

DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND THE NEED FOR ECOWAS INTERVENTION

Felix Aromo Ilesanmi
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Federal University of Technology,
Yola - Nigeria.
e-mail: aromofelix@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The World Bank and United Nations do normally use the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to measure the progress of nations. The usual criticism of this parameter is that GDP is too narrow and limited to absolutely measure the development of any country. In this paper, the author attempts to measure the development index for West African countries over a period of 40 years (i.e. 1960 – 2000) using a composite value of 13 socio-economic development indicators including demographic, health, education, employment, life expectancy data as well as the GDP. Using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) statistics, the author computes the principal factors, the factor scores, eigen values and communalities of the data obtained per year. The resultant development index for each of the years were tabulated and graphically presented for clarity purposes. The analysis reveals that although the countries varied in their developmental path over the years, most nations rose and fell at different times. ANOVA showed that there is no significant change in the development of the countries prior to the establishment of ECOWAS (1960-1975) and after ECOWAS has been established (1975-2000). Its recommendations include good governance and ECOWAS intervention for improving the Member States since more nations recorded improved development index under better administrations.

INTRODUCTION

Reservations still exist among development scholars on the reliability and acceptability of available measures of development. Mascarenhas (1995) sees existing measures as European and North American whereas the history and circumstance of development in Africa are very different. He advocated for community based development indicators instead of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Human Development Index (HDI) and Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) in use. Plateau (1994) also lends his voice saying, "Each country, they say, has its own specific geographical, historical, economic and social characteristics ...". He compared the GNP and HDI of sub-Saharan Africa in 1992 and saw variations even in the same indicator. Mba and Qayum (1985) have also queried the GDP as being too narrow and limited to be absolute.

Hitherto, the GNP is used to describe in monetary value the total annual flow of goods and services in the economy of a nation. It is normally measured by totaling all personal, government, and all investment spending by a nation's industry both domestically and all over the world. Most industrialized countries, including the United States, now use the gross domestic product (GDP) as their chief economic indicator (Microsoft, 2005). The GDP measures the value of all goods and services produced (economic activities) within a nation's borders regardless of the nationality of the

producer over a period of time. The presumption is that above a certain floor value, individuals (or households) are no longer in poverty. This ignores the incidences of absolute versus relative poverty and the processes of exclusion and marginalisation of development in industrialised countries. A direct measure of poverty would be more preferable. It is difficult to measure GDP precisely, partly because every country has an unofficial economy, often called a black economy that consists of transactions not reported to government. Most countries now consider GDP to be the best measure of economic activity. If GDP grows at a higher rate than the population, standards of living are said to be rising. If the population is growing at a higher rate than GDP, living standards are said to be falling. GDP per head does not take the cost of living into account. As a result, some people believe it is more accurate to judge living standards in other ways.

The HDI was proposed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990 as a composite of longevity (measure of life expectancy); literacy (usually measured in terms of a minimum number of years of schooling); and command over resources for a decent living (measured by GNP per capita). The HDI is based on the average relative deprivation of each country on each of these three dimensions. There are obvious problems with the HDI that have been reviewed by several commentators including Lind (1992) and Murray (1991). They include problems associated with the choice of components and their relative weights; the analysis of how these components can best be measured; and whether or not the desired series can actually be measured and if not what new data procedures are required.

In the above measures of development, questions are presently being raised on Life Expectancy versus Disability Free Life Expectancy (ODA, 1996); that although literacy reports learning and knowledge building which are essential for any measurement of human development (UNDP, 1990), the extent to which literacy is important is specific to culture, situation and time (OECD, 1994); and that investment in primary and secondary education are much more important than the attainment of literacy (Murray, 1991).

The GDP is also seen as unlikely the best macro-economic variable for comparisons across countries because its coverage is different in terms of:

- a. the definition of economic territory
- b. the recording of taxes and subsidies
- c. the comparability and reliability of estimates for dwelling services (mortgages and rents)
- d. the comparability of estimates of the borderline between intermediate and final consumptions
- e. the completeness and recording of the activities of financial institutions, and
- f. the quality of estimates for the transition from GDP to GNP.

Also, the extent and size of the informal sector (or parallel economy) is unknown. Both incomes generated and the profits realised are not declared for tax purposes; however regardless of origin, the income is diffused throughout the whole economy, and this influences the level and distribution of total household disposable income (Carr-Hill, et. al., 1999). The search for an acceptable measure of development is still on.

Following Mba and Qayum (1985), it is also possible to generate an inductive measure of socio-economic development using as many as possible indicators of development that can be weighted for each nation. This is the composite development

Index derived not only from longevity measures or resources available per capita but from a variety of social, economic, demographic, educational and infrastructure components. West Africa has been used in this bi-lobed task intended at generating a measure of the national growth and development in the West African countries individually from 1960 to 2000, and comparing the Pre-ECOWAS and Post-ECOWAS reports.

Taking queue from the United Nation sub-regional economic commissions on the principle of economic co-operation and regional integration, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established on May 28th, 1975 in Lagos – Nigeria (Akinyemi et al, 1984p.671). Its aim as contained in its original Treaty is:

to promote co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity particularly in the fields of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and in social and cultural matters for the purpose of raising the standard of living of its peoples, of increasing and maintaining economic stability, of fostering closer relations among its members and contributing to the progress and development of the African continent.

The ECOWAS Revised Treaty of 1993 puts the aim thus:

to promote co-operation and integration, leading to the establishment of an economic union in West Africa in order to raise the living standards of its peoples, ensure economic growth, foster relations among Member States and contribute to the progress and development of the African Continent (ECOWAS, 1993 p.5).

In both cases, raising the standard of living of the West African people, co-operation, growth and development have remained the core objectives of ECOWAS. Its establishment as well as those of other similar global examples suggest that something must be golden in this principle of promoting regional development through co-operation and integration. Today, the success stories of the European Economic Community (EEC) now European Union (EU), suggest that the West African sub-region, which has accepted the same principle since 1975, should derive some benefits therefrom. Views differ on whether ECOWAS has enhanced development in the region or not. It has therefore become necessary to study the trend using the diverse development indicators. This study has been undertaken to understand how well the nations in West Africa have fared prior to the establishment of ECOWAS between 1960 and 1975 and after ECOWAS has been established between 1975 and 2000 and above all, to portray the pattern of development for each of the countries over the period being studied.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem investigated in this work is that although ECOWAS was established with the aim of promoting co-operation and development in all fields for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the West African people, thirty years after, preliminary investigation questions if ECOWAS has significantly achieved its regional development objectives as contained in its Treaty and Protocols. Indicators of development seem to question if ECOWAS Member States have been better off or worsened after ECOWAS was established than before ECOWAS was formed. Unlike similar supranational organisations in other parts of the world with similar objective of perpetuating regional

development through co-operation and integration, ECOWAS is believed in some quarters as not having positively influenced the standard of living of its people as the other regional bodies have done. These views require investigation to ascertain.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of this study is to utilise development indicators to generate development index for assessing the level of development in the ECOWAS Member States before and after ECOWAS was established with a view to making appropriate recommendations for enhancing regional development of the Member Nations.

