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Continued conflicts in parts of the continent, in many cases manifestations of power struggles, are testimony to the difficulty of institutionalizing democracy in Africa.

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African Social and  
Economic Trends

Global Coalition for Africa



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# AFRICAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

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Annual Report 1999/2000  
of the Global Coalition for Africa



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1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1204  
Washington, DC 20006  
USA  
Fax 202-522-3259  
<http://www.gca-cma.org>

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*The Global Coalition for Africa*  
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## FOREWORD

The period covered by this report was quite eventful. Promising transitions took place in two of Africa's most important countries—South Africa and Nigeria. However, the persistence of internal and interstate conflict and the impact of the Asian financial crisis had negative implications for Sub-Saharan Africa.

The political developments in South Africa and Nigeria were particularly noteworthy. Successfully and smoothly, South Africa passed another milestone with its second fully democratic multiparty election since the end of apartheid, with little violence and broad participation. Vice President Thabo Mbeki became president with an overwhelming mandate to implement a growth and reform package, the platform for his campaign. The package emphasizes domestic security and faster economic growth—to reduce the nation's heavy burden of poverty by equitably distributing the fruits of that growth. Political and economic success in South Africa will undoubtedly have a favorable impact on its neighbors.

The Nigerian presidential election, bringing Olusegun Obasanjo to power, marked the end of a lengthy transition from military rule to accountable civilian government. In his first months in office, President Obasanjo took decisive steps to combat deeply entrenched corruption and to begin instituting transparent and accountable government. The optimism accompanying this important change has to be tempered by the new government's daunting task of correcting decades of poor governance, neglected infrastructure, deteriorated social services, and repressed political participation.

In view of the political and economic weight that South Africa and Nigeria project in Sub-Saharan Africa, the important political advances by these two countries may bode well for the political transition of the whole continent. But unwelcome developments involving instability and conflict continued in a number of countries. The war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, whatever our views on its origins, was nevertheless regrettable. Of equal concern are the continuing conflicts in Angola, the Sudan, Sierra Leone, and the two Congos—inflicting considerable loss of life, great human suffering, destruction of infrastructure and productive capacity, and reversals of economic

and social gains. We hope that definitive and lasting resolutions will be found for these hostilities, as indeed appears to be so for the Sierra Leone civil war and the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict. But serious issues are still to be resolved in the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while the devastating civil wars in Angola and the Sudan continue without an end in sight. The need to find lasting solutions to existing conflicts and prevent the outbreak of new ones points to the importance of good governance, equitable power-sharing, and the fair distribution of national resources.

As security is key to both political stability and economic development, this year's report presents a special essay on the growing privatization of security and its implications for peace and stability—both for individual countries and for the continent.

Political stability is necessary for sustained growth. But good government, sound economic policies, and strong institutional capacity are also required for growth to bring tangible development and poverty reduction. While most Sub-Saharan African economies continue to grow, performance in almost all cases is well below what is needed for significant and sustained poverty reduction.

In our view, decisionmakers in many African countries recognize and act on the priority reform measures and prudent policies they need to adopt. The real challenge is to continue to implement appropriate policies and reforms year after year—and to make necessary adjustments when such needs arise. Persistence, consistency, and determination will earn credibility for reforms. Implementation also depends on the strength and efficiency of institutions—and on the competence and integrity of public servants, both of which require the attention of countries.

Corruption erodes the integrity of institutions and the credibility of government itself. While corruption may not be unique to Africa, there is no question that African countries cannot afford to overlook the threat it poses. Starting with the Policy Forum in 1997 and two ministerial meetings in 1998 and 1999, we in the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) have been collaborating with African countries to facilitate diagnosis and promote action. The 11 countries participating in the ministerial meetings have adopted principles to combat corruption. With these countries, we hope to promote joint subre-

gional and regional agreements, and to strengthen individual country commitments to combat corruption.

In all the foregoing areas—sustaining economic development, strengthening institutions, and combating corruption—African countries will need stronger partnerships and greater solidarity with the international community. We are encouraged by the decision of the Group of Eight countries (G-8) summit in June 1999 in Cologne to authorize a revised Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief framework—expected to make debt relief “broader, deeper, and faster” for countries making serious efforts to reform. As in previous years, we joined others in writing to the G-8 leaders, advocating more debt relief, continued concessional assistance, and enhanced trade and investment cooperation. Important issues of concern to us are the failure of many donors to reverse the progressive decline of assistance to developing countries, the diversion of resources from development to emergency assistance, and the reluctance to untie aid.

Another notable international event was the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development, which the GCA co-organized with the Government of Japan and the United Nations. We all attended and took active part in the meetings as did several African leaders and ministers from Africa and partner countries. The conference also provided an opportunity to endorse again the internationally agreed social and poverty reduction goals and targets.

With pleasure we welcome Minister Eveline Herfkens, the Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, as Co-Chairperson of the GCA. At the same time, we thank Minister Jan Pronk, who has resigned as GCA Co-Chairperson but has agreed, like Mr. Robert McNamara before him, to continue his association with the GCA as a Co-Chairperson Emeritus.

Co-Chairpersons

*Alpha Oumar Konaré, Meles Zenawi,  
Ketumile Masire, Frene Ginwala,  
Eveline Herfkens, and Diane Marleau*

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## ABOUT THE GLOBAL COALITION FOR AFRICA

The Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) is a North-South forum that brings together African leaders and Africa's principal external partners. Launched in 1991, it examines Africa's most critical social and economic development issues, seeks consensus on policies and programs of action, and monitors the results. The GCA is based on the premise that Africa can grow only if there is effort from within, but that to do so it needs sustained and well-coordinated outside support and a stronger working partnership with Northern donors. With sweeping changes around the world, the GCA strives to keep Africa on the global agenda and to mobilize the necessary international support to match Africa's commitments to economic and political change.

The GCA's Co-Chairpersons are President Alpha Oumar Konaré of Mali; Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia; Sir Ketumile Masire, former President of Botswana; Eveline Herfkens, Minister of Development Cooperation of the Netherlands; Diane Marleau, Canada's Minister for International Development and Minister responsible for La Francophonie; and Frene Ginwala, Speaker of the South African Parliament. Mr. Jan P. Pronk, the Netherlands Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning, and the Environment, and Mr. Robert S. McNamara, former President of the World Bank, continue to be associated with the GCA as Co-Chairpersons Emeriti. The Secretariat, based in Washington, D.C., is headed by Ambassador Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah.

The GCA's ultimate governing body is a plenary of all its members—involving African governments and their bilateral, multilateral, and nongovernmental partners—which met for the second time in Maastricht, the Netherlands, in November 1995. In between plenary meetings the GCA's work is guided by a Policy Forum comprising representatives of African and Northern countries, together with representatives of international and regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Africa Bureau of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the European Union, the United Nations Fund for Population Activi-

ties, the Africa Department of the International Monetary Fund, and the Africa Region of the World Bank.

The GCA's agenda is focused on the following themes:

- African capacity development in economic policy formulation and management, including the policy changes and institutional and structural reforms required to elicit supply response.
- Political transition, including governance, democratization, and conflict management, and the related areas of reduced corruption and military spending.
- Population, agriculture, and environment.
- The promotion of regional integration, in particular within the context of improving the international competitiveness of African countries.
- Africa's role in an increasingly global economy, with an emphasis on assuring continuing resource flows from the industrial countries, including private investment, official development assistance, and debt relief.





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## OVERVIEW

This review of political, economic and social trends in Sub-Saharan Africa coincides with the end of one century and the beginning of another—indeed, a new millennium. Without going beyond the scope of the Annual Report, it may be appropriate to comment briefly on a few promising trends and persisting challenges.

On the positive side, the focus on African development at many international conferences and meetings indicates the interest in the continent's immense potential. One example was the second Tokyo International Conference on African Development in October 1998. Attending from Africa were several heads of state and ministers, with two heads of government and ministers participating from partner countries. The conference adopted an action plan of goals and specific targets for economic and social development.

Other equally important forums include the France–Africa Summit in Paris in November 1998 and the United States–Africa ministerial meeting in March 1999. African countries also took part in Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific–European Union negotiations to renew the Lomé Convention, one of the best examples of a productive north-south partnership. The GCA made a modest contribution in assisting African participants to prepare for this ongoing negotiation.

On governance and the transition to democracy, there have been both promising trends and continuing weaknesses. Institutional development, corruption, the rule of law, and human rights all need considerable attention, but there is more open discussion and greater awareness of the issues. On broader matters of political participation and freedom, there is undoubtedly more “space” and greater tolerance in a number of countries. Leaders appreciate the necessity and wisdom of further political liberalization and an active role for civil society organizations. And the globalization of information is making it easier for the average citizen to get international news on political developments.

Africa's long-term challenges include the maintenance of security and stability, the promotion of sustained economic growth, and the need to ensure adequate external resource flows.

Political stability and security have long been a dominant concern. New internal and cross-border wars, the continuation of older con-

flicts, and intermittent eruptions of others—with cross-border migration and internal displacement of millions—reinforce the image of Sub-Saharan Africa as a conflict-plagued region. But political leaders from African countries and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have devoted considerable time, effort, and resources to bring about lasting peace in several countries afflicted with conflict and instability. Meanwhile, the international community is increasingly assuming a posture of disengagement from the security crises in Africa. One convenient excuse: to encourage “African solutions for African problems.”

The better economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa in the second half of the 1990s, though welcome, has not been strong enough to reduce poverty. Social trends are even grimmer. Because of budgetary constraints and the spread of HIV/AIDS, the social gains of past decades are being reversed, with life expectancy projected to decline dramatically. Combating HIV/AIDS has thus become an all-encompassing development challenge.

There is no dispute about the need to pursue sound economic policies and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions. And the emphasis on “poverty” and “ownership” is appropriate and well-placed. But equal attention should go to such specific concerns as investment in infrastructure, adequate external assistance, and debt relief. The progress on debt relief at the G-8 summit of June 1999 in Cologne is welcome and notable. But the concessional assistance of some important donors, including the G-7 countries, shows a declining trend. Four countries—Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden—have been the exceptions, keeping their official development assistance (ODA) above the internationally agreed target of 0.7 percent of gross national product (GNP). The overall downward trend in ODA is all the more disappointing in view of the improved conditions for aid-effectiveness—a result of serious reforms in several African countries and the performance-based, program-oriented channeling of aid by many donors.

*Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah*  
*Executive Secretary*

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## PART I MONITORING RECENT EVENTS

*Diversity and  
change remain  
the rule*

Diversity and change remain the rule, with three groups of countries emerging. First is the growing number of countries that are determined to move ahead on the road to sustained economic growth and democracy. Second are those that continue to stagnate because of poor governance, low domestic savings and investment, and the undemocratic behavior of political elites. Third are those succumbing to violent conflict and a downward spiral of further economic decline.

Many countries made steady progress in both economic growth and political reform. But their advance tended to be eclipsed by the ebb and flow of violent conflict dominating the news. Exhausted by conflict, Africa is working hard to reverse recent dangerous trends. But political exclusion, insecurity, and corrupt authoritarianism—root causes of conflict—remain formidable in too many countries.

Peaceful transfers of power usually bring about change for the better. And Africa can truly celebrate two noteworthy events: South Africa's second democratic election since the end of apartheid, and Nigeria's first democratic election after years of repressive and corrupt military rule. Given the dominance of the two economies, these events also have significance for the entire continent.

Another positive development: the consensus by the international community on the need for deeper, broader, and faster debt relief to African countries. The Group of 8 (G-8) governments agreed at their June 1999 summit in Cologne to provide substantially enhanced debt relief to the poorest countries, the majority of which are in Africa. There was also agreement to revise the criteria for relief under the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative to ensure more complete action in a shorter timeframe for more countries. Under the agreements, benefits from debt relief should be targeted toward social programs.

The recent steady decline in intrastate and interstate wars was reversed in 1998–99. From Angola through the Congo-Great Lakes region to the Horn and Sierra Leone, wars have resulted in massive numbers of deaths, refugees, and displaced people, destroying much of the already fragile infrastructure. Although the nature and force of military engagement have varied, civilians have borne the brunt of the violence in all cases.

Protracted wars such as those in Angola and the Sudan continue to defy African and international efforts for resolution. The more recent wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo and between Ethiopia and Eritrea also proved resistant to mediation for a considerable time. In no case has violent conflict solved fundamental problems of ethnic or territorial insecurity or of political or economic exclusion. On the contrary, wars have aggravated the problems. In addition, conflict does more than interrupt economic development—it results in economic regression, as experiences in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Angola, Sierra Leone, and Liberia all show.

Conflict in Africa is getting more complex and destructive. It is also drawing outside forces, with neighbors openly supporting one side or another, or even intervening directly with their forces. A cardinal principle of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity—not interfering in the internal affairs of member states—is coming under growing pressure as outside governments intervene unilaterally, often without regional or international legitimization.

Ongoing conflict, and the involvement of neighboring countries, also threatens to reverse the recent declines in military expenditures in most African countries. Defense spending has increased dramatically for some, including those otherwise undertaking exemplary economic reforms. Others appear to be financing their wars by mortgaging future earnings from natural resources or selling licenses for mineral deposits. Increasingly, control over lucrative natural resources has become the object of conflict, as rebel forces have also sought to finance their war efforts by selling minerals.

Despite the grim backdrop, most African countries are not at war, and many are continuing efforts to deepen their economic reforms. Sub-Saharan Africa's overall growth rate for 1997 was 3.1 percent, broadly continuing the upturn that started in 1995. But mostly because of the unfavorable external environment that depressed prices for some important African commodity exports, growth in 1998 was 1.9 percent; excluding South Africa and Nigeria, growth was 3.6 percent for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa. Some of the better performers grew between 5 and 12 percent, demonstrating the results from persisting with reform. Most of the good performers are benefit-

*Increasingly, control over lucrative natural resources has become the object of conflict*

ing not only from reforms—but also from better governance, more open political systems, and a more hospitable climate for the private sector.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

As violent conflict has intensified in Africa, subregional groupings have come to the fore as the primary vehicles for conflict management.

In West Africa, a decade after its birth at the beginning of the Liberian civil war in 1989, the Economic Community of West African States Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) is a key instrument of conflict management for its parent body, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). With coordinated approaches of diplomacy and military action in response to the wars in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone in 1998–99, ECOWAS demonstrated a growing consensus on conflict management, apparently overcoming West Africa's traditional political rivalries.

In the south, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) established the Committee on Politics and Security as its primary institutional mechanism to address conflict. Although consensus remains to be reached on the means and methods of intervention, SADC's attempts to find a solution to war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1999 moved it closer to a subregional policy on conflict. The apparent willingness of South Africa to be more prominent in conflict management, including peacekeeping, is a change from past policy.

The Organization of African Unity's (OAU) Conflict Management Mechanism continues its efforts to become the font of legitimacy for conflict intervention throughout Africa. While operational responsibility for crisis management is with the subregions, the OAU has focused on building its "hot line" communications network and intervening diplomatically when there is no subregional alternative, as in the Ethiopia-Eritrea war or the Comoros conflict.

Although conflict has marred the political landscape in Africa, political transition continues in many countries. Elections in Nigeria and South Africa dominated news in the first half of 1999, but between October 1998 and August 1999 presidential or legislative

elections were also held in Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, and São Tome and Principe. And elections are scheduled in Botswana and Mozambique before the end of 1999. Several of these countries have completed, or are preparing for, second cycles of democratic multiparty elections, although few elections have resulted in regime change.

Ghana and Mali await presidential elections, following assurances from President Rawlings and President Konaré that they will abide by constitutional term limits and not seek reelection. In Zambia as well President Chiluba has indicated that he will adhere to the two-mandate limitation and step down at the end of his term.

Continued conflicts in parts of the continent, in many cases manifestations of power struggles, are testimony to the difficulty of institutionalizing democracy in Africa. Although less common, the use of unconstitutional or extralegal means to retain or take power remains a threat in some countries. But opposition to such actions is more widespread, and Africans are in the forefront of those who reject them. Development partners are also under pressure to suspend collaboration with governments that refuse the challenge of elections or the free and fair results of the ballot box. In short, coups against genuinely elected democratic regimes—and the blatant stealing of elections—can no longer occur with impunity.

In many countries electoral commissions are building the capacity to effectively manage elections, increasing voter confidence in the results. Often, however, political competition is still hampered by political patronage and the dominance of ruling parties. Throughout the continent minority parties face problems of political organization and funding, while in some countries political liberalization has spawned a plethora of parties, few of which could mount a serious challenge to governing regimes. Although the representation of minority parties in national assemblies is increasing and parliamentary independence is growing, the considerable advantages of incumbency are hard to overcome.

The greater political freedom in Africa has focused attention on corruption as an impediment to economic development and political progress. A variety of anticorruption initiatives are under way throughout the continent, and governments are facing increasing

*Political competition is still hampered by political patronage and the dominance of ruling parties*



pressure from civil society to act. Whether they do so will affect their legitimacy—and the climate for growth and prosperity.

### *West Africa*

Civil wars in the West African arc of instability, from Liberia to Senegal's southern province of Casamance, seemed to be burning themselves out.

In Sierra Leone ECOMOG forces contained the well-equipped opposition guerrillas to lay the groundwork for intensive mediation between the democratically elected government of Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebel group led by Foday Sankoh. They reached a peace agreement to share power and resources, but the extreme brutality of the conflict and human rights abuses will make reconciliation and reconstruction particularly arduous.

In Guinea Bissau ECOWAS and Portuguese-speaking countries led the mediation efforts that, followed by a short peace-keeping operation, resulted in an end to hostilities between rival military forces. The president, João Bernardo Vieira, was overthrown. Democratic elections are planned, and most refugees and displaced people have returned home. With the end of war in Guinea Bissau, the conflict in Senegal's southern Casamance province appears ripe for a negotiated solution.

In Niger the assassination of the president and seizure of power by army officers in April 1999 served as a reminder that political succession by extra-constitutional means is still a threat in some African countries. Although the new regime promised elections in nine months, the political and economic tensions that prompted the coup need to be addressed to ensure stability. In Togo development partners and civil society were cooperating to promote a national political dialogue after the deeply flawed presidential election of 1998. In Benin parliamentary elections changed the balance of power without disruption to the country's social and economic stability. Despite political tensions and the difficulties of post-conflict reconstruction, Liberia remained stable. But in Burkina Faso civil disturbances followed the assassination of a prominent journalist.

The major political development in the region was Nigeria's transition out of military rule. Voting for executive and legislative bodies at the municipal, state, and national levels culminated in the election of Olusegun Obasanjo as president. Although there were some doubts about the conduct and management of the elections, the results were accepted, and the outgoing military government lived up to its promise to hand over power. After protracted repressive and corrupt military rule, the problems facing the civilian government are formidable. It inherits a demoralized and inefficient public service, a severe financial crisis, and civil unrest in the major oil-producing region.

The formation of the national government shows the difficulties of balancing regional aspirations in an effective coalition. In its first months in power, the government has pledged vigorous measures to combat pervasive corruption. Several major public works contracts led by the military government have been annulled—and senior military officers closely associated with the previous regime, retired. But decisive action on the economy remains crucial, especially given the urgent need to address the many legitimate grievances of impoverished regions. Reestablishing the rule of law is also a challenge, and crime and corruption threaten stability and prosperity.

### *Central Africa*

A major conflagration reopened in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in August 1998 and escalated into regional war as neighboring countries lent military support to rebel factions or to the government. Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe all became directly involved. Others, including Chad and the Sudan, also provided assistance to one side or the other with funds or troops.

After a variety of failed attempts, SADC-sponsored mediation efforts, led by President Chiluba of Zambia, appeared to be leading to a United Nations Security Council resolution for a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Congo. In July 1999 the governments of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Namibia signed a peace agreement. Its success will depend on the willingness of all parties to accept and abide by it.

*The end of  
civil war does not  
immediately  
bring stability  
and security*

As part of the peace agreement, the government has agreed to inaugurate a national political dialogue—under neutral facilitators and with both the armed and unarmed opposition—to chart the country’s political future. It is hoped that international peace monitoring can provide a sense of security to the still-unreconciled enemies and persuade them to participate in the political process. Although the peace agreement envisages a national military, disarming ex-combatants will be a problem. Ensuring an end to war will also be complicated by the economic interests and ambitions of national and external actors. To many observers, the contrast between Kosovo and the Congo—in the attention given and resources committed by the international community, both for reestablishing security and for reconstruction—was very revealing.

Although fighting may stop in the Democratic Republic of Congo, underlying problems continue to threaten the fragile equilibrium of the Great Lakes region. Continuing ethnic tensions in Rwanda and Burundi are likely to thwart peace until accommodations between majority and minority populations can be negotiated. In addition, armed Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda rebels operating from the forested mountains of the eastern Congo will be impossible to control.

Events in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) show that the end of civil war does not immediately bring stability and security. Opposition-sponsored guerrilla groups and militias operating from neighboring countries and forest bases have made the country ungovernable. The Central African Republic continued to be free of violence thanks to a United Nations–sponsored peacekeeping effort. But there was apprehension about what might occur after the 1999 presidential election and the subsequent withdrawal of the United Nations military and civil presence.

### *East Africa*

The war between Eritrea and Ethiopia added to instability and insecurity in the Horn. In each country increased defense spending undercut economic progress. Efforts by the OAU and the international community to promote a negotiated solution took considerable time to bring about a compromise acceptable to both sides.

Relations have so deteriorated between the two countries that reestablishing trust and normal diplomatic relations is likely to be difficult.

Ongoing conflict and instability in Somalia and the Sudan aggravated the tension in East Africa. Despite some progress, continued mediation failed to bring a lasting cease-fire or negotiated agreement in the Sudan. In Djibouti, a transportation hub bordering Ethiopia and Eritrea, the presidential election resulted in a smooth transfer of power.

In the East African Cooperation states—Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania—there was some progress in regional integration against a backdrop of hesitancy on the pace of implementation. The three countries also agreed to admit Rwanda.

In Uganda the government is seeking negotiated solutions to continuing conflicts and insurgencies. In Kenya the government took steps to address, in President Moi's words, the "the twin evils that have afflicted our country in recent years—corruption and inefficiency." Meanwhile, the struggle for political succession has begun, although President Moi is not scheduled to leave office until 2002. In Tanzania elections are scheduled for 2000, and an agreement brokered by the Commonwealth Secretariat should help resolve the problems that have persisted in Zanzibar since the disputed 1995 elections.

*Balancing social equity with the reforms needed for economic growth will not be easy*

### *Southern Africa*

South Africa's second peaceful democratic election since the end of apartheid—and the smooth transfer of power from Nelson Mandela to successor Thabo Mbeki in June 1999—dominated the political news from the region. The challenge facing the new government will be to build sound structures of economic modernization and social rehabilitation on the base of national reconciliation—a formidable task. Balancing social equity with the reforms needed for economic growth will not be easy. Moreover, majority rule brought with it unrealistically high popular expectations of what could be accomplished in a short time.

Despite the overwhelming mandate afforded the African National Congress (ANC) in the elections, there is growing public dissatisfaction with corruption and the ability of the government to rapidly

*Angola remains mired in a civil war that has periodic remissions but has proven difficult to end*

expand basic services. Crime, made worse by unemployment, has made public security a priority for most citizens. Given the accumulated problems inherited from the apartheid era, the government faces significant challenges to promote the employment-generating economic growth desperately needed to reduce poverty and narrow the gap between rich and poor.

In neighboring Zimbabwe political tensions are growing as the nation struggles with the generational transition two decades after the establishment of majority rule. New political alignments are forming as the labor movement and a younger generation seek a greater role in the political system. Economic difficulties triggered widespread public opposition to Zimbabwe's involvement in the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

June elections in Malawi returned the government to power. In Botswana, an exemplary democracy, President Festus Mogae is expected to announce national elections for October 1999. In Mozambique both political and economic transition continue. Earlier problems in registering voters have been resolved, and national elections have been scheduled for December.

Angola remains mired in a civil war that has periodic remissions but has proven difficult to end. The government argues that the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) reneged on two United Nations-blessed agreements signed in 1991 and 1994, using the implementation phases of both to secretly strengthen its military and logistical capabilities. The Angolan government appears determined to pursue a military victory over the UNITA rebel movement, although UNITA was in the stronger position, with control of diamond-producing areas. The international community agrees that UNITA bears the responsibility for the breakdown of the most recent peace process—and has applied United Nations sanctions against it—but there is ambivalence about the government's determination to escalate the war. The humanitarian catastrophe in Angola is one of the worst in the world.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Sub-Saharan Africa's growth in 1997 was in line with the region's economic upturn that started in 1995, but for 1998 the region's gross

domestic product (GDP) growth was significantly slower, partly dragged down by lower growth in Nigeria and South Africa. The overall growth of recent years was not deep enough or sustained enough, leaving Africa the most socially and economically disadvantaged region in the world. Moreover, available evidence indicates growing income inequality, although this may be moderated by some redistribution within the extended family framework. Also, gender inequalities persist in most countries, leaving women most vulnerable to poverty. Continuing the trends of recent years, social indicators for many countries were still showing further deterioration.

#### *Economic performance*

The Asian financial and economic crisis and the deep recession in Japan contributed to depressed world demand for commodities. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have petroleum, minerals, and metals as their principal exports suffered significant terms of trade losses. Due to the approximately 30 percent decline in international oil prices during 1998, Sub-Saharan Africa oil exporters had major reductions in their export earnings and fiscal revenues. GDP growth fell, the current account deteriorated, and fiscal deficits rose. Exporters of diamonds, copper, and other minerals and metals also saw the demand and prices of their commodities plummet. Contagion effects on currencies were confined mostly to South Africa, much more integrated into the global financial system than other African countries, and Zimbabwe. Africa's weak integration into the global economy muted the impact of the Asian crisis for most African countries.

Sub-Saharan countries not exporting oil or minerals weathered the global crisis. As importers of oil, they benefited from lower petroleum prices. This "benefit" was moderated, however, by lower prices for most commodities and decreased exports to crisis-hit Asian countries and Japan. Agricultural production improved in 1998, due to favorable weather in many countries, including those in the Sahel-belt. The result: real GDP growth for Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole was 3.1 percent in 1997 and 1.9 percent in 1998. Excluding South Africa and Nigeria, GDP growth for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa was

*Africa's weak integration into the global economy muted the impact of the Asian crisis for most African countries*

4.4 percent in 1997 and 3.6 percent in 1998, continuing the recovery and revival since the mid-1990s.

*West Africa.* West Africa's economic outcome was boosted by the relatively good growth rates of CFA franc zone countries, but pulled down by poor performance in Nigeria and stagnation and decline in such conflict-affected countries as Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau. Most CFA franc zone countries maintained low inflation and good GDP growth rates of 4–6 percent. The regional economic integration organ of these countries, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), decided to eliminate import tariffs among members and adopt a common external tariff by 2000. Attention needs to be paid to the impact of the transition on government revenues—and to the realities of informal trade and re-exports. They also decided to peg their common currency, the CFA franc, to the euro at the existing parity with the French franc.

Côte d'Ivoire, the largest economy in the group, maintained its high growth at 6.0 percent in 1997 and 5.7 percent in 1998, remarkable in the context of lower commodity prices. The overall revival of investment and the development of the mining and energy sectors contributed to Côte d'Ivoire's good performance. Senegal also continued to record respectable GDP growth—5.2 percent in 1997 and 5.7 percent in 1998—and keep inflation low.

Mauritania's performance was in line with recent years, with growth of 4.5 percent in 1997 and 4.2 percent in 1998. Both Burkina Faso and Mali significantly increased production in cotton and gold. As a result, Burkina Faso showed satisfactory growth of 4.7 percent in 1997 and 6.2 percent in 1998, while Mali's GDP grew at 6.7 percent in 1997 and 3.6 percent in 1998. Favorable weather in Niger contributed to the upswing of GDP growth from 3.3 percent in 1997 to 8.4 percent in 1998. Guinea, operating in a more stable macroeconomic environment, maintained its recent performance with 4.7 percent growth in 1997 and 4.6 percent in 1998. Benin, whose re-export trade to Nigeria may be affected by the movement to the common UEMOA external tariff, had its GDP grow at 5.6 percent in 1997 and 4.4 percent in 1998. Togo's GDP declined by 1 percent in 1998, rising by 4.3 percent in 1997.

Since mid-1998 Nigeria has been making the transition to more democratic governance and better economic management. But it was adversely affected by the global economic crisis. Nigeria's excessive dependence on oil for government revenues and export earnings was the main vulnerability. The decline in international oil prices during 1998 alone was about 30 percent. In addition, deteriorating infrastructure, disruptions in the supply of oil, and inefficiencies in the delivery of other essential public services hampered production and trade. On the positive side, the good performance of agriculture continued through 1997, moderating the impact of depressed oil prices on growth. In line with the slower growth trends of recent years, Nigeria's GDP rose 3.6 percent in 1997 and 2.3 percent in 1998.

Ghana appears to be maintaining its economic performance with GDP growth of 4.2 percent in 1997 and 4.6 percent in 1998. The macroeconomic picture is bound to be helped by the decline in inflation to 16 percent, the lowest since 1992. There are suggestions that Ghana join UEMOA, and its current reforms to further liberalize and adjust tariff rates and structures could help align it with UEMOA's planned tariff regime. By the end of 1998, the government had also obtained legislative approval of a new value-added tax, though at a rate lower than planned. The economies of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea-Bissau remained depressed by recent civil wars.

*Central Africa.* For many years Central Africa has been in stagnation or decline, due mainly to political instability, institutional decay, and deteriorating infrastructure. The CFA franc, the common currency of most Central African countries, was moving towards a peg to the euro, like its West African counterpart. Cameroon kept up its recent pace with GDP growth of 5.1 percent in 1997 and 5.0 percent in 1998, notable given the depressed prices for its commodity exports, particularly oil. The Central African Republic appears to have grown by 5.2 percent in 1997 and 4.7 percent in 1998, despite the unsettled political situation. Chad recorded strong performance, with GDP growth of 6.5 percent in 1997 and 6 percent in 1998.

Ongoing conflict and instability seriously affected the two Congos. The Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) did achieve 4 percent growth in 1998, presumably due to higher production and export of oil, a



contrast to the 1.9 percent decline in GDP in 1997. The Democratic Republic of Congo's political and economic structures were in virtual collapse, with triple-digit inflation and GDP contracting by 5.7 percent in 1997 (preliminary figures for 1998 indicate GDP growth of 3 percent). In Burundi there was virtually no growth in 1997, but with the partial lifting of the regional trade embargo, growth resumed in 1998 at an estimated 4.5 percent. Unlike most other countries and despite nearby conflicts, Rwanda continued its strong recovery, with growth of 10.9 percent in 1997 and 10 percent in 1998.

*The agriculture sector determines the health of the East African economies*

*East Africa.* The agriculture sector determines the health of the East African economies, but floods and droughts have seriously disrupted production. In addition, the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia hurt their economies, compounding the already precarious security in the Horn of Africa. A plus: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, made further progress in reviving and strengthening regional integration under East African Cooperation.

In Uganda production, transport, and trade were disrupted by drought and then by the El Niño-related rains and floods. In addition, low-level internal security problems and the spillover from neighboring conflict-prone countries hurt economic performance. Although Uganda grew at 4.7 percent in 1997 and 5.6 percent in 1998, that performance was well below the faster growth of recent years. Kenya also suffered from severe drought followed by heavy rains and flooding, severely disrupting production and road and rail transport. Due also to delays in implementing reforms, the economy grew at the significantly lower rates of 2.1 percent in 1997 and 1.5 percent in 1998. Adverse weather also affected Tanzania, but its progress in reform helped it grow at 4 percent in 1997 and 3.4 percent in 1998.

The serious military conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia since May 1998 severed their bilateral trade relations and diverted Ethiopian trade from the Eritrean port of Assab to neighboring Djibouti. Added to the hostilities were adverse weather patterns, pulling down growth in both countries in 1998.

*Southern Africa.* Southern Africa, particularly South Africa, was hit more than other subregions by the international economic and

financial crisis. Lower demand and declining prices for minerals hit the export earnings of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa. Currency contagion was transmitted mainly to South Africa, where the rand was subject to repeated attacks by speculators. South Africa's neighbors, especially Zimbabwe, suffered secondary effects.

There are growing signs that the traditional trade links between South Africa and its partners in the Southern African Customs Union and the Southern African Development Community are extending to investment. In most cases so far, the investment route for South African companies has been through participation in full ownership of enterprises in neighboring countries. But in others, South African companies have opened or expanded branches. A more ambitious and fruitful collaboration is joint regional development, exemplified by the Maputo corridor development project.

Partly due to the global economic and financial turmoil, South Africa's economy grew at a disappointing 1.7 percent in 1997 and stagnated in 1998. This shortfall was particularly serious given the high unemployment and the need to create jobs. Robust growth is also essential to redress the huge social inequities inherited from the apartheid era. Social goals may be difficult to reconcile with the fiscal prudence needed to attract domestic and foreign investors.

Zimbabwe's economic challenges were related to macroeconomic imbalances. Both inflation and interest rates were high and growing, and government borrowing at high interest rates further strained financial management. Contrary to external predictions, the fiscal deficit came down from 7.7 percent of GDP in 1997 to 2.8 percent in 1998. But GDP growth was 3.2 percent in 1997 and only 1.6 percent in 1998. Declining commodity prices did not help, and the depreciation of the South African rand and the cloudy economic and political outlook put severe pressure on the Zimbabwean currency.

Mozambique continued to grow strongly at 11.3 percent in 1997 and 11.8 percent in 1998, among the fastest rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, though starting from a low base. A strong and sustained effort will be required to overcome the legacy of many years of civil war.

