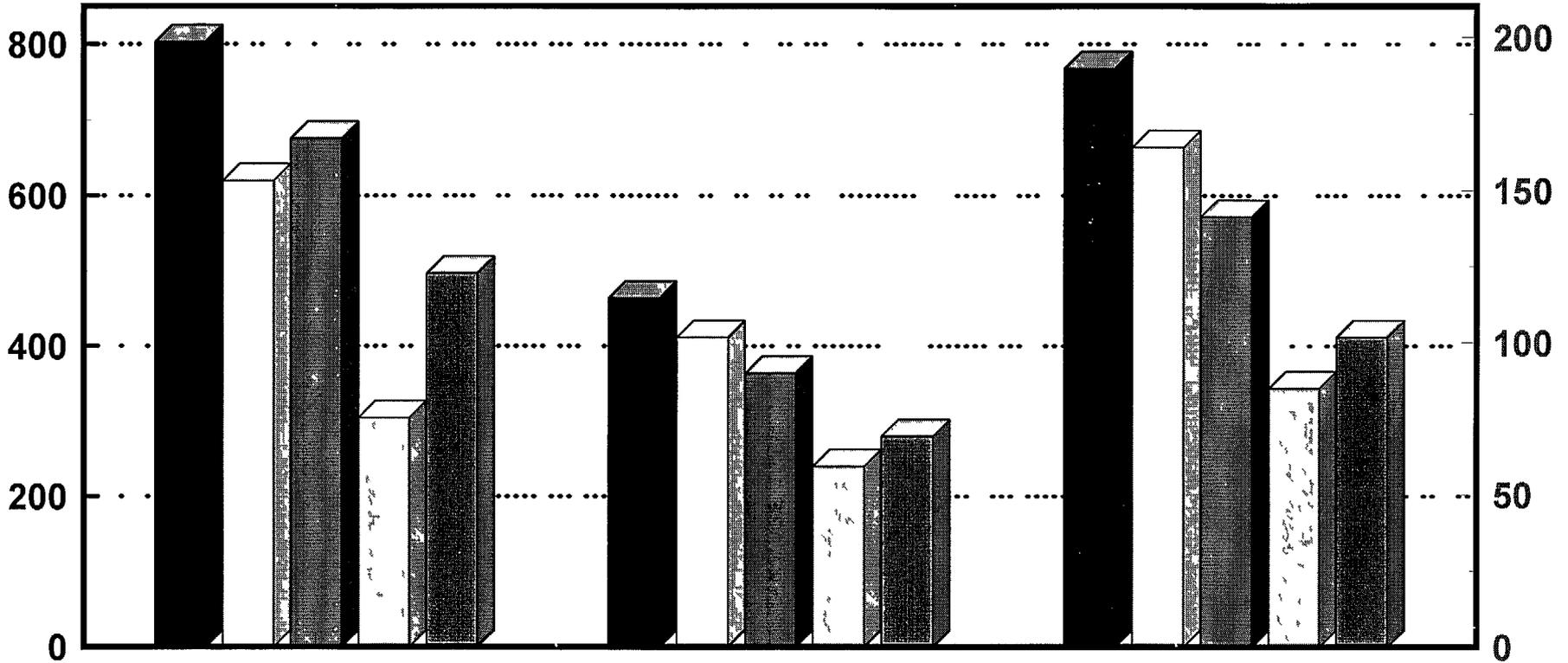
⁴⁵ The Under-5 Mortality Rate shows the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5 The rates are derived from life tables based on estimated current life expectancy at birth and on infant mortality rates

Chart 19

Low Income Countries Mortality Rates

(per 100,000)

(per 1,000)



Maternal Mortality Rate
(per 100,000)
(1988)

Infant Mortality Rate
(per 1,000)
(1990)



SOURCE UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

Low Levels of Public and Private Expenditure Being Directed into Health

Total average *Health Expenditure*⁴⁶ in low income countries in West Africa is low relative to that in other developing countries. Total expenditure on health (public, private and aid flows) was the equivalent of only 4.62 percent of GDP (see Table 9 and Chart 20) and ranged from a low of 3 percent of GDP in Ghana to a high of 8 percent of GDP in Burkina Faso (see Annex Table A-9). In per capita terms, total health expenditure averaged \$16.30 for low income countries in the region, ranging from \$3.45 in Liberia to \$48 in Sao Tome & Principe. As a group (see Annex Table B-9), the CFA Franc countries had the *greatest* commitment to health care (4.1 percent of GDP and \$33.66 per capita), relative to the Non-CFA Franc countries (2.0 percent of GDP and \$9.61 per capita) and Nigeria (3.2 percent of GDP and \$9.78 per capita). As a percentage of GDP, the average health expenditure for low income countries in the region were *in line* with those for Less Developed Countries (4.7 percent) and for Medium Health Expenditure African countries⁴⁷ (4.5 percent), while on a per capita basis, average regional health expenditure was significantly *lower* than that for developing countries as a whole (\$41), but *in line* with that for Medium Health Expenditure African countries (\$16).

Similarly, *Public Sector Expenditure on Health* was the equivalent of 1.3 percent of GDP and ranged from a low of 0.68 percent of GDP in Sierra Leone to a high of 2.27 percent of GDP in Guinea Bissau. On a per capita basis, public sector expenditure averaged \$4.74, ranging from a low of \$0.36 in Zaire to a high of \$14.00 in Sao Tome & Principe. As a group, governments in the CFA Franc Zone countries devoted the *greatest* amount of budgetary resources to health (1.3 percent of GDP and \$14.49 per capita) relative to those governments in the Non-CFA Franc Zone (0.6 percent of GDP and \$2.86 per capita). The public sector in Nigeria devoted 1.1 percent of GDP and \$3.37 per capita to the health sector. On average, as a percentage of GDP, governments in low income countries in West Africa spent *less* on the health sector relative to those in other developing countries (2.1 percent of GDP) and were at the midpoint between Low Health Expenditure (1.11 percent of GDP) and Medium Health Expenditure (1.52 percent) African countries. In per capita terms, average regional government expenditure was *less than half* that for other Less Developed Countries and *in line* with that for Medium Health Expenditure Countries in Africa.

⁴⁶ As defined in the UNDP "Human Development Report 1994", Public expenditure on health comprises the expenditure, both current and capital, by all government offices, departments, establishments and other bodies that are agencies or instrument of the central authority of a country on hospitals, maternity and dental centers, and clinics with a major medical component, on national health and medical insurance schemes, and on family planning and preventive care. The data on health expenditure are not comparable across countries. In many economies, private health services are substantial, in others, public services represent the major component of total expenditure but may be financed by lower levels of government. Caution should therefore be exercised in using the data for cross-country comparisons.

⁴⁷ The countries identified by the World Bank as "Medium Expenditure Countries" as regards percentage of Government expenditure devoted to health are Burundi, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zambia. See "Better Health in Africa: Experience and Lessons Learned", The World Bank, Washington, D C, 1994, Table 9-4, pg. 139.

Table 9

EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

Low Income Country Region	HEALTH EXPENDITURES (1990)							
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP				PER CAPITA			
	Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total	Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total
West Africa								
Low Income Countries	1.28%	1.78%	1.55%	4.62%	\$ 4.74	\$ 6.55	\$ 5.01	\$ 16.30
Lower Middle Income Countries	1.50%	0.38%	1.68%	3.56%	\$ 12.08	\$ 7.36	\$ 13.67	\$ 33.11
World	4.80%	0.00%	3.20%	8.00%	—	—	—	\$ 323.00
More Developed Countries	5.40%	0.00%	3.30%	8.70%	—	—	—	\$ 1 340.00
Less Developed Countries	2.10%	0.10%	2.50%	4.70%	—	—	—	\$ 41.00
African Countries	1.50%	0.90%	2.10%	4.50%	—	—	—	\$ 14.00
High Expenditure Countries	2.76%	1.64%	1.92%	6.32%	\$ 40.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 68.00
Medium Expenditure Countries	1.52%	1.16%	1.55%	4.22%	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 16.00
Low Expenditure Countries	1.11%	1.57%	1.57%	4.23%	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00