The objectives to achieve the above aim include:

- a. To capture measurable indicators of development on the Member States before and after the establishment of ECOWAS as a regional body.
- b. To determine whether there is a significant difference between the socio-economic development situations in West African countries before and after the establishment of ECOWAS.
- c. To advance recommendations based on the findings of the study.

STUDY HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significant difference between the socio-economic development situations in each ECOWAS Member State before and after the ECOWAS was established.

This hypothesis is interested in comparing the socio-economic development situation in each ECOWAS Member State prior to, and after ECOWAS Treaty has come into force. The hypothesis is to show if the development indexes of the Member States improved or worsened after ECOWAS was established assuming all other extraneous conditions within the period are considered constant.

SCOPE

This work covers the all the countries of West Africa for the periods between 1960 and 2000. The two segments 1960-1975 and 1975-2000 were chosen as the periods before and after ECOWAS was established respectively and a 5-year interval was chosen simply for analytical convenience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Socio-economic development indicators of West African countries for the years 1960-2000 at 5-year interval were sourced principally from the diverse publications of the United Nations, the World Bank, African Development Bank, Economic Commission for Africa and ECOWAS. Some of these sources include United Nations (1986, 1988, 1996, 1998); World Bank (1981a, 1981b and 1995); ECOWAS (1997, 1998a, 1998b, 2000a); Population Reference Bureau (1998); Ezenwe (1984); Bogdanor (1987); Akinyemi, et al. (1984), Kouyate (1999) and Mabogunje (1979). Others are Microsoft (1999), Ojo (1980), Otibu-Asare (2000), Ouhoumoudou (1997), Salau (1981), Sall (1990), Snrech (1995), Udo (1978) and Federal Office of Statistics (1999). Although about 26 variables were originally considered, only the 13 that were mostly available for the years chosen were used for the analysis. They are as listed below with the acronyms used for them:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|------------------------------------|
| a. | AREA | = | Area covered by each country |
| b. | POPU | = | Country population |
| c. | GRORT | = | Country population growth rate |
| d. | BIRTR | = | Birth rate |
| e. | DEATR | = | Death rate |
| f. | INFMT | = | Infant mortality rate |
| g. | LIFEEXP | = | Life expectancy |
| h. | POPDEN | = | Population density |
| i. | LABFOR | = | Labour force |
| j. | GDP | = | Gross Domestic Product |
| k. | GDPGR | = | Gross Domestic Product growth rate |
| l. | PRYRA | = | Primary School growth rate |
| m. | URBPR | = | Urban population growth rate |

These development indicators cut across demographic, social, economic and spatial variables needed for an all-embracing development index determination. Data obtained on the variables are presented in Tables 1a-j. They are input for performing the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) statistics on the computer. The Eigen values and communalities were derived leading to the determination of the composite score (development index) for each country for each year in line with the approach adopted by Mba and Qayum (1985).

For testing the hypothesis, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for 1960-1975 (period before ECOWAS was established) and 1980-2000 (period after ECOWAS was established) were conducted for each ECOWAS country upon which the hypothesis inferences were drawn. Validity test was that if the F-value obtained in the ANOVA statistic was less than the critical value at $\alpha = 0.05$ and 7 degrees of freedom, the Null hypothesis is accepted (Nwabuokeyi, 1986).

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Tables 1a-j present the values obtained on the socioeconomic development indicators for the ECOWAS Member States. The Tables show the constant land area of all the countries as boundary adjustments were rare within the region in the years under review. The population had continued to be on the increase except in Guinea Bissau as the population growth rate oscillated between 6.8% in Mali in 1960 and -0.1% in Guinea Bissau in 1970. The average has been around 2.6%. Birth rate exceeded death rate in most countries except in Senegal and Sierra Leone in 1995 where infant mortality was high too. It could be observed however that infant mortality declined from an average of 202 in 1960 to 96 in 2000. Life expectancy has also improved generally as the average of 37 turned to 50 between 1960 and 2000. Individual cases of increase and decrease occurred owing to different factors. GDP growth rate reduced from an average of 4 in 1960 to 2.6 in 2000. The other four indicators increased between 1960 and 2000 as follows: labour force (2.1% to 4.9%), GDP (111 to 4896), Population density (19 to 56), primary school enrolment rate (22% to 68%) and urban population rate (9% to 37%) on the average.

Tables 2a&b and Fig. 1a-d show the result of the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) statistics described above as they present the composite score (development index) for each country as per the years indicated in line with Mba and Qayum (1985). The Tables and Graphs have been presented to show the comparative standing of each country in a particular year and the absolute figure of the country over the years. Nigeria

was best for most years except during the turbulent period around 1995 when Ghana was best. Ghana also passed through its own hard times between 1975 and 1990. About half of the countries entered the negative regime between 1975 and 1995. A relationship was observed between the political health of each country and its development index rating or even its ranking. At the times of peace, most countries made better development index while countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone earned negative development index at war times.

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for 1960-1975 (period before ECOWAS was established) and 1980-2000 (period after ECOWAS was established) were conducted for each ECOWAS country upon which the hypothesis inferences were drawn. Validity test was that if the F-value obtained in the ANOVA statistics as well as the t-value obtained in the T-test calculations were less than the critical value at $\alpha = 0.05$ and 7 degrees of freedom, the Null hypothesis is accepted. The ANOVA test result for some of the West African countries is shown below. At 99% confidence level and at 7 degrees of freedom, critical value, F-value is 12.25. This is 5.59 at 95% confidence level. The calculated F values for some of the countries are stated below:

Benin	=	4.395
Ghana	=	0.24
Burkina Faso	=	0.318
Liberia	=	0.699
Mali	=	3.96
Togo	=	2.39
Gambia	=	2.87
Nigeria	=	3.54

Thus we accept the Null hypothesis as calculated are less than the table values.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following findings have been deduced from the data obtained in the course of this study. They all have implications for intervention of ECOWAS in raising the living standard of the people in the Member Nations:

- a. Development Indicators of ECOWAS Member States: The development indicators (baseline data) collated on ECOWAS Member States show a rather low level of development in the ECOWAS Member States. The conditions obtained also vary from one country to another within the ECOWAS sub-region. More developed nations have higher and better values for the development indicator at different periods.
- b. Trend of Development Indicators: Generally, certain indicators improved overtime, particularly factors of population which health-care delivery influenced. Death-rate reduced as well as infant mortality rate while urbanization, school enrolment, labour force and GDP increased between 1960 and 2000.
- c. The Principal Component Analysis Statistics Results: PCA results showed better values for most countries during good governance and peace while many other countries entered the negative regime at war times and under unacceptable governments.

- d. Comparative Analysis of Development Index in ECOWAS Countries Prior to and After ECOWAS was Established: The ANOVA tests conducted revealed that there has not been any significant difference in the development index of most ECOWAS countries before and after the establishment of ECOWAS. This suggests the need for better ECOWAS intervention.

