

CUTTING POVERTY RATE USING BASIC INCOME GRANT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE AND OTHER WESTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES

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Abstract: As stated in previous work (Aka 2016) the Basic Income Grant (BIG) could represent a powerful policy of changing the Ivorian society, and the building block of financial, economic and social inclusion through prosperity sharing in Côte d'Ivoire. The political will and courage are needed for implementation of this achievable challenge and international cooperation may be a financial support. Here we analyze poverty, development, quality of life (including health and education indicators) and several channels for international cooperation to development with particular focus on seven Western Africa countries: the French speaking countries of WAEMU: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo, with particular focus on trade, investment and contribution to industrial development. With a combination of these policies two goals may be reached: increase sustainable development and, as a consequence, diminution of the poverty ratio, and to increase the amount per capita to provide ultimately a universal BIG but firstly to the poorest people. The article includes several indicators of development and quality of life in these countries and their international relationships with Europe and other areas.

Keywords: Basic Income Grant, Western Africa, WAEMU, Poverty rate, Channels of International Cooperation to development.

JEL codes: I3, N3, O14, O55

1. Introduction

Section 2 cites some recent studies on Basic Income Grant (BIG) and Development in Western Africa, as well as some international studies related with poverty eradication or alleviation. Those studies show that BIG is an interesting way to poverty alleviation but with some financial difficulties particularly in low income countries. International cooperation may be of great help in this regard. We refer to some important channels for this goal, from exports to foreign direct investment, remittances or official development aid, among others.

Section 3 analyzes data of poverty rates, development, investment, production, trade and quality of life in Western Africa. We find a very low level investment and manufacturing per capita in those countries, below African average and very much below World average. We conclude that international cooperation addressed, through several channels, to increase real production and income per head is of great interest for these countries. This policy would help to increase domestic capacity to finance Basic Income Grants.

Section 4 is devoted to analyze the European cooperation with these countries and some challenges to improve this cooperation. Finally section 5 presents the main conclusion. An Annex includes some supplementary information.

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2. Studies on BIG, poverty and Development in Western Africa and in the World.

Here we cite some previous studies that analyze factors that may contribute to eradicate or alleviate poverty in countries of WAEMU, the Western African Association of Economic and Monetary Union, linked to the CFA currency. This association includes seven French speaking countries of Western Africa and a Portuguese speaking country, Guinea-Bissau.

We have analyzed poverty in Africa in several studies: Aka(2016a), (2016b) and other studies, have analyzed the positive consequences of implementing Basic Income Grant (BIG) in order to alleviate poverty. Guisan and Exposito(2002) and (2005) have analyzed the relationship between economic development and poverty eradication insisting on the great importance of education and investment on economic development. Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito(2015) analyze the role of international cooperation in the alleviation of poverty and increase of economic development.

Aka(2016a) concludes that “poverty could be drastically reduce in Côte d’Ivoire using a Basic Income Grant policy. The simulations performed indicate significant impact on the overall as well as disaggregated level of poverty incidence depth and severity and inequality reduction and thus increasing welfare. On the controversial financing question, the financing system proposed here (blend of VAT and pro-poor spending) indicates that this policy is feasible in Cote d’Ivoire. The BIG would be particularly effective firstly in reducing considerably poverty and inequality and increasing financial inclusion of the population, and secondly in ultimately eliminating poverty towards the new sustainable development goals (SDGs). This economic policy could transform the current rapid economic growth in Cote d’Ivoire into a real and tangible social development. As stated in previous work (Aka 2016) the BIG could represent a powerful policy of changing the Ivorian society, and the building block of financial, economic and social inclusion through prosperity sharing in Côte d’Ivoire. Only the political will and courage are needed for implementation of this achievable challenge.”

Aka(2016 a) tries to engage the economic and political debate around the proposition of a basic income grant (BIG) in Côte d’Ivoire. He simulates the economic wide and distributional impact of a universal basic income grant (BIG) in Cote d’Ivoire. How the BIG is financed is investigated. He points that: *“Internationally in 2009 the United Nations (UN) have proposed a social protection basis and asked countries to define a social protection system in order to protect vulnerable population. Following UN, the African Union (AU) Ministry conference has also adopted a social protection policy in October 2008 (Windhoek, Namibia) and by Heads of State executive committee in January 2009 (Addis-Ababa) as an obligation for the State. Several Western African countries including Capo-Verde, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal adopted national social protection policies. Côte d’Ivoire also engaged into that process in favour of an enforcement of social protection, and the government prioritizes the reduction of vulnerability for population through a national social protection strategy. In that regards the Ivorian government has recently in 2014 set up the CNAM² and the CMU³ to foster social protection of population.”*

² Caisse Nationale d’Assurance Maladie.

This author states that it is recognised in the literature that the overall economic impact of the BIG is transmitted through three main mechanisms (Samson *et al*, 2002): “These include an increase in:

- (i) *factor productivity resulting from an improvement in health, education and social stability;*
- (ii) *labor supply as people would be able to spend more time in search of employment and be able to finance their own entrepreneurial activities, and an increase in labor demand resulting from the increase in productivity; and finally*
- (iii) *economic growth through an increase in aggregate demand, and through a compositional shift in income away from households with import- and capital-intensive spending patterns.”*

Besides, in the study by Uneze(2011) we have published interesting tables related with economic development of WAEMU countries.

