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ECONOMETRIC STUDY OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY: THE CASE OF MAURITANIA

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ABSTRACT: *In this study we identify economic concepts and lay down some suggestions for reduction of poverty in Mauritania with regards to Official Development Assistance (ODA). Given that Official Development Assistance will presumably have a positive effect on the human development index, our study is the case of Mauritania to show the opposite. This can be explained by the lack of adequate economic policy monitoring mechanism of assistance to deal with corruption for a good distribution of aid and optimize the management of the latter. In view of the potential role of ODA in Mauritania, we identify some recommendations that could meet part of the two concerns which raises ODA in general: that of the transmission channels and the quality of institutions*

KEYWORDS: Public Assistance Development, Official Development Assistance, Human Development Index, Index of instruction, Gross domestic product per capita.

INTRODUCTION

The weak economic growth in sub-Saharan African countries, along with low incomes do not allow them to generate sufficient financial capacity for development. This raises a capital deficiency problem that is solved by the use of external capital to finance growth. In most cases, these countries have benefited, among others, under the Public Assistance Development, funds from the IMF, the World Bank through different adjustment programs structure. The main objectives of the assistance are growth and reducing poverty in its various components. Yet the bulk of the work on aid effectiveness was limited to the aid-growth relationship and have only infer the impact of aid on poverty, whose impact is generally assumed result from growth. But even if poverty reduction is conditioned by a rapid and sustained growth, it is still possible that aid reduces poverty successfully without having a positive, measurable and significant importance on growth (Burnside and Dollar, 1998). If then it is not superfluous to try to measure the direct impact of aid on poverty.

The fixing of these objectives led to make the following assumptions:
H_1: ODA improves the well-being of the people of Mauritania.
H_2: Optimal allocation of ODA accelerates the process of poverty reduction.
In this study, we take the following approach.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

We try to put forward the concepts of the study and lay down some suggestions regarding the objectives of study

1-1 Definitions and theoretical foundations of ODA

The ODA came into bing after the Second World War. The ODA was born during decolonization in order to preserve the influence of the former colonial powers in the geopolitical context of the Cold War. By Official Development Assistance (or ODA) means all financial aid provided to the state budget, and transferring to developing countries. Overall, Official development assistance program is to transfer of resources from Industrialized countries to poor countries with the object of development. More specifically, it is a statistical concept created to accurately measure the cost to donor countries by not actually transferring the resources to developing countries

Basic definition of poverty

The concept of poverty is defined by different Scholars; Experts and scholars have proposed many definitions over time. For example, we can say that it is the lack of mastery of basic commodities generally or in particular (eg, food and accommodation). More generally, Sen proposed in 1985 that poverty is the lack of "capacity" to operate in a given society. All these definitions refer to poverty as a state where a reasonable standard of living is not achieved. The World Bank has synthesized these various positions in these terms: Poverty is the lack of socially acceptable standard of living or the inability to reach it. Keywords in this definition are worth some attention.

Measures against poverty

The fight against poverty is an important goal of economic policy. Development economists, however, often have different approaches. Thus, discussions on measures against poverty lie on three main approaches as laid down by Vero (2003):

1-Also Rawls (1971) argues that it is about to offer individuals some basic resources which he calls "social primary goods"; that everyone will then use these resources according to their preferences. These Should therefore be through political attempt to establish equity in the detention of "primary goods".

2- Sen (1985) also supports the idea of equality, but argued equality should instead focus on the real opportunities of operations which he calls basic capabilities.

3-Fleurbaey (1995) consider the logic of equality and focuses on achievement of certain activities deemed relevant for assessing the level of poverty. For him, the fight against poverty necessarily entails the creation of favorable conditions for such achievements for the entire population.

These three approaches suggest that individuals can be empowered to be able to support themselves.

