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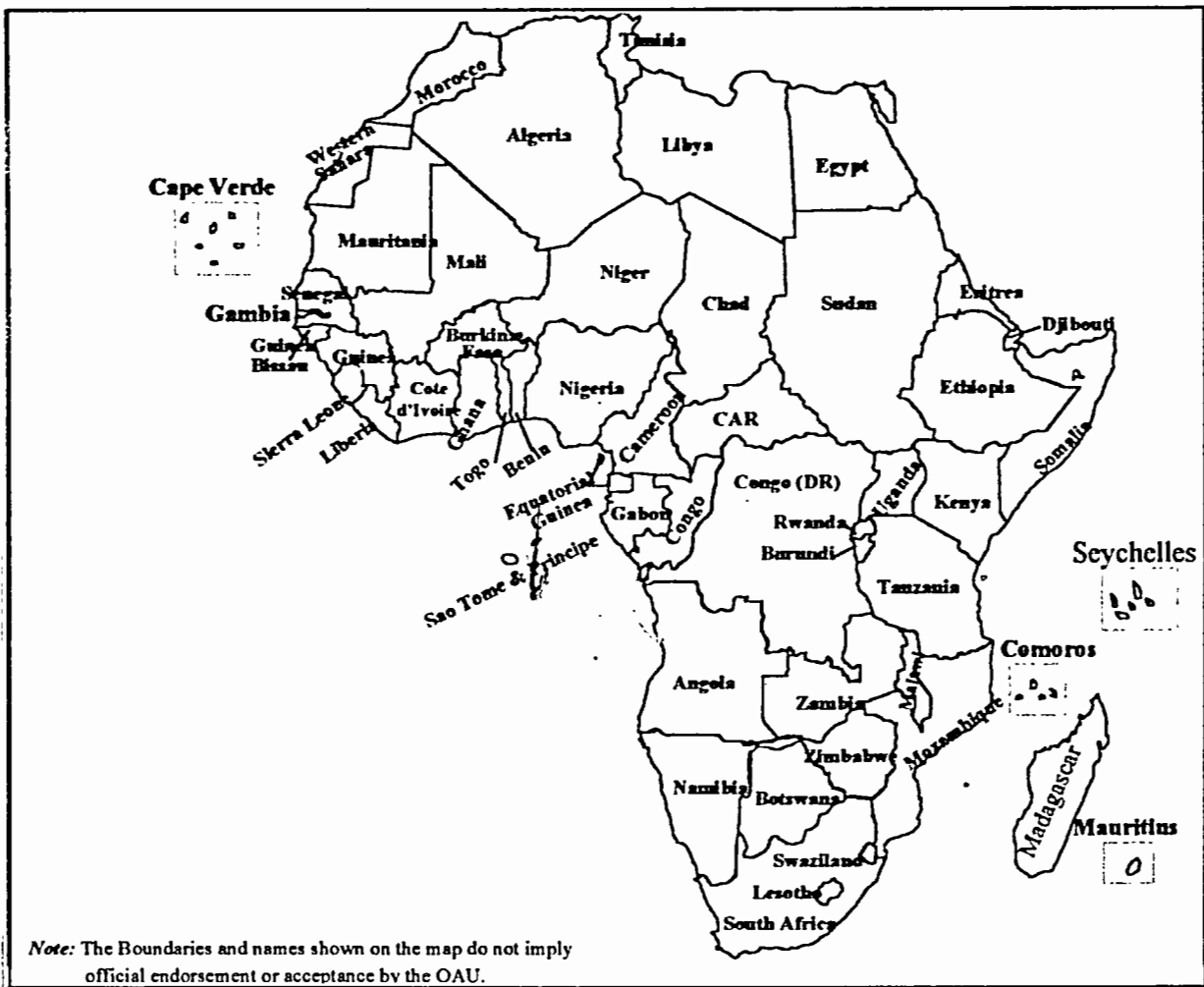
UNFPA

**SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
INDICATORS IN AFRICA**

Economic Development & Cooperation Department (EDECO)

OAU/African Economic Community

JANUARY, 1999



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FOREWORD

Basic population and socio-economic data that can provide decision makers, analysts, and other concerned individuals and groups with a global picture about a country is very crucial. This summary of *Population and Socio-economic Indicators in Africa*, is meant to provide a starting point to fulfill that task. The summary provides some basic demographic and related socio-economic statistics on Africa. Furthermore, the document contains charts, maps and statistical tables. Obviously the coverage of this summary is limited and is meant to serve as a general information, rather than a document for decision making or deep analysis.

In future, The Division of Planning, Research and Population will provide member states with more comprehensive and detailed data. Indeed, strengthening the statistical capacity in African countries is an important issue, and greater efforts are needed in this direction. In this connection, it is worth mentioning that a project on the establishment of a statistical service unit will be executed in the OAU soon. The implementation of this project will be of great help to member states and in the implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. Further it will be of great use in the operationalization of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution.

The OAU/AEC General Secretariat will continue to provide member states and the RECs, with adequate information and data needed in their developmental efforts and it is my hope that this compendium will be of assistance in this endeavor .

Amb. Vijay S.Makhan

I. INTRODUCTION

Data on demographic variables in recent years indicate that the annual population growth rate in Africa remains the highest in the world, showing adverse effects on the overall socio-economic development of the continent. Regarding the general socio-economic development of the continent, the indications are that some countries are in the process of slight economic recovery. Poverty, high illiteracy rate, low life expectancy at birth, high birth rate, high mortality and morbidity rate, insufficient safe drinking water, lack of proper sanitation and poor health services are among the common problems facing the continent. This summary provides a brief description of the population and related socio-economic indicators in Africa.

The purpose of this summary is to give a brief information on the status of African population and related socio-economic conditions which constitute the decisive factors in bringing about a sustainable national development. An attempt has been made to highlight this situation using tables, graphs, charts and maps to facilitate a better understanding of all individuals who need to have clear view and perception of the current situation of Africa's population.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Total Population Size:

The total population in Africa has shown tremendous increase during the past few years, from 727 million in 1995 to 758 million in 1997. Nigeria, having a population of 118.4 million, is the most populous country, while Seychelles, with only 0.1 million, has the least number of people in Africa. Six countries have a total population of well above 30 million and seven less than 1 million. The following table gives a summarized picture of the total population in African countries.

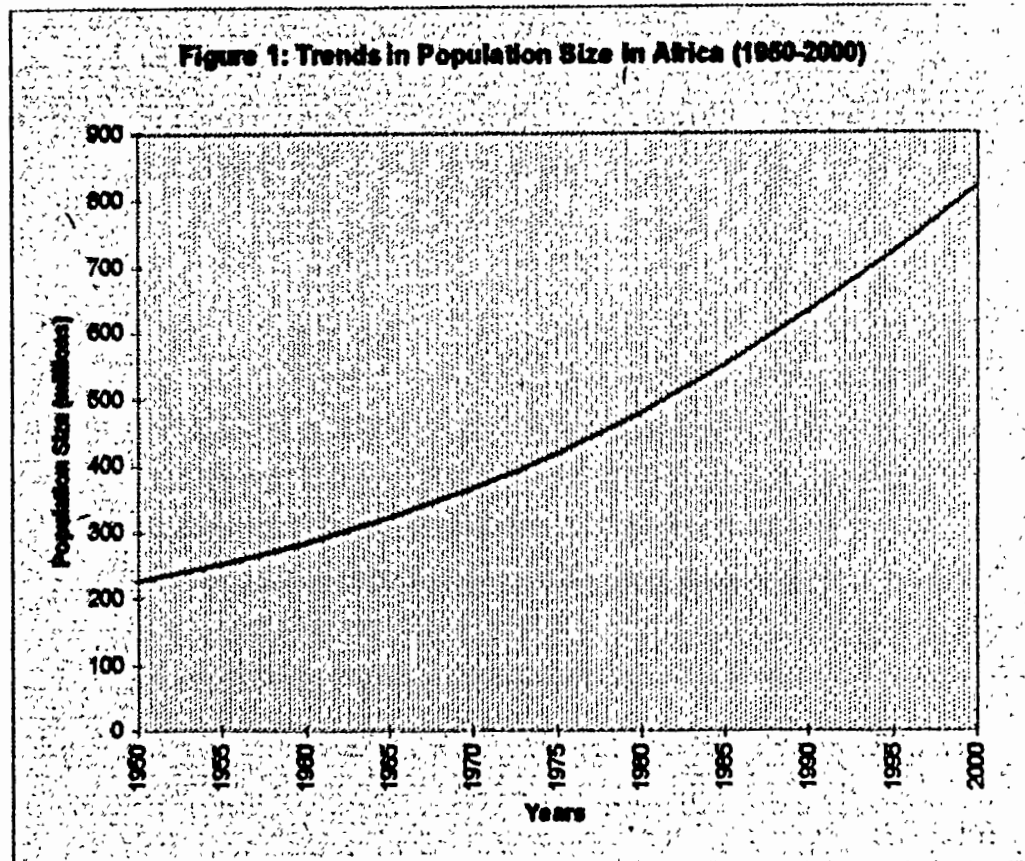
<i>Total Population</i>	<i>List of Countries</i>	<i>No. of Countries</i>
Above 30 million	Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Congo (DR)	6
20 - 30 million	Algeria, Kenya, Morocco, Sudan, Uganda	5
10 - 20 million	Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'voire, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia, Zimbabwe	11
1 - 10 million	Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia	24
Less than one mill.	Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Equat. Guinea, Sao Tome & Princ., Seychelles, Swaziland	7

Sources: UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997 ;

African Development Bank(ADB), African Development Report 1997 ;

The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

Although population growth rates have been slightly declining, they remain the highest in the world and estimated, according to UNFPA, at 2.7% in 1997. The projected total population of the continent is estimated to be about 1.5 billion by the year 2025.



Sources: *The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99*

Figure 1 above illustrates the trend of African population size from the year 1950 to 2000.

Fertility Rates:

In Africa, Total Fertility Rate(TFR), which is the number of births per woman during her lifetime, has shown a slight decrease in recent years, from 6.4 in 1980 to 6.0 in 1990, and 5.6 in 1995. It can be observed from Table 1 (See Appendix) that, of all African states, the highest TFR in 1995 is registered in Rwanda 7.8; followed by Malawi and Cote d'Ivoire with 7.1 and 6.9 respectively; and the lowest rate is shown in Mauritius (1.9) followed by Tunisia (2.9). In general, although fertility rate in Africa is slightly declining, it is still very high and is by far above replacement level in almost all states except Mauritius.

TFR alone may not give the whole picture of population growth. It is therefore rational to consider other related indicators in order to get a better measure of the population size.

Birth and Death Rates:

Birth and death rates are the most important factors in natural population growth which can be affected by other factors such as actual population size, age distribution, sex ratio, health conditions, etc. If we examine the level and the evolution of birth and death rates in Africa, we notice that birth rates are much greater than death rates, practically in all states and this big gap is the main reason behind the alarming population growth rates in Africa. The crude birth rate in Africa has shown a notable decrease from 44 per 1000 in 1980 to 40 per 1000 in 1995 and varies from country to country (about 50 per 1000 in Malawi and 17 per 1000 in Mauritius). Crude death rate in Africa varies

between 21 in Malawi and Uganda; and 6 in Algeria, Cape Verde and Tunisia. All other African states are within this range.

Life Expectancy:

Life expectancy at birth is another important attribute of demographic and social indicators which greatly depends on the level of development. The more developed a nation is the more people have access to sanitation, safe drinking water, health services, education and other social services. Life expectancy in Africa has recorded substantial improvement from 49 years in 1980 to 54 years in 1995.

Among African countries, Mauritius and Seychelles are at the top with life expectancy at birth of 71 years each, followed by Tunisia with 69 years. At the other extreme, are Sierraleone and Uganda with 40 years and 44 years of life expectancy, respectively. Status of life expectancy of other African countries is between the above mentioned limits, which is the least in the world. If we regroup African countries by their life expectancy at birth into three categories, we will have the situation in the next table:

Life Expectancy	List of Countries	No. of Countries
Less than 50	Angola, Benin, Burkina-Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Equat. Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia	19
50 - 59	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., comoros, Congo, Cote d'voire, Eriteria, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zaire, Zimbabwe	21
60 & Above	Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Egypt, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Sao Tome & Princ., Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia	13

Sources: *UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;*
African Development Bank(ADB), African Development Report 1997

From the above table, we can easily see that more than 75% of African countries have life expectancy less than 60 years. Although some countries have made improvements in their health care and were able to raise life expectancies, these hard won gains are being partly reversed by the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in many African countries.