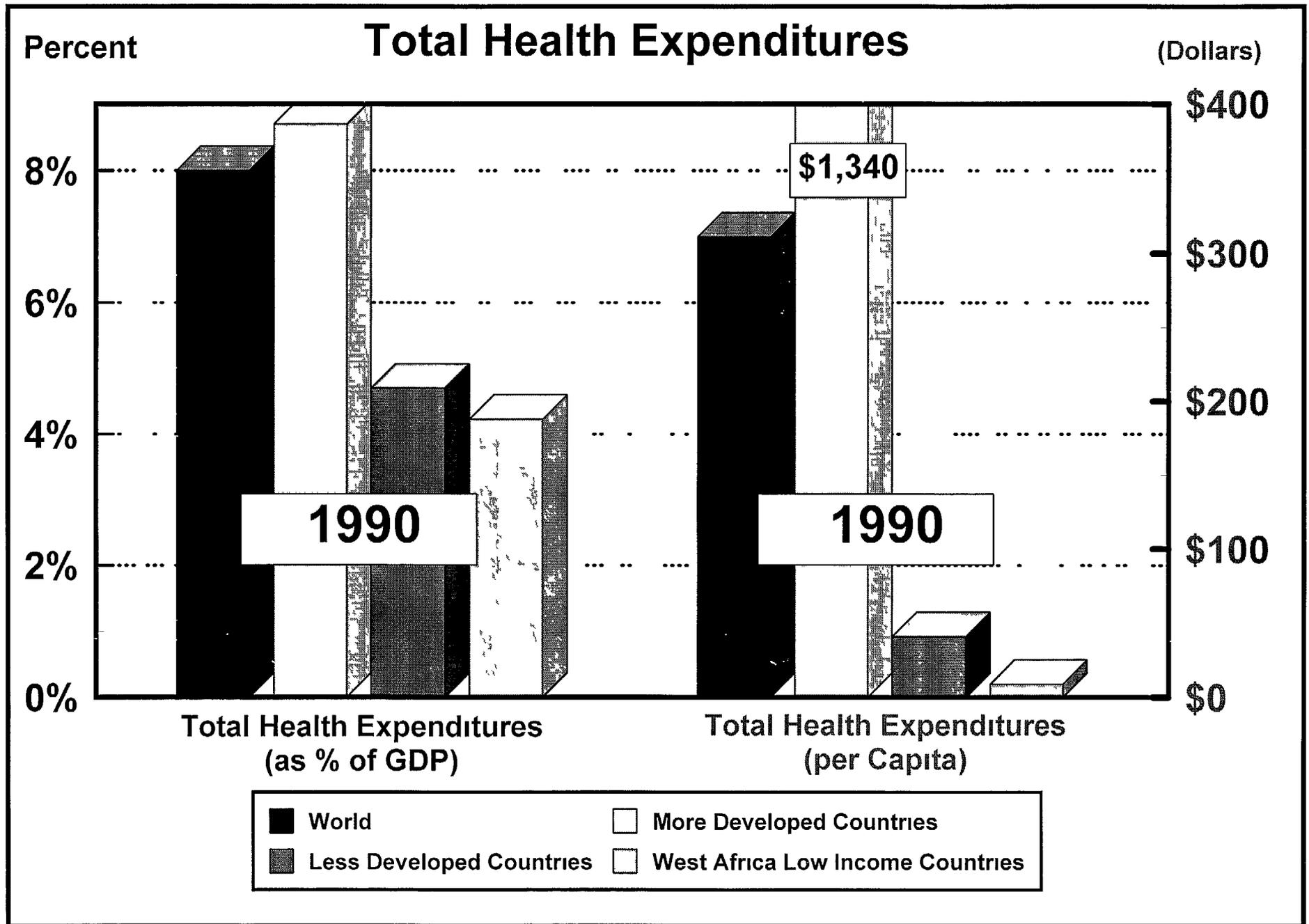
Source: Annex Table A-9

[1] High expenditure countries are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

[2] Medium expenditure countries are Burundi, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zambia

[3] Low expenditure countries are Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and Zaïre

Chart 20



SOURCE World Bank, Better Health in Africa 1994

D. Level of Infrastructure Development

Low Level of Access to Safe Drinking Water

On average, 47 percent of the population in West African low income countries had *Access to Safe Drinking Water*⁴⁸ (see Table 10 and Chart 21), ranging from a low of 11 percent in Mali to a high of 70 percent in both Burkina Faso and Togo (see Annex Table A-10) *Access to Safe Drinking Water* (see Annex Table B-10) was on average *highest* in the CFA Franc countries (51 percent of the population), followed by the Non-CFA Franc countries (46 percent) and Nigeria (42 percent) Access levels for low income countries in the region were *in line* with those for East & Southern Africa (45 percent), but were *lower* than those for East Asia & the Pacific (52 percent), South Asia (56 percent) and the Americas (60 percent)

Low Level of Access to Sanitation

Roughly 28 percent of the population in West African low income countries had *Access to Sanitation*⁴⁹ (see Table 10 and Chart 21), ranging from a low of 7 percent in Burkina Faso to a high of 61 percent in Ghana (see Annex Table A-10) Sanitation access was essentially *equal* in both CFA Franc Zone (41 percent) and Non-CFA Franc Zone (40 percent) countries, with Nigeria recording significantly *lower* relative access rates (28 percent) The average level of access for regional low income countries was roughly *in line* with those for South Asia (25 percent) and East & Southern Africa (29 percent), but significantly lower than those recorded in East Asia & the Pacific (41 percent) and in the Americas (62 percent)

Average Levels of Road Infrastructure

*Road Density*⁵⁰ for low income countries in the region averaged some 304 kilometers per million persons (see Table 10 and Chart 21) and ranged from a low of 21 kilometers per million persons in Burkina Faso to a high of 804 kilometers per million persons in Mauritania (see Annex Table A-10) Of this, 44 percent of the roads in the region were classified as *Roads in Good Condition*⁵¹, ranging from a low of 24 percent in Burkina Faso to a high of 67 percent in Nigeria *Road Density* was on average *greatest* in Non-CFA Franc Zone countries

⁴⁸ This is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply, including treated surface water, or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from springs, sanitary wells and protected boreholes

⁴⁹ This is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to sanitary means of excreta and waste disposal, including outdoor latrines and composting

⁵⁰ RD is defined as the number of kilometers of paved roads per million population

⁵¹ Roads in Good Condition is defined as roads substantially free of defects and requiring only routine maintenance

Table 10

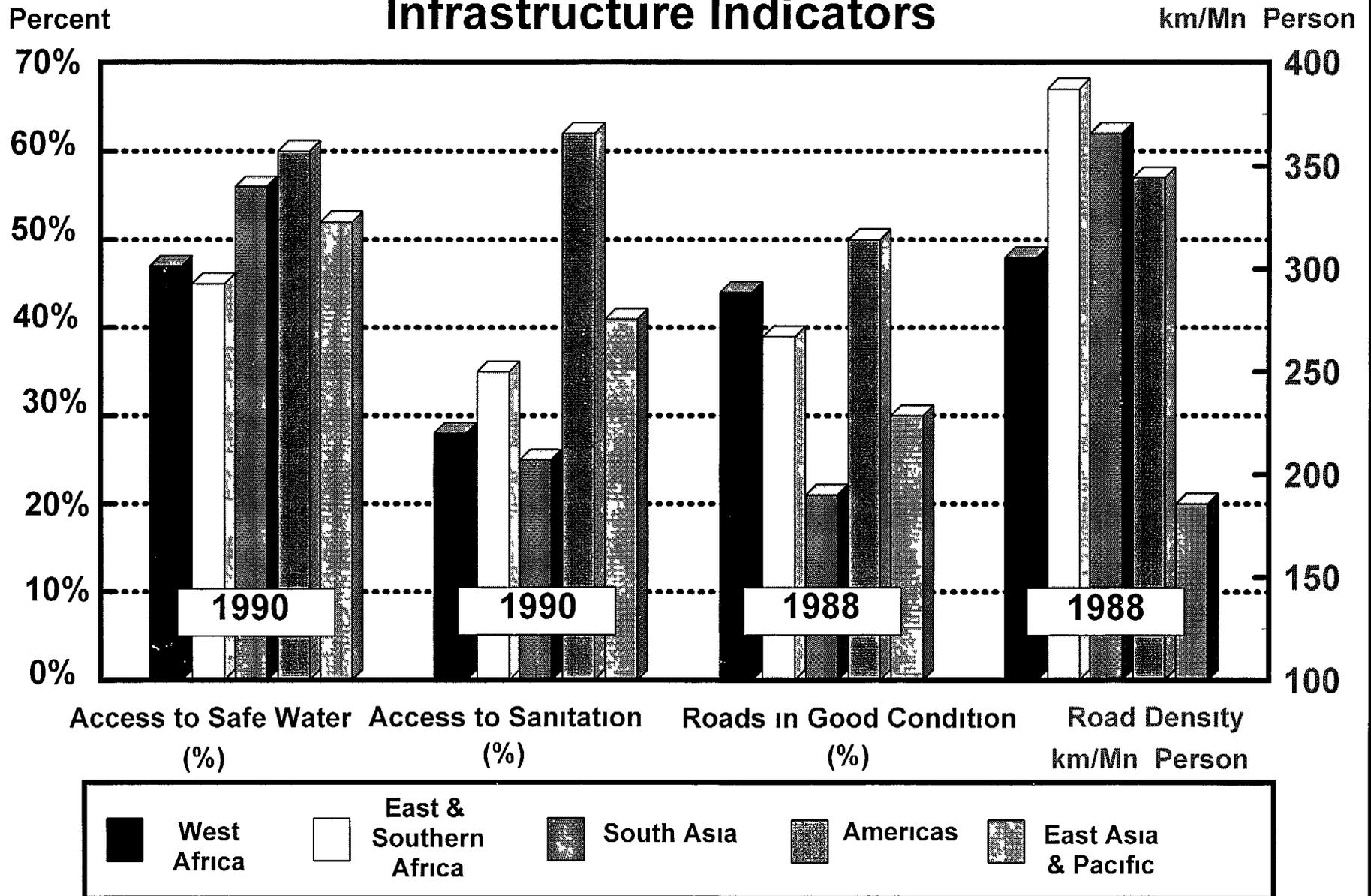
INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

Low Income Country Region	ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	ACCESS TO SANITATION	ROAD DENSITY	ROADS GOOD COND
	(% of pop) 1990	(% of pop) 1990	(km/Mn pers) 1988	(% of Rds) 1988
West Africa	47%	28%	304	44
East & Southern Africa	45%	35%	381	39
South Asia	56%	25%	371	21
Americas	60%	62%	335	50
East Asia & Pacific	52%	41%	185	30

Source Annex Table A-10

Chart 21

Low Income Countries Infrastructure Indicators



SOURCE World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

(417 kilometers per million persons) relative to that in Nigeria (376 kilometers per million persons) and in CFA Franc Zone countries (336 kilometers per million persons) Both CFA and Non-CFA Franc Zone countries had *similar* degrees of *Roads in Good Condition* (42 percent and 44 percent, respectively), but were well *below* that recorded in Nigeria (67 percent) *Road Density* levels in West African low income countries were roughly *in line* with those for the Americas (335 kilometers per million persons), South Asia (371) and East & Southern Africa (381) and were almost *double* that for East Asia & the Pacific (185) West African countries ranked *highest* next to the Americas (30 percent) regarding *Roads in Good Condition* and higher than East & Southern Africa (39 percent), East Asia & the Pacific (30 percent) and South Asia (21 percent)