Malawi, temporarily off its recent track of prudent economic management and reforms, had growth of 5.1 percent in 1997 and 3.1

*HIV/AIDS has already surpassed malaria as the leading cause of death. . . . The campaign to counter HIV/AIDS requires the full participation and cooperation of Africa's development partners*

percent in 1998. Zambia, severely hit by the fall in prices and the decline in copper production and exports, grew by 3.4 percent in 1997, but contracted by 2 percent in 1998. Namibia's growth also appears to have been depressed by the lower prices and demand for its mineral exports, particularly diamonds and uranium. Growth there was negligible, at about 1.8 percent in 1997 and 1.5 percent in 1998. Botswana, by contrast, weathered a significant decline in export earnings from diamonds to grow by 7.0 percent in 1997 and 6.0 percent in 1998, even with its first fiscal deficit in 16 years. Reflecting the dramatic escalation of the civil war, Angola's economy contracted by 3.8 percent in 1998, after growth of 7.6 percent in 1997.

Among the Indian Ocean countries, Mauritius continued its sustained and steady economic performance, with growth of 5.0 percent in 1997 and 5.3 percent in 1998. Madagascar, making progress on macroeconomic stabilization and moving toward other policy and structural reforms, grew by 3.6 percent in 1997 and 3.9 percent in 1998.

#### *Social trends*

Social services in Africa received ample attention following independence, with institutions built and strengthened and coverage expanding in education and health. But starting in the early 1980s, there has been stagnation in many countries and even decline and deterioration in others. Primary school enrollment for Sub-Saharan Africa rose from around 50 percent in 1970 to 71 percent in 1980 and 74 percent by 1985—but then stagnated. Excluding South Africa and Nigeria, the average primary enrollment rate for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa reached 70 percent in 1980, fell to 68 percent in 1985 and to 65 percent in the mid-1990s. Of 37 countries with fairly reliable data, 20 had primary school enrollments growing during 1985–95, while the rest had stagnation or decline.

Universal primary education by 2015 was among the important social goals adopted at the United Nations Social Summit in 1995. To achieve it countries making progress in enrollment have to maintain the trend, while those lagging must make exceptional efforts in political commitment and resource allocation. External support is also required to boost and sustain enrollments.

Achieving the health targets—reducing infant mortality to one-third of the 1990 level by 2015 and maternal mortality to one-quarter—will be even more difficult. The immediate challenge is to prevent rises in mortality rates, with the spread of HIV/AIDS as the main reason for pessimism. Sub-Saharan Africa is most affected by the epidemic, with HIV/AIDS prevalence above 7 percent in 21 countries. More than 22 million of the world’s HIV-infected people, two-thirds of the total, are Africans. Even more poignant, 90 percent of the world’s infected children are in Africa.

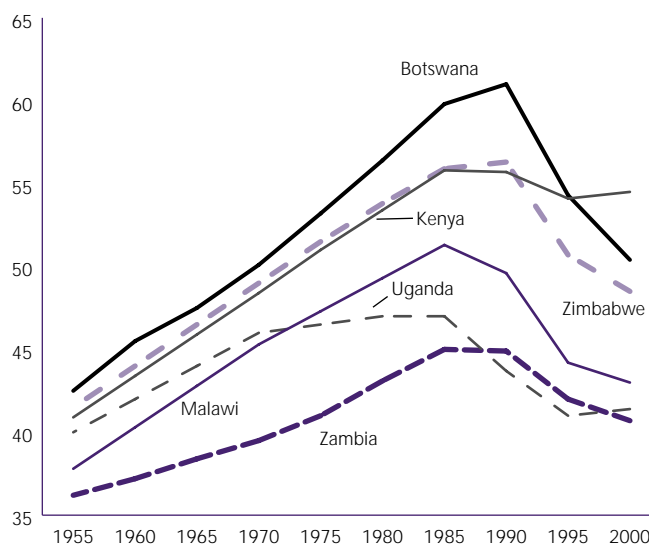
The public health and welfare burdens of the epidemic are immense, and the social and economic consequences, enormous and wide-ranging. Life expectancy, growing since the 1950s, will decline dramatically in the more affected African countries (figure 1). In a number of countries, HIV/AIDS has already surpassed malaria as the leading cause of death. With the majority of victims the most productive in family and society, the impact on family incomes and the overall social and economic consequences are truly devastating.

Political and civic leaders in each country have to do much more in creating awareness, overcoming cultural and religious obstacles, and advocating preventive action. In addition, parallel and effective measures must be taken to ensure adequate resources and promote safe sex, particularly through the wide distribution of condoms. The campaign to counter HIV/AIDS requires the full participation and cooperation of Africa’s development partners.

#### *External financial flows*

External resource flows to developing countries comprise concessional assistance (including debt relief), foreign direct investment, and other private flows. All these, particularly private flows, are affected by developments in the global financial and trading system. In the wake of the 1997–98 global financial crisis, foreign

**FIGURE 1. ESTIMATED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1955–2000**



Source: World Bank, *Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa*, 1999.

direct investment to developing countries remained fairly stable, while other private flows fell sharply. Except for South Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa largely escaped the direct effects of the crisis, a result not of effective and deliberate policies but of the region's weak integration into the global economy.

*Concessional assistance.* The decline in official development assistance since the early 1990s continued, with little likelihood of reversal. Accordingly, gross ODA flows from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to developing countries declined by about \$7 billion in 1997. Total ODA as a proportion of the combined GNP of donor countries amounted to 0.23 percent in 1997, a decline from 0.25 percent in 1996 and the 0.33 percent that prevailed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. According to the DAC, ODA fell 20 percent in real terms between 1992 and 1997.

*Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands continued to keep their ODA budgets well above the United Nations target of 0.7 percent of GNP, far higher than most major industrial countries*

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands continued to keep their ODA budgets well above the United Nations target of 0.7 percent of GNP, far higher than most major industrial countries. Among the G-7, only France allocates more than 0.40 percent of its GNP as aid to developing countries, and even that has been declining. In other G-7 countries low and mostly declining proportions of their GNPs are allocated for external assistance, with the United States and Italy at the low end, with around 0.10 percent of GNP. Japan, although still the largest donor, has cut back its aid budget significantly in the past two years.

ODA flows to Sub-Saharan Africa were more or less static, both gross and net. Japanese concessional assistance to Africa dropped in 1997, but US assistance was back to its higher levels of the early 1990s, reversing sharp declines in 1995 and 1996. Assistance from the three major multilateral sources remained more or less steady in 1997—with \$2.4 billion from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), \$1.9 billion from the European Commission's European Development Fund (EDF), and \$600 million from the African Development Bank's African Development Fund (ADF).

Despite the relative ease with which the latest replenishments of both IDA and ADF were accomplished, political support for development assistance has been waning in most donor countries. Aid budgets have no strong domestic constituencies. There has been no clear and politically appealing rationale for aid after the end of the Cold War. Populist politicians in donor countries challenge the validity of assisting developing countries, claiming precedence for addressing poverty and unemployment at home. Controversies surround the effectiveness of past aid and media reports of conflicts, corruption, and economic mismanagement in some developing countries reinforce the skeptics. But some donor countries still have a strong consensus in favor of aid. And the success of the recent popular campaign advocating debt relief for poor countries shows that the public in donor countries can be persuaded to support external assistance.

*Debt relief.* Over 40 low-income countries, more than 30 in Sub-Saharan Africa, are heavily indebted. Although many of these countries have significant and burdensome stock of domestic debt, which also needs to be addressed, the focus here is on external debt. Starting in the second half of the 1980s, various attempts have been made to reschedule, partly write off, and otherwise ease their debt burden. Most earlier schemes, confined to bilateral debt, were handled in the framework of the Paris Club. Multilateral debt, usually a quarter to a third of the debt-service obligation of poor countries, was long considered untouchable. Not until 1996 was a comprehensive proposal put forward to address both bilateral and multilateral debt problems. After extensive consultations, relieving the burden for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) under the HIPC initiative, was formally endorsed at the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in September 1996. The main aim was to reduce a country's debt stock to a level where its future debt-service obligations would be manageable.

For a country to be eligible for debt relief, the net present value of its debt stock must be above 200–250 percent of its annual exports. It also has to undertake an IMF-approved economic reform program and establish a track record of six years of implementation. Only then will it reach the “completion point” and be fully eligible for debt relief.

*The goal is “broader,  
deeper, and faster”  
debt relief*

While undoubtedly a major and well-intentioned departure from practice, the HIPC initiative has been criticized for being too long and complex a process (only three or four countries have passed the completion date). Moreover, its terms are too stringent, and the debt-service obligations of the few countries that were eligible have not significantly been reduced. The recent decline in commodity prices and lower export earnings have worsened the prospects of heavily indebted poor countries, undermining the sustainability of debt service even for countries eligible under the new scheme.

Campaigns calling for deeper relief and forgiveness have been gathering momentum. The most effective is led by a coalition of religious, humanitarian, and other nongovernmental organizations—Jubilee 2000. At the G-8 summit in June 1999 in Cologne, political leaders revised the debt-relief framework. The goal is “broader, deeper, and faster” debt relief. The new proposal will provide opportunities for countries that undertake ambitious reform programs to arrive at the “completion date” and qualify for debt relief much earlier. The new scheme also lowers the threshold of eligibility from the prevailing 200–250 percent level to 150 percent and broadens the pool of countries that may qualify. The revised HIPC initiative could reduce the net present value of the debt of these low-income countries by \$27 billion, from a total today of \$77 billion. The original scheme would have allowed a reduction of \$12.5 billion.

With the details still to be worked out, bilateral donors need to make additional and substantial contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund. A related issue is whether debt forgiveness will be at the expense of—or in addition to—existing aid. The IMF is expected to use interest earnings on proceeds from the sale of gold to finance its contribution. Gold-producing countries, many of them in Africa, have voiced strong concerns that this proposal—and the decision of central banks in the United Kingdom and Switzerland to sell substantial parts of their gold reserves—will devastate the price of gold. Although the intention may be to provide funding for debt relief for poor countries, the gold sales may impoverish many gold-producing developing countries.

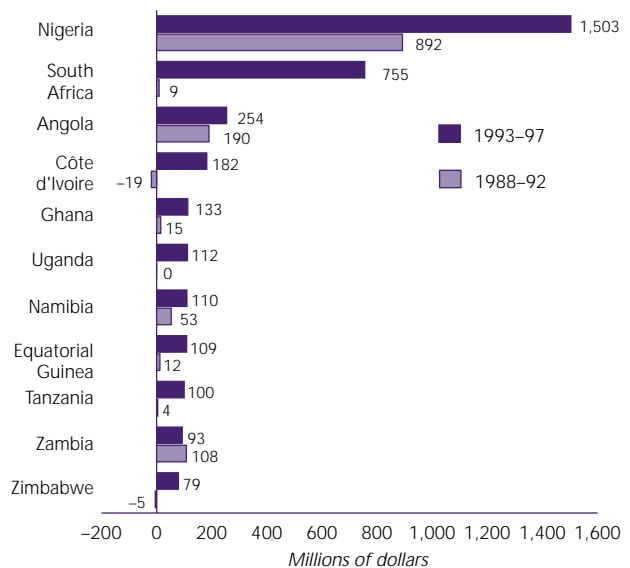
There is broad consensus that the “savings” from debt relief should go to poverty-reduction programs and the social sectors. But

for a beneficiary country to embark on a path of sustained growth and integrate with the global economy, it will need to attract more investment from both domestic and foreign sources.

*Foreign direct investment.* As in other developing regions, foreign direct investment (FDI) is the predominant form for channeling private flows to Sub-Saharan Africa (figure 2). And as for other regions, the recent global financial crisis had only a modest impact on FDI flows to Africa, estimated at \$4.5 billion in both 1997 and 1998, up about 10 percent from 1996. Nigeria received \$1.2 billion in 1997 and \$1.4 billion in 1998, while \$700 million went to South Africa in 1997 and \$400 million in 1998. Other countries receiving sizable foreign investment include Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Zambia. Much of this investment is for privatized enterprises and related assets.

FDI fills the gap between the high investment needed for growth and the low domestic savings in African countries. It also channels managerial, technical, and marketing know-how to Africa. Improving the policy and institutional environment is essential for more foreign investment flows. Political stability and security are also important for foreign and domestic investors. (The next section deals with the provision of security.)

**FIGURE 2. AVERAGE ANNUAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS INTO AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1988-97**



Source: UNCTAD, *Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential*, 1999.



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## PART II THE PRIVATIZATION OF SECURITY IN AFRICA

In recent years, African governments and their development partners have shown more interest in conflict prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict reconstruction. But they have paid much less attention to the privatization of security in Africa, despite its close connection to armed conflict, civil unrest, and the interruption of democratic processes.

*Provision of national and civil security is a fundamental responsibility of the state*

Provision of national and civil security is a fundamental responsibility of the state, yet it is one that many African governments find difficult to meet. In addition to the armed conflict that has threatened national stability and security in countries across the continent, civil security has declined precipitously. The weakness of some African states has made the problem worse and constrained their capacity to address it. The effects of conflict and its aftermath, the sharp rise in unemployment, the movement to cities, the instability of politics, the crumbling of public institutions—all these play a part. In some countries security has come under threat from arms dealing, drug trafficking, and international organized crime.

Across the continent, two major dynamics that influence violence are at work. First, the long economic crisis in most African countries has eroded the revenue base, the effectiveness of the state, and even its physical presence in outlying areas. Police and soldiers, with other public sector employees, are inadequately paid, equipped, and trained.

Second, the military balance between state and society has been fundamentally altered. Security forces in the early years of independence, even though weak, could maintain order in part because the state controlled weapons. Now the state no longer has a monopoly of coercive power. Indeed, some African governments find their police, and even their military, outgunned by criminals and rebels. Light weaponry is now readily available across Africa with the dumping of stocks at the end of the Cold War, the spillovers from conflicts in Africa, and the ability of countries across the world to manufacture and sell weapons without much concern for their final destination. In some of Africa's civil wars, the opposing sides have relatively sophisticated weapons systems, including fighter aircraft and advanced artillery.

The uncontrolled spread of light weaponry is only one sign of the fundamental breakdown of many African security institutions. Others include the unimpeded access of poachers to animals and fisheries and the free movement of bandits and rebels across boundaries.

#### FAILURE OF PUBLIC SECURITY AGENCIES

The failure of public security agencies has not been a high priority for African governments or their development partners. Military-to-military assistance has focused on training and equipment rather than on the military as an institution. And development agencies have been more concerned with cutting military spending than improving the professionalism of the security forces. Despite crime's enormous impact on the poor, its extraordinary cost to business, and its potential to destabilize public order, it has received little attention. Aid to enhance domestic law enforcement in Africa has been minimal.

Most African militaries and police institutions have not embraced the reforms in other branches of government—including education and health care. They are still run poorly. They lack accountability and transparency. Their management systems have decayed. Their ability to maintain vehicles and other expensive assets is inadequate. And they spend too much on personnel, not enough on readiness. They continue to operate with the secrecy that traditionally surrounded defense and security but that has largely been discarded elsewhere. Despite the fact that the military and the police account for a significant percentage of the purchases by African governments, their accounting systems are far less sophisticated than those of commercialized state enterprises.

As the ability of governments to ensure security through traditional means has eroded, private security forces have emerged to fill the void in both the military and civil sectors. On the military side these forces span a spectrum from highly professional companies to mercenaries. In the civil sector they encompass firms providing guard services for commercial installations and residential property as well as vigilante groups with criminal connections.

That private companies have emerged to provide safety is a stunning indication of the weakness of some African states, and may

*That private companies have emerged to provide safety is a stunning indication of the weakness of some African states*

have ramifications in many countries. Whatever their success in providing security in the short-term, private companies, whether operating in the military or civil spheres, are not a long-term solution to Africa's problems. Indeed, relying on them may aggravate already difficult situations by further eroding the capacity of public institutions to ensure order, thus undermining the legitimacy of the state. However poorly some African states have managed to ensure public security in the past, it remains a goal to be striven for, not subcontracted or left by default to private providers.

#### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AND SECURITY

The private provision of military security has been quite common historically. But personal security and national security are now generally seen as public goods—to be provided by the state. So, as nation-states developed and matured, national military establishments replaced private armies and mercenaries. In most African countries, too, national defense establishments still have the main responsibility for national security, which they meet with varying success. But there has also been some deterioration from this norm.

While some African militaries have high professional standards, others have declined because of politicization, corruption, poor management, and a lack of civilian oversight. In 1963, the dawn of independence, the average African army had 0.73 soldier for every thousand people. By 1979 that figure had more than quadrupled to 3.10 soldiers for every thousand. But the size of African armies then began to decrease so that by the mid-1990s there were only 2 soldiers for every thousand people across the continent, well below the developing country average of 3.5. Although some African militaries are undoubtedly too big and should be reduced to divert funds to productive and social sectors, the average African army is not large or expensive.

But size and funding alone are not good guides to effectiveness. As with other public institutions in Africa, the effectiveness of the military has often been compromised by politicization and ethnic imbalances. Some African leaders sought to create a loyal military by largely employing men from their ethnic groups or home areas. Others created presidential guards—private militias with better

equipment, pay, and conditions than regular forces. Other militaries demonstrate an ethnic imbalance between officers and enlisted men, often traceable to colonial times. Rather than be a safeguard against insecurity, the military in many instances contributed to it, as institutions declined and corruption spread.

#### THE RISE OF PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

In some conflict-prone countries, national militaries have been unable to overcome insurgent forces—in others, state structures, including the military, have collapsed. To retain a tenuous hold on power or regain military advantage, rebel groups and governments have both resorted to private forces—private militias serving warlords in Somalia, international security companies working for the government of Sierra Leone, and individuals and groups of more questionable origin supporting factions in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The use of private military forces has to be seen in the context of conflict in Africa and the international response to it. Even if the responsibility to address conflict lies with Africans, they need the effective and substantive support of their development partners, which have proved unwilling to intervene or to provide military assistance in African internal conflicts. The United Nations Charter calls for an international response to threats to peace and security wherever they arise. But international support for peacekeeping has also been eroded by costly and often unsuccessful operations, the most striking being the intervention in Somalia. And although the end of the Cold War may have wound down some major long-standing civil wars on the continent, the nature of conflict and how it is financed has changed.

Most early conflicts were either wars of independence from colonial rule or at least partly ideological. Later insurgencies were also partly motivated by ideology, but largely a response to political exclusion. More recent civil wars appear to be driven by competition for power and resources. These latter-day conflicts may have had funding from neighboring countries or other supporters, but they have in large part been financed by exploitation of mineral resources and in some instances criminal activity.

*Just as the demand for private security has grown since the end of the cold war, so has the supply*

Most recent armed conflicts in Africa have been internal, typically in states with poor governmental legitimacy and weak institutions. It is in this environment that private military companies have come to the fore. They will continue to exist as long as there is demand for their services. State actors feel that they have a right to defend their regimes with force, and without other alternatives or assistance from the international community, they are likely to buy it. Rebel movements and other nonstate actors also see the advantages in hiring military assistance, if they can pay for it.

Private security firms have been employed in countries that also have sizable mineral deposits, with mining concessions as payment. If governments employ private military companies as a last resort and cannot pay by other means, they are likely to mortgage future returns from minerals or other natural resources. If they lack the means to hire reputable companies, they will be drawn to those operating at the lower, cheaper end of the market. Given that insurgent groups have frequently sought to control mineral rich areas, they too can use the resources to pay for private military assistance.

Just as the demand for private security has grown since the end of the cold war, so has the supply. As long as there is a lucrative market, the proliferation of private security companies appears inevitable. The highly professional corporate structures providing specialized and expensive assistance bear little resemblance to the ad hoc groups and freelancers operating at the low end of the market, who have more in common with traditional mercenaries. They need little in fixed assets and can draw on a ready pool of former military personnel from African and other countries, who have few other options for employment.

Private security services span a spectrum—guarding installations, protecting convoys, supporting humanitarian assistance operations, intelligence and reconnaissance, logistical and transport support, military training and strategic planning, and at the low end of the market engaging in combat. As long as there is demand, some companies will agree to engage in active combat, in an industry that has few barriers to entry.

After decades when mercenaries had all but disappeared, the sudden emergence of these corporations is startling. Although private military companies differ, each case has to be determined on its merit. In some instances they have played a positive role, and their

use may have avoided additional violence. But these are short-term gains. The continuing involvement of private security companies, particularly those engaging in combat at the low end of the market, threaten peace and stability in already-fragile states.

## REGULATION OF PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

No international law covers private security companies, although several international legal instruments have been devised to counter the mercenary threat: the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention adopted in June 1977, the Convention on the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa, adopted by OAU member states in 1977 and put into force in 1985, and the International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of Mercenaries adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. These international statutes deserve careful reading because they demonstrate a nuanced understanding of sovereignty and the role of force in international and domestic affairs.

The Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention prevent mercenaries from having the status of prisoners of war during conflicts. They employ a particular and cumulative definition of mercenary (box 1). They do not interfere with the right of states to hire private security forces. Most private firms do not take direct part in the hostilities—their primary mission is to train and equip. Further, the private security forces are usually integrated in some way into the armed forces

### BOX 1. DEFINITION OF MERCENARIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

A mercenary is a person who:

- a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict.
- b) Does in fact take a direct part in the hostilities.
- c) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain.
- d) Is neither a national of a Party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a Party to the conflict.
- e) Is not a member of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict.
- f) Has not been sent by a State which is not a Party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

*Source:* Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention, Protocol 1, Article 49.

*The recent resurgence of private security companies—and the inadequacy and inappropriateness of current international law—focus attention on the need for new arrangements*

of the states they are fighting for. As such, private security forces do not qualify as mercenaries under accepted international law.

The Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa was designed to protect the interests of African states as well as national liberation movements opposing minority settler regimes. The preamble notes that the ban on mercenaries is being adopted, in part, because of the “grave threat which the activities of mercenaries present to the independence, sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and harmonious development of Member States” and because of the “threat which the activities of mercenaries pose to the legitimate exercise of the right of African People under colonial and racial domination to their independence and freedom.”

The Convention uses the same definition of mercenary as the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention. As a result, it does not apply to private security forces. More generally, the Convention makes it clear that mercenaries are only those private forces used in opposition to an existing state. For instance, Article 6 requires each contracting state to “prohibit on its territory any activities by persons or organizations who use mercenaries against any African State member of the Organization of African Unity or the people of Africa in their struggle for liberation.”

The International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of Mercenaries also defines a mercenary as someone who “is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.” As with the African Convention, the International Convention also bans mercenary activities, “opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination.” Not enough states have adopted the International Convention for it to come into effect.

International law has created a clear distinction between the legitimacy of recognized governments employing firms and that of rebel movements doing so. Thus the Angolan government was not being hypocritical about employing Executive Outcomes in the 1990s after prosecuting foreign combatants who worked for UNITA in the 1970s as mercenaries. It was simply following established norms.

The recent resurgence of private security companies—and the inadequacy and inappropriateness of current international law—

focus attention on the need for new arrangements. But even if new international law is adopted or if countries develop national legislation, it will be difficult to regulate private security firms. Ironically, given the force they can muster on the ground, these firms are almost virtual corporations between wars—with their only assets being the people, procedures, and policies they know.

As the market for private military security expands and companies cannot compete on price alone, firms will differentiate themselves in other ways. Some will follow the example of Executive Outcomes and Sandline International by stressing their respectability and the fact that they work only for governments. Others will slide to the other end of the spectrum. The comparative advantage of these companies is their willingness to work for anyone, including rebel movements challenging existing states. Given the market structure they face, firms that have decided to occupy the low end of the market will probably start to work for those challenging states. Such firms will find many hospitable bases because plenty of home governments have little wish to regulate private security forces—and some may even see rogue security companies as useful instruments of foreign policy.

Companies willing to work within the current confines of international law will have no problem with regulation by their home governments—and probably will not work against the interests of their home governments. Low-rent private security forces that work outside of existing international law will establish themselves in countries where the home government does not care what they are doing. This is not a market-based “solution” to the problem of private security forces. But it is likely that the market will be much more powerful than domestic or international law in determining where private security forces site themselves, who they work for, and how they respond to regulation.

Short-term military solutions supported by private security companies are unlikely to bring long-term peace to conflict-prone African states. The causes of conflict need to be addressed—and political solutions found. Lasting security will be obtained only through political inclusion, democratization, and equitable access to resources. Enhancing the capacity and professionalism of militaries—and strengthening the civilian institutions that exercise oversight—will assist in reestablishing public security.



## CIVIL SECURITY

Before the recent moves to democracy, the protection of citizens was not a high priority for most African governments or their international partners. Governments were more concerned with maintaining order, often through the military rather than the police, than they were with justice and crime. Agencies for civil security also suffered the same decline in professionalism as other public service institutions, and corruption and political patronage further eroded their effectiveness. As a result, many countries lack coherent and effective public security structures. This—coupled with high unemployment, the disintegration of traditional communities, and the ready availability of light weapons—has contributed to the crime now evident throughout the continent.

*Internal intelligence organizations—important complements to the police—have in many cases lost sight of their fundamental mission*

African governments often seem unprepared to face internal security threats because of a lack of funds and a breakdown of their management systems. In some instances corruption has undermined the entire legal system. Moreover, the trust between police and the citizenry—critical for law enforcement—has often been severely undermined by years of authoritarianism and corruption in most government departments, including the police. Indeed, a great challenge for new democratically oriented governments is to rebuild the working relationship between the police and the people.

Specialized police units also function poorly. Internal intelligence organizations—important complements to the police—have in many cases lost sight of their fundamental mission. Far too many intelligence assets counter legitimate domestic political opponents of the governing regime or do the bidding of the ruler of the day. Too few are devoted to the fundamental mission of understanding the development of security threats, especially in areas far from the capital. Intelligence services are particularly important because many African borders are essentially unguarded and, if abutting a conflict-prone state, open to many different destabilizing agents.

Policing is important not just to prevent ordinary crime but to prevent conflict, which often erupts because whole areas of some countries are not governed. This allows unscrupulous individuals to establish private fiefdoms that they effectively rule with their own

armed agents. These private forces sometimes become precursors to outright rebellion, challenging a government in the distant capital. It is also more likely that events in neighboring regions will affect a country if it does not have a police force keeping track of refugees, drugs, crime, and other spillovers of conflict or failed states.

#### CIVIL INSECURITY AND CRIME

Civil insecurity and crime have escalated dramatically in most African countries, especially in urban areas. Some African cities appear almost ungovernable. The rise in burglary, robbery, and murder affects all classes. The poor are especially vulnerable to criminals. Investors are disinclined to place funds in countries where they are advised not to go out at night, living instead behind high walls topped with concertina fencing.

Armed conflict has fueled the crime and violence—breaking down law and order, militarizing society, and inculcating a culture of impunity, all hard to reverse. Demobilized ex-combatants, if not afforded legitimate means of earning a livelihood, may resort to illegal activities and crime. The continent is also awash with small arms, most from conflicts.

Transboundary organized crime presents a different threat to security. Throughout the world organized crime challenges public order in weak states and countries in transition, and African countries are no exception. Some of them are host to international criminal organizations—others, transit points for drug trafficking and arms smuggling (box 2). Bureaucratic corruption and complicity of police and customs agents allow criminal syndicates to gain a foothold, while the lack of other employment opportunities provide a ready supply of cheap recruits.

Another threat to security: well-organized terrorism, illustrated by the 1995 attempt to assassinate the President of Egypt during an OAU Summit in Addis Ababa and by the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. These incidents show that even sophisticated African governments did not understand how much determined proponents of violence can circumvent their security apparatus.

## BOX 2. NARCOTICS—COMING TO AFRICA?

By global standards, narcotics are not a critical problem in Africa. Of the 28 countries listed as major illicit drug producing and drug-transit countries by the United States in its 1998 International Narcotics Control Strategy, only one (Nigeria) is in Africa. Further, of the 33 countries and territories listed as major money laundering centers, again only Nigeria is from Africa. But there is no reason to be complacent about the danger that narcotics pose to public safety in Africa.

In a major 1999 study (*The Drug Nexus in Africa*), the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention noted that, while drugs are not a priority problem for most African governments, “the drug problems that go unaddressed continue to increase in size and severity” and may reach the point of crisis in the next decade. The report notes the complex relationship between drug use and social problems. For instance, street children in Africa are now resorting to drugs to give them the “courage” to commit the petty crimes required to eke out a living.

African countries have to improve their law enforcement capabilities to meet the growing threat from narcotics. Yet, customs officials in most African countries are not equipped. Indeed, the United Nations office notes that at airports, “passenger screening is not taking place, despite the presence of law enforcement officials and the equipment required to do the job; what is missing too often is the basic information and knowledge required to do the job effectively.” African countries also lack money laundering legislation to help them counter the drug trade.

## THE PRIVATIZATION OF CIVIL SECURITY

Private civil security is a growth industry. In South Africa it is estimated to be the fastest growing after tourism. Like their counterparts in the military sector, private companies provide a range of services with varying effectiveness. Many are legitimate—and not unique to Africa. Throughout the world, companies and individuals hire guards to provide protection and deter criminals. The difference in Africa is that such services are not supplementing the state as much as being the only recourse to lawlessness—obviously an inadequate response to the problems generating insecurity.

Companies, particularly those in oil or minerals, have long relied on private security companies for protection. Security for them is just another service they have to provide for themselves—along with infrastructure, energy, health, and transport—where governments cannot. It is part of the cost of doing business, justified by considerable investment and the prospect of even more considerable profit. But such enclaves do little to reduce the threat of insecurity—and much to provide opportunities for corruption.

Private security companies have also been hired to protect humanitarian assistance operations in countries in conflict or where public security has broken down. For the most part this has worked well, but some less reputable groups hired to provide security have diverted supplies, associated themselves with parties to the conflict, or acted with undue violence. Immediate needs may have been met, but more durable security has been undermined.

The greatest growth area for private firms has been in providing security to businesses, individuals, and communities—particularly in urban areas where public security forces cannot counter crime and violence. The privatization of police functions is dangerous for any society—because the guards provide security only for those who pay the monthly bill. That deflects criminals to other, less wealthy individuals who still depend on the police. Nor do private security firms have to confront systemic risks facing societies, including risks from drugs and organized crime. Most of them are only loosely regulated, if at all, sometimes using unacceptable force. Their proliferation also demoralizes honest members of security forces—and citizens who are constantly reminded that the state cannot protect them.

Some government have passed laws to regulate the private security groups that protect firms and individuals, but enforcement appears difficult. Even enterprises and individuals associated with the government have opted for privatized protection. It is likely that an ever greater number of firms will supplement or replace the police across Africa.

Overreliance on private security hurts the poor disproportionately, worsening already deep social cleavages. It might be argued that private security forces for the better-off frees police to protect the poor—but in practice, the poor and powerless are least likely to be provided with security. Policing could even become less effective, especially with the disparity in pay and conditions between state police and private companies. And private policing is unlikely to foster the rule of law, a basic premise of democratic societies.

Private security groups need to operate within the precepts of the law—and not take it into their hands. This is a concern in areas where vigilantism has accompanied a decline in public safety. In a general climate of lawlessness, vigilantism can condone mob justice,

*The privatization of police functions is dangerous for any society*

further undermining the legal system and creating a climate of insecurity for ordinary citizens. Some organized crime syndicates have linked up with vigilante groups to support their operations.

#### REESTABLISHING PUBLIC SECURITY

The rise of private alternatives for security is hardly a surprise. Indeed, security appears to be one of the better functioning markets in many countries. And it is likely that private security firms of dramatically varying quality, professionalism, and effectiveness will thrive in the next few years.

How can the responsibility for protection of the public realm be restored to the state? Only when African governments, with external assistance where necessary, dedicate themselves to building competent, well-managed, and adequately supplied security forces. Like other institutions, security forces have to ensure recruitment and advancement on the basis of merit, rather than patronage. They also have to create incentives for performance, counter corruption, and promote accountability. And there is a need for more open dialogue on the threats to security and the responses of the state—to ensure the support of ordinary citizens. Parliamentarians need to understand security issues and how best to address them. The security forces also need to be brought into the dialogue on democratic governance. For too long they have been either on the sidelines or operating independently.

The international community also has to recognize the threats of insecurity and instability. For all the emphasis on good governance, there has been very little attention or assistance to security, without which good governance is impossible. Many African countries are in political and economic transition. As for transition countries everywhere, one set of norms and values has broken down—but another has not yet been fully institutionalized. In most instances, justice and the rule of law have not yet replaced the repression and fear of authoritarian regimes. The newly democratizing countries of Africa need to develop institutions to ensure stability and security. And for this, they need outside assistance.

*Like other institutions, security forces have to ensure recruitment and advancement on the basis of merit, rather than patronage*

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## SUB-SAHARAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The tables use symbols to mark SPA countries (\*)—those participating in the Special Program of Assistance for Debt-Distressed Countries in Africa—and CFA countries (+)—those with their exchange rates fixed to the French franc. Technical notes for the tables are given at the end of the tables.