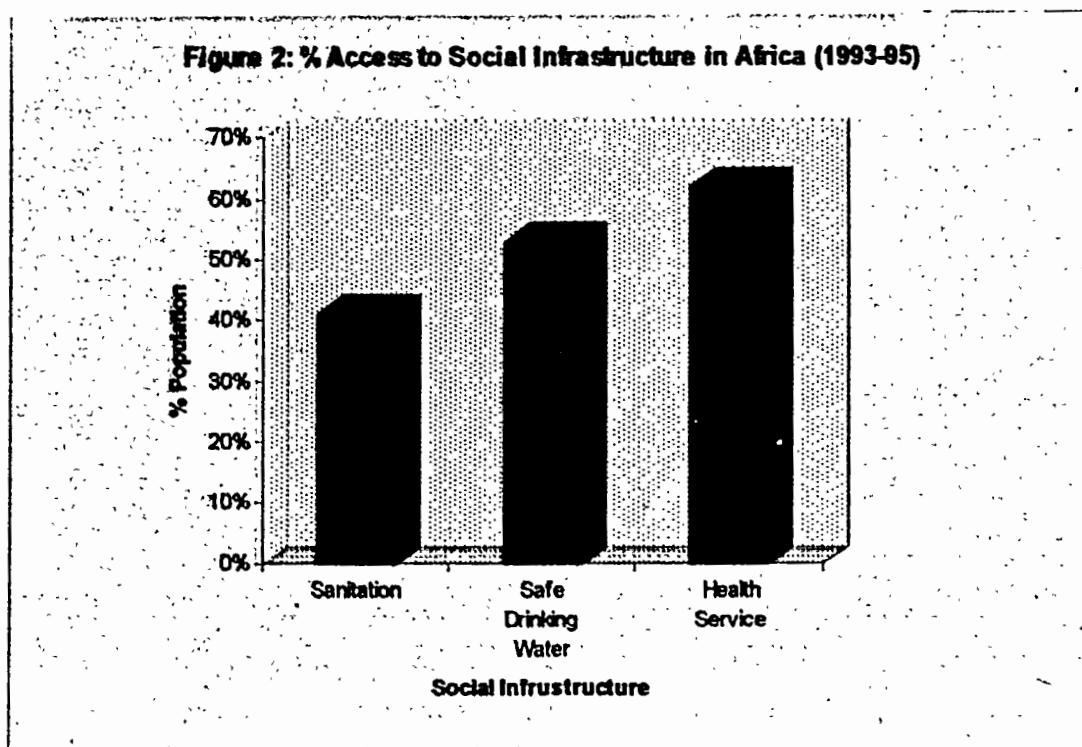
It is, therefore, evident that African countries need to join hands to formulate and implement population, social, and economic development policies to ensure better living conditions which lead to a higher life expectancy.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The survival of a society greatly depends on the level of access to major social infrastructures: Social attributes such as improved sanitation, access to safe drinking water, access to health services, adult literacy rate, primary and secondary school enrollment ratio are constituents of this part. The new concept of development includes these social factors.

Access to Sanitation, Safe Drinking Water and Health Services:

Average access to sanitation, safe drinking water and health services on the continent in the years 1993-95 is about 41% , 53% and 62% respectively.

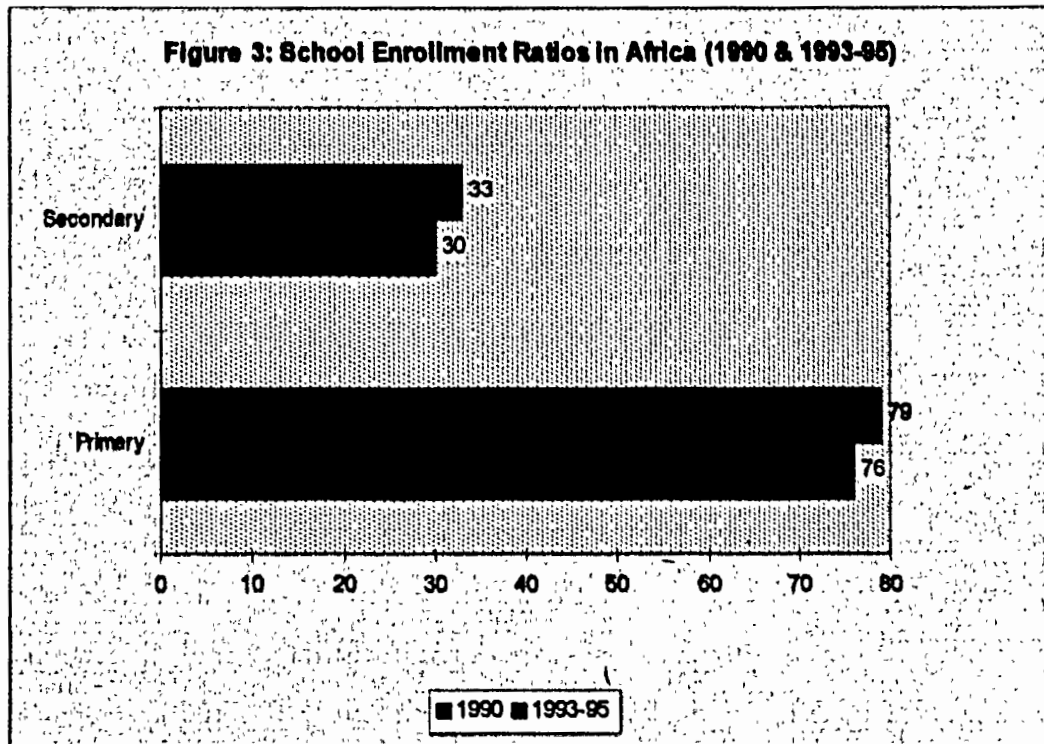


*Source: African Development Bank (ADB), African Development Report 1997
The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99*

According to 1993-95 data, 100% access to sanitation was reported in Mauritius while it was only 3% in Madagascar. This very big gap indicates that there is significant difference in the percentage access to sanitation among African countries. The range of access to safe drinking water is also very big with 98% in Mauritius and 18% in Central African Republic. Libya has 100% population access to health services and the least is that of Central African Republic which is 13% followed by Cameroon with 15%.

Education Indicators:

According to available data from the World Bank the average school enrollment ratio in Africa has increased from 76% and 30% (in 1990) to 79% and 33% (in 1993-95) in primary schools and secondary schools respectively. Gabon recorded 142% primary enrollment ratio and Somalia only 12%. The highest secondary school enrollment ratio is in Libya (97%) while it is only 5% in Tanzania and 6% in Guinea-Bissau.

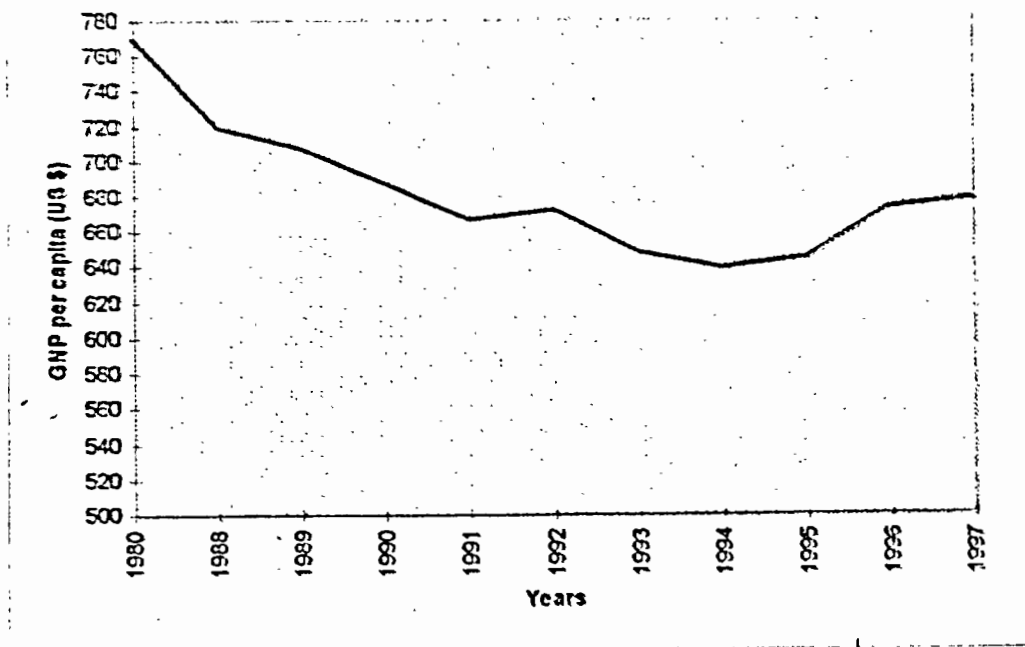


Source: The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

GNP per capita:

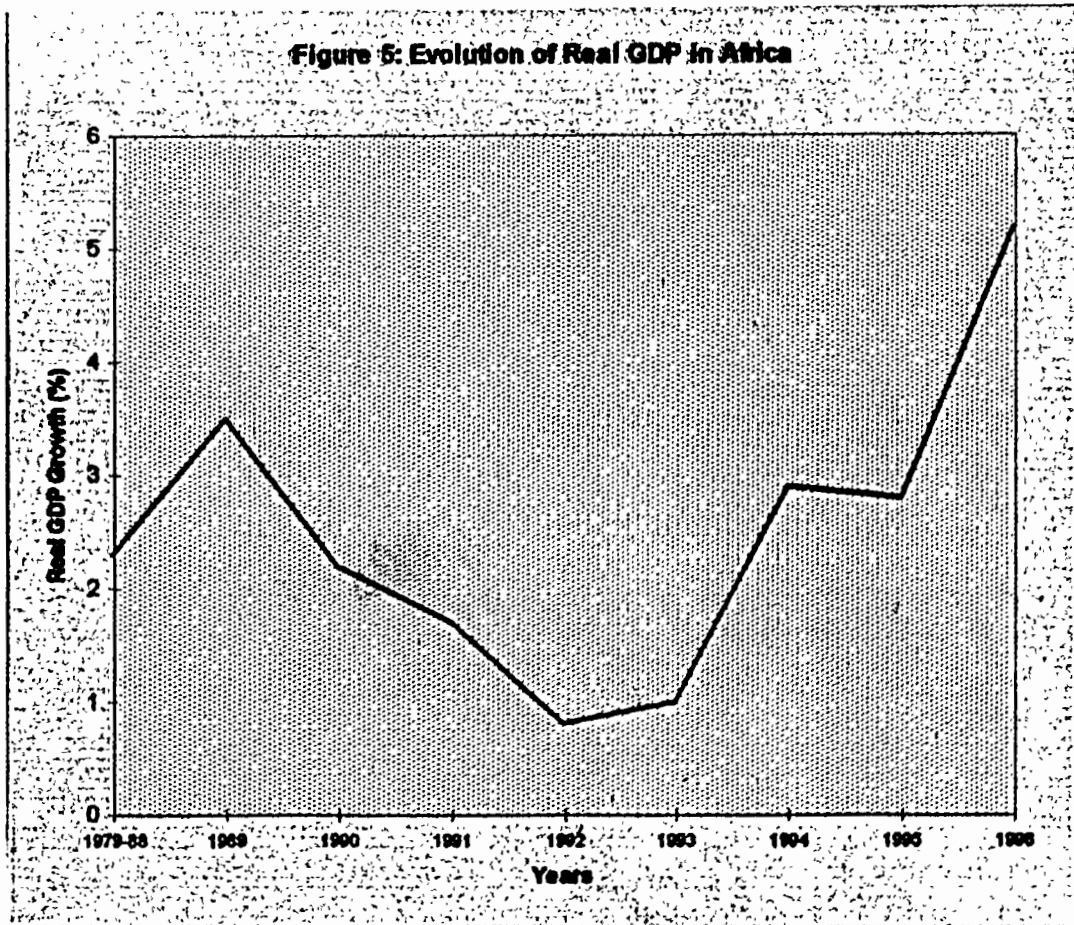
The interaction between demographic and economic aspects is a decisive factor in ensuring national development and better life for the people. Africa has, in the past, shown high population growth rates while the economic growth has not shown a notable increase. These un-matching rates have forced Africa to remain in a deep economic crisis. These trends have shown the adverse effect of population growth on economic performance on the continent. Africa is the poorest continents of the world with GNP per capita income of about US dollar 679. As such only a few African can afford three regular meals a day. The next figure shows trends in the economic status of African people.

Figure 4: Evolution of GNP per capita (US \$) in Africa (1980-97)



Source: *The World Bank, African Development indicators 1998/99*

After the malaise of poor economic growth from 1989 to 1991, the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Africa has shown an increase. The improvement is observed with nearly continuous pattern from 1992 to 1996 (Figure 5 shows this trend).

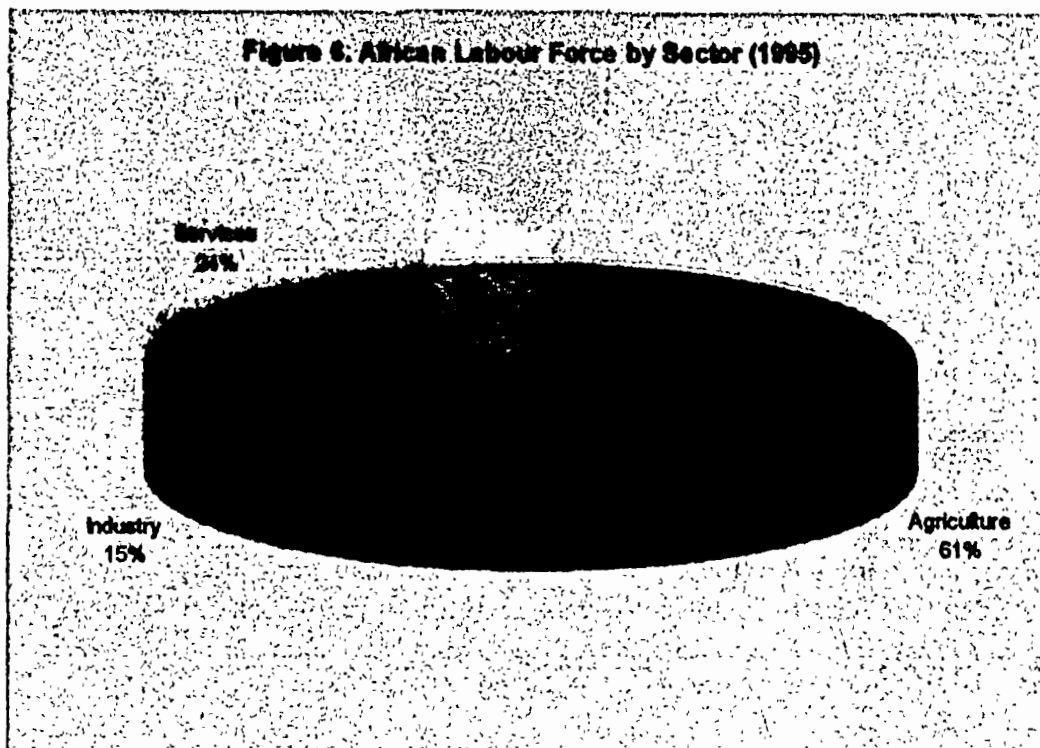


Source: *The world Bank , Statistical Appendix*

Although there is a slight improvement in economic growth in recent years in Africa, much more remains to be done to augment labour productivity, in order to achieve sustainable economic development and to bring the continent to the state-of-the-art technology. To attain such promising progress Africa needs to have more skilled and technically equipped labour force participating in every step of its development. Moreover the economic reform adopted by African countries should take into account the social aspects necessary for a sustainable economic growth and development.