E. Relative Political, Economic and Social Development Within West Africa

There are clear differences in the relative performance of each of the three West African country groupings (CFA Franc Zone, Non-CFA Franc Zone and Nigeria) This section briefly highlights the primary distinctions that can be made and conclusions drawn with regard to the political, economic and social performance of each of these three groups

1. CFA Franc Zone Countries

On average, the CFA Franc Zone countries had the *highest* level of per capita incomes and experienced the *greatest* degree of political liberalization relative to the other two groupings With regard to the economic indicators, however, the performance of the CFA Franc Zone countries was *mixed* While these countries on average recorded the *highest* level of domestic savings and the *lowest* level of inflation, they also generated the *lowest* level of gross domestic investment, foreign direct investment and overall economic growth In the area of social development, these countries recorded the *highest* levels of population growth and total fertility rates in the region This was despite the fact that they also generated the highest level of contraception usage in the region As regards health and education, the performance of the CFA Franc Zone countries was generally *below* that of Nigeria, but was often *higher* than that recorded by the other Non-CFA Franc Zone countries For example, while these countries did record the *highest* Primary Completion Rates, they also generated the *worst* Pupil/Teacher Ratios Total Literacy Rates were the *lowest*, while female Literacy Rates, and both total and female Gross Primary Enrollment Rates, were *second* to Nigeria In the area of health, Franc Zone countries had the *greatest* percentage of both total expenditure and government expenditure devoted to this sector, yet generated the *lowest* level of Access to Medical Care and were *second* to the Non-CFA Franc Zone countries regarding Maternal, Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates The infrastructure in these countries was relatively sound, with member states recording the *highest* level of Access to Water, Access to Sanitation (tied with the Non-CFA Franc Zone countries) and was *second* to Nigeria regarding Roads in Good Condition In sum, while the CFA Franc Zone Countries average *level of income* and *degree of political freedom* was *highest* in the region, their performance on the *economic and social front* was *less than spectacular*

2. Nigeria

While Nigeria's *level of per capita income* and *degree of political liberalization* was the *worst* among the regional groupings, it performed *best* with regard to the *social indicators* and *strongly* with regard to the *economic indicators*. Nigeria recorded the *highest* ranking on the Human Development Index, as well as placed first with regard to Adult Literacy, Primary Enrollment Rate, Pupil/Teacher Ratio, Access to Medical Care, and the three Mortality Rates. Its performance on the population front, however, was less than spectacular, logging the region's *lowest* Married Women Using Contraception Rate and *highest* Fertility Rate. Nigeria's performance with regard to infrastructure was *mixed*, recording the lowest level of Access to Safe Water and Access to Sanitation, yet generating the *highest* level of Roads in Good Condition and the *second highest* Road Density in the region. In sum, Nigeria has the *highest* level of *social development* in the region, although its *per capita income*, *level of economic growth* and *degree of political liberalization* are *low*.

3. Non-CFA Franc Zone Countries

The Non-CFA Franc Zone countries experienced the *lowest* level of *social development* in the region and fell *in between* the other two groups regarding the degree of *political liberalization* and *economic performance*. On average, these countries ranked *lowest* on the *Human Development Index* and were the *worst* in the areas of *education and health*. As regards education, Non-CFA Franc Zone countries recorded the *lowest* Gross Primary Enrollment Rates and tied with Nigeria with the lowest Primary Completion Rate. Its female Adult Literacy Rate was the *lowest* in the region, while its total Adult Literacy Rate was just *slightly above* that for the CFA Franc Zone Countries. Similarly, while its level of Access to Medical Care was *second* to that in Nigeria, Non-CFA Franc Zone countries recorded the *lowest* Life Expectancy levels and the *highest* levels of Maternal, Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates. These countries performed better with regard to the population indicators, however, logging the *lowest* Total Fertility Rate, the second lowest Married Women Using Contraception Rate and tied with Nigeria with the *lowest* population growth rate. The Non-CFA Franc Zone countries performance on the economic front, however, was more *mixed*. While they did record the *highest* levels of Gross Domestic Investment and economic growth in the region, they also experienced the *highest* levels of inflation and generated the *lowest* levels of Gross Domestic Savings and *highest* dependancy on Foreign Savings. Per capita income and the degree of political liberalization in these countries were *second* to the Franc Zone countries. Infrastructure development was relatively *mixed* with these countries' level of Access to Safe Water and Access to Sanitation being *second* to the CFA Franc Zone countries, their Road Density being the *highest*, and their Roads in Good Condition being amongst the *lowest* in the region. In sum, the Non-CFA Franc Zone countries performed the *poorest* on the *social front*, were on *par* with the CFA Franc Zone countries on the *political liberalization front* and had *mixed* results on the *economic front*.

F. Political, Economic and Social Development of West Africa Relative to Other Low Income Regions of the Developing World

Without question, West Africa stands alone as having the *poorest level of social development* relative to all other low income regions in the world. Across the board with regard to population, education and health indicators, the region has performed *the worst, or amongst the worst*. As regards population, West Africa has the *highest* Fertility Rate, the *lowest* Married Women Using Contraception Rate, and, in turn, the *highest* Population Growth Rate in the world (tied with low income countries in the Americas). Given current trends, the region's population will therefore *double* in 24 years. Moreover, West Africa has one of the *most highly* urbanized populations, as well as the *highest* projected urban population growth rate (tied with East & Southern Africa), in the developing world. Added to these population pressures, the people of West Africa face the *lowest* level of Adult Literacy and Primary School Enrollment, as well as amongst the *lowest* Primary Completion Rates and *highest* Pupil/Teacher Ratios in the world. Moreover, the West African people have the *lowest* level of Access to Medical Care, the *lowest* Life Expectancy and the *highest* Maternal, Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates relative to all other low income countries in the developing world. It is no wonder, therefore, that West Africa has the *lowest* ranking of all regions on the Human Development Index.

As regards the level of *political and economic development* in the region, the results are more *mixed*. On the *political front*, the region's average "Freedom" rating places it *on par* with East & Southern Africa, South Asia and the Americas as being "Partly Free". However, the region is only beginning to move down the path of democracy and much more remains to be done in this regard. While West Africa's per capita income of \$351 places it *above* East & Southern Africa and South Asia, it lags well behind low income countries throughout the rest of the world. Moreover, while economic growth in the region has been *below* that in South Asia and East Asia & the Pacific, it was *on par* with that of East & Southern Africa and *above* that recorded in the Americas. Given that Gross Domestic Investment in West Africa is the *lowest* in the developing world, future economic growth in the region will most likely be problematic. This is especially true given the region's *low* level of Gross Domestic Savings and, in turn, its *high* dependence on Foreign Savings. While the economic performance of West Africa relative to that in other low income regions of the world has been *mixed*, out-performing some and under-performing others, the region's economies nevertheless remain *highly underdeveloped* and *fragile*. In sum, West Africa has the lowest level of social development in the developing world, has made progress on the political liberalization front (although much more remains to be done), but has performed mixed on the economic front, particularly with regard to the implications of its low levels of domestic savings and investment for sustainable economic growth.

G. Concluding Note

This Background Document has attempted to paint a broad picture of West Africa as a region by reviewing key political, economic and social indicators. A second West Africa Strategy Background Paper has been prepared which draws upon the data highlighted in this paper and identifies in greater detail the main constraints to economic and social development within the region.⁵² The paper also discusses the extent to which these constraints can be addressed (at least in part) at the regional level and identifies the key development opportunities worthy of donor support and assistance. A third Background Paper subsequently focuses upon donor's current regional strategies for West Africa and discusses the extent to which these interventions address these key development constraints and will likely result in improved political, economic and social conditions throughout the region.⁵³ Together, these Background Papers hopefully provide a reasonable foundation from which to begin thinking about how USAID could formulate its approach to development assistance in West Africa at the regional level.

⁵² See West Africa Strategy Background Paper, "Constraints to Economic & Social Development and Opportunities for Donor Intervention", prepared by Brian W. Ames, The Mitchell Group, November 1, 1995.

⁵³ See West Africa Strategy Background Paper, "A Review of Donor Regional Strategies in West Africa", prepared by Brian W. Ames, The Mitchell Group, November 1, 1995.

ANNEX A:

DETAILED COMPARATIVE INTER-REGIONAL POLITICAL,

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

Table A-1
Country Group Rankings
Per Capita GNP and Human Development Index

Countries/Categories	Per Capita GNP (1992)	Human Development Index [1] (1992)
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES	\$370 [2]	0.355 [3]
<i>Range: \$0 to \$675</i>		
West Africa	\$351	0.268
Liberia	[4]	0.317
Sierra Leone	\$160	0.209
Guinea Bissau	\$220	0.224
Chad	\$220	0.212
Niger	\$280	0.209
Burkina Faso	\$300	0.203
Mali	\$310	0.214
Nigeria	\$320	0.348
Equatorial Guinea	\$330	0.276
Sao Tome	\$360	0.409
Gambia	\$370	0.215
Togo	\$390	0.311
Zaire	\$390	0.341
Central African Republic	\$410	0.249
Benin	\$410	0.261
Ghana	\$450	0.382
Guinea	\$510	0.191
Mauritania	\$530	0.254
East & Southern Africa	\$269	0.326
Mozambique	\$60	0.252
Tanzania	\$110	0.306
Ethiopia	\$110	0.249
Uganda	\$170	0.272
Somalia	\$170	0.217
Malawi	\$210	0.260
Burundi	\$210	0.276
Madagascar	\$230	0.396
Rwanda	\$250	0.274
Zambia	\$260	0.352
Kenya	\$310	0.434
Comoros	\$510	0.331
Zimbabwe	\$570	0.474
Lesotho	\$590	0.476
South Asia	\$336	0.376
Afghanistan	[4]	0.208
Nepal	\$170	0.289
Bhutan	\$180	0.247
Bangladesh	\$220	0.309
India	\$310	0.382
Pakistan	\$420	0.393
Maldives	\$510	0.511
Sri Lanka	\$540	0.665
Americas	\$417	0.510
Guyana	\$330	0.580
Harti	[4]	0.354
Honduras	\$580	0.524
Nicaragua	\$340	0.583
East Asia & the Pacific	\$390	0.474
Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	\$250	0.385
Myanmar	[4]	0.406
Vietnam [5]	\$170	0.514
Cambodia	[4]	0.307
China	\$470	0.644
Indonesia	\$670	0.586