DISCUSSION

The works of Friedmann (1963), Glasson (1970), and Omuta and Onokerhoraye (1994) set in order the concerns of the regional planner in the society: regional development via the incidence of economic growth. Indices of development play very prominent roles in the work of the regional planner, thus the various development indicators considered in this study give more information on the growth and development in these countries than a single yardstick. On the basis of the development index obtained and on account of the individual variable into the composite index, the regional planner's job is to ultimately locate economic activities in respect to different attractions for the overall benefit of the citizens. Shifts in the location pattern have direct repercussions on income, employment and welfare. Since spatial organisation is a function of activity, and integration pattern, regional development is simply an expression of these patterns. Thus regional planning is concerned with the articulation of relevant objectives for dealing with certain types of problems experienced by people in specific localities within any society. Regional planning is not only confined to specific problems of urbanization, industrial zoning and related issues; it covers the general development of society, meaning that it must take into account the numerous factors transforming that society and ensure that land policy is not merely adopted to the present requirements but also to those of future generations.

While planning for development in any geographical sphere, the people are usually the focus. The more they become, the more the population grows uncontrollable, then, there will be less resources per person. The growth rate starts from the high birth rate and the number of births per mother. These figures are very high in West Africa compared with those other selected nations and they have implications for the Human Development Index (HDI) in each country (African Development Bank, 2002a&b). Kouyate (1999) has lamented on the HDI in the region. It varies from 0.591 for Cape Verde to 0.185 for Sierra Leone (ECOWAS, 2000b). The regional average excluding Liberia is about 0.333 whereas the international HDI is between 0.897 for high and 0.670 for medium HDI countries. HDI is calculated from (a) school enrolment (35.6% average which is 15% in Niger and 55% in Cape Verde international average = 72%). (b) Life expectancy (37.5 years in Sierra Leone to 66.7 years for medium. (c) GDP per inhabitant in ECOWAS countries = US \$ 300/year as against \$16241 in high HDI and \$3,390 in medium HDI countries. Thus Kouyate (1999) submits that these statistics are sure indications of extreme poverty. The 1997 poverty figure for West Africa is 42% varying from 71.3% in Mali to 17.7% in Cote d'Ivoire. Using HDI therefore, the standard of living of ECOWAS citizens intended to be raised by the regional body has not been raised.

To achieve higher values for the development indicators in West Africa, Tukur (2000) suggests that the public sector should galvanise political will for regional integration and enhancing the development of infrastructure networks. The civil society should work towards the restoration of good governance, popular participation, cross-

border health census, the promotion of human resource development and the creation of awareness at the grassroots. The private sectors “must take the driver’s seat” in bringing the friction inter-alia, cross border regional integration by enhancing private investment and the propagation of intra-regional trade.

The International Studies and Research Unit for Trade Information Management (CINERGIE) of the African Development Bank (1993) has observed a natural complementary between the sahelian and coastal centres of West Africa that can promote trade with sahelian livestock Vast grazing grounds on one side and consumer markets on the other. This has been in place in Cote d’Ivoire, Nigeria, Liberia and Ghana until the influx of frozen meat from Europe. He concludes that in view of the integration advantages, the complementarily can be resumed if the costal countries import from the sahelian instead of Europe.

Kouyate (1999) has also decried undue importation and heavy dependence on mineral exports for growth because the mining sector may not be demanded by the intended buyers or the prices may fall and technology may reduce the need for such minerals. The instability in the oil market as well as the unstable world mineral market have been affecting the resources available for development in the region. For instance Nigeria revenue for oil in 1998 is 4.5 billion which was 10.5 billion dollars in 1997. Improved physical infrastructures, human resource development, and more investment into agriculture are more reliable for development.

Otibu-Asare (2000) has reported that the main obstacle which seems to have strangulated the sub-regional body is lack of political will to implement its progressive policies. He referred to the rails network and trans-national highways planned 25 years ago as still on paper. Kouyate (1999) says the poor performance of West African Countries in the area of investments has been worsened by the rapid decline in the level of public investments, particularly in the area of infrastructures due to the need to reduce budget deficits. Thus development efforts have shifted to the private sector. For better standard of living however, governments need to implement programmes that would facilitates access to potable water, health care, energy and education.

Although the trans-national road project has been conceived 25 years ago, it is yet to be real. US \$1.2 billion of funds is still being required by ECOWAS Regional Road Transport Programme to finish the work. Effort is still on as well to rehabilitate the existing rail lines and inter connect their railway network in accordance with the established railway master plan for ECOWAS countries. The developmental benefits of road and rail links in the region cannot be over emphasised. When these infrastructures are in place, tourists will visit the region more, trade and commerce will be improved and the lives of the people will be affected more positively.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, ECOWAS has been considered a potential blessing for West Africa but the inherent blessings are still latent because of the numerous constraints bedevilling the Community. The region has hitherto maintained a significantly low Human Development Index (HDI= 0.33). Baseline data on ECOWAS Member States lowly compared with those of many developed economies: West Africa has rural majority (76%); high poverty level (42%); low life expectancy (50 years); high fertility rate (6.4); high infant mortality (92/1000); very low GDP and GNP (\$330/year and \$310/year); low school enrolment (37.5%); very low literacy level (27.29%); very low population : medical

personnel and lowly developed agricultural, economic and infrastructure sectors. The study reveals that the current level of development in each member State of ECOWAS is much of the efforts of the nation in question and not necessarily owing to any significant developmental effort of ECOWAS. The resultant development indexes are rather low. There is therefore the need for each country to deliberately determine to improve its development situation by addressing the indicators contributory to the overall development index. There is also the need for ECOWAS to deliberately intervene, as its charter suggests, to improve the living condition of West Africans. It is hoped that the development indicators and index presented would be vivid enough to reinforce the need for such interventions in each of the ECOWAS Member States.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are advanced to further assist in improving the development index in the ECOWAS Member States:

- a. Good governance, peace and stability have proved to be the usual bedrock for development as most nations grow better under peaceful and stable good administration. The actualisation of these triune conditions in each country of ECOWAS is the key to its improved development measure.
- b. Intervention by ECOWAS in raising the development index of the Member Nations is another key to better development situation in West Africa. Each nation will experience the benefits of ECOWAS much more if it adopts the strategic yearly declaration of achievable plan of action for the year along the line of a focussed set of beneficiaries and supported with action in all the Member States at the same time e.g. ECOWAS Year for the Disabled Persons, ECOWAS Year for the Elderly, ECOWAS Year for Safe Water Supply, ECOWAS Year of Energy etc. The alternative to this, which is though weaker, is the decade declaration: e.g. 2006-2016 as ECOWAS Decade of Physical Infrastructure Development Intervention.
- c. Apart from the above, the Project Approach is highly recommended for ECOWAS after the United Nations Development Programme pattern. If ECOWAS desires to intervene in water supply for instance, the definition of the intervention should be in terms of specific number of water supply projects in specific locations which when completed can be verified as having been done or not.
- d. ECOWAS has a major potential which can be used as a means of indirect intervention. This is in assisting the individual Member States to secure intention links for the development of specific sectors of the economy of such nations. For instance, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNESCO and the like are agencies which work with nations and with regional organizations like ECOWAS. A commitment to assisting the Member States to benefit from these other international bodies will be a useful indirect intervention of ECOWAS.
- e. For years, the commitment of ECOWAS Member States has always been questioned. This is so in terms of signing protocols, payment of Community levy and in the implementation of agreements reached at meetings. While Ghana and Nigeria have recently decided to form a fast lane tract for the implementation of ECOWAS decisions, many of the other countries owe ECOWAS up to 8-19 years Community

levy. There should not have been any reason for any fast lane tract if the commitment is total. It is therefore recommended that individual nation should redouble their commitment efforts.

