

# The African Development Bank Group Chief Economist Complex



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## The Africa Infrastructure Development Index<sup>1</sup>

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### 1. Introduction

The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) results show that investment in infrastructure accounts for more than 50 per cent of the recent improvement in economic growth in Africa, and that it has the potential to do more. In spite of its enormous mineral and other natural resources, Africa has the lowest productivity of any region of the world, and this low productive capacity often finds explanation in its significant infrastructural shortcomings. The international community at the G8 Summit of 2005 pledged significant support for the infrastructure sector because of the realization that the inadequate and/or weak basic physical infrastructure base was a key factor in the region failing to realize its full potential to make the advances towards economic growth, internal trade, and poverty reduction like other developing nations.

The Commission on Growth and Development (2008) also views infrastructure investment as particularly important to growth, arguing that public spending on infrastructure—roads, ports, airports, and power—crowds private investment in, raising the return to private investment, and by paving the way for new industries to emerge, it is also a

crucial aid to structural transformation and export diversification. Stern (1991) finds that adequate infrastructure is essential for productivity and growth, indicating that transport in particular is an important factor for development. In the same manner the finding of Anyanwu and Erhijakpor (2009) that road infrastructure significantly reduces poverty in African countries buttresses this. Recent studies by Canning and Pedroni (2008) and Égert, Koźluk and Sutherland (2009) also confirm the positive relationship between infrastructure and economic growth.

Against this background, the AfDB has developed a unique Africa Infrastructure development index (AIDI) to monitor the status and progress of infrastructure development in Africa. Five components that have direct bearing on economic improvement are chosen to proxy infrastructure development. These are:

- (a) Net Electricity Generation (Kilowatt-hours Per Capita) (energy development) - creating electricity from various forms of energy per person in the population.

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*“The index will be updated annually on the basis of the data being generated by AfDB through its annual infrastructure surveys conducted in African countries under the Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program.”*

*“The index would be a useful tool for analysts, policy makers and investors alike. For analysts, the index would help to provide a better understanding of the current state of African infrastructure development by...”*

(b) Telephone Subscriptions (telecommunications development) – total mobile and fixed-line telephone subscribers (% of total population).

(c) Roads, paved (% of total roads) - paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

(d) Access to water (% of populations); and

(e) Access to sanitation (% of population) (social infrastructure development).

The index will be updated annually on the basis of the data being generated by AfDB through its annual infrastructure surveys conducted in African countries under the Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program.

## 2. Why do we need an Infrastructure Development Index?

The Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) is intended to provide some consolidated and comparative information on the status and progress of infrastructure development in African countries. The index would be a useful tool for analysts, policy makers and investors alike. For analysts, the index would help to provide a better understanding of the current state of African infrastructure development by comparing the scores and rankings across countries. In so doing, it helps them to assess the strengths and weaknesses of African economies and to analyze their economic prospects. It would also help to inform policy and investment decisions regarding the various infrastructure components in a country. The AIDI can be used for benchmarking and gauging current infrastructure development conditions, and identifying potential areas for improvement.

## 3. Methodology

Data for the components of the AIDI are obtained, with each component representing a facet of infrastructure development. The following are the steps used:

**Step 1: Normalization Procedure:** Since the components of the AIDI were originally measured in different units, the observations were “standardized” or “normalized” to permit averaging, with the average regarded as a composite index. The normalization procedure used is that which adjusts the observation to take a value of between 0 and 100 with a formula using maximum and minimum values in each component for all countries in the index.