From an international perspective, of 132 countries, Guisan(2014) shows the great impact of economic development on poverty diminution. On the other hand the increase of the educational level of population usually shows a positive impact on production per head and thus contributes to diminish poverty rates. Educational level of population has several positive effects on economic development as analyzed in Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito (2001) and other studies, but usually it needs to be accompanied by an increase on investment per head. The level of investment per head is very low in Western Africa as we will analyze in the next section, and it is of higher interest for poverty eradication to increase the level of this variable.

Poverty eradication and alleviation depends basically on economic development. International cooperation may be of great help to increase economic development and diminish poverty rates.

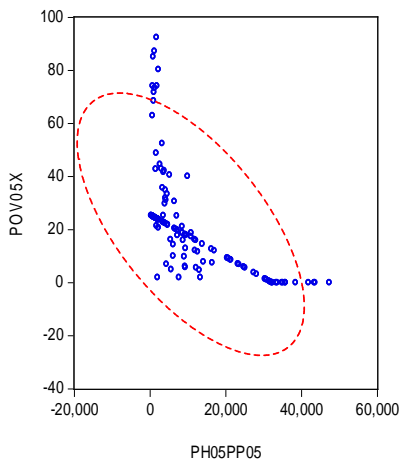
In Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito(2016) we present a quantification of the main sources of international cooperation to development at World level. We distinguish 7 channels of foreign aid, in descending order accordingly to the amount received per head, on average, in developing countries (Dollars in year 2010), as contribution to increase economic development in those countries:

- 1) Foreign trade (Exports from developing countries to other areas, 628 Dollars per head in year 2010), 2) Foreign Direct Investment net stock (543). 3) Financial support: investment less savings (97). 4) Foreign tourism expenditure in developing countries (63), 5) Private aid and donations (39). 6) Private aid through remittances from other countries to developing countries (38). 7) Official Development Aid (23).

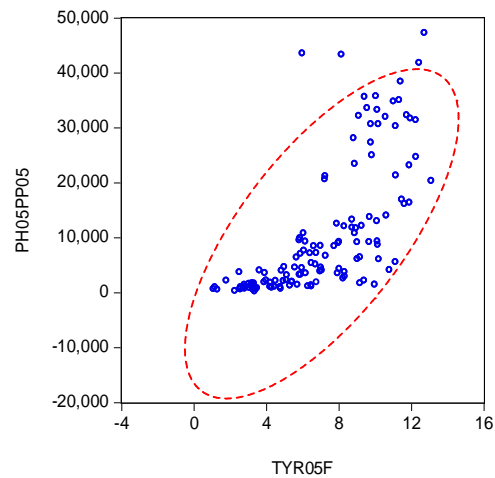
Graph 1 shows the impact of the increase of production per head on the diminution of the poverty rate. Graph 2 shows that the increase of education shows, usually a great positive impact on economic development for countries with an average of 6 or more years of schooling per adult. Graph 3 shows the positive impact of investment per head on production per head. Graph 4 shows the important role of industrial development on economic development.

³ Couverture Maladie Universelle.

Graph 1. Poverty and Production per head

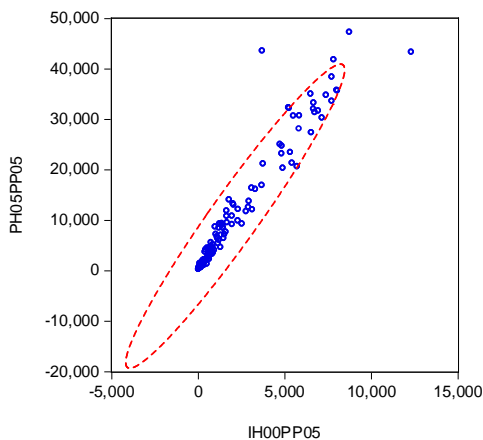


Graph 2. Production per head and Education

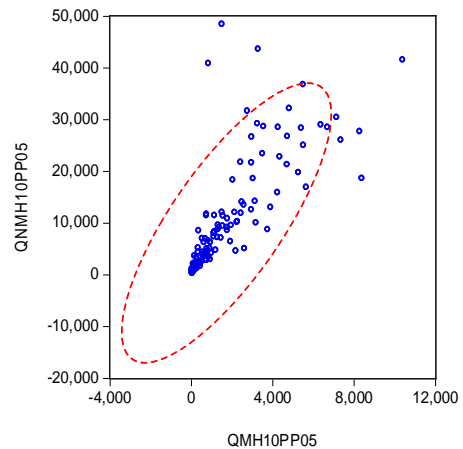


Note: POV05X is the percentage of people with income below 2 Dollars a day in year 2005. PH05PP05 is Gross Domestic Product per head, in Dollars, in year 2005, at 2005 prices and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). TYR05F is the average years of schooling of adult population Source: Guisan(2014) with data of 132 countries (38 from Africa) from World Bank Statistics, Barro and Lee and other international sources.

Graph 3. Investment and development



Graph 4. Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing



Source: Guisan(2014) elaborated from WB and international statistics. Note: PH and IH are, respectively, Gross Domestic Product per head and Investment per head. QMH and QNMH are Production in Manufacturing (M) and Non-Manufacturing(NM). Values at 2005 USD PPPs.

Basic Income Grants is interesting as a measure addressed to alleviate poverty and the main difficulty is financing it in countries with low income level. While the financial weight represents 15% of GDP as computed for France (see Bresson, 2014), for African countries under study here the amount require could represent nearly 10% of GDP as computed for Cote d'Ivoire by Aka(2016b). Thus international cooperation may be a great support. A good economic policy, in our view, should be to use international cooperation (a proportion of FDI inflows and aid) to foster economic

development and to diminish poverty rates, and to finance Basic Income Grants, and other policies to alleviate poverty with a share of the increase in real income per head.