REFERENCES

- African Development Bank (2002a): Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations 2002 Vol. XXV. Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: Statistics Division, Development Research Department. ADB.
- African Development Bank (2002b): Selected Statistics on African Countries 2002 Vol. XXI. Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: Statistics Division, Development Research Department. ADB.
- Akinyemi, A. B., Falegan, S. B. and Aluko, I. A. (eds.) (1984): Readings and Documents on ECOWAS. Lagos: Nigerian Institute of International Affairs and Macmillan Nigeria Publishers Ltd.
- Bogdanor, V. (ed.) (1987): The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Institutions. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.
- Carr-Hill, R.; Hopkins, M., Riddell, A. and Lintott, J. (1999): Monitoring the Performance of Educational programmes in Developing Countries – Education Research paper No. 37. Department for International Development (DFID).
- CINERGIE, International Studies and Research Unit for Trade Information Management of the African Development Bank (1993): West African Perspectives. Abidjan: African Development Bank No. 1 July 1993.
- Church, R. J. H. (1980): West Africa: A Study of the Environment and Man's Use of It. New York: Longman Inc.
- ECOWAS (1993): Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Revised Treaty. Abuja - Nigeria: The ECOWAS Executive Secretariat.
- ECOWAS (1997): The West African Bulletin. No. 5, November 1997. Abuja: Department of Information of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with the collaboration of Member States' News Agencies.
- ECOWAS (1998a): The Economic Community of West African States Information Brochure. Abuja - Nigeria: The Department of Information of ECOWAS.
- ECOWAS (1998b): The West African Bulletin. No. 6, October 1989. Abuja: Department of Information of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with the collaboration of Member States' News Agencies.
- ECOWAS (2000a): ECOWAS At 25: 1975-2000. Abuja Nigeria: The Department of Information of ECOWAS.
- ECOWAS (2000b): Twenty-third Summit of the Authority of Heads of State and Government Abuja, 28 – 29 May, 2000. Final Communiqués. Abuja Nigeria: The Executive Secretariat, ECOWAS.

- Ezenwe, U. (1984): ECOWAS and the Economic Integration of West Africa. Ibadan: West Books Publishers Limited.
- Federal Office of Statistics (1999): Annual Abstract of Statistics 1999. Abuja: Federal Office of Statistics.
- Friedmann, J. (1963): "Regional Planning as a Field of Study." Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 29, pp.170-173.
- Glasson, J. (1978). An Introduction to Regional Geography. London: Hutchinson Group Ltd. Publishers.
- Iloje, N.P. (1986): A New Geography of West Africa. Ibadan: Macmillan.
- Kouyate, L. (1999): 1998/1999 Interim Report of the Executive Secretary Lansana Kouyate. Forty Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers Abuja, 29-31 July 1999. Abuja - Nigeria: ECOWAS Executive Secretariat.
- Lind, N.C. (1992): "Some thoughts on the HDI". Social Indicators Research. Vol.27, pp.89-101
- Mabogunje, A.L. (1979): "The Land and People of West Africa", in Ajayi, J.F.A. and Crowther, M. (eds.). History of West Africa. Volume I. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Mascarenhas, A. (1995): An Historical Perspective on Indicators in Development Studies and the Need for Critical Reassessment in Hambly, H. and Angura, T.O (eds): Grassroots Indicators for Desertification. Canada: International Development Research Centre (IDRC).
- Mba, H.C. and Qayum, A. (1985): Development of an Absolute Scale for Measurement of Socioeconomic Development. *Economia Internazionale*. Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2
- Microsoft (1999): Encarta 99 Encyclopedia. Microsoft Corporation.
- Microsoft (2005): Encarta 2005 Encyclopedia. Microsoft Corporation.
- Murray, C.J.L. (1991): Development Data Constraints and the HDI, UNRISD.
- Nwabuokei, P.O. (1986): Fundamentals of Statistics. Enugu: Koruna Books.
- ODA, Overseas Development Administration (1996): Measuring Performance in the Education Sector, Internal Document, ODA.
- OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (1994): Making Education Count: Developing and Using International Indicators. Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. Paris: OECD
- Ojo, O.J.B. (1980): "Nigeria and the Formation of ECOWAS", in *International Organizations*, 34 (1980), 571-604.
- Omuta, G.E.D. and Onokerhoraye, A.G. (1994): Regional Development and Planning for Africa. Benin: the Benin Social Science Series for Africa, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria.
- Orune, P. (1995): "Grassroots Indicators and Scientific Indicators: Their Role in Decentralised Planning in the Arid Land of Uganda." In Hambly, H. and Angora,

- T.O. (eds): International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for Desertification: Eastern and Southern Africa. IDRC: Canada.
- Otibu-Asare, D. (2000): "The Truth About ECOWAS". ECOWAS International. Abuja: ECOWAS
- Ouhoumoudou, M. (1997): The West African Bulletin No. 5. Lagos: The Department of Information of ECOWAS Executive Secretariat.
- Platteau, C. (1994): Development Indicators and Education. The Courier No. 148. Nov.-Dec. 1994. Dossier: Education – Country Reports: Saint Lucia – St Vincent and The Grenadines (EC Courier).
- Population Reference Bureau (1998): World Population Data Sheet. Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.
- Pradelle, J. (ed) (1995): Club du Sahel Newsletter No. 14 Summer 1995. Paris: Club du Sahel - OECD.
- Salau, B.A. (Ed.) (1981): West African Annual. 11th Edition. Ikeja: John West Publications Limited.
- Sall, D. (1990): Contact. Vol. 2, No. 3. Publication of the Economic Community of West African States.
- Snrech, S. (ed) (1995): Preparing for the Future: A Vision of West Africa in the Year 2020. A Summary Report of the West Africa Long Term Perspective Study (WALTPS). Abidjan: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the African Development Bank, and Club du Sahel in Paris CILSS in Ouagadougou.
- Tukur, B. (2000): "Involving the Private Sector and Civil Society in the Acceleration of the West African Integration Process." Paper prepared for the ECOWAS Regional Forum on Accelerating the West African Process to mark the Silver Jubilee Celebration of ECOWAS. Abuja, Nigeria. May 27, 2000.
- Udo, R. K. (1978): A Comprehensive Geography of West Africa. Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books (Nig.) Ltd.
- United Nations (1986): 1983-84 Statistical Yearbook. New York: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office.
- United Nations (1988): 1985-86 Statistical Yearbook. New York: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office.
- United Nations (1996): Indicators of Sustainable Development Framework and Methodologies. New York: United Nations.
- United Nations (1998): The Progress of Nations. New York: United Nations.
- World Bank (1981a): Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Agenda for Action. Washington D.C. : The World Bank.
- World Bank (1981b): World Development Report. Washington D.C. The World Bank.