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## SUB-SAHARAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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|                                    | REAL GDP GROWTH                  |         |         |         |       |       | 1.1 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----|
|                                    | Average annual percentage change |         |         |         |       |       |     |
|                                    | 1965-73                          | 1974-82 | 1983-91 | 1992-98 | 1997  | 1998  |     |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 4.7                              | 2.8     | 2.2     | 3.0     | 3.1   | 1.9   |     |
| Excluding South Africa             | 4.5                              | 2.7     | 2.9     | 3.6     | 4.2   | 3.4   |     |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 4.0                              | 3.1     | 2.5     | 3.8     | 4.4   | 3.6   |     |
| Angola                             | —                                | —       | 3.0     | 2.9     | 7.6   | -3.8  |     |
| Benin**                            | 2.5                              | 4.0     | 2.9     | 4.8     | 5.6   | 4.4   |     |
| Botswana                           | 13.6                             | 11.0    | 9.8     | 5.3     | 7.0   | 6.0   |     |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 2.6                              | 4.4     | 3.6     | 3.7     | 4.7   | 6.2   |     |
| Burundi*                           | 6.9                              | 4.2     | 4.5     | -4.1    | 0.4   | 4.5   |     |
| Cameroon**                         | 2.2                              | 8.7     | -0.6    | 2.4     | 5.1   | 5.0   |     |
| Cape Verde                         | —                                | —       | 4.8     | 4.0     | 3.0   | 4.0   |     |
| Central African Republic**         | 3.3                              | 0.6     | 1.0     | 2.9     | 5.2   | 4.7   |     |
| Chad**                             | 0.5                              | 4.1     | 3.6     | 4.3     | 6.5   | 6.0   |     |
| Comoros**                          | —                                | —       | 1.3     | -1.5    | 0.0   | 1.0   |     |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 4.9                              | -1.4    | 0.1     | -3.0    | -5.7  | 3.0   |     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 6.5                              | 8.0     | 0.2     | 1.1     | -1.9  | 4.0   |     |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 9.3                              | 3.9     | 1.3     | 4.9     | 6.0   | 5.7   |     |
| Djibouti                           | —                                | —       | —       | -3.4    | 0.5   | —     |     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —                                | —       | 1.3     | 24.7    | 76.1  | 21.3  |     |
| Eritrea*                           | —                                | —       | —       | 5.2     | 7.9   | 3.0   |     |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                                | —       | 1.3     | 6.8     | 6.2   | 0.0   |     |
| Gabon*                             | 7.4                              | -1.2    | 1.2     | 4.1     | 4.1   | 2.0   |     |
| Gambia, The*                       | 3.7                              | 4.8     | 3.4     | 2.4     | 5.4   | 3.8   |     |
| Ghana*                             | 3.2                              | -0.5    | 5.2     | 4.2     | 4.2   | 4.6   |     |
| Guinea*                            | —                                | —       | 3.7     | 5.2     | 4.7   | 4.6   |     |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —                                | 1.5     | 4.2     | 0.2     | 5.9   | -28.1 |     |
| Kenya*                             | 8.7                              | 5.5     | 5.0     | 2.9     | 2.1   | 1.5   |     |
| Lesotho                            | 5.6                              | 6.6     | 6.9     | 8.3     | 8.0   | -3.6  |     |
| Liberia                            | 5.4                              | 1.3     | —       | —       | —     | —     |     |
| Madagascar*                        | 3.6                              | 0.0     | 1.8     | 2.1     | 3.6   | 3.9   |     |
| Malawi*                            | 5.6                              | 3.6     | 3.1     | 5.5     | 5.1   | 3.1   |     |
| Mali**                             | 3.6                              | 3.1     | 1.4     | 3.9     | 6.7   | 3.6   |     |
| Mauritania*                        | 3.2                              | 1.8     | 2.2     | 4.7     | 4.5   | 4.2   |     |
| Mauritius                          | 2.1                              | 4.3     | 7.0     | 5.0     | 5.0   | 5.3   |     |
| Mozambique*                        | —                                | —       | 4.4     | 8.0     | 11.3  | 11.8  |     |
| Namibia                            | —                                | —       | 2.1     | 2.8     | 1.8   | 1.5   |     |
| Niger**                            | -1.6                             | 4.1     | 1.9     | 3.6     | 3.3   | 8.4   |     |
| Nigeria                            | 6.5                              | 1.3     | 5.0     | 2.6     | 3.6   | 2.3   |     |
| Rwanda*                            | 4.9                              | 7.9     | 1.3     | -1.1    | 10.9  | 10.0  |     |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                                | —       | 0.9     | 1.7     | 1.0   | 2.5   |     |
| Senegal**                          | 1.8                              | 2.1     | 2.5     | 4.0     | 5.2   | 5.7   |     |
| Seychelles                         | 6.4                              | 5.0     | 6.0     | 2.4     | 4.3   | 2.3   |     |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 3.4                              | 1.7     | 0.4     | -3.9    | -20.2 | —     |     |
| Somalia                            | 3.5                              | 6.2     | —       | —       | —     | —     |     |
| South Africa                       | 4.9                              | 2.9     | 1.5     | 2.3     | 1.7   | 0.1   |     |
| Sudan                              | 1.2                              | 3.4     | 0.7     | 8.9     | 6.7   | 5.0   |     |
| Swaziland                          | —                                | 3.4     | 8.8     | 3.3     | 3.7   | 2.0   |     |
| Tanzania*                          | —                                | —       | 4.5     | 4.0     | 4.0   | 3.4   |     |
| Togo**                             | 5.1                              | 3.2     | 2.9     | 5.0     | 4.3   | -1.0  |     |
| Uganda*                            | —                                | —       | 3.7     | 7.9     | 4.7   | 5.6   |     |
| Zambia*                            | 2.5                              | 0.4     | 1.5     | 1.3     | 3.4   | -2.0  |     |
| Zimbabwe                           | 10.0                             | 2.7     | 4.4     | 3.5     | 3.2   | 1.6   |     |
| North Africa                       | 5.3                              | 6.0     | 2.6     | 3.2     | 2.9   | 2.9   |     |
| All Africa                         | 4.9                              | 4.0     | 3.3     | 3.4     | 2.6   | 4.8   |     |
| Comparator countries               | 5.7                              | 5.4     | 7.6     | 9.2     | 7.2   | —     |     |
| China                              | 9.0                              | 6.9     | 9.3     | 10.9    | 8.8   | —     |     |
| India                              | 3.7                              | 3.9     | 5.7     | 6.9     | 5.2   | —     |     |
| Indonesia                          | 6.9                              | 7.4     | 6.7     | 7.4     | 4.9   | —     |     |
| South Asia                         | 3.7                              | 4.2     | 5.5     | 6.2     | 4.6   | —     |     |
| East Asia                          | 7.4                              | 6.8     | 7.7     | 9.1     | 6.6   | —     |     |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

| <b>GROWTH OF REAL GDP PER CAPITA</b> |                                  | <b>1.2</b> |         |         |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
|                                      | Average annual percentage change |            |         |         |       |       |
|                                      | 1965–73                          | 1974–82    | 1983–91 | 1992–98 | 1997  | 1998  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                   | 2.3                              | -0.3       | -0.7    | 0.4     | 0.3   | -0.7  |
| Excluding South Africa               | 2.3                              | -0.7       | 0.0     | 0.9     | 1.3   | 0.7   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria   | 1.6                              | -0.2       | -0.4    | 1.1     | 1.4   | 0.9   |
| Angola                               | —                                | —          | 0.0     | -0.3    | 4.5   | -6.6  |
| Benin**                              | -0.2                             | 1.3        | -0.3    | 1.9     | 2.6   | 1.4   |
| Botswana                             | 14.1                             | 7.6        | 6.2     | 2.8     | 4.4   | 4.0   |
| Burkina Faso**                       | 0.2                              | 1.5        | 1.1     | 1.3     | 2.3   | 3.7   |
| Burundi*                             | 3.4                              | 1.8        | 1.6     | -6.2    | -1.8  | 2.1   |
| Cameroon**                           | 0.3                              | 5.7        | -3.4    | -0.4    | 2.2   | 2.1   |
| Cape Verde                           | —                                | —          | 2.9     | 1.5     | 0.3   | 1.9   |
| Central African Republic**           | 0.6                              | -1.7       | -1.4    | 0.9     | 3.2   | 2.8   |
| Chad**                               | -1.3                             | -5.4       | 1.2     | 0.9     | 3.3   | 3.1   |
| Comoros**                            | —                                | —          | -1.3    | -4.0    | -2.5  | -1.5  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                  | 1.0                              | -4.1       | -3.2    | -6.0    | -8.6  | 0.0   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                     | 4.3                              | 4.8        | -2.6    | -1.7    | -4.6  | 1.2   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                      | 4.3                              | -0.1       | -2.1    | 2.2     | 3.5   | 3.6   |
| Djibouti                             | —                                | —          | —       | -6.2    | -2.3  | —     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                  | —                                | —          | -1.0    | 21.5    | 71.5  | 18.1  |
| Eritrea*                             | —                                | —          | —       | 2.5     | 4.9   | 0.2   |
| Ethiopia*                            | —                                | —          | -1.9    | 4.4     | 3.5   | -2.5  |
| Gabon*                               | 6.2                              | -4.1       | -2.1    | 1.6     | 1.6   | -0.4  |
| Gambia, The*                         | 0.6                              | 1.1        | -0.7    | -0.9    | 2.3   | 0.8   |
| Ghana*                               | 1.5                              | -2.8       | 1.7     | 1.5     | 1.5   | 1.9   |
| Guinea*                              | —                                | —          | 0.7     | 2.6     | 2.3   | 2.2   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                       | —                                | -2.2       | 2.0     | -2.1    | 3.5   | -29.6 |
| Kenya*                               | 4.9                              | 1.6        | 1.5     | 0.2     | -0.4  | -0.9  |
| Lesotho                              | 2.3                              | 4.0        | 4.3     | 6.0     | 5.6   | -5.8  |
| Liberia                              | —                                | —          | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Madagascar*                          | 0.9                              | -2.5       | -0.9    | -0.9    | 0.4   | 0.7   |
| Malawi*                              | 2.4                              | 0.3        | -0.3    | 2.8     | 2.4   | 0.6   |
| Mali**                               | 0.9                              | 0.9        | -1.2    | 1.0     | 3.6   | 0.6   |
| Mauritania*                          | 1.7                              | -0.7       | -0.5    | 1.8     | 1.6   | 1.4   |
| Mauritius                            | 1.3                              | 2.6        | 6.1     | 3.8     | 3.8   | 4.4   |
| Mozambique*                          | —                                | —          | 3.2     | 5.4     | 8.6   | 9.7   |
| Namibia                              | —                                | —          | -0.6    | 0.2     | -0.7  | -0.9  |
| Niger**                              | -4.1                             | 0.9        | -1.3    | 0.2     | -0.2  | 4.8   |
| Nigeria                              | 7.3                              | -2.4       | 1.9     | -0.4    | 0.7   | -0.5  |
| Rwanda*                              | 1.9                              | 4.4        | -1.6    | -2.7    | -5.5  | 7.2   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*               | —                                | —          | -1.9    | -0.8    | -1.3  | 0.2   |
| Senegal**                            | -1.3                             | -1.0       | -0.3    | 1.3     | 2.4   | 2.8   |
| Seychelles                           | 4.7                              | 3.5        | 5.2     | 0.8     | 2.8   | 1.1   |
| Sierra Leone*                        | 2.4                              | 0.3        | -1.8    | -6.3    | -22.2 | —     |
| Somalia                              | —                                | —          | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| South Africa                         | 2.5                              | 0.6        | -0.9    | 0.3     | -0.1  | -1.6  |
| Sudan                                | -1.1                             | 0.3        | -1.5    | 6.7     | 4.5   | 2.7   |
| Swaziland                            | —                                | 0.1        | 5.4     | 0.1     | 0.5   | -1.1  |
| Tanzania*                            | —                                | —          | 1.3     | 1.1     | 1.3   | 0.8   |
| Togo**                               | 1.3                              | 0.5        | -0.1    | 2.0     | 1.6   | -3.5  |
| Uganda*                              | —                                | —          | 0.9     | 4.7     | 1.8   | 2.7   |
| Zambia*                              | -0.1                             | -2.9       | -1.5    | -1.3    | 0.9   | -4.3  |
| Zimbabwe                             | 6.9                              | -0.5       | 1.1     | 1.3     | 1.2   | -0.3  |
| North Africa                         | 2.8                              | 3.8        | 0.8     | 1.4     | 0.7   | 2.8   |
| All Africa                           | 2.4                              | 0.8        | -0.3    | 0.6     | 0.3   | 0.4   |
| Comparator countries                 | 3.6                              | 4.1        | 5.2     | 6.7     | 4.6   | —     |
| China                                | 4.5                              | 4.9        | 7.7     | 9.8     | 7.8   | —     |
| India                                | 1.4                              | 1.6        | 3.5     | 5.1     | 3.4   | —     |
| Indonesia                            | 4.8                              | 5.1        | 4.8     | 5.6     | 3.2   | —     |
| South Asia                           | 1.1                              | 1.9        | 3.3     | 4.3     | 2.7   | —     |
| East Asia                            | 4.2                              | 4.9        | 5.9     | 7.8     | 5.4   | —     |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS

1.3

|                                    | Percentage of GDP |         |         |         |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
|                                    | 1965-73           | 1974-82 | 1983-91 | 1992-98 | 1997  | 1998  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 |                   |         |         |         |       |       |
| Excluding South Africa             |                   |         |         |         |       |       |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria |                   |         |         |         |       |       |
| Angola                             | —                 | —       | 23.6    | 19.0    | 25.2  | 12.5  |
| Benin**                            | 3.2               | -0.2    | 3.6     | 8.1     | 10.1  | 8.7   |
| Botswana                           | 12.0              | 29.0    | 43.8    | 38.1    | 37.4  | 35.1  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 2.1               | 0.1     | 2.3     | 7.6     | 9.1   | 11.2  |
| Burundi*                           | 3.7               | 2.9     | 2.3     | -2.4    | 3.9   | -1.2  |
| Cameroon**                         | 12.9              | 21.6    | 23.7    | 18.8    | 20.6  | 20.2  |
| Cape Verde                         | —                 | —       | 6.8     | -6.5    | -4.6  | —     |
| Central African Republic**         | 8.7               | -1.7    | 0.6     | 2.3     | 3.6   | 4.4   |
| Chad**                             | 13.1              | -7.7    | -9.5    | -4.7    | -3.4  | -0.6  |
| Comoros**                          | —                 | -9.1    | -2.1    | -3.6    | -2.6  | -5.0  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 11.6              | 11.1    | 10.7    | 9.5     | 9.0   | —     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 6.5               | 22.1    | 27.7    | 28.4    | 35.2  | 26.5  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 27.9              | 25.3    | 17.6    | 18.5    | 23.0  | 24.2  |
| Djibouti                           | —                 | —       | -10.2   | -10.6   | -6.2  | —     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 21.0              | 5.7     | -13.6   | 27.7    | 67.6  | —     |
| Eritrea*                           | —                 | —       | —       | -28.6   | -17.4 | -29.0 |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                 | 6.4     | 6.5     | 6.2     | 8.7   | 9.1   |
| Gabon*                             | 44.3              | 60.2    | 38.2    | 42.7    | 48.3  | 43.2  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 1.0               | 3.7     | 7.8     | 4.0     | 3.6   | 6.0   |
| Ghana*                             | 10.5              | 7.2     | 5.3     | 9.6     | 9.8   | 13.2  |
| Guinea*                            | —                 | —       | 16.9    | 15.1    | 19.3  | 19.3  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | -5.4              | -5.4    | 0.2     | 1.2     | 2.8   | -8.9  |
| Kenya*                             | 20.1              | 19.1    | 20.2    | 17.0    | 11.4  | 13.4  |
| Lesotho                            | -35.1             | -67.6   | -67.6   | -23.5   | -9.8  | -42.7 |
| Liberia                            | 38.4              | 26.7    | 14.3    | —       | —     | —     |
| Madagascar*                        | 4.4               | 2.0     | 4.6     | 4.0     | 3.7   | 5.3   |
| Malawi*                            | 5.3               | 15.8    | 11.6    | 3.5     | 2.1   | 5.1   |
| Mali**                             | 8.2               | -1.4    | -1.4    | 6.3     | 10.3  | 10.1  |
| Mauritania*                        | 28.0              | 4.7     | 6.5     | 7.6     | 8.5   | 7.4   |
| Mauritius                          | 13.5              | 20.0    | 23.6    | 24.2    | 24.1  | 24.2  |
| Mozambique*                        | —                 | -10.8   | -10.5   | -7.7    | 1.6   | 1.2   |
| Namibia                            | —                 | 14.4    | 9.7     | 14.0    | 14.2  | 18.8  |
| Niger**                            | 3.5               | 8.5     | 5.6     | 2.5     | 3.2   | 3.3   |
| Nigeria                            | 12.6              | 24.5    | 18.8    | 21.4    | 21.9  | 11.8  |
| Rwanda*                            | 2.8               | 6.2     | 5.4     | -12.8   | -7.7  | -7.3  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 17.4              | -4.0    | -16.0   | -20.4   | -16.0 | -33.3 |
| Senegal**                          | 8.6               | 3.0     | 3.6     | 10.6    | 13.3  | 15.1  |
| Seychelles                         | —                 | 25.8    | 25.3    | 22.2    | 22.3  | 12.0  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 13.0              | —       | 6.7     | 6.8     | —     | —     |
| Somalia                            | 5.2               | -6.7    | -4.2    | —       | —     | —     |
| South Africa                       | 28.3              | 31.1    | 26.0    | 18.2    | 17.0  | 16.9  |
| Sudan                              | 11.8              | 7.0     | 5.7     | —       | —     | —     |
| Swaziland                          | 28.7              | 21.7    | 15.9    | 22.5    | 19.5  | 19.2  |
| Tanzania*                          | —                 | —       | 0.5     | 2.2     | 5.4   | 6.0   |
| Togo**                             | 24.0              | 26.1    | 10.4    | 7.1     | 8.4   | 7.5   |
| Uganda*                            | —                 | 4.8     | 2.8     | 4.5     | 7.9   | 5.7   |
| Zambia*                            | 42.0              | 22.6    | 14.6    | 7.1     | 9.3   | 5.3   |
| Zimbabwe                           | —                 | 16.5    | 17.4    | 20.3    | 20.0  | 19.6  |
| North Africa                       | 26.7              | 36.2    | 26.1    | 19.7    | 20.7  | 18.9  |
| All Africa                         |                   |         |         |         |       |       |
| Comparator countries               | 21.4              | 27.6    | 28.8    | 31.5    | 31.1  | —     |
| China                              | 25.5              | 32.6    | 35.6    | 41.4    | 42.7  | —     |
| India                              | 15.8              | 20.1    | 20.7    | 21.7    | 20.0  | —     |
| Indonesia                          | 11.4              | 30.0    | 30.2    | 31.3    | 30.6  | —     |
| South Asia                         | 14.3              | 17.3    | 18.2    | 19.6    | 18.2  | —     |
| East Asia                          | 22.3              | 30.2    | 32.3    | 36.8    | 37.7  | —     |

— Not available.

\* SPA countries.

+ CFA countries

Source: World Bank data.

|                                    | GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT |         |         |         |      |       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|
|                                    | Percentage of GDP         |         |         |         |      |       |
|                                    | 1965-73                   | 1974-82 | 1983-91 | 1992-98 | 1997 | 1998  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 |                           |         |         |         |      |       |
| Excluding South Africa             |                           |         |         |         |      |       |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria |                           |         |         |         |      |       |
| Angola                             | —                         | —       | 14.1    | 21.3    | 23.8 | 24.5  |
| Benin**                            | 11.4                      | 18.4    | 13.5    | 16.6    | 18.5 | 16.4  |
| Botswana                           | 31.3                      | 35.8    | 26.7    | 26.7    | 26.7 | 25.3  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 13.2                      | 21.7    | 20.5    | 22.7    | 25.6 | 25.6  |
| Burundi*                           | 6.3                       | 11.8    | 16.6    | 11.3    | 8.1  | 7.8   |
| Cameroon**                         | 14.9                      | 24.0    | 22.2    | 15.8    | 16.2 | 18.4  |
| Cape Verde                         | —                         | —       | 38.1    | 35.1    | 30.3 | 32.6  |
| Central African Republic**         | 19.2                      | 10.7    | 12.4    | 9.7     | 9.0  | 13.5  |
| Chad**                             | 17.9                      | 3.2     | 6.5     | 11.7    | 14.7 | 12.6  |
| Comoros**                          | —                         | 30.5    | 26.2    | 20.5    | 21.3 | 19.8  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 14.6                      | 13.7    | 11.4    | 6.9     | 7.1  | 8.1   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 28.0                      | 36.5    | 24.2    | 37.7    | 26.0 | 35.1  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 21.0                      | 25.4    | 11.4    | 12.7    | 16.0 | 18.2  |
| Djibouti                           | —                         | —       | 14.4    | 12.5    | 9.5  | —     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 18.2                      | 14.6    | 34.0    | 76.1    | 96.5 | 112.0 |
| Eritrea*                           | —                         | —       | —       | 24.1    | 40.9 | 40.9  |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                         | 13.4    | 13.7    | 16.2    | 19.1 | 20.2  |
| Gabon*                             | 37.4                      | 45.9    | 32.8    | 24.4    | 26.3 | 32.3  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 8.2                       | 18.5    | 18.6    | 19.9    | 17.6 | 18.7  |
| Ghana*                             | 12.0                      | 7.9     | 10.5    | 21.1    | 24.1 | 22.9  |
| Guinea*                            | —                         | —       | 16.7    | 19.8    | 21.6 | 22.2  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 25.3                      | 21.6    | 33.2    | 25.6    | 21.7 | 11.3  |
| Kenya*                             | 21.0                      | 24.3    | 23.2    | 19.2    | 19.1 | 18.4  |
| Lesotho                            | 12.9                      | 32.6    | 52.9    | 77.2    | 85.5 | 48.6  |
| Liberia                            | 18.9                      | 26.2    | 10.1    | —       | —    | —     |
| Madagascar*                        | 9.4                       | 10.4    | 10.7    | 11.6    | 11.9 | 13.3  |
| Malawi*                            | 19.0                      | 27.2    | 18.0    | 17.6    | 12.3 | 17.7  |
| Mali**                             | 17.7                      | 14.6    | 16.7    | 21.1    | 20.6 | 20.9  |
| Mauritania*                        | 20.3                      | 34.8    | 24.0    | 19.0    | 17.5 | 22.2  |
| Mauritius                          | 15.0                      | 26.5    | 25.8    | 28.1    | 27.6 | 26.1  |
| Mozambique*                        | —                         | 6.0     | 10.5    | 18.6    | 19.1 | 21.1  |
| Namibia                            | —                         | 25.3    | 16.1    | 20.3    | 19.8 | 19.0  |
| Niger**                            | 9.3                       | 20.1    | 11.3    | 8.6     | 10.8 | 10.4  |
| Nigeria                            | 16.1                      | 24.0    | 15.3    | 18.4    | 15.3 | 20.0  |
| Rwanda*                            | 8.5                       | 14.3    | 15.0    | 10.3    | 10.0 | 9.9   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 17.0                      | 30.1    | 34.3    | 49.9    | 49.8 | 54.1  |
| Senegal**                          | 14.0                      | 13.9    | 12.4    | 16.8    | 18.7 | 19.7  |
| Seychelles                         | —                         | 36.9    | 23.1    | 30.8    | 36.0 | 22.5  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 15.1                      | —       | 7.0     | 7.8     | —    | —     |
| Somalia                            | 12.3                      | 28.0    | 25.6    | —       | —    | —     |
| South Africa                       | 27.9                      | 28.3    | 20.0    | 16.3    | 15.9 | 16.2  |
| Sudan                              | 12.5                      | 17.3    | 12.4    | —       | —    | —     |
| Swaziland                          | 21.6                      | 31.0    | 23.5    | 27.9    | 33.9 | 12.3  |
| Tanzania*                          | —                         | —       | 21.9    | 21.4    | 16.3 | 16.0  |
| Togo**                             | 16.9                      | 30.9    | 18.3    | 13.6    | 14.9 | 14.2  |
| Uganda*                            | —                         | 7.5     | 10.3    | 15.6    | 16.0 | 15.1  |
| Zambia*                            | 30.4                      | 25.7    | 14.4    | 14.0    | 14.5 | 14.3  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 18.8                      | 17.8    | 16.9    | 23.6    | 26.2 | 21.2  |
| North Africa                       | 20.3                      | 30.9    | 28.3    | 22.8    | 21.4 | 22.7  |
| All Africa                         |                           |         |         |         |      |       |
| Comparator countries               | 21.6                      | 26.0    | 28.9    | 31.5    | 31.0 | —     |
| China                              | 24.8                      | 32.3    | 35.8    | 39.9    | 38.2 | —     |
| India                              | 17.1                      | 21.5    | 23.2    | 24.5    | 24.0 | —     |
| Indonesia                          | 13.7                      | 24.2    | 27.8    | 30.2    | 30.9 | —     |
| South Asia                         | 16.3                      | 20.6    | 22.0    | 23.0    | 22.6 | —     |
| East Asia                          | 22.4                      | 29.9    | 32.5    | 36.9    | 35.8 | —     |

— Not available.

\* SPA countries.

+ CFA countries.

Source: World Bank data.

|                                    | REAL AGRICULTURAL GROWTH                        |         |         |         |      |       | 1.5 |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|-----|
|                                    | Average annual percentage change in value added |         |         |         |      |       |     |
|                                    | 1965-73   | 1974-82 | 1983-91 | 1992-98 | 1997 | 1998  |     |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 3.5   | 1.1     | 3.7     | 3.7     | 2.4  | 2.0   |     |
| Excluding South Africa             | 4.0   | 0.8     | 3.3     | 3.4     | 3.0  | 2.5   |     |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | —   | —       | 2.7     | 3.5     | 2.6  | 2.7   |     |
| Angola                             | —   | —       | 0.4     | 5.1     | 9.6  | 3.1   |     |
| Benin**                            | —   | 3.0     | 6.3     | 5.4     | 5.5  | 5.4   |     |
| Botswana                           | 12.3  | -2.2    | 9.0     | 0.2     | 5.0  | 5.9   |     |
| Burkina Faso**                     | —   | 0.7     | 3.8     | 2.6     | -1.3 | 5.5   |     |
| Burundi*                           | 7.0   | 2.3     | 3.4     | -2.8    | 0.6  | 4.9   |     |
| Cameroon**                         | 4.6   | 5.2     | 0.9     | 6.2     | 7.5  | 6.8   |     |
| Cape Verde                         | —   | —       | -5.4    | -1.5    | 6.1  | 5.7   |     |
| Central African Republic**         | 2.1   | 0.8     | 1.6     | 4.2     | 6.5  | 4.1   |     |
| Chad**                             | -0.7  | -1.4    | 3.3     | 3.6     | 7.7  | 4.3   |     |
| Comoros**                          | —   | —       | 3.7     | -0.8    | 0.5  | 0.6   |     |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | -1.7  | 1.4     | 2.6     | 2.9     | -1.0 | 1.8   |     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 4.1   | 3.2     | 2.9     | 2.7     | 0.8  | 3.3   |     |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 4.9   | 4.3     | 3.0     | 2.9     | 4.4  | -2.2  |     |
| Djibouti                           | —   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —   | —       | -0.6    | 11.5    | 21.8 | -5.4  |     |
| Eritrea*                           | —   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| Ethiopia*                          | —   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| Gabon*                             | —   | —       | 0.5     | -2.7    | 4.9  | -5.3  |     |
| Gambia, The*                       | 3.7   | 1.2     | -1.9    | 2.3     | 8.3  | 4.3   |     |
| Ghana*                             | 4.5   | 0.7     | 2.6     | 3.3     | 2.2  | 3.7   |     |
| Guinea*                            | —   | —       | 4.0     | 4.6     | 5.1  | 5.1   |     |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —   | -3.9    | 3.8     | 3.7     | 7.5  | -17.3 |     |
| Kenya*                             | 6.2   | 4.6     | 3.4     | 2.5     | 1.3  | 1.0   |     |
| Lesotho                            | —   | -4.4    | 2.3     | 10.9    | 1.1  | 4.6   |     |
| Liberia                            | —   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| Madagascar*                        | —   | -0.5    | 2.7     | 1.5     | 1.9  | -0.2  |     |
| Malawi*                            | 4.1   | 2.4     | 2.2     | 13.5    | 3.9  | 2.7   |     |
| Mali**                             | 0.9   | 5.4     | 6.3     | 3.2     | 2.9  | 1.6   |     |
| Mauritania*                        | -2.1  | 2.6     | 1.2     | 5.3     | 6.7  | 7.7   |     |
| Mauritius                          | —   | -3.2    | 1.6     | 2.3     | 3.8  | 11.5  |     |
| Mozambique*                        | —   | —       | 5.4     | 8.9     | 7.6  | 7.0   |     |
| Namibia                            | —   | —       | 4.2     | 2.7     | -7.6 | -5.0  |     |
| Niger**                            | -2.9  | 1.2     | 3.0     | 4.1     | 0.8  | 18.1  |     |
| Nigeria                            | 2.8   | -3.1    | 5.4     | 3.1     | 4.2  | 1.5   |     |
| Rwanda*                            | 2.3   | 6.8     | 0.1     | -4.1    | 7.8  | 9.1   |     |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —   | —       | 4.9     | -5.6    | 1.0  | 2.4   |     |
| Senegal**                          | 0.3   | -1.9    | 1.9     | 2.2     | -2.2 | -1.7  |     |
| Seychelles                         | —   | -4.8    | -0.9    | 0.2     | 0.6  | 1.9   |     |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 0.8   | 8.4     | 1.0     | 6.8     | 0.1  | —     |     |
| Somalia                            | —   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| South Africa                       | 2.5   | 2.6     | 6.4     | 6.2     | -1.0 | -1.2  |     |
| Sudan                              | 1.9   | —       | —       | —       | —    | —     |     |
| Swaziland                          | —   | -1.7    | 3.8     | 2.8     | -6.0 | 2.3   |     |
| Tanzania*                          | —   | —       | 3.6     | 4.7     | 3.1  | 2.7   |     |
| Togo**                             | 2.6   | 2.2     | 5.5     | 5.7     | 4.5  | -2.6  |     |
| Uganda*                            | —   | —       | 2.7     | 3.9     | 1.1  | 1.9   |     |
| Zambia*                            | 2.0   | 0.2     | 3.5     | -2.9    | -5.1 | -6.1  |     |
| Zimbabwe                           | 5.1   | 0.2     | 4.4     | 6.4     | -1.8 | 3.2   |     |
| North Africa                       | 3.4   | 2.6     | 5.4     | 3.5     | -9.5 | 9.7   |     |
| All Africa                         | 2.7   | 1.6     | 4.2     | 3.7     | -1.6 | 4.4   |     |
| Comparator countries               | 3.1   | 2.9     | 3.7     | 3.5     | 1.5  | —     |     |
| China                              | 2.7   | 3.1     | 4.2     | 4.5     | 3.5  | —     |     |
| India                              | 3.1   | 2.1     | 2.9     | 2.4     | -1.5 | —     |     |
| Indonesia                          | 5.0   | 4.4     | 3.6     | 2.3     | 0.7  | —     |     |
| South Asia                         | 3.1   | 2.4     | 3.0     | 2.4     | -0.6 | —     |     |
| East Asia                          | 3.4   | 3.6     | 3.9     | 3.7     | 2.8  | —     |     |

— Not available.

\* SPA countries.

+ CFA countries.