2. Manufacturing, development and poverty in 7 Western Africa countries.

Table 1 presents the evolution of real Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in 7 countries of Western Africa, belonging to WAEMU, in comparison with the average of 38 countries of Africa. It includes also the evolution of Population and indicators of Poverty Rates. In the Annex we include a note about WAEMU.

Table 1. Development, Population and Poverty in 7 countries of Western Africa

| Country | (1) PH80 | (2) PH00 | (3) PH10 | (4) Pop 1980 | (5) Pop 2000 | (6) Pop 2010 | (7) Pov. 2005 | (8) Pov. 2014 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Benin | 1043 | 1178 | 1424 | 3500 | 7197 | 8850 | 48.9* | 53.1* |
| Burkina Faso | 708 | 896 | 1127 | 7000 | 11292 | 16468 | 23.0* | 43.7 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2233 | 1761 | 1704 | 8200 | 16735 | 19738 | 50.6 | 29.0* |
| Mali | 800 | 857 | 955 | 6600 | 11647 | 15370 | 50.3 | 49.3* |
| Niger | 909 | 568 | 653 | 5600 | 11782 | 15512 | 38.4 | 45.7 |
| Senegal | 1293 | 1403 | 1736 | 5500 | 10343 | 12434 | 55.6 | 38.0 |
| Togo | 949 | 769 | 895 | 2600 | 5364 | 6028 | 55.6 | 54.2 |
| 7 Countries | | | | 39000 | 74360 | 94400 | | |
| Africa (38) | 2079 | 2080 | 2629 | 434800 | 747231 | 946873 | | |

Source: Elaborated from Guisan(2014) and from World Bank statistics. Note: * last data available, before 2005 in column (7) or before 2014 in column (8). Poverty rate: percentage of population with income per head lower than 2 \$ a day. Data of Poverty rate, from WB(2017), includes percentage of population with less than 2 Dollars a day at 2011 prices and PPPs, around years 2005 and 2014.

<http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables>

All the countries of Table 1 are below African average in production per head. The highest values of this group in year 2010 correspond to Senegal with 1736 and Cote d'Ivoire with 1704. Between 1000 and 1500 appear Burkina Faso with 1127 and Benin with 1424 and the other three countries are below 1000 USD at 2005 Purchasing Power Parities: Mali with 955, Togo with 895 and Niger with 653.

Regarding the evolution of production per head for the periods 1980-2000 and 2000-2010, we find that some countries have experienced increase: Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. We find that Cote d'Ivoire has decrease for the period 1980-2000 and has shown stagnation, with a slight decrease, in 2000-2010. Niger and Togo also have decreased for the period 1980-2000, with a partial recovery for 2000-2010. These three countries have a level of real production per head lower in year 2010 than in 1980.

Poverty is very much related with low development. Usually countries with low income level per head have high percentage of poor people, while this percentage usually diminishes with economic development, as we have seen in graph 1.

It is important to foster economic development, in order to diminish the rate of poverty. If economic policies addressed to increase investment and production per head, get to reduce the poverty rate by half, it will be more feasible to finance policies, like Basic Income Grant, or basic services of health and education, with domestic income and with international cooperation.

Tables 2 to 4 present some interesting indicators of socio-economic development and quality of life in WAEMU countries.

Table 2 shows the evolution of Population and real production per capita in 7 WAEMU countries. We may notice that this group of countries has approximately a share of 10% of total population of the 38 countries of Africa included in Guisan(2014).

Table 2. Real investment per head (IH) and production per (QMH+QNMH=PH) in 7 Western Africa countries in year 2010 (\$ at 2005 prices and PPPs)

| Country | IH | SH | IH-SH | QMH | QNMH | PH |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Benin | 367 | 103 | 264 | 114 | 1310 | 1424 |
| Burkina Faso | 211 | 93 | 117 | 68 | 1059 | 1127 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 236 | 200 | 36 | 204 | 1500 | 1704 |
| Mali | 184 | 94 | 90 | 85* | 870* | 955 |
| Niger | 115 | 30 | 85 | 39 | 614 | 653 |
| Senegal | 503 | 191 | 312 | 243 | 1493 | 1736 |
| Togo | 167 | 9 | 158 | 72 | 823 | 895 |
| 7 W.African countries | 246 | 114 | 132 | 114 | <u>1121</u> | <u>1235</u> |
| Africa (38) | 620 | 578 | 42 | 282 | 2356 | 2638 |
| World average | 2403 | 2746 | | 1728 | 8124 | 9852 |

Source: Elaborated from World Bank statistics, Guisan(2014) and Guisan and Exposito (2016) and (2017). Note: Africa(38) refers to the 38 countries included in the study by Guisan(2014). Data per head of IH, QMH, QNMH and PH in Dollars at 2005 prices and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). QMH and QNMH are, respectively, real value-added of manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. *QMH and QNMH in Mali not available at WB statistics, we include own provisional estimation.

Two features of Western African countries are their low levels of Manufacturing production per head (QMH) and investment per head (IH), both in comparison with African average and with World average. It is very important to increase QMH, in order to favour an increase of QNMH (highly dependent on the level of manufacturing production) and thus real income per capita. The values of QMH in year 2010, in countries of table 2, varied between 39 USD in Niger and 243 in Senegal, while African average was 282 and World average 1728.