Effectiveness of aid in reducing poverty

The Long debate on aid effectiveness has always been focused on its impact on growth. Increasingly the relationship between aid and poverty reduction is very important. To understand the effect of aid on poverty reduction, some authors have discussed its impact on economic growth. According to them, if the aid contributes to growth and that growth contributes to poverty reduction, subsequently this aid helps to fight against poverty. However, this reasoning is based on the assumption that the aid has no direct effect on poverty and its effect mainly through growth. This approach is challenged by the results of a number

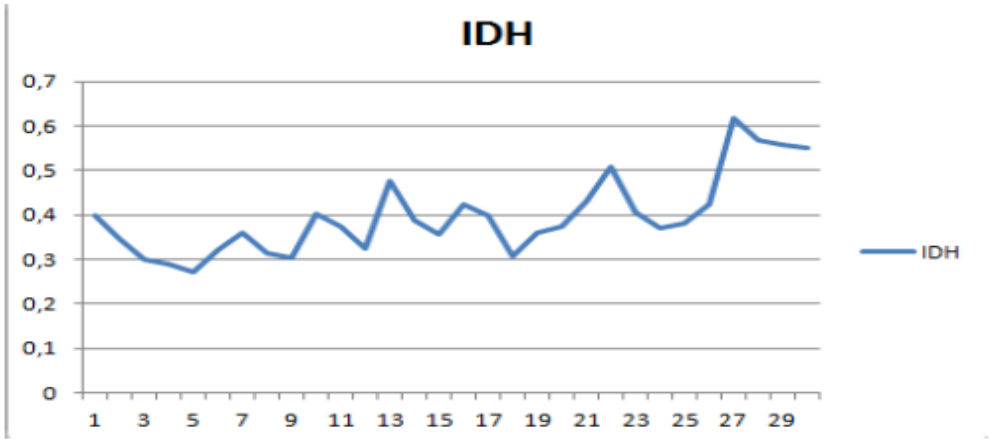
of studies that emphasize direct effect of aid on human development indicators, or an indirect effect through other channels than the growth. For example, Burnside and Dollar (1998) analyse the effect of aid on reducing child mortality, an indicator of well-being of people very strongly correlated with poverty levels and for which data are available for many countries. Their econometric study suggests that with a good environment and good economic policies, tends to reduce the infant mortality. Gomanee et al. (2003) show a positive impact of aid on the Human Development Index and the reduction of infant mortality, an effect that requires the funding of public spending in favour of the poor.

Analysis of ODA and the evolution of poverty in Mauritania

In this section we discuss and analyse the various aid which has benefited Mauritania since 1980 to the present. This summary of ODA is on budget support that Mauritania has used during the twenty (20) years from its various technical and financial partners. This approach will not only see the components of ODA, but also to appreciate the evolution of it. Moreover, it will be to realize ODA program in terms of assistance for poverty reduction in Mauritania.

The Human Development Index measure

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the quality of life of the average population of a country. Theoretically, the index ranges from 0 to 1. It considers three dimensions of human development. First, the ability to have a long and healthy life based on life expectancy at birth. Thereafter, the level of schooling, estimated from the rate of illiteracy and attendance level of the school system. Finally, the standard of living is calculated from the gross domestic product per capital taking into account the purchasing power parity (PPP). As such PPP is used "to measure the relative purchasing power of currencies from different countries for the same types of goods and services". Given that the price of goods and services may vary from country to country, the PPP allows you to compare more accurately the standard of living in different countries. To estimate the PPP compared to similar items prices but as the items available in different countries and at different periods are not strictly identical, however these estimates are not always strong. For the entire period 1980-2009, the PPP has been recorded with an average of 0.4.In 2010 we recorded the PPP measure at highest level of an average(0.6) ,and it was in 1980 the same measure was recorded at the lowest level (0.3). Accordingly the variation recorded between the previous years and the ending year of the said period was 36 percent.

