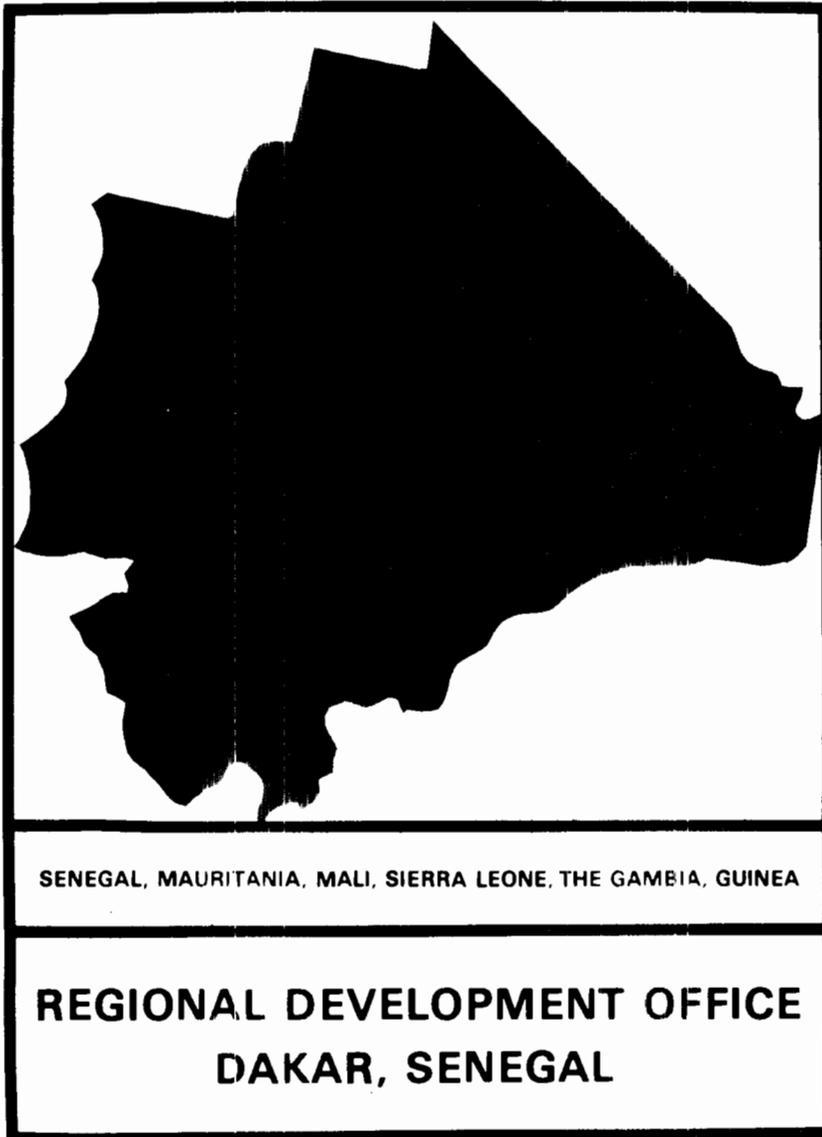


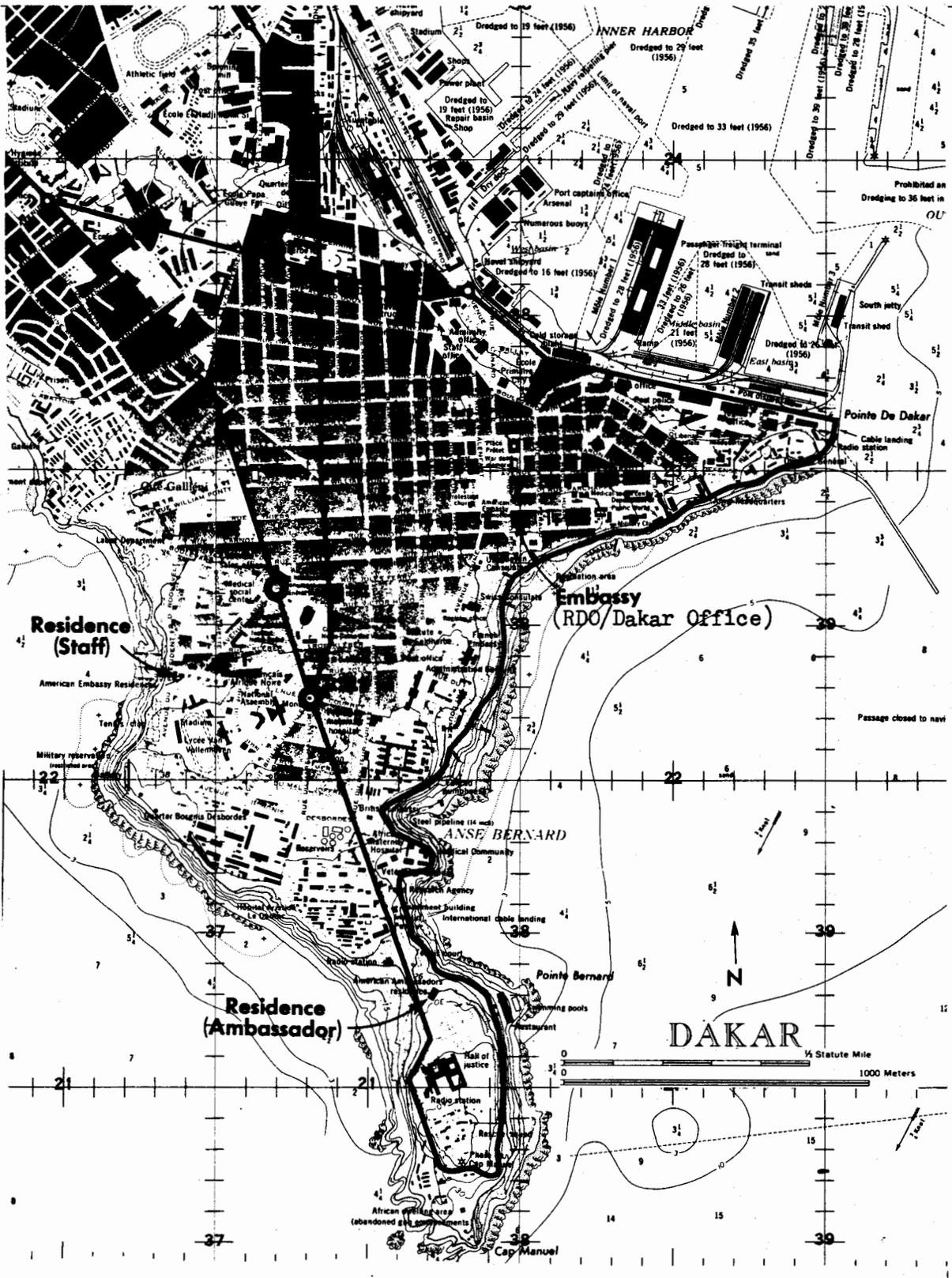
# DAKAR AREA



1973

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BEST AVAILABLE





AFRICA CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL AREA

A. General Statistical Background

Population		U.S.	Mauritania	Mali	Senegal	Guinea	Gambia	Sierra/Leone	Ivory/Coast	Upper/Volta	Togo	Dahomey	Niger	Nigeria	Cameroon	Chad	CAF	Gabon	Ghana	Liberia	West Afr
Total	Millions	205	1.2	5.1	3.9	3.9	0.4	2.6	4.2	5.1	1.9	2.5	3.7	55.1	5.8	3.7	1.5	0.5	7.0	1.5	112.1
Annual Growth	Percent	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.55
People per Square Mile	No.	57	3	11	52	43	83	55	34	48	86	58	8	158	32	7	6	5	96	38	42
Urbanization	Percent	74	2	12	26	11	10	14	21	5	16	17	3	23	20	8	25	21	31	9	14
<u>Land</u>																					
Total Area	1,000sq.Mls	3.615	398	479	76	95	4	28	125	106	22	43	480	357	183	496	246	103	92	43	365
Agricultural land	% of Area	47	38	34	58	N/A	53	82	52	85	42	18	11	52	35	40	10	20	12	37	
Acres per capita	Number	5.2	84	20	7	N/A	4	6	10	11	3	2	10	2	5	36	10	27	1	7	13
Gross Nat'l Product	\$Billion	931																			13.2
Total GNP(1969)	\$Million		180	510	700	315	46	425	1,424	305	267	235	315	5,800	990	859	200	309	2,458	352	
Current Growth Rate	Percent	1.2																			
GNP per capita(1969)	\$Dollars	4,584	154	100	178	80	125	160	338	60	144	94	82	105	170	70	135	630	272	28	147
<u>National Budget</u>																					
Foreign Trade	\$Billion	38.3																			2.8
Total Exports	\$Millions		77	17	123	57	16	106	456	21	44	26	24	905	229	31	35	142	220	196	
Leading Export			Iron Ore	Cot/Lvst	Pnts	Alum Pnts	Diam	Coff/Wd	Lvst/Cott	Ph/coc	Flu/Cot	Pnts	Pet/Pnts	Cof/coco	Cot/Coc	Coed/Dia	Pet/Wt	Coc/Coc	Iron Rubber		
<u>Health</u>																					
Life Expectancy	Years	71	40	50	45	43	43	N/A	39	36	40	30	37	39	49	35	35	39	45	41	41
People per Physician	Thous.	730	30	37	17	43	19	17	17	71	20	38	54	26	26	71	36	6	13	11	31
<u>Education</u>																					
Literacy	Percent	96	1-5	5	5-10	5-10	10	10	20	5-10	5-10	20	5	25	10-15	5-10	5-10	12	25	9	9
Student as percent of age		76	7	11	22	15	16	18	33	6	28	18	8	15	4	16	31	5	11	6	2
<u>B. Free World Development</u>																					
Assistance(FY 1970)	\$Million		2.3	11.6	25.7	18.0	3.6	16.3	50.1	6.8	11.4	5.9	25.5	143.7	54.4	7.5	8.4	4.1	16.6	7.9	490.0
<u>Bilateral Assistance</u>																					
U.S.	\$Million		0.6	0.3	1.1	5.0	0.7	2.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.4	35.0	0.6	7.0	0.4	*	33.0	8.3	(270.0)*
France	"		0.6	0.2	7.1	7.2	-	-	10.6	2.3	0.9	-	1.7	-	6.1	-	0.5	1.5	1.3	-	40.1
U.K.	"		*	*	0.2	-	0.6	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	21.5	0.5	-	*	*	11.1	2.1	
Germany	"		1.0	0.9	2.3	1.0	*	4.2	5.1	1.1	11.6	1.0	.8	11.6	1.0	-	0.2	1.3	6.5	2.5	
Canada	"		*	0.9	8.9	*	*	*	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	3.9	4.1	-	-	0.2	1.3	5.5	
EEC	"		0.4	0.4	2.0	-	-	-	7.3	0.3	3.5	0.4	4.7	-	2.3	-	1.8	0.2	-	-	
Other **	"		*	*	*	1.8	*	*	0.6	0.1	*	2.9	0.2	10.2	1.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	-	
Total Bilateral	\$Million		2.0	1.9	22.2		1.3	11.8	29.7	6.2	10.4	5.6	23.2	102.2	15.7	7.1	3.6	3.2	43.1	3.0	320.6
<u>Multilateral Agencies</u>																					
IBRD/IDA			-	7.7	2.1	-	2.1	3.6	18.4	-	-	-	0.6	35.6	14.7	5.2	3.4	-	14.8	7.4	
IFC																					
UNDP			0.1	2.0	1.2	2.8	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.6	4.3	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	
UN Agencies			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Total Multilateral			0.3	9.7	3.5	3.0	2.3	4.5	20.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.3	41.5	38.7	0.4	5.4	0.9	5.7	8.9	159.4
* - less than \$50,000			Mauritania	Mali	Senegal	Guinea	Gambia	Sierra/Leone	Ivory/Coast	Upper/Volta	Togo	Dahomey	Niger	Nigeria	Cameroon	Chad	CAF	Gabon	Ghana	Liberia	West Afr
** - Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Netherland, Norway																					
* - \$270.0 undistrib Frnch																					

by 1973, JKB, AFR/CWR

Dakar Area Program  
(Project Summary)

## PROGRAM SUMMARY FOR DAKAR AREA

The Regional Development Office (RDO) in Dakar, Senegal is responsible for all A.I.D. activities associated with Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Gambia. The RDO is also responsible for A.I.D.'s liaison and program activities as they involve the United Nations, coordination of assistance with other donors, and regional as well international organizations.