Table 3 presents data of some indicators, linked to economic development, which are important for quality of life: health expenditure per capita, life expectancy at birth and average years of schooling of adults (population 25+ age).

Tabla 3. Health Expenditure, Life expectancy and Education: Western Africa

| Country | Health Expenditure pc 2000 | Health Expenditure Pc 2005 | Life Expectancy 2014 | Years of Schooling 2004 |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Benin | 45 | 47 | 59.5 | 2.97 |
| Burkina Faso | 52 | 73 | 58.6 | 2.56 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 74 | 55 | 51.6 | 3.57 |
| Mali | 37 | 51 | 58.0 | 2.41 |
| Niger | 31 | 41 | 61.5 | 1.76 |
| Senegal | 63 | 87 | 66.4 | 3.44 |
| Togo | 66 | 84 | 59.7 | 3.16 |

Sources: Health expenditure (public and private) in USD at 2000 prices and PPPs: elaborated by Guisan and Exposito(2010) from WB(2010). Life expectancy from WHO statistics. Average years of schooling of population 25+ age: Barro and Lee(2000) and own estimations in case of non available data.

Table 4. Development, Government Quality and Satisfaction with Life, Africa

| Country | GDP pc 210 | Gov. Quality 1 | Gov. Quality 2 | SWL2F | Satisfaction Scale 0-10 |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Benin | 1424 | 5.64 | 3.86 | 180 | 4.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 1127 | 4.38 | 3.32 | 174 | 4.5 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1704 | 2.48 | 2.26 | 172 | 4.4 |
| Mali | 955 | 5.52 | 3.90 | 171 | 4.3 |
| Niger | 653 | 4.24 | 3.30 | 166 | 4.0 |
| Senegal | 1736 | 4.96 | 4.32 | 182 | 5.0 |
| Togo | 895 | 2.68 | 2.04 | 166 | 4.0 |

Sources: GDP per capita from table 1, in USD at 2005 PPPs. Government Quality from Guisan and Exposito(2017) based on Government Quality Indexes of 2007 based on Kaufman et al(2008), converted to scale 0 to 10: 1) Voice of citizens, 2) Government Effectiveness. Satisfaction with Life Indexes: SWL2F: estimation based, with some modifications, on the index of satisfaction with life of Marks et al(2006) published by White(2007), varies from 100 to 263, from lowest to highest satisfaction. The last column was elaborated by authors from SWL2F in the scale 0 (minimum) to 10 (maximum) satisfaction.

Indicators of quality of life included in tables 3 and show low values of health expenditure, life expectation, average years of schooling and other indicators, in comparison with World average. Guisan and Exposito(2016) analyze the positive evolution of life expectancy in Africa during the last decades, accordingly to WHO statistics, and find a great advancement in Western Africa for the period 1980-2015, although they are yet low in comparison with the more advanced countries of Africa and of the World. Improvements in economic development are of uppermost importance for health quality and life expectancy-

International cooperation from private aid and donations may be increased with a good organization of collecting aid and transparency. One goal might be to get an average increase of 50 Dollar of contribution to international development, per head, among the top 25% richest population of the World, as a combination of private aid (tax free) and public aid. This implies around 125 Billion Dollars, to be addressed to allow a basic income grant to many people with income per head below 2 Dollars a day. If World population in that low income group would amount to 1250 million, the average grant received as Basic Income Grant from that international origin would be 100 Dollars per head. In the case of 7 WAEMU countries, with more than 40 million people in low income group, the amount would to be received from this international cooperation would reach 4000 million Dollars.

Angelopoulos and Klein(1984) have suggested an international plan of cooperation to improve economic development and eradicate poverty. This is the Foreword by Lawrence R. Klein(1984)

"The diagnosis of Professor Angelopoulos on the current economic diseases of the world has impressed me ... His ideas are very attractive and overflow enthusiasm and freshness ... His Plan, detailed and developed in this work, ... can be placed at the same level as the Marshall Plan, Which so extensively restored the alliance between the democracies after the Second World War ... and is imbued with the ideas of equity and social justice".

There is a lot of work to do in many of Sub-Saharan countries in order to avoid hundreds of deaths, per 100 thousand people, with prevention and access to cure, and both domestic measures and international cooperation should be favored in this regard.

3. Foreign trade, aid and international cooperation 1995-2014 in Western Africa

Foreign trade has usually positive impact on economic development when it is accompanied of industrial development and does not lead to unsustainable and high trade deficits. In the case of Western Africa, the level of Exports and Imports of goods per capita is low as well as it is level of industrial production per head. Imports have usually a positive impact on development but it needs to be financed in a great part by Exports. Industry helps in this regard because it increases the capacity to export and the real income of the country.

The following tables show the values of Exports and Imports of goods in the trade between the seven countries of this study and the European Union. Tables 5 and 6 show the evolution for the period 2000-2010 in million Dollars at current prices, while tables 7 and 8 show real values per capita at 2000 prices.