Source: World Bank "World Development Report 1994" and UNDP Human Development Report 1994

[1] Composite measure of three equally weighted human development indicators—longevity (life expectancy at birth), knowledge (adult literacy and means years of schooling) and income (purchasing power parity dollars per capita)

[2] Weighted average as calculated by the World Bank

[3] Average for all "Low Human Development" countries as calculated by UNDP

[4] Estimated as "Low Income" country (\$675 or less in 1992)

[5] Data is for 1993

Table A-2

West African Democracies

"Democratic"	"In Transition"	"Non-Democratic"
Benin	Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea
Cape Verde	Cameroon	Gambia
Central African Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Liberia
Congo	Chad	Mauritania
Ghana	Gabon	Nigeria
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea	Zaire
Mali	Sierra Leone	
Niger	Togo	
Sao Tome & Principe		
Senegal		

Source. U.S. Department of State

Table A-3

POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION INDICATORS [1] [2]

Countries/Categories		Freedom Classification	Freedom Rating (a + b) / 2	Political Rights (a)	Civil Liberties (b)
<u>West African Countries</u>					
LIC	Equatorial Guinea	<i>Not Free</i>	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Zaire	<i>Not Free</i>	6 5	7 0	6 0
	Sierra Leone	<i>Not Free</i>	6 5	7 0	6 0
	Mauritania	<i>Not Free</i>	6 5	7 0	6 0
	Nigeria	<i>Not Free</i>	6 0	7 0	5 0
	Gambia [3]	<i>Not Free</i>	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Liberia	<i>Not Free</i>	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Togo	<i>Not Free</i>	6 0	7 0	5 0
	Chad	<i>Not Free</i>	5 5	6 0	5 0
	Guinea	<i>Not Free</i>	5 5	6 0	5 0
	Guinea Bissau	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 5	6 0	5 0
	Burkina Faso	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 5	5 0	4 0
	Ghana	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 5	5 0	4 0
	Niger	<i>Partly Free</i>	3 5	3 0	4 0
	Central African Republic	<i>Partly Free</i>	3 5	3 0	4 0
	Mali	<i>Free</i>	2 5	2 0	3 0
	Benin	<i>Free</i>	2 5	2 0	3 0
	Sao Tome and Principe	<i>Free</i>	1 5	1 0	2 0
LMIC	Cote d Ivoire	<i>Not Free</i>	5 5	6 0	5 0
	Cameroon	<i>Not Free</i>	5 5	6 0	5 0
	Senegal	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 5	4 0	5 0
	Congo	<i>Partly Free</i>	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Cape Verde	<i>Free</i>	1 5	1 0	2 0
UMIC	Gabon	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 5	5 0	4 0
<hr/>					
<u>Country Group Categories</u>					
<u>West Africa</u>					
	Low Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 0	5 2	4 8
	Lower Middle Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 0	4 0	4 0
<u>East & Southern Africa</u>					
	Low Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 1	5 1	5 1
	Lower Middle Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	5 1	5 1	5 1
<u>South Asia</u>					
	Low Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 9	4 5	5 3
	Lower Middle Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 9	4 5	5 3
<u>Americas</u>					
	Low Income Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4 1	4 0	4 3
	Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—	—
<u>East Asia & Pacific</u>					
	Low Income Countries	<i>Not Free</i>	6 4	6 5	6 3
	Lower Middle Income Countries	<i>Free</i>	2 7	2 5	2 9

Source: Freedom House Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1993-94

[1] Ratings of 5 5 to 7 0 imply "Not Free State", 3 0 to 5 5 imply "Partly Free State" and 1 to 2 5 imply "Free State"

[2] 1 Represents the most free and 7 the least free category

[3] Since the Freedom House Survey pre-dated the coup in Gambia, the survey ranked Gambia as "Free". The author has to reclassify Gambia as "Not Free"

Table A-4

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	REAL GDP	INFLATION	GROSS	GROSS	FOREIGN	ODA	NET L.T.	FOREIGN
	GROWTH	RATE	DOM INV	DOM SAV	SAVINGS		DEBT FLW	DIR. INV
	(%)	(%)	(% of GDP)					
	1980-92	1980-92	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
<u>West African Countries:</u>								
LIC	Liberia							
	Sierra Leone	1.3%	60.8%	12.0%	11.0%	1.0%	13.9%	5.8%
	Guinea Bissau	3.6%	59.3%	26.0%	22.0%	48.0%	43.4%	10.9%
	Chad	5.3%	0.9%	2.0%	20.0%	22.0%	20.2%	11.5%
	Niger	0.7%	1.7%	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	16.5%	5.0%
	Burkina Faso	3.9%	3.5%	24.0%	5.0%	19.0%	15.6%	5.2%
	Mali	2.9%	3.7%	22.0%	5.0%	17.0%	18.6%	3.9%
	Nigeria	2.3%	19.4%	18.0%	23.0%	5.0%	0.8%	4.6%
	Equatorial Guinea							
	Sao Tome and Principe		23.0%					
	Gambia							
	Togo	1.4%	4.2%	17.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.4%	2.1%
	Zaire							
	Central African Republic	1.1%	4.6%	12.0%	3.0%	8.0%	13.6%	3.8%
	Benin	2.4%	1.7%	13.0%	4.0%	9.0%	13.5%	4.0%
	Ghana	3.4%	38.7%	13.0%	2.0%	11.0%	10.3%	4.0%
	Guinea			16.0%	9.0%	7.0%	11.7%	4.4%
	Mauritania	1.9%	8.3%	15.0%	2.0%	13.0%	18.4%	6.5%
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire	0.0%	1.9%	9.0%	14.0%	5.0%	8.7%	3.9%
	Senegal	3.0%	5.2%	13.0%	7.0%	6.0%	10.0%	2.9%
	Cameroon	1.0%	3.5%	11.0%	10.0%	1.0%	7.7%	4.9%
	Cape Verde		9.3%					
	Congo	2.4%	0.5%	17.0%	16.0%	1.0%	4.9%	2.2%
UMIC	Gabon	0.5%	2.3%	27.0%	39.0%	11.0%	2.6%	0.0%
<u>Country Group Categories:</u>								
<u>West Africa</u>								
	Low Income Countries	2.4%	19.2%	15.0%	2.5%	12.6%	16.1%	5.5%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	1.6%	4.1%	12.5%	11.8%	0.8%	7.8%	2.4%
<u>East & Southern Africa</u>								
	Low Income Countries	2.5%	20.1%	24.6%	1.3%	25.2%	22.7%	6.9%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	1.0%	12.1%	12.0%	2.0%	10.0%	8.2%	
<u>South Asia</u>								
	Low Income Countries	5.2%	8.9%	23.2%	12.3%	11.0%	9.8%	1.9%
	Lower Middle Income Countries					--		
<u>Americas</u>								
	Low Income Countries	0.6%	336.4%	21.5%	1.0%	20.5%	28.4%	10.3%
	Lower Middle Income Countries			--	--			
<u>East Asia & Pacific</u>								
	Low Income Countries	5.1%	9.9%	24.5%	25.0%	4.7%	4.9%	2.6%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	3.9%	7.9%	24.8%	21.0%	4.0%	4.5%	6.7%

Sources: World Bank World Development Report 1994

Table A-5

POPULATION INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	1994 POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)	1992-2000 POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)	TIME FERTILITY RATE (Years)	TOTAL MAR. WOMEN CRUDE BIRTH RATE (%)	1988-93 TOTAL MAR. WOMEN CRUDE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	1994 TOTAL MAR. WOMEN CRUDE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE	
							> 65 > 65	< 15 < 15
West African Low Income Countries	2.9	2.9	21	6.8	6.0	4.7	45%	4%
Liberia	2.9	2.9	21	6.8	6.0	4.7	45%	4%
Sierra Leone	4.6	2.7	26	6.5	4.8	2.2	3%	3%
Guinea Bissau	1.1	2.1	32	5.8	4.3	2.1	4%	4%
Chad	6.5	2.7	27	5.9	4.4	1.8	3%	4%
Niger	8.8	3.5	20	7.4	5.3	1.9	3%	3%
Nigeria	10.1	2.9	22	7.2	5.0	1.8	4%	4%
Burkina Faso	9.1	3.2	23	7.3	5.2	2.1	4%	3%
Mali	9.1	3.2	23	7.3	5.0	2.1	4%	3%
Nigeria	9.1	2.7	23	6.5	6.0	4.4	4%	4%
Nigeria	9.1	2.7	23	6.5	6.0	4.4	4%	4%
Equatorial Guinea	0.4	2.3	27	5.4	4.2	1.6	4%	4%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	2.6	28	4.7	3.5	1.0	5%	7%
Gambia	1.1	2.8	26	5.9	4.8	2.1	2%	3%
Togo	4.3	3.0	19	7.0	3.4	1.2	2%	4%
Zaire	4.2	3.1	21	6.7	4.8	1.5	3%	3%
Central African Republic	3.1	2.7	20	5.6	4.4	2.0	3%	3%
Benin	5.3	2.8	22	7.1	4.9	1.8	3%	3%
Ghana	16.9	3.0	23	6.0	4.2	1.2	3%	4%
Guinea	6.4	2.9	28	6.0	4.6	2.1	3%	3%
Mauritania	2.3	3.0	24	6.5	4.0	1.8	4%	4%
Cote d'Ivoire	13.9	3.3	20	7.4	3.0	1.5	2%	3%
Senegal	8.2	2.9	26	6.0	7.0	1.6	3%	4%
Cameroon	13.1	3.0	24	5.9	16.0	1.2	3%	4%
Cape Verde	0.4	2.2	24	4.3	3.6	0.7	5%	4%
Congo	2.4	3.2	27	5.5	4.2	1.6	3%	3%
Gabon	1.1	3.0	26	5.3	4.3	1.6	3%	4%
West Africa Country Group Categories								
Low Income Countries	2.8	2.8	24	6.4	9.5	4.6	45%	3.8%
Lower Middle Income Countries	3.8	2.9	24	5.8	8.7	4.2	45%	3.6%
East & Southern Africa	2.9	2.6	24	6.1	20.1	4.4	46%	5%
Low Income Countries	2.5	3.1	23	6.4	24.5	4.5	45%	4%
South Asia	1.2	2.0	30	5.2	32.3	3.6	43%	4%
Low Income Countries	1.2	2.8	29	4.6	33.7	3.5	42%	4%
Americas	1.7	2.8	29	4.6	33.7	3.5	42%	4%
Lower Middle Income Countries	1.7	2.8	29	4.6	33.7	3.5	42%	4%
East Asia & Pacific	1.8	1.8	36	4.1	58.0	3.3	38%	4%
Low Income Countries	1.8	2.1	29	4.6	53.0	3.4	41%	4%
Other	1.8	2.1	29	4.6	53.0	3.4	41%	4%
Low Middle Income Countries	2.5	2.5	25	5.3	28.5	3.8	45%	4%
Low Income Countries	2.5	2.5	25	5.3	28.5	3.8	45%	4%