The Dakar Area Development Assistance Program is primarily focused on a problem common to the States of West Africa...food production. This problem is approached in the Dakar Area by a concentration of A.I.D. resources within a multi-lateral context; they are channeled through the key regional institutions in the area which are capable of addressing this priority developmental need. The institutions are the Senegal River Development Authority (O.M.V.S.) and the West African Rice Development Association (W.A.R.D.A.). Each of these institutions has an appreciation of the value of regional cooperation and is seeking to further coordinate and solicit additional donor cooperation to assist in increasing food production requirements. Although the trends toward regional cooperation in West Africa seems promising, the concept is still new and experience is limited. Both the O.M.V.S. and W.A.R.D.A. are relatively new organizations, and the former in particular already has been plagued by a number of crises and has just recently been reconstituted and is in the process of revising its statutory regulations.

Recognizing the political realities, the inexperience of both the African and Western Nations in the implementing of programs requiring a high degree of delicate and well-orchestrated coordination, to effectively utilize other donor inputs and the need for LDCs to play an increasing role in the various programming aspects of regional development policies and priorities, the resource input proposed is modest and is intended to accelerate development only at a rate which is supportive of good regional institutional building precepts as well directed at resolving the core problem of "increased food production". By design the proposed program does not intend to overtax organizational capability for these institutions in the early years, but is intended to support and supplement them indirectly through various project activities. In order to concentrate the program and emphasize this objective, other major, non-concentration activities are being phased down. Examples are the current phase-out of the Njala University Project and the West African Examination Council.

DAKAR AREA PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CUMULATIVE OBLIGATION THRU	ACTUAL	EST.
	6/30/72	1973	1974
TA/DL Regional Livestock Development/ (CVL) 625-11-190-610 1972-77	X	300	400

The purpose of this project is to assist countries of West Africa thru O.M.V.S. to improve the quality and quantity of their livestock by developing a research laboratory in Mali. It is anticipated that A.I.D. will provide advisory assistance in the production of vaccines, research and investigation of livestock health problems, application of preventive health measures in the field, and in animal nutrition. This TA will complement A.I.D.'s \$1.9 million capital assistance already provided, construction and equipping of the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL). The CVL will be an important link in the system of regional and national research institutions in Africa.

TA/ Agriculture and Rural Development/ 625-11-190-177	590	250	400
--	-----	-----	-----

The purpose of the project is to assist in the development of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA). A multi-donor supported regional organization, to increase the quality and quantity of rice production and improve the domestic rice marketing system in West Africa. The association will establish and operate a regional research program and provide advisory services to member countries on rice production and marketing. In conjunction with other donors A.I.D. will provide scientists, agricultural economists and technicians, farm machinery and some initial operating expenses to help equip, staff and manage the WARDA secretariat.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CUMULATIVE OBLIGATION THRU	ACTUAL	EST.
	6/30/72	1973	1974
TA/ West African Regional Poultry/ 625-11-130-508 1970-77	679	290	300

The purpose of this project is to assist the organization of Senegal River States (O.M.V.S.) develop an integrated regional poultry production program for Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. The program is designed to reduce the cost of poultry products through the utilization of mass production methods and local materials. A.I.D. is providing advisors from Tuskegee Institute and some commodities for broiler production and marketing. Initially Mali will produce and distribute chicks; Senegal will produce vitamin, mineral and protein pre-mixes; and Mauritania will establish a reception center and distribute chicks to local producers.

TA/ Grain Stabilization, O.M.V.S./ 625-11-150-600 1771-78	125	390	550
DL/ Grain Stabilization, O.M.V.S.	X	X	3,200

The purpose of this project is to assist Mauritania, Mali and the Senegal River Development Authority (O.M.V.S.) to increase production and to stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through an improved storage, marketing and pricing system on a regional basis. AID will finance advisory assistance and PL 480 feed grains will be supplied to support grain marketing board system in the various states. The feed grain (an estimated 10,000 MTs of sorghum per country per year) will be used to build modest stock or reserve levels in each country and sold at appropriate times with the proceeds utilized for projects to improve marketing and production. TA assistance maybe complemented with a Development Loan in late FY 1974.