Labour Force Distribution and Methods of Production:

About 61% of the total population in the continent is engaged in the agricultural sector. The industrial and service sectors share the remaining percentage with 24% in the services and 15% in the industrial sector (1995 data from ADB). Figure 3 shows the average percentage distribution of labour force in the three sectors. Some 91% of the total labour force in Burundi participate in the agricultural sector while it is only 8% in Libya.



Source: African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

The fundamental economic base in Africa is agriculture, and yet traditional methods of farming using domestic animals and primitive tools are used. Focus should therefore be directed to the acquisition and implementation of such modern farming tools as tractors, harvesters, and related materials to build reliable economic base for this important sector. No doubt, the new

technology will lead to food security, and to the eradication of the wide spread poverty in the continent.

For an adequate human resources, it is important that policy makers focus efforts on proper training, adequate skill and incentive for technological advance. This will improve the quality of African labour which is certainly a barrier to rapid economic growth. Africa is therefore required to take major actions to bring harmony between population and economic growth rates by giving formal and informal education on population control issues and fostering skilled labour development programs so as to see tangible changes in the living standards of the people.

IV. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Population with access to sanitation - refers to the percentage ratio of population with reasonable access to public drainage and disposal systems.

Population with access to safe water - is the percentage ratio of the total population who can easily get adequate safe water supply including treated surface water, or naturally clean water from springs and sanitary wells.

Percentage of population with access to health services - the percentage ratio of the total population who can get proper health services in their neighborhood.

Primary school enrollment ratio - indicates the ratio of actual total enrollment in primary school expressed as a percentage to the formally accepted age group enrollment at this level.

Secondary school enrollment ratio - is also the percentage of pupils' real enrollment to the population of conventionally agreed school age of secondary level education.

V. APPENDIX

A summarized information on Population and Socio-Economic indicators in Africa follows in the next Tables and Maps.

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Table 1: Demographic Indicators

COUNTRIES	Population			Crude		Total		Infant		% Contraceptive			Net *			
	(million)	Annual Growth		% Urban	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Fertility Rate		Mortality Rate	Life Expectancy at birth (years)			Prevalence		Migration	
		Rate(%)	91-95				96-2000	(Number)		1995	1995			Any	Modern	(Per 1000)
	1997	91-95	96-2000	Pop. 1995	1995	95	1990	1995	1995	M	F	Total	Method	Method	1990	1995
Algeria	29.3	2.2	2.3	56.0		6	4.9	4.7		67	69	68	52	49	0.0	0.0
Angola	11.4	3.1	3.3	32.0	48	17	7.2	6.1		46	49	48	..	..	6.5	3.3
Benin	5.7	1.9	2.8	31.0	46	16	7.1	6.6	61	47	50	48	9	1	0.0	0.0
Botswana	1.5	2.4	2.2	28.0	36	8	5.1	4.7	54	64	68	66	33	32	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	11.1	2.3	2.8	27.0	44	16	6.5	6.1	109	46	49	47	8	4	-1.0	-1.0
Burundi	6.4	2.3	2.8	8.0	43	16	6.8	6.3	98	49	52	51	9	1	-0.4	-0.3
Cameroon	13.9	2.3	2.7	45.0	39	11	5.7	5.3	55	56	59	57	16	4	-1.2	-0.7
Cape Verde	0.4	2.4	2.4	54.3	32	6	4.3	3.9	32	65	67	66	..	..	0.0	0.0
Central African Rep.	3.4	2.1	2.1	39.0	42	18	6.2	5.8	100	47	50	50	24	4	0.0	0.0
Chad	6.7	2.3	2.8	21.0	42	16	5.9	5.5	112	47	52	49	..	..	0.8	1.8
Comoros	0.6	3.0	3.0	30.7	45	10	7.1	6.5	79	57	58	57	..	..	0.8	0.0
Congo	2.7	2.4	2.8	59.0	42	15	6.3	5.9	79	48	53	53	..	..	0.8	0.0
Congo (DR)	48	2.6	2.6	29.0	45	14	6.7	6.2	85	50	54	52	8	2	-1.6	-0.8
Cote d'Ivoire	14.3	3.0	2.0	44.0	48	15	7.4	6.9	85	49	52	50	11	4	0.8	0.0
Djibouti	0.6	2.4	2.4	82.8	44	15	6.6	6.2	103	48	51	49	..	..	0.8	0.0
Egypt	60.3	1.8	1.9	45.0	28	8	4.1	3.7	47	64	66	65	47	46	1.8	0.3
Equat. Guinea	0.4	2.1	2.1	42.2	41	16	5.9	5.5	107	47	51	49	..	..	0.0	0.0
Eritrea	3.8	2.5	3.7	17.0	40	13	5.8	5.3	94	50	53	52	5	4	-0.8	-0.7
Ethiopia	60.1	2.5	3.2	13.0	45	16	7.0	6.5	107	47	50	49	4	3	-0.1	-0.1
Gabon	1.1	2.7	2.8	50.0	43	15	5.3	5.7	85	53	56	55	..	..	8.0	5.0
Gambia	1.2	2.1	2.1	25.5	42	18	6.1	5.6	122	44	48	46	12	7	17.5	9.2
Ghana	18.3	2.4	2.8	36.0	39	11	6.0	5.5	73	55	59	57	20	10	0.0	0.0
Guinea	7.6	2.5	1.4	30.0	48	18	7.0	6.5	124	45	46	46	2	1	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	1.8	2.0	22.0	41	20	5.8	5.4	129	43	46	45	..	..	0.0	0.0
Kenya	28.4	2.7	2.2	28.0	42	9	6.3	5.8	59	54	56	55	33	27	6.0	0.3
Lesotho	2.1	2.0	2.5	23.0	33	9	4.7	4.4	69	59	64	62	23	..	0.0	0.0
Liberia	2.5	3.4	8.6	45.0	45	13	6.8	6.3	..	55	58	57	6	..	0.0	0.0
Libya	5.8	2.8	3.3	86.0	40	7	6.4	5.9	..	63	66	64	..	..	1.1	0.5

Sources:

UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;
 African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;
 The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99.
 United Nations, African Recovery (Vol 10 No 2 October 1995).

— Continued Next Page

COUNTRIES	Population			Crude		Total		Infant		Life Expectancy			%		Net *	
	(million)	Annual		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Fertility		Mortality Rate	at birth (years)			Contraceptive		Migration		
		Growth Rate(%)	% Urban Pop.			Rate	Rate		M	F	Total	Any	Modern	(Per 1000)	Population	
	1997	91-95	96-2000	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
Madagascar	14.1	2.7	3.1	27.0	43	11	6.6	6.2	102	56	59	58	17	5	0.0	0.0
Malawi	10.1	2.5	2.5	14.0	50	21	7.6	7.1	132	45	46	45	13	7	11.0	-3.2
Mali	11.5	2.6	3.0	27.0	47	17	7.1	6.6	149	45	49	47	7	5	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	2.4	2.3	2.5	54.0	43	16	6.5	6.1	107	51	54	53	3	1	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	1.1	0.8	1.1	41.0	17	7	2.0	1.9	18	68	74	71	75	49	2.4	2.3
Morocco	27.5	1.9	1.8	48.0	30	7	4.4	3.9	56	63	66	65	50	42	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	18.3	2.5	2.5	34.0	43	17	6.5	6.1	133	45	48	47	..	..	-8.5	3.3
Namibia	1.6	2.5	2.4	37.0	40	9	6.0	5.6	60	59	61	60	29	26	0.0	0.0
Niger	9.8	2.7	3.3	17.0	48	17	7.1	6.6	114	46	49	48	4	2	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	118.4	2.5	2.8	39.0	43	13	6.4	5.9	87	50	53	51	6	4	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	5.9	2.8	7.9	6.0	49	17	8.5	7.8	104	46	49	47	21	13	-2.4	-0.8
Sao Tome & Princ.	0.1	1.9	1.9	44.0	35	8	5.3	5.3	67	64	69	66	..	..	0.0	0.0
Senegal	8.8	2.2	2.7	42.0	41	15	6.1	5.6	72	49	51	50	7	5	-2.7	-0.9
Seychelles	0.1	0.8	0.8	52.0	27	8	3.4	3.0	32	68	74	71	..	..	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	4.7	2.2	3.0	36.0	46	20	6.5	6.1	132	39	42	40	..	..	0.0	0.0
Somalia	10.2	2.7	3.9	26.0	47	17	7.0	6.5	112	46	50	48	..	..	-29.0	-9.5
South Africa	43.3	1.9	2.2	51.0	30	8	4.1	3.8	48	61	67	64	50	48	0.2	0.1
Sudan	27.9	2.2	2.2	25.0	40	13	6.1	5.7	90	53	55	54	8	7	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	0.9	2.2	2.2	31.2	36	9	4.9	4.6	63	57	61	59	..	..	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	31.5	2.7	2.3	24.0	45	14	6.8	6.3	94	50	53	52	20	13	0.0	0.0
Togo	4.3	2.6	2.7	31.0	42	11	6.6	6.1	77	54	58	56	12	3	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	9.3	1.7	1.8	57.0	24	6	3.4	2.9	37	68	70	69	60	51	0.0	0.0
Uganda	20.8	2.4	2.6	13.0	48	21	7.3	6.7	96	43	45	44	15	8	2.3	0.8
Zambia	8.5	2.3	2.5	43.0	44	18	6.3	5.9	79	47	48	48	15	9	0.3	0.1
Zimbabwe	11.7	2.4	2.1	32.0	38	11	5.3	4.9	56	51	54	52	48	42	-1.3	-1.6

* Note: Minus Sign indicates population outflow

Sources:

UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;

African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;

The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99.

United Nations, African Recovery (Vol 10 No 2 October 1996).

Table 2: Social Indicators

COUNTRIES	% Access to		Health Services	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	% Illiterate (> 15 years)		Primary School Enrollment Ratio (%)		Secondary School Enrollment Ratio (%)		Health Expenditure (as % of GDP)		Adult HIV-1 Seroprevalence Per 100 adults
	Safe Water	Sanitation			Male	Female	1990	1993-95	1990	1993-95	Public	Private	
	1993-95	1993-95	1991-93	1993	1995	1995	1990	1993-95	1990	1993-95	1990-95	1990-95	1997
Algeria	78	59	75	59	26	51	100	107	61	62	3.3	1.3	0.10
Angola	32	16	24	43	22	35	91	88	12	14	4.0	..	2.10
Benin	50	20	50	34	51	74	58	72	12	16	1.7	..	2.10
Botswana	70	55	86	68	20	40	115	115	43	56	1.9	1.4	25.10
Burkina Faso	78	18	70	18	71	91	33	38	7	8	2.3	3.2	7.20
Burundi	38	48	80	34	51	78	73	69	6	7	0.9	..	8.30
Cameroon	41	40	15	61	25	48	101	88	28	27	1.0	0.4	4.90
Cape Verde	51	10	82	68	12	20	123	131	25	27	3.5	..	..
Central African Rep.	18	15	13	56	32	48	66	69	12	14	1.9	..	10.80
Chad	24	21	26	46	38	65	59	55	8	9	3.4	0.1	2.70
Comoros	48	83	82	56	16	28	76	74	..	22	1.0	0.2	0.10
Congo	47	9	46	72	17	33	135	114	52	53	1.8	3.2	7.80
Congo (DR)	34	45	59	75	13	32	70	72	..	26	0.2	..	4.40
Cote d'Ivoire	72	54	60	38	50	70	67	69	22	23	1.4	2.0	10.10
Djibouti	24	83	65	44	20	36	38	38	12	13	..	..	10.30
Egypt	64	11	99	50	36	61	94	100	76	74	..	..	0.00
Equat. Guinea	95	54	65	76	10	15	71	..	..	..	5.8	1.3	1.20
Eritrea	..	..	55	34	26	40	47	57	..	19	1.1	0.9	3.20
Ethiopia	27	10	55	34	55	75	33	31	14	11	1.7	..	9.30
Gabon	67	76	87	60	26	47	..	142	..	21	0.6	..	4.30
Gambia	76	37	90	37	23	40	64	73	16	22	1.9	..	2.20
Ghana	56	27	76	62	24	47	77	76	37	36	1.3	0.1	2.40
Guinea	62	70	32	34	50	78	37	48	10	12	1.2	..	2.10
Guinea-Bissau	23	20	80	53	32	58	59	64	..	6	1.1	..	2.30
Kenya	53	77	60	76	14	30	95	85	24	24	1.9	1.0	11.60
Lesotho	52	6	80	62	19	38	104	99	25	28	3.5	..	8.40
Liberia	30	18	34	36	46	78	34	40	..	22	..	..	3.70
Libya	90	91	100	75	12	37	106	110	86	97	..	..	0.10

Sources:

UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;
African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;
United Nations, African Recovery (Vol. 10 No 2 Oct. 1996).
The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