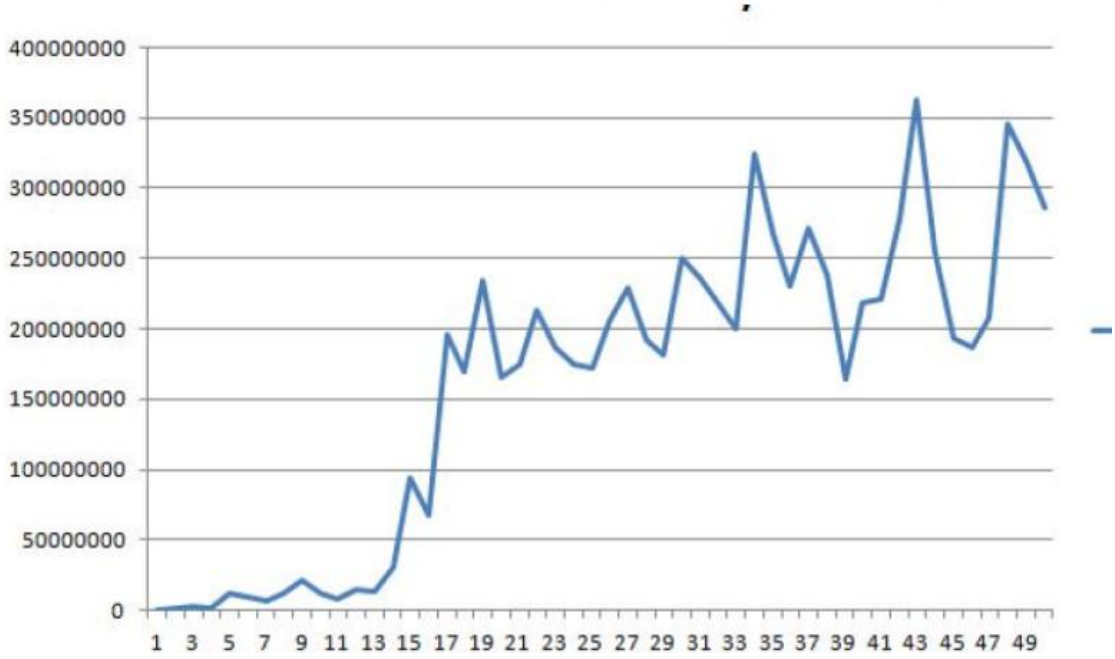


EVOLUTION OF THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

Quantitative analysis of official development assistance

During the year 1990 the global volume of aid was experiencing a contraction due to the concerns of International donors as a result the state withdrew more productive sectors, and also privatised many public enterprises. During the said period we observed sizeable reduction in aid from the development partners, however we saw some favourable developments and important events in Mauritania.Firstly between 63-73 years we see a stabilization of ODA and between the period 73-78 got the creation of the national currency and got rid of the CFA zone, accordingly for the period 78-91 the ODA remained very low compared to all the previous years. This could be explained by the effects of the multi political crisis (a series revolutions costing the states) throughout Mauritania.

The ODA has experienced an increase during the period 91-97 followed by a decline until 2001, after this date the volume of aid was fallen continuously until 2005. Between the periods 2005 -2007 the aid has truly evolved saw tooth alternating decline and growth from one year to another.



The ratio of real GDP to ODA undergone a remarkable growth that can be seen in some pics 7.5, 2.5, 22,5,15 over the period 1960-1979..During the period 1980-1981 the ratio of real GDP to ODA Revenue was the max (42.5 percent).Accordingly we observed a sharp decline compared to previous years during the period 1982-1991 with a rate of 15%.However the ratio of real GDP to ODA suffered a strong increase during the period 1992-1999. Also for the period 1999-2003 we observe a net increase in the ratio of real GDP to ODA followed by a decline during the period 2003-2009 Assuming that to accelerate growth in the least developed countries, a minimum percentage of 30 percent of ODA to GDP was allocated to fixed capital formation as required (Severno, 2002), as such we find Mauritania was in the vicinity of the reference ratio.

EMPIRICAL STUDY

ODA plays an important role in the system of financing the economy of Mauritania. An econometric study allows to assess the impact on improving the living conditions of the population.

Model specification

The model is based on the work of Kosack (2003). It establishes a relationship between aid and the Human Development Index (HDI), recognized as a good measure of welfare level. The model Kosack was taken over by Pastor AKPO E. (2006). In his work, he relies on the human poverty index as the dependent variable. The governance concept is the determining factor in achieving the effectiveness of aid in recipient countries. The constraint of data availability on Governance (the index of corruption), led to the abandonment of this variable in the estimation of our model for this study. The main objective is to be able to link public aid and the human development index. For this study, a significant change was brought to the initial model. The model has four explanatory variables and Development Index (HDI) is the variable to explain as follows: plays an important role in the system of financing the economy of Mauritania. An econometric study allows to assess the impact on improving the living conditions of the

$$\begin{aligned} IDH_t = \quad & \widehat{\beta_0} \quad + \widehat{\beta_1} PIBHB_t + \widehat{\beta_2} APDHB_t + \widehat{\beta_3} ESPVI_t + \widehat{\beta_4} INDINST_t \\ & + \quad \widehat{\beta_5} IDH_{t-1} + \widehat{\beta_6} PIBHB_{t-1} + \widehat{\beta_7} APDHB_{t-1}) + \widehat{\beta_8} ESPVI_{t-1} \\ & + \quad \widehat{\beta_9} INDINST_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \end{aligned} \qquad (1)$$

where

-**ESPVI** : is life expectancy at birth, expressed in number of years. This is an indicator that is required for determining the level of health in a country. This is an important indicator of the level of development.