550  
390  
125  
515

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CUMULATIVE OBLIGATION THRU	ACTUAL	EST.
	6/30/72	1973	1974
TA/ OERS Livestock and Marketing 625-11-130-601 1971	50 <u>1</u> / <sub>4</sub>	120	445

To assist the Organization of Senegal River Development Authority (OMVS) in collaboration with other donors to undertake program to improve the marketing, production and quality of domestic livestock production. Initially, A.I.D. and FAC (French A.I.D.) have financed a survey related to the development of livestock and meat production and commercialization in the OMVS area. Should the feasibility of such an effort be demonstrated. A.I.D. may undertake a TA project with FAC in FY 73/74.

1/ AID/FAC SEDES STUDY

DL/ Mali Livestock Development	X	0	1,500
--------------------------------	---	---	-------

To assist in the creation of a common market for meat and livestock for middle West Africa. The loan will be part of a regional financing scheme which will provide the resources for significant additional investments in the livestock sector. The loan would provide the financial resources to permit a program of investments to be launched in Mali, similar to those currently under the supervision of the Economic Community for Meat and Livestock of the Council of the Entente in the Entente States, i.e. Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, and Niger.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CUMULATIVE OBLIGATION THRU	ACTUAL	EST.
	6/30/72	1973	1974
TA/ West African Examinations Council/ (WAEC) 625-11-690-169 1969-72	1,286	X	X

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capability of the West African Examination Council (WAEC) to prepare and administer academic and technical examinations in West Africa. AID is providing U.S. technicians under a contract with the American Institutes of Research to assist WAEC in the improvement and expansion of its text development and research office in Nigeria, and in establishment of a branch office to help service Ghana, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia. The project will be completed and WAEC will be fully staffed and self-supporting by June 30, 1973. The last AID advisor is to depart August 31, 1973.

TA/ Regional Centers for Agricultural Science/ Njala 625-11-660-507 1969-71	1,886	180	X
--	-------	-----	---

The purpose of the project is to assist Njala University college in Sierra Leone develop the capacity as a regional institution to train students from a number of English speaking African countries and help fill the need for middle level agricultural manpower. More than 20% of the student population of about 400 are from Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria, and other English speaking countries. A.I.D. provides U.S. professionals from the University of Illinois to fill six staff positions, and finances Graduate training in the United States and on the job training to prepare Africans to fill these positions. The contract with Illinois will be completed on schedule in August 1972. The final phase of the project will involve an A.I.D. contribution to fund up-to three OPEX\* advisors in agricultural specialties.

\*OPEX-Generally U.S. advisors under standard contract with host country, but A.I.D. providing difference in salary between what African countries pay and what a professor would earn in the U.S.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT  
OFFICE OF REGIONAL AFFAIRS CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA

January 12, 1973

REGION Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
DAKAR	1: West Africa Poultry 625-11-130-508	<p>Pilot project to assist OMWS develop an integrated regional production program to produce and sell enough poultry to meet regional demand. Under the project, Mali produces and distributes chicks; Senegal/Mauritania have established reception centers for distribution; and Senegal will establish a regional center for the production of vitamin, mineral and protein pre-mixes. Hatchery at Sotuba, Mali and distribution centers at N'Boo, Senegal and Nouakchott operating. COP Davis on site in Bamako (moving to Dakar) and PO McDill on site Dakar. Poultry production/extension advisor Thomas recruited for Bamako and arrived middle December. OMWS meeting held in October surfaced several items requiring serious attention, including establishment fund from Sotuba revenues for project support. Further recruitment suspended pending resolution major issues.</p>	<p>a) Tuskegee contract runs through May, 1973. As a result October OMWS/Tuskegee Meeting, workplan/budget will require revisions. Tuskegee draft being reviewed/revised by OMWS/RDO and AID/W.</p> <p>b) Grant Agreement and PTO/T necessary prior contract approval. Contract information may not be sufficiently firm to meet February obligation schedule, but that now postponed fourth quarter due budget limitations. Alice Tikidjian will assist end January.</p> <p>c) Campus Coordinator Maloney has indicated recruitment proceeding for revision Austin's (Southern University) financial analysis. OR to check first week February. PO to follow-up by letter as well. In event this issue prolonged, AID to consider in-house analysis.</p> <p>d) GOM has indicated its willingness finalize transfer Sotuba Station to OMWS (Cable 11/25/72). Transfer process responsibility OMWS (Kasse).</p>	<p>a) PO McDill responsible managing review/revision Tuskegee workplan as basic element May 1973 contract amendment. February deadline needs be met if amendment timing to be kept on track. AID/W comments due not later than 1/19/73.</p> <p>b) RDO will probably not have all contract elements necessary meet February Grant Agreement schedule. Grant Agreement may need precede financial analysis/PAR/PROP revision but cannot proceed without resolution Sotuba status, agreement personnel composition, interim work-plan.</p> <p>c) Revision of financial analysis of project required to determine its real viability and as basic element decision proceed Phase II and PROP revision. Preparations relevant PAR also dependent outcome this analysis.</p> <p>d) Grant Agreement negotiations and OMWS support now related GOM willingness transfer Sotuba Station to OMWS control.</p>

REGION	Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
Regional		9. Support to Regional Organizations 625-11-255-602	GC/AFR assisting in recruitment short-term advisor for OMWS. Grant Agreement action deferred to 4th quarter.	<p>a) Nature short-term assistance not clear (Dakar 4615).</p> <p>b) Additional funding dependent obligation FY 72 allocation.</p> <p>c) Possibility utilizing Project for minimal commodity requirements (OMWS) being considered.</p> <p>d) Field advised possible addition tourism element.</p> <p>e) Voelker Report received in draft. Finalization process required 12/15/72.</p>	<p>a) Desk to advise field; and field to define more precisely scope of services for requested advisor.</p> <p>b) As above; RDC to submit implementation plan prior FY 73 allocations.</p> <p>c) ADO to advise AID/W.</p> <p>d) RDO to pursue with OMWS.</p> <p>e) Consultant's Report to be finalized. RDO/Desk action. Month delay already.</p>
Mali		10. Higher Teacher Training 688-H-002	Construction of a Science Annex to the Ecole Normale Supérieure du Bamako to permit training of science teachers for secondary education. Project under construction. SATOM construction contract signed 7/11/72 (\$757,248). Financing: \$78,000 for supervisory engineering; \$211,831 L/Comm construction; \$543,905 for local costs, and \$18,00 balance available L/Comm 688-H-002/03.	<p>a) Changes in foundation design may increase project costs.</p> <p>b) Consulting engineer's status in question.</p> <p>c) Arrangement for procurement of fixed and moveable equipment required.</p>	<p>a) REDESO monitoring implementation.</p> <p>b) Possibility of tie to CVL engineering effort.</p> <p>c) Desk to follow-up with DS and REDESO.</p>
Mali		11. Bamako-Bougouri Road Proposed Loan	Proposed \$5.0 million loan for 156 km highway reconstruction as part IBRD Second Highway Project. IRR authorized early November. CAP being prepared under Sean Walsh, DS, Project Committee Chairman. January authorization scheduled. Prequalification advertisement already published CED. Final design, specifications and cost estimate to be completed by Kez Engineering not later than 3/1/73.	<p>a) Request to finance highway maintenance equipment has raised three issues: suitability backup material, advisability financing motor vehicles and assurances with regard TA.</p> <p>b) Mali's debt position precarious.</p> <p>c) Loan application required.</p>	<p>a) If decision to go forward, RDO to submit revised 611 if possible.</p> <p>b) Walsh addressing issue with Desk/GC.</p> <p>c) RDO addressing.</p>

REGION Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
Regional	6. West Africa Rice 625-11-190-177	The project is to assist in the development of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), multi-donor supported regional organization whose purpose is to increase the quantity and quality of rice production and improve the domestic rice marketing system in West Africa. \$5 million loan proposed to provide storage and transportation facilities in 14 member states of WARDA in support ongoing TA. REDSO/RDO to investigate loan possibilities mid CY 1973. FO Osguthorpe transferred Monrovia early January. FY 72 Grant Agreement signed but little project progress. To date recruitment stalemated and project progress is dependent thereon. However, WARDA has signed contract for recruitment services with TransCentury and some progress is now expected. Grant Agreement deferred to 4th quarter.	<p>a) Operational status of WARDA uncertain though Peek TDY report should be helpful. AID operational plan required prior authorization additional funding. Draft Audit Report also raises issue.</p> <p>b) WARDA sub-projects for AID financing lacking. Single proposal for ITTA Training expected to be finalized January.</p> <p>c) Grant Agreement and budget regulations need be reviewed.</p>	<p>a) Peek to report following TDY and RDO/AID/W to comment on Audit findings.</p> <p>b) Same as above.</p> <p>c) ADO to comment upon review Audit Report.</p>
Regional	7. Agricultural Center (N'Jala-Sierra Leone) 625-11-600-507	Project in phase-out stage. Boston (animal husbandry) completing in January and West (agricultural economist) completing in June. Grant Agreement expected 3rd quarter.	<p>a) Have indicated willingness phase-out with two Opex personnel for two/three year period.</p> <p>b) Four current and one proposed participant will phase out training component this project.</p>	<p>a) RDO to negotiate with N'Jala University. Deck to determine status. Field queried re implementation schematic.</p> <p>b) Burke to consider funding alternatives during TDY.</p>
Regional	8. West African Examinations Council 625-11-690-169	Project in phase-out stage.	U-307 required.	ADO to submit.