Table 5: General view of Exports of goods, West African countries to EU
(million USD current prices)

| | Benin | Burkina-Faso | Cote d'Ivoire | Mali | Niger | Senegal | Togo | Total |
|------|-------|--------------|---------------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| 2000 | 35 | 72 | 1663 | 32 | 73 | 322 | 41 | 2238 |
| 2005 | 28 | 45 | 3065 | 62 | 122 | 347 | 36 | 3705 |
| 2010 | 22 | 117 | 4023 | 163 | 77 | 298 | 17 | 4717 |

Source: WITS and Aka(2016b)

Table 6. General view of Imports of goods: West African countries from EU
(million USD current prices)

| | Benin | Burkina-Faso | Cote d'Ivoire | Mali | Niger | Senegal | Togo | Total |
|------|-------|--------------|---------------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| 2000 | 274 | 292 | 1056 | 266 | 98 | 749 | 162 | 2897 |
| 2005 | 346 | 387 | 2430 | 329 | 182 | 1539 | 250 | 5463 |
| 2010 | 814 | 618 | 1978 | 1130 | 579 | 2087 | 395 | 7601 |

Source: WITS and Aka(2016b)

Table 7. Real Exports of goods per capita: West African countries to EU

| | Benin | Burkina-Faso | Cote d'Ivoire | Mali | Niger | Senegal | Togo |
|------|-------|--------------|---------------|------|-------|---------|------|
| 2000 | 4.79 | 6.36 | 99.37 | 2.78 | 6.20 | 31.14 | 7.58 |
| 2005 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 150.21 | 4.10 | 7.80 | 26.50 | 5.15 |
| 2010 | 2.07 | 5.79 | 165.68 | 8.65 | 4.04 | 19.50 | 2.23 |

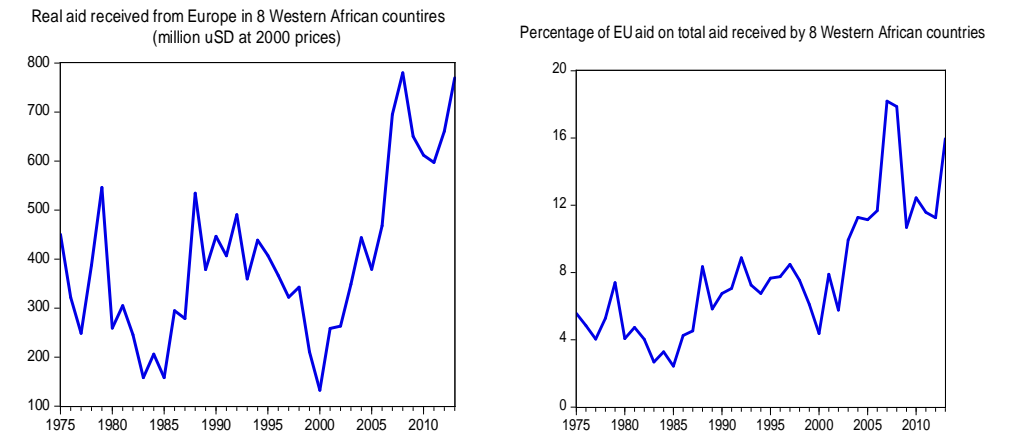
Source: own elaboration from WITS and World Bank statistics.

Table 8. Real Imports of goods per capita: West African countries from EU

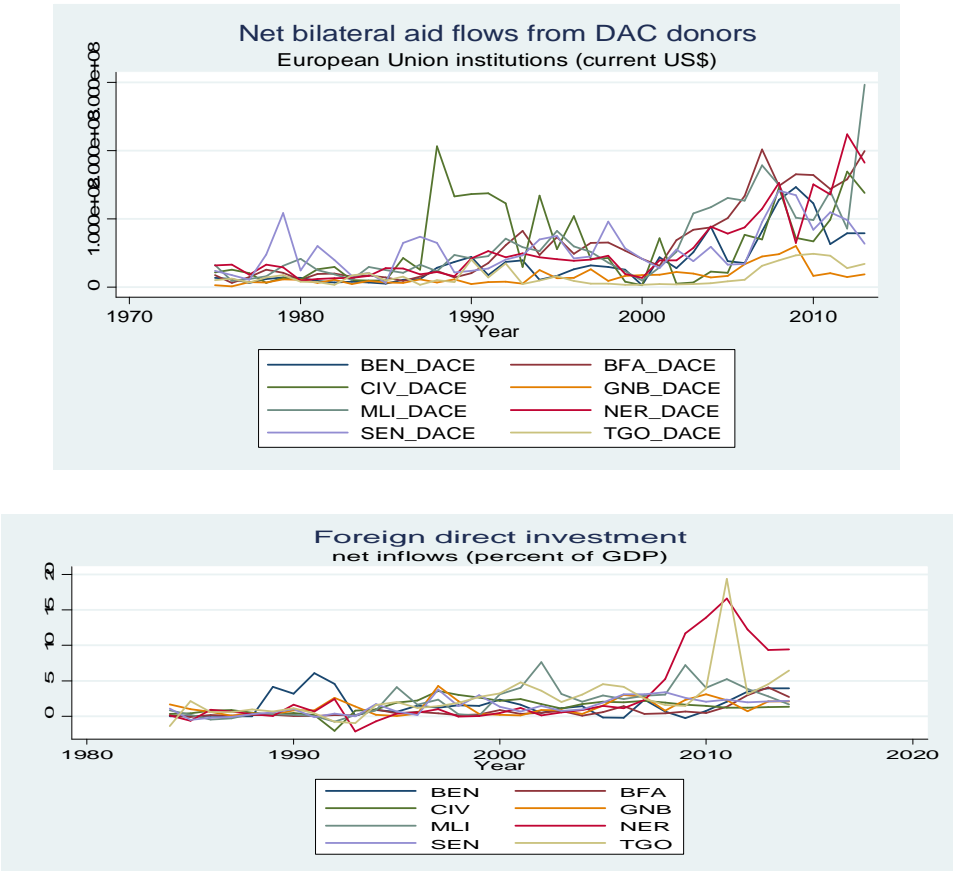
| | Benin | Burkina-Faso | Cote d'Ivoire | Mali | Niger | Senegal | Togo |
|------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 2000 | 38.01 | 25.85 | 63.09 | 22.82 | 8.35 | 72.41 | 30.13 |
| 2005 | 36.46 | 26.02 | 119.07 | 21.68 | 11.63 | 117.43 | 36.13 |
| 2010 | 74.75 | 30.52 | 81.46 | 59.74 | 30.32 | 136.41 | 53.26 |