-**PIBHB** refers to the gross domestic product per capita. It is expressed in US dollar. It allows to assess changes in the level of income of the population that has an effect on the standard of living of the population.

-APDHB is the official development assistance per capita, expressed in US dollar, which theoretically has an impact on reducing poverty. This may result in a positive effect on the HDI.

-INDINST denotes the instruction index, expressed as a percentage. It is obtained by taking the gross enrollment ratio of (1/3) added to the literacy rate (2/3).

$\widehat{\beta_i}$ (with i from 0 to 9) shows the respective coefficients of the various variables and ε_t the error term (t is the time in years).

This study is carried out by an econometric approach analyzing a multiple regression model, while considering the following equations above.

To arrive at the conclusion for this model, we used the software Eviews *(Econometric Views*) version 3.1 as a support tool. However, before going any further it is important to consider the points discussed below.

Model estimation

Estimation of the model includes variables analysis, the choice of estimation method and interpretation of results. Data analysis reveals the characteristics of the Essential variables

that includes the graphical analysis to explain and study of the stationarity of all variables in the equations. The estimation method is the ordinary least squares. All tests and estimates were calculated using the Eviews 3.1 software.

Study of stationarity

In order to test the stationarity of variables we use the Dickey-Fuller . This test determines the degree of stationarity (order of integration) and to test the significance of the coefficient Y_{t1} model
The assumptions of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test are:
H_0: Racine Unitaire (non-stationary)
H_1:Non Racine Unitaire(stationary)
ADF: ADF Test Statistic (TEST Dickey Fuller Increases)
CV: Critical Value
-If The value of ADF is less than the value of CV (or if Probability is less than 5%) then we accept the hypothesis H_1: the X series is stationary.
-If The value of ADF is greater than or equal to the value of CV (or if Probability greater than or equal to 5%) then we accept the hypothesis H_0: the series X is non-stationary. The tests are performed in the threshold of 5%. based on the Reading of Table 3.1, we use the variable that is stationary Level $I(0)$ is $ILHR$ and $LINDINST$ unlike variables $LPIBHB$ and $LADPHB$ $LESPVI$ which are not stationary. But all variables are stationary in first difference $I(1)$, this suggest a co-integration relationship. This essential feature gives us the ability to analyze the long-term dynamics of the endogenous variable $LIDH$

with models using co-integration test variables [see annexe1].
The following table shows the results of the stationarity test (Dickey-FullerAmeliore)
Tableau 3.1 Test de stationnarit (test de Dickey-Fuller-AUGMENTE)

Variables	ADF theoretical	ADF calculated	Conclusion
LIDH	-3,57	-3,63	stationary (I(0))
LADPHB	-3 ,57	-3,13	Non stationary
LPIBHB	-3,57	-1,66	Non stationary
LESPVI	-2,97	-2,72	Non stationary
LINDINST	-3 ,57	-4.06	stationary (I(0))

first difference

Variables	ADF theoretical	ADF calculated	Conclusion
LPIBHB	-3,58	-3,66	stationary (I(1))
LAPDHB	-3 ,58	-4,47	stationary (I(1))
LESPVI	-3 ,56	-4,97	stationary (I(1))

Source: author's calculation

Study of co-integration

A Multivariate approach based on the maximum likelihood method was proposed by Johansen (1991, 1995),which is used to check the co-integration of series $LIDH$, $LPIBHB$, $LAPDHB$, $LESPVI$, $LINDINST$ by a rank test co-integration.The corresponding Hypothesis testing is as follows :

H_0:No co-integration (co-integration rank is zero)

H_1:Co-integration (co-integration rank greater than or equal to 1)

LR : Likelihood Ratio

CV : Critical value

The hypothesis of co-integration is accepted if LR is greater than CV. It is rejected otherwise