REGION Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action	
Regional	1. West Africa Poultry (cont'd)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Preliminary GAO investigation in process at AID/W.</li> <li>f) Draft audit being circulated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Preliminary survey completed. GAO to report to Spencer before proceeding.</li> <li>f) RDO to comment and major evaluation considered.</li> </ul>
Regional	2. Mali Livestock	<p>PO Henry now on site in Dakar. Conceptual and design study submitted for AID/W review in January (TOAID A-45). AID/W review indicated concept/design insufficiently related (State 7223) and agreement program concept and schedule still required prior completed design. AID/W team, with FED participation, now scheduled discuss concept/schema in field January, 1973.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Statement program concept needs to formulated and approved by AID/W.</li> <li>b) Following agreement program concept, ADO/REDSO to submit design schema for program/project development. Design program could include capital elements in early stages.</li> <li>c) Significance Entente admission Mali to Livestock Community needs be examined and possible role CWL in any Mali program as well. AmEmbassy has submitted series political/economic questions in addition (12/15/72).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ADO/REDSO to resubmit statement; and, upon agreement, to follow with design program. Now expected DS sponsored AID/W team will participate finalization/review this paper January, 1973. FED to participate.</li> <li>b) As above.</li> <li>c) To be included in analyses above.</li> </ul>	
Regional	3. Livestock and Meat Marketing 625-11-130-601	<p>SEDES Study will be completed early 1973 and expect no further design input until submission this Study and completion Mali Design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) Possibility cooperation FED/FAC explored FED Sector Meeting early December.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) FED participation with Study Team confirmed.</li> </ul>	

REGION	Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
	Mali	4. Central Veterinary Laboratory 625-11-190-610 688-H-003A	PO Carver on site and project funded (\$100,000) with services/commodities for one year (pre-PROP). Construction complete but defects threaten facility operation. Task Order with Leo Daly provided meet emergency situation (\$75,000). \$100,000 identified from loan funds for repair commodity procurement. Laboratory requirements identified but procurement has not commenced (\$100,000). ORTS maintenance contract signed (\$106,000) but personnel not expected until late January. The latest MiniCap estimate is \$230,500 and its implementation is being managed by REDSO. Loan balance approximately \$100,000 (\$662,000 minus \$536,500).	<p>a) Carver has completed a detailed commodity list (\$50,000) but appears to be approaching procurement separately from loan financed items (\$100,000 via AAPC). Carver's role as PO needs be carefully examined and, perhaps, redefined to include all elements.</p> <p>b) Construction problems being addressed through grant financed services contract with Leo Daly. Daly to procure associated materials under the Loan. MiniCap services, however, would have to be loan financed.</p> <p>c) Procurement project laboratory equipment under Loan delayed by GOM in establishing financial documentation procedures.</p> <p>d) Personnel for maintenance training not yet assigned.</p> <p>e) MiniCap implementation scheduled but not initiated. Daly being considered for supervising engineering - this to be loan financed.</p> <p>f) Resolution GOM/Brezina dispute.</p>	<p>a) RDO to address issue project management with Peek during January TTY.</p> <p>b) Representatives to meet in AD/W 1/23/73.</p> <p>c) REDSO to assist Carver in procurement laboratory equipment. Financial instruments to be opened not later than January 1, 1973. Since deadline not met, Desk to ascertain status.</p> <p>d) ORT COP Rulmy arrived 1/15/73.</p> <p>e) All elements MiniCap to be under contract not later than February 1, 1973. REDSO action.</p> <p>f) GC Kitay following with Daly Task Order personnel making input for GOM decision. Daly input expected January 23, 1973.</p>

REGION Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
	4. Central Veterinary Laboratory Continued		<p>g) Production human vaccine being considered. Utilization warehousing facilities requested.</p> <p>h) Interim solution to be formalized through submission PROP 3rd quarter FY 73. CVL should be taken account in livestock conceptualization as well and ultimate disposition made.</p>	<p>g) CVL authorized permit Merieux vaccine production on condition it does not interfere previously authorized CVL activity.</p> <p>h) PROP to be reconsidered as interim measure and submitted for FY 1973 funding.</p>
Regional	5. Grain Stabilization 625-11-150-600	<p>Objective to provide more efficient marketing and improve production of cereals in OMS countries. Program includes use PL 480 Title II sales, complemented by grant assistance for technicians and commodities. PL 480 counterpart funds are being used to support operating expenses of agricultural services and marketing organizations and for purchase of some commodities. PO Edwards on site in Pakar. Design study submitted by USDA and being reviewed/negotiated in field. Contract not completed but negotiated with Mali Production Advisor Josephson. Anticipate that total TA requirement will be on order three regional and four national technicians. Counterpart Fund established in Mali and Senegal. Memorandum of Understanding with WFF signed in Mauritania. Grant Agreement deferred to 4th quarter.</p>	<p>a) Review project design study, agreement on approach and recruitment.</p> <p>b) Initiation sector (production/stabilization) review through Office Development Services.</p> <p>c) Josephson contract in limbo. GOM either unwilling or unable to finalize.</p> <p>d) Preliminary discussions Audit Report indicate complete deposits not being made, and local currency utilization not fully programmed.</p>	<p>a) Field to submit recommendations not later than January 15, 1973. Grant Agreement dependent these recommendations. Desk to ascertain status 1/12/73.</p> <p>b) Billings and DS reconnaissance team (whose scope includes Niamey Region as well) have submitted Report. Copies to be sent to field and comments solicited.</p> <p>c) Field to forward contract to Desk (12/15/72). Cable follow up as recent 1/8/73.</p> <p>d) Review of Audit Report will determine appropriate action.</p>

REGION		Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
	Senegal	12.	Housing Guaranty 685-HD-001	671 housing units in the \$6,232 - \$9,240 price range are completed on this Guaranty authorized in May, 1968.	<p>a) Almost \$500,000 remains outstanding to secondary creditors of the promoter.</p> <p>b) Title to property has not been adequately transferred in all cases to assure clear title.</p> <p>c) Almost 175 housing units remain unoccupied, and CICAP efforts appear insufficient to meet problem.</p>	<p>a) SER/H has sent several letters (including GC/AFR) to discuss issues and make recommendations.</p> <p>b) GOS may be called in default both on issues and fact CICAP three months in arrears and AID has already paid out \$43,000 to prevent default.</p>
	Mali	13.	Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS)	Spring seminar being hosted by COM with some TAB support.		
	Guinea	14.	PL 480 Title I	Initial GOS request revised since request 20,000 tons rice cannot be met given worldwide availabilities. Therefore, upon finalization OMB figures, expect be able provide 28,000 tons sorghum, 16,300 bales cotton and 2,200 tons vegetable oil for \$5.0 million package.	Finalize program. No problems anticipated.	FFP upon OK from OMB.
	Sierra Leone	15.	PL 480 Title I	Request 4,00 tons sorghum.		FFP upon OK from OMB.
	Sierra Leone	16.	PL 480 Title II (VA)	Program approved.	Food for work element (CARE) pending.	FFP action.
	Senegal	17.	PL 480 Title II (Emergency)	15,000 tons sorghum for emergency approved.	<p>a) Formal request mechanism remains at issue (State Bill).</p> <p>b) 5,000 tons corn may have to be substituted for sorghum.</p>	<p>a) Assume Dakar 181 responsive.</p> <p>b) FFP to advise.</p>

REGION	Country	Project	Implementation Status	Issues	Action
	Mali	18. PL 180 Title II (Emergency)	15,000 tons sorghum for emergency approved.	a) 10,000 tons may have to be in form of corn. b) Emergency sales limited to 25% (State 7815).	a) FFP to advisc. b) Bamako 21 answered by State 7815.
	Mauritania	19. WFP Title II (Emergency)	15,000 tons sorghum approved.	Breakout between emergency and grain stabilization unclear.	Coe to ascertain.
	Senegal	20. PL 189 Title II (OS)	10,000 tons sorghum approved.		
	Mali	21. PL 180 Title II (OS)	10,000 tons sorghum approved.		
	Mauritania	22. WFP Title II (OS)	15 tons sorghum approved but breakout between emergency and grain stabilization unclear.		