Sources: World Bank, World Development Report 1994; UNDP, Human Development Report 1994; Population Reference Bureau Report, 1994 and World Bank Better Health in Africa, 1994

Table A-6

URBAN POPULATION AND URBAN GROWTH

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	URBAN POPUL		Average Annual Growth Rate	
	(% of Total)		(%)	
	1970	1992	1970-80	1980-93
<u>West African Countries:</u>				
LIC	Liberia	47 0%		
	Sierra Leone	18 0%	34 0%	5 2%
	Guinea Bissau	15 0%	21 0%	5 8%
	Chad	12 0%	34 0%	7 8%
	Niger	9 0%	21 0%	7 5%
	Burkina Faso	6 0%	17 0%	6 4%
	Mali	14 0%	25 0%	4 8%
	Nigeria	20 0%	37 0%	6 1%
	Equatorial Guinea			5 7%
	Sao Tome and Principe			
	Gambia		24 0%	
	Togo	13 0%	29 0%	8 6%
	Zaire			5 5%
	Central African Republic	30 0%	48 0%	4 7%
	Benin	18 0%	40 0%	8 5%
	Ghana	29 0%	35 0%	2 9%
	Guinea	14 0%	27 0%	4 8%
	Mauritania	14 0%	50 0%	10 4%
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire	27 0%	42 0%	7 4%
	Senegal	33 0%	41 0%	3 7%
	Cameroon	20 0%	42 0%	3 7%
	Cape Verde		30 0%	
	Congo	33 0%	42 0%	3 7%
UMIC	Gabon	26 0%	47 0%	8 3%
<u>Country Group Categories:</u>				
	West African			
	Low Income Countries	16 3%	32 6%	6 4%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	28 3%	39 4%	4 6%
	East & Southern African			
	Low Income Countries	10 8%	21 3%	6 9%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	19 0%	29 0%	4 9%
	South Asian			
	Low Income Countries	13 7%	19 4%	4 8%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—
	Americas			
	Low Income Countries	38 0%	53 0%	5 1%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—
	East Asian & Pacific			
	Low Income Countries	17 0%	22 7%	3 9%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	30 3%	42 0%	4 5%
	Other			
	Low Income Countries	27 5%	37 5%	4 8%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—

Source: World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

Table A-7

EDUCATION INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ADULT LITERACY		GROSS PRIMARY ENROLL		PUP/TEACH	PRIM COMPL
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	RATIO	RATE
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)
	1990	1990	1991	1991	1991	1991
<u>West African Countries</u>						
LIC	Liberia	42%	31%			
	Sierra Leone	24%	12%	48%	39%	34
	Guinea Bissau	39%	25%			8%
	Chad	33%	20%	65%	41%	64
	Niger	31%	18%	29%	21%	42
	Equatorial Guinea	52%	38%			
	Sao Tome and Principe					88%
	Burkina Faso	20%	10%	30%	24%	58
	Mali	36%	27%	25%	19%	47
	Nigeria	52%	41%	71%	62%	39
	Gambia	30%	18%			
	Togo	45%	33%	111%	87%	59
	Zaire	74%	63%			64%
	Central African Republic	40%	26%	68%	52%	90
	Benin	25%	17%	66%	39%	35
	Ghana	63%	54%	77%	69%	29
	Guinea	27%	15%	37%	24%	49
	Mauritania	35%	22%	55%	48%	47
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire	54%	41%	69%	58%	37
	Senegal	40%	26%	59%	49%	58
	Cameroon	57%	45%	76%	67%	49
	Cape Verde	67%				51%
	Congo	59%	45%			66
UMIC	Gabon	62%	50%			44
<u>Country Group Categories:</u>						
<u>West Africa</u>						
	Low Income Countries	39%	28%	57%	44%	49
	Lower Middle Income Countries	55%	39%	68%	58%	53
<u>East & Southern African</u>						
	Low Income Countries	57%	46%	78%	74%	47
	Lower Middle Income Countries	58%		119%	126%	58%
<u>South Asian</u>						
	Low Income Countries	45%	31%	82%	73%	43
	Lower Middle Income Countries	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Americas</u>						
	Low Income Countries	76%	73%	103%	106%	37
	Lower Middle Income Countries	---	---	---	---	---
<u>East Asian & Pacific</u>						
	Low Income Countries	75%	65%	110%	105%	27
	Lower Middle Income Countries	78%	90%	96%	91%	27

Table A-8

HEALTH INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ACCESS TO	LIFE	MATER	INFANT	UNDER 5	PREV MAL	POPUL.
	MED CARE	EXPECT	MORT RT	MORT RT	MORT RATE	(Under 5)	PER PHYS
	(% of pop.)	(years)	(100k brths)	(000 brths)	(000 brths)	(%)	
	1990	1992	1988	1992	1992	1987 1992	1990
<u>West African Low Income Countries</u>							
LIC	Liberia	39%	54.7	600		195	
	Sierra Leone	37%	42.4	1 000	143	250	
	Guinea Bissau	80%	42.9	1 000	140	240	
	Chad	30%	46.9	800	122	210	
	Niger	30%	45.9	850	123	210	34 850
	Burkina Faso	60%	47.9	750	132	195	46.0%
	Mali	35%	45.4	850	130	210	25.0%
	Nigeria	72%	51.9	750	84	155	36.0%
	Equatorial Guinea		47.3	800	118	200	
	Sao Tome and Principe		67.0				
	Gambia	90%	44.4	1 000	133	230	
	Togo	60%	54.4	600	85	150	24.4%
	Zaire	40%	51.6	700	93	145	
	Central African Republic	30%	47.2	650	105	175	25 890
	Benin	30%	46.1	800	110	145	35.0%
	Ghana	60%	55.4	700	81	130	27.1%
	Guinea	40%	43.9	1 000	133	220	22 970
	Mauritania	40%	47.4	800	117	210	30.8%
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire	45%	51.6	680	91	130	12.4%
	Senegal	40%	48.7	750	68	175	17 650
	Cameroon	41%	55.3	550	61	120	13.6%
	Cape Verde						12 190
	Congo		51.7	900	114	135	23.5%
UMIC	Gabon	90%	52.9	600	94	155	25.0%
<u>Country Group Categories:</u>							
<u>West Africa</u>							
	Low Income Countries	48%	49.0	803	116	192	32.0%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	42%	51.8	720	84	140	16.5%
<u>East & Southern Africa</u>							
	Low Income Countries	69%	50.2	620	103	166	22.1%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	64%	52.8	680	87	136	4.610
<u>South Asia</u>							
	Low Income Countries	72%	55.9	676	91	143	51.5%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Americas</u>							
	Low Income Countries	71%	62.8	305.0	60	86	20.6%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>East Asia & Pacific</u>							
	Low Income Countries	71%	58.9	497	70	103	31.2%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	88%	64.7	276.7	38	53	23.3%

Source: World Bank "World Development Report 1994"; and UNDP Human Development Report 1994