**World Bank (1995): African Development Indicators 1994-95. Washington D.C.:
The World Bank.**

TABLE 1A: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1960)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GRORT	BIRTR	DEATR	INFMT	LIFEEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	2049	2.5	48	26	217	35	18	1.1	72	4	32	8
BURKINA	274	4452	2.0	51	33	226	31	16	2.8	42	4.9	10	4
CAPE	4	199	3	49	15	129	56	50	0	111	8	40	0
COTEDI	322	3460	2.2	53	24	204	38	11	1.3	176	0.3	6	13
GAMBIA	11	257	2.7	51	31	231	34	23	0.2	97	3.8	18	11
GHANA	239	6727	2.7	48	19	149	44	28	2.9	137	2.3	24	17
GUINEA	246	3136	5.3	52	30	222	32	13	1.4	69	0.5	26	6
GUINEAB	36	521	0.8	40	28	211	32	14	0	146	4.3	21	11
LIBERIA	111	1039	1.8	50	24	194	39	9	0.4	225	5.2	35	13
MALI	1240	4375	6.8	52	29	213	34	4	2.3	67	0.3	12	9
MAURITA	1026	991	1.6	48	28	207	34	1	0.3	85	8.1	13	4
NIGER	1267	3028	5.2	53	28	207	35	2	1	70	1.4	9	5
NIGERIA	924	42305	2.6	52	24	207	37	46	19.2	79	4.4	29	11
SENEGAL	197	3187	5.5	50	27	184	38	16	1.4	209	0.8	28	17
SIERRA	72	2103	3.4	48	32	231	38	29	0.9	107	7.1	27	10
TOGO	57	1441	2.5	48	24	204	38	25	0.7	79	9.5	28	8
Total	6139	79270	50.6	793	422	3236	595	305	35.9	1771	64.9	358	147
Average	383.7	4954	3.2	49.6	26	202	37	19	2.1	111	4	22	9

TABLE 1 B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1965)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	2327	2.4	51	26	173	39	21	1.2	80	4	35	11
BURKINA	274	4915	2	49	29	182	32	18	3	47	4.9	12	5
CAPE	4	232	3.3	29	8	120	56	58	0	117	8	60	0
COTEDI	322	5515	2.3	46	23	170	41	17	1.5	250	0.3	6	15
GAMBIA	11	404	3.6	43	23	217	41	37	0.2	122	3.8	23	11
GHANA	239	8010	2.8	47	18	115	46	34	3.1	213	2.3	69	21
GUINEA	246	3510	2.7	47	25	216	35	14	1.6	76	0.5	32	11
GUINEAB	36	492	-1.1	41	30	190	34	14	0	166	4.3	25	14
LIBERIA	111	1132	2.5	50	21	181	45	10	0.4	295	5.2	48	13
MALI	1240	4571	2.1	50	27	210	37	4	2.3	84	0.3	16	10
MAURITA	1026	1152	2.1	44	23	193	34	1	0.3	153	8.1	13	7
NIGER	1267	3574	4.1	52	25	194	41	3	1.3	86	1.4	12	6
NIGERIA	924	48676	2.5	50	25	178	37	53	21.1	97	4.4	32	14
SENEGAL	197	3875	2.4	46	23	150	41	20	1.5	236	0.8	40	22
SIERRA	72	2345	2.2	45	23	201	41	33	1	165	7.1	29	11
TOGO	57	1648	3	51	26	154	35	29	0.8	107	9.5	59	10
Total	6139	92378	38.9	741	375	2844	635	366	39.3	2294	64.9	511	181
Average	384	5774	2.4	46	23	178	40	23	2.5	143.3	4.1	31.9	11.3

TABLE 1C: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1970)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	2653	2.7	49	26	136	39	23	1.6	90	2.3	40	15
BURKINA	274	5427	2.4	49	27	173	35	20	3	65	3.8	13	7
CAPE	4	272	3	29	8	105	57	68	0	218	6.6	77	0
COTEDI	322	6179	4	51	19	129	44	19	2	346	4.8	25	17
GAMBIA	11	458	2.8	49	28	217	41	42	0.3	128	5.6	28	12
GHANA	239	9597	2.8	45	13	115	49	40	3.5	257	-0.1	89	28
GUINEA	246	4069	2.3	47	24	177	37	17	1.8	82	3.1	33	16
GUINEAB	36	487	-0.1	37	31	183	34	14	0.1	260	2	32	20
LIBERIA	111	1335	2.9	50	19	159	54	12	0.6	275	1.6	73	13
MALI	1240	5143	2.4	50	26	203	37	4	2.3	53	4.8	20	12
MAURITA	1026	1254	2.6	44	22	160	39	1	0.4	165	1.3	16	10
NIGER	1267	4128	2.9	51	24	166	38	3	1.8	90	1.5	14	8
NIGERIA	924	56346	2.7	48	22	135	41	61	23.3	137	4.7	34	16
SENEGAL	197	4285	2.6	47	22	122	39	22	2	217	2.1	40	26
SIERRA	72	2558	2.2	45	22	193	34	36	1.1	177	1.6	33	14
TOGO	57	1950	2.8	50	20	129	44	34	.9	134	4.1	76	12
Total	6139	106141	4.1	741	353	2502	662	416	44.7	2694	49.8	643	226
Average	383.7	6633.8	2.6	46.3	22.1	156.4	41	26	2.8	168.4	3.1	40.2	14.1

TABLE 1D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1975)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	3028	2.7	54	28	142	47	27	1.7	133	2	50	18
BURKINA	274	5992	2.3	49	26	160	40	22	3.2	84	3.1	14	8
CAPE	4	280	2.3	28	8	82	57	70	0	349	6.1	127	15
COTEDI	322	6770	5.2	50	21	120	46	21	2.6	512	1.9	61	20
GAMBIA	11	524	4.5	50	30	159	40	48	0.3	158	8.5	33	13
GHANA	239	9868	2.4	49	14	100	49	41	3.8	296	0.4	71	32
GUINEA	246	4314	1.4	47	24	161	40	18	2.2	113	2.8	31	20
GUINEAB	36	545	5.6	46	27	168	37	15	0.2	341	3	65	23
LIBERIA	111	1572	3.4	50	18	146	50	14	0.6	334	2.1	40	15
MALI	1240	1572	3.4	50	18	146	50	14	0.6	334	2.1	40	15
MAURITA	1026	1369	2.6	43	21	142	43	1	0.5	260	0.3	20	11
NIGER	1267	4761	2.7	51	23	150	40	4	2.2	111	-4.1	19	9
NIGERIA	924	65653	4.4	48	21	120	44	71	25.5	235	6.6	50	18
SENEGAL	197	4973	2.7	48	22	110	45	25	2.4	226	1.9	40	28
SIERRA	72	2792	2.4	45	21	180	38	39	1.1	207	2.1	39	15
TOGO	57	2272	3	50	23	120	49	39	1	196	4.3	98	14
Total	6139	116285	5.1	758	345	2206	715	469	47.9	3889	43.1	798	274
Average	383.7	7267.8	3.2	47.4	21.6	137.9	44.7	29.3	3.0	243.1	2.7	49.9	17.1