Dakar Area-Budget Data

FI 1973 - ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS - DAKAR (\$000)

Project No. & title	OTB	ACT. CUM. to 10-31-72		EST. CUM. to 11-30-72		EST. CUM. to 12-31-72		EST. CUM. to 1-31-73		EST. CUM. to 2-29-73	
		Grant	Armts	Grant	Armts	Grant	Armts	Grant	Armts	Grant	Armts
625-11-130-508 W.A. Regional Poultry	290	0	17	0	24	0	29	0	35	0	41
625-11-130-601 Livestock & Meat Marketing	120	0	9	0	12	0	17	0	20	0	23
625-11-150-600 Grain Stabilization	390	0	21	0	24	0	29	0	35	0	41
625-11-190-177 W.A. Rice Production & Marketing	250	0	20	0	24	0	28	0	33	200	38
625-11-190-610 Reg. Livestock Research Lab	300	0	50	0	104	0	120	0	138	0	142
625-11-660-507 Reg. Center in Agric Sciences	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0
625-11-755-602 Support to Regional Orgns	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625-11-130-613 Anthropological Survey of Mali Livestock Area	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
625-11-999-000 Technical Support	662 (262)	0	156	0	209	0	333	0	365	0	375
Total (SAS)		0	0	0	(109)	0	(131)	0	(153)	0	(175)
GRAND TOTALS (SAS)	2292 (262)	0	277	0	480	0	560	0	630	380	684
		0	0	0	(109)	0	(131)	0	(153)	0	(175)

AFR/CAR

GRANT PROJECT ASSISTANCE  
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS -  
(0000)

DAYAR  
(000)

Rev 8-29-72

PROJECT NO. & TITLE	COMMITMENTS TO 6-30-72		FY 1972 ACTUAL	FY 1973		FY 1974		FY 1975		FY 74 YES	FY 1974 GRANT REV.	FY 73 CP	FY 74 YES	FY 75 CP	FY 76 YES	FY 77 CP	LOCAL SOURCES
	FOSS	EXP		UMIAC	EXP	UMIAC	GRANT REV.	GRANT REV.	GRANT REV.								
500-130-503 Animal Industry	679	118	261	150	430	430	360	420	355	2,138	2,729	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138
500-130-601 Livestock & Meat Marketing	65	55	10	200	600	600	240	725	725	799	5,390	799	799	799	799	799	5,390
500-150-600 Food Stabilization	125	0	125	350	600	600	465	600	600	1,130	3,125	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	3,125
500-190-177 Rice Production & Marketing	590	161	126	200	500	500	250	775	775	4,798	11,875	4,798	4,798	4,798	4,798	4,798	11,875
500-200-620 Animal Livestock Research Laboratory	0	0	0	190	400	400	200	400	400	796	2,800	796	796	796	796	796	2,800
500-600-507 National Center in Agriculture Sciences	1,886	1,535	351	110	150	150	180	0	0	1,869	2,035	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,869	2,035
500-620-259 National Examinations Council	1,286	939	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	1,275	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,275
500-755-602 Report to Regional Institutions	15	0	15	200	150	150	150	230	230	850	1,655	850	850	850	850	850	1,655

FDO/...



DAKAR AREA-Bio and Staffing

STAFFING PATTERN

AID-A/PM-003

AFRICA REGION (AFRICA REGION J 210000021 DATE PREPARED DECEMBER 25, 1972)

POST NO	POST A	TYPE POSN	A P P	PROJECT NO.	TITLE	BS	AOSC	PAY PLAN	PD NO	NAME	BS	AOSC	PAY PLAN	GRADE	LOSS/GAIN DATE	LANGUAGES	
																1st	2nd
CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS																	
AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE DAKAR																	
216250006	C1 D	AGKM	A	323	REG DVL OFF	80	034010	FR 01	00032	MCACAMS DAVID	80	034010	FSRL	02	111875	C4730	
216250010	C1 D	AGKM	N	354	ASST REG DVL OFF	80	034014	FR 02	00055	ELLIS JOSEPH R	02	013601	FSRL	C3	102574	C4722	
216250020	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	PROG OPNS OFF	02	034524	FR 03	00040	SAENZ PAUL	02	034524	FSRL	C4	010474	C4731+	
216250030	C1 D	AGKM	N	354	ASST PROG OFF	02	034503	FR 04	00053	FREDRICK DAVID W	02	034503	FSR	05		C4710	
216250040	C4 D	AGKM	N	354	VET ADV DISES CTL	10	C70121	FR 03	00005	CARVER HUBERT E	10	070121	FSR	C3	C51273	C4721+	
216250050	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00050	MCDILL ROBERT L	10	040603	FSR	C3	012175	C4721+	
216250055	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	SECY	05	031801	FS 06	00018	HAYNES REBECCA M	07	030193	FSS	C6	C50574	C4733	
216250060	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00051	EDWARDS RALPH J	10	047101	FSR	C3	112574	C4723+	
216250070	C1 D	AGKM	N	354	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00054	OSGUTHORPE JOHN E	10	040110	FSR	02		29950	31+
216250075	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00059	HENRY REX L	10	045401	FSR	04	011375	C4722+	
216250090	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	SECY	05	031801	FS 06	00018	LEBORTH CHRISTINA D	05	031801	FSS	05	C50173	C4735	
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNS																	
216250150	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	INTL DVL INTRN	07	030197	FR 06	00045	CHING WAYNE WP	07	030197	FSRL	07		C4711	
AREA WIDE PERSONNEL																	
216250190	O1 D	AGKM	N	354	REG FFP OFF	15	030178	FR 03	00014	NICHCLSON WALTER H	15	030175	FSR	04	111373	C4732+	
PASA AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE DAKAR																	
216250250	C1 D	BGKM	N	510116	PH ADV EPDY	50	068505	FC 09	PAC23	VACANT						C472	
AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE YACUNDE																	
216252710	O7 D	AGKM	A	323	REG DVL OFF	80	034010	FR 01	00033	GRADER CHARLES R	02	011001	FSR	C2	122573	C4731+	

STAFFING PATTERN

11D-4/PH-DC3

AFRICA REGION 1 210000001

DATE PREPARED DECEMBER 25, 1972

POSNO	POST	S TYPE A	TYPE POSN	A P P	ALLOT	PROJECT NO.	TITLE	SS	ASBC	PAY PLAN	PD NO	NAME	SS	ASBC	PAY PLAN	G R A D E	LOSS/GAIN DATE	LANG	LANGUAGES	
																			1st	2nd
16252020	C7 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	PROG OPNS OFF	02	034524	FR 03	00039	MCLAUGHLIN JOHN C	02	034524	FSR	03	093073	04734			
16252030	C7 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	ADM ASST	03	034108	FS 05	00044	LESNOFF NELL E	05	031801	FSS	06	061572	04733			
16252041	C7 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00056	BEERY LAWRENCE A JR	10	040101	FSR	02		04733			
16252070	09 E	ACKM	N	354	610805	EQP ADV HVY	27	167022	FR 04	00021	BRIGNAC HENRY V	27	167001	FSR	03	020173	04733+			
16252075	C7 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	ASST PROG OFF	02	034503	FR 05	00007	SLOCUM GLENN G JR	07	030197	FSR	05	012374	04733+			
16252090	07 D	ACKM	N	223	999000	DEP ADM GFF	03	034106	FR 04	00003	MITCHELL BILL L	93	200110	FSRL	04	033074	04722			
REA WIDE PERSONNEL																				
16252110	07 D	ACKM	C	354	550531	REG PH PHSN	50	060204	FR 02	00009	JOSEPH STEPHEN C	50	060205	FSRL	02	072673	04732+			
ASA AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE YAOUNDE																				
16252510	C7 D	8GKM	N	111	510116	PH ADV EPDY	50	068506	FC 08	PA006	BALDWIN ROBERT J	50	068506	FC	08		04722			
16252525	07 E	8GKM	N	111	510116	PH PHSN EPDY	50	060220	FC 09	PA025	MCBEAN ALEXANDER M	50	060220	FC	09		04720			
REA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE NIAMEY																				
16252095	12 D	ACKM	A	323		REG DVL OFF	80	034010	FR 01	00034	LITTLEFIELD SARAH JA	80	034010	FSR	02	100273	04733			
16253010	12 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	SECY	05	031801	FS 06	00043	COBB MELVA F	05	031801	FSS	07	061174	04732+			
16253012	12 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	SECY	05	031801	FS 07	00058	WILLEY PATRICIA M	05	031801	FSS	08		04710			
16253016	13 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	PROG. OPNS OFF	02	034524	FR 03	00038	HILL JAMES E	02	034503	FSRL	03	022874	04732			
16253018	13 D	ACKM	N		999000	SECY	05	031801	FS 07	00060	VACANT						0471			
16253026	12 D	ACKM	N	354	130305	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00047	LATEEF VICTOR	10	040110	FSR	03		04722			
16253030	12 D	ACKM	N	354	999000	ASST PROG OFF	02	034503	FR 05	00008	BRAUNSTEIN ARTHUR H	02	034503	FSRL	05	090874	04734			
16253036	16 D	ACKM	N		610180	PROJ MGR HVY EQP	27	167023	FR 04	00052	VACANT						0473			
16253040	12 D	ACKM	N	354	150161	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 03	00049	GARVEY WILLIAM E	10	040115	FSRL	02	112874	04723+			