Source: World Bank data.

|                                    | REAL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH <span style="float: right;">1.6</span> |         |         |         |       |       |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
|                                    | Average annual percentage change in value added               |         |         |         |       |       |
|                                    | 1965–73   | 1974–82 | 1983–91 | 1992–98 | 1997  | 1998  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 6.4   | 2.9     | 1.5     | 2.2     | 3.7   | 1.3   |
| Excluding South Africa             | 12.9  | 2.4     | 3.0     | 2.6     | 4.6   | 3.7   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | —   | —       | 2.9     | 3.2     | 5.3   | 5.2   |
| Angola                             | —   | —       | 5.3     | 6.5     | 8.1   | 5.2   |
| Benin**                            | —   | 3.5     | 1.2     | 3.6     | 4.4   | 2.2   |
| Botswana                           | 28.1  | 15.6    | 7.4     | 4.1     | 5.0   | 5.9   |
| Burkina Faso**                     | —   | 1.4     | 3.0     | 3.9     | 10.6  | 10.8  |
| Burundi*                           | —   | 10.0    | 4.3     | -9.6    | -0.9  | 1.8   |
| Cameroon**                         | 4.7   | 18.2    | -0.6    | -0.7    | 7.7   | 7.7   |
| Cape Verde                         | —   | —       | 4.2     | 1.4     | 6.7   | —     |
| Central African Republic**         | 7.1   | 1.2     | 0.6     | 0.4     | -3.6  | 3.4   |
| Chad**                             | 1.6   | -6.0    | 4.6     | 6.0     | 12.2  | 14.5  |
| Comoros**                          | —   | —       | -6.5    | -1.3    | -0.2  | 2.0   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 9.3   | -3.6    | -3.2    | -6.0    | -4.4  | —     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 8.3   | 9.2     | 1.3     | -0.6    | -12.0 | 3.3   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 12.6  | 9.3     | 4.3     | 6.8     | 9.3   | 11.6  |
| Djibouti                           | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —   | —       | 7.8     | 46.6    | 181.2 | —     |
| Eritrea*                           | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Ethiopia*                          | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Gabon*                             | —   | —       | 2.2     | 3.9     | 0.9   | 1.3   |
| Gambia, The*                       | 3.0   | 5.6     | 8.3     | 0.0     | 1.5   | 2.3   |
| Ghana*                             | 4.3   | -6.6    | 8.3     | 4.1     | 4.8   | 5.7   |
| Guinea*                            | —   | —       | 2.9     | 1.9     | 4.4   | 4.6   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —   | 2.9     | 2.3     | -4.2    | -0.1  | -45.0 |
| Kenya*                             | 12.4  | 5.6     | 4.8     | 2.4     | 1.9   | 2.0   |
| Lesotho                            | —   | 20.7    | 14.6    | 9.0     | 0.9   | -12.3 |
| Liberia                            | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Madagascar*                        | —   | -2.4    | 2.8     | 2.2     | 4.1   | 4.4   |
| Malawi*                            | 6.4   | 3.4     | 4.5     | 1.8     | 1.1   | 5.3   |
| Mali**                             | 1.1   | 0.3     | 3.1     | 8.6     | 21.6  | 7.4   |
| Mauritania*                        | 4.3   | 0.0     | 4.3     | 3.8     | -0.5  | 0.8   |
| Mauritius                          | —   | 3.7     | 11.3    | 5.1     | 4.8   | 5.1   |
| Mozambique*                        | —   | —       | -3.9    | 13.2    | 23.5  | 24.0  |
| Namibia                            | —   | —       | 0.5     | 2.4     | 3.4   | 1.2   |
| Niger**                            | 13.2  | 14.0    | -1.4    | 3.2     | 4.1   | 2.5   |
| Nigeria                            | 19.6  | 2.6     | 3.4     | 1.2     | 3.1   | 0.0   |
| Rwanda*                            | 2.5   | 7.1     | -1.3    | 4.1     | 16.4  | 9.8   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Senegal**                          | 5.3   | 3.5     | 3.7     | 5.3     | 6.6   | 8.8   |
| Seychelles                         | —   | 3.5     | 6.6     | 12.5    | 20.9  | 2.0   |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 3.0   | -3.8    | 3.1     | -8.9    | -43.3 | —     |
| Somalia                            | —   | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| South Africa                       | 4.7   | 3.2     | 0.3     | 1.7     | 2.8   | -1.0  |
| Sudan                              | -1.0  | —       | —       | —       | —     | —     |
| Swaziland                          | —   | 5.9     | 17.7    | 4.1     | 6.2   | 2.8   |
| Tanzania*                          | —   | —       | 1.0     | 3.0     | 6.7   | 6.8   |
| Togo**                             | 6.2   | 3.7     | 4.2     | 6.5     | 2.3   | 2.8   |
| Uganda*                            | —   | —       | 6.4     | 14.3    | 11.4  | 11.5  |
| Zambia*                            | 2.7   | -1.0    | 1.7     | -5.8    | 8.7   | -4.3  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 9.3   | -1.3    | 4.5     | -0.1    | 1.8   | 2.1   |
| North Africa                       | 3.8   | 7.0     | 2.7     | 2.3     | 2.1   | 4.7   |
| All Africa                         | 5.5   | 4.0     | 1.9     | 2.2     | 3.2   | 2.5   |
| Comparator countries               | 8.7   | 8.0     | 9.4     | 12.9    | 9.1   | —     |
| China                              | 13.1  | 10.3    | 11.1    | 14.9    | 10.8  | —     |
| India                              | 3.9   | 5.1     | 6.9     | 8.7     | 5.5   | —     |
| Indonesia                          | 15.9  | 7.2     | 7.8     | 9.9     | 5.6   | —     |
| South Asia                         | 3.8   | 5.2     | 6.8     | 8.0     | 4.9   | —     |
| East Asia                          | 11.3  | 8.7     | 9.3     | 12.5    | 8.1   | —     |

— Not available.

\* SPA countries.

+ CFA countries.

Source: World Bank data.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

## INFLATION (CONSUMER PRICES)

1.7

|                                    | Average annual percentage change |         |         |         |          |         |         |       |      |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|------|------|
|                                    | 1981–90                          | 1991    | 1992    | 1993    | 1994     | 1995    | 1996    | 1997  | 1998 | 1999 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 17.7                             | 27.5    | 38.3    | 38.2    | 46.4     | 39.5    | 32.3    | 13.7  | 10.2 |      |
| Excluding South Africa             | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    | —    |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 18.5                             | 37.7    | 46.6    | 44.5    | 60.1     | 43.1    | 43.7    | 17.3  | 11.2 |      |
| Angola                             | 1.8                              | 83.6    | 299.1   | 1,379.5 | 949.8    | 2,671.6 | 4,147.0 | 111.2 | 77.7 |      |
| Benin**                            | 1.3                              | 2.1     | 5.9     | 0.5     | 38.6     | 14.9    | 4.7     | 3.8   | 5.8  |      |
| Botswana                           | 13.5                             | 11.8    | 16.2    | 14.3    | 10.5     | 10.5    | 10.1    | 8.8   | 6.5  |      |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 3.7                              | 2.2     | -2.0    | 1.0     | 24.7     | 7.8     | 6.1     | 2.3   | 2.5  |      |
| Burundi*                           | 7.6                              | 9.0     | 4.5     | 9.7     | 14.7     | 19.4    | 26.4    | 31.1  | 17.0 |      |
| Cameroon**                         | 7.0                              | -0.6    | 1.9     | -3.7    | 12.7     | 25.8    | 6.6     | 5.2   | 2.8  |      |
| Cape Verde                         | 12.0                             | 8.0     | 7.0     | 5.9     | 4.3      | 7.7     | 4.8     | 3.0   | 3.0  |      |
| Central African Republic**         | 4.5                              | -2.8    | -0.8    | -2.9    | 24.5     | 19.2    | 4.4     | 0.6   | 1.8  |      |
| Chad**                             | 3.8                              | 4.2     | -3.8    | -7.0    | 41.3     | 9.5     | 11.3    | 5.6   | 4.5  |      |
| Comoros**                          | 3.2                              | 1.7     | -1.4    | 2.0     | 25.3     | 7.1     | 1.4     | 1.0   | 1.0  |      |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 60.9                             | 2,153.4 | 4,129.2 | 1,893.1 | 23,760.5 | 541.8   | 616.8   | 198.5 | 25.0 |      |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 6.6                              | -1.6    | -3.9    | 4.9     | 42.9     | 8.6     | 10.2    | 8.3   | 4.8  |      |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 4.9                              | 1.6     | 4.2     | 2.1     | 26.0     | 14.3    | 2.7     | 5.6   | 4.5  |      |
| Djibouti                           | 4.6                              | 6.8     | 3.4     | 4.4     | 6.5      | 4.9     | 4.2     | 2.6   | 2.0  |      |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 18.4                             | 0.9     | 1.0     | 1.6     | 38.9     | 11.4    | 6.0     | 3.0   | 3.0  |      |
| Eritrea*                           | —                                | —       | —       | 4.6     | 11.6     | 10.7    | 9.3     | 1.3   | 8.3  |      |
| Ethiopia*                          | 4.3                              | 20.9    | 21.0    | 10.0    | 1.2      | 13.4    | 0.9     | -6.4  | 2.5  |      |
| Gabon*                             | 5.5                              | 3.3     | -10.8   | 0.6     | 36.1     | 10.0    | 4.5     | 2.5   | 2.0  |      |
| Gambia, The*                       | 17.1                             | 9.1     | 12.0    | 5.9     | 4.0      | 4.0     | 4.8     | 2.1   | 3.8  |      |
| Ghana*                             | 43.0                             | 18.0    | 10.1    | 24.9    | 24.9     | 59.5    | 45.6    | 28.8  | 17.7 |      |
| Guinea*                            | 31.2                             | 19.6    | 16.6    | 6.7     | 4.5      | 5.6     | 2.9     | 1.9   | 5.1  |      |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 54.3                             | 57.6    | 69.4    | 48.2    | 15.2     | 45.4    | 50.7    | 49.1  | 3.1  |      |
| Kenya*                             | 11.2                             | 19.6    | 27.3    | 45.9    | 28.8     | 1.5     | 9.0     | 11.2  | 6.6  |      |
| Lesotho                            | 14.0                             | 17.9    | 17.0    | 13.8    | 7.2      | 9.9     | 9.1     | 8.5   | 7.3  |      |
| Liberia                            | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| Madagascar*                        | 17.6                             | 8.5     | 15.3    | 9.2     | 39.1     | 49.0    | 19.8    | 4.5   | 6.2  |      |
| Malawi*                            | 16.1                             | 8.2     | 23.2    | 22.8    | 34.7     | 83.1    | 37.7    | 9.1   | 27.4 |      |
| Mali**                             | 2.1                              | 1.5     | -5.9    | -0.6    | 24.8     | 12.4    | 6.4     | -0.6  | 4.2  |      |
| Mauritania*                        | 8.4                              | 4.1     | 10.2    | 9.3     | 4.1      | 6.0     | 5.2     | 4.5   | 8.0  |      |
| Mauritius                          | 9.2                              | 12.8    | 2.9     | 8.9     | 9.4      | 6.1     | 5.8     | 7.9   | 5.3  |      |
| Mozambique*                        | 41.5                             | 33.3    | 45.1    | 42.3    | 63.1     | 54.4    | 44.6    | 6.4   | 0.6  |      |
| Namibia                            | 12.9                             | 11.9    | 17.7    | 8.5     | 10.8     | 10.0    | 8.0     | 8.8   | 7.4  |      |
| Niger**                            | 2.8                              | -1.9    | -1.7    | -0.4    | 35.6     | 10.9    | 5.3     | 2.9   | 4.5  |      |
| Nigeria                            | 19.5                             | 13.0    | 44.6    | 57.2    | 57.0     | 72.8    | 29.3    | 8.5   | 10.2 |      |
| Rwanda*                            | 4.3                              | 19.6    | 9.5     | 12.5    | 64.0     | 22.0    | 8.9     | 11.7  | 6.8  |      |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 17.8                             | 46.5    | 33.7    | 25.5    | 51.2     | 36.8    | 35.5    | 71.3  | 42.3 |      |
| Senegal**                          | 5.8                              | -1.7    | -0.1    | -0.6    | 32.1     | 8.5     | 2.8     | 1.8   | 1.5  |      |
| Seychelles                         | 3.0                              | 2.0     | 3.2     | 1.3     | 1.8      | -0.3    | -1.1    | 0.6   | 1.0  |      |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 67.9                             | 102.7   | 65.5    | 17.6    | 18.4     | 29.8    | 23.1    | 14.9  | 37.4 |      |
| Somalia                            | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| South Africa                       | 14.7                             | 15.2    | 13.9    | 9.7     | 9.0      | 8.6     | 7.4     | 8.6   | 7.0  |      |
| Sudan                              | 13.6                             | 123.6   | 117.6   | 101.3   | 115.5    | 68.4    | 132.8   | 46.7  | 17.0 |      |
| Swaziland                          | 13.0                             | 11.0    | 8.1     | 11.2    | 13.9     | 12.3    | 6.4     | 7.2   | 8.0  |      |
| Tanzania*                          | 30.5                             | 28.0    | 21.9    | 23.6    | 37.1     | 26.5    | 21.0    | 16.1  | 12.6 |      |
| Togo**                             | 3.7                              | 0.2     | 1.6     | -0.1    | 35.3     | 13.9    | 4.6     | 7.1   | 1.0  |      |
| Uganda*                            | 109.2                            | 20.8    | 42.2    | 30.0    | 6.5      | 6.1     | 7.5     | 7.8   | 5.8  |      |
| Zambia*                            | 45.5                             | 97.7    | 165.7   | 183.3   | 54.6     | 34.9    | 43.1    | 24.4  | 24.5 |      |
| Zimbabwe                           | 13.9                             | 23.3    | 42.1    | 27.6    | 22.3     | 22.6    | 21.4    | 19.0  | 31.5 |      |
| North Africa                       | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| All Africa                         | 15.1                             | 24.6    | 32.5    | 30.6    | 37.2     | 33.2    | 25.9    | 11.1  | 8.6  |      |
| Comparator countries               | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| China                              | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| India                              | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| Indonesia                          | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| South Asia                         | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |
| East Asia                          | —                                | —       | —       | —       | —        | —       | —       | —     | —    |      |

— Not available.  
 \* SPA countries.  
 \*\* CFA countries.  
 Source: IMF data.

## REAL GNP PER CAPITA

1.8

|                                    | GNP per capita growth<br>(percentage a year) |         |       | GNP per capita<br>(1995 US\$); highest<br>3-year average<br>since 1970 | Average<br>GNP<br>per capita<br>(1995 US\$)<br>1996-98 |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|-------|--|--|
|                                    | 1970-87                                      | 1988-98 | 1998  |  |  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | -0.4   | -0.7    | -0.4  | 592 (1974-76)  | 501  |
| Excluding South Africa             | -0.4   | -0.2    | 0.9   | 340 (1976-78)  | 297  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | -0.1   | -0.4    | 1.4   | 349 (1976-78)  | 314  |
| Angola                             | —  | -8.5    | 4.8   | 343 (1986-88)  | 162  |
| Benin**                            | 0.3  | 1.1     | 1.5   | 380 (1996-98)  | 380  |
| Botswana                           | 9.1  | 2.8     | 3.5   | 3,649 (1996-98)  | 3,649  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 1.0  | 0.8     | 3.8   | 251 (1996-98)  | 251  |
| Burundi*                           | 1.5  | -4.2    | 2.2   | 204 (1990-92)  | 143  |
| Cameroon**                         | 5.2  | -3.7    | 3.8   | 977 (1985-87)  | 591  |
| Cape Verde                         | —  | 0.9     | 2.3   | 1,115 (1996-98)  | 1,115  |
| Central African Republic**         | -1.1   | -1.4    | 2.6   | 470 (1976-78)  | 325  |
| Chad**                             | -2.4   | 1.0     | 3.1   | 246 (1970-72)  | 218  |
| Comoros**                          | —  | -2.6    | -1.5  | 539 (1983-85)  | 415  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | -2.7   | -9.1    | 0.9   | 408 (1972-74)  | 118  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 4.2  | -1.7    | 8.9   | 945 (1984-86)  | 663  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | -1.2   | 0.2     | 3.6   | 1,125 (1977-79)  | 726  |
| Djibouti                           | —  | —       | —     | —  | —  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —  | 12.0    | 32.4  | 840 (1996-98)  | 840  |
| Eritrea*                           | —  | 2.2     | -6.7  | 210 (1996-98)  | 210  |
| Ethiopia*                          | —  | 1.3     | -3.2  | 117 (1981-83)  | 111  |
| Gabon†                             | 0.0  | 0.1     | 3.2   | 7,285 (1975-77)  | 3,985  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 1.0  | -0.8    | 2.0   | 376 (1976-78)  | 341  |
| Ghana*                             | -2.6   | 1.4     | 1.9   | 477 (1970-72)  | 392  |
| Guinea*                            | —  | 2.5     | 1.9   | 565 (1996-98)  | 565  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | -1.0   | -0.1    | -30.4 | 235 (1995-97)  | 215  |
| Kenya*                             | 1.5  | -0.4    | -0.9  | 337 (1988-90)  | 328  |
| Lesotho                            | 4.1  | 1.3     | -5.4  | 716 (1996-98)  | 716  |
| Liberia                            | —  | —       | —     | —  | —  |
| Madagascar*                        | -2.7   | -1.3    | 1.6   | 386 (1970-72)  | 229  |
| Malawi*                            | 0.3  | 0.8     | -0.7  | 176 (1996-98)  | 176  |
| Mali**                             | 0.6  | 0.5     | 2.2   | 267 (1977-79)  | 257  |
| Mauritania*                        | -0.9   | 1.0     | 2.4   | 481 (1970-72)  | 453  |
| Mauritius                          | 3.4  | 4.0     | 3.5   | 3,794 (1996-98)  | 3,794  |
| Mozambique*                        | —  | 2.6     | 9.2   | 163 (1980-82)  | 163  |
| Namibia                            | —  | 1.7     | -1.2  | 2,223 (1994-96)  | 2,197  |
| Niger**                            | -2.5   | -2.1    | 0.8   | 385 (1970-72)  | 203  |
| Nigeria                            | -1.7   | 0.9     | -1.7  | 294 (1977-79)  | 231  |
| Rwanda*                            | 1.8  | -4.6    | 7.1   | 330 (1981-83)  | 216  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 1.1  | -1.8    | 0.2   | 426 (1978-80)  | 299  |
| Senegal**                          | -0.7   | 0.0     | 3.1   | 609 (1970-72)  | 554  |
| Seychelles                         | 2.7  | 2.7     | -2.5  | 6,881 (1996-98)  | 6,881  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | -0.7   | -5.7    | —     | 312 (1980-82)  | 170  |
| Somalia                            | —  | —       | —     | —  | —  |
| South Africa                       | 0.1  | -0.7    | -1.2  | 3,914 (1980-82)  | 3,368  |
| Sudan                              | -0.4   | 2.7     | 2.7   | 276 (1976-78)  | 250  |
| Swaziland                          | 3.5  | 1.0     | -1.3  | 1,553 (1990-92)  | 1,540  |
| Tanzania*                          | —  | 0.1     | 0.6   | 168 (1989-91)  | 166  |
| Togo**                             | -0.5   | -1.5    | -3.5  | 421 (1978-80)  | 332  |
| Uganda*                            | —  | 3.8     | 2.8   | 324 (1996-98)  | 324  |
| Zambia*                            | -2.9   | -1.2    | -4.0  | 609 (1970-72)  | 375  |
| Zimbabwe                           | -0.6   | -0.5    | -2.2  | 723 (1972-74)  | 651  |
| North Africa                       | 3.0  | 1.0     | 2.9   | 1,409 (1996-98)  | 1,409  |
| All Africa                         | 0.6  | -0.2    | 0.6   | 686 (1980-82)  | 661  |
| Comparator countries               | 4.2  | 6.9     | —     | 558 (1995-97)  | 576  |
| China                              | 6.1  | 8.9     | —     | 621 (1995-97)  | 645  |
| India                              | 1.8  | 3.7     | —     | 374 (1995-97)  | 384  |
| Indonesia                          | 4.4  | 6.1     | —     | 1,052 (1995-97)  | 1,082  |
| South Asia                         | 1.9  | 3.5     | —     | 385 (1995-97)  | 393  |
| East Asia                          | 4.9  | 7.3     | —     | 793 (1995-97)  | 817  |

— Not available.

\* SPA countries.

† CFA countries.

Source: National sources, as collected by World Bank regional country economists.



| FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA         |  | 1.9   |         |         |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---------|---------|
|                                    |  | Average annual production of cereals, roots, tubers, and pulses (kilograms) |         |         |
|                                    |  | 1974–80   | 1985–87 | 1993–98 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 |  | 348.5   | 320.9   | 382.4   |
| Excluding South Africa             |  | 353.7   | 325.3   | 388.1   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria |  | 353.5   | 325.4   | 389.2   |
| Angola                             |  | 313.9   | 244.7   | 279.4   |
| Benin**                            |  | 513.7   | 491.1   | 643.7   |
| Botswana                           |  | 113.8   | 37.9    | 50.2    |
| Burkina Faso**                     |  | 196.3   | 234.3   | 242.0   |
| Burundi*                           |  | 384.0   | 392.8   | 314.7   |
| Cameroon**                         |  | 361.0   | 290.2   | 273.8   |
| Cape Verde                         |  | 48.9  | 103.9   | 60.5    |
| Central African Republic**         |  | 549.8   | 355.8   | 327.2   |
| Chad**                             |  | 239.3   | 250.8   | 237.6   |
| Comoros**                          |  | 212.5   | 174.0   | 184.8   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                |  | 553.0   | 561.5   | 478.3   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   |  | 418.4   | 394.6   | 324.2   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    |  | 552.5   | 488.2   | 449.5   |
| Djibouti                           |  | —   | —       | —       |
| Equatorial Guinea**                |  | 241.8   | 220.4   | 208.5   |
| Eritrea*                           |  | —   | —       | 81.0    |
| Ethiopia*                          |  | —   | —       | 205.0   |
| Gabon†                             |  | 510.5   | 409.2   | 390.9   |
| Gambia, The*                       |  | 110.2   | 147.1   | 99.0    |
| Ghana*                             |  | 399.1   | 431.3   | 666.1   |
| Guinea*                            |  | 332.2   | 247.1   | 261.3   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     |  | 183.2   | 246.0   | 244.9   |
| Kenya*                             |  | 282.0   | 229.5   | 187.6   |
| Lesotho                            |  | 191.1   | 115.4   | 134.9   |
| Liberia                            |  | 334.9   | 296.6   | 137.2   |
| Madagascar*                        |  | 528.7   | 531.3   | 454.0   |
| Malawi*                            |  | 377.9   | 282.5   | 257.6   |
| Mali**                             |  | 195.9   | 204.9   | 246.1   |
| Mauritania*                        |  | 49.5  | 88.5    | 100.4   |
| Mauritius                          |  | 14.9  | 26.2    | 16.3    |
| Mozambique*                        |  | 379.4   | 333.6   | 322.4   |
| Namibia                            |  | 265.7   | 231.4   | 213.1   |
| Niger**                            |  | 369.0   | 318.2   | 318.2   |
| Nigeria                            |  | 406.0   | 385.1   | 696.3   |
| Rwanda*                            |  | 394.4   | 383.5   | 239.2   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             |  | 161.1   | 108.1   | 133.2   |
| Senegal**                          |  | 172.4   | 181.0   | 128.7   |
| Seychelles                         |  | 3.2   | 2.2     | 2.0     |
| Sierra Leone*                      |  | 242.9   | 189.2   | 172.0   |
| Somalia                            |  | 49.2  | 75.7    | 36.9    |
| South Africa                       |  | 511.7   | 396.1   | 382.5   |
| Sudan                              |  | 187.0   | 161.9   | 171.7   |
| Swaziland                          |  | 226.2   | 242.7   | 130.6   |
| Tanzania*                          |  | 498.2   | 556.6   | 382.8   |
| Togo**                             |  | 473.9   | 387.6   | 420.6   |
| Uganda*                            |  | 514.1   | 434.4   | 365.0   |
| Zambia*                            |  | 324.8   | 233.5   | 219.3   |
| Zimbabwe                           |  | 346.1   | 332.2   | 239.3   |
| North Africa                       |  | 226.1   | 228.2   | 244.6   |
| All Africa                         |  | 287.3   | 274.5   | 313.5   |
| Comparator countries               |  | 357.0   | 371.7   | 391.9   |
| China                              |  | 441.4   | 462.5   | 495.4   |
| India                              |  | 241.6   | 247.3   | 273.1   |
| Indonesia                          |  | 318.3   | 373.7   | 398.1   |
| South Asia                         |  | 218.6   | 206.8   | —       |
| East Asia                          |  | 301.6   | 324.6   | —       |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: FAO data.

| REAL EXPORT GROWTH                 |                                  |         |       | 2.1   |   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---|
|                                    | Average yearly percentage growth |         |       | Exports (millions of 1995 US\$) highest 3-year average since 1970 | Average exports (millions of 1995 US\$) 1996–98 |
|                                    | 1970–87                          | 1988–98 | 1998  |   |   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 1.4                              | 4.2     | -0.5  | 102,603 (1996–98)   | 102,603   |
| Excluding South Africa             | 2.1                              | 4.0     | -1.0  | 64,020 (1996–98)  | 64,020  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 3.4                              | 3.6     | 1.1   | 50,480 (1996–98)  | 50,479  |
| Angola                             | —                                | 6.5     | -8.2  | 3,854 (1996–98)   | 3,854   |
| Benin**                            | 3.8                              | 3.0     | 3.1   | 670 (1979–81)   | 659   |
| Botswana                           | —                                | 3.3     | 5.0   | 3,022 (1996–98)   | 3,022   |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 4.0                              | 0.9     | 10.5  | 373 (1991–93)   | 353   |
| Burundi*                           | 3.2                              | 1.4     | -8.6  | 122 (1991–93)   | 106   |
| Cameroon**                         | 10.4                             | -1.8    | 4.7   | 2,825 (1984–86)   | 2,380   |
| Cape Verde                         | —                                | 9.4     | 26.3  | 118 (1996–98)   | 118   |
| Central African Republic**         | 2.4                              | 10.9    | 0.6   | 266 (1996–98)   | 266   |
| Chad**                             | -0.3                             | 2.9     | 28.7  | 338 (1996–98)   | 338   |
| Comoros**                          | —                                | 8.4     | 0.5   | 49 (1996–98)  | 49  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 4.9                              | -7.8    | 14.3  | 3,855 (1987–89)   | 2,004   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 7.1                              | 3.5     | 6.9   | 1,567 (1996–98)   | 1,567   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 6.4                              | 4.3     | -1.7  | 5,156 (1996–98)   | 5,156   |
| Djibouti                           | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —                                | 42.5    | 43.0  | 526 (1996–98)   | 525   |
| Eritrea *                          | —                                | 4.7     | -33.4 | —   | 178   |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                                | 3.8     | -14.0 | 1,099 (1996–98)   | 1,099   |
| Gabon*                             | 4.3                              | 6.2     | -2.7  | 3,208 (1996–98)   | 3,208   |
| Gambia, The*                       | 4.1                              | 0.4     | 5.5   | 215 (1991–93)   | 190   |
| Ghana*                             | -6.4                             | 9.7     | 14.4  | 2,042 (1996–98)   | 2,042   |
| Guinea*                            | —                                | 2.7     | 12.2  | 762 (1996–98)   | 762   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 0.2                              | 11.0    | -35.8 | 40 (1996–98)  | 39  |
| Kenya*                             | 1.0                              | 4.1     | 5.1   | 2,841 (1995–97)   | 2,762   |
| Lesotho                            | 4.7                              | 8.0     | 15.8  | 285 (1996–98)   | 285   |
| Liberia                            | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   |
| Madagascar*                        | -2.5                             | 3.4     | 1.1   | 772 (1978–80)   | 693   |
| Malawi*                            | 3.6                              | 4.7     | 1.5   | 539 (1996–98)   | 539   |
| Mali**                             | 7.2                              | 8.8     | 2.3   | 693 (1996–98)   | 693   |
| Mauritania*                        | 3.9                              | -2.2    | -4.2  | 566 (1987–89)   | 459   |
| Mauritius                          | 4.2                              | 5.7     | 4.7   | 2,725 (1996–98)   | 2,725   |
| Mozambique*                        | —                                | 15.8    | 6.5   | 434 (1996–98)   | 434   |
| Namibia                            | —                                | 4.8     | 2.0   | 1,882 (1996–98)   | 1,881   |
| Niger**                            | -1.0                             | 0.9     | 8.7   | 565 (1976–78)   | 337   |
| Nigeria                            | -0.3                             | 5.5     | -8.3  | 13,635 (1996–98)  | 13,635  |
| Rwanda*                            | 7.7                              | -9.6    | -12.2 | 217 (1985–87)   | 97  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                                | -1.5    | 2.1   | 12 (1988–90)  | 11  |
| Senegal**                          | 1.0                              | 2.0     | 5.2   | 1,620 (1996–98)   | 1,620   |
| Seychelles                         | —                                | 3.7     | 3.5   | 363 (1996–98)   | 363   |
| Sierra Leone*                      | -11.5                            | 2.0     | —     | 375 (1970–72)   | 112   |
| Somalia                            | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   |
| South Africa                       | 0.5                              | 4.4     | 0.4   | 38,650 (1996–98)  | 38,650  |
| Sudan                              | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   |
| Swaziland                          | 4.5                              | 1.8     | 3.0   | 1,139 (1996–98)   | 1,139   |
| Tanzania*                          | —                                | 10.3    | -12.8 | 1,174 (1995–97)   | 1,127   |
| Togo**                             | 4.1                              | -1.7    | -0.3  | 566 (1987–89)   | 489   |
| Uganda*                            | —                                | 13.0    | -14.9 | 978 (1996–98)   | 978   |
| Zambia*                            | -1.7                             | 2.0     | -9.8  | 2,030 (1976–78)   | 1,451   |
| Zimbabwe                           | 5.3                              | 8.5     | -5.5  | 2,879 (1996–98)   | 2,879   |
| North Africa                       | 3.9                              | 4.7     | 6.2   | —   | 63,445  |
| All Africa                         | 2.0                              | 4.3     | 1.6   | 163,212 (1996–98)   | 163,212   |
| Comparator countries               | 7.2                              | 13.0    | —     | 267,381 (1995–97)   | 187,359   |
| China                              | 12.7                             | 14.8    | —     | 167,020 (1995–97)   | 117,946   |
| India                              | 5.3                              | 12.2    | —     | 42,757 (1995–97)  | 29,537  |
| Indonesia                          | 3.1                              | 9.2     | —     | 57,604 (1995–97)  | 39,876  |
| South Asia                         | 5.3                              | 11.1    | —     | 63,639 (1995–97)  | 43,689  |
| East Asia                          | 7.7                              | 13.1    | —     | 435,611 (1995–97)   | 303,577   |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: National sources, as collected by World Bank regional country economists.

| REAL IMPORT GROWTH                 |                                  |         |       |   |   |         | 2.2 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---|---------|-----|
|                                    | Average yearly percentage growth |         |       | Imports (millions of 1995 US\$) highest 3-year average since 1970 | Average imports (millions of 1995 US\$) 1996-98 |         |     |
|                                    | 1970-87                          | 1988-98 | 1998  |   |   |         |     |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 1.8                              | 4.2     | 2.4   | 110,562   | (1996-98)                                       | 110,562 |     |
| Excluding South Africa             | 3.2                              | 2.8     | 1.8   | 76,575  | (1980-82)                                       | 72,791  |     |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | —                                | 2.4     | 0.3   | 58,768  | (1996-98)                                       | 58,768  |     |
| Angola                             | —                                | 9.6     | -20.7 | 3,947   | (1995-97)                                       | 3,682   |     |
| Benin**                            | 2.1                              | 2.9     | 6.7   | 1,099   | (1979-81)                                       | 807     |     |
| Botswana                           | —                                | 0.6     | 6.4   | 2,149   | (1989-91)                                       | 2,118   |     |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 5.1                              | 1.4     | 5.5   | 750   | (1996-98)                                       | 750     |     |
| Burundi*                           | 6.9                              | -2.9    | 32.1  | 272   | (1984-86)                                       | 175     |     |
| Cameroon**                         | 8.5                              | 0.5     | 8.3   | 2,655   | (1985-87)                                       | 2,166   |     |
| Cape Verde                         | —                                | 7.4     | 10.3  | 287   | (1996-98)                                       | 287     |     |
| Central African Republic**         | 1.8                              | -0.8    | 2.3   | 307   | (1990-92)                                       | 270     |     |
| Chad**                             | 0.8                              | -0.9    | 7.7   | 674   | (1986-88)                                       | 631     |     |
| Comoros**                          | —                                | -1.4    | 1.2   | 123   | (1983-85)                                       | 97      |     |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 5.2                              | -14.4   | 9.4   | 5,012   | (1987-89)                                       | 1,441   |     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 3.3                              | 4.7     | -9.0  | 2,271   | (1982-84)                                       | 1,929   |     |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 3.9                              | 3.4     | 3.2   | 4,170   | (1978-80)                                       | 4,129   |     |
| Djibouti                           | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   | —       |     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —                                | 35.5    | 54.2  | 806   | (1996-98)                                       | 806     |     |
| Eritrea*                           | —                                | 16.3    | 4.1   | —   | —   | 639     |     |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                                | 2.1     | 6.9   | 1,702   | (1996-98)                                       | 1,702   |     |
| Gabon†                             | 8.3                              | 0.8     | -7.5  | 3,173   | (1983-85)                                       | 2,444   |     |
| Gambia, The*                       | 1.5                              | 1.6     | 4.7   | 329   | (1979-81)                                       | 254     |     |
| Ghana*                             | -5.1                             | 7.3     | 8.3   | 2,706   | (1996-98)                                       | 2,706   |     |
| Guinea*                            | —                                | 0.5     | 2.7   | 905   | (1991-93)                                       | 896     |     |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | -1.4                             | -3.4    | -28.6 | 160   | (1972-74)                                       | 88      |     |
| Kenya*                             | -2.2                             | 9.5     | 4.9   | 3,846   | (1996-98)                                       | 3,846   |     |
| Lesotho                            | 8.9                              | 1.6     | 1.6   | 1,183   | (1996-98)                                       | 1,183   |     |
| Liberia                            | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   | —       |     |
| Madagascar*                        | -3.9                             | 3.6     | 1.1   | 1,752   | (1970-72)                                       | 1,091   |     |
| Malawi*                            | -1.5                             | 3.7     | -3.3  | 841   | (1996-98)                                       | 841     |     |
| Mali**                             | 8.0                              | 2.8     | 7.2   | 1,045   | (1996-98)                                       | 1,045   |     |
| Mauritania*                        | 6.6                              | -0.3    | 10.0  | 786   | (1982-84)                                       | 620     |     |
| Mauritius                          | 3.7                              | 4.1     | 3.3   | 2,843   | (1996-98)                                       | 2,843   |     |
| Mozambique*                        | —                                | 0.1     | 24.2  | 1,440   | (1980-82)                                       | 1,059   |     |
| Namibia                            | —                                | 1.0     | 4.3   | 2,059   | (1996-98)                                       | 2,059   |     |
| Niger**                            | 3.5                              | 2.1     | 6.6   | 751   | (1980-82)                                       | 481     |     |
| Nigeria                            | 5.2                              | 4.9     | 7.8   | 29,965  | (1980-82)                                       | 14,036  |     |
| Rwanda*                            | 10.0                             | 5.9     | 4.7   | 544   | (1992-94)                                       | 464     |     |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                                | 1.9     | 1.6   | 45  | (1995-97)                                       | 44      |     |
| Senegal**                          | 2.4                              | 0.0     | 8.0   | 1,961   | (1996-98)                                       | 1,961   |     |
| Seychelles                         | —                                | 10.7    | 4.7   | 435   | (1996-98)                                       | 435     |     |
| Sierra Leone*                      | -9.9                             | 4.2     | —     | 365   | (1970-72)                                       | 177     |     |
| Somalia                            | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   | —       |     |
| South Africa                       | -0.8                             | 7.1     | 3.7   | 37,982  | (1996-98)                                       | 37,982  |     |
| Sudan                              | —                                | —       | —     | —   | —   | —       |     |
| Swaziland                          | 6.3                              | -0.3    | -26.3 | 1,251   | (1991-93)                                       | 1,094   |     |
| Tanzania*                          | —                                | 0.2     | -15.0 | 2,090   | (1994-96)                                       | 1,748   |     |
| Togo**                             | 6.6                              | -3.7    | 2.1   | 888   | (1986-88)                                       | 697     |     |
| Uganda*                            | —                                | 7.6     | 3.1   | 1,387   | (1996-98)                                       | 1,387   |     |
| Zambia*                            | -6.8                             | -0.6    | -5.8  | 4,272   | (1970-72)                                       | 1,605   |     |
| Zimbabwe                           | 3.3                              | 10.8    | -16.4 | 3,271   | (1996-98)                                       | 3,271   |     |
| North Africa                       | 5.8                              | 2.0     | 10.7  | —   | —   | 56,597  |     |
| All Africa                         | 3.1                              | 3.4     | 5.0   | 167,454   | (1996-98)                                       | 167,454 |     |
| Comparator countries               | 11.8                             | 12.2    | —     | 267,572   | (1995-97)                                       | 186,782 |     |
| China                              | 16.6                             | 13.2    | —     | 146,840   | (1995-97)                                       | 101,752 |     |
| India                              | 6.9                              | 9.0     | —     | 55,211  | (1995-97)                                       | 38,136  |     |
| Indonesia                          | 11.6                             | 13.3    | —     | 65,521  | (1995-97)                                       | 46,894  |     |
| South Asia                         | 5.5                              | 8.5     | —     | 83,803  | (1995-97)                                       | 57,915  |     |
| East Asia                          | 10.1                             | 13.6    | —     | 443,762   | (1995-97)                                       | 306,904 |     |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: National sources, as collected by World Bank regional country economists.