TABLE 1E: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1980)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	3370	3.4	51	18	109	47	30	1.8	1428	6.4	53	28
BURKINA	274	6800	2.5	50	20	154	45	25	3.4	1830	-0.3	21	15
CAPE	4	2990	2.2	38	11	84	62	73	0.1	308	37.7	124	23
COTEDI	322	7800	3.9	50	16	114	49	25	3.6	9324	-12	63	37
GAMBIA	11	610	3.4	48	24	154	40	56	0.3	140	-9.8	46	18
GHANA	239	10500	3.2	45	15	100	52	44	4.4	4654	0.6	73	31
GUINEA	246	4390	2.2	51	24	161	41	19	2.6	1799	-3.2	33	19
GUINEAB	36	780	2	46	25	164	39	22	0.4	119	-18.9	63	24
LIBERIA	111	1820	3.2	47	16	111	52	16	0.7	1265	-4.5	40	35
MALI	1240	6450	2.3	51	22	184	47	5	2.5	1476	-1.3	25	17
MAURITA	1026	1520	2.4	47	21	142	43	1	0.5	845	4	24	27
NIGER	1267	5330	3.7	51	22	146	43	4	2.9	2479	4.8	23	13
NIGERIA	924	71150	3.2	50	18	118	48	77	32.1	28253	3.9	52	27
SENEGAL	197	5380	2.8	47	20	103	46	27	2.6	3646	-2	48	35
SIERRA	72	3180	2.3	49	26	171	38	44	1.3	575	3.2	41	22
TOGO	57	2510	3.3	51	17	110	51	44	1.1	1234	14.7	101	19
Total	6139	134580	4.6	772	315	2125	743	512	60.3	59375	23.3	830	390
Average	383.7	8411.3	2.9	48.3	19.7	132.8	46.4	32	3.8	3710.9	1.5	51.9	24.4

TABLE 1F: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1985)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	3920	3.1	48	17	109	49	35	1.9	1767	7.6	57	35
BURKINA	274	7680	2.7	47	19	142	46	28	3.8	2286	8.4	34	19
CAPE	4	320	2.7	35	8	84	65	80	0.1	213	7.9	124	26
COTEDI	322	9540	4.3	51	15	100	52	30	4.1	10028	4.5	65	42
GAMBIA	11	720	3.2	49	22	147	42	66	0.3	170	4.1	54	20
GHANA	239	12170	3.4	46	14	93	53	51	5	4612	5.1	73	32
GUINEA	246	4860	2.8	48	22	150	42	20	2.9	1908	2.7	36	22
GUINEAB	36	870	2	45	26	156	40	24	0.4	157	4.4	59	27
LIBERIA	111	2130	3.1	45	16	146	52	19	0.8	1171	-0.8	35	40
MALI	1240	7210	2.7	50	20	173	46	6	2.6	1588	2.2	26	18
MAURITA	1026	1690	2.6	48	20	131	45	2	0.6	860	2.9	31	35
NIGER	1267	6350	3.2	52	21	139	44	5	3.2	2083	3.4	27	16
NIGERIA	924	83200	3.4	49	16	109	50	90	36.6	25136	9.3	76	31
SENEGAL	197	6210	3	45	18	91	47	32	2.9	4227	4	55	36
SIERRA	72	3570	2.5	48	24	159	40	50	1.4	599	-5.6	46	25
TOGO	57	2930	3.7	51	15	98	52	51	1.3	1189	6.1	106	22
Total	6139	153370	48.4	757	293	2027	765	589	67.9	57994	66.2	904	446
Average	383.7	9585.6	3.0	47.3	18.3	126.7	47.8	36.8	4.2	3624.6	4.1	56.5	27.9

TABLE 1G: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1990)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	4590	3	44	14	90	51	41	2.2	1729	3.4	61	42
BURKINA	274	8770	2.9	48	19	133	48	32	4.2	2789	-0.2	33	24
CAPE	4	360	2.6	34	8	85	67	90	0.1	265	0.7	121	28
COTEDI	322	11790	2.4	49	15	91	53	37	4.6	9436	-2.1	67	47
GAMBIA	11	850	2.4	47	19	132	44	77	0.3	219	0.7	64	23
GHANA	239	14430	3	44	13	84	55	60	5.7	5946	3.1	75	33
GUINEA	246	5560	2.5	48	21	138	45	23	3.1	2435	4.3	37	26
GUINEAB	36	960	2.2	43	24	145	40	27	0.5	191	3	56	31
LIBERIA	111	3480	1.8	44	14	135	54	22	0.9	0	-8.6	30	44
MALI	1240	8220	3.2	50	18	166	48	7	3	2131	0.7	27	19
MAURITA	1026	1920	2.8	48	19	121	47	2	0.7	1007	-2.1	49	42
NIGER	1267	7440	3.4	53	19	128	47	6	3.6	2258	5.2	29	17
NIGERIA	924	96200	2.6	47	15	98	52	104	28.2	28571	5.6	91	32
SENEGAL	197	7210	2.7	45	16	80	48	37	3.2	4977	4.5	59	38
SIERRA	72	4030	1.9	47	22	146	42	56	1.4	630	4.9	50	27
TOGO	57	3510	2.	48	14	88	54	63	1.3	1385	0.2	109	25
Total	6139	179320	41.4	739	270	1860	795	684	63	63969	23.3	958	498
Average	383.7	11207.5	2.6	46.2	16.9	116.3	49.7	42.8	3.9	3998.1	1.5	59.9	31

TABLE 1H: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (1995)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	5420	3.2	48	18	99	54	48	2.3	1700	3.3	78	37
BURKINA	274	10227	2.6	45	16	115	47	37	606	1400	0.4	40	16
CAPE	4	402	2.7	36	9	34	70	100	0.1	436	-2.5	144	37
COTEDI	322	14208	3.8	48	12	84	52	44	6.6	9500	-1.1	71	37
GAMBIA	11	1127	4.2	46	19	85	45	102	0.4	315	1.5	75	39
GHANA	239	17197	3.1	38	35	146	56	72	7.2	5500	4.8	75	33
GUINEA	246	6381	2.8	44	18	139	45	26	3	2500	4.5	53	30
GUINEAB	36	1095	2.1	41	22	134	43	30	0.6	195	2.9	70	35
LIBERIA	111	3054	3.3	47	14	126	59	28	1	0	0	33	40
MALI	1240	9013	1.8	43	10	123	46	7	4.1	2400	7.7	45	27
MAURITA	1026	2283	2.9	44	15	106	52	2	0.7	1000	5	79	50
NIGER	1267	9013	3.3	52	17	143	47	7	2.9	2400	1.4	29	17
NIGERIA	924	98968	2.8	39	14	130	50	107	29.7	2800	2.9	82	34
SENEGAL	197	7913	2.8	42	46	68	49	40	3.5	5000	-2	68	45
SIERRA	72	4226	2.3	47	51	143	34	59	2.8	1300	0.7	52	30
TOGO	57	3808	3.1	44	13	80	58	69	1.3	1400	6.4	120	42
Total	6139	194335	46.8	704	329	1755	807	778	672.2	37846	35.9	1114	549
Average	383.7	12146	2.9	44	20.6	109.7	50.4	48.6	42	2365.4	2.2	69.6	34.3