STAFFING PATTERN

AID-A/PH-C03

AFRICA REGION (AFRICA REGION J 210000001) DATE PREPARED DECEMBER 25, 1972

POSNO	POST A	S TYPE A	A P P R	ALLOT	PROJECT NO.	TITLE	BS	AOSC	PAY PLAN	PD NO	NAME	BS	AOSC	PAY PLAN	OR A D E	LOSS/GAIN DATE	LANG Q Y	LANGUAGES	
																		1st	2nd
216253050	15	D	AGKM N	354	133523	PROJ MGR AGRI	10	040115	FR 02	00048	BUTCHART DOUGLAS W	10	040115	FSR 03			04722		
216253050	12	D	AGKM N	354	999090	REG FFP OFF	15	030178	FR 03	00057	PROUTY GORDON K	15	030175	FSR 04			04731+		
			INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		INTERNS			CHARP/NIAM IDI		216253200									
216253205	12	D	AGKM N	354	999000	INTL DVŁ INTRN	07	030197	FR 06	00046	MAU MICHAEL P	07	030197	FSRL 06	021974		04734+		
			PASA AREA DEVELOPMENT		OFFICE NIANEY			PASA/ADD/NIAMBY		216253500									
216253510	12	D	8CKM N	111	510116	PH ADV EPDY	50	068506	FC 07	PA017	BERNIER ROGER H	50	068506	FC 07			04700		
216253515	13	D	8CKM N	111	510116	PH ADV EPDY	50	068506	FC 10	PAC18	GODFREY HARRY R	50	068506	FC 10			04700+		
216253535	15	D	8CKM N	111	510116	PH ADV EPDY	50	068506	FC 09	PA024	EWEN NEAL H	50	068506	FC 09			04720		
216253540	19	D	8CKM N	111	510116	PH PHSN EPDY	50	060220	FC 12	PA026	BREMAN JOEL G	50	060220	FC 12			04720		
			REGIONAL ECONOMIC OFFICE					REG ECON OFF		216254000									

TOTAL TOTAL POSI- PERSON VIET -NAM ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS DIRECT PASA PROGRAM FUNDS DIRECT PASA FUNDING UNDETERMINED DIRECT PASA CEILINGS

McAdams, David-b NC 6/12/31, m. Adelphi U  
BA 54, US Army 56-58 overseas, PRIV EXPER  
sch soc worker 55-61, prog assoc 61-63, sec-  
gen educ inst (Nigeria) 63-65, Ford Found,  
asst to pres priv co 69-70, consult African-  
Am inst (Zambia) 70-71, GOVT EXPER dep  
assoc dir VISTA 65-66, PC Abidjan R-2 PC dir  
8/66-12/68, AID Dakar R-2 area develop off  
4/71, Lang Fr.-AID.

Ellis, Joseph Roy Jr-b Conn 2/5/34, m. Yale U,  
BA 55, USAF 56-58 1st lt overseas, PRIV  
EXPER trainee advtg agcy 55, STATE Dept  
GS-7 intell resch anal 1/59, GS-9 intell resch  
spec 2/61-4/62, AID Agcy GS-11 int rel off  
4/62, GS-12 5/64, GS-13 6/64 Tunis R-4 asst  
prog off 1/66, Saigon prog off 3/68, asst prog  
off 1/69, Agcy GS-13 6/70, int coop off 10/71.-  
AID.

Soenz, Paul-b N Mex 4/1/42, m. E Ariz Jr  
Coll AA 62, U Ariz BA 64 MA 65 PhD 68, PRIV  
EXPER instr pol sci U Ariz 64-68, asst-assoc  
prof pol sci N Tex State U 68-70, AID Agcy fgn  
att' scholar intern 64, R-4 prog anlist 8/70,  
Dakar prog ops off 8/71.-AID.

Nicholson, Walter H-b Mont 10/19/20, m. San  
Francisco State Coll BA 57, US Army 42-46,  
PRIV EXPER 39-42, 46-54: pers spec job anal  
petrol co 46-54, GOVT EXPER wage-class  
spec Dept of Navy 54-55, position class Dept  
of Army 55-58, ICA Tunis R-6 pers off 7/58,  
R-5 12/60, AID 11/61, food prog off 4/62, asst  
food prog off 10/62, Rabat 8/63, asst food-  
for-peace off 1/64, food-for-peace off 7/64,  
R-4 11/64, Vientiane 3/66, Manila asst food-  
for-peace off 1/68, Agcy 6/69, Dakar reg food-  
for-peace off 8/71.-AID.

McDill, Robert L-b Nebr 1/1/23, m. U Nebr  
BS 49, Iowa State Coll MS 52, US Army 43-  
45 2d lt, PRIV EXPER agri instr sch dept  
49-50, GOVT EXPER ext youth asst 52-53,  
ext soil conserv agt 53-56, county agri agt 56-  
59 Dept of Agri, ICA Port-au-Prince R-6 rural  
youth ad 5/59, AID 11/61, Abidjan ext ad 4/63,  
R-5 10/63, Khartoum rural youth ad 9/64, R-4  
7/65, Lagos ext ad 2/67, R-3 7/70.-AID.

Edwards, Rolph Jerome-b Ill 3/29/34, m. U Ill  
BS 55 PhD 66, AID Rabat R-5 agron ad 9/66,  
R-4 6/68, Lang Fr.-AID.

Cerver, Hubert Ericson-b Mo 11/23/15, m. Tex  
A and M U DVM 41, PRIV EXPER veter pra:  
practice 41-49, GOVT EXPER veter Dept ::  
Agri 49-52, ECA Maragua Pt-IV-C-4 agri 3/53,  
FOA 8/53, s-5 4/54, S-3 veter 10/54, ICA 7/55,  
R-4 veter ad 12/57, New Delhi livestock ::  
10/59, R-3 11/59, AID 11/61, Nicosia 8/61,  
Kaduna veter pathol 8/64, veter ad 8/68, Ba-  
mako 2/71, Lang Span.-AID.

Osguthorpe, John E-b Utah 1/22/16, m. Utah State  
Agri Coll BS 39, Mont State Coll MS 52, US  
Navy 42-45 overseas, PRIV EXPER seed anal-  
buyer nursery 39-42, GOVT EXPER resch  
agron Dept of Agri 46-53, FOA Beirut S-3 agron  
3/55, ICA 7/55, R-4 agron ad 12/57, Tunis agri  
resch ad 8/58, Agcy det seed tech studies Miss  
State U 9/60, Rabat agron ad 10/61, AID 11/61,  
R-3 10/63, Agcy 8/65, ind spec 8/66, agri  
material spec 8/67, superior honor award 69,  
R-2 9/69, Dakar reg food-agri off 6/71.-AID.

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

625-000

**NO ACTION COPY**

UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFICATION

For each address check one ACTION | INFO

DATE REC'D.

9000

TO: AID/W

TO: AID A 42

ACTION TO: AFR/CWR

DATE DUE: 1-10-73

TAL AA 30 AF 15-8

DEC 29 1972

A.I.D.