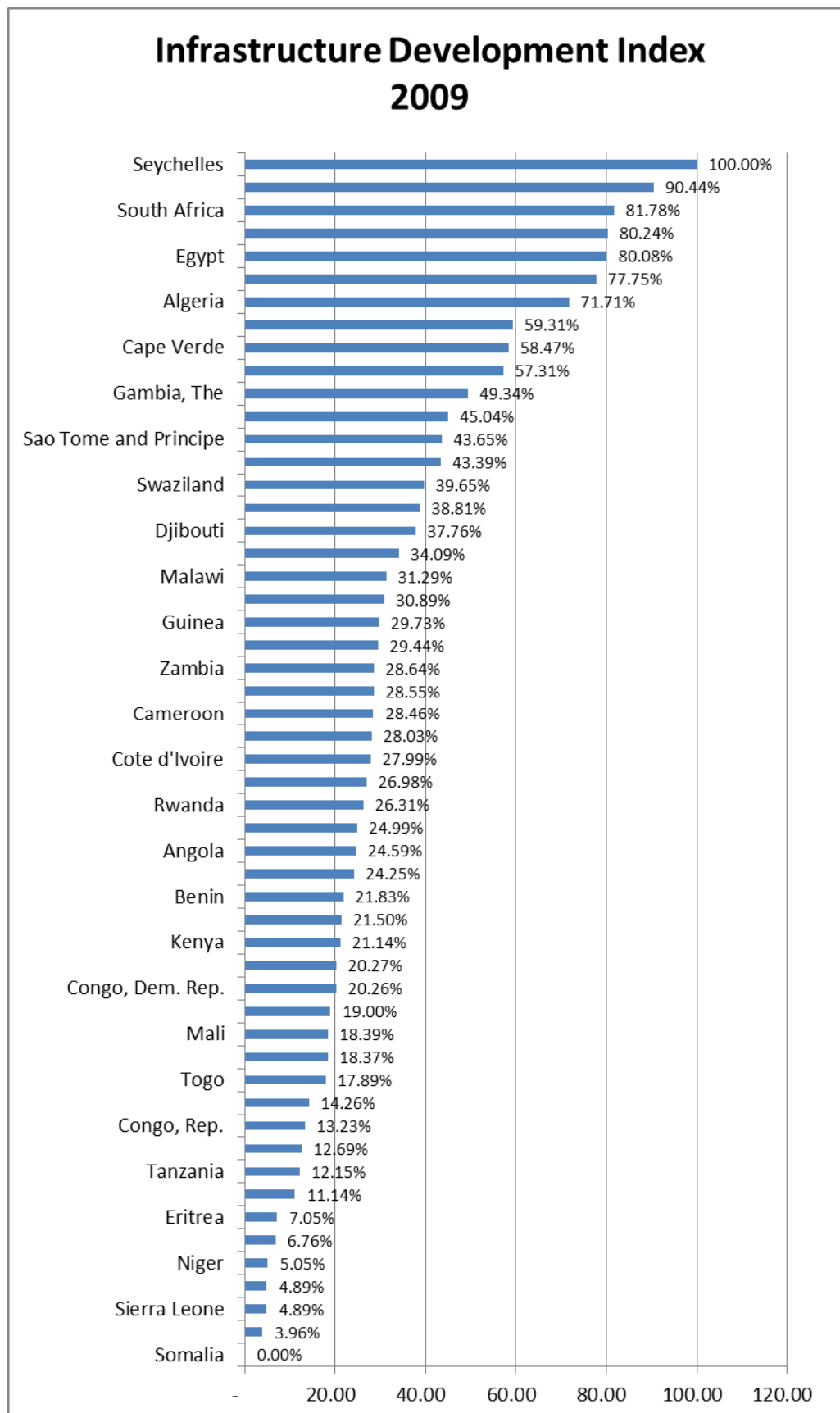
**Step 2: Generate the AIDI Composite Index:** We then calculate the composite index as a weighted average by the inverse of the standard deviation of each component:  $y_t = (\sigma_{tot}/\sigma_x) * x_t$ ; where  $\sigma_{tot}$  is given by  $1/\sigma_{tot} = \sum_x (1/\sigma_x)$  and  $\sigma_x$  is the standard deviation of the component  $x$ .

The rationale for the step 2 is to reduce the volatility of the rankings.

## 4. Main Results

The results (scores and ranks) of the Africa Infrastructure Development Index and its components are presented in Figure 1 and Table 1 for 2009 and 2006-2009, respectively.