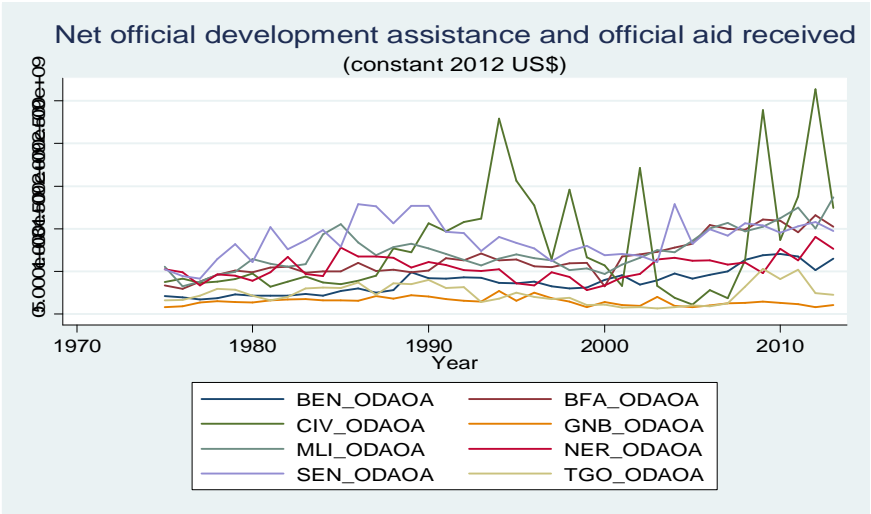
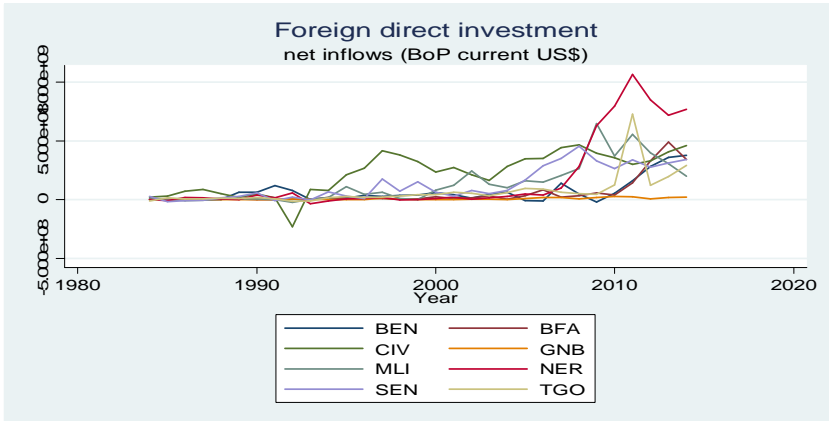
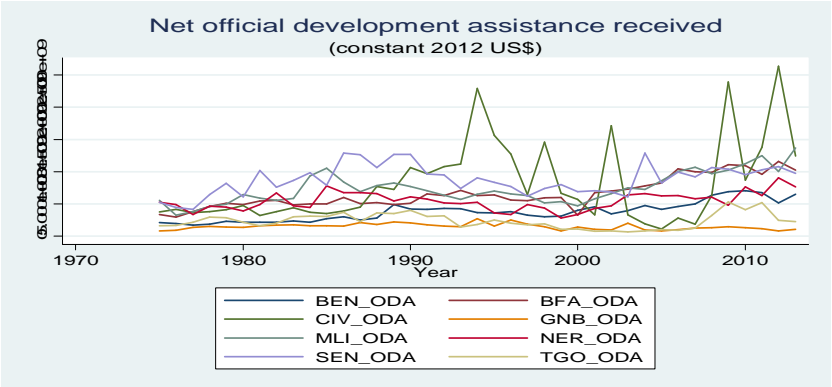
Source: own elaboration from WITS and World Bank statistics.

The following graphs shows the evolution of the real aid and investment received from Europe in the WAEMU group of countries. In the Annex we include some tables with related data.



Graphs: General view of aid and investment from Europe to West African countries





4. Conclusions

In year 1984, Angelopoulos and Klein called for increase of international cooperation, in a kind of Marshall Plan, in order to eradicate poverty and to increase health and quality of life in Sub-Saharan Africa and other areas of the World.

There is a lot of work to do in many of Sub-Saharan countries in order to avoid hundreds of deaths, per 100 thousand people, with prevention and access to cure, and both domestic measures and international cooperation should be favored in this regard.

The channels addressed to increase real production per head and basic income grant are very interesting, because they help to diminish poverty rates and to get more financial support per capita for the poorest population.