AM

PM

DATE SENT

December 14, 1972

FROM: DAKAR, SENEGAL

SUBJECT: RDO/Dakar: Project Officers listing

REFERENCE:

1. Following is current listing of RDO/Dakar project officers:

2. Project Number	Project Title	Project Officer
625-11-190-177	West African Rice Development Association	John Osguthorpe
625-11-150-600	Regional Grain Stabilization	Ralph Edwards
625-11-130-508	West Africa Regional Poultry	Robert McDill
625-11-130-601	Central West Africa livestock development	Rex Henry
625-11-190-610	Regional Livestock Research Laboratory (CVL)	Rex Henry
625-11-690-169	West African Examinations Council	Joseph R. Ellis
625-11-660-507	Reg. Center in Agricultural Sciences (Njala)	Joseph R. Ellis
Loan 688-H-002	Higher Teacher Training College	Joseph R. Ellis
625-11-755-602	Support to Regional Organizations	David Fredrick
625-11-790-6	Middle Level Management Training	David Fredrick
698-11-	Social Science Research Program Office	
<del>625-11-690-024</del>	English Language Training Program Office	
635-11-690-024		

PAGE 1 OF 2

DRAFTED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> 12/13	OFFICE: Program	PHONE NO.	DATE: Dec. 14 '72	APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>
R. Perkins, DCM (info)				J. P. Ellis, ARDO

ADDITIONAL CLEARANCES: R. Perkins, DCM (info)

UNCLASSIFIED FILE: CHRON: DRAFTER:

6  
DISTRIBUTION  
ACTION  
OFF  
INFO.  
IT  
ITAL  
77P  
OFF  
Taag  
acta  
HEW  
CDU  
State  
Ague  
HEW

Project Number

Project Title

Project Officer

698-11-580-358

Maternal Child Health  
Extension

Joseph R. Ellis

625-11-510-116

West Africa Measles &  
Smallpox Eradication  
-- Residual matters --  
Regional Food for Peace

Joseph R. Ellis  
Walter Nicholson

CLARK *JW*

**SENEGAL**

**DAKAR (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Clark G Edward ..... AEP 0-1 11-70  
 Perkins Raymond L Jr ..... DCM 0-3 8-72  
 Calanni Angela J ..... sec 5-5 2-72  
 Delph Norma J ..... sec 5-6 1-72

**Political Section**  
 Kahn Louis E ..... pol off 0-5 2-66  
 Wajda Thomas J ..... pol off 0-5 2-71

**Economic Section**  
 Randolph Charles L ..... econ/cml off R-5 5-72

**Consular Section**  
 Neumann Ronald Eldredge ..... cons off 0-6 1-71  
 Simonson Marguerite M ..... cons off R-6 8-71

**Administrative Section**  
 Pogue William B ..... adm off 0-5 8-71  
 Dietz Claudette Lou ..... nurse 5-3 7-72  
 Hammond Robert E ..... coms/rec off 5-5 7-66  
 Lane Gordon H ..... coms/rec off 5-5 9-72  
 Mason Raymond C ..... gen ser off 5-5 1-71  
 Taggart David M ..... telecoms off 5-6  
 Van Der Vlugt Martha R ..... med off R-3 9-72

-----  
 Bergin Martin J Jr ..... int rel off gen R-3 8-71

**Armed Forces Attaches**  
 Anderson Lt Col David H ..... DATT/A- 7-72  
 LUSNA(USMC)

**AID**  
 Ching Wayne Wp ..... int dev intern RL-7 0-00  
 Edwards Ralph J ..... proj mgr agri R-3 10-66  
 Ellis Joseph R ..... asst reg div off RL-3 0-00  
 Haynes Rebecca M ..... sec 5-6 2-69  
 Worth Christina D ..... sec 5-5 12-71  
 Adams David ..... reg dev off RL-2 5-71  
 Nicholson Walter H ..... reg ffp off R-4 8-71  
 Osguthorpe John E ..... proj mgr agri R-2 6-71  
 Saenz Paul ..... prog oper off RL-4 10-71

**ACTION, PC**  
 Labat Victor J ..... dir R-3 3-71  
 Streit Jane R ..... dep dir R-4 8-71  
 Engelberg Gary S ..... trng off R-6 11-67  
 Isely Raymond B ..... physician R-3 7-71  
 Tilton William T ..... assoc dir R-6 8-70  
 Woodbury Karen Anne ..... assoc dir R-6 8-70

**USIA**  
 Cattell Robert A ..... pub aff off 0-3 9-71  
 Converse Margaret M ..... pub aff trainee 0-7 3-71  
 McEride Edward C ..... cult aff off 0-4 1-71  
 Riddell William H ..... info off 0-4 5-72

**GUINEA**

**CONAKRY (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Todman Terence A ..... ACP 0-1 8-72  
 Haverkamp Roy I ..... DCM 0-3 7-72  
 Devell Georgia L ..... sec 5-6 8-72

**Economic Section**  
 Darlington Christopher M ..... econ/cml off R-7 8-70  
 Schuadr Barbara K ..... econ/cml off 0-6 5-72

**Consular Section**  
 Goswami Gerry F ..... cons off R-5 6-71

**Administrative Section**  
 Vickers Harold E Jr ..... adm off 0-4 2-71  
 Filakovsky John F ..... coms/rec off 5-6 10-67  
 Corey H ..... med off P-3 5-72  
 Aidi Carl M ..... gen ser off 0-5 5-72

**USIA**  
 Ryan Henry A ..... pub aff off R-3 9-71

**EMBASSY PERSONNEL**

**BAKAO**

**BAKAO (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Blake Robert O ..... AEP 0-1 12-70  
 Katzen Jay K ..... DCM 0-4 4-71  
 Decaterini Ann F ..... sec 5-5 7-72

**Political Section**  
 Torp Kenneth H ..... pol off 0-5 9-71

**Economic Section**  
 Patty Patsy C ..... econ/cml off R-4 6-70

**Consular Section**  
 Peashock David J ..... cons off 0-7 7-72

**Administrative Section**  
 Stevens Douglas K Jr ..... adm off 0-6 9-71  
 Bradrick Maxine J ..... nurse 5-4 9-67

**Armed Forces Attaches**  
 Anderson Lt Col David H ..... ALUSNA(USMC) 7-72  
 (Resident in Dakar)

**AID**  
 Carver Hubert E ..... veter ad R-3 7-71

**ACTION, PC**  
 Burch Jr Jack E ..... dir R-5 3-71

**USIA**  
 Garner John D ..... pub aff off 0-4 4-71

**SIERRA LEONE**

**FREETOWN (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Olson Clinton L ..... AIP 0-1 6-72  
 Harwick Robert G ..... DCM 0-4 7-72  
 Strong Evelyn M ..... sec 5-5 9-72

**Consular Section**  
 Chaveas Peter Russell ..... cons off 0-6

**Administrative Section**  
 Johnston James J ..... adm off 0-4 12-70  
 Robert Spencer C ..... telecoms asst 5-6 3-72  
 Vazquez Edward ..... coms/rec off 5-6 7-71

**Armed Forces Attaches**  
 Knerr Cdr Donald G ..... ALUSNA 10-71  
 (Resident in Monrovia)  
 Railings Lt Cdr Douglas E ..... A/ALUSNA 10-68  
 (Resident in Monrovia)

**ACTION, PC**  
 Reynolds Lu Collins J ..... dir R-2 6-71  
 Danchik Dennis G ..... assoc dir R-5 12-71  
 Golf Paul A ..... physician R-4 0-00  
 Russell Keith L ..... prog tech rep ag R-5 6-70

**USIA**  
 Garufi Laurence ..... pub aff off 0-3 7-72  
 Jensen James A ..... pub aff off 0-3 8-72  
 Glago Mark A ..... asst pub aff off 0-6 7-71

**THE GAMBIA**

**BATHURST (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Clark G Edward ..... AEP 0-1 11-70  
 Strong Curtis C ..... DCM 0-2 10-71

**Armed Forces Attaches**  
 Anderson Lt Col David H ..... ALUSNA(USMC) 7-72  
 (Resident in Dakar)

**ACTION, PC**  
 Meder Eisa M ..... prog tech rep ed R-3 2-71

**MAURITANIA**

**NOUAKCHOTT (E)**

**Executive Section**  
 Murphy Richard W ..... AEP 0-2 8-66  
 Shurtleff Leonard G ..... DCM 0-5 7-72

**Political Section**  
 Mauger Walter M ..... pol off 0-7 6-72

Dakar Area - Senegal

## S E N E G A L

Background: Senegal is a country where our bilateral aid is practically phased-out. A.I.D. assistance from FY 1960 through FY 1969 totalled approximately \$22 million including \$8.5 million in Development Grants, a Development Loan of 1.3 million and \$15.3 million in PL 480. Since 1969, Senegal benefits from the following projects, a number of which are regional.