Continued Next Page

COUNTRIES	% Access to		Adult Health Services	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	% Illiterate (> 15 years)		Primary School Enrollment Ratio (%)		Secondary School Enrollment Ratio (%)		Health Expenditure (as % of GDP)		Adult HIV-1 Seroprevalence Per 100 adults
	Safe Water	Sanitation			1993	Male	Female	1990	1993-95	1990	1993-95	Public		Private
	1993-95	1993-95	1991-93	1993	1995	1995	1990	1993-95	1990	1993-95	1990-95	1990-95	1997
Madagascar	29	3	65	46	24	30	84	72	17	14	1.1	..	0.10
Malawi	45	53	80	55	28	58	68	134	4	18	2.3	..	14.90
Mali	37	31	26	28	61	77	23	34	1	9	2.0	1.3	1.70
Mauritania	66	64	30	37	50	74	48	78	14	15	1.8	4.1	0.50
Mauritius	98	100	99	82	13	21	109	107	53	62	2.2	1.7	0.10
Morocco	52	40	62	42	43	69	67	83	35	39	1.6	1.6	0.00
Mozambique	32	21	30	38	42	77	67	60	8	7	4.6	..	14.20
Namibia	82	34	50	40	22	38	129	133	44	62	3.7	3.7	19.90
Niger	53	15	30	13	79	93	29	29	7	7	1.8	..	1.50
Nigeria	39	36	67	54	33	53	85	89	23	30	0.3	1.0	4.10
Rwanda	64	70	67	58	30	48	70	77	8	10	1.9	..	12.80
Sao Tome & Princ.	70	21	88	57	15	25	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	..
Senegal	50	58	40	31	57	77	59	65	16	16	2.5	..	1.80
Seychelles	97	92	99	88	8	12	102	96	..	..	4.0	..	..
Sierra Leone	34	11	36	30	55	82	50	48	17	17	1.6	2.0	3.20
Somalia	36	15	20	25	30	45	15	12	..	8	..	..	0.30
South Africa	70	46	72	76	18	18	109	117	68	84	3.6	4.3	12.90
Sudan	50	22	70	44	42	65	50	54	23	13	..	2.7	..
Swaziland	43	36	55	75	10	15	111	122	44	27	3.0	..	18.50
Tanzania	49	86	93	66	21	43	70	67	5	5	3.0	..	9.40
Togo	71	22	56	49	33	63	109	118	23	27	1.7	2.2	8.50
Tunisia	70	72	91	64	21	45	115	116	45	61	3.0	2.9	0.00
Uganda	34	57	71	60	26	50	74	73	13	12	1.6	2.2	9.50
Zambia	43	23	75	76	14	29	98	89	..	28	2.4	0.7	19.10
Zimbabwe	74	58	71	84	10	20	116	116	49	47	2.0	4.2	25.50

Sources:

UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;
African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;
United Nations, African Recovery (Vol. 10 No 2 Oct. 1996).
The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

Table 3: Economic Indicators

COUNTRIES	GNP	GDP	GDP	Gross	Gross	Total	% Labour		Labour Force			Food		Annual Renewable			
	Per Capita 1997	Per Capita (US \$) 1995	Annual Growth (%) 1991-95	National Savings 1995 %ofGDP	Domestic Investm. 1995 %ofGDP	External Debt 1995 Mill.US\$	Force by sector 1995	Agric.	Indus.	Participation Rate (%) 1990	M	F	Total	Production Per Capita (1979-80=100)	Cropland Avail. Per Capita (hectares)	Fresh water available Per Capita (cubic meters)	1990	2025
Algeria	1490	1,480	0.5	33.1	33.1	33,362	14	35	44	12	28	124	125	0.31	0.17	690	378
Angola	340	570	-0.6	26.3	36.9	11,077	68	12	51	43	47	79	69	0.37	0.13	17,185	5,936
Benin	380	380	4.2	14.2	21.6	1,725	55	9	49	43	46	117	113	..	..	..	..
Botswana	3260	2,980	4.4	31.8	25.3	695	43	41	48	40	44	61	63	1.08	0.46	14,107	6,040
Burkina Faso	240	220	2.5	20.5	22.2	1,259	84	5	58	50	54	129	126	0.4	0.16	3,116	1,293
Burundi	180	170	-1.6	10	11	1,153	91	3	56	52	54	89	81	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	650	600	-1.9	17	18	7,802	49	15	51	30	40	75	76	0.61	0.24	18,046	7,130
Cape Verde	1090	410	4.1	18.2	31.2	201	35	38	49	27	37	107	90	..	..	..	..
Central African R.	320	340	0.7	6.6	14.6	937	56	12	54	45	49	93	100	..	..	..	..
Chad	240	180	3.8	6.1	13.8	882	72	7	55	42	49	103	92	0.58	0.25	6,843	2,944
Comoros	400	184	1.3	-7.7	19.9	184	77	8	50	38	44	82	81	..	..	..	..
Congo	660	820	-0.3	44.6	29.2	5,490	58	13	49	35	42	91	76	0.21	0.08	27,220	9,738
Congo (DR)	110	96	-8.2	-8.9	2.4	12,712	60	17	48	37	43	92	85	..	..	..	..
Cote d'Ivoire	690	720	1.6	8.9	13.1	19,042	49	14	50	25	37	89	89	0.31	0.1	6,180	2,010
Djibouti	961	488	-0.9	4	12	258	70	10	52	35	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1180	820	1.8	19.4	16.7	33,293	10	10	50	19	35	118	125	0.05	0.03	1,046	605
Equat. Guinea	1050	345	8.1	27.2	50.3	299	52	17	56	30	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	210	136	2.1	5.5	15.6	263	70	10	52	37	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	110	90	2.3	5.5	15.6	5,257	72	12	54	48	51	19	..	0.29	0.11	2,320	867
Gabon	4230	4,360	2.4	66	21.4	4,392	69	13	55	43	49	81	75	..	..	..	..
Gambia	350	295	1	11.8	16.2	411	80	9	57	45	51	90	69	..	..	..	..
Ghana	370	370	4.5	16.4	18.6	5,629	52	19	46	47	47	108	130	0.18	0.07	3,529	1,395
Guinea	570	560	4	6.9	14.7	3,179	74	13	51	47	49	96	107	0.13	0.05	39,270	14,979
Guinea-Bissau	240	240	3.9	6.9	24.9	846	79	5	59	38	48	105	112	..	..	..	..
Kenya	330	340	1.6	19.8	22.9	7,413	76	9	52	44	48	100	81	0.1	0.04	645	237
Lesotho	670	520	5.6	47	87.2	642	81	6	52	29	40	55	46	..	..	..	..
Liberia	390	342	2.4	11.3	11	2,083	70	9	49	32	41	63	53	..	..	..	..
Libya	5609	5630	1.2	53.6	22.1	3,859	8	34	45	11	29	96	54	..	..	..	..

Sources:

UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;

African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;

United Nations, African Recovery (Vol. 10 No 2 October 1996)

The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

— Continued Next Page

COUNTRIES	GNP	GDP	GDP	Gross	Gross	Total	% Labour	Labour Force			Food		Cropland Availa.		Annual Renewable		
	Per Capita 1997	Per Capita (US \$) 1995	Annual Growth (%) 1991-95	National Savings 1995 %ofGDP	Domestic Investm. 1995 %ofGDP	External Debt 1995 MIL.US\$	Force by sector 1995	Participation Rate (%) 1990	M	F	Total	Production Per Capita (1979-80=100) 1992 1995	Per Capita (hectares) 1990 2025	Per Capita (cubic meters) 1990 2025			
Madagascar	250	230	-0.3	0.7	11.6	4,232	76	8	53	43	48	82	80	0.25	0.09	3,182	1,162
Malawi	220	150	1.4	11.3	14.8	2,141	70	17	51	48	49	56	60	..	..	..	..
Mali	260	250	2.7	20.8	26	3,055	80	3	55	46	50	91	89	0.23	0.09	6,730	2,523
Mauritania	450	470	4.4	7	12.8	2,368	45	21	51	40	45	79	87	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	3800	3,470	4.8	24.8	29.8	1,580	20	23	57	25	41	114	103	..	..	..	..
Morocco	1250	1,220	1.4	16.3	20.6	22,439	30	40	49	26	38	102	105	0.38	0.23	1,151	689
Mozambique	90	90	6.4	20.7	53.9	5,931	81	10	56	51	53	61	85	0.22	0.09	4,088	1,651
Namibia	2220	1,960	4.6	22.5	20.9	62	39	37	50	34	42	65	70	..	..	..	..
Niger	200	210	0.8	3.8	7.5	1,654	86	2	55	42	49	77	78	0.47	0.16	5,691	1,966
Nigeria	260	240	2.7	25.3	25.9	34,294	64	14	52	28	40	125	153	0.34	0.14	3,203	1,292
Rwanda	210	180	-0.3	10.6	9.4	1,041	92	3	54	50	52	78	63	0.17	0.07	902	399
Sao Tome & Princ	270	430	1.5	2	57.5	269	82	3	51	27	39	60	69	..	..	..	..
Senegal	550	570	1.3	10.9	15.7	3,853	77	7	51	38	45	96	110	0.32	0.14	4,777	2,071
Seychelles	6880	3700	3.1	21.3	23.1	176	..	..	46	42	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	176	200	-5.1	-9	5.8	1,143	61	17	49	26	37	79	76	..	..	..	..
Somalia	42	90	-1.5	4.8	13.1	2,648	70	11	51	38	44	..	77	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3400	3,280	0.8	16.7	19.3	23,761	13	25	49	28	39	..	65	0.36	0.19	1,349	705
Sudan	280	370	4.6	5.3	0	17,843	63	10	53	20	36	83	121	0.52	0.22	4,913	2,069
Swaziland	1440	730	2.6	23.2	22.3	246	64	13	45	24	34	76	80	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	210	120	3.2	22.2	28.6	7,802	79	7	53	51	52	74	77	0.13	0.05	2,969	1,208
Togo	330	310	-0.2	9.2	13.6	1,464	68	12	51	33	42	97	84	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	2090	2,010	4.1	21.2	25.2	10,400	24	56	49	21	35	116	98	0.6	0.37	540	328
Uganda	330	300	7.6	17.9	20.2	3,552	81	6	53	48	51	91	102	0.37	0.14	3,677	1,373
Zambia	380	450	-0.6	5.2	13	6,047	68	12	47	37	42	71	79	0.65	0.28	11,779	5,018
Zimbabwe	750	590	-0.4	14.8	18.5	4,568	66	14	52	41	46	43	53	0.28	0.14	2,323	1,172

Sources:

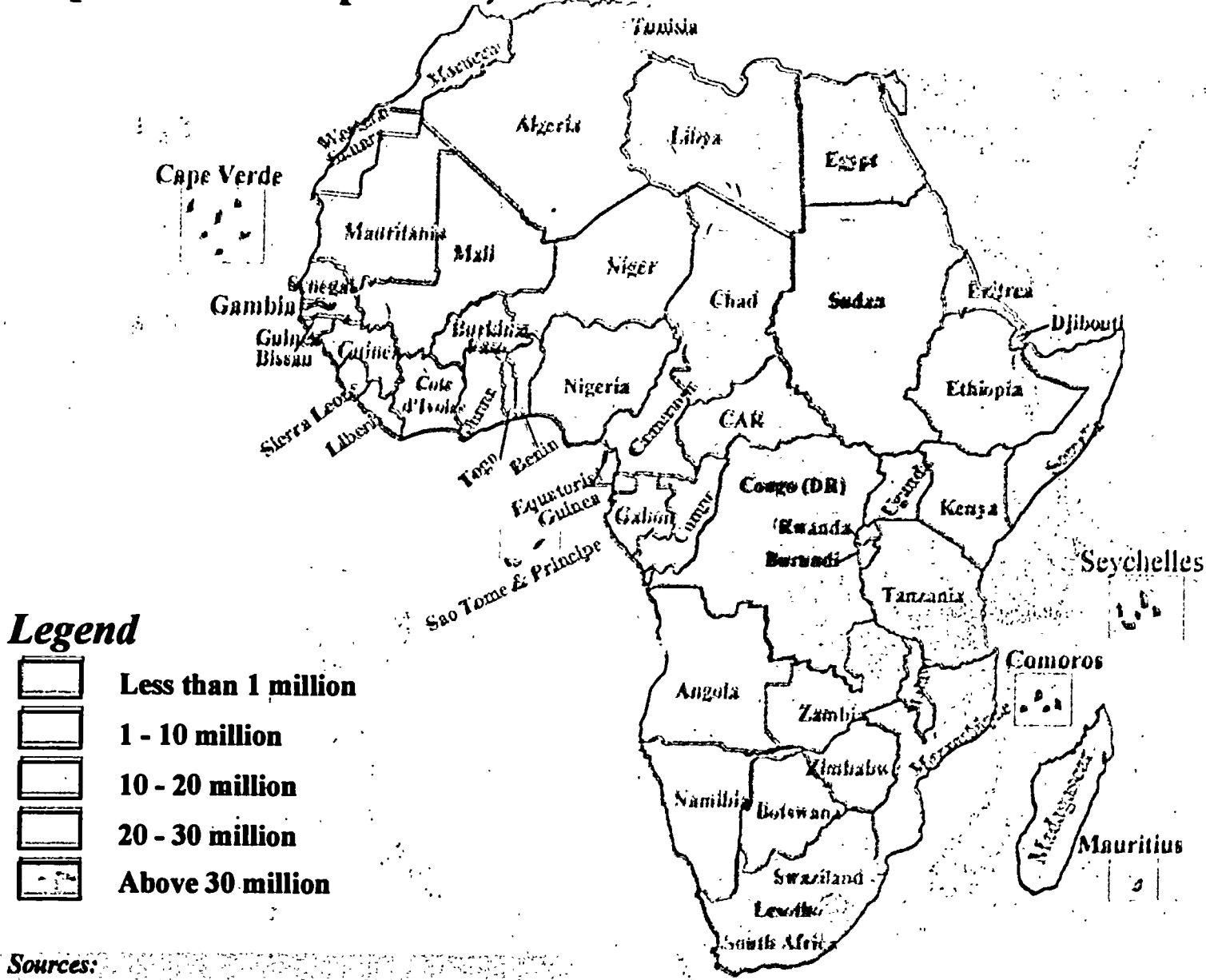
UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;