|                                    | Index (1995=100) |         |         |      |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
|                                    | 1974-78          | 1982-86 | 1993-98 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 136              | 130     | 102     | 108  | 103  | 97   |
| Excluding South Africa             | 155              | 146     | 102     | 111  | 105  | 95   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | —                | 121     | 100     | 101  | 101  | 97   |
| Angola                             | —                | 110     | 94      | 100  | 100  | 70   |
| Benin**                            | 97               | 95      | 90      | 91   | 90   | 95   |
| Botswana                           | —                | 101     | 98      | 101  | 91   | 91   |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 58               | 62      | 92      | 90   | 84   | 98   |
| Burundi*                           | 186              | 139     | 85      | 74   | 90   | 74   |
| Cameroon**                         | 108              | 100     | 98      | 101  | 110  | 102  |
| Cape Verde                         | —                | —       | 103     | 100  | 117  | —    |
| Central African Republic**         | 122              | 134     | 96      | 86   | 78   | 64   |
| Chad**                             | 141              | 124     | 97      | 99   | 96   | 103  |
| Comoros**                          | —                | 189     | 99      | 92   | 76   | 77   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | —                | 103     | 93      | 88   | 82   | —    |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 167              | 211     | 109     | 124  | 125  | 82   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 188              | 126     | 96      | 93   | 93   | 97   |
| Djibouti                           | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —                | 116     | 102     | 113  | 106  | —    |
| Eritrea*                           | —                | —       | 103     | 108  | 109  | 109  |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                | 87      | 93      | 89   | 78   | 94   |
| Gabon*                             | 156              | 227     | 109     | 120  | 122  | 97   |
| Gambia, The*                       | 150              | 110     | 100     | 101  | 101  | 103  |
| Ghana*                             | 168              | 137     | 94      | 88   | 89   | 98   |
| Guinea*                            | —                | 157     | 99      | 93   | 111  | 100  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 124              | 204     | 108     | 100  | 100  | 89   |
| Kenya*                             | 116              | 82      | 116     | 116  | 114  | 121  |
| Lesotho                            | 126              | 95      | 102     | 100  | 109  | 101  |
| Liberia                            | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| Madagascar*                        | 148              | 133     | 108     | 105  | 125  | 125  |
| Malawi*                            | 175              | 137     | 100     | 106  | 111  | 109  |
| Mali**                             | 96               | 106     | 98      | 101  | 98   | 99   |
| Mauritania*                        | 120              | 97      | 98      | 100  | 108  | 111  |
| Mauritius                          | 132              | 96      | 100     | 101  | 100  | 101  |
| Mozambique*                        | —                | 204     | 100     | 96   | 98   | 103  |
| Namibia                            | —                | 125     | 101     | 101  | 94   | 107  |
| Niger**                            | 60               | 123     | 100     | 100  | 100  | 100  |
| Nigeria                            | 197              | 250     | 113     | 163  | 119  | 87   |
| Rwanda*                            | 85               | 95      | 114     | 88   | 146  | 134  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                | —       | 101     | 113  | 123  | 52   |
| Senegal**                          | 112              | 105     | 103     | 102  | 104  | 108  |
| Seychelles                         | —                | 90      | 95      | 96   | 101  | 107  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 82               | 91      | 103     | 100  | 102  | —    |
| Somalia                            | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| South Africa                       | 105              | 98      | 101     | 103  | 101  | 103  |
| Sudan                              | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| Swaziland                          | 121              | 117     | 100     | 93   | 91   | 82   |
| Tanzania*                          | —                | —       | 96      | 98   | 94   | 91   |
| Togo**                             | 149              | 127     | 110     | 105  | 123  | 125  |
| Uganda*                            | —                | 134     | 77      | 80   | 76   | 78   |
| Zambia*                            | 169              | 102     | 92      | 90   | 95   | 88   |
| Zimbabwe                           | 118              | 92      | 103     | 100  | 110  | 109  |
| North Africa                       | 172              | 178     | 101     | 102  | 103  | —    |
| All Africa                         | 142              | 144     | 101     | 106  | 103  | 97   |
| Comparator countries               | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| China                              | 98               | 112     | —       | 103  | 102  | —    |
| India                              | 117              | 119     | —       | 98   | 95   | —    |
| Indonesia                          | 74               | 132     | —       | 111  | 120  | —    |
| South Asia                         | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |
| East Asia                          | —                | —       | —       | —    | —    | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## STAPLE FOOD IMPORTS, VALUE

2.4

|                                    | Value of maize, rice, and wheat imports<br>(millions of current US\$) |         |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                    | 1973  | 1980    | 1985    | 1994    | 1995    | 1996    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 550.6   | 2,254.5 | 2,034.1 | 2,525.3 | 2,972.9 | 3,068.2 |
| Excluding South Africa             | 518.2   | 2,182.6 | 1,899.9 | 2,310.0 | 2,563.8 | 2,642.3 |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 458.1   | 1,596.3 | 1,411.9 | 2,105.5 | 2,189.2 | 2,304.9 |
| Angola                             | 13.8  | 93.7    | 43.5    | 68.2    | 77.4    | 104.6   |
| Benin**                            | 4.5   | 17.0    | 15.5    | 21.8    | 33.3    | 34.1    |
| Botswana                           | 3.7   | 28.8    | 22.0    | 37.4    | 56.9    | 68.0    |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 7.4   | 23.2    | 36.0    | 40.5    | 38.4    | 42.2    |
| Burundi*                           | 0.9   | 7.7     | 7.4     | 15.2    | 8.9     | 8.9     |
| Cameroon**                         | 12.8  | 34.3    | 24.2    | 73.9    | 47.0    | 11.0    |
| Cape Verde                         | 4.7   | 11.3    | 9.0     | 14.9    | 11.9    | 11.0    |
| Central African Republic**         | 1.9   | 3.9     | 5.7     | 15.5    | 10.4    | 4.4     |
| Chad**                             | 3.2   | 3.3     | 20.5    | 9.9     | 15.1    | 20.9    |
| Comoros**                          | 2.8   | 5.4     | 3.9     | 7.6     | 15.6    | 10.5    |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 35.5  | 76.9    | 65.2    | 68.0    | 84.0    | 79.0    |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 4.0   | 21.4    | 19.0    | 16.4    | 25.3    | 28.2    |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 52.2  | 164.3   | 96.4    | 108.9   | 199.0   | 166.0   |
| Djibouti                           | 2.9   | 12.9    | 13.6    | 13.3    | 13.1    | 13.7    |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 0.5   | 0.9     | 2.9     | 0.3     | 1.1     | 1.0     |
| Eritrea*                           | —   | —       | —       | 36.1    | 17.0    | 25.5    |
| Ethiopia*                          | —   | —       | —       | 217.5   | 141.0   | 85.0    |
| Gabon†                             | 1.6   | 9.2     | 15.3    | 18.9    | 30.3    | 33.1    |
| Gambia, The*                       | 1.7   | 9.0     | 12.0    | 29.2    | 28.8    | 29.5    |
| Ghana*                             | 28.7  | 54.8    | 29.1    | 93.1    | 78.9    | 119.8   |
| Guinea*                            | 10.6  | 61.4    | 28.0    | 85.2    | 107.8   | 71.6    |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 7.5   | 5.6     | 5.4     | 19.4    | 18.6    | 19.9    |
| Kenya*                             | 10.5  | 85.8    | 41.0    | 182.1   | 66.7    | 101.3   |
| Lesotho                            | 7.0   | 33.9    | 25.4    | 38.7    | 70.3    | 66.0    |
| Liberia                            | 14.4  | 38.7    | 38.6    | 44.1    | 36.6    | 28.9    |
| Madagascar*                        | 17.1  | 34.5    | 34.8    | 40.1    | 36.0    | 38.1    |
| Malawi*                            | 3.7   | 11.2    | 5.9     | 116.6   | 71.9    | 74.4    |
| Mali**                             | 25.2  | 42.1    | 55.5    | 6.5     | 27.3    | 21.6    |
| Mauritania*                        | 10.1  | 26.0    | 47.3    | 36.8    | 46.7    | 68.2    |
| Mauritius                          | 20.2  | 56.1    | 36.6    | 49.2    | 51.8    | 88.3    |
| Mozambique*                        | 14.6  | 83.0    | 111.9   | 89.3    | 116.0   | 95.5    |
| Namibia                            | 3.7   | 7.6     | 8.6     | 15.1    | 11.7    | 20.5    |
| Niger**                            | 2.4   | 24.7    | 47.2    | 29.4    | 29.4    | 29.4    |
| Nigeria                            | 60.1  | 586.3   | 488.1   | 204.5   | 374.7   | 337.4   |
| Rwanda*                            | 1.0   | 8.5     | 11.9    | 19.4    | 26.6    | 46.2    |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 1.0   | 2.8     | 2.7     | 2.9     | 2.7     | 2.6     |
| Senegal**                          | 63.0  | 114.4   | 92.2    | 107.2   | 192.1   | 208.1   |
| Seychelles                         | 1.6   | 3.7     | 2.4     | 4.0     | 6.6     | 7.9     |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 11.9  | 22.5    | 30.7    | 75.8    | 83.9    | 90.6    |
| Somalia                            | 8.1   | 69.5    | 46.3    | 34.7    | 24.8    | 29.2    |
| South Africa                       | 32.4  | 71.9    | 134.2   | 215.3   | 409.1   | 425.9   |
| Sudan                              | 26.2  | 71.1    | 202.5   | 112.8   | 109.0   | 109.1   |
| Swaziland                          | —   | —       | 1.8     | 3.6     | 3.8     | 3.8     |
| Tanzania*                          | 1.8   | 58.4    | 30.8    | 32.3    | 20.9    | 24.0    |
| Togo**                             | 0.5   | 6.5     | 5.1     | 5.9     | 12.5    | 12.6    |
| Uganda*                            | 3.2   | 15.2    | 3.8     | 12.2    | 9.1     | 9.7     |
| Zambia*                            | 7.0   | 108.6   | 32.0    | 14.3    | 30.9    | 33.5    |
| Zimbabwe                           | 3.2   | 26.7    | 22.6    | 21.7    | 42.2    | 107.7   |
| North Africa                       | 509.4   | 2,597.0 | 2,966.3 | 2,893.9 | 3,763.2 | 3,759.1 |
| All Africa                         | 1,060.0   | 4,851.5 | 5,000.4 | 5,419.2 | 6,736.1 | 6,827.3 |
| Comparator countries               | 1,750.6   | 4,330.5 | 1,881.3 | 3,032.3 | 6,408.7 | 5,797.9 |
| China                              | 914.6   | 3,341.7 | 1,531.2 | 2,130.8 | 4,516.3 | 3,725.5 |
| India                              | 373.1   | 127.7   | 56.9    | 3.3     | 3.9     | 114.4   |
| Indonesia                          | 462.9   | 861.1   | 293.2   | 898.2   | 1,888.4 | 1,958.1 |
| South Asia                         | —   | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| East Asia                          | —   | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: FAO-TRADE database.

## STAPLE FOOD IMPORTS, SHARE OF EXPORTS

2.5

|                                    | Value of maize, rice, and wheat imports<br>(percentage of exports of goods and nonfactor services) |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                    | 1973   | 1980 | 1985 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 2.7  | 2.8  | 4.1  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.0  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 3.9  | 4.1  | 6.0  | 4.8  | 4.5  | 4.0  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 4.1  | 5.0  | 5.2  | 5.5  | 4.9  | 4.6  |
| Angola                             | —  | —    | 1.8  | 2.0  | 2.2  | 2.1  |
| Benin**                            | 3.9  | 5.3  | 4.3  | 5.3  | 6.1  | 6.1  |
| Botswana                           | 4.3  | 5.2  | 2.5  | 1.7  | 2.3  | 2.3  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 17.3   | 13.4 | 23.2 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 15.3 |
| Burundi*                           | 2.6  | 9.5  | 5.8  | 16.0 | 6.9  | 17.7 |
| Cameroon**                         | 3.5  | 1.8  | 0.9  | 4.3  | 2.3  | 0.5  |
| Cape Verde                         | —  | —    | —    | 24.5 | 14.3 | 10.9 |
| Central African Republic**         | 2.4  | 1.9  | 3.2  | 7.6  | 4.5  | 2.4  |
| Chad**                             | 3.1  | 1.9  | 16.7 | 5.2  | 4.9  | 8.0  |
| Comoros**                          | —  | 50.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 33.9 | 24.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | —  | —    | 3.3  | 4.2  | 4.7  | 4.8  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 2.3  | 2.1  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 2.0  | 1.6  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 5.8  | 4.6  | 3.0  | 3.3  | 4.8  | 3.3  |
| Djibouti                           | —  | —    | —    | 6.2  | 6.6  | 6.8  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 1.5  | —    | 12.0 | 0.4  | 1.2  | 0.5  |
| Eritrea*                           | —  | —    | —    | 25.0 | 9.9  | 12.7 |
| Ethiopia*                          | —  | —    | —    | 39.1 | 16.9 | 10.8 |
| Gabon†                             | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 1.0  | 1.0  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 6.5  | 8.7  | 12.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.1 |
| Ghana*                             | 5.4  | 14.6 | 6.1  | 7.6  | 5.0  | 6.9  |
| Guinea*                            | —  | —    | —    | 14.2 | 14.2 | 10.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 139.1  | 39.4 | 38.7 | 50.0 | 62.8 | 69.9 |
| Kenya*                             | 1.5  | 4.2  | 2.6  | 6.9  | 2.2  | 3.3  |
| Lesotho                            | 37.7   | 45.5 | 80.6 | 23.2 | 38.4 | 30.1 |
| Liberia                            | 4.4  | 6.3  | 8.3  | —    | —    | —    |
| Madagascar*                        | 7.3  | 6.4  | 9.9  | 6.1  | 4.7  | 4.6  |
| Malawi*                            | 3.0  | 3.6  | 2.2  | 33.3 | 16.9 | 14.4 |
| Mali**                             | 43.9   | 16.0 | 25.2 | 1.6  | 5.3  | 4.1  |
| Mauritania*                        | 6.4  | 9.8  | 11.4 | 8.5  | 8.7  | 13.1 |
| Mauritius                          | 11.1   | 9.7  | 6.4  | 2.4  | 2.2  | 3.2  |
| Mozambique*                        | —  | 21.7 | 87.8 | 28.2 | 32.0 | 22.3 |
| Namibia                            | —  | 0.4  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 0.7  | 1.2  |
| Niger**                            | 1.6  | 4.0  | 15.8 | 11.4 | 9.1  | 8.7  |
| Nigeria                            | 2.5  | 3.1  | 10.7 | 2.1  | 3.0  | 2.0  |
| Rwanda*                            | 3.0  | 5.0  | 6.5  | 40.8 | 40.0 | 55.4 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 8.6  | 14.1 | 29.8 | 24.3 | 28.8 | 24.4 |
| Senegal**                          | 18.2   | 14.2 | 12.5 | 8.4  | 12.4 | 13.1 |
| Seychelles                         | —  | 3.7  | 2.1  | 1.6  | 2.4  | 2.5  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 8.8  | 10.5 | 24.1 | 28.1 | 51.3 | 55.5 |
| Somalia                            | 11.5   | 34.7 | 83.5 | —    | —    | —    |
| South Africa                       | 0.5  | 0.3  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 1.2  | 1.2  |
| Sudan                              | 5.8  | 8.8  | 28.3 | —    | —    | —    |
| Swaziland                          | —  | —    | 0.9  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.4  |
| Tanzania*                          | —  | —    | —    | 3.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  |
| Togo**                             | 0.3  | 1.1  | 1.4  | 2.0  | 2.8  | 2.6  |
| Uganda*                            | —  | 6.3  | 0.8  | 3.5  | 1.3  | 1.3  |
| Zambia*                            | 0.6  | 6.8  | 3.9  | 1.2  | 2.4  | 3.0  |
| Zimbabwe                           | —  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 0.9  | 1.6  | 3.5  |
| North Africa                       | 5.8  | 5.5  | 8.2  | 5.8  | 6.6  | 6.1  |
| All Africa                         | 3.8  | 3.9  | 6.0  | 4.4  | 4.7  | 4.2  |
| Comparator countries               | 13.1   | 8.6  | 3.0  | 1.5  | 2.7  | 2.1  |
| China                              | 14.3   | 26.4 | 5.1  | 1.8  | 3.1  | 2.2  |
| India                              | 11.2   | 1.1  | 0.4  | —    | —    | 0.3  |
| Indonesia                          | 12.8   | 3.2  | 1.5  | 1.9  | 3.6  | 3.3  |
| South Asia                         | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| East Asia                          | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: FAO-TRADE database.

## CAPITAL FLOWS

## GROSS CONCESSIONAL AID FLOWS

3.1

|                                    | Percentage of recipient country GDP |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                    | 1973                                | 1980 | 1985 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 1.9                                 | 2.1  | 3.5  | 4.0  | 3.5  | 3.1  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 2.8                                 | 2.9  | 4.8  | 7.1  | 5.9  | 5.1  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 4.1                                 | 5.0  | 6.1  | 8.5  | 7.2  | 6.4  |
| Angola                             | —                                   | —    | 1.0  | 5.1  | 3.4  | 1.4  |
| Benin**                            | 6.3                                 | 7.0  | 6.1  | 10.3 | 9.6  | 7.7  |
| Botswana                           | 12.2                                | 13.7 | 7.5  | 4.1  | 5.5  | 6.9  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 12.0                                | 14.7 | 12.3 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 12.6 |
| Burundi*                           | 0.3                                 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 9.4  | 7.4  |
| Cameroon**                         | 3.3                                 | 3.3  | 2.2  | 1.9  | 2.0  | 2.4  |
| Cape Verde                         | —                                   | —    | —    | 20.2 | 17.7 | 20.6 |
| Central African Republic**         | 1.0                                 | 2.4  | 5.0  | 5.9  | 3.4  | 1.2  |
| Chad**                             | 9.0                                 | 3.2  | 14.4 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 13.3 |
| Comoros**                          | —                                   | 20.6 | 49.9 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 14.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | —                                   | —    | 4.3  | 5.6  | 3.8  | 1.1  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 1.6                                 | 2.9  | 3.9  | 1.7  | 0.4  | 0.2  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 5.0                                 | 0.4  | 0.6  | 6.6  | 4.8  | 2.5  |
| Djibouti                           | —                                   | —    | 8.9  | 16.0 | 16.6 | 13.1 |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 6.2                                 | —    | 20.7 | 5.9  | 2.5  | 1.5  |
| Eritrea*                           | —                                   | —    | —    | 13.6 | 13.4 | 11.2 |
| Ethiopia*                          | —                                   | —    | 12.4 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 5.0  |
| Gabon*                             | 1.9                                 | 0.4  | 2.0  | 1.3  | 0.5  | 1.9  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 4.2                                 | 11.4 | 18.2 | 12.4 | 22.6 | 12.9 |
| Ghana*                             | 2.0                                 | 4.4  | 4.5  | 10.0 | 8.1  | 7.8  |
| Guinea*                            | —                                   | —    | —    | 7.4  | 5.3  | 7.9  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 0.0                                 | 43.9 | 32.0 | 42.0 | 36.3 | 31.3 |
| Kenya*                             | 3.8                                 | 3.8  | 3.4  | 6.8  | 4.2  | 2.5  |
| Lesotho                            | 0.0                                 | -9.7 | 52.2 | 36.7 | 33.8 | 31.2 |
| Liberia                            | 0.2                                 | 6.7  | 3.1  | —    | —    | —    |
| Madagascar*                        | 7.1                                 | 3.8  | 6.1  | 6.0  | 6.2  | 11.5 |
| Malawi*                            | 7.5                                 | 7.7  | 6.0  | 24.8 | 11.2 | 8.8  |
| Mali**                             | 2.4                                 | 10.7 | 23.2 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 11.2 |
| Mauritania*                        | 19.7                                | 30.7 | 30.1 | 16.5 | 23.0 | 16.0 |
| Mauritius                          | 1.7                                 | 2.4  | 4.8  | 1.3  | 0.9  | 2.0  |
| Mozambique*                        | —                                   | 1.6  | 10.4 | 23.3 | 17.5 | 16.1 |
| Namibia                            | —                                   | 6.9  | 22.4 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 14.3 |
| Niger**                            | 10.4                                | 8.7  | 4.4  | 7.9  | 7.9  | 10.6 |
| Nigeria                            | 0.2                                 | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.2  |
| Rwanda*                            | 13.1                                | 13.4 | 11.4 | 27.1 | 23.5 | 17.9 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 0.0                                 | 18.3 | 24.8 | 69.3 | 70.8 | 75.6 |
| Senegal**                          | 7.8                                 | 8.8  | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| Seychelles                         | 3.3                                 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 5.3  | 9.5  | 9.1  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 1.8                                 | 5.9  | 3.7  | 14.6 | 15.1 | 7.4  |
| Somalia                            | 8.6                                 | 35.9 | 11.3 | —    | —    | —    |
| South Africa                       | 0.3                                 | 0.5  | 0.3  | 0.1  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Sudan                              | 1.2                                 | 3.5  | 3.6  | 1.1  | 0.7  | 0.3  |
| Swaziland                          | 5.8                                 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.7 |
| Tanzania*                          | —                                   | —    | —    | 14.6 | 13.4 | 13.2 |
| Togo**                             | 8.4                                 | 11.2 | 16.0 | 4.6  | 8.6  | 5.9  |
| Uganda*                            | —                                   | 4.1  | 4.8  | 9.1  | 8.1  | 9.2  |
| Zambia*                            | 2.5                                 | 6.9  | 9.6  | 17.7 | 15.7 | 10.6 |
| Zimbabwe                           | 0.4                                 | 0.9  | 2.3  | 3.5  | 1.6  | 2.7  |
| North Africa                       | 1.7                                 | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.9  | 1.4  | 1.2  |
| All Africa                         | 1.8                                 | 2.0  | 2.8  | 3.3  | 2.7  | 2.4  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Note: Gross concessional aid flows includes loans plus balance of payments official transfers. Group totals are weighted averages.

Source: World Bank data.

| <b>DEBT SERVICE RATIO</b>          |                       | <b>3.2</b> |      |       |      |      |  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------|------|------|--|
|                                    | Percentage of exports |            |      |       |      |      |  |
|                                    | 1973                  | 1980       | 1985 | 1995  | 1996 | 1997 |  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 10.0                  | 11.7       | 26.4 | 16.2  | 15.0 | 13.9 |  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 10.0                  | 11.7       | 26.4 | 19.9  | 16.4 | 14.5 |  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 11.5                  | 19.2       | 23.0 | 21.1  | 16.8 | 16.3 |  |
| Angola                             | —                     | —          | 6.4  | 12.0  | 15.4 | 15.9 |  |
| Benin**                            | 1.9                   | 4.9        | 11.5 | 8.2   | 7.3  | 9.0  |  |
| Botswana                           | 1.6                   | 2.1        | 5.4  | 3.2   | 5.2  | —    |  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 6.5                   | 5.9        | 10.5 | 11.4  | 11.3 | 11.8 |  |
| Burundi*                           | —                     | 9.3        | 20.4 | 27.7  | 54.0 | 29.1 |  |
| Cameroon**                         | 7.6                   | 15.3       | 23.4 | 20.6  | 22.3 | 20.4 |  |
| Cape Verde                         | —                     | 0.5        | 13.7 | 3.2   | 3.0  | 5.8  |  |
| Central African Republic**         | 6.1                   | 4.9        | 14.2 | 6.8   | 6.7  | 6.2  |  |
| Chad**                             | 3.7                   | 8.4        | 13.9 | 5.0   | 11.1 | 12.5 |  |
| Comoros**                          | —                     | 2.6        | 8.9  | 1.6   | 2.3  | 4.9  |  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 9.1                   | 22.6       | 24.8 | 1.4   | 2.7  | 0.9  |  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 7.0                   | 10.6       | 34.4 | 14.4  | 19.6 | 6.3  |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 7.6                   | 39.1       | 33.7 | 22.6  | 27.2 | 28.2 |  |
| Djibouti                           | —                     | —          | —    | 5.1   | 5.4  | 3.2  |  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 0.0                   | —          | 42.5 | 2.3   | 2.3  | 1.2  |  |
| Eritrea*                           | —                     | —          | —    | 0.1   | 0.0  | 0.1  |  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 6.4                   | 7.6        | 28.4 | 19.1  | 42.2 | 9.5  |  |
| Gabon*                             | 14.2                  | 15.0       | 11.6 | 15.6  | 11.0 | 13.1 |  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 1.4                   | 5.7        | 10.8 | 13.6  | 13.5 | 12.5 |  |
| Ghana*                             | 5.0                   | 13.1       | 23.7 | 25.2  | 26.9 | 29.5 |  |
| Guinea*                            | —                     | 19.8       | —    | 25.3  | 17.5 | 23.2 |  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —                     | —          | 46.8 | 52.0  | 39.4 | 17.2 |  |
| Kenya*                             | 9.2                   | 19.7       | 39.2 | 29.9  | 28.1 | 20.9 |  |
| Lesotho                            | —                     | 1.5        | 6.8  | 6.4   | 5.8  | 6.4  |  |
| Liberia                            | 6.1                   | 8.8        | 8.6  | —     | —    | —    |  |
| Madagascar*                        | 40.5                  | 20.1       | 41.8 | 7.5   | 9.9  | 27.0 |  |
| Malawi*                            | 9.3                   | 27.8       | 39.0 | 27.8  | 16.9 | 12.4 |  |
| Mali**                             | 7.4                   | 5.1        | 19.8 | 13.8  | 18.8 | 10.7 |  |
| Mauritania*                        | 9.0                   | 17.2       | 24.3 | 21.4  | 22.2 | 25.7 |  |
| Mauritius                          | 1.5                   | 9.0        | 24.2 | 9.4   | 7.1  | 10.7 |  |
| Mozambique*                        | —                     | —          | 34.5 | 34.8  | 26.0 | 18.5 |  |
| Namibia                            | —                     | —          | —    | —     | —    | —    |  |
| Niger**                            | 2.1                   | 21.7       | 33.7 | 16.7  | 16.2 | 19.6 |  |
| Nigeria                            | 6.1                   | 4.1        | 33.6 | 15.3  | 15.2 | 9.0  |  |
| Rwanda*                            | 0.2                   | 4.1        | 10.8 | 22.8  | 19.7 | 17.6 |  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                     | 5.2        | 29.2 | 21.2  | 32.4 | 52.4 |  |
| Senegal**                          | 11.2                  | 26.7       | 20.8 | 16.9  | 16.7 | 15.3 |  |
| Seychelles                         | 0.0                   | 36.2       | 7.9  | 8.3   | 4.7  | 3.9  |  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 9.3                   | 30.6       | 18.5 | 49.0  | 36.7 | 17.1 |  |
| Somalia                            | 3.7                   | 4.9        | 14.2 | —     | —    | —    |  |
| South Africa                       | —                     | —          | —    | 9.9   | 12.4 | 12.8 |  |
| Sudan                              | 13.8                  | 25.1       | 12.8 | 6.2   | 4.9  | 5.1  |  |
| Swaziland                          | —                     | 4.0        | 9.9  | 1.8   | 2.8  | 2.5  |  |
| Tanzania*                          | —                     | 23.5       | 39.3 | 21.0  | 23.1 | 12.3 |  |
| Togo**                             | 7.9                   | 9.0        | 27.3 | 6.1   | 11.3 | 10.8 |  |
| Uganda*                            | 8.4                   | 17.3       | 38.0 | 20.0  | 20.0 | 22.1 |  |
| Zambia*                            | 31.9                  | 25.3       | 14.4 | 195.3 | 22.3 | 20.5 |  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 2.1                   | 20.7       | 32.7 | 23.5  | 21.1 | 21.7 |  |
| North Africa                       | 17.6                  | 22.5       | 31.1 | 22.9  | 19.9 | 18.6 |  |
| All Africa                         | 12.2                  | 15.6       | 28.5 | 18.6  | 16.8 | 15.6 |  |
| Comparator countries               | 33.4                  | 35.8       | 18.0 | 21.2  | —    | —    |  |
| China                              | —                     | —          | 8.3  | 8.7   | —    | —    |  |
| India                              | 18.3                  | 9.3        | 22.7 | 24.1  | —    | —    |  |
| Indonesia                          | —                     | —          | 28.8 | —     | —    | —    |  |
| South Asia                         | —                     | 11.7       | 22.0 | 24.7  | 22.0 | —    |  |
| East Asia                          | —                     | —          | 22.2 | —     | —    | —    |  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.



## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

3.3

|                                    | Millions of US\$ (net), current prices |      |       |        |        |       |
|------------------------------------|--|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
|                                    | 1973                                   | 1980 | 1985  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | —                                      | -728 | 792   | 4,040  | 4,498  | 4,484 |
| Excluding South Africa             | —                                      | 37   | 1,289 | 3,896  | 3,814  | 4,084 |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | —                                      | 776  | 944   | 3,137  | 2,667  | 2,732 |
| Angola                             | —                                      | —    | 278   | 588    | 492    | 898   |
| Benin**                            | 4                                      | 4    | 1     | -6     | 19     | 24    |
| Botswana                           | 53                                     | 109  | 52    | 89     | 50     | 50    |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 4                                      | —    | —     | 16     | 13     | -13   |
| Burundi*                           | —                                      | 1    | 1     | —      | —      | —     |
| Cameroon**                         | -1                                     | 105  | 274   | 93     | 111    | 105   |
| Cape Verde                         | —                                      | —    | —     | 28     | 20     | —     |
| Central African Republic**         | -1                                     | 5    | 2     | 12     | -8     | -13   |
| Chad**                             | 6                                      | —    | 53    | 15     | 16     | 16    |
| Comoros**                          | —                                      | —    | —     | 1      | —      | —     |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | —                                      | —    | 6     | —      | —      | —     |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 68                                     | 40   | 13    | 823    | 224    | 102   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 51                                     | 83   | 29    | 223    | 314    | 247   |
| Djibouti                           | —                                      | —    | —     | 3      | 2      | —     |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | —                                      | —    | —     | 264    | 216    | —     |
| Eritrea*                           | —                                      | —    | —     | 37     | 38     | 30    |
| Ethiopia*                          | 31                                     | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |
| Gabon*                             | 16                                     | 24   | 144   | -146   | -63    | -60   |
| Gambia, The*                       | —                                      | —    | 1     | 8      | 8      | 9     |
| Ghana*                             | 14                                     | 16   | 8     | 70     | 55     | -11   |
| Guinea*                            | —                                      | 34   | —     | 58     | 49     | 36    |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —                                      | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |
| Kenya*                             | —                                      | 78   | 13    | 36     | 37     | 19    |
| Lesotho                            | —                                      | 5    | 5     | 26     | 18     | 193   |
| Liberia                            | 49                                     | —    | -16   | —      | —      | —     |
| Madagascar*                        | 11                                     | —    | —     | 10     | 14     | 29    |
| Malawi*                            | 8                                      | 10   | 1     | 30     | 25     | 35    |
| Mali**                             | 1                                      | 2    | 3     | 60     | -14    | -50   |
| Mauritania*                        | 10                                     | 27   | 4     | —      | -3     | —     |
| Mauritius                          | -3                                     | 1    | 7     | 18     | 30     | 25    |
| Mozambique*                        | —                                      | —    | —     | 73     | 64     | 213   |
| Namibia                            | —                                      | —    | —     | 151    | 125    | 113   |
| Niger**                            | 1                                      | 44   | -10   | —      | —      | —     |
| Nigeria                            | 373                                    | -739 | 345   | 760    | 1,146  | 1,351 |
| Rwanda*                            | 2                                      | 16   | 15    | 2      | 3      | 7     |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                                      | —    | —     | 2      | —      | 4     |
| Senegal**                          | 5                                      | 61   | -16   | -5     | 92     | 5     |
| Seychelles                         | —                                      | 6    | 1     | 17     | 45     | 28    |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 7                                      | 10   | 3     | 24     | 17     | —     |
| Somalia                            | 1                                      | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |
| South Africa                       | -23                                    | -765 | -497  | 144    | 684    | 400   |
| Sudan                              | —                                      | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |
| Swaziland                          | —                                      | 18   | 9     | 23     | 34     | 10    |
| Tanzania*                          | —                                      | —    | —     | 134    | 150    | 165   |
| Togo**                             | 2                                      | 42   | 31    | 24     | 19     | 1     |
| Uganda*                            | 5                                      | 2    | 30    | 110    | 160    | 190   |
| Zambia*                            | —                                      | 62   | —     | 117    | 207    | 219   |
| Zimbabwe                           | —                                      | -26  | 3     | 110    | 88     | 108   |
| North Africa                       | -41                                    | 65   | 439   | 1,396  | 2,697  | 2,700 |
| All Africa                         | —                                      | -664 | 1,231 | 5,437  | 7,195  | 7,184 |
| Comparator countries               | —                                      | 8    | 1,500 | 46,356 | 49,369 | —     |
| China                              | —                                      | —    | 1,030 | 38,066 | 41,673 | —     |
| India                              | —                                      | 8    | 160   | 2,696  | 3,197  | —     |
| Indonesia                          | —                                      | —    | 310   | 5,594  | 4,499  | —     |
| South Asia                         | —                                      | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |
| East Asia                          | —                                      | —    | —     | —      | —      | —     |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

4.1

|                                    | Deaths per 1,000 live births |      |      |      |      |      |             |      |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
|                                    | Estimates                    |      |      |      |      |      | Projections |      |
|                                    | 1972                         | 1977 | 1982 | 1987 | 1992 | 1997 | 2000        | 2025 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 133                          | 119  | 113  | 104  | 97   | 90   | —           | —    |
| Excluding South Africa             | 136                          | 122  | 115  | 106  | 99   | 92   | 90          | 54   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 137                          | 126  | 121  | 111  | 103  | 95   | 95          | 57   |
| Angola                             | 173                          | 160  | 149  | 137  | 124  | 124  | 107         | 66   |
| Benin**                            | 140                          | 127  | 115  | 114  | 98   | 84   | 98          | 55   |
| Botswana                           | 88                           | 76   | 64   | 57   | 55   | 56   | 29          | 15   |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 137                          | 127  | 117  | 109  | 103  | 97   | 117         | 70   |
| Burundi*                           | 137                          | 127  | 117  | 113  | 102  | 96   | 94          | 54   |
| Cameroon**                         | 119                          | 102  | 88   | 74   | 61   | 52   | 48          | 25   |
| Cape Verde                         | 82                           | 70   | 66   | 58   | 50   | 41   | 32          | 15   |
| Central African Republic**         | 132                          | 122  | 114  | 103  | 100  | 96   | 94          | 55   |
| Chad**                             | 166                          | 154  | 143  | 133  | 123  | 113  | 108         | 69   |
| Comoros**                          | —                            | 138  | 106  | 90   | 77   | 65   | 69          | 37   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 127                          | 117  | 107  | 100  | 95   | 89   | 77          | 42   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 95                           | 91   | 87   | 85   | 89   | 90   | 102         | 57   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 129                          | 113  | 105  | 94   | 89   | 83   | 82          | 42   |
| Djibouti                           | 154                          | 143  | 132  | 122  | 115  | 106  | 93          | 55   |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 157                          | 149  | 137  | 127  | 117  | 107  | 98          | 59   |
| Eritrea*                           | —                            | —    | 91   | 96   | 72   | 62   | —           | —    |
| Ethiopia*                          | 155                          | 149  | 159  | 132  | 119  | 107  | 118         | 76   |
| Gabon*                             | 132                          | 122  | 112  | 103  | 94   | 85   | 74          | 40   |
| Gambia, The*                       | 179                          | 167  | 154  | 126  | 97   | 78   | 114         | 72   |
| Ghana*                             | 107                          | 102  | 98   | 90   | 78   | 69   | 72          | 42   |
| Guinea*                            | 177                          | 167  | 177  | 152  | 128  | 120  | 121         | 83   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 183                          | 176  | 163  | 151  | 141  | 132  | 137         | 94   |
| Kenya*                             | 98                           | 82   | 66   | 63   | 61   | 56   | 54          | 27   |
| Lesotho                            | 130                          | 121  | 100  | 90   | 81   | 72   | 66          | 36   |
| Liberia                            | 181                          | 167  | 153  | 142  | 200  | 153  | 116         | 64   |
| Madagascar*                        | 172                          | 150  | 130  | 113  | 93   | 86   | 82          | 51   |
| Malawi*                            | 191                          | 177  | 163  | 137  | 134  | 133  | 135         | 83   |
| Mali**                             | 203                          | 191  | 180  | 144  | 130  | 118  | 146         | 91   |
| Mauritania*                        | 142                          | 125  | 117  | 110  | 101  | 92   | 104         | 68   |
| Mauritius                          | 55                           | 38   | 28   | 24   | 18   | 15   | 14          | 8    |
| Mozambique*                        | 168                          | 160  | 152  | 144  | 134  | 120  | 136         | 83   |
| Namibia                            | 113                          | 98   | 84   | 68   | 64   | 60   | 47          | 24   |
| Niger**                            | 166                          | 157  | 146  | 135  | 124  | 116  | 110         | 73   |
| Nigeria                            | 135                          | 105  | 96   | 87   | 84   | 77   | 73          | 43   |
| Rwanda*                            | 142                          | 133  | 124  | 118  | 144  | 125  | 100         | 59   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                            | —    | 80   | 74   | 52   | 50   | 51          | 26   |
| Senegal**                          | 122                          | 97   | 87   | 76   | 68   | 58   | 64          | 39   |
| Seychelles                         | —                            | —    | 19   | 18   | 16   | 17   | 13          | 7    |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 193                          | 192  | 189  | 180  | 195  | 169  | 127         | 83   |
| Somalia                            | 155                          | 149  | 143  | 132  | 132  | 126  | 121         | 78   |
| South Africa                       | 76                           | 72   | 63   | 58   | 53   | 48   | 43          | 22   |
| Sudan                              | 110                          | 97   | 92   | 85   | 85   | 71   | 81          | 45   |
| Swaziland                          | 133                          | 118  | 110  | 87   | 75   | 65   | 97          | 55   |
| Tanzania*                          | 125                          | 113  | 104  | 102  | 93   | 85   | 106         | 58   |
| Togo**                             | 129                          | 117  | 105  | 95   | 91   | 86   | 68          | 37   |
| Uganda*                            | 104                          | 116  | 116  | 116  | 97   | 99   | 112         | 64   |
| Zambia*                            | 100                          | 94   | 88   | 113  | 108  | 113  | 109         | 58   |
| Zimbabwe                           | 93                           | 86   | 80   | 67   | 53   | 57   | 50          | 22   |
| North Africa                       | 135                          | 118  | 97   | 68   | 54   | 43   | 43          | 22   |
| All Africa                         | 133                          | 119  | 110  | 98   | 91   | 84   | —           | —    |
| Comparator countries               | —                            | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —           | —    |
| China                              | 61                           | 40   | 39   | 38   | 38   | 32   | 33          | 18   |
| India                              | 132                          | 129  | 105  | 95   | 79   | 71   | 73          | 39   |
| Indonesia                          | 114                          | 105  | 80   | 72   | 57   | 47   | 59          | 32   |
| South Asia                         | 135                          | 130  | 111  | 101  | 85   | 77   | 80          | 45   |
| East Asia                          | 72                           | 59   | 50   | 46   | 43   | 37   | —           | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

4.2

|                                    | Actual |      |      |      |      |      | Standard projections |      |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|------|
|                                    | 1972   | 1977 | 1982 | 1987 | 1992 | 1997 | 2000                 | 2025 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 45     | 47   | 48   | 50   | 51   | 52   | —                    | —    |
| Excluding South Africa             | 44     | 46   | 47   | 49   | 50   | 52   | 52                   | 60   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 44     | 46   | 48   | 50   | 50   | 51   | 51                   | 59   |
| Angola                             | 38     | 40   | 42   | 44   | 46   | 46   | 49                   | 58   |
| Benin**                            | 45     | 47   | 50   | 52   | 54   | 55   | 50                   | 58   |
| Botswana                           | 53     | 56   | 60   | 61   | 54   | 50   | 69                   | 73   |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 41     | 43   | 45   | 45   | 46   | 46   | 50                   | 58   |
| Burundi*                           | 44     | 46   | 48   | 48   | 45   | 47   | 47                   | 57   |
| Cameroon**                         | 46     | 48   | 51   | 53   | 56   | 57   | 58                   | 65   |
| Cape Verde                         | 57     | 60   | 60   | 62   | 64   | 67   | 68                   | 74   |
| Central African Republic**         | 43     | 44   | 47   | 48   | 48   | 49   | 46                   | 55   |
| Chad**                             | 39     | 41   | 43   | 45   | 47   | 49   | 49                   | 57   |
| Comoros**                          | 47     | 49   | 50   | 54   | 57   | 60   | 59                   | 67   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 46     | 48   | 50   | 52   | 52   | 53   | 52                   | 61   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 47     | 49   | 51   | 52   | 51   | 51   | 51                   | 60   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 45     | 48   | 53   | 55   | 55   | 54   | 55                   | 64   |
| Djibouti                           | 41     | 43   | 45   | 47   | 48   | 50   | 51                   | 60   |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 41     | 42   | 44   | 46   | 48   | 50   | 50                   | 58   |
| Eritrea*                           | 44     | 45   | 46   | 49   | 53   | 55   | —                    | —    |
| Ethiopia*                          | 41     | 42   | 40   | 45   | 47   | 50   | 50                   | 58   |
| Gabon†                             | 45     | 47   | 49   | 52   | 54   | 55   | 57                   | 65   |
| Gambia, The*                       | 37     | 39   | 41   | 47   | 51   | 53   | 47                   | 56   |
| Ghana*                             | 50     | 51   | 53   | 56   | 58   | 59   | 56                   | 63   |
| Guinea*                            | 37     | 39   | 40   | 43   | 44   | 46   | 45                   | 53   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 37     | 38   | 39   | 42   | 43   | 44   | 39                   | 48   |
| Kenya*                             | 51     | 53   | 56   | 58   | 59   | 58   | 59                   | 66   |
| Lesotho                            | 49     | 52   | 54   | 57   | 58   | 59   | 63                   | 69   |
| Liberia                            | 47     | 49   | 51   | 53   | 39   | 51   | 57                   | 65   |
| Madagascar*                        | 46     | 49   | 51   | 54   | 56   | 58   | 53                   | 60   |
| Malawi*                            | 41     | 43   | 45   | 45   | 44   | 43   | 43                   | 53   |
| Mali**                             | 39     | 40   | 43   | 47   | 48   | 50   | 51                   | 60   |
| Mauritania*                        | 43     | 45   | 47   | 49   | 51   | 53   | 49                   | 57   |
| Mauritius                          | 63     | 65   | 67   | 69   | 70   | 72   | 72                   | 76   |
| Mozambique*                        | 42     | 43   | 44   | 43   | 43   | 45   | 48                   | 57   |
| Namibia                            | 49     | 51   | 54   | 56   | 56   | 56   | 59                   | 66   |
| Niger**                            | 39     | 41   | 42   | 44   | 46   | 47   | 48                   | 55   |
| Nigeria                            | 43     | 45   | 46   | 48   | 50   | 54   | 55                   | 64   |
| Rwanda*                            | 45     | 45   | 46   | 47   | 35   | 42   | 45                   | 54   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —      | —    | —    | 61   | 63   | 64   | 71                   | 76   |
| Senegal**                          | 43     | 45   | 45   | 47   | 49   | 51   | 50                   | 58   |
| Seychelles                         | —      | —    | 69   | 70   | 71   | 71   | 74                   | 78   |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 35     | 35   | 35   | 37   | 34   | 38   | 45                   | 54   |
| Somalia                            | 41     | 42   | 43   | 45   | 47   | 49   | 51                   | 58   |
| South Africa                       | 54     | 56   | 58   | 60   | 63   | 65   | 66                   | 72   |
| Sudan                              | 44     | 47   | 49   | 51   | 51   | 55   | 54                   | 62   |
| Swaziland                          | 47     | 50   | 52   | 55   | 57   | 57   | 59                   | 66   |
| Tanzania*                          | 46     | 49   | 51   | 51   | 52   | 50   | 50                   | 59   |
| Togo**                             | 45     | 48   | 50   | 52   | 51   | 50   | 56                   | 64   |
| Uganda*                            | 51     | 49   | 48   | 48   | 46   | 42   | 43                   | 53   |
| Zambia*                            | 47     | 49   | 51   | 50   | 49   | 43   | 42                   | 53   |
| Zimbabwe                           | 52     | 54   | 56   | 62   | 60   | 55   | 55                   | 64   |
| North Africa                       | 53     | 56   | 59   | 63   | 65   | 67   | 66                   | 73   |
| All Africa                         | 47     | 48   | 50   | 53   | 54   | 55   | —                    | —    |
| Comparator countries               | —      | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                    | —    |
| China                              | 63     | —    | 68   | 69   | 69   | 70   | 70                   | 75   |
| India                              | 50     | 53   | 55   | 58   | 61   | 63   | 63                   | 70   |
| Indonesia                          | 49     | 53   | 56   | 60   | 63   | 65   | 62                   | 69   |
| South Asia                         | 50     | 52   | 55   | 57   | 60   | 62   | 59                   | 66   |
| East Asia                          | 61     | —    | 65   | 67   | 68   | 69   | —                    | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

4.3

|                            | Percentage of population<br>with access to health services<br>(last available data between 1985 and 1993) |            |            |
|----------------------------|---|------------|------------|
|                            | Total   | Urban      | Rural      |
| Angola                     | 24 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Benin**                    | 42 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Botswana                   | 86 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Burkina Faso**             | 70 (1985)   | —          | —          |
| Burundi*                   | 80 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Cameroon**                 | 15 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Cape Verde                 | 82 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Central African Republic** | 13 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Chad**                     | 26 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Comoros**                  | 82 (1985)   | —          | —          |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of        | 64 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Congo, Rep. of**           | —   | —          | —          |
| Côte d'Ivoire**            | 60 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Djibouti                   | 99 (1993)   | 100 (1993) | 95 (1993)  |
| Equatorial Guinea**        | 65 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Eritrea *                  | —   | —          | —          |
| Ethiopia*                  | 55 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Gabon*                     | 40 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Gambia, The*               | 100 (1993)  | —          | —          |
| Ghana*                     | 76 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Guinea*                    | 45 (1992)   | —          | —          |
| Guinea-Bissau*             | 64 (1985)   | —          | —          |
| Kenya*                     | 80 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Lesotho                    | 80 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Liberia                    | 34 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Madagascar*                | 65 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Malawi*                    | 80 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Mali**                     | 40 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Mauritania*                | 35 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Mauritius                  | 100 (1988)  | 100 (1988) | 100 (1988) |
| Mozambique*                | 45 (1993)   | 100 (1993) | 30 (1993)  |
| Namibia                    | 59 (1993)   | 87 (1993)  | 42 (1993)  |
| Niger**                    | 30 (1991)   | —          | 17 (1993)  |
| Nigeria                    | 67 (1992)   | 87 (1993)  | 62 (1993)  |
| Rwanda*                    | —   | —          | —          |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*     | 88 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Senegal**                  | 85 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Seychelles                 | 99 (1991)   | —          | —          |
| Sierra Leone*              | 36 (1985)   | 88 (1993)  | —          |
| Somalia                    | 20 (1985)   | 50 (1985)  | 15 (1985)  |
| South Africa               | —   | —          | —          |
| Sudan                      | 70 (1988)   | —          | —          |
| Swaziland                  | 55 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Tanzania*                  | 93 (1993)   | 94 (1993)  | 73 (1993)  |
| Togo**                     | 71 (1988)   | 60 (1988)  | 60 (1988)  |
| Uganda*                    | 45 (1993)   | —          | —          |
| Zambia*                    | 75 (1988)   | 100 (1988) | 50 (1988)  |
| Zimbabwe                   | 71 (1988)   | 90 (1988)  | 80 (1988)  |
| Average                    | 62  | 87         | 57         |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank and WHO data.

## CHILD IMMUNIZATION AND ORT USE

4.4

|                            | Percentage use among<br>under-five-year-olds |                      | Percentage of<br>one-year-olds immunized |      |         |      |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|------|---------|------|
|                            | ORT  |                      | DPT                                      |      | Measles |      |
|                            | 1987   | 1992-93 <sup>a</sup> | 1987                                     | 1997 | 1987    | 1997 |
| Angola                     | 12   | 48                   | 10                                       | 41   | 55      | 78   |
| Benin**                    | 26   | 28                   | 25                                       | 78   | 26      | 82   |
| Botswana                   | 46   | 64                   | 48                                       | 76   | 48      | 79   |
| Burkina Faso**             | 15   | 15                   | 34                                       | 70   | 65      | 68   |
| Burundi*                   | 30   | 49                   | 70                                       | —    | 54      | —    |
| Cameroon**                 | 22   | 84                   | —  | 44   | —       | 43   |
| Cape Verde                 | 9  | 5                    | 92                                       | 78   | 75      | 82   |
| Central African Republic** | 15   | 24                   | 18                                       | —    | 14      | —    |
| Chad**                     | 2  | 15                   | 14                                       | 24   | 16      | 30   |
| Comoros**                  | 18   | 70                   | 71                                       | 48   | 71      | 49   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of        | 10   | 46                   | 38                                       | 18   | 41      | 20   |
| Congo, Rep. of**           | 2  | 67                   | 57                                       | 23   | 66      | 18   |
| Côte d'Ivoire**            | 4  | 16                   | 51                                       | 70   | —       | 68   |
| Djibouti                   | 22   | 56                   | 25                                       | 62   | 22      | 59   |
| Equatorial Guinea**        | 21   | 40                   | —  | 81   | —       | 82   |
| Eritrea*                   | —  | —                    | —  | 60   | —       | 53   |
| Ethiopia*                  | 23   | 68                   | 16                                       | 63   | 13      | 52   |
| Gabon+                     | 7  | 25                   | 59                                       | —    | 67      | —    |
| Gambia, The*               | 3  | 51                   | 85                                       | 96   | 88      | 91   |
| Ghana*                     | 36   | 44                   | 18                                       | 60   | 28      | 59   |
| Guinea*                    | 1  | 82                   | —  | 53   | —       | 56   |
| Guinea-Bissau*             | 1  | 26                   | 55                                       | 63   | 60      | 51   |
| Kenya*                     | 26   | 69                   | —  | 36   | —       | 32   |
| Lesotho                    | 68   | 78                   | —  | 57   | 84      | 53   |
| Liberia                    | 9  | 15                   | 19                                       | —    | 40      | —    |
| Madagascar*                | 2  | 26                   | —  | —    | 27      | —    |
| Malawi*                    | 42   | 50                   | 78                                       | 95   | 81      | 87   |
| Mali**                     | 3  | 41                   | 6  | 52   | 8       | 56   |
| Mauritania*                | 2  | 54                   | 10                                       | 28   | 27      | 20   |
| Mauritius                  | 4  | —                    | —  | —    | —       | —    |
| Mozambique*                | 14   | 60                   | 39                                       | 61   | 37      | 70   |
| Namibia                    | —  | 75                   | —  | 63   | —       | 57   |
| Niger**                    | 24   | 17                   | —  | 28   | —       | 42   |
| Nigeria                    | 20   | 80                   | 21                                       | 45   | 24      | 69   |
| Rwanda*                    | 24   | 36                   | 79                                       | 77   | 74      | 66   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*     | 46   | 50                   | 72                                       | 73   | 69      | 60   |
| Senegal**                  | 9  | 27                   | —  | 65   | —       | 65   |
| Seychelles                 | —  | —                    | 89                                       | 98   | 100     | 100  |
| Sierra Leone*              | 31   | 60                   | —  | 26   | —       | 28   |
| Somalia                    | 12   | 78                   | 25                                       | —    | 29      | —    |
| South Africa               | —  | —                    | 72                                       | —    | 75      | —    |
| Sudan                      | 25   | 47                   | 29                                       | 79   | 22      | 92   |
| Swaziland                  | —  | 85                   | 86                                       | 67   | 77      | 57   |
| Tanzania*                  | 14   | 83                   | 81                                       | 74   | 78      | 69   |
| Togo**                     | 19   | 33                   | 54                                       | 33   | 57      | 38   |
| Uganda*                    | 5  | 45                   | 39                                       | 58   | 48      | 60   |
| Zambia*                    | 59   | 90                   | 65                                       | 70   | 65      | 69   |
| Zimbabwe                   | 26   | —                    | 84                                       | 78   | 80      | 73   |
| Average                    | 19   | 49                   | 48                                       | 59   | 52      | 60   |
| Median                     | 15   | 49                   | 50                                       | 63   | 55      | 60   |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Note: ORT is oral rehydration therapy; DPT is diphtheria, pertussis or whooping cough, and tetanus.

a. Most recent available data.

Source: WHO data.

## TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLLMENT

4.5

|                                    | Percentage of school-age children enrolled in primary school |      |      |      |      |      |            |      |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|--|--|
|                                    | 1970   | 1980 | 1985 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Projection |      |  |  |
|                                    |  |      |      |      |      |      | 2000       | 2010 |  |  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 50   | 71   | 74   | 74   | —    | —    | 74         | 74   |  |  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 46   | 70   | 74   | 71   | —    | —    | 74         | 74   |  |  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 48   | 70   | 68   | 65   | 65   | —    | 74         | 74   |  |  |
| Angola                             | 75   | 174  | 106  | —    | —    | —    | 99         | 101  |  |  |
| Benin**                            | 36   | 67   | 68   | 69   | 72   | 76   | 61         | 61   |  |  |
| Botswana                           | 65   | 91   | 105  | 115  | 112  | 112  | 118        | 117  |  |  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 13   | 17   | 27   | 38   | 40   | —    | 37         | 37   |  |  |
| Burundi*                           | 30   | 26   | 52   | 54   | 51   | —    | 69         | 68   |  |  |
| Cameroon**                         | 89   | 98   | 103  | 88   | —    | —    | 101        | 101  |  |  |
| Cape Verde                         | 66   | 114  | 117  | —    | —    | —    | 112        | 109  |  |  |
| Central African Republic**         | 64   | 71   | 75   | —    | —    | —    | 68         | 69   |  |  |
| Chad**                             | 35   | —    | 43   | 55   | 58   | 65   | 57         | 57   |  |  |
| Comoros**                          | 34   | 88   | 84   | —    | 74   | —    | 75         | 75   |  |  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 88   | 92   | 86   | 72   | —    | —    | 76         | 76   |  |  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | —  | 141  | 147  | 123  | 114  | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 58   | 75   | 72   | 68   | 69   | 71   | 69         | 68   |  |  |
| Djibouti                           | —  | 37   | 40   | 38   | 38   | 38   | 45         | 45   |  |  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 76   | 135  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Eritrea*                           | —  | —    | —    | 54   | 57   | 54   | —          | —    |  |  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 16   | 36   | 37   | 31   | 37   | —    | 25         | 25   |  |  |
| Gabon*                             | 85   | —    | —    | —    | 142  | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 24   | 53   | 68   | 72   | 77   | —    | 66         | 66   |  |  |
| Ghana*                             | 64   | 79   | 76   | —    | —    | —    | 77         | 77   |  |  |
| Guinea*                            | 33   | 36   | 34   | 47   | 48   | —    | 37         | 37   |  |  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 39   | 68   | —    | 64   | —    | —    | 59         | 59   |  |  |
| Kenya*                             | 58   | 115  | 99   | 87   | 85   | —    | 95         | 95   |  |  |
| Lesotho                            | 87   | 102  | 110  | 99   | 100  | 97   | 110        | 112  |  |  |
| Liberia                            | 56   | 48   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Madagascar*                        | 90   | —    | —    | 69   | 73   | —    | 92         | 93   |  |  |
| Malawi*                            | —  | 60   | 60   | 135  | 135  | —    | 66         | 65   |  |  |
| Mali**                             | 22   | 26   | 23   | 32   | 34   | 37   | 24         | 23   |  |  |
| Mauritania*                        | 14   | 37   | 48   | 74   | 78   | 83   | 55         | 55   |  |  |
| Mauritius                          | 94   | 93   | 110  | 106  | 107  | 107  | 104        | 104  |  |  |
| Mozambique*                        | 47   | 99   | 87   | 58   | 60   | —    | 66         | 66   |  |  |
| Namibia                            | —  | —    | —    | 136  | 133  | 131  | 119        | 116  |  |  |
| Niger**                            | 14   | 25   | 26   | 29   | 29   | 29   | 29         | 29   |  |  |
| Nigeria                            | 37   | —    | 96   | 89   | —    | —    | 71         | 71   |  |  |
| Rwanda*                            | 68   | 63   | 63   | —    | —    | 63   | 71         | 69   |  |  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Senegal**                          | 41   | 46   | 56   | 61   | 65   | 69   | 58         | 58   |  |  |
| Seychelles                         | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 34   | 52   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 48         | 48   |  |  |
| Somalia                            | 11   | 19   | 11   | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| South Africa                       | 99   | 85   | —    | 117  | 117  | 116  | —          | —    |  |  |
| Sudan                              | 38   | 50   | 50   | 54   | 52   | 53   | 49         | 49   |  |  |
| Swaziland                          | 87   | 103  | 102  | 122  | 126  | 129  | 109        | 105  |  |  |
| Tanzania*                          | 34   | 93   | 75   | 68   | 67   | 66   | 69         | 67   |  |  |
| Togo**                             | 71   | 118  | 93   | 113  | 118  | 119  | 111        | 111  |  |  |
| Uganda*                            | 38   | 50   | 73   | 72   | 73   | —    | 81         | 80   |  |  |
| Zambia*                            | 90   | 90   | 104  | 91   | 89   | —    | 90         | 90   |  |  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 74   | 85   | 136  | 113  | 116  | 113  | 121        | 118  |  |  |
| North Africa                       | 70   | 84   | 88   | 97   | 99   | 100  | 95         | —    |  |  |
| All Africa                         | 54   | 74   | 77   | 78   | 78   | —    | —          | —    |  |  |
| Comparator countries               |  |      |      |      |      |      |            |      |  |  |
| China                              | 89   | 113  | 123  | 117  | 118  | 120  | 123        | —    |  |  |
| India                              | 73   | 83   | 96   | 101  | 100  | 100  | 108        | —    |  |  |
| Indonesia                          | 80   | 107  | 117  | 115  | —    | —    | 105        | —    |  |  |
| South Asia                         | 67   | 76   | 86   | 100  | 99   | 100  | 72         | —    |  |  |
| East Asia                          | 88   | 111  | 119  | 115  | 116  | 118  | —          | —    |  |  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: UNESCO data; projections as assessed in 1993.

## TOTAL SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

4.6

|                                    | Percentage of school-age children enrolled in secondary school |      |      |      |      |      | Projection |      |
|------------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|
|                                    | 1970   | 1980 | 1985 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 2000       | 2010 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 7  | 14   | 16   | 25   | —    | —    | 74         | 74   |
| Excluding South Africa             | 6  | 14   | 16   | 20   | —    | —    | 74         | 74   |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 7  | 14   | 16   | 17   | 16   | —    | 74         | 74   |
| Angola                             | 8  | 21   | 14   | —    | —    | —    | 99         | 101  |
| Benin**                            | 5  | 16   | 18   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 61         | 61   |
| Botswana                           | 7  | 19   | 29   | 55   | 63   | 66   | 118        | 117  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 1  | 3    | 4    | —    | —    | —    | 37         | 37   |
| Burundi*                           | 2  | 3    | 4    | 6    | 7    | —    | 69         | 68   |
| Cameroon**                         | 7  | 18   | 23   | 27   | —    | —    | 101        | 101  |
| Cape Verde                         | —  | 8    | 13   | —    | —    | —    | 112        | 109  |
| Central African Republic**         | 4  | 14   | 16   | —    | —    | —    | 68         | 69   |
| Chad**                             | 2  | —    | —    | 9    | 10   | 10   | 57         | 57   |
| Comoros**                          | 3  | 23   | 29   | —    | 22   | —    | 75         | 75   |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 9  | 24   | 23   | 26   | —    | —    | 76         | 76   |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | —  | 74   | 75   | —    | 53   | —    | —          | —    |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 9  | 19   | 20   | 23   | 23   | 24   | 69         | 68   |
| Djibouti                           | —  | 12   | 12   | 13   | 13   | 14   | 45         | 45   |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 16   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Eritrea*                           | —  | —    | —    | 18   | 19   | 22   | —          | —    |
| Ethiopia*                          | 4  | 9    | 13   | 11   | 11   | —    | 25         | 25   |
| Gabon†                             | 8  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Gambia, The*                       | 7  | 11   | 16   | 25   | 25   | —    | 66         | 66   |
| Ghana*                             | 14   | 41   | 40   | —    | —    | —    | 77         | 77   |
| Guinea*                            | 13   | 17   | 13   | —    | 12   | —    | 37         | 37   |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 8  | 6    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 59         | 59   |
| Kenya*                             | 9  | 20   | 21   | 25   | 24   | —    | 95         | 95   |
| Lesotho                            | 7  | 18   | 23   | 28   | 29   | 29   | 110        | 112  |
| Liberia                            | 10   | 22   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Madagascar*                        | 12   | —    | —    | 13   | 13   | —    | 92         | 93   |
| Malawi*                            | —  | 5    | 6    | 13   | 16   | —    | 66         | 65   |
| Mali**                             | 5  | 8    | 6    | 9    | —    | —    | 24         | 23   |
| Mauritania*                        | 2  | 11   | 15   | 15   | 16   | —    | 55         | 55   |
| Mauritius                          | 30   | 50   | 49   | 60   | 62   | 65   | 104        | 104  |
| Mozambique*                        | 5  | 5    | 7    | 7    | 7    | —    | 66         | 66   |
| Namibia                            | —  | —    | —    | 63   | 62   | 61   | 119        | 116  |
| Niger**                            | 1  | 5    | 5    | 7    | 7    | 7    | 29         | 29   |
| Nigeria                            | 4  | —    | —    | 30   | —    | —    | 71         | 71   |
| Rwanda*                            | 2  | 3    | 6    | 2    | 3    | —    | 71         | 69   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Senegal**                          | 10   | 11   | 14   | —    | 16   | 16   | 58         | 58   |
| Seychelles                         | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 8  | 14   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 48         | 48   |
| Somalia                            | 5  | 8    | 7    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| South Africa                       | 18   | —    | —    | 82   | 84   | 84   | —          | —    |
| Sudan                              | 7  | 16   | 20   | 13   | 19   | 20   | 49         | 49   |
| Swaziland                          | 18   | 38   | 39   | 51   | 66   | 52   | 109        | 105  |
| Tanzania*                          | 3  | 3    | 3    | 5    | 5    | 5    | 69         | 67   |
| Togo**                             | 7  | 33   | 21   | 25   | 27   | 27   | 111        | 111  |
| Uganda*                            | 4  | 5    | 10   | 11   | 12   | —    | 81         | 80   |
| Zambia*                            | 13   | 16   | 19   | 28   | —    | —    | 90         | 90   |
| Zimbabwe                           | 7  | 8    | 41   | 45   | 47   | 48   | 121        | 118  |
| North Africa                       | 24   | 40   | 52   | 64   | 63   | 64   | 95         | —    |
| All Africa                         | 10   | 21   | 25   | 32   | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| Comparator countries               | —  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —          | —    |
| China                              | 24   | 46   | 40   | 61   | 67   | 70   | 123        | —    |
| India                              | 26   | 30   | 38   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 108        | —    |
| Indonesia                          | 16   | 29   | 41   | 48   | —    | —    | 105        | —    |
| South Asia                         | 25   | 27   | 34   | 49   | 49   | 48   | 72         | —    |
| East Asia                          | 24   | 43   | 40   | 58   | 65   | 69   | —          | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: UNESCO data; projections as assessed in 1993.