TABLE 1J: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES (2000)

NATION	AREA	POPU	GROWTH	BIRTHR	DEATHR	INFMT	LIFEEXP	POPDEN	LABFOR	GDP	GDPGR	PRYRA	URBPR
BENIN	113	6097	2.7	40	13	82	53	54	2.5	2269	4.6	64	38
BURKINA	274	11937	2.7	45	17	94	44	44	7	2328	4.2	34	17
CAPE	4	428	2.4	30	6	52	70	107	0.2	588	5.4	150	44
COTEDI	322	16000	2.1	36	16	90	46	50	7.1	10411	3.3	59	46
GAMBIA	11	1305	2.2	38	16	90	49	119	0.4	405	2.9	77	40
GHANA	239	20212	2.7	36	9	66	57	85	7.7	5301	4.4	76	35
GUINEA	246	7430	2.4	41	16	116	49	30	3.5	2885	4.1	56	32
GUINEAB	36	1213	2.1	41	20	124	45	34	0.8	205	-0.3	71	35
LIBERIA	111	3154	3.4	47	13	108	54	28	1	0	0	28	45
MALI	1240	11234	3	45	15	111	42	9	4.2	2629	3.5	42	28
MAURITA	1026	2670	2.7	39	12	101	56	3	0.7	1030	3.9	83	54
NIGER	1267	10730	3.1	46	16	123	46	8	3.1	1939	2.6	26	18
NIGERIA	924	111506	2.3	38	14	84	47	121	31.4	41237	2.7	84	35
SENEGAL	197	9481	2.6	38	12	68	52	48	4.2	5100	2.9	59	46
SIERRA	72	4854	2.1	45	23	150	40	67	2.9	749	-4.7	54	36
TOGO	57	4629	2.5	40	15	84	50	81	1.4	1259	1.8	125	41
Total	6139	222880	41	645	233	1543	800	888	78.1	78335	41.3	1088	590
Average	383.7	13930	2.6	40	15	96	50	55.5	4.9	4896	2.6	68	37

TABLE 2a: DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES BEFORE ECOWAS (1960 – 1975)

NATION	1960	RANK	1965	RANK	1970	RANK	1975	RANK	MEAN SITUATION	RANK
BENIN	-3.22	10	-1.87	11	-1.17	10	2.13	4	-0.03	10
BURKINA	-6.94	15	-6.97	15	-2.01	12	1.18	5	-3.64	14
CAPE	6.28	3	2.19	7	7.51	2	-1.68	10	1.09	5
COTEDI	3.02	5	3.15	5	5.35	3	-11.33	16	3.21	3
GAMBIA	-3.87	14	-1.21	9	-2.12	13	8.44	2	0.31	7
GHANA	7.62	2	9.42	2	2.56	5	-2.75	13	4.24	2
GUINEA	-0.97	9	-1.67	10	-3.07	14	0.05	8	-1.44	12
GUINEAB	-7.38	16	-10.33	16	-14.4	16	5.98	3	-6.53	16
LIBERIA	1.41	7	2.41	6	1.91	6	-2.58	11	0.79	6
MALI	2.3	6	-0.03	8	-0.67	8	-2.58	11	-0.25	9
MAURITA	-6.64	13	-5.24	14	-1.11	9	-6.22	15	-4.8	15
NIGER	0.64	8	3.36	4	1.19	7	-4.71	14	0.12	8
NIGERIA	9.77	1	8.26	1	9.67	1	11.5	1	9.8	1
SENEGAL	6.03	4	5.23	3	-1.52	11	0.07	7	2.45	4
SIERRA	-4.38	12	-3.34	12	-4.79	15	2.26	6	-3.06	13
TOGO	-3.68	11	-3.56	13	2.57	4	-0.46	9	-1.28	11

TABLE 2b: DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF ECOWAS MEMBER STATES AFTER ECOWAS (1980 – 2000)

NATION	1980	RANK	1985	RANK	1990	RANK	1995	RANK	2000	RANK	MEAN SITUATION	RANK
BENIN	1.27	7	1.16	6	1.64	6	0.12	6	1.13	9	1.1	7
BURKINA	-2.34	12	-1.42	11	-1.64	10	-7.53	16	1.51	7	-2.28	11
CAPE	6.13	2	0.98	7	6.2	2	-0.24	8	2.49	6	3.1	3
COTEDI	3.5	5	7.98	2	0.1	9	2.45	5	-1.6	12	2.49	4
GAMBIA	-6.68	14	-4.25	13	-4.07	12	-0.68	9	-5.52	14	-4.24	14
GHANA	3.59	3	3.72	4	5.54	3	9.49	1	5.16	2	5.5	2
GUINEA	-5.83	13	-4.26	14	-4.08	13	-1.13	11	-1.42	11	-3.33	13
GUINEAB	-10.57	16	-9.28	15	-8.47	16	-2.51	12	-9.47	15	-8.06	15
LIBERIA	1.21	8	-2.53	12	-8.28	15	-4.03	13	0.09	10	-2.71	12
MALI	-0.01	9	-0.86	9	0.58	8	-0.98	10	5.04	3	0.75	8
MAURITA	-0.35	10	-0.86	9	-2.46	11	3.8	4	3.09	5	0.64	9
NIGER	3.55	4	2.1	5	3.59	5	-6.11	14	4.98	4	1.62	6
NIGERIA	13.09	1	13.56	1	13.94	1	9.09	2	11.44	1	12.22	1
SENEGAL	-0.88	11	0	8	0.96	7	0.18	7	1.26	8	0.3	10
SIERRA	-8.28	15	-9.78	16	-7.39	14	-6.35	15	-14.35	16	-9.24	16
TOGO	2.59	6	3.73	3	3.8	4	4.41	3	-4.01	13	2.1	5

© Fig.1a: DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR ECOWAS MEMBER STATES BEFORE ECOWAS WAS ESTABLISHED (1960-1975)