Tableau 3.2 Johansen test

Johansen Cointegration Test

Date: 02/22/13 Time: 23:38
Sample: 1980 2009
Included observations: 28
Test assumption: No deterministic trend in the data
Series: LIDH LPIBHB LAPDHB LESPVI LINDINST
Lags interval: 1 to 1

Eigenvalue	Likelihood Ratio	5 Percent Critical Value	1 Percent Critical Value	Hypothesized No. of CE(s)
0.848786	113.1860	59.46	66.52	None **
0.719123	60.29239	39.89	45.58	At most 1 **
0.495291	24.73695	24.31	29.75	At most 2 *
0.180811	5.591292	12.53	16.31	At most 3
0.000249	0.006969	3.84	6.51	At most 4

source :calculating the author

We reject the hypothesis H_0 ie there is more co-integration vectors of the thresholds 1% et 5%. Either the hypothesis H_1 a co-integration is accepted for the Human Development Index $LIDH$ and independent variables.

The existence of co-integration relationship justifies the adoption of an error correction model (Engle and Granger (1987). Thus, we deduce that the Human Development Index $LIDH$,Life expectancy at birth $LESPVI$, gross domestic product per capita $LPIBHB$,the ODA per capita $LAPDHB$ the ODA per capita $LINDINST$ follow parallel developments over the period 1980-2009.

Error correction model

The error correction model has a remarkable property that has been demonstrated by Granger 1983. A set of co-integrated variables may be in the form of an error correction model. The use of error-correction model can highlight the common co-integrating relationship (the common trend) and deduce the interactions between variables. We propose to estimate the error correction model according to the representation of the Hendry model by following the method of least squares in one step:

$$D(LIDH_t) = \widehat{\beta_0} + \widehat{\beta_1}D(LPIBHB_t) + \widehat{\beta_2}D(LAPDHB_t) + \widehat{\beta_3}D(LESPVI_t) + \widehat{\beta_4}D(LINDINST_t) + \widehat{\beta_5}LIDH_{t-1} + \widehat{\beta_6}LPIBHB_{t-1} + \widehat{\beta_7}LAPDHB_{t-1}) + \widehat{\beta_8}LESPVI_{t-1} + \widehat{\beta_9}LINDINST_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

D is the first difference operator.
coefficients $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 et \beta_4$ represent the short-term dynamics and coefficients $\beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9$ characterize long term equilibrium. the coefficient β_5 is error correction coefficient, it must be less than unity and a negative value. Error correction coefficient indicates the speed of adjustment of the endogenous variable to return to the long-run equilibrium after a shock. the coefficient β_0 represents the constant of the model.
Short-term elasticities are :β_1 $\beta_2, \beta_3 et \beta_4$:
Long-term elasticities are $-\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_5}$ $-\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_5}, -\frac{\beta_3}{\beta_5} et - \frac{\beta_4}{\beta_5}$
The results of the estimation of the error correction model using ordinary least squares are given in the table below:

Table 3.2 estimation of the model error correction Least Common square:

Dependent Variable: D(LIDH)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/20/13 Time: 01:47
Sample(adjusted): 1981 2009
Included observations: 29 after adjusting endpoints

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-10.11872	6.132160	-1.650107	0.1154
D(LAPDHB)	0.055097	0.130215	0.423119	0.6770
D(LESPVI)	-0.551829	2.129750	-0.259105	0.7983
D(LINDINST)	-1.871392	0.767587	-2.438019	0.0248
D(LPIBHB)	1.895810	0.610932	3.103144	0.0059
LIDH(-1)	-0.598728	0.194841	-3.072898	0.0063
LAPDHB(-1)	-0.043601	0.180969	-0.240931	0.8122
LESPVI(-1)	-1.602262	2.374002	-0.674920	0.5079
LPIBHB(-1)	1.129425	0.590495	1.912675	0.0710
LINDINST(-1)	-0.543207	0.432311	-1.256519	0.2242