## FEMALE PRIMARY ENROLLMENT

4.7

|                                    | Females as a percentage of total primary enrollment |      |      |      |      |      | Projection<br>2000 |
|------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
|                                    | 1970  | 1980 | 1985 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |                    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 39  | 42   | 43   | 45   | 44   | —    | 46                 |
| Excluding South Africa             | 38  | 42   | 43   | 45   | 44   | —    | 46                 |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 39  | 42   | 43   | 45   | 44   | —    | 46                 |
| Angola                             | 36  | —    | 45   | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Benin*+                            | 31  | 32   | 34   | 36   | 36   | 36   | 38                 |
| Botswana                           | 53  | 55   | 52   | 50   | 50   | 50   | 51                 |
| Burkina Faso*+                     | 36  | 37   | 37   | 39   | 39   | —    | 45                 |
| Burundi*                           | 33  | 39   | 42   | —    | 45   | 45   | 45                 |
| Cameroon*+                         | 43  | 45   | 46   | —    | —    | —    | 47                 |
| Cape Verde                         | —   | 49   | 49   | 49   | —    | —    | 50                 |
| Central African Republic*+         | 33  | 37   | 39   | —    | —    | —    | 44                 |
| Chad*+                             | 25  | —    | 28   | 32   | 33   | 34   | 36                 |
| Comoros*+                          | 32  | 41   | 43   | 45   | —    | —    | 48                 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 37  | 42   | 39   | 41   | 41   | —    | 47                 |
| Congo, Rep. of*+                   | 44  | 48   | 49   | 46   | 48   | 48   | —                  |
| Côte d'Ivoire*+                    | 36  | 40   | 41   | 42   | 42   | 43   | 46                 |
| Djibouti                           | 30  | —    | 41   | 43   | 42   | 42   | 47                 |
| Equatorial Guinea*+                | 44  | —    | —    | 49   | —    | —    | 50                 |
| Eritrea*                           | —   | —    | —    | 44   | 45   | 45   | —                  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 31  | 35   | 39   | 37   | 36   | 36   | 44                 |
| Gabon+                             | 48  | 49   | 49   | 50   | 50   | 50   | —                  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 31  | 35   | 39   | 43   | 44   | 44   | 44                 |
| Ghana*                             | 43  | 44   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 45                 |
| Guinea*                            | 32  | 33   | 32   | 34   | 34   | 34   | 35                 |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 30  | 32   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 41                 |
| Kenya*                             | 41  | 47   | 48   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 50                 |
| Lesotho                            | 60  | 59   | 56   | 53   | —    | 52   | 52                 |
| Liberia                            | 33  | 35   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 46                 |
| Madagascar*                        | 46  | 49   | —    | 51   | 49   | 49   | 47                 |
| Malawi*                            | 37  | 41   | 43   | 47   | 47   | 47   | 43                 |
| Mali*+                             | 36  | 36   | 37   | 39   | 40   | 40   | 42                 |
| Mauritania*                        | 28  | 35   | 40   | 45   | 46   | 47   | 47                 |
| Mauritius                          | 49  | 49   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 49                 |
| Mozambique*                        | —   | 43   | 44   | 42   | 42   | 42   | 47                 |
| Namibia                            | —   | —    | —    | 50   | —    | 50   | —                  |
| Niger*+                            | 34  | 35   | 36   | —    | 38   | 38   | 40                 |
| Nigeria                            | 37  | 43   | 44   | 44   | 44   | —    | 46                 |
| Rwanda*                            | 44  | 48   | 49   | —    | —    | —    | 50                 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 44  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Senegal*+                          | 39  | 40   | 40   | —    | 44   | 45   | 43                 |
| Seychelles                         | 50  | 51   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 49   | —                  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 40  | 42   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 45                 |
| Somalia                            | 25  | 36   | 34   | —    | —    | —    | 45                 |
| South Africa                       | 50  | —    | —    | 49   | 49   | 49   | —                  |
| Sudan                              | 38  | 40   | 40   | 44   | 45   | 45   | 41                 |
| Swaziland                          | 48  | 50   | 50   | 49   | 49   | 49   | 50                 |
| Tanzania*                          | 39  | 47   | 50   | —    | —    | 49   | 51                 |
| Togo*+                             | 31  | 38   | 38   | 40   | 41   | 41   | 45                 |
| Uganda*                            | 39  | 43   | —    | —    | 46   | 46   | 50                 |
| Zambia*                            | 44  | 47   | 47   | 48   | 48   | 48   | 48                 |
| Zimbabwe                           | 44  | —    | 48   | —    | —    | 49   | —                  |
| North Africa                       | 38  | 40   | 42   | 47   | —    | —    | 46                 |
| All Africa                         | 38  | 41   | 42   | 45   | —    | —    | —                  |
| Comparator countries               | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| China                              | —   | 45   | 45   | 47   | 47   | 47   | 47                 |
| India                              | 37  | 39   | 40   | 43   | 43   | —    | 48                 |
| Indonesia                          | 46  | 46   | 48   | 48   | 48   | —    | 49                 |
| South Asia                         | 36  | 38   | 40   | 43   | —    | —    | 42                 |
| East Asia                          | —   | 45   | 46   | 47   | 47   | 47   | —                  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Note: Last available data repeated.

Source: UNESCO data.



## FEMALE SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

4.8

|                                    | Females as a percentage of total secondary enrollment |      |      |      |      |      | Projection<br>2000 |
|------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
|                                    | 1970  | 1980 | 1985 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |                    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 29  | 36   | 40   | 44   | 39   | 33   | 40                 |
| Excluding South Africa             | 29  | 36   | 40   | 44   | 39   | 32   | 40                 |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 29  | 36   | 40   | 44   | 39   | 32   | 40                 |
| Angola                             | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Benin**                            | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 31                 |
| Botswana                           | —   | 55   | 53   | 52   | 52   | 52   | 49                 |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 28  | —    | 34   | 35   | —    | —    | 39                 |
| Burundi*                           | —   | —    | 34   | —    | —    | —    | 47                 |
| Cameroon**                         | 29  | 35   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 41                 |
| Cape Verde                         | —   | —    | —    | 49   | —    | —    | 45                 |
| Central African Republic**         | 19  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 34                 |
| Chad**                             | —   | —    | —    | —    | 13   | 13   | 25                 |
| Comoros**                          | 25  | —    | —    | —    | —    | 9    | 44                 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | —   | —    | —    | 38   | 38   | —    | 36                 |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 22  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 37                 |
| Djibouti                           | —   | —    | 39   | —    | —    | 41   | 48                 |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 26  | —    | —    | 35   | 35   | —    | 36                 |
| Eritrea*                           | —   | —    | —    | 42   | 42   | 42   | —                  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 25  | —    | —    | —    | —    | 11   | 44                 |
| Gabon†                             | 29  | —    | —    | —    | —    | 16   | —                  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 24  | —    | 30   | —    | —    | —    | 39                 |
| Ghana*                             | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 40                 |
| Guinea*                            | —   | —    | 26   | —    | —    | —    | 31                 |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | —   | 20   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 38                 |
| Kenya*                             | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 49                 |
| Lesotho                            | 54  | 60   | 60   | 60   | —    | 59   | 55                 |
| Liberia                            | 23  | 28   | —    | —    | —    | 28   | 23                 |
| Madagascar*                        | 40  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 48                 |
| Malawi*                            | 26  | —    | —    | —    | 38   | 38   | 42                 |
| Mali**                             | 22  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 39                 |
| Mauritania*                        | —   | —    | —    | 35   | 35   | —    | 41                 |
| Mauritius                          | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 50                 |
| Mozambique*                        | —   | —    | —    | 38   | 39   | 39   | 35                 |
| Namibia                            | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Niger**                            | —   | 29   | —    | —    | —    | 35   | 33                 |
| Nigeria                            | 32  | —    | —    | 46   | —    | 21   | 35                 |
| Rwanda*                            | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 51                 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Senegal**                          | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 39                 |
| Seychelles                         | —   | —    | 50   | 50   | 49   | 49   | —                  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 28  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 39                 |
| Somalia                            | —   | 27   | 35   | —    | —    | —    | 38                 |
| South Africa                       | —   | —    | —    | 54   | —    | 54   | —                  |
| Sudan                              | 28  | —    | —    | —    | —    | 16   | 42                 |
| Swaziland                          | 44  | —    | —    | 50   | 50   | 51   | 52                 |
| Tanzania*                          | 29  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 48                 |
| Togo**                             | 22  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 29                 |
| Uganda*                            | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | 18   | 40                 |
| Zambia*                            | —   | —    | —    | 38   | 38   | —    | 40                 |
| Zimbabwe                           | 39  | —    | —    | 44   | —    | —    | —                  |
| North Africa                       | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 46                 |
| All Africa                         | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| Comparator countries               | —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                  |
| China                              | —   | —    | —    | 44   | 44   | —    | 47                 |
| India                              | 28  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 43                 |
| Indonesia                          | —   | —    | —    | 45   | 46   | —    | 48                 |
| South Asia                         | 27  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 42                 |
| East Asia                          | —   | —    | —    | 44   | 44   | —    | —                  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Note: Last available data repeated.

Source: UNESCO data.

## POPULATION

5.1

|                                    | Millions  |         |         |         |         |                      |         |         |                    |         |         |                    |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|
|                                    | Estimates |         |         |         |         | Standard projections |         |         | Rapid projections  |         |         |                    |
|                                    | 1973      | 1980    | 1985    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998                 | 2000    | 2025    | Stabili-<br>zation | 2000    | 2025    | Stabili-<br>zation |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 310.6     | 378.5   | 440.8   | 596.3   | 613.7   | 630.4                | 664.6   | 1,282.9 | 2,653.5            | 657.6   | 932.1   | 1,450.4            |
| Excluding South Africa             | 287.4     | 351.4   | 410.1   | 558.6   | 575.4   | 591.4                | 624.2   | 1,214.2 | 2,557.8            | 615.7   | 876.7   | 1,377.3            |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 229.6     | 280.2   | 326.9   | 444.1   | 457.5   | 470.2                | 496.1   | 997.3   | 2,162.4            | 493.0   | 703.6   | 1,109.0            |
| Angola                             | 5.9       | 7.0     | 8.0     | 11.1    | 11.4    | 11.8                 | 12.4    | 26.1    | 61.3               | 12.5    | 17.2    | 26.3               |
| Benin**                            | 2.9       | 3.5     | 4.0     | 5.6     | 5.8     | 6.0                  | 6.3     | 10.9    | 19.1               | 6.1     | 8.5     | 13.4               |
| Botswana                           | 0.7       | 0.9     | 1.1     | 1.5     | 1.5     | 1.5                  | 1.6     | 2.7     | 3.6                | 1.6     | 2.3     | 3.3                |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 6.0       | 7.0     | 7.9     | 10.7    | 10.9    | 11.3                 | 11.8    | 22.7    | 47.9               | 11.2    | 15.3    | 23.5               |
| Burundi*                           | 3.6       | 4.1     | 4.8     | 6.4     | 6.6     | 6.8                  | 7.1     | 14.0    | 32.0               | 6.9     | 9.3     | 14.7               |
| Cameroon**                         | 7.0       | 8.7     | 10.0    | 13.7    | 14.1    | 14.5                 | 15.3    | 28.7    | 52.9               | 15.0    | 21.5    | 32.4               |
| Cape Verde                         | 0.3       | 0.3     | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.4                  | 0.4     | 0.7     | 1.5                | 0.5     | 0.6     | 0.9                |
| Central African Republic**         | 2.0       | 2.3     | 2.6     | 3.3     | 3.4     | 3.5                  | 3.6     | 7.3     | 11.4               | 3.7     | 4.9     | 7.6                |
| Chad**                             | 3.9       | 4.5     | 5.0     | 6.6     | 6.8     | 6.9                  | 7.3     | 13.6    | 27.7               | 6.9     | 9.3     | 13.9               |
| Comoros**                          | —         | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.5                  | 0.6     | 1.4     | 2.5                | 0.6     | 1.0     | 1.6                |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 22.0      | 27.0    | 31.7    | 45.2    | 46.7    | 48.1                 | 51.2    | 100.3   | 170.9              | 49.3    | 72.0    | 116.3              |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 1.4       | 1.7     | 1.9     | 2.7     | 2.8     | 2.9                  | 3.0     | 6.5     | 14.2               | 3.0     | 4.5     | 7.0                |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 6.2       | 8.2     | 9.9     | 14.3    | 14.7    | 15.1                 | 15.7    | 33.1    | 63.4               | 16.1    | 24.1    | 38.4               |
| Djibouti                           | 0.2       | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.6     | 0.6     | 0.7                  | 0.7     | 1.4     | 2.5                | 0.6     | 1.0     | 1.6                |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 0.3       | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.4                  | 0.5     | 0.8     | 1.4                | 0.5     | 0.7     | 1.1                |
| Eritrea*                           | —         | —       | 2.7     | 3.7     | 3.8     | 4.0                  | 4.2     | 7.8     | 22.6               | 4.0     | 6.0     | 9.6                |
| Ethiopia*                          | 31.3      | 37.7    | 43.4    | 58.2    | 60.1    | 62.1                 | 66.2    | 143.9   | 416.7              | 66.8    | 98.0    | 156.7              |
| Gabon*                             | 0.6       | 0.7     | 0.8     | 1.1     | 1.2     | 1.2                  | 1.2     | 3.0     | 6.1                | 1.4     | 2.0     | 3.2                |
| Gambia, The*                       | 0.5       | 0.6     | 0.7     | 1.1     | 1.2     | 1.2                  | 1.3     | 2.2     | 4.9                | 1.1     | 1.4     | 2.2                |
| Ghana*                             | 9.4       | 10.7    | 12.6    | 17.5    | 18.0    | 18.4                 | 19.4    | 36.2    | 61.5               | 19.3    | 27.6    | 42.1               |
| Guinea*                            | 4.0       | 4.5     | 5.0     | 6.8     | 6.9     | 7.1                  | 7.5     | 14.5    | 32.8               | 7.1     | 9.6     | 14.8               |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 0.6       | 0.8     | 0.9     | 1.1     | 1.1     | 1.1                  | 1.2     | 1.9     | 3.8                | 1.2     | 1.4     | 2.3                |
| Kenya*                             | 12.8      | 16.6    | 20.0    | 27.4    | 28.0    | 28.7                 | 30.1    | 72.9    | 124.3              | 32.8    | 50.7    | 81.4               |
| Lesotho                            | 1.1       | 1.4     | 1.6     | 2.0     | 2.1     | 2.1                  | 2.2     | 3.6     | 6.0                | 2.2     | 3.1     | 4.6                |
| Liberia                            | 1.5       | 1.9     | 2.2     | 2.8     | 2.9     | 3.0                  | 3.2     | 6.2     | 10.7               | 3.3     | 4.8     | 7.0                |
| Madagascar*                        | 7.2       | 8.7     | 10.0    | 13.7    | 14.1    | 14.6                 | 15.5    | 25.9    | 45.3               | 14.9    | 20.9    | 31.7               |
| Malawi*                            | 4.9       | 6.1     | 7.2     | 10.0    | 10.3    | 10.5                 | 11.0    | 24.4    | 62.2               | 11.1    | 15.9    | 25.6               |
| Mali**                             | 5.7       | 6.6     | 7.4     | 10.0    | 10.3    | 10.6                 | 11.3    | 23.8    | 57.5               | 10.7    | 15.5    | 24.4               |
| Mauritania*                        | 1.3       | 1.6     | 1.8     | 2.3     | 2.4     | 2.5                  | 2.6     | 5.4     | 13.7               | 2.4     | 3.3     | 5.1                |
| Mauritius                          | 0.9       | 1.0     | 1.0     | 1.1     | 1.1     | 1.2                  | 1.2     | 1.5     | 1.5                | 1.2     | 1.4     | 1.5                |
| Mozambique*                        | 10.0      | 12.1    | 13.5    | 18.0    | 18.5    | 19.0                 | 20.1    | 43.1    | 96.4               | 19.6    | 26.7    | 41.3               |
| Namibia                            | 0.9       | 1.0     | 1.2     | 1.6     | 1.6     | 1.7                  | 1.7     | 3.3     | 7.1                | 2.3     | 3.3     | 5.0                |
| Niger**                            | 4.5       | 5.5     | 6.6     | 9.3     | 9.7     | 10.0                 | 10.6    | 24.3    | 71.7               | 9.9     | 14.3    | 23.1               |
| Nigeria                            | 57.8      | 71.1    | 83.2    | 114.6   | 117.9   | 121.3                | 128.1   | 216.9   | 395.4              | 122.7   | 173.1   | 268.3              |
| Rwanda*                            | 4.1       | 5.2     | 6.1     | 6.7     | 7.9     | 8.1                  | 8.5     | 16.7    | 65.0               | 9.9     | 15.3    | 26.3               |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 0.1       | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                  | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.4                | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.3                |
| Senegal**                          | 4.5       | 5.5     | 6.4     | 8.5     | 8.8     | 9.0                  | 9.5     | 17.9    | 43.2               | 9.4     | 12.8    | 20.4               |
| Seychelles                         | 0.1       | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                  | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 2.8       | 3.2     | 3.6     | 4.6     | 4.7     | 4.9                  | 5.1     | 10.1    | 23.0               | 5.0     | 6.6     | 10.1               |
| Somalia                            | 5.1       | 6.7     | 7.9     | 9.8     | 10.1    | 10.5                 | 11.2    | 21.0    | 46.7               | 9.9     | 13.8    | 20.9               |
| South Africa                       | 23.1      | 27.1    | 30.7    | 37.6    | 38.3    | 39.0                 | 40.4    | 68.7    | 95.7               | 41.9    | 55.4    | 73.1               |
| Sudan                              | 15.1      | 18.7    | 21.5    | 27.3    | 27.9    | 28.5                 | 29.8    | 60.3    | 101.5              | 31.9    | 43.9    | 66.9               |
| Swaziland                          | 0.5       | 0.6     | 0.7     | 0.9     | 1.0     | 1.0                  | 1.0     | 2.2     | 4.1                | 1.1     | 1.7     | 2.7                |
| Tanzania*                          | 15.0      | 18.6    | 21.8    | 30.5    | 31.3    | 32.2                 | 33.8    | 58.9    | 144.3              | 31.0    | 42.2    | 66.9               |
| Togo**                             | 2.2       | 2.6     | 3.0     | 4.2     | 4.3     | 4.5                  | 4.7     | 9.3     | 17.4               | 4.8     | 6.9     | 10.8               |
| Uganda*                            | 10.7      | 12.8    | 14.1    | 19.7    | 20.3    | 20.9                 | 22.1    | 48.2    | 90.7               | 21.3    | 30.1    | 49.8               |
| Zambia*                            | 4.6       | 5.7     | 6.7     | 9.2     | 9.4     | 9.7                  | 10.1    | 20.7    | 41.3               | 10.6    | 15.1    | 25.6               |
| Zimbabwe                           | 5.7       | 7.0     | 8.3     | 11.2    | 11.5    | 11.7                 | 12.2    | 17.6    | 27.6               | 12.1    | 16.8    | 24.6               |
| North Africa                       | 74.1      | 88.4    | 101.1   | 129.3   | 131.8   | 134.2                | 138.9   | 216.0   | 320.5              | 136.4   | 185.9   | 248.6              |
| All Africa                         | 384.7     | 466.9   | 541.9   | 725.6   | 745.5   | 764.6                | 803.5   | 1,498.9 | 2,974.0            | 794.0   | 1,118.0 | 1,699.0            |
| Comparator countries               | —         | —       | —       | —       | —       | —                    | —       | —       | —                  | —       | —       | —                  |
| China                              | 881.9     | 981.2   | 1,051.0 | 1,215.4 | 1,227.2 | —                    | 1,290.4 | 1,569.5 | 1,885.7            | 1,279.0 | 1,572.5 | 1,841.0            |
| India                              | 586.2     | 687.3   | 765.1   | 945.6   | 962.4   | —                    | 1,016.6 | 1,365.0 | 1,854.8            | 970.2   | 1,247.5 | 1,626.2            |
| Indonesia                          | 126.4     | 148.3   | 163.0   | 197.2   | 200.4   | —                    | 206.2   | 264.8   | 353.9              | 202.5   | 260.5   | 339.9              |
| South Asia                         | 764.5     | 902.6   | 1,009.1 | 1,258.0 | 1,281.3 | —                    | 322.3   | 458.8   | 74.2.8             | 309.3   | 422.7   | 599.7              |
| East Asia                          | 1,205.6   | 1,359.4 | 1,468.8 | 1,730.7 | 1,751.2 | —                    | —       | —       | —                  | —       | —       | —                  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

## POPULATION GROWTH

5.2

|                                    | Average annual percentage change |         |         |         |      |      | Standard projections |      | Rapid projections |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|                                    | 1965-73                          | 1974-82 | 1983-91 | 1991-98 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000                 | 2020 | 2000              | 2025 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 2.6                              | 2.9     | 2.9     | 2.7     | 2.9  | 2.7  | 2.7                  | 2.1  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 2.7                              | 3.0     | 3.0     | 2.8     | 3.0  | 2.8  | 2.7                  | 2.1  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 2.6                              | 2.9     | 3.0     | 2.8     | 3.0  | 2.8  | 2.7                  | 2.2  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Angola                             | 1.6                              | 2.7     | 2.8     | 3.1     | 3.0  | 2.9  | 2.8                  | 2.5  | 1.7               | 1.0  |
| Benin**                            | 2.6                              | 2.8     | 3.2     | 2.9     | 2.9  | 2.9  | 3.0                  | 1.6  | 2.3               | 1.2  |
| Botswana                           | 3.2                              | 3.6     | 3.5     | 2.2     | 2.0  | 2.0  | 1.9                  | 1.3  | 1.7               | 1.1  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 2.0                              | 2.3     | 2.7     | 2.8     | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.5                  | 2.0  | 1.7               | 1.1  |
| Burundi*                           | 1.4                              | 2.4     | 2.9     | 2.6     | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.6                  | 2.1  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Cameroon**                         | 2.4                              | 3.1     | 2.8     | 2.9     | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.8                  | 1.8  | 1.8               | 1.1  |
| Cape Verde                         | 2.3                              | 0.8     | 1.9     | 2.4     | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.4                  | 1.4  | 1.8               | 1.1  |
| Central African Republic**         | 2.0                              | 2.4     | 2.4     | 2.1     | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.2                  | 2.2  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Chad**                             | 1.9                              | 2.1     | 2.5     | 2.5     | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.4                  | 2.0  | 1.5               | 0.9  |
| Comoros**                          | ..                               | ..      | 2.6     | 2.6     | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.5                  | 2.1  | 2.2               | 1.2  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 2.8                              | 3.1     | 3.4     | 3.2     | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.2                  | 2.1  | 2.4               | 1.2  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 2.6                              | 2.9     | 3.2     | 2.8     | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.7                  | 2.4  | 2.2               | 1.3  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 4.2                              | 3.9     | 3.8     | 2.7     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.2                  | 2.0  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Djibouti                           | 6.6                              | 6.6     | 5.8     | 3.0     | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.5                  | 2.1  | 2.0               | 1.1  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | -0.5                             | 0.5     | 3.3     | 2.6     | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.5                  | 1.4  | 1.1               | 0.8  |
| Eritrea*                           | ..                               | ..      | 3.0     | 3.1     | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5                  | 2.1  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 2.6                              | 2.7     | 3.3     | 2.4     | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.2                  | 2.6  | 2.6               | 1.4  |
| Gabon†                             | 1.4                              | 3.1     | 3.3     | 2.5     | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5                  | 2.3  | 1.6               | 1.0  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 3.0                              | 3.1     | 4.1     | 3.2     | 2.9  | 2.7  | 2.3                  | 2.2  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Ghana*                             | 2.3                              | 2.0     | 3.4     | 2.7     | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.6                  | 1.7  | 1.6               | 0.9  |
| Guinea*                            | 1.5                              | 1.6     | 2.8     | 2.6     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.6                  | 2.1  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 1.1                              | 4.6     | 1.8     | 2.3     | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.2                  | 1.6  | 1.2               | 0.9  |
| Kenya*                             | 3.4                              | 3.8     | 3.2     | 2.6     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.3                  | 2.6  | 2.1               | 1.3  |
| Lesotho                            | 2.0                              | 2.8     | 2.6     | 2.2     | 2.2  | 2.2  | 2.1                  | 1.3  | 1.7               | 1.1  |
| Liberia                            | 3.0                              | 3.2     | 2.2     | 2.7     | 3.0  | 3.1  | 3.4                  | 1.7  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Madagascar*                        | 2.3                              | 2.7     | 3.1     | 2.9     | 3.0  | 3.0  | 3.0                  | 1.5  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Malawi*                            | 2.8                              | 3.2     | 3.4     | 2.7     | 2.6  | 2.5  | 2.4                  | 2.7  | 2.5               | 1.4  |
| Mali**                             | 2.2                              | 2.2     | 2.7     | 2.9     | 3.0  | 3.0  | 3.0                  | 2.5  | 1.6               | 1.0  |
| Mauritania*                        | 2.2                              | 2.5     | 2.6     | 2.6     | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5                  | 2.5  | 1.9               | 1.2  |
| Mauritius                          | 1.6                              | 1.7     | 0.8     | 1.1     | 1.0  | 1.0  | 1.0                  | 0.5  | 0.9               | 0.5  |
| Mozambique*                        | 2.3                              | 2.8     | 1.1     | 4.3     | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.7                  | 2.5  | 1.5               | 1.0  |
| Namibia                            | 2.5                              | 2.7     | 2.8     | 2.6     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.2                  | 1.5  | 1.7               | 1.1  |
| Niger**                            | 2.2                              | 3.3     | 3.2     | 3.4     | 3.4  | 3.4  | 2.8                  | 2.9  | 1.9               | 1.1  |
| Nigeria                            | 2.8                              | 3.1     | 3.0     | 3.0     | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.7                  | 1.6  | 2.0               | 1.1  |
| Rwanda*                            | 3.2                              | 3.3     | 2.9     | 1.6     | 17.4 | 2.5  | 2.5                  | 2.0  | 2.7               | 1.3  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 1.9                              | 1.3     | 2.8     | 2.6     | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.2                  | 1.3  | 1.6               | 1.1  |
| Senegal**                          | 2.8                              | 2.9     | 2.8     | 2.7     | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.6                  | 1.8  | 2.0               | 1.2  |
| Seychelles                         | 2.4                              | 1.5     | 0.8     | 1.7     | 1.8  | 1.7  | 1.6                  | 0.9  | 0.8               | 0.9  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 1.9                              | 2.0     | 2.2     | 2.5     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.2                  | 2.1  | 1.8               | 1.1  |
| Somalia                            | 2.4                              | 4.1     | 1.4     | 4.0     | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3                  | 2.2  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| South Africa                       | 2.2                              | 2.4     | 2.1     | 1.7     | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.8                  | 1.1  | 1.2               | 0.8  |
| Sudan                              | 2.5                              | 3.1     | 2.2     | 2.1     | 2.2  | 2.2  | 2.3                  | 1.7  | 2.0               | 1.4  |
| Swaziland                          | 2.6                              | 3.2     | 3.2     | 3.0     | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.6                  | 2.0  | 2.6               | 1.4  |
| Tanzania*                          | 3.0                              | 3.2     | 3.2     | 2.9     | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.4                  | 1.7  | 1.8               | 1.1  |
| Togo**                             | 3.8                              | 2.8     | 3.1     | 2.9     | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.4                  | 1.9  | 1.9               | 1.1  |
| Uganda*                            | 3.6                              | 2.6     | 2.8     | 3.0     | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.7                  | 2.7  | 1.6               | 1.0  |
| Zambia*                            | 2.9                              | 3.4     | 3.0     | 2.7     | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.1                  | 2.1  | 2.1               | 1.2  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 3.5                              | 3.0     | 3.3     | 2.2     | 2.1  | 2.0  | 1.9                  | 1.1  | 1.8               | 1.1  |
| North Africa                       | 2.5                              | 2.6     | 2.5     | 2.0     | 1.9  | 1.8  | 1.7                  | 1.2  | 1.3               | 0.9  |
| All Africa                         | 2.6                              | 2.9     | 2.8     | 2.6     | 2.7  | 2.6  | 2.5                  | 1.9  | 1.7               | 1.0  |
| Comparator countries               | 2.5                              | 1.8     | 1.8     | 1.4     | 1.3  | —    | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |
| China                              | 2.7                              | 1.4     | 1.5     | 1.0     | 1.0  | —    | 1.0                  | 0.6  | 1.1               | 0.6  |
| India                              | 2.3                              | 2.3     | 2.1     | 1.7     | 1.8  | —    | 1.6                  | 0.9  | 1.1               | 0.7  |
| Indonesia                          | 2.4                              | 2.2     | 1.8     | 1.7     | 1.6  | —    | 1.3                  | 0.7  | 1.2               | 0.7  |
| South Asia                         | 2.4                              | 2.4     | 2.2     | 1.7     | 1.9  | —    | 2.1                  | 1.2  | 1.6               | 1.0  |
| East Asia                          | 2.7                              | 1.6     | 1.7     | 1.2     | 1.2  | —    | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

† CFA country.

Source: World Bank data files.

## TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

5.3

|                                    | Average number of children |      |      |      |      |      |                      |      |                   |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|                                    | Actual                     |      |      |      |      |      | Standard projections |      | Rapid projections |      |
|                                    | 1970                       | 1977 | 1987 | 1992 | 1996 | 1997 | 2000                 | 2020 | 2000              | 2025 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 6.6                        | —    | —    | —    | 5.6  | 5.5  | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |
| Excluding South Africa             | 6.7                        | —    | —    | —    | 5.8  | —    | 6.0                  | 3.6  | 4.5               | 2.3  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 6.6                        | —    | —    | —    | 5.9  | —    | 6.3                  | 3.8  | 4.5               | 2.3  |
| Angola                             | 6.5                        | 6.8  | 7.2  | 7.2  | 6.8  | 6.8  | 6.8                  | 4.5  | 4.4               | 2.3  |
| Benin**                            | 6.9                        | 7.0  | 6.8  | 6.3  | 5.9  | 5.8  | 5.6                  | 2.9  | 4.1               | 2.2  |
| Botswana                           | 6.9                        | 6.7  | 5.3  | 4.7  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 3.9                  | 2.1  | 2.7               | 2.1  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 7.0                        | 7.5  | 7.2  | 6.9  | 6.7  | 6.6  | 6.3                  | 3.5  | 4.1               | 2.3  |
| Burundi*                           | 6.8                        | 6.8  | 6.8  | 6.8  | 6.4  | 6.3  | 6.7                  | 3.8  | 4.4               | 2.3  |
| Cameroon**                         | 5.8                        | 6.5  | 5.9  | 5.8  | 5.5  | 5.3  | 5.5                  | 2.8  | 4.7               | 2.1  |
| Cape Verde                         | 7.0                        | 6.7  | 4.7  | 3.9  | 3.6  | 3.6  | 3.7                  | 2.1  | —                 | —    |
| Central African Republic**         | 5.7                        | 5.9  | 5.7  | 5.3  | 5.0  | 4.9  | 6.2                  | 4.0  | 4.1               | 2.2  |
| Chad**                             | 6.0                        | 5.9  | 5.9  | 5.9  | 5.6  | 6.5  | 6.1                  | 3.7  | 4.0               | 2.3  |
| Comoros**                          | —                          | 7.2  | 6.7  | 5.2  | 4.7  | 4.6  | 6.1                  | 3.2  | —                 | —    |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 6.2                        | 6.5  | 6.7  | 6.7  | 6.3  | 6.4  | 6.2                  | 3.5  | 4.7               | 2.2  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | 5.9                        | 6.0  | 6.3  | 6.3  | 6.0  | 6.1  | 6.6                  | 3.8  | 5.1               | 2.2  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 7.4                        | 7.4  | 6.8  | 5.7  | 5.1  | 5.1  | 6.2                  | 3.3  | 5.3               | 2.8  |
| Djibouti                           | 6.6                        | 6.6  | 6.2  | 5.8  | 5.5  | 5.3  | 6.5                  | 3.6  | —                 | —    |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 5.7                        | 5.7  | 5.9  | 5.9  | 5.6  | 5.5  | 5.3                  | 2.8  | —                 | —    |
| Eritrea*                           | —                          | —    | 7.1  | 6.5  | 5.9  | 5.8  | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |
| Ethiopia*                          | 5.8                        | 6.0  | 7.0  | 7.0  | 7.0  | 6.5  | 7.3                  | 4.5  | 5.1               | 2.3  |
| Gabon*                             | —                          | 4.4  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.2  | 6.4                  | 3.7  | 4.9               | 2.2  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 6.5                        | 6.5  | 6.2  | 5.6  | 5.3  | 5.7  | 6.5                  | 4.1  | 4.3               | 2.4  |
| Ghana*                             | 6.7                        | 6.5  | 6.2  | 5.5  | 5.0  | 4.9  | 5.5                  | 2.8  | 4.0               | 2.2  |
| Guinea*                            | 5.9                        | 5.9  | 6.2  | 5.7  | 5.7  | 5.5  | 6.5                  | 4.1  | 4.3               | 2.5  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 5.9                        | 6.0  | 6.0  | 6.0  | 6.0  | 5.8  | 6.0                  | 3.7  | 4.8               | 2.6  |
| Kenya*                             | 8.1                        | 8.0  | 6.3  | 5.2  | 4.6  | 4.7  | 5.9                  | 4.0  | 4.0               | 2.1  |
| Lesotho                            | 5.7                        | 5.7  | 5.3  | 4.8  | 4.6  | 4.8  | 4.5                  | 2.2  | 3.7               | 2.5  |
| Liberia                            | 6.8                        | 6.8  | 6.8  | 6.8  | 6.4  | 6.3  | 5.6                  | 2.9  | 4.1               | 2.1  |
| Madagascar*                        | 6.6                        | 6.6  | 6.5  | 6.1  | 5.7  | 5.8  | 5.5                  | 2.8  | 4.1               | 2.3  |
| Malawi*                            | 7.8                        | 7.6  | 7.6  | 6.7  | 6.5  | 6.4  | 7.6                  | 5.2  | 5.2               | 2.4  |
| Mali**                             | 7.1                        | 7.1  | 7.1  | —    | 6.7  | 6.6  | 7.0                  | 4.2  | 4.7               | 2.3  |
| Mauritania*                        | 6.5                        | 6.5  | 5.7  | 5.4  | 5.1  | 5.5  | 6.8                  | 4.4  | 4.4               | 2.3  |
| Mauritius                          | 3.7                        | 3.1  | 2.1  | 2.4  | 2.1  | 1.9  | 2.0                  | 2.0  | 1.8               | 2.0  |
| Mozambique*                        | 6.5                        | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.1  | 5.3  | 6.8                  | 4.6  | 4.4               | 2.8  |
| Namibia                            | 6.0                        | 6.0  | 5.6  | 5.3  | 4.9  | 4.9  | 5.0                  | 2.5  | 3.9               | 2.1  |
| Niger**                            | 7.2                        | 7.3  | 7.4  | 7.4  | 7.4  | 7.4  | 7.5                  | 5.2  | 4.9               | 2.3  |
| Nigeria                            | 6.9                        | 6.9  | 6.1  | 5.9  | 5.4  | 5.3  | 5.0                  | 2.8  | 4.4               | 2.2  |
| Rwanda*                            | 8.2                        | 8.5  | 7.0  | 6.6  | 6.1  | 6.2  | 6.2                  | 3.8  | 5.9               | 2.3  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | —                          | —    | 5.3  | 5.0  | 4.7  | 4.7  | 4.3                  | 2.2  | —                 | —    |
| Senegal**                          | 6.5                        | 6.7  | 6.5  | 5.9  | 5.7  | 5.6  | 5.9                  | 3.2  | 4.1               | 2.3  |
| Seychelles                         | —                          | —    | 3.0  | 2.7  | 2.4  | 2.1  | 2.3                  | 2.1  | —                 | —    |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 6.5                        | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.1  | 6.5                  | 4.1  | 4.1               | 2.4  |
| Somalia                            | 7.0                        | 7.0  | 7.0  | 7.0  | 7.0  | 7.3  | 6.6                  | 3.8  | 4.4               | 2.3  |
| South Africa                       | 5.7                        | 5.1  | 3.5  | 3.2  | 2.9  | 2.8  | 3.5                  | 2.1  | 2.7               | 2.1  |
| Sudan                              | 6.7                        | 6.7  | 5.4  | 5.0  | 4.7  | 4.6  | 5.7                  | 3.0  | 4.3               | 2.2  |
| Swaziland                          | 6.5                        | 6.5  | 5.3  | 4.9  | 4.5  | 4.7  | 6.0                  | 3.1  | —                 | —    |
| Tanzania*                          | 6.8                        | 6.8  | 6.4  | 6.0  | 5.6  | 5.5  | 5.8                  | 3.0  | 4.4               | 2.3  |
| Togo**                             | 6.6                        | 6.6  | 6.6  | 6.6  | 6.2  | 6.1  | 5.9                  | 3.0  | 4.4               | 2.2  |
| Uganda*                            | 7.1                        | 7.1  | 7.1  | 6.9  | 6.7  | 6.6  | 7.3                  | 4.9  | 4.9               | 2.3  |
| Zambia*                            | 6.8                        | 7.2  | 6.5  | 6.2  | 5.8  | 5.6  | 6.7                  | 3.9  | 4.9               | 2.2  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 7.7                        | 7.0  | 5.4  | 4.3  | 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.5                  | 2.2  | 2.8               | 2.1  |
| North Africa                       | 6.5                        | —    | —    | —    | 3.3  | —    | 3.6                  | 2.2  | 2.9               | 2.1  |
| All Africa                         | 6.6                        | —    | —    | —    | 5.1  | —    | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |
| Comparator countries               | —                          | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |
| China                              | 5.8                        | 2.7  | 2.6  | 2.0  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 2.8                  | 2.2  | 2.4               | 2.1  |
| India                              | 5.8                        | 5.2  | 4.2  | 3.4  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 3.2                  | 2.2  | 2.6               | 2.1  |
| Indonesia                          | 5.5                        | 4.8  | 3.3  | 2.9  | 2.6  | 2.8  | 2.5                  | 2.2  | 2.3               | 2.1  |
| South Asia                         | 6.0                        | —    | —    | 3.7  | 3.4  | 3.5  | 4.0                  | 2.4  | 3.4               | 2.2  |
| East Asia                          | 5.8                        | —    | —    | 2.3  | 2.2  | 2.1  | —                    | —    | —                 | —    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: World Bank data.

## CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

5.4

|                                    | Percentage of women or their spouses<br>using contraception |        |      |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|------|--|
|                                    | Latest survey   | Target |      |  |
|                                    |   | 2000   | 2025 |  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                 | 19.5 1996   | —      | —    |  |
| Excluding South Africa             | 19.5 1996   | 38.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Excluding South Africa and Nigeria | 19.5 1996   | 38.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Angola                             | 1.0 1977  | 33.0   | 69.0 |  |
| Benin**                            | 16.8 1996   | 40.0   | 71.0 |  |
| Botswana                           | 33.0 1988   | 65.0   | 75.0 |  |
| Burkina Faso**                     | 7.7 1993  | 38.0   | 68.0 |  |
| Burundi*                           | 9.0 1989  | 40.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Cameroon**                         | 16.0 1991   | 29.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Cape Verde                         | 15.0 1989   | —      | —    |  |
| Central African Republic**         | 14.8 1994   | 38.0   | 69.0 |  |
| Chad**                             | 1.0 1977  | 43.0   | 71.0 |  |
| Comoros**                          | 21.0 1996   | —      | —    |  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of                | 8.0 1997  | 34.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Congo, Rep. of**                   | —   | 30.0   | 74.0 |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire**                    | 11.4 1994   | 30.0   | 74.0 |  |
| Djibouti                           | —   | —      | —    |  |
| Equatorial Guinea**                | 15.0 1993   | —      | —    |  |
| Eritrea*                           | 8.0 1995  | —      | —    |  |
| Ethiopia*                          | 4.0 1993  | 34.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Gabon*                             | —   | 40.0   | 76.0 |  |
| Gambia, The*                       | 11.8 1990   | 33.0   | 65.0 |  |
| Ghana*                             | 20.3 1993   | 45.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Guinea*                            | 2.0 1992  | 32.0   | 64.0 |  |
| Guinea-Bissau*                     | 1.0 1977  | 36.0   | 68.0 |  |
| Kenya*                             | 32.7 1993   | 57.0   | 80.0 |  |
| Lesotho                            | 23.2 1991   | 48.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Liberia                            | 6.4 1986  | 41.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Madagascar*                        | 17.3 1992   | 37.0   | 68.0 |  |
| Malawi*                            | 22.0 1996   | 35.0   | 74.0 |  |
| Mali**                             | 7.0 1996  | 35.0   | 71.0 |  |
| Mauritania*                        | 4.1 1990  | 35.0   | 68.0 |  |
| Mauritius                          | 75.0 1991   | 81.0   | 77.0 |  |
| Mozambique*                        | 4.0 1997  | 29.0   | 67.0 |  |
| Namibia                            | 28.9 1992   | —      | —    |  |
| Niger**                            | 4.4 1992  | 30.0   | 70.0 |  |
| Nigeria                            | 10.0 1993   | 38.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Rwanda*                            | 21.0 1992   | 38.0   | 78.0 |  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*             | 10.0 1989   | —      | —    |  |
| Senegal**                          | 13.0 1997   | 46.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Seychelles                         | 58.0 1993   | —      | —    |  |
| Sierra Leone*                      | 4.0 1989  | 39.0   | 67.0 |  |
| Somalia                            | —   | 35.0   | 69.0 |  |
| South Africa                       | 69.0 1994   | 71.0   | 79.0 |  |
| Sudan                              | 10.0 1993   | 36.0   | 69.0 |  |
| Swaziland                          | 21.0 1989   | —      | —    |  |
| Tanzania*                          | 16.0 1997   | 34.0   | 70.0 |  |
| Togo**                             | 33.0 1988   | 57.0   | 81.0 |  |
| Uganda*                            | 15.0 1997   | 35.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Zambia*                            | 25.9 1996   | 29.0   | 72.0 |  |
| Zimbabwe                           | 58.0 1994   | 71.0   | 80.0 |  |
| North Africa                       | 49.0 1995   | 63.0   | 74.0 |  |
| All Africa                         | 19.5 1996   | —      | —    |  |
| Comparator countries               | —   | 70.0   | 75.0 |  |
| China                              | 85.0 1992   | 79.0   | 79.0 |  |
| India                              | 43.0 1993   | 64.0   | 73.0 |  |
| Indonesia                          | 55.0 1994   | 68.0   | 71.0 |  |
| South Asia                         | 49.0 1997   | 55.0   | 72.0 |  |
| East Asia                          | 57.0 1997   | —      | —    |  |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

Source: Data on contraceptive use from the African Population Advisory Committee, a Population Council data bank.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLANS (EAP)

5.5

|                            | Completed<br>as of FY98 | Expected<br>completion date<br>after 1998 | No action | Remarks     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| Angola                     |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Benin**                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Botswana                   | ■                       |   |           | NCS in lieu |
| Burkina Faso**             | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Burundi*                   | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Cameroon**                 | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Cape Verde                 | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Central African Republic** | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Chad**                     |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Comoros**                  | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of        |                         | ■ 2000                                    |           |             |
| Congo, Rep. of**           | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Côte d'Ivoire**            | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Djibouti                   |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Equatorial Guinea**        |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Eritrea*                   | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Ethiopia*                  | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Gabon*                     |                         | ■ 1999                                    | ■         |             |
| Gambia, The*               | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Ghana*                     | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Guinea*                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Guinea-Bissau*             | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Kenya*                     | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Lesotho                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Liberia                    |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Madagascar*                | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Malawi*                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Mali**                     | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Mauritania*                |                         | ■   |           |             |
| Mauritius                  | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Mozambique*                | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Namibia                    |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Niger**                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Nigeria                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Rwanda*                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*     | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Senegal**                  | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Seychelles                 | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Sierra Leone*              | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Somalia                    |                         |   | ■         |             |
| South Africa               |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Sudan                      |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Swaziland                  |                         |   | ■         |             |
| Tanzania*                  | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Togo**                     | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Uganda*                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Zambia*                    | ■                       |   |           |             |
| Zimbabwe                   | ■                       |   |           |             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>35</b>               | <b>3</b>                                  | <b>11</b> |             |

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

*Note:* For the Africa region, the environmental action plan is considered an in-country, demand-driven process. It is not possible in many cases to identify definitive completion dates even though the process may be in an advanced stage, because completion depends on government approval.

*Source:* World Bank data.

**GROSS ODA EXTENDED TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA****6.1**

|                | Gross ODA as percentage of GDP |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                | 1973                           | 1980        | 1985        | 1993        | 1994        | 1995        | 1996        | 1997        |
| Australia      | —                              | 0.01        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.01        | 0.01        | 0.01        |
| Austria        | —                              | 0.01        | 0.02        | 0.04        | 0.04        | 0.03        | 0.04        | 0.03        |
| Belgium        | 0.27                           | 0.24        | 0.23        | 0.10        | 0.09        | 0.07        | 0.07        | 0.09        |
| Canada         | 0.07                           | 0.07        | 0.10        | 0.05        | 0.04        | 0.04        | 0.04        | 0.04        |
| Denmark        | 0.11                           | 0.19        | 0.21        | 0.24        | 0.22        | 0.25        | 0.24        | 0.24        |
| Finland        | 0.03                           | 0.07        | 0.13        | 0.09        | 0.08        | 0.06        | 0.06        | 0.06        |
| France         | 0.14                           | 0.15        | 0.18        | 0.24        | 0.26        | 0.19        | 0.17        | 0.20        |
| Germany        | 0.04                           | 0.11        | 0.11        | 0.07        | 0.06        | 0.05        | 0.05        | 0.05        |
| Ireland        | —                              | 0.03        | 0.06        | 0.05        | 0.07        | 0.09        | 0.10        | 0.12        |
| Italy          | 0.02                           | 0.01        | 0.11        | 0.09        | 0.04        | 0.05        | 0.03        | 0.03        |
| Japan          | 0.00                           | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.03        | 0.03        | 0.02        | 0.02        |
| Luxembourg     | —                              | —           | —           | 0.10        | 0.12        | 0.00        | 0.15        | —           |
| Netherlands    | 0.06                           | 0.22        | 0.20        | 0.16        | 0.16        | 0.18        | 0.17        | 0.18        |
| New Zealand    | 0.00                           | 0.01        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.01        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.01        |
| Norway         | 0.12                           | 0.22        | 0.29        | 0.26        | 0.28        | 0.24        | 0.24        | 0.27        |
| Portugal       | —                              | —           | —           | 0.21        | 0.20        | 0.16        | 0.14        | 0.16        |
| Spain          | —                              | —           | —           | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.04        | 0.04        |
| Sweden         | 0.12                           | 0.23        | 0.23        | 0.25        | 0.20        | 0.16        | 0.17        | 0.18        |
| Switzerland    | 0.03                           | 0.05        | 0.10        | 0.07        | 0.07        | 0.07        | 0.06        | 0.07        |
| United Kingdom | 0.08                           | 0.09        | 0.07        | 0.05        | 0.06        | 0.05        | 0.05        | 0.05        |
| United States  | 0.01                           | 0.02        | 0.03        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.01        | 0.01        | 0.02        |
| <b>Average</b> | <b>0.07</b>                    | <b>0.10</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>0.08</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>0.09</b> |

— Not available.

Source: OECD; GDP, World Bank.

## BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RESPONSES

| GROSS ODA EXTENDED TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA        |                  |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                |                 | 6.2 |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|
|   | Millions of US\$ |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |     |
|   | 1973             | 1980           | 1985           | 1993            | 1994            | 1995            | 1996           | 1997            |     |
| Australia                                       | —                | 20.9           | 33.2           | 44.2            | 62.8            | 51.1            | 49.1           | 49.4            |     |
| Austria   | —                | 9.5            | 15.5           | 65.2            | 68.8            | 74.6            | 91.8           | 66.6            |     |
| Belgium   | 121.7            | 284.5          | 180.3          | 203.3           | 195.6           | 177.4           | 178.4          | 216.9           |     |
| Canada  | 88.3             | 175.8          | 332.2          | 286.0           | 237.8           | 248.1           | 244.4          | 254.7           |     |
| Denmark   | 31.8             | 126.5          | 122.8          | 323.0           | 322.1           | 432.2           | 425.2          | 407.2           |     |
| Finland   | 6.0              | 34.7           | 69.5           | 76.0            | 81.4            | 77.9            | 74.6           | 71.8            |     |
| France  | 343.9            | 979.6          | 966.5          | 2,989.5         | 3,396.1         | 2,953.3         | 2,684.6        | 2,793.3         |     |
| Germany   | 163.2            | 1,019.4        | 744.2          | 1,368.7         | 1,213.6         | 1,282.9         | 1,229.8        | 1,001.6         |     |
| Ireland   | —                | 6.1            | 11.0           | 26.4            | 37.1            | 57.6            | 70.9           | 91.1            |     |
| Italy   | 32.8             | 48.3           | 454.3          | 932.4           | 412.5           | 583.8           | 332.3          | 290.7           |     |
| Japan   | 17.6             | 241.4          | 295.6          | 1,038.6         | 1,221.1         | 1,399.5         | 1,123.1        | 874.6           |     |
| Luxembourg                                      | —                | —              | —              | 13.3            | 17.1            | 0.0             | 25.7           | 32.1            |     |
| Netherlands                                     | 38.8             | 378.2          | 261.4          | 515.2           | 529.6           | 715.4           | 663.7          | 634.9           |     |
| New Zealand                                     | 0.2              | 1.3            | 0.1            | 1.2             | 3.4             | 3.0             | 3.2            | 5.7             |     |
| Norway  | 22.5             | 126.7          | 171.2          | 297.6           | 340.6           | 356.3           | 372.2          | 413.5           |     |
| Portugal  | —                | —              | —              | 169.2           | 169.9           | 161.3           | 150.1          | 162.1           |     |
| Spain   | —                | —              | —              | 74.5            | 108.4           | 88.8            | 227.9          | 213.0           |     |
| Sweden  | 65.0             | 286.1          | 227.7          | 460.0           | 392.2           | 361.7           | 427.9          | 419.0           |     |
| Switzerland                                     | 11.2             | 48.6           | 92.1           | 176.3           | 187.2           | 210.1           | 180.6          | 185.4           |     |
| United Kingdom                                  | 146.2            | 501.5          | 312.1          | 467.6           | 617.9           | 601.0           | 621.0          | 643.8           |     |
| United States                                   | 142.0            | 616.0          | 1,345.0        | 1,460.0         | 1,453.0         | 952.0           | 569.0          | 1,422.0         |     |
| <b>Total bilateral ODA</b>                      | <b>1,231.2</b>   | <b>4,905.0</b> | <b>5,634.5</b> | <b>10,988.2</b> | <b>11,068.1</b> | <b>10,787.9</b> | <b>9,745.3</b> | <b>10,249.3</b> |     |
| <b>Multilateral</b>                             |                  |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |     |
| International Development Association           | 108.7            | 436.5          | 886.3          | 2,231.1         | 2,889.6         | 2,395.7         | 2,585.0        | 2,403.0         |     |
| European Development Fund                       | 209.3            | 595.6          | 626.2          | 1,638.9         | 1,874.6         | 1,753.7         | 1,673.7        | 1,929.5         |     |
| Africa Development Fund                         | —                | 96.5           | 209.5          | 685.3           | 595.6           | 595.3           | 593.0          | 609.6           |     |
| World Food Program                              | 40.2             | 175.0          | 352.7          | 874.0           | 760.9           | 616.9           | 560.6          | 508.8           |     |
| UNDP  | 76.0             | 192.7          | 225.0          | 322.6           | 278.1           | 272.6           | 318.6          | 385.5           |     |
| UNHCR   | 16.3             | 159.4          | 208.5          | 304.9           | 507.6           | 405.0           | 349.8          | 368.2           |     |
| UNICEF  | 8.7              | 56.7           | 100.9          | 302.6           | 326.7           | 308.2           | 282.0          | 281.8           |     |
| UNFPA   | —                | 18.1           | 21.0           | 34.8            | 52.9            | 68.0            | 63.7           | 70.8            |     |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | —                | 4.0            | 80.0           | 50.6            | 53.9            | 83.1            | 99.5           | 63.6            |     |
| Other UN  | 9.1              | 63.6           | 79.1           | 88.5            | 72.6            | 81.4            | 71.1           | 6.2             |     |
| <b>Total multilateral ODA</b>                   | <b>468.4</b>     | <b>1,798.0</b> | <b>2,789.1</b> | <b>6,533.3</b>  | <b>7,412.5</b>  | <b>6,579.7</b>  | <b>6,597.0</b> | <b>6,626.9</b>  |     |

— Not available.

Note: ODA/OA, disbursements of grants and loans and other long-term capitals, amount extended.

Source: OECD data.



**LENDING BY THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND THE IMF  
TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

6.3

|   | Millions of US\$ |         |       |       |       |
|---|------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 1993             | 1994    | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  |
| <b>World Bank Group</b>                               |                  |         |       |       |       |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |                  |         |       |       |       |
| Commitments   | 47               | 133     | 68    | 7     | 10    |
| Disbursements   | 516              | 392     | 274   | 229   | 263   |
| Amortization  | 913              | 1,063   | 1,056 | 950   | 834   |
| Net flows   | -397.3           | -670.6  | -782  | -721  | -571  |
| Interest payments                                     | 686              | 695     | 630   | 527   | 407   |
| Net resource transfers                                | -1083.5          | -1365.8 | -1412 | -1248 | -978  |
| International Development Association                 |                  |         |       |       |       |
| Commitments   | 2,512            | 2,858   | 2,403 | 2,596 | 1,718 |
| Disbursements   | 2,231            | 2,889   | 2,395 | 2,587 | 2,400 |
| Amortization  | 86               | 102     | 120   | 140   | 154   |
| Net flows   | 2,145            | 2,788   | 2,275 | 2,447 | 2,246 |
| Interest payments                                     | 139              | 149     | 179   | 186   | 192   |
| Net resource transfers                                | 2,007            | 2,639   | 2,096 | 2,261 | 2,054 |
| Total IBRD and IDA                                    |                  |         |       |       |       |
| Commitments   | 2,559            | 2,991   | 2,471 | 2,603 | 1,728 |
| Disbursements   | 2,747            | 3,281   | 2,669 | 2,816 | 2,663 |
| Amortization  | 999              | 1,164   | 1,176 | 1,090 | 988   |
| Net flows   | 1,748            | 2,117   | 1,493 | 1,726 | 1,675 |
| Interest payments                                     | 825              | 845     | 809   | 713   | 599   |
| Net resource transfers                                | 923              | 1273    | 684   | 1013  | 1,076 |
| <b>International Monetary Fund</b>                    |                  |         |       |       |       |
| Total purchases                                       | 1,146            | 918     | 2,994 | 652   | 524   |
| Repurchases   | 455              | 467     | 2,372 | 596   | 1,065 |
| Net flows   | 692              | 451     | 622   | 56    | -541  |
| Charges   | 138              | 170     | 559   | 123   | 101   |
| Net resource transfers                                | 554              | 282     | 64    | -67   | -642  |

Source: World Bank, WDI.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURES

7.1

|                            | Percentage of GDP |      |       |       |       |        |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                            | 1989              | 1993 | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997   |
| Angola <sup>a</sup>        | —                 | 25.6 | 35.2  | 18.9  | 15.1  | [11.4] |
| Benin**                    | 1.9               | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Botswana                   | 3.2               | 4.0  | 3.6   | 3.1   | 2.6   | 3.0    |
| Burkina Faso**             | 2.9               | 2.0  | {1.8} | {1.7} | {1.6} | {1.7}  |
| Burundi*                   | 3.3               | 3.2  | 4.0   | 3.6   | 5.3   | 6.2    |
| Cameroon**                 | 1.7               | 1.5  | 1.6   | 1.4   | 1.3   | —      |
| Cape Verde                 | —                 | 0.8  | 1.0   | 1.5   | 1.0   | 1.0    |
| Central African Republic** | —                 | 1.6  | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.1   | —      |
| Chad**                     | —                 | 3.8  | 2.7   | 2.0   | 2.2   | —      |
| Comoros**                  | —                 | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of        | 0.8               | 4.7  | —     | 0.3   | —     | —      |
| Congo, Rep. of**           | —                 | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Côte d'Ivoire**            | 1.4               | 1.4  | 1.1   | —     | 1.0   | 0.9    |
| Djibouti                   | 6.4               | —    | —     | 8.3   | 7.1   | —      |
| Equatorial Guinea**        | —                 | —    | 2.0   | 2.1   | —     | —      |
| Eritrea <sup>b</sup>       | —                 | 21.4 | 13.0  | 19.9  | 22.8  | —      |
| Ethiopia*                  | 11.1              | 2.6  | 2.5   | 2.1   | 2.0   | 1.9    |
| Gabon <sup>+</sup>         | —                 | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Gambia, The*               | 1.1               | 0.9  | 0.8   | —     | —     | —      |
| Ghana*                     | 0.4               | 1.1  | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.7   | 0.7    |
| Guinea*                    | —                 | 1.3  | 1.3   | —     | —     | —      |
| Guinea-Bissau*             | 0.2               | —    | 0.3   | 0.5   | 0.6   | —      |
| Kenya*                     | 3.1               | 1.5  | 1.6   | 1.8   | —     | —      |
| Lesotho                    | 4.4               | 2.7  | 3.0   | 3.1   | 2.9   | —      |
| Liberia                    | [2.3]             | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Madagascar*                | 1.2               | 1.1  | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.2   | —      |
| Malawi*                    | 1.5               | 1.3  | 1.5   | 1.0   | 0.9   | 0.8    |
| Mali**                     | 2.3               | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Mauritania*                | 4.0               | 3.2  | 2.9   | 2.8   | —     | —      |
| Mauritius                  | 0.3               | 0.3  | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | —      |
| Mozambique <sup>c</sup>    | 10.3              | 7.6  | 11.7  | 4.6   | 3.6   | 3.7    |
| Namibia <sup>d</sup>       | —                 | 2.6  | 1.8   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.5    |
| Niger**                    | 0.9               | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Nigeria                    | 1.0               | 0.9  | 0.7   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6    |
| Rwanda*                    | 1.8               | 4.5  | 3.5   | 4.2   | —     | —      |
| São Tomé and Príncipe*     | —                 | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| Senegal**                  | 2.1               | 2.1  | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 1.6    |
| Seychelles                 | 4.3               | 2.8  | 2.5   | 2.3   | 2.1   | 1.9    |
| Sierra Leone*              | 0.6               | 2.4  | 2.2   | 2.7   | —     | —      |
| Somalia                    | —                 | —    | —     | —     | —     | —      |
| South Africa               | 4.1               | 2.5  | 2.5   | 2.2   | 2.0   | 1.8    |
| Sudan                      | 3.2               | 2.3  | 2.1   | 1.7   | 2.0   | —      |
| Swaziland                  | 1.2               | 1.8  | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.2   | 1.9    |
| Tanzania*                  | 1.7               | —    | 1.5   | {1.5} | —     | —      |
| Togo**                     | 3.1               | 4.0  | 2.6   | 2.4   | —     | —      |
| Uganda*                    | 2.3               | 1.8  | 1.8   | 1.8   | [1.8] | [1.7]  |
| Zambia*                    | 4.2               | 1.6  | 1.9   | 1.6   | 1.2   | [1.1]  |
| Zimbabwe                   | 4.6               | 3.4  | 3.3   | 3.3   | 3.2   | 3.2    |

— Not available.

\* SPA country.

+ CFA country.

{ } Provisional figure.

[ ] SIPRI estimate.

a. IMF figures.

b. Became independent in 1999. Figures for 1995 include demobilization expenditures.

c. Figures from 1994 include expenditures for demobilization and formation of national army.

d. Became independent in 1990.

Source: SIPRI 1999.

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

Most macroeconomic data (in particular, national accounts, balance of payments, government finance statistics, and trade) reflect data maintained by World Bank country desks, often referred to as operational data.

Annual data shown for country groups are totals, averages, or medians for the countries included in the group, as indicated on the relevant table. These group aggregates can be either simple (arithmetic)—where missing data are not imputed—or gap-filled—where weights are used to adjust group totals for missing countries.

Most group averages are weighted according to the relative importance of the countries in the group total for that indicator, based on simple addition across countries when the indicator is expressed in reasonable comparable units. Group averages for analytical ratios (for example, imports to GDP) can be either weighted or simple.

Period averages are calculated from time series (levels, ratios, growth rates, or medians) for both countries and country groups. They are either simple averages or average annual percentage growth rates, which are computed using the least-squares method and are usually based on real-term series. The least-squares growth rate is estimated by fitting a least-squares linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. It takes into account all observations in a period and reflects general trends that are not influenced by exceptional values, particularly at the end points.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

The time series for national accounts are based mainly on national sources as collected by World Bank country economists. They are generally in accord with the UN System of National Accounts. A conversion factor is used to convert national currencies to U.S. dollars, both in this section and in the trade section.

*Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth*—provides average annual growth rates calculated from GDP at market prices (also known as purchaser values), expressed in constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

*Gross domestic savings (GDS)*—calculated by deducting total consumption from GDP in local currency at current prices, expressed as percentage of GDP.

*Gross domestic investment (GDI)*—gross domestic fixed capital formation plus net changes in the level of inventories, expressed as percentage of GDP. GDI comprises outlays by the public sector and the private sector. The ratio is calculated in local currency at current prices.

*Real agricultural growth*—calculated from the value added of agriculture at factor cost, in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. It comprises the gross output of forestry, hunting, fishing, and cultivation of crops and livestock production, less the value of their intermediate inputs.

*Real industrial growth*—calculated from the value added of industry at factor cost, in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. It comprises the gross output of mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity water, and gas, less the value of their intermediate inputs.

*Real gross national product (GNP) per capita*—calculated by the World Bank Atlas method, which uses three-year averages of exchange rates that smoothes out sharp fluctuations from year to year, expressed in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. GNP measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. It comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labor and capital), less similar payments made to nonresidents who contributed to the domestic economy.

*Food production per capita*—annual per capita production in kilograms of cereals, roots, tubers, and pulses, from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—Agricultural Production database.

## TRADE

*Export growth and import growth (goods and nonfactor services)*—data for exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services refer to all goods and nonfactor series provided to, or by, the rest of the world, including merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and other nonfactor services. The values of factor services, such as investment income, interest, and labor income, are not included. Calculations use 1995

U.S. dollar series, which are generally estimated on the basis of foreign trade statistics from customs declarations.

*Terms of trade*—measure the relative movement of export and import prices. This series is calculated as the ratio of a country's export unit values or prices to its import unit values or prices. It shows changes over a base year (1995) in the level of export unit values as a percentage of import unit values.

*Staple food imports (value)*—calculated by adding the import value (from FAO-TRADE databases) of wheat, wheat flour, wheat germ, paddy rice, husked rice, millhusk rice, broken rice, milled paddy rice, rice starch, rice bran, rice flour, maize, maize germ, maize flour, maize bran, and white rice, all expressed in current U.S. dollars.

*Staple food imports (as percentage of exports)*—as above, but as a percentage of exports of goods and nonfactor services in current U.S. dollars.

#### CAPITAL FLOWS

The principal sources for information on debt are reports to the World Bank, through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), from its member countries that have received either International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans or International Development Association (IDA) credits. Additional information on debt has been drawn from the files of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

*Gross concessional aid flows*—all concessional credits plus official transfers as a percentage of the recipient country's GDP at market prices in current U.S. dollars. This does not include technical assistance.

*Debt service ratio*—service on long- and short-term debt, including IMF credit, as a percentage of exports of goods and services plus workers' remittances in current U.S. dollars. All figures reflect actual cash payments.

*Foreign direct investment*—net foreign direct investment is the net amount invested or reinvested by nonresidents to acquire a lasting interest in enterprises in which they exercise significant managerial control. Investment includes equity capital, reinvested earnings, and

other capital. The net figures subtract the value of direct investment abroad by residents of the reporting country.

## HUMAN CONDITION

*Infant mortality rate*—the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year. The estimates are based on an analysis of all available information: survey- and census-based indirect and direct estimates, census age structures, health information (especially immunization completeness), and vital registration adjusted for incompleteness. The outcome is a figure that cannot be linked with a single empirical source but that is usually consistent with the demographic situation. Projections for 2000 and 2025 are extrapolations made at the World Bank on the basis of past trends, and they incorporate the effects of AIDS mortality.

*Life expectancy at birth*—the number of years newborn infants would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of their birth stay the same throughout their life. Data are World Bank estimates based on data from the UN Population Division, the UN Statistical Office, and national statistical offices. Projections for 2000 are extrapolations made at the World Bank on the basis of past trends, and they incorporate the effects of AIDS mortality.

*Access to health services*—refers to the percentage of the population that can reach appropriate local health services by local means of transport in no more than one hour. Data are presented separately for total, urban, and rural population (WHO data).

*Child immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT) use*—child immunization measures the rate of vaccination coverage of children under one year of age. A child is considered adequately immunized against DPT (diphtheria, pertussis or whooping cough, and tetanus) after receiving two or three doses of vaccine, depending on the immunization scheme. Oral rehydration therapy use is the percentage of all cases of diarrhea in children under five years of age treated with oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution (WHO data).

*Total primary enrollment*—total number of pupils enrolled at the primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of

the population corresponding to the official school age for primary education in a given country. Figures shown may be more than 100 percent since the total enrollment includes pupils above and pupils below the primary school age, as well as repeaters.

*Total secondary enrollment*—total number of pupils enrolled at the secondary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population corresponding to the official school age for secondary education in a given country. Secondary level (general) refers to education in secondary schools that provides general or specialized instruction based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first or primary level and that does not specifically aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation.

*Female primary enrollment*—female pupils as the percentage of total pupils at the primary level. It includes enrollments in public and private schools but may exclude certain specialized schools and training programs.

*Female secondary enrollment*—female pupils as the percentage of total pupils at secondary level. It includes enrollments in public and private schools.

## POPULATION

*Population*—usually projections from the most recent population censuses or surveys. Projected figures were prepared by the World Bank's Population and Human Resource's Department. These projections assume average, or standard, fertility decline. The rapid projection figures are World Bank projections assuming rapid fertility decline, defined as twice the rate of standard fertility decline experienced by developing countries during recent decades. Both standard and rapid fertility decline variants assume that the use of contraception will increase in all countries. But to achieve the rapid projections, contraceptive use has to increase at a much more rapid pace. Mortality levels are assumed to be identical in both variants and incorporate mortality from AIDS.

Population figures under the heading stabilization are World Bank projections of the size of the stationary population. Stationary populations are those in which age-specific and sex-specific mortality rates

have not changed over a long period and in which fertility rates have remained at replacement level—meaning that women bear, on average, only enough daughters to replace themselves in the population.

*Population growth rates*—derived from the population figures in table 5.1.

*Total fertility rate*—average number of live children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. These estimates are derived from the UN World Population Prospects (1990), demographic and health surveys, censuses, U.S. Bureau of the Census data, official estimates, World Bank estimates, and Eurostat data.

*Contraceptive prevalence rate*—percentage of married women of childbearing age who are using, or whose husbands are using, any form of contraception (modern or traditional). Childbearing age is generally defined as 15 to 49, although for some countries contraceptive use is measured for other age groups.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURES

Data are from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) military expenditure project. SIPRI calculates the ratio of military spending to GDP in domestic currency using current prices. Although common guidelines are used, it is not possible to adhere to a common definition of military spending in all countries, and there are considerable variations between countries in what is included in official defense spending data.

SIPRI collects data from a variety of sources, including an annual questionnaire that is submitted to each country's ministries of finance and defense, national statistical office, and central bank. Data also come from a wide range of national and international publications, including government budgets and statistics. IMF data are used for GDP. Other IMF, UN, and Economist Intelligence Unit data are used as well.