Figure 1



**Table 1: Africa Infrastructure Development Index, Country Scores and Rankings  
2006-2009**

Rank	Country	2006	Country	2007	Country	2008	Rank	Country	2009
1	Seychelles	100.00	Seychelles	100.00	Seychelles	100.00	1	Seychelles	100.00
2	Mauritius	92.45	Mauritius	92.47	Mauritius	89.95	2	Mauritius	90.44
3	South Africa	81.26	South Africa	82.34	South Africa	81.19	3	South Africa	81.78
4	Libya	81.26	Libya	81.18	Libya	79.51	4	Libya	80.24
5	Tunisia	78.89	Tunisia	77.78	Tunisia	75.80	5	Egypt	80.08
6	Algeria	71.37	Algeria	73.34	Egypt	75.76	6	Tunisia	77.75
7	Egypt	66.26	Egypt	72.17	Algeria	69.48	7	Algeria	71.71
8	Morocco	57.90	Morocco	58.77	Morocco	57.55	8	Morocco	59.31
9	Botswana	47.10	Botswana	50.85	Cape Verde	53.54	9	Cape Verde	58.47
10	Cape Verde	45.67	Cape Verde	48.60	Botswana	53.08	10	Botswana	57.31
11	Gabon	43.92	Gabon	45.61	Gambia, The	45.84	11	Gambia, The	49.34
12	Comoros	38.19	Gambia, The	41.20	Gabon	44.65	12	Gabon	45.04
13	Sao Tome and Principe	37.53	Comoros	40.60	Comoros	42.13	13	Sao Tome and Principe	43.65
14	Namibia	37.07	Sao Tome and Principe	39.29	Sao Tome and Principe	41.02	14	Comoros	43.39
15	Djibouti	35.66	Namibia	37.09	Namibia	36.96	15	Swaziland	39.65
16	Gambia, The	34.35	Djibouti	35.71	Swaziland	36.55	16	Namibia	38.81
17	Zimbabwe	30.80	Swaziland	33.53	Djibouti	35.25	17	Djibouti	37.76
18	Swaziland	29.98	Zimbabwe	30.32	Senegal	31.59	18	Senegal	34.09
19	Malawi	29.04	Malawi	29.34	Mauritania	29.96	19	Malawi	31.29
20	Mauritania	29.03	Senegal	29.09	Zimbabwe	29.52	20	Zimbabwe	30.89
21	Senegal	27.80	Mauritania	28.64	Malawi	29.18	21	Guinea	29.73
22	Lesotho	26.47	Zambia	27.02	Lesotho	27.48	22	Mauritania	29.44
23	Zambia	26.30	Lesotho	27.01	Zambia	27.06	23	Zambia	28.64
24	Cameroon	24.48	Cameroon	25.51	Cameroon	26.14	24	Congo, Rep.	28.55
25	Sudan	23.82	Cote d'Ivoire	24.53	Cote d'Ivoire	25.69	25	Lesotho	28.46
26	Burundi	22.76	Burundi	23.26	Ghana	25.57	26	Cameroon	28.03
27	Mali	22.40	Ghana	22.93	Uganda	24.77	27	Ghana	27.99
28	Cote d'Ivoire	22.32	Sudan	22.53	Guinea	24.67	28	Cote d'Ivoire	26.98
29	Ghana	21.36	Guinea	21.82	Burundi	23.57	29	Uganda	26.31
30	Guinea-Bissau	19.32	Uganda	20.93	Congo, Rep.	22.61	30	Rwanda	24.99
31	Kenya	19.06	Mali	20.34	Rwanda	21.52	31	Burundi	24.59
32	Guinea	17.67	Congo, Rep.	19.92	Angola	21.24	32	Angola	24.25
33	Angola	17.61	Angola	19.80	Sudan	20.97	33	Sudan	21.83
34	Congo, Rep.	17.55	Guinea-Bissau	19.74	Guinea-Bissau	20.66	34	Benin	21.50
35	Uganda	17.50	Kenya	19.36	Kenya	19.78	35	Guinea-Bissau	21.14
36	Benin	15.21	Rwanda	17.44	Nigeria	19.45	36	Kenya	20.27
37	Liberia	13.82	Benin	16.53	Benin	18.62	37	Nigeria	20.26
38	Togo	13.72	Nigeria	15.60	Mali	17.87	38	Equatorial Guinea	19.00
39	Burkina Faso	13.70	Togo	14.95	Equatorial Guinea	17.06	39	Mali	18.39
40	Nigeria	13.35	Equatorial Guinea	14.71	Togo	15.66	40	Burkina Faso	18.37
41	Rwanda	13.34	Burkina Faso	14.54	Burkina Faso	15.57	41	Togo	17.89
42	Equatorial Guinea	13.27	Liberia	13.65	Liberia	12.60	42	Mozambique	14.26
43	Mozambique	13.21	Mozambique	12.56	Mozambique	12.59	43	Liberia	13.23
44	Tanzania	12.84	Tanzania	12.21	Tanzania	12.31	44	Tanzania	12.69
45	Central African Republic	12.01	Central African Republic	12.16	Central African Republic	12.13	45	Central African Republic	12.15
46	Eritrea	7.78	Eritrea	8.82	Eritrea	9.84	46	Eritrea	11.14
47	Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.39	Madagascar	5.24	Madagascar	6.51	47	Madagascar	7.05
48	Madagascar	5.66	Sierra Leone	5.16	Niger	5.75	48	Niger	6.76
49	Sierra Leone	3.02	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.95	Sierra Leone	5.10	49	Chad	5.05
50	Ethiopia	2.37	Niger	3.35	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.88	50	Sierra Leone	4.89
51	Niger	1.89	Ethiopia	1.53	Chad	2.42	51	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.89
52	Somalia	0.34	Chad	0.75	Ethiopia	1.09	52	Ethiopia	3.96
53	Chad	0.0	Somalia	0.0	Somalia	0.0	53	Somalia	0.0