African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;

United Nations, African Recovery (Vol. 10 No 2 October 1996)

The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99

Map 1: African Population, 1997

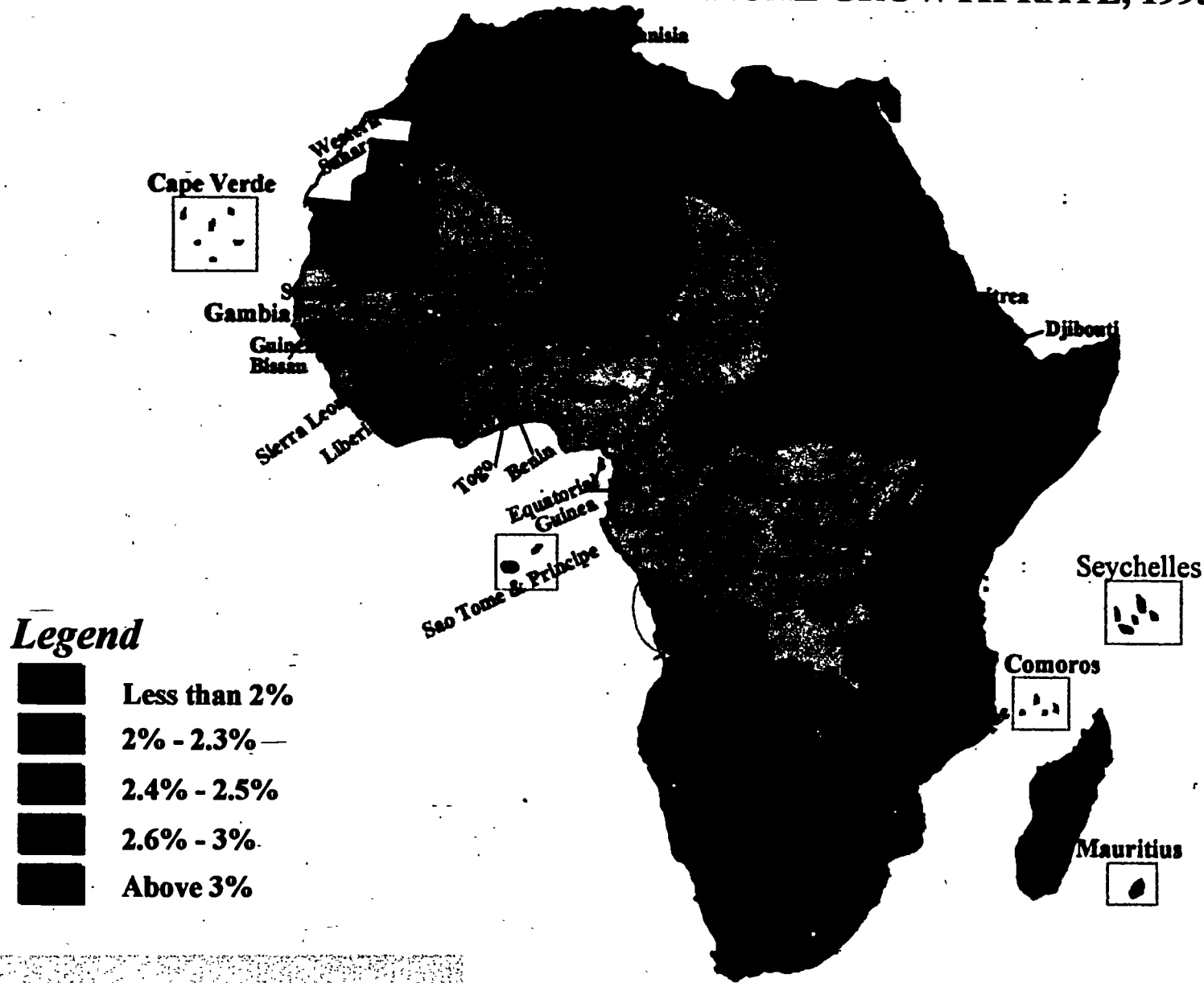


Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

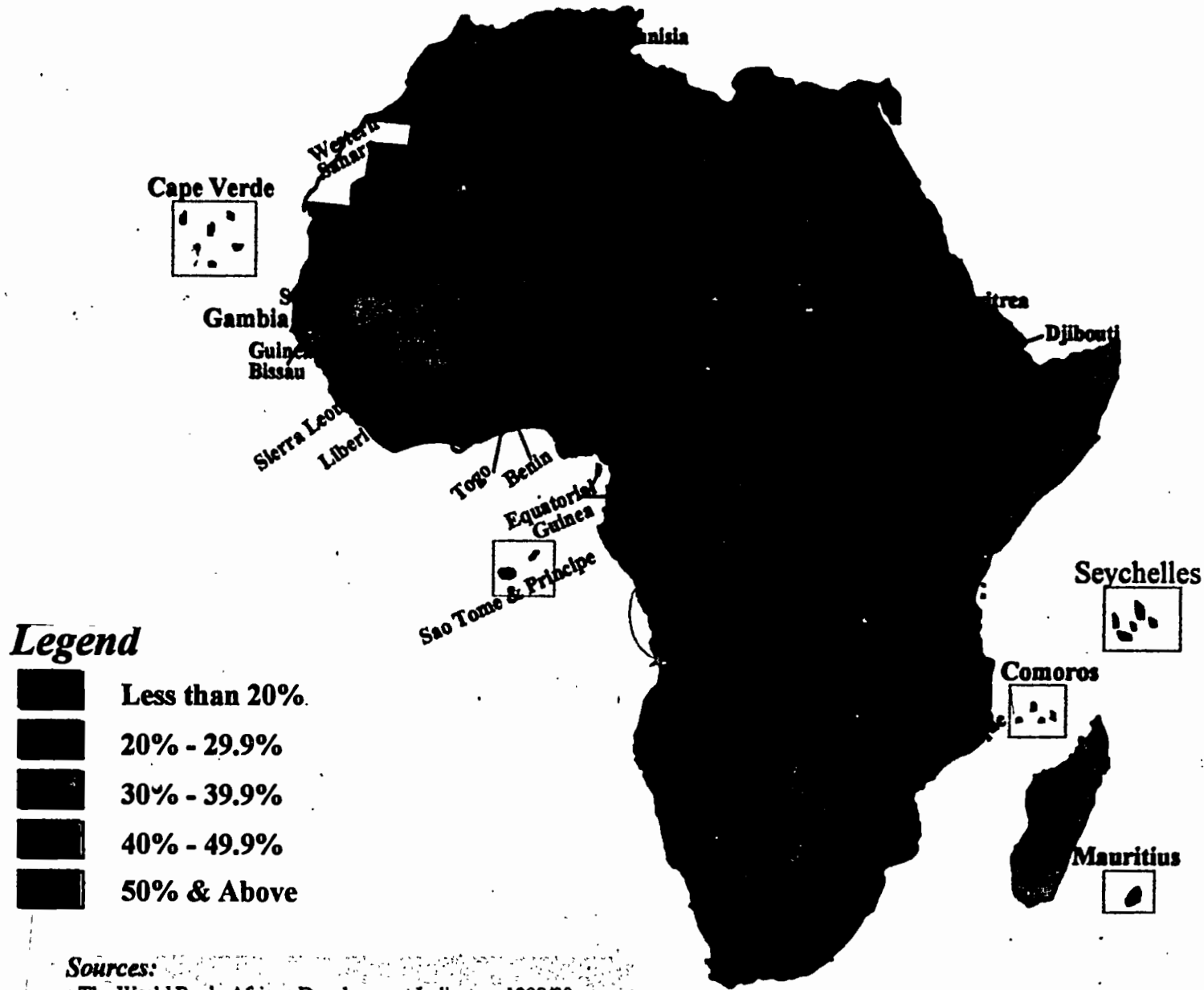
MAP 2: PERCENTAGE POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1995-2000



Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

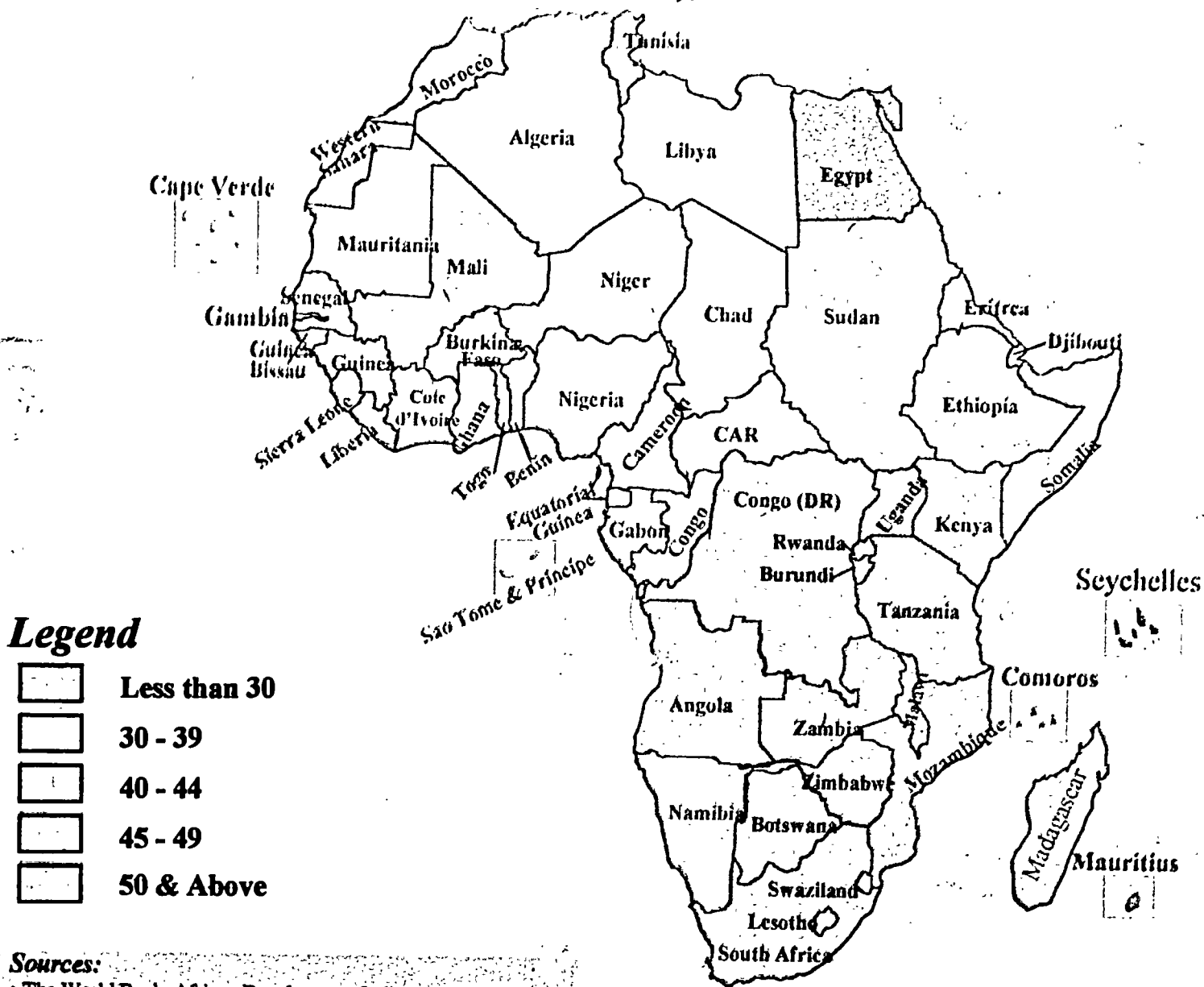


Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 4: CRUDE BIRTH RATES (PER 1000), 1995