R-squared	0.708643	Mean dependent var	0.016585
Adjusted R-squared	0.570631	S.D. dependent var	0.166559
S.E. of regression	0.109140	Akaike info criterion	-1.325575
Sum squared resid	0.226319	Schwarz criterion	-0.854094
Log likelihood	29.22084	F-statistic	5.134670
Durbin-Watson stat	1.663080	Prob(F-statistic)	0.001329

source :calculating the author

4.1 Interpretation of results

From the above table we conclude that error correction term β_5 is negative (-0.59) and is significantly different from zero at the statistical threshold of 5% and 1% (t of the student's greater than 2.042 in absolute value). So there is a significant approach to the equilibrium value ; a mechanism for correction of long-term error, imbalances between the Human Development Index $ILHR$, life expectancy at birth $LESPVI$, gross domestic product per capita $LPIBHB$, official development assistance capita $LAPDHB$ and instruction index $LINDINST$ compensate so that the series have similar developments. The value of R2=70% shows a good explanatory power of the model. β_5 represents the rate at which any imbalance between the levels desired and effective Human Development Index is reabsorbed into the year following any shock.
∗ **long-term elasticity :**

• **public development aid per capita APDHB:** $-\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_5} = 0.092023423$

If the ODA per capita value increases by 10% while the Human Development IndexHDI increase 0.9% in the long term. The weakly positive ODA influence on the Human Development Index.

• **index** $INDINST$ **instruction:** $-\frac{\beta_3}{\beta_5} = -3,125$

If the instruction index $INDINST$ increases by 10% while the Human Development Index HDI decreases in Long-term from the value 31.25%. We observed the effect of the instruction index is negative on the Human Development Index HDI with respect to Mauritania.

• **gross domestic product per capita** $PIBHB$**:** $-\frac{\beta_4}{\beta_5} = 3.166396093$

If the gross domestic product per capita $PIBHB$ increases of 10% then the Human Development IndexHDI Long-term increase of 31.66%

∗**elasticity of short term :**

The explanatory variables in our model generates short-term elasticities which is interpreted as follows:

• **gross domestic product per capita** $PIBHB$**:** $\beta_4 = 1,89581$

This implies that in the short term if the gross domestic product per capita $PIBHB$ increase 10% then the Human Development Index increases 18,95% gross domestic product strongly and positively influences the Human Development Index .

• **the ODA per capita APDHB:** $\beta_1 = 0,055097$

This implies that in the short term, if official development assistance per capita increases APDHB 10%, then the Human Development Index IDH increases 0,55% The ODA weakly and positively influences the Human Development Index.

• **Life expectancy at birth** $ESPVI$ **:**$\beta_2 = -0,5518$

This implies that in the short term if the life expectancy at birth $ESPVI$ increase 10%then the Human Development Index decreases 5,51829% .

• **Index of instruction** $INDINST$ **:**$\beta_3 = -1,871392$

This implies that in the short term if the index instruction $INDINST$ increase 10% then the Human Development Index decreases 18,71% .

Econometric validation

Significance test (student test)

The variables such as the gross domestic product per capita and the instruction index have a significant influence on the variable human development index because their critical probabilities are less than 5%. By comparing the two variables ODA per capita and life expectancy at birth, does not have a significant influence on the human development index variable because their critical probabilities are greater than 5%.

Fisher test

If the probability of Fisher (prob (F - statistic)) equal 0, 000 it is less than 5% et 1% ,The model's error correction is globally significant.

5.0.3 Correlation test Breusch- Godfrey errors

hypothesis testing is The Following:
H0: uncorrelated errors
H1: correlated errors
The hypothesis of non-correlation of errors is accepted if the probability is Greater than 5%

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	1.638894	Probability	0.223430
Obs*R-squared	4.687683	Probability	0.095958

source : calculating the author
So from the table of the test, the hypothesis H0 is accepted, If the probability is greater than 5%, then it implies that the error correction model's error are uncorrelated, as a result There are no autocorrelation errors. The estimators obtained by ordinary least squares are optimal.

Test ARCH

The hypothesis test is:
H0: homocdastiques Errors
H1: heteroscedastic errors
Errors are homocdastiques if the probability is greater than 5%
The errors are heteroscedastic if the probability is less than 5%

ARCH Test:			
F-statistic	0.408485	Probability	0.528331
Obs*R-squared	0.433102	Probability	0.510471

source : calculating the author
According to the table of the test, the hypothesis H0 is accepted, the probability is greater than 5%,is accepted, the probability is greater than 5%.

Test specification(Ramsey Reset test)

For Ramsey Reset test hypothesis testing is as follows :
H0:the model is well specified
H1:the model is misspecified
We accept H0 if the probability value is greater than 5%. We accept H1 if the value of probability is less than or equal to 5%.