Source: Statistics Department, African Development Bank

*“The bottom 10 countries of AIDI in 2009 are Somalia, Ethiopia, Congo Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, Chad, Niger, Madagascar, Eritrea, Central Africa Republic, and Tanzania...”*

*“The AIDI results can be interpreted to identify areas of relative strength and weakness and to assess which infrastructure components in a country need improvement...”*

The top ten countries of AIDI in 2009 are Seychelles, Mauritius, South Africa, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Cape Verde and Botswana . Of these, five countries are from North Africa, three are small island countries where tourism constitutes an important sector of their economies. They have therefore traditionally focused on improving infrastructure to attract visitors. The bottom 10 countries of AIDI in 2009 are Somalia, Ethiopia, Congo Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, Chad, Niger, Madagascar, Eritrea, Central Africa Republic, and Tanzania. A feature of the bottom 10 countries is that most are fragile states and had recently been involved in some form of conflict.

#### *Ranking changes across years*

Countries that improved their scores over time, though slightly, among the bottom 10 countries in 2006 are: Madagascar, Niger, and Chad. The improvement comes primarily from better telephone subscription coverage in the population. Madagascar, Niger, and Chad hardly show any improvement in electricity generation. There are, however, countries that lagged behind. Somalia, Congo, Democratic Republic, fell in their rankings. Moreover, Somalia registered a lower score from 2006 to 2009 but this change is due in large part to the much greater improvements registered by the other countries.

The middle 33 countries showed some wide variation in scores and ranking over the period 2006-2009. It is important to note that though some countries moved downward in the rankings, almost all of them improved their scores compared to previous years. Thus, the ranking is only an indication that some countries improved their scores substantially more than others. The countries which did well in

improving their rankings are: Guinea which improved its score by more than 50 percentage points (from 17.8 to 29.73) and moved up eleven ranks from 32nd to 21<sup>st</sup>; Congo Republic which moved up ten ranks from 34th to 24th due to improved telephone subscribers share which increased nearly twofold from 2006 to 2009 (i.e. from a coverage of 28 percent to more than 59 percent) and improved access to water share (i.e. from a coverage of 20 percent to more than 41 percent); Rwanda which improved its score by more than 80 percentage points (from 13.34 to 24.99) and moved up eleven ranks from 41th to 30<sup>th</sup> also due to improved telephone subscribers share (i.e. from a meager coverage of 3.4 percent to more than 24 percent) and improved access to water share (i.e. from a coverage of 23 percent to more than 62 percent).

For the top 10 countries, rankings did not change much over time except for Tunisia and Egypt. Some countries, such as Mauritius, Libya, Tunisia, and Algeria experienced fluctuations in their scores during this period. The rest of the countries, like Egypt, Morocco, Botswana, and Cape Verde consistently improved their scores from 2006-2009.

## **5. Conclusion**

The Africa infrastructure development index (AIDI) is measured across five components that have an established relationship with infrastructure development. The results of the AIDI indicate that, the rankings in the top 10 countries did not change significantly over time. The AIDI results can be interpreted to identify areas of relative strength and weakness, and to assess which infrastructure components in a country need improvement in order to achieve higher levels of overall infrastructure development in the future.