Table A-9
EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (1990)							
		AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP				PER CAPITA			
		Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total	Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total
West African Low Income Countries									
LIC	Liberia					\$ 0.62	\$ 2.14	\$ 0.66	\$ 3.45
	Sierra Leone	0.68%	1.70%	1.07%	3.45%	\$ 0.93	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.48	\$ 4.76
	Guinea Bissau	2.27%	3.59%	1.23%	7.09%	\$ 4.55	\$ 7.18	\$ 2.45	\$ 14.18
	Chad	1.68%	2.89%	1.52%	6.08%	\$ 3.22	\$ 5.54	\$ 2.91	\$ 11.66
	Niger	1.86%	1.83%	1.63%	5.31%	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.34	\$ 14.16
	Burkina Faso	0.76%	5.66%	1.56%	7.99%	\$ 2.11	\$ 15.64	\$ 4.32	\$ 22.07
	Mali	1.15%	1.31%	2.15%	4.61%	\$ 3.57	\$ 4.07	\$ 6.68	\$ 14.32
	Nigeria	1.12%	0.19%	1.93%	3.24%	\$ 3.37	\$ 0.56	\$ 5.85	\$ 9.78
	Gambia					\$ 6.55	\$ 11.82	\$ 4.45	\$ 22.82
	Togo	1.68%	0.88%	1.66%	4.22%	\$ 6.30	\$ 3.30	\$ 6.21	\$ 15.81
	Central African Republic	1.16%	1.57%	1.71%	4.44%	\$ 4.68	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.90	\$ 17.94
	Benin	0.95%	1.36%	1.39%	3.70%	\$ 3.92	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.74	\$ 15.25
	Ghana	1.04%	0.39%	1.53%	2.96%	\$ 4.23	\$ 1.59	\$ 6.25	\$ 12.07
	Guinea	1.28%	0.67%	1.26%	3.20%	\$ 6.45	\$ 3.36	\$ 6.38	\$ 16.19
	Mauritania	1.06%	1.11%	1.55%	3.71%	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.22	\$ 7.26	\$ 17.43
	Zaire					\$ 0.36	\$ 1.12	\$ 3.74	\$ 5.22
	Equatorial Guinea					\$ 10.50	\$ 12.25	\$ 5.50	\$ 28.25
	Sao Tome and Principe					\$ 14.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 48.00
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire	1.86%	0.13%	1.85%	3.83%	\$ 11.65	\$ 0.81	\$ 11.58	\$ 24.04
	Senegal	1.54%	0.58%	1.40%	3.51%	\$ 11.76	\$ 4.41	\$ 10.68	\$ 26.84
	Cameroon	0.73%	0.33%	1.92%	2.97%	\$ 5.76	\$ 2.60	\$ 15.21	\$ 23.57
	Cape Verde					\$ 9.00	\$ 23.25	\$ 12.75	\$ 45.00
	Congo	1.90%	0.49%	1.54%	3.93%	\$ 22.25	\$ 5.71	\$ 18.13	\$ 46.08
UMIC	Gabon	1.84%	0.22%	1.24%	3.30%	\$ 99.00	\$ 12.09	\$ 66.45	\$ 177.55
Country Group Categories:									
	World	4.80%	0.00%	3.20%	8.00%	---	---	---	\$ 323.00
	More Developed Countries	5.40%	0.00%	3.30%	8.70%	---	---	---	\$ 1,340.00
	Less Developed Countries	2.10%	0.10%	2.50%	4.70%	---	---	---	\$ 41.00
	African Countries	1.50%	0.90%	2.10%	4.50%	---	---	---	\$ 14.00
	High Expenditure Countries	2.76%	1.64%	1.92%	6.32%	\$ 40.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 68.00
	Medium Expenditure Countries	1.52%	1.16%	1.55%	4.22%	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 16.00
	Low Expenditure Countries	1.11%	1.57%	1.57%	4.23%	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00
	West Africa								
	Low Income Countries	1.28%	1.78%	1.55%	4.62%	\$ 4.74	\$ 6.55	\$ 5.01	\$ 16.30
	Lower Middle Income Countries	1.50%	0.38%	1.68%	3.56%	\$ 12.08	\$ 7.36	\$ 13.67	\$ 33.11

Source: World Bank, "Better Health in Africa" 1994.

[1] High expenditure countries are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

[2] Medium expenditure countries are Burundi, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zambia.

[3] Low expenditure countries are Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and Zaire.

Table A-10

INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ACCESS TO ACCESS TO		ROAD	ROADS	ELECTR.	RAILROAD	IRRIGATED
	SAFE WATER	SANITATION					
	(% of pop.)	(% of pop.)	(km/Min per.)	(% of Rds.)	(KWH/person)	(km/Min. person)	(hectares/person)
	1990	1990	1988	1988	1990	1990	1990
<u>West African Low Income Countries</u>	39%	39%	194	62	51	19	7 7
Liberia							
Sierra Leone	39%	25%					
Guinea Bissau	25%	21%					
Chad	57%	56%					
Niger	53%	14%	383	60	2	0	4 9
Burkina Faso	70%	7%	21	24	2	53	2 1
Mali	11%	24%	308	63	3	71	22 8
Nigeria	42%	28%	376	67	1	35	8 5
Equatorial Guinea							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Gambia							
Togo	70%	22%	444	40	11	132	1 8
Zaire							
Central African Republic	24%	46%	155	30	30	0	
Benin	55%	45%	233	26	1	116	1 2
Ghana		61%	430	28	345	60	0 5
Guinea	52%		240	27	85	154	4 1
Mauritania	66%		804	58	67	310	5 7
<u>LMIC</u>	69%	91%	357	75	183	50	5 0
Cote d'Ivoire	69%	47%	542	28	88	151	23 1
Senegal	52%	69%	299	38	222	90	2 5
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Congo	38%		584	50	166	213	
Gabon	66%		650	30	2 350	1 756	
<u>UMIC</u>							
<u>Country Group Categories.</u>							
<u>West Africa</u>	47%	28%	304	44	51	79	5 5
Low Income Countries	51%	69%	446	48	165	126	10 2
<u>East & Southern Africa</u>							
Low Income Countries	45%	35%	381	39	200	96	12 2
Lower Middle Income Countries	39%	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>South Asia</u>							
Low Income Countries	56%	25%	371	21	196	62	59 9
Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Americas</u>							
Low Income Countries	60%	62%	335	50	235	131	19 2
Lower Middle Income Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>East Asia & Pacific</u>							
Low Income Countries	52%	41%	185	30	278	72	36 1
Lower Middle Income Countries	70%	69%	317	38	556	1 687	33 3
Other							

Source: World Bank, "World Development Report 1994" and UNDP, Human Development Report 1994

Table A-11

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	NATURAL FOREST AREA (000 of sq km)		ANNUAL DEFORESTATION % OF TOTAL AREA	
	1980	1990	1981 1990	
West African Countries				
LIC	Liberia			
	Sierra Leone	20	19	0.6%
	Guinea Bissau	22	20	0.7%
	Chad	123	114	0.7%
	Niger	26	26	0.0%
	Equatorial Guinea			
	Sao Tome and Principe			
	Burkina Faso	47	44	0.7%
	Mali	132	121	0.8%
	Nigeria	168	156	0.7%
	Gambia			
	Togo	16	14	1.4%
	Zaire			
	Central African Republic	319	306	0.4%
	Benin	56	49	1.2%
	Ghana	109	96	1.3%
	Guinea	76	67	1.1%
	Mauritania	6	6	0.0%
LMIC	Cote d'Ivoire			
	Senegal	121	109	1.0%
	Cameroon	81	75	0.6%
	Cameroon	216	204	0.6%
	Cape Verde			
	Congo	202	199	0.2%
UMIC	Gabon			
		194	182	0.6%
<hr/>				
Country Group Categories:				
West Africa				
	Low Income Countries	1 120	1 038	0.7%
	Lower Middle Income Countries	620	587	0.6%
East & Southern African				
	Low Income Countries	1 472	1 343	0.7%
	Lower Middle Income Countries			
South Asian				
	Low Income Countries	694	639	1.6%
	Lower Middle Income Countries			
Americas				
	Low Income Countries	130	106	1.0%
	Lower Middle Income Countries			
East Asian & Pacific				
	Low Income Countries	1 691	1 516	1.0%
	Lower Middle Income Countries			

Source: World Bank World Development Report 1994

ANNEX B:

DETAILED COMPARATIVE INTRA-REGIONAL POLITICAL,

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

Table B-1

West African Economic and Human Development Levels

Countries/Categories	Per Capita GNP (1992)	Human Development Index (1992)
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>		
Benin	\$410	0 261
Burkina Faso	\$300	0 203
Cameroon	\$820	0 447
Central African Republic	\$410	0 249
Chad	\$220	0 212
Congo	\$1,030	0 461
Cote d'Ivoire	\$670	0 370
Equatorial Guinea		0 276
Mali	\$310	0 214
Niger	\$280	0 209
Senegal	\$780	0 322
Togo	\$390	0 311
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>		
Cape Verde	\$850	0 474
Gambia	\$370	0 215
Ghana	\$450	0 382
Guinea	\$510	0 191
Guinea Bissau	\$220	0 224
Liberia		0 317
Mauritania	\$530	0 254
Sao Tome		0 409
Sierra Leone	\$160	0 209
Zaire	\$390	0 341
<u>Nigeria</u>		
Nigeria	\$320	0 348
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>		
CFA Franc Countries	\$511	0 295
Non-CFA Franc Countries	\$386	0 268
Nigeria	\$320	0 348

Source: World Development Report 1994, and UNDP Human Development Report, 1994

Table B-2

West African Democracies

"Democratic"	"In Transition"	"Non-Democratic"
Benin	Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea
Cape Verde	Cameroon	Gambia
Central African Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Liberia
Congo	Chad	Mauritania
Ghana	Gabon	Nigeria
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea	Zaire
Mali	Sierra Leone	
Niger	Togo	
Sao Tome & Principe		
Senegal		