Ramsey RESET Test:

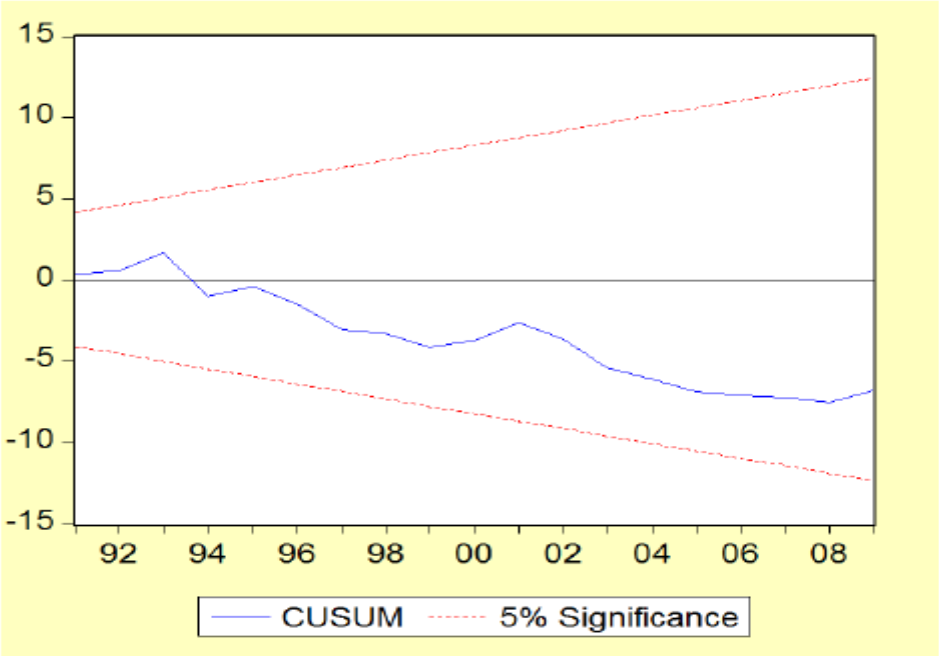
F-statistic	0.738081	Probability	0.401573
Log likelihood ratio	1.165397	Probability	0.280349

source : calculating the author

The two probabilities are higher than 5%,the error correction model is well specified.

CUSUM Test

The test is to detect structural instabilities. If the curve does not intersect the corridor while the model is stable .Si curve cuts the corridor then the model is unstable. So from the figure the model is structurally stable.



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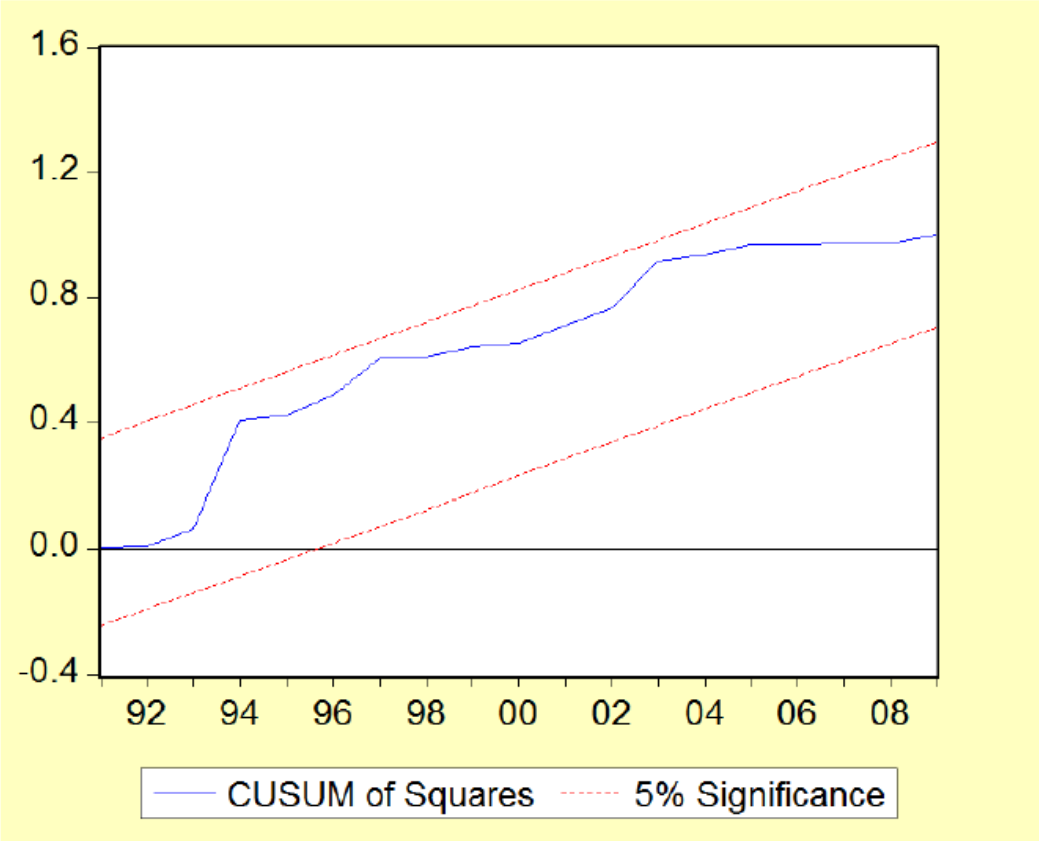
Test CUSUM Square