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Table 2: Component data used for Infrastructure Development Index

	Net Electricity Generation(kWh per capita)				Telephone Subscribers (% Population)				Paved Roads (% total roads)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	Last available
Algeria	993	1,033	1,079	1,117	71.5	90.5	87.6	101.2	70.2
Angola	171	212	247	288	18.4	28.8	38.2	45.5	10.4
Benin	15	15	17	19	13.9	25.8	43.0	57.8	9.5
Botswana	525	556	571	598	51.2	68.1	84.7	103.5	32.6
Burkina Faso	38	42	44	46	7.8	11.8	17.7	22.0	16.0
Burundi	12	12	11	11	3.0	3.8	6.3	10.5	31.7
Cameroon	274	300	329	375	17.9	25.3	33.6	39.6	8.4
Cape Verde	472	508	540	573	37.2	45.5	70.1	91.8	69.0
Central African Republic	27	27	27	27	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	2.7
Chad	9	9	9	10	4.6	8.8	16.7	24.1	0.8
Comoros	33	34	35	36	8.9	13.5	18.4	18.5	77.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	127	131	136	141	7.3	10.5	14.5	15.5	1.8
Congo, Rep.	127	113	112	108	26.8	36.8	50.6	59.6	6.0
Cote d'Ivoire	274	262	256	248	22.0	38.3	52.5	64.7	7.9
Djibouti	321	336	368	395	6.8	10.0	15.0	16.9	16.0
Egypt	1,388	1,479	1,558	1,643	36.8	51.6	65.2	79.1	81.0
Equatorial Guinea	43	44	44	44	24.0	35.8	54.0	67.3	0.8
Eritrea	55	57	55	54	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	21.8
Ethiopia	42	44	48	52	2.1	2.7	3.5	6.0	19.1
Gabon	1,201	1,248	1,299	1,359	67.0	84.1	91.6	94.9	10.2
Gambia, The	99	99	99	99	28.7	52.6	73.2	86.9	19.3
Ghana	366	295	306	311	24.8	34.9	50.2	64.5	14.9
Guinea	86	88	89	90	0.2	21.0	39.3	55.9	35.4
Guinea-Bissau	41	42	43	43	10.9	19.5	32.0	35.1	37.8
Kenya	173	174	179	184	20.8	31.3	43.7	50.3	14.0
Lesotho	237	247	264	278	20.4	24.8	31.0	33.9	18.3
Liberia	95	96	96	96	8.1	15.6	19.3	21.3	6.2
Libya	3,731	3,888	4,119	4,334	80.0	88.7	93.1	95.1	44.0
Madagascar	54	56	56	56	6.5	12.3	26.2	31.5	20.3
Malawi	109	117	120	123	5.3	8.5	13.2	16.9	26.0
Mali	39	42	42	44	13.2	21.0	27.7	29.4	31.7
Mauritania	129	132	139	143	35.8	46.3	67.4	68.6	58.5
Mauritius	1,753	1,826	1,893	1,959	89.5	101.4	109.2	113.8	100.0
Morocco	709	690	723	732	56.0	71.8	81.7	90.1	60.1
Mozambique	683	728	790	853	11.0	14.4	20.0	26.4	17.9
Namibia	819	790	773	746	36.4	44.9	56.0	62.6	12.8
Niger	12	11	9	8	3.7	6.5	13.3	17.4	20.7
Nigeria	153	148	142	137	23.6	28.4	42.5	48.2	15.0
Rwanda	13	13	12	11	3.4	7.0	13.8	24.6	19.0
Sao Tome and Principe	116	121	121	120	16.8	23.9	35.4	44.1	68.1
Senegal	197	158	152	139	28.2	32.8	46.1	57.3	29.3
Seychelles	2,856	2,998	3,152	3,349	109.7	119.9	138.1	135.8	96.0
Sierra Leone	14	15	14	15	0.6	14.9	18.7	20.9	8.0
Somalia	32	32	32	32	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.1	11.8
South Africa	4,658	4,886	4,935	5,019	91.1	95.2	99.5	101.3	17.3
Sudan	102	107	115	123	13.1	21.2	29.9	37.2	32.0
Swaziland	367	383	399	416	25.9	36.8	49.3	59.1	37.6
Tanzania	67	92	100	111	14.8	20.6	30.9	40.3	8.6
Togo	35	37	39	42	12.9	20.5	26.2	35.7	31.6
Tunisia	1,332	1,369	1,409	1,441	86.3	90.5	96.8	107.4	65.8
Uganda	51	74	78	86	7.1	14.2	27.6	29.4	23.0
Zambia	773	792	811	831	14.6	22.2	28.8	34.8	22.0
Zimbabwe	760	714	701	668	9.5	12.6	16.1	27.0	19.0