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Annex

Aka(2004):

*The constitution of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) launched 10-1-1994 in place of the former West African Monetary Union (WAMU) created in 1962 has raised several interesting issues. Among them, one of the important concerns the existence and identification of business or economic cycle among the member countries and in aggregated WAEMU's economy. The IAssistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire, & Researcher, University of Luxembourg, CREA, 162A, avenue de la Faïencerie, L-1511 Luxembourg, & Research Associate, DIAL, Paris.e-mail: aka@cu.lu or akbdia@yahoo.fr * I am very grateful for the comments provided by the Editor. All remaining errors are mine. Applied Econometrics and International Development. AEID. Vol. 4-4 (2004) 44 union is composed of 8 countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. WAEMU is a part of the Franc zone, which is the monetary cooperative instrument between France and its former African colonies. The central bank of WAEMU is BCEAO (Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'Ouest), while BEAC (Banque des états de l'Afrique centrale) is the central bank of Central Africa Economic Union (CAEU) including 7 countries (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Guinea equatorial, Centre African Republic and Chad). WAEMU is an additional step in economic integration of West African countries having the CFA franc as same currency. The new environment raised questions as dissymmetry of cycles in individual countries and in the union or common cycle among member countries.*

Uneze (2011):

Table 1: Percentage of foreign aid to GDP

| | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 | 2005 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benin | 8.01 | 9.17 | 14.25 | 8.20 |
| Burkina Faso | 9.54 | 11.72 | 19.97 | 11.58 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2.66 | 1.86 | 12.10 | 0.78 |
| Mali | 17.04 | 29.06 | 22.31 | 13.63 |
| Niger | 13.21 | 21.29 | 14.81 | 15.17 |
| Senegal | 7.62 | 11.63 | 15.26 | 8.50 |
| Togo | 6.81 | 15.29 | 15.13 | 4.15 |

. Industry and Development in WAEMU The positive link between industry and economic development has long been recognised in the literature. In spite of the rapid growth of industrial activities in many part of the world, especially Europe, East Asia and North America, the level of industrial development in WAEMU and Africa more generally still remains very low

Aka(2016)

Table A4: General view of aid from European Union Institutions to West African countries

| Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors. European Union institutions (thousand current US\$) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Year | BEN | BFA | CIV | GNB | MLI | NER | SEN | TGO |
| 1995 | 16610 | 73240 | 55380 | 12720 | 82470 | 40730 | 75180 | 15650 |
| 2000 | 2810 | 41570 | 2960 | 17360 | 9560 | 13310 | 41550 | 3090 |
| 2005 | 37830 | 101160 | 20750 | 16260 | 130450 | 78460 | 32770 | 8160 |
| 2010 | 122750 | 164110 | 66930 | 16570 | 98520 | 150790 | 84050 | 48920 |
| 2013 | 78950 | 199260 | 138060 | 18750 | 296720 | 182510 | 63600 | 34100 |

Source: World Development Indicators. 2015

Table A5: General view of ODA received by West African countries

| Net official development assistance received (thousand constant 2012 US\$) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Year | BEN | BFA | CIV | GNB | MLI | NER | SEN | TGO |
| 1995 | 359 | 638 | 1564 | 154 | 700 | 357 | 832 | 247 |
| 2000 | 397 | 322 | 568 | 137 | 466 | 335 | 689 | 110 |
| 2005 | 412 | 825 | 107 | 77 | 860 | 621 | 822 | 97 |
| 2010 | 705 | 1093 | 869 | 128 | 1124 | 765 | 952 | 410 |
| 2013 | 648 | 1021 | 1241 | 103 | 1369 | 764 | 973 | 222 |

Source: World Development Indicators. 2015

Table A6: General view of ODA and aid received by West African countries

| Net official development assistance and official aid received (constant 2012 US\$) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Year | BEN | BFA | CIV | GNB | MLI | NER | SEN | TGO |
| 1995 | 359 | 638 | 1564 | 154 | 700 | 357 | 832 | 247 |
| 2000 | 397 | 322 | 568 | 137 | 466 | 335 | 689 | 110 |
| 2005 | 412 | 825 | 107 | 77 | 860 | 621 | 822 | 97 |
| 2010 | 705 | 1093 | 869 | 128 | 1124 | 765 | 952 | 410 |
| 2013 | 648 | 1021 | 1241 | 103 | 1369 | 764 | 973 | 222 |

Source: World Development Indicators. 2015

Table A7: General view of FDI inflows to West African countries (% of GDP)

| Foreign direct investment. net inflows (% of GDP) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Year | BEN | BFA | CIV | GNB | MLI | NER | SEN | TGO |
| 1995 | 0.61 | 0.41 | 1.92 | 0.02 | 4.12 | 0.38 | 0.65 | 2.00 |
| 2000 | 2.33 | 0.88 | 2.19 | 0.19 | 3.10 | 0.47 | 1.34 | 3.24 |
| 2005 | -0.18 | 0.59 | 2.04 | 1.48 | 2.92 | 1.46 | 1.93 | 4.54 |
| 2010 | 0.77 | 0.43 | 1.44 | 3.10 | 4.01 | 13.92 | 2.06 | 3.94 |
| 2014 | 3.94 | 2.73 | 1.35 | 2.10 | 1.65 | 9.41 | 2.19 | 6.46 |

Source: World Development Indicators. 2015

Table A8: General view of FDI inflows to West African countries

| Year | BEN | BFA | CIV | MLI | NER | SEN | TGO |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1995 | 13.33 | 9.82 | 211.48 | 111.43 | 7.19 | 31.67 | 26.17 |
| 2000 | 59.74 | 23.22 | 234.70 | 82.44 | 8.44 | 62.94 | 41.92 |
| 2005 | -8.79 | 32.25 | 348.92 | 160.22 | 49.73 | 167.88 | 95.97 |
| 2010 | 53.45 | 38.83 | 358.12 | 371.57 | 795.86 | 266.11 | 124.94 |
| 2014 | 377.36 | 341.90 | 462.04 | 198.93 | 768.99 | 342.65 | 292.09 |