Legend

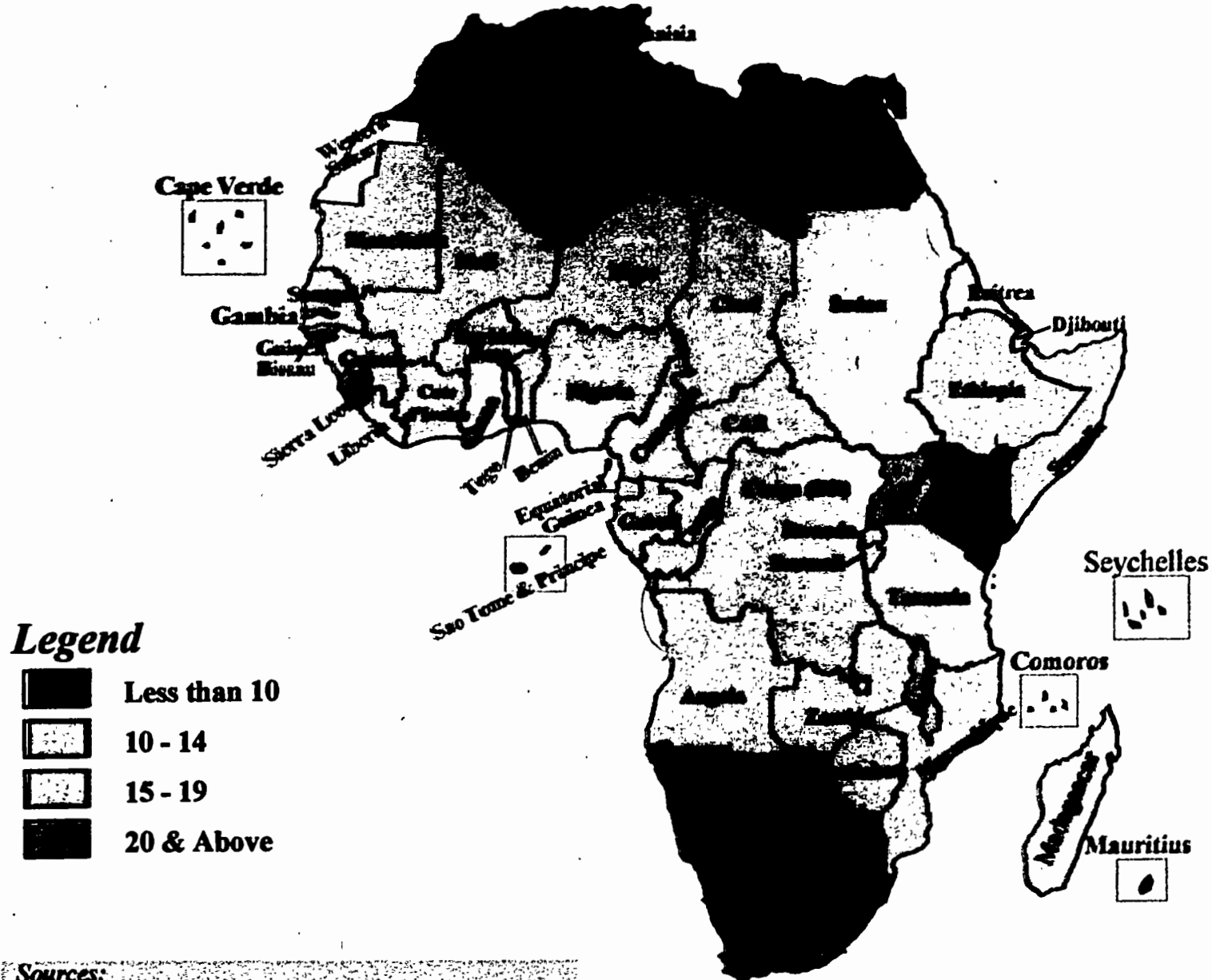
White box	Less than 30
Light gray box	30 - 39
Medium gray box	40 - 44
Dark gray box	45 - 49
Stippled box	50 & Above

Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 5: CRUDE DEATH RATES (per 1000), 1995

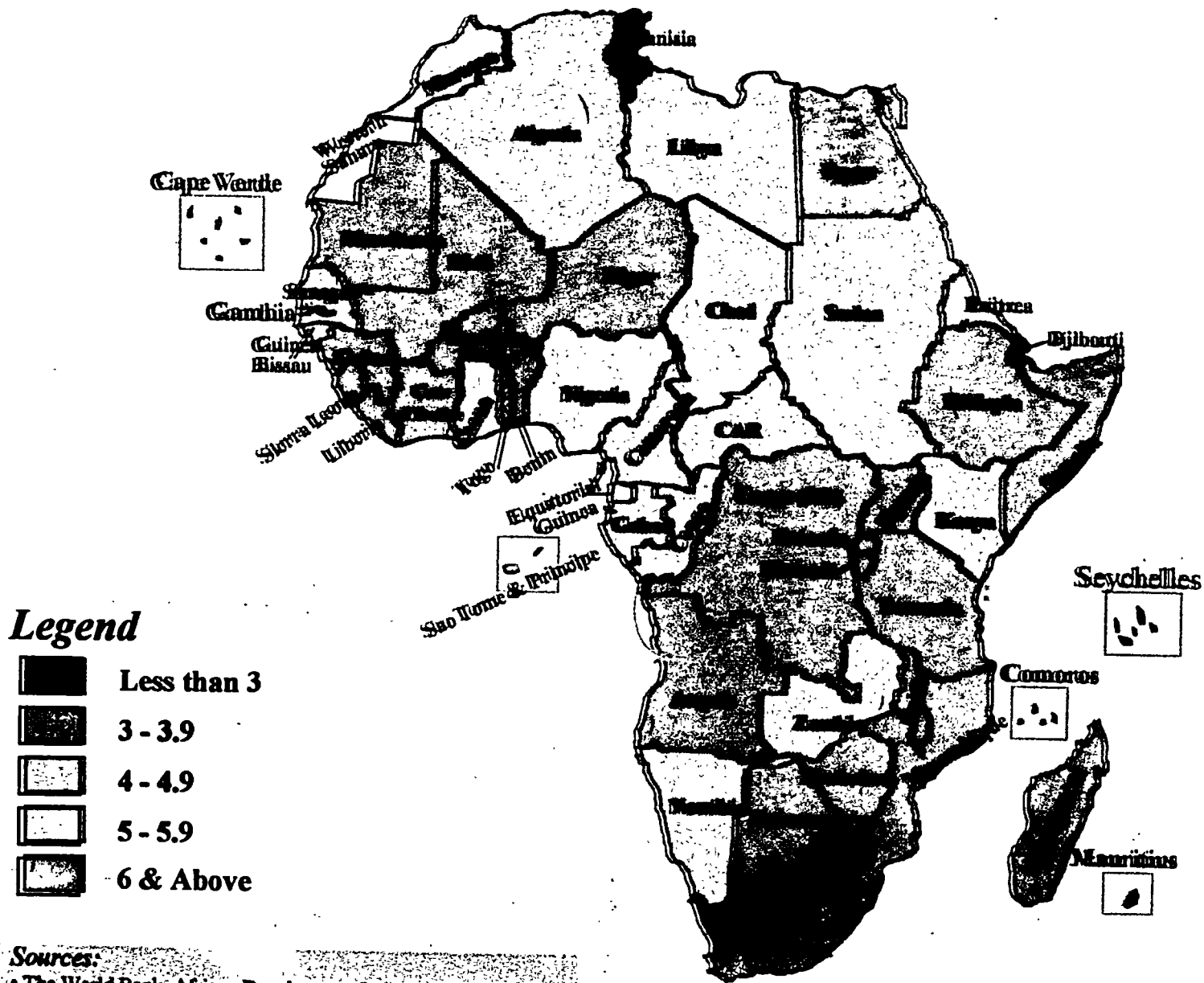


Sources:






- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 6: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (number), 1995



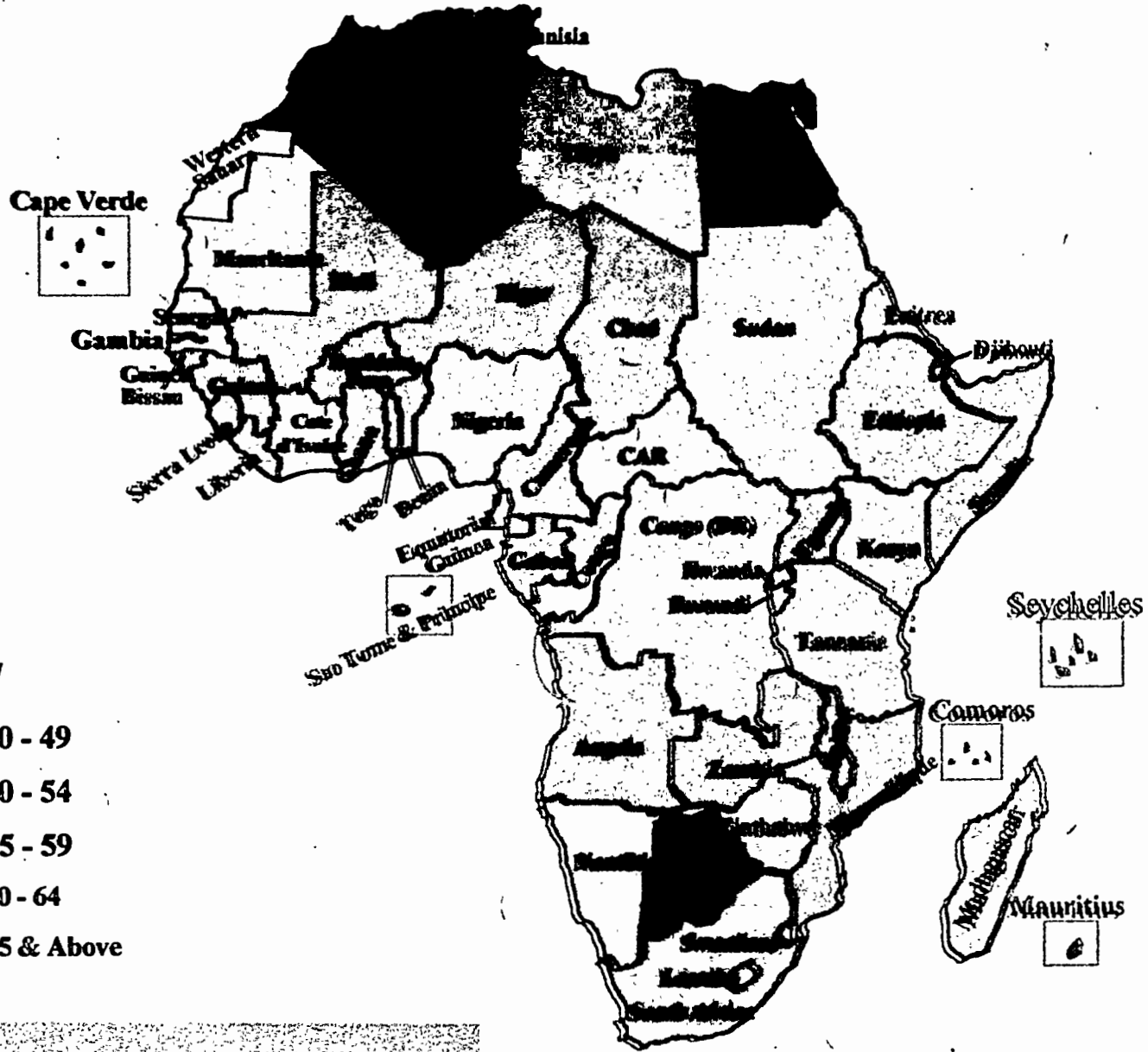
Legend

-  Less than 3
-  3 - 3.9
-  4 - 4.9
-  5 - 5.9
-  6 & Above






Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.



Legend

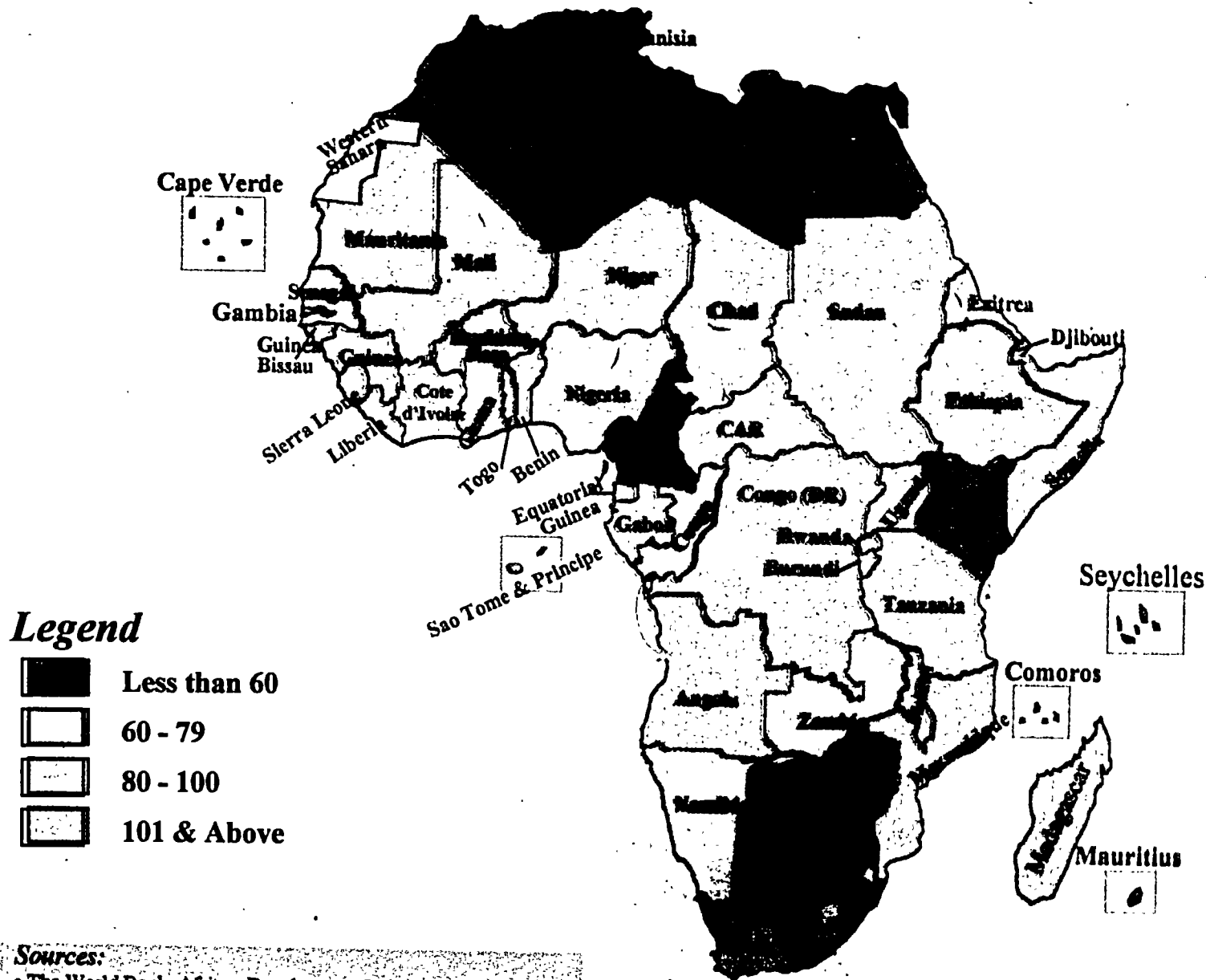
-  40 - 49
-  50 - 54
-  55 - 59
-  60 - 64
-  65 & Above

Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 8: INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1000), 1995

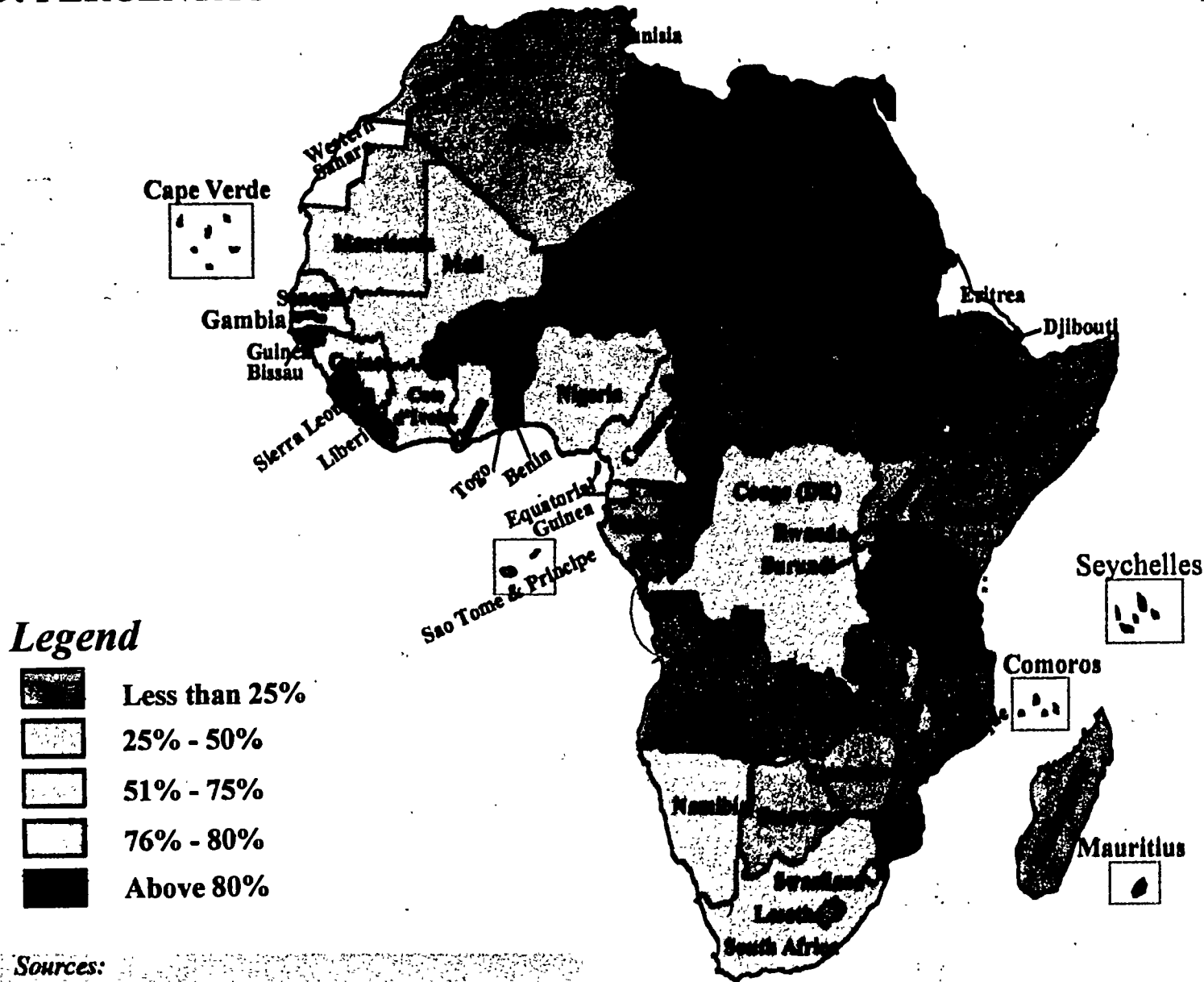


Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 9: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION, 1993-95

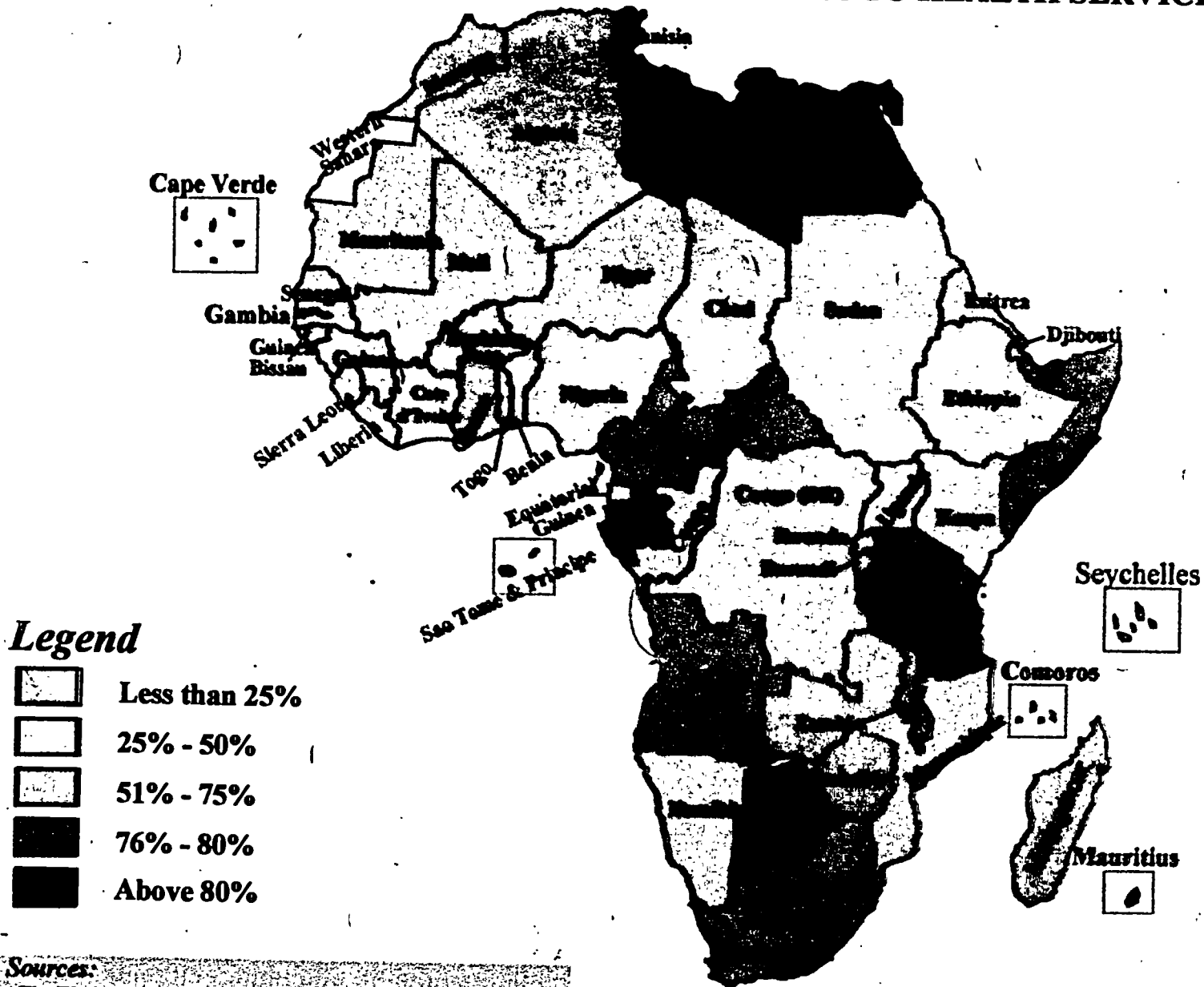


Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 10: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES 1991-93

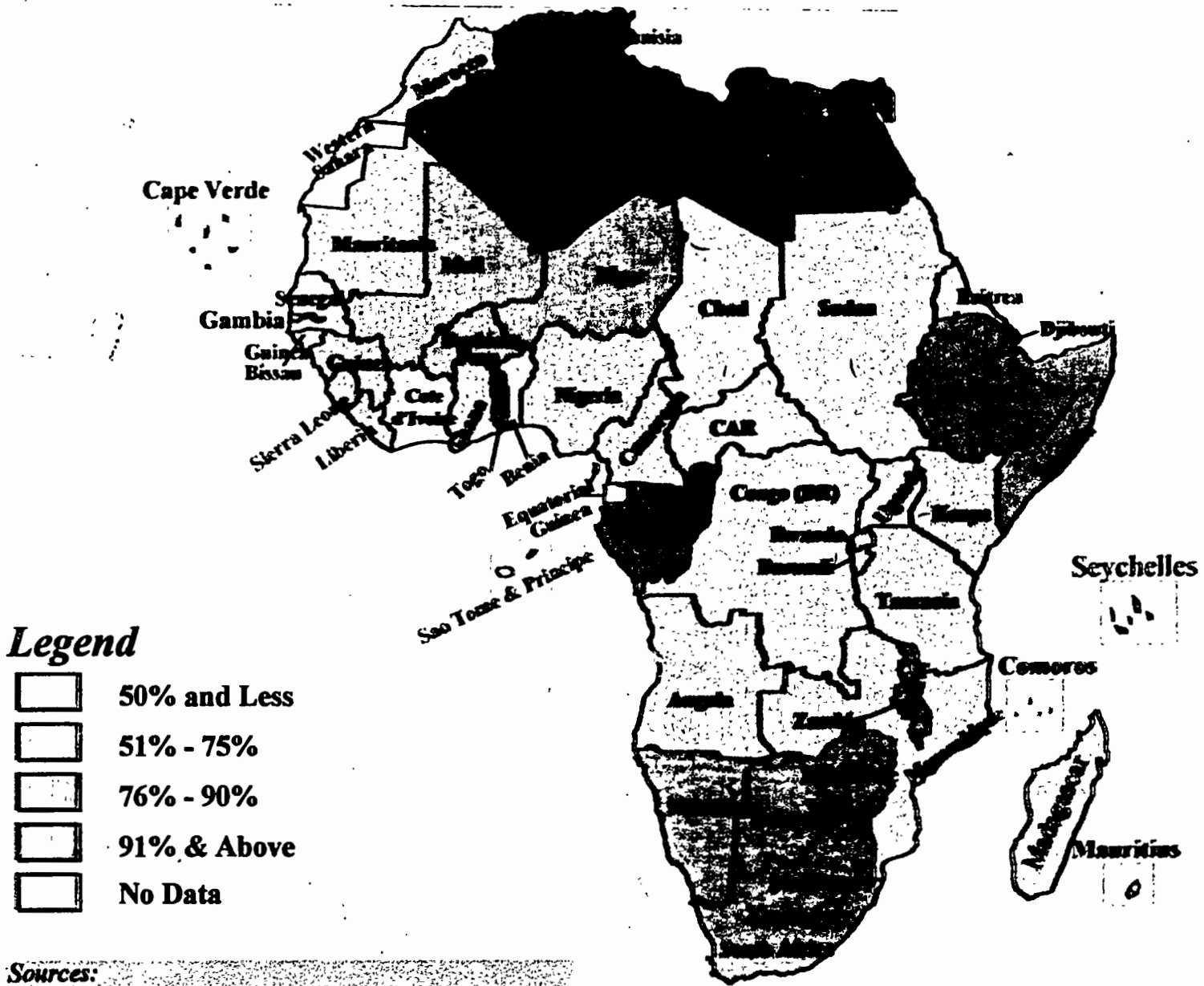


Sources:

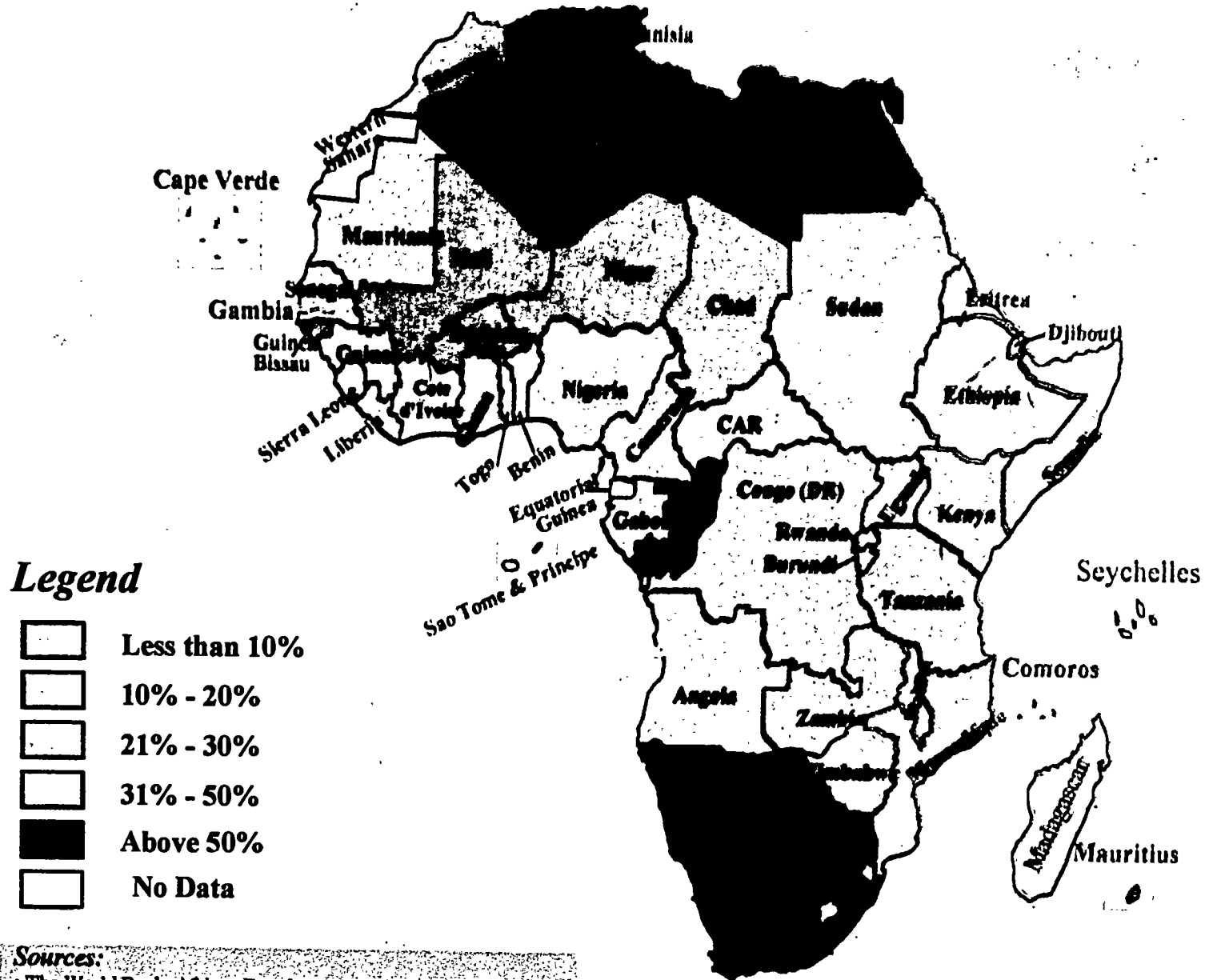
- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