Source. U.S. Department of State

Table B-3

WEST AFRICAN POLITICAL/DEMOCRATIZATION INDICATORS

Countries/Categories	Freedom Classification	Freedom Rating (a + b) / 2	Political Rights (a)	Civil Liberties (b)
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>				
Benin	<i>Free</i>	2.5	2.0	3.0
Burkina Faso	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.5	5.0	4.0
Cameroon	<i>Not Free</i>	5.5	6.0	5.0
Central African Republic	<i>Partly Free</i>	3.5	3.0	4.0
Chad	<i>Not Free</i>	5.5	6.0	5.0
Congo	<i>Partly Free</i>	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cote d'Ivoire	<i>Not Free</i>	5.5	6.0	5.0
Equatorial Guinea				
Gabon	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.5	5.0	4.0
Mali	<i>Free</i>	2.5	2.0	3.0
Niger	<i>Partly Free</i>	3.5	3.0	4.0
Senegal	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.5	4.0	5.0
Togo	<i>Not Free</i>	6.0	7.0	5.0
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>				
Cape Verde	<i>Free</i>	1.5	1.0	2.0
Gambia	<i>Free</i>	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ghana	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.5	5.0	4.0
Guinea	<i>Not Free</i>	5.5	6.0	5.0
Guinea Bissau	<i>Partly Free</i>	5.5	6.0	5.0
Liberia	<i>Not Free</i>	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mauritania	<i>Not Free</i>	6.5	7.0	6.0
Sao Tome and Principe				
Sierra Leone	<i>Not Free</i>	6.5	7.0	6.0
Zaire	<i>Not Free</i>	6.5	7.0	6.0
<u>Nigeria</u>				
Nigeria	<i>Not Free</i>	6.0	7.0	5.0
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>				
CFA Franc Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.3	4.3	4.2
Non-CFA Franc Countries	<i>Partly Free</i>	4.9	5.2	4.7
Nigeria	<i>Not Free</i>	6.0	7.0	5.0

Source: Freedom House Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1993-94

[1] Ratings of 5.5 to 7.0 imply Not Free State; 3.0 to 5.5 imply Partly Free State; and 1 to 2.5 imply Free State

[2] 1 Represents the most free and 7 the least free category

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Table B-4

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	REAL GDP	INFLATION	GROSS	GROSS	FOREIGN	ODA	NET L T	FOREIGN
	GROWTH	RATE	DOM INV	DOM SAV	SAVINGS		DEBT FLW	DIR INV
	(%)	(%)	(% of GDP)					
	1980-92	1980-92	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
<u>CFA Franc Countries.</u>								
Benin	2.4%	1.7%	13.0%	4.0%	9.0%	13.5%	4.0%	0.2%
Burkina Faso	3.9%	3.5%	24.0%	5.0%	19.0%	15.6%	5.2%	0.0%
Cameroon	1.0%	3.5%	11.0%	10.0%	1.0%	7.7%	4.9%	0.0%
Central African Republic	1.1%	4.6%	12.0%	3.0%	8.0%	13.6%	3.8%	-0.6%
Chad	5.3%	0.9%	2.0%	20.0%	22.0%	20.2%	11.5%	0.0%
Congo	2.4%	0.5%	17.0%	16.0%	1.0%	4.9%	2.2%	-0.1%
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0%	1.9%	9.0%	14.0%	5.0%	8.7%	3.9%	0.1%
Equatorial Guinea								
Gabon	0.5%	2.3%	27.0%	39.0%	11.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Mali	2.9%	3.7%	22.0%	5.0%	17.0%	18.6%	3.9%	0.4%
Niger	-0.7%	1.7%	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	16.5%	5.0%	0.0%
Senegal	3.0%	5.2%	13.0%	7.0%	6.0%	10.0%	2.9%	-0.6%
Togo	1.4%	4.2%	17.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.4%	2.1%	0.0%
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>								
Cape Verde		9.3%						
Gambia								
Ghana	3.4%	38.7%	13.0%	2.0%	11.0%	10.3%	4.0%	0.0%
Guinea			16.0%	9.0%	7.0%	11.7%	4.4%	0.0%
Guinea Bissau	3.6%	59.3%	26.0%	-22.0%	48.0%	43.4%	10.9%	10.5%
Liberia								
Mauritania	1.9%	8.3%	15.0%	2.0%	13.0%	18.4%	6.5%	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe								
Sierra Leone	1.3%	60.8%	12.0%	11.0%	1.0%	13.9%	5.8%	0.0%
Zaire								
<u>Nigeria</u>								
Nigeria	2.3%	19.4%	18.0%	23.0%	-5.0%	0.8%	4.6%	3.0%
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>								
CFA Franc Countries	1.8%	2.6%	13.2%	7.2%	6.2%	11.1%	3.5%	-0.1%
Non-CFA Franc Countries	2.6%	35.3%	16.4%	0.4%	16.0%	19.5%	6.3%	2.1%
Nigeria	2.3%	19.4%	18.0%	23.0%	5.0%	0.8%	4.6%	3.0%

Table B-5

POPULATION INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	POPULATION	POPULATION	DOUBLING	TOTAL	CRUDE BIRTH	CRUDE DEATH	MAR WOMEN	POPULATION AGE			
	1994	GROWTH RATE	TIME	FERTILITY	RATE	RATE	USING CONTR	STRUCTURE			
	(Millions)	(%) 1992-2000	(Years)	RATE	(per 1,000) 1994	(per 1,000) 1994	(%) 1988-93	< 15 1990	> 65 1990	< 15 2025	> 65 2025
CFA Franc Countries											
Benin	5.3	2.8%	22	7.1	49	18	9.0%	47%	3%	40%	3%
Burkina Faso	10.1	2.9%	22	7.2	50	18	8.0%	48%	4%	39%	4%
Cameroon	13.1	3.0%	24	5.9	41	12	16.0%	45%	3%	37%	4%
Central African Republic	3.1	2.7%	20	5.6	44	20		43%	3%	39%	3%
Chad	6.5	2.7%	27	5.9	44	18	4.0%	41%	3%	37%	4%
Congo	2.4	3.2%	27	5.5	42	16		44%	3%	39%	3%
Cote d'Ivoire	13.9	3.3%	20	7.4	50	15	3.0%	47%	2%	43%	3%
Equatorial Guinea	0.4	2.3%	27	5.4	42	16		43%	4%	37%	4%
Gabon	1.1	3.0%	26	5.3	43	16		33%	6%	37%	4%
Mali	9.1	3.2%	23	7.3	52	21	5.0%	46%	4%	40%	3%
Niger	8.8	3.5%	20	7.4	53	19	4.0%	49%	3%	41%	3%
Senegal	8.2	2.9%	26	6.0	43	16	7.0%	47%	3%	36%	4%
Togo	4.3	3.0%	19	7.0	49	12	34.0%	49%	2%	38%	4%
Non-CFA Franc Countries											
Cape Verde	0.4	2.2%	24	4.3	36	7		44%	5%	27%	4%
Gambia	1.1	2.8%	26	5.9	48	21	12.0%	45%	2%	36%	4%
Ghana	16.9	3.0%	23	6.0	42	12	13.0%	45%	3%	36%	4%
Guinea	6.4	2.9%	28	6.0	46	21		43%	3%	40%	3%
Guinea Bissau	1.1	2.1%	32	5.8	43	21		43%	3%	37%	4%
Liberia	2.9	2.9%	21	6.8	47	14	6.0%	45%	4%	39%	4%
Mauritania	2.3	3.0%	24	6.5	46	18	4.0%	44%	4%	38%	4%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	2.6%	28	4.7	35	10		41%	5%	28%	7%
Sierra Leone	4.6	2.7%	26	6.5	48	22		45%	3%	39%	3%
Zaire	42.5	3.1%	21	6.7	48	15		45%	3%	41%	3%
Nigeria											
Nigeria	98.1	2.7%	23	6.5	44	13	6.0%	45%	3%	38%	4%
West African Country Group Categories											
CFA Franc Countries	86.3	3.0%	23	6.4	46	17	10.0%	45%	3%	39%	4%
Non-CFA Franc Countries	78.3	2.7%	25	5.9	44	16	8.8%	44%	4%	36%	4%
Nigeria	98.1	2.7%	23	6.5	44	13	6.0%	45%	3%	38%	4%

Table B-6

URBAN POPULATION AND URBAN GROWTH

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	URBAN POPUL (% of Total)		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	1970	1992	1970-80	1980-93
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>				
Benin	18 0%	40 0%	8 5%	5 2%
Burkina Faso	6 0%	17 0%	6 4%	8 7%
Cameroon	20 0%	42 0%	3 7%	4 0%
Central African Republic	30 0%	48 0%	4 7%	4 7%
Chad	12 0%	34 0%	7 8%	6 8%
Congo	33 0%	42 0%	3 7%	4 5%
Cote d'Ivoire	27 0%	42 0%	7 4%	4 7%
Gabon	26 0%	47 0%	8 3%	5 8%
Guinea	14 0%	27 0%	4 8%	5 8%
Mali	14 0%	25 0%	4 8%	5 2%
Niger	9 0%	21 0%	7 5%	7 3%
Senegal	33 0%	41 0%	3 7%	4 0%
Togo	13 0%	29 0%	8 6%	5 5%
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>				
Cape Verde		30 0%		
Equatorial Guinea				
Gambia		24 0%		
Ghana	29 0%	35 0%	2 9%	4 3%
Guinea Bissau	15 0%	21 0%	5 8%	3 8%
Liberia		47 0%		
Mauritania	14 0%	50 0%	10 4%	7 2%
Sao Tome and Principe				
Sierra Leone	18 0%	34 0%	5 2%	5 2%
Zaire				
<u>Nigeria</u>				
Nigeria	20 0%	37 0%	6 1%	5 7%
<u>Country Group Categories</u>				
CFA Franc Countries	19 6%	35 0%	6 1%	5 6%
Non CFA Franc Countries	19 0%	34 4%	6 1%	5 1%
Nigeria	20 0%	37 0%	6 1%	5 7%