This test can detect point instabilities. So from the figure the model is occasionally stable.



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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Usually the debate on aid effectiveness has always focused on its impact on growth. Increasingly the relationship between aid and poverty reduction is important. In order to understand the effect of aid on poverty reduction, some authors have discussed its impact on economic growth. According to them, if The aid contributes to growth and that growth contributes to poverty reduction, as such the aid helps to fight against poverty. Like Mauritania, the countries of the sub region has also benefited from this funding that constitutes the official development assistance. This assistance helps Mauritania in the implementation of its development policies. Indeed this helped the Mauritanian state to overcome the financial difficulties thereby moved by the will to ensure the development, while benefited from external funding through public assistance development. Regarding the question of poverty; Make sure to take action in line for having easier access to basic social services for the population and also to raise the level of their income. By this we may help "aid with a human face" program. Which cares more for the welfare of man. [To do this, in 2000 goals, the "Millennium Development Goals" are set to guide ODA jusqu"en 2015)]

In Mauritania, it is clear that the proportion of poor is only increase over time, despite the various financial support received for this purpose. This state of affairs is reflected in the persistence of inequalities in living standards of the population, including poor access to basic social sectors.
Given that Official Development Assistance (ODA) will presumably have a positive effect on the human development index, our study regarding the case of Mauritania is to show the

opposite side of it. This can be explained by the lack of adequate economic policy monitoring mechanism of assistance to deal with corruption for a smooth distribution of aid and optimize the management of the latter. .

In view of the potential role of ODA in Mauritania, some recommendations are needed to boost its action on the fight against poverty and increase its performance:

1-Strengthen the fight against corruption so that aid reaches the real
Recipients and also give confidence to the various technical and financial partners with whom aid is collected.
2-Set up a monitoring observatory and ODA evaluation for Mauritania; the observatory will be competent authority to decide on the allocation of
ODA
3- Build capacity (hardware, training managers, financial incentives) for allinstitutions involved in the acquisition process of ODA to ensure workingconditions for meaningful results
4-Strive to broaden the horizons of technical and financial partners to in-crease the volume of aid for better conditions;
5- Associate with more Mauritanian civil societies in decision-making onODA for a good flow of information and proper implementation of the different policies for development in general.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

1-ODA :Official development assistance
2-APDHB : Official development assistance per capita
3- ADB : African Development Bank
4- CAD : Development Assistance Committee
5- EEC : European Economic Community
6- PRSP : Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
7- ESPVI : Life expectancy at birth
8- FCFA : Franc of the African Financial Community
9- IMF : International Monetary Fund
10- GPE : Managing the Economic Policy
11- INDINST : Index of instruction
12- IDH :Human Development Index
13- ONS : Office of National Statistics in Mauritania
14- MDGs : Millennium Development Goals
15-NGO : Non Governmental Organization
16-PIBHB : Gross domestic product per capita
17- PARSEM : Improvement Program and System Strengthening educatif Mauritanian
18-GDP : Gross Domestic Product
19- PMA : Least Developed Countries
20-UNDP : UN Nations Development Programme