Source: Statistics Department, African Development Bank

	Sanitation Access				Water Access			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Algeria	85.00	84.00	83.00	82.36	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.51
Angola	51.00	50.50	50.00	50.02	50.00	53.50	57.00	64.47
Benin	65.00	70.00	75.00	76.37	30.00	21.00	12.00	10.68
Botswana	96.00	95.50	95.00	95.00	47.00	53.50	60.00	64.20
Burkina Faso	72.00	74.00	76.00	81.47	13.00	12.00	11.00	10.87
Burundi	71.00	71.50	72.00	70.95	41.00	43.50	46.00	48.00
Cameroon	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.04	51.00	49.00	47.00	46.88
Cape Verde	80.00	82.00	84.00	84.70	43.00	48.50	54.00	56.52
Central African Republic	66.00	66.50	67.00	65.83	31.00	32.50	34.00	35.39
Chad	48.00	49.00	50.00	53.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.19
Comoros	85.00	90.00	95.00	95.33	35.00	35.50	36.00	39.14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	46.00	48.20	46.00	46.00	31.00	17.60	23.00	22.27
Congo, Rep.	71.00	71.00	71.00	76.74	20.00	25.00	30.00	41.20
Cote d'Ivoire	81.00	80.50	80.00	78.90	24.00	23.50	23.00	21.21
Djibouti	92.00	92.00	92.00	94.65	67.00	67.00	67.00	72.10
Egypt	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.17	66.00	80.00	94.00	100.21
Equatorial Guinea	43.00	43.00	43.00	42.84	51.00	51.00	51.00	50.68
Eritrea	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.70	5.00	9.50	14.00	17.16
Ethiopia	42.00	40.00	38.00	43.15	11.00	11.50	12.00	14.21
Gabon	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	36.00	34.50	33.00	32.54
Gambia, The	86.00	89.00	92.00	93.82	52.00	59.50	67.00	70.01
Ghana	80.00	81.00	82.00	82.56	10.00	11.50	13.00	11.19
Guinea	70.00	70.50	71.00	75.67	19.00	19.00	19.00	20.39
Guinea-Bissau	57.00	59.00	61.00	61.37	33.00	27.00	21.00	19.63
Kenya	57.00	58.00	59.00	58.54	42.00	36.50	31.00	28.99
Lesotho	78.00	81.50	85.00	86.65	36.00	32.50	29.00	27.93
Liberia	64.00	66.00	68.00	69.08	32.00	24.50	17.00	16.31
Libya	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00
Madagascar	47.00	44.00	41.00	40.48	12.00	11.50	11.00	9.72
Malawi	76.00	78.00	80.00	82.44	60.00	58.00	56.00	58.27
Mali	60.00	58.00	56.00	57.63	45.00	35.50	26.00	24.17
Mauritania	60.00	54.50	49.00	48.14	24.00	25.00	26.00	24.26
Mauritius	100.00	99.50	99.00	98.84	94.00	92.50	91.00	89.75
Morocco	83.00	82.00	81.00	81.18	72.00	70.50	69.00	70.63
Mozambique	42.00	44.50	47.00	47.94	31.00	24.00	17.00	16.16
Namibia	93.00	92.50	92.00	94.23	35.00	34.00	33.00	33.97
Niger	42.00	45.00	48.00	48.45	7.00	8.00	9.00	8.86
Nigeria	47.00	52.50	58.00	58.13	30.00	31.00	32.00	31.50
Rwanda	65.00	65.00	65.00	63.83	23.00	38.50	54.00	62.28
Sao Tome and Principe	86.00	87.50	89.00	90.83	24.00	25.00	26.00	26.37
Senegal	77.00	73.00	69.00	68.60	28.00	39.50	51.00	54.47
Seychelles	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.17	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80
Sierra Leone	53.00	51.00	49.00	47.81	11.00	12.00	13.00	11.84
Somalia	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.17	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.71
South Africa	93.00	92.00	91.00	91.71	59.00	68.00	77.00	79.35
Sudan	70.00	63.50	57.00	55.37	35.00	34.50	34.00	34.00
Swaziland	60.00	64.50	69.00	72.57	50.00	52.50	55.00	55.59
Tanzania	55.00	54.50	54.00	51.46	33.00	28.50	24.00	21.80
Togo	59.00	59.50	60.00	61.71	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.74
Tunisia	94.00	94.00	94.00	93.99	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.89
Uganda	64.00	65.50	67.00	69.07	33.00	40.50	48.00	50.17
Zambia	58.00	59.00	60.00	60.89	52.00	50.50	49.00	49.90
Zimbabwe	81.00	81.50	82.00	81.84	46.00	45.00	44.00	42.20

Source: Statistics Department, African Development Bank