Source: World Development Indicators. 2015

Guisan and Exposito (2002)

Production by sector in WAEMU countries for the period 1980-199**Table . Production per head in Agriculture and Total, 1980-1999**

| Country | ph80a | ph90a | ph99a | Ph80t | Ph90t | Ph99t |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benin | 248 | 301 | 372 | 889 | 838 | 980 |
| Burkina-Faso | 277 | 292 | 326 | 795 | 904 | 1018 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 643 | 456 | 434 | 2176 | 1599 | 1808 |
| Mali | 341 | 368 | 366 | 742 | 767 | 796 |
| Niger | 377 | 314 | 319 | 1214 | 846 | 797 |
| Senegal | 295 | 289 | 265 | 1366 | 1379 | 1473 |
| Togo | 459 | 566 | 665 | 1828 | 1557 | 1547 |
| Africa | 430 | 416 | 422 | 2212 | 2123 | 2074 |
| World | 462 | 529 | 591 | 5434 | 6191 | 7031 |

Source: Guisan and Exposito(2002)

Table . Ph in Industry and Services:Western Africa
(dollars per inhabitant at 1990 prices and PPPs)

| Country | ph80i | ph90i | ph99i | ph80s | ph90s | ph99s |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benin | 122 | 126 | 137 | 519 | 411 | 470 |
| Burkina-Faso | 211 | 238 | 275 | 307 | 374 | 417 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 302 | 320 | 434 | 1231 | 823 | 940 |
| Mali | 341 | 368 | 366 | 742 | 767 | 796 |
| Niger | 377 | 314 | 319 | 1214 | 846 | 797 |
| Senegal | 273 | 309 | 368 | 798 | 781 | 840 |
| Togo | 398 | 318 | 325 | 971 | 673 | 557 |
| Africa | 801 | 716 | 665 | 981 | 991 | 987 |
| World | 1732 | 1940 | 2285 | 3240 | 3721 | 4154 |

Table . Population, Education and Fertility.

| Country | pop80 | pop90 | pop99 | eduh | tyr99 | fer00 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Benin | 3.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 111 | 2.1 | 6.1 |
| Burkina-Faso | 7.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 12 | 2.0 | 6.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 8.2 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 90 | 3.5 | 5.1 |
| Mali | 6.6 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 11 | 0.8 | 7.0 |
| Niger | 5.6 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 25 | 0.8 | 8.0 |
| Senegal | 5.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 70 | 2.2 | 5.6 |
| Togo | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 71 | 1.6 | 5.8 |
| Africa | 466.3 | 629.6 | 777.7 | 87 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| World | 4429 | 5262 | 5970 | 258 | 5.8 | 2.8 |

Table .Exports per head. North Western Area (current dollars)

| | 1990 | | | 1998 | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Country | Expgh | Expsh | Expth | Expgh | Expsh | Expth |
| Benin | 61 | 23 | 84 | 70 | 17 | 87 |
| Burkina-Faso | 17 | 4 | 21 | 29 | 4 | 33 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 258 | 32 | 290 | 314 | 31 | 345 |
| Mali | 42 | 8 | 50 | 51 | 6 | 57 |
| Niger | 35 | 3 | 38 | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| Senegal | 103 | 48 | 151 | 107 | 36 | 143 |
| Sierra Leona | 33 | 11 | 44 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Togo | 74 | 31 | 105 | 51 | 31 | 82 |
| Africa | 143 | 29 | 172 | 128 | 36 | 164 |
| World | 657 | 154 | 810 | 917 | 224 | 1141 |

Guisan and Exposito (2016)

Table 5. Manufacturing (QMH), Investment (IH), Savings (SH) and Economic Development in African areas and international comparisons 2000-2010

| Area | QMH 00 | QMH 10 | PH 00 | PH 10 | IH 00 | IH 10 | SH 00 | SH 10 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Northern Africa | 659 | 752 | 4412 | 5851 | 1012 | 1657 | 1684 | 1427 |
| 2. North West Africa | 94 | 144 | 1359 | 1894 | 80 | 412 | 733 | 567 |
| 3.Sahel-Central Africa | 87 | 86 | 729 | 878 | 118 | 170 | 159 | 120 |
| 4. North East Africa | 33 | 38 | 534 | 907 | 108 | 193 | 190 | 146 |
| 5. Eastern Africa | 100 | 124 | 965 | 1246 | 168 | 293 | 280 | 213 |
| 6. Southern Africa | 645 | 529 | 3924 | 4859 | 659 | 931 | 973 | 810 |
| Africa | 278 | 282 | 2080 | 2638 | 413 | 620 | 733 | 578 |
| Asia-Pacific | 903 | 1443 | 4004 | 6333 | 1093 | 2115 | 2625 | 2315 |
| America | 3312 | 3052 | 19865 | 21908 | 3977 | 3811 | 3471 | 3094 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 3220 | 3191 | 17408 | 20828 | 3722 | 4151 | 4310 | 4195 |
| World | 1494 | 1728 | 7905 | 9852 | 1788 | 2403 | 2746 | 2422 |

Source: Elaboration from table A5 in the Annex. QMH is real production in manufacturing per head. PH is total production per head, IH and SH are, respectively, investment and savings per head. Data by country and list of countries belonging to each area in tables A4 and A6 of the Annex.

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