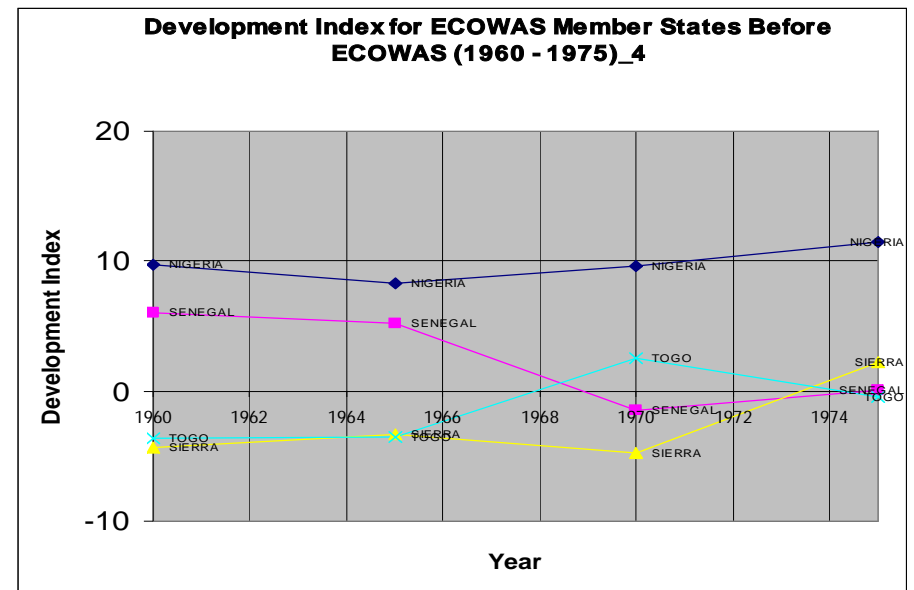
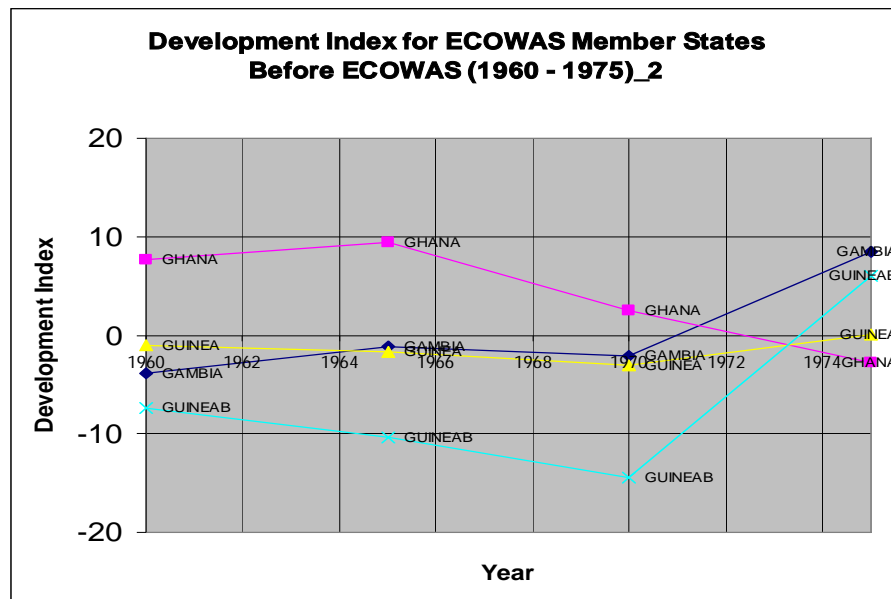
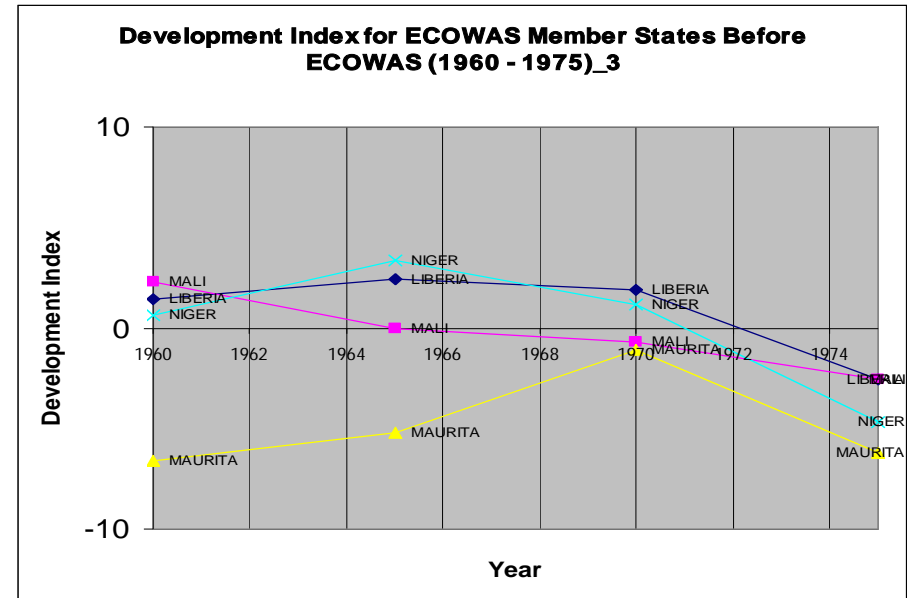
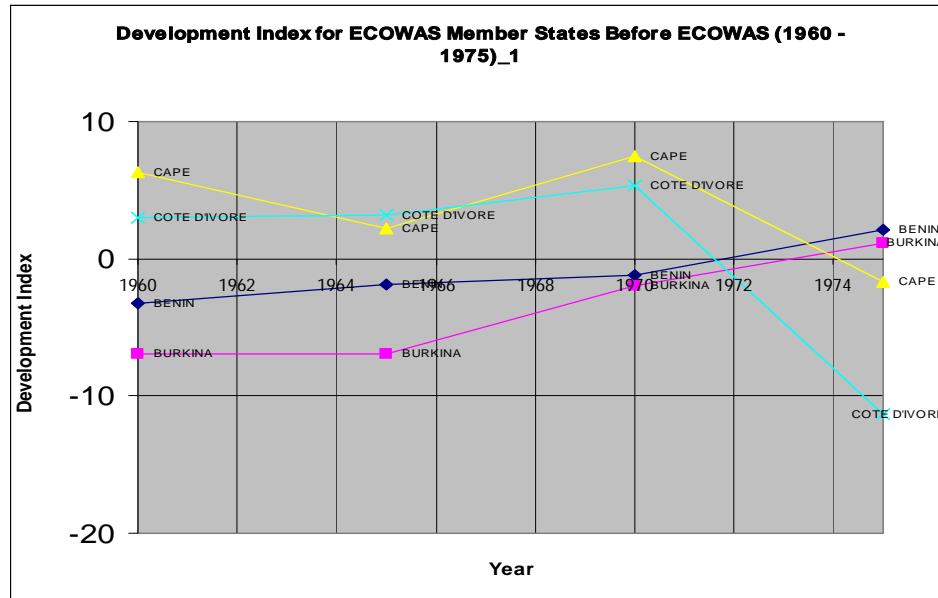


Fig.1b: DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR ECOWAS MEMBER STATES AFTER ECOWAS WAS ESTABLISHED (1980-2000)