MAP 11: PERCENTAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1993-95



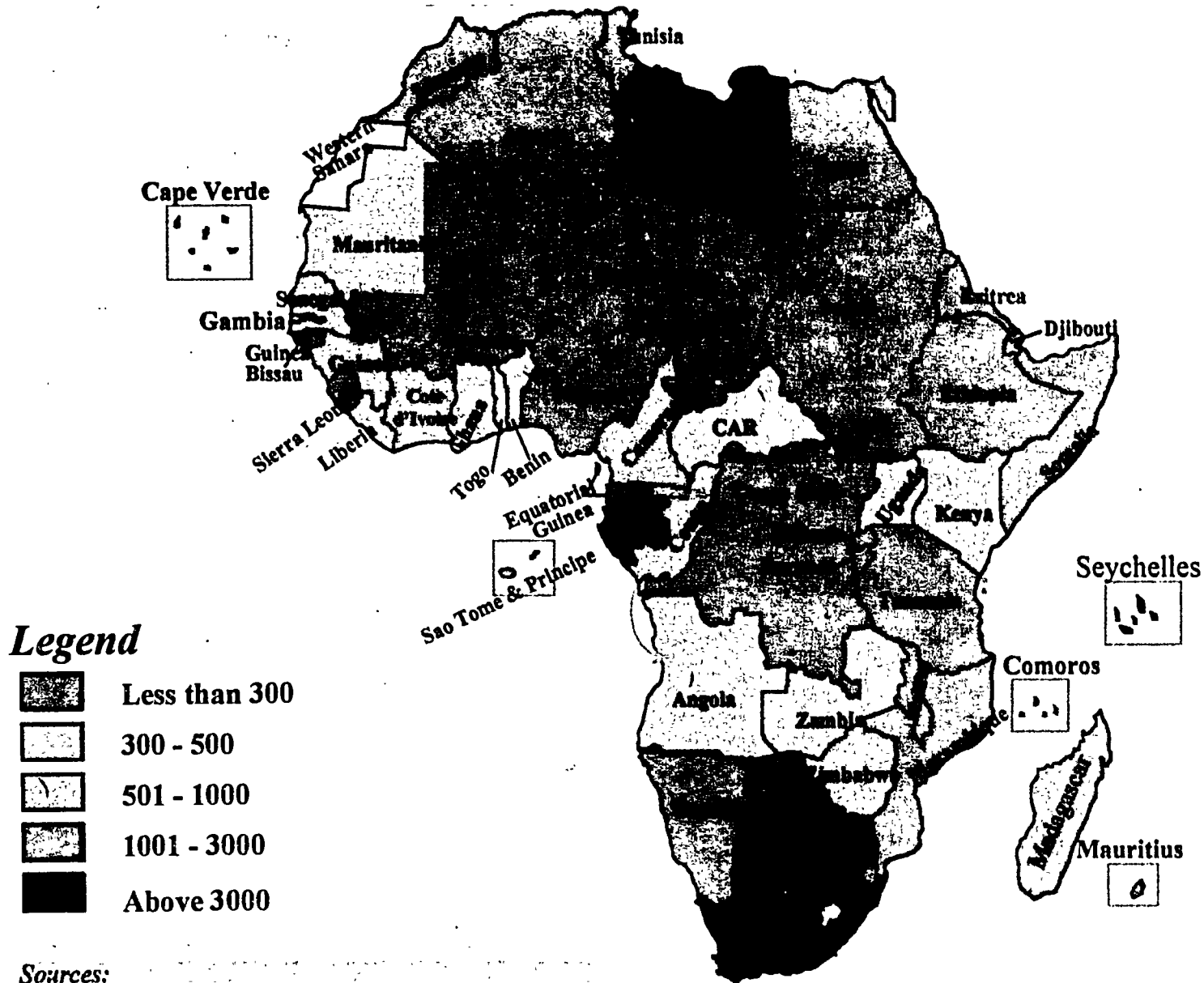
MAP 12: PERCENTAGE SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1993-95



Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

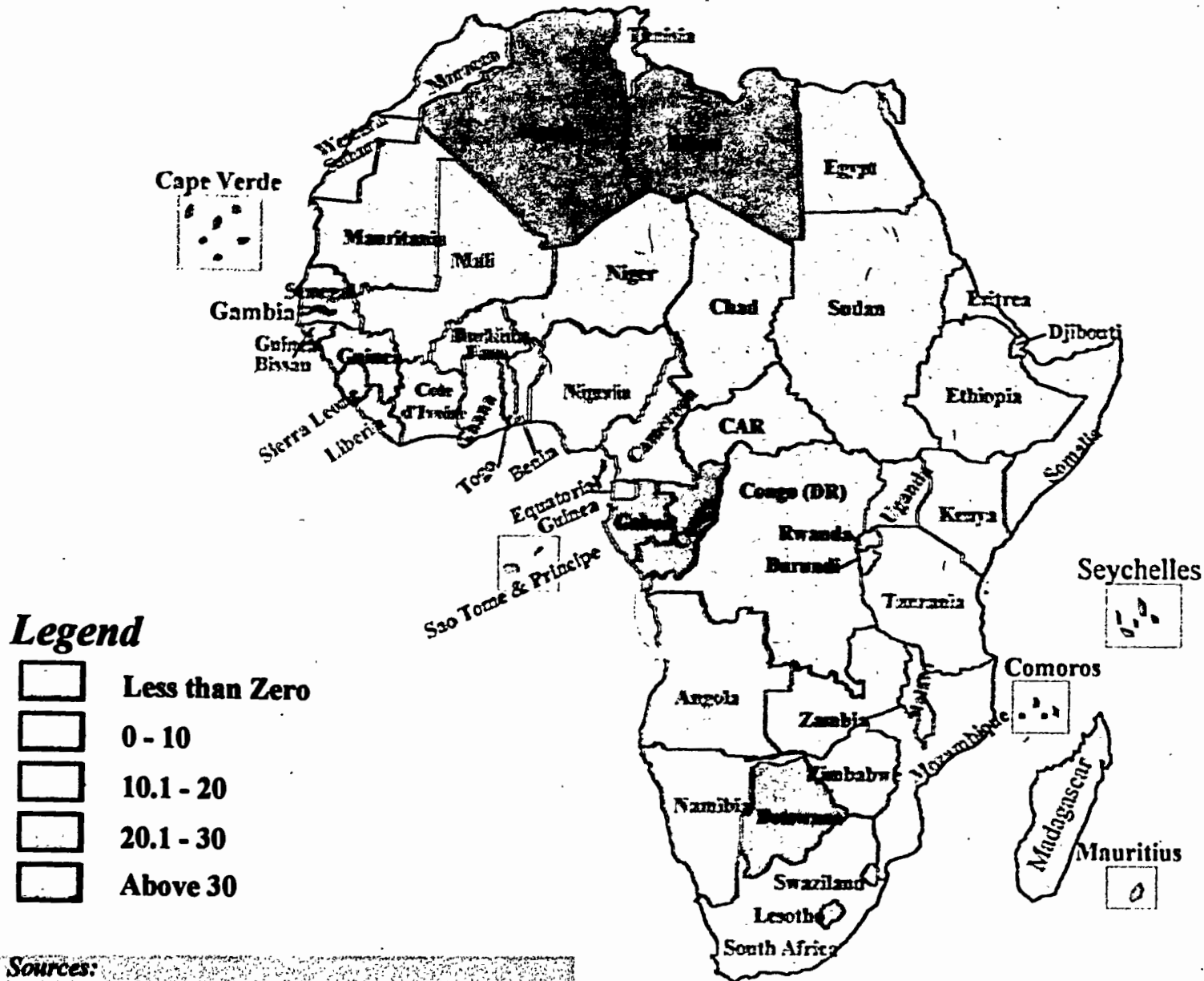


Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

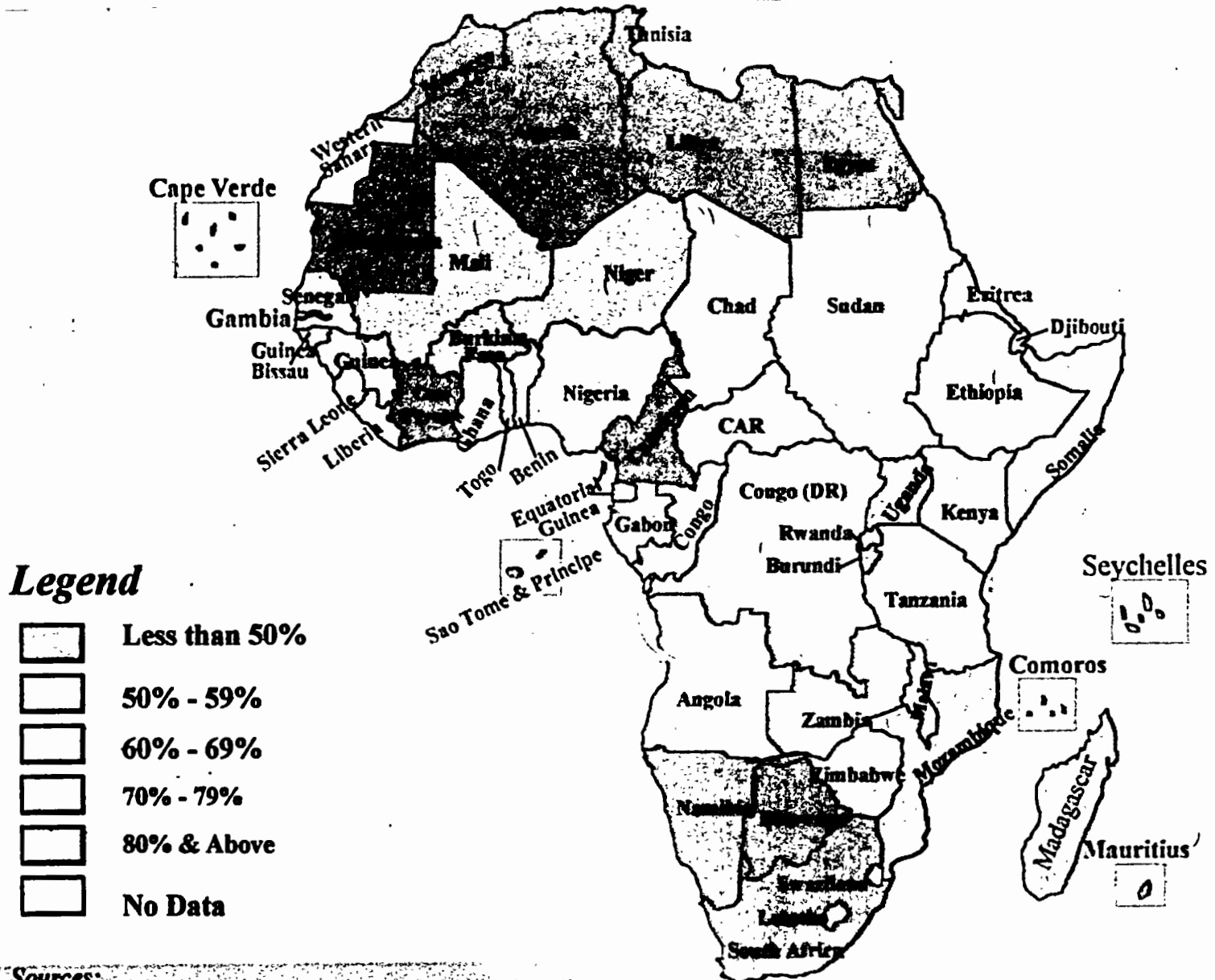
MAP 14: GROSS NATIONAL SAVINGS (% of GDP), 1995



Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

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Sources:

- The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99
- UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997
- African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997

Note: The Boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the OAU.

VI. SOURCES OF DATA

Information for the brief illustrations, tables, graphs, maps and charts of Population and Socio-Economic Indicators has been collected from the following sources:

1. African Development Bank, African Development Report 1997;
2. UNFPA, The State of World Population 1997;
3. United Nations, African Recovery (Vol. 10 No. 2 October 1996);
4. The World Bank, Statistical Appendix;
5. The World Bank, African Development Indicators 1998/99.

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