Sources World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

Table B-7
WEST AFRICAN EDUCATION INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ADULT LITERACY		GROSS PRIMARY ENROLL		NET PRIMAR	PUP/TEACH	PRIM COMPL
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	ENROLL	RATIO	RATE
	(%) 1990	(%) 1990	(%) 1991	(%) 1991	(%) 1991	1991	(%) 1991
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Benin	25%	16%	66%	39%		35	40%
Burkina Faso	20%	9%	30%	24%	29%	58	71%
Cameroon	54%	43%	76%	67%	75%	49	69%
Central African Republic	40%	25%	68%	52%	55%	90	62%
Chad	33%	18%	65%	41%		64	71%
Congo	57%	46%				66	54%
Cote d'Ivoire	54%	40%	69%	58%		37	71%
Equatorial Guinea	52%						
Gabon	61%	48%				44	44%
Mali	36%	24%	25%	19%	19%	47	50%
Niger	31%	17%	29%	21%	25%	42	82%
Senegal	38%	25%	59%	49%	48%	58	85%
Togo	45%	31%	111%	87%		59	59%
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Cape Verde	67%						51%
Gambia	30%						
Ghana	63%	51%	77%	69%		29	
Guinea	27%	13%	37%	24%	26%	49	67%
Guinea Bissau	39%	24%					8%
Liberia	42%						
Mauritania	35%	21%	55%	48%	92%	47	68%
Sao Tome and Principe							88%
Sierra Leone	24%	11%	48%	39%		34	
Zaire	74%						64%
<u>Nigeria</u>							
Nigeria	52%	39%	71%	62%		39	58%
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>							
CFA Franc Countries	42%	29%	60%	46%	42%	54	63%
Non-CFA Franc Countries	45%	24%	54%	45%	59%	40	58%
Nigeria	52%	39%	71%	62%		39	58%

Source: World Bank World Development Report 1994 UNDP Human Development Report 1994

Table B-8

WEST AFRICAN HEALTH INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ACCESS TO	LIFE	MATER	INFANT	UNDER 5	PREV MAL	POPUL
	MED CARE	EXPECT	MORT RT	MORT RT	MORT RATE	(Under 5)	PER PHYS
	(% of pop)	(years)	(100k brths)	(000 brths)	(000 brths)	(%)	1990
	1990	1992	1988	1990	1992	1987 1992	
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Benin	30%	46.1	800	110	145	35.0%	
Burkina Faso	60%	47.9	750	132	195	46.0%	57 310
Cameroon	41%	55.3	550	61	120	13.6%	12 190
Central African Republic	30%	47.2	650	105	175		25 890
Chad	30%	46.9	800	122	210		
Congo		51.7	900	114	135	23.5%	
Cote d'Ivoire	45%	51.6	680	91	130	12.4%	
Equatorial Guinea		47.3	800		200		
Gabon	90%	52.9	600	94	155	25.0%	
Mali	35%	45.4	850	130	210	25.0%	19 450
Niger	30%	45.9	850	123	210		34,850
Senegal	40%	48.7	750	68	175		17 650
Togo	60%	54.4	600	85	150	24.4%	
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Gambia	90%	44.4	1 000		230		
Ghana	60%	55.4	700	81	130	27.1%	22 970
Guinea	40%	43.9	1 000	133	220		
Guinea Bissau	80%	42.9	1 000	140	240		
Liberia	39%	54.7	600		195		
Mauritania	40%	47.4	800	117	210	30.8%	
Sierra Leone	37%	42.4	1 000	143	250		
Zaire	40%	51.6	700		145		
<u>Nigeria</u>							
Nigeria	72%	51.9	750	84	155	36.0%	
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>							
CFA Franc Countries	45%	49.3	737	103	170	25.6%	27 890
Non-CFA Franc Countries	53%	47.8	850	123	203	29.0%	22 970
Nigeria	72%	51.9	750	84	155	36.0%	

Source: World Bank, "World Development Report 1994", UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994", and World Bank, "Better Health in Africa", 1994

Table B-9

EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	HEALTH EXPENDITURES (1990)							
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP				PER CAPITA			
	Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total	Public	Aid Flows	Private	Total
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>								
Benin	0.95%	1.36%	1.39%	3.70%	\$ 3.92	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.74	\$ 15.25
Burkina Faso	0.76%	5.66%	1.56%	7.99%	\$ 2.11	\$ 15.64	\$ 4.32	\$ 22.07
Cameroon	0.73%	0.33%	1.92%	2.97%	\$ 5.76	\$ 2.60	\$ 15.21	\$ 23.57
Central African Republic	1.16%	1.57%	1.71%	4.44%	\$ 4.68	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.90	\$ 17.94
Chad	1.68%	2.89%	1.52%	6.08%	\$ 3.22	\$ 5.54	\$ 2.91	\$ 11.66
Congo	1.90%	0.49%	1.54%	3.93%	\$ 22.25	\$ 5.71	\$ 18.13	\$ 46.08
Cote d'Ivoire	1.86%	0.13%	1.85%	3.83%	\$ 11.65	\$ 0.81	\$ 11.58	\$ 24.04
Equatorial Guinea					\$ 10.50	\$ 12.25	\$ 5.50	\$ 28.25
Gabon	1.84%	0.22%	1.24%	3.30%	\$ 99.00	\$ 12.09	\$ 66.45	\$ 177.55
Mali	1.15%	1.31%	2.15%	4.61%	\$ 3.57	\$ 4.07	\$ 6.68	\$ 14.32
Niger	1.86%	1.83%	1.63%	5.31%	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.34	\$ 14.16
Senegal	1.54%	0.58%	1.40%	3.51%	\$ 11.76	\$ 4.41	\$ 10.68	\$ 26.84
Togo	1.68%	0.88%	1.66%	4.22%	\$ 6.30	\$ 3.30	\$ 6.21	\$ 15.81
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>								
Gambia					\$ 6.55	\$ 11.82	\$ 4.45	\$ 22.82
Ghana	1.04%	0.39%	1.53%	2.96%	\$ 4.23	\$ 1.59	\$ 6.25	\$ 12.07
Guinea	1.28%	0.67%	1.26%	3.20%	\$ 6.45	\$ 3.36	\$ 6.38	\$ 16.19
Guinea Bissau	2.27%	3.59%	1.23%	7.09%	\$ 4.55	\$ 7.18	\$ 2.45	\$ 14.18
Liberia					\$ 0.62	\$ 2.14	\$ 0.66	\$ 3.45
Mauritania	1.06%	1.11%	1.55%	3.71%	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.22	\$ 7.26	\$ 17.43
Sierra Leone	0.68%	1.70%	1.07%	3.45%	\$ 0.93	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.48	\$ 4.76
Zaire					\$ 0.36	\$ 1.12	\$ 3.74	\$ 5.22
<u>Nigeria</u>								
Nigeria	1.12%	0.19%	1.93%	3.24%	\$ 3.37	\$ 0.56	\$ 5.85	\$ 9.78
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>								
CFA Franc Countries	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	4.1%	\$ 14.59	\$ 6.40	\$ 12.67	\$ 33.66
Non-CFA Franc Countries	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	\$ 2.86	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.27	\$ 9.61
Nigeria	1.1%	0.2%	1.9%	3.2%	\$ 3.37	\$ 0.56	\$ 5.85	\$ 9.78

Source: World Bank, "Better Health in Africa", 1994

Table B-10

WEST AFRICAN INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	ACCESS TO	ACCESS TO	ROAD	ROADS	ELECTR	RAILROAD	IRRIGATED
	SAFE WATER (% of pop) 1990	SANITATION (% of pop) 1990	DENSITY (km/Mn pers) 1988	GOOD COND (% of Rds) 1988	PRODUCT (KWH/person) 1990	TRACKS (kms/Mn persons) 1990	LAND (hectares/person) 1990
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Benin	55%	45%	233	26	1	116	2 0
Burkina Faso	70%	7%	21	24	2	53	4 2
Cameroon	52%	69%	299	38	222	90	1 6
Central African Republic	24%	46%	155	30	30	0	
Chad	57%		56		14	0	1 2
Congo	38%		584	50	166	213	
Cote d'Ivoire	69%	91%	357	75	183	50	0 5
Equatorial Guinea							
Gabon	66%		650	30	2,350	1,756	
Mali	11%	24%	308	63	3	71	3 3
Niger	53%	14%	383	60	2	0	0 5
Senegal	44%	47%	542	28	88	151	
Togo	70%	22%	444	40	11	132	0 0
<u>Non-CFA Franc Countries</u>							
Cape Verde							
Gambia							
Ghana		61%	430	28	345	60	
Guinea	52%		240	27	85	154	0 0
Guinea Bissau	25%	21%					
Liberia							
Mauritania	66%		804	58	67	310	5 7
Sao Tome and Principe							
Sierra Leone	39%	39%	194	62	51	19	0 0
Zaire							
<u>Nigeria</u>							
Nigeria	42%	28%	376	67	1	35	8 5
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>							
CFA Franc Countries	51%	41%	336	42	256	292	2
Non-CFA Franc Countries	46%	40%	417	44	137	136	1
Nigeria	42%	28%	376	67	1	35	9

Source: World Bank, "World Development Report 1994" and UNDP, "Human Development Report 1994"

Table B-11

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

COUNTRIES/CATEGORIES	NATURAL FOREST AREA (000 of sq km)		ANNUAL DEFORESTRATION % OF TOTAL AREA 1981-1990
	1980	1990	
<u>CFA Franc Countries</u>			
Benin	56	49	1.2%
Burkina Faso	47	44	0.7%
Cameroon	216	204	0.6%
Central African Republic	319	306	0.4%
Chad	123	114	0.7%
Congo	202	199	0.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	121	109	1.0%
Equatorial Guinea			
Gabon	194	182	0.6%
Mali	132	121	0.8%
Niger	26	26	0.0%
Senegal	81	75	0.6%
Togo	16	14	1.4%
<u>Non CFA Franc Countries</u>			
Cape Verde			
Gambia			
Ghana	109	96	1.3%
Guinea	76	67	1.1%
Guinea Bissau	22	20	0.7%
Liberia			
Mauritania	6	6	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe			
Sierra Leone	20	19	0.6%
Zaire			
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Nigeria	168	156	0.7%
<u>West African Country Group Categories</u>			
CFA Franc Countries	128	120	0.7%
Non-CFA Franc Countries	47	42	0.7%
Nigeria	168	156	0.7%

Source: World Bank, "World Development Report 1994"

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