Housing Program: Under a 5.0 million A.I.D. investment guarantee program, Builders International Inc. constructed housing units for sale to Senegalese. The program has encountered difficulties. One of such problems was that Builders Inc. could not meet monthly payments to the U.S. lender which has caused A.I.D. to make installment payments to the lender under the guaranty program. The estimated amount of Builders Inc. liability is \$500,000. However, it appears the Government of Senegal is taking steps to cover these repayments owed by Builders' Inc., and may request A.I.D. for an additional Guaranty program. Africa Bureau approved a \$1.2 million Guaranty Authority for a project extension, but the authority was not extended to the Government of Senegal due to the difficulties encountered with the existing project.

Sene-Gambia Bridge: In 1970, the A.I.D. financed Sene-Gambia Transport Survey was completed. On the basis of that survey A.I.D. considered the construction of the Sene-Gambia Bridge to be an uneconomic proposal. Recently a F.A.C. financed engineering study for the bridge was completed and is currently being reviewed/evaluated by AFR/DS.

Tourism: For sometime we have been urged by many U.S. Ambassadors in French West African countries to provide assistance in tourism. In view of a very special request, in early 1972 from Secretary Newsom, who was travelling in West Africa at the time, we provided a short-term consultants to advise Senegal on tourism, and the technician completed a report on his findings. This effort has been followed-up with a request for further long term assistance in this sector. (A.I.D. is likely to consider funding an additional advisor in FY 1973 for a somewhat longer period).

PL 480 Title II: A.I.D. has continued to provide PL 480, Title II assistance at an estimated value of \$1.2 million annually for both the activities of the Catholic Relief Services and the World Food Program. We may experience serious cut backs in the amount of PL 480 grain availability on a world wide basis, in the future, and this may effect the level of gain authorized for Senegal this year.

Grain Stabilization: In 1971, the PL 480 food grain program was supplemented with a technical assistance project in Grain Stabilization. In FY 1972, as in the past, emergency grain assistance was requested and 5,000 MTs was approved for shipment. The Grain Stabilization Project is aimed at improving production and marketing potential in the O.M.V.S. member states so as to lessen their dependence on donors for emergency requirements. At present negotiations are under way with the Government of Senegal to approve a project design proposal completed in FY 1973 by an A.I.D. financed field team. As soon as Government of Senegal approval is received, a budget will be work-out for the use of local currency generated by PL 480 gain contributions, and American technicians will be recruited to implement the grain stabilization program in Senegal. (See summary Dakar Area).

Regional Poultry Project: Under an A.I.D. financed contract with Tuskegee Institute, O.M.V.S. has undertaken a project to develop poultry production in its member states. Progress initially was limited as it was administered by O.E.R.S., and a number of political difficulties were encountered between Guinea and other member states. Now that O.M.V.S. has taken responsibility for the project we have detected a greater interest in moving the project along. O.M.V.S. has concluded its first Regional Poultry Conference. Several resolutions with respect to the project have been passed, and most importantly Mali has assured turnover of the Sotuba Station to O.M.V.S. Each country pledged support of technical and counterpart staff, and Mauritania offered 2 million CFA for the O.M.V.S. Project Account. Prices have been established for chicks and the Secretary General has agreed to see that an accounting, communications, and delivery system will be work-out for each center. (See project summary - Dakar Area).





## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

## NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Senegal's two well-defined seasons - dry from November to July, and moist the rest of the year - are the result of alternating winds from the northeast in the winter and from the southwest in the summer. Rainfall varies from less than 15 inches in the north to 72 inches in the southwest. The coastal climate, except in Casamance, is uniform, with low rainfall and high humidity. The northern part is generally hot and dry. Temperatures vary according to season, with a range of 75° to 100°F, the highest being in the northeast. Senegal is mostly a region of high plains. The 300 mile coastline has dunes north of Cape Verde, while south of the Cape the coast is indented by muddy estuaries. The Casamance region in the south, isolated from the rest of Senegal by Gambia, is low and more varied in relief. To the southeast, plateaus form the foothills of the Futa Djallon mountains. Much of the northwest is semidesert, but the center and most of the south, (except for the forest of Casamance) is open savannah.

AREA ..... 75,700 square miles, about the size of South Dakota.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 58% of area; 7 acres per capita. Generally the soil lacks nitrogen, phosphates, phosphorus; the topsoil is thin and eroded. However, with very low clay content, the soil is ideally suitable for peanuts. The best farm land is found in the great valley of the Senegal River.

MAIN CROPS ..... The only important cash crop is peanuts which account for about 70% of total value of exports. Basic food crops are millet and sorghum (grown in rotation with peanuts), rice, manioc (cassava), potatoes and sweet potatoes, beans and corn.

LIVESTOCK ..... Important activity with large potential. Cattle raised mainly by nomadic Fulani in northeast. Sheep and goats important in parts of southwest.

FISHERIES ..... The coastal waters are rich in fish, and sea-fishing is an important source of local foodstuffs. The Senegal River is extensively fished. Most of the catch is locally consumed. There is good potential for development of a fishing industry.

FORESTS ..... About 13 million acres (27% of total area), mostly in the southern part of the country; production is relatively minor.

MINERALS ..... Large deposits of calcium phosphate are being mined near Dakar and aluminum phosphate near Thies. Marly limestone is abundant and furnishes material for a portland cement plant. Deposits of titanium and salt are being worked.

FUELS ..... Oil and natural gas have been discovered in the Dakar region, and further exploration work continues.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The four major rivers flow westward to the Atlantic in almost parallel courses. The Senegal River (1,054 mi.) is navigable for about 150 miles all year (Saint-Louis to Podor); the Saloum River, rising in the central part of the country service the peanut port of Kaolack; the upper Gambia River; and the Casamance River.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Trade-finance, 33%; agriculture-forestry-fishing, 30%; manufacturing-mining-utilities, 18%; transport-commerce, 6%; other (incl. services), 13% - 1967.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 3.9 million, mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.5%.

Density and concentration per square mile. 27% live in urban areas.

Major cities: Dakar, (capital) 375,000; Thies, 69,000; Kaolack, 70,000; Rufisque, 50,000; Saint Louis, 49,000; Ziguinchor, 30,000; Diourbel, 29,000.

The people ..... About 35% of the population is Wolof (Oulof), 18% Fulani, and 17% Serer. Other important tribes are Toucouleur, Diola, and Mandingo. In 1967, only 47,000 non-Africans.

Religion ..... The country is 95 percent Moslem. The remainder, are mostly animists, with a few Christians.

**SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)**

Language ..... French, the official language, is the language of administration and the schools. Over one-third of the people speak Ouolof and another third understand it.

Migration ..... Considerable seasonal migration into Gambia and from Guinea and Gambia into Senegal in connection with peanut cultivation and harvest.

Labor Force ..... 1.1 million, 42% of population (1965). Distribution: 74% in agriculture. Seasonal underemployment during 4-5 months of dry season. There were about 120,000 salaried employees in 1965.

**EDUCATION**

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10% for persons 14 years and over.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 6,000 primary; 900 secondary, general; 706 vocational.

Students ..... 1967-68: 243,000 primary; 31,103 secondary, general; 8,585 vocational; 900 teacher-training. 23% of the primary school-age children in school - 1965.

**HEALTH**

Infant mortality .... 155-185 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, (U.S. - 21.)

Physicians ..... 1968: 217 doctors, 1 per 17,300 people; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ... 1965: 7 hospitals, 38 health centers, 39 maternity units, 259 rural dispensaries and 77 maternal and child health centers. 5,419 beds, 1 per 661 persons in 1966.

Life expectancy .... 45 years; U.S. 70.

Diet ..... Daily caloric intake is 2,300 calories per capita.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, TB, sleeping sickness, leprosy, smallpox and trachoma.

**TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY**

**RAILROADS** ..... 650 miles of single track: one line connecting Dakar with Koulikoro in Mali, and the Dakar-St. Louis line, both of which serve the main peanut areas of west and south-central Senegal. The system is being modernized.

**ROADS** ..... 1969: 5,792 miles, of which 2,659 improved (1,270 paved).

**AVIATION** ..... Dakar is an international airport equipped to handle the largest jets. 16 other airports link the major cities with the hinterland.

**PORTS** ..... Dakar is one of major ports in Africa and is also an important fishing port, principally for tuna. Kaolack handles some of the peanuts and peanut oil exports. Other ports are Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis.

**ELECTRIC POWER** ..... Generation is all thermal, installed capacity 110,000 KW in 1966. 280 million KWH produced in 1969, 73 kwh per capita.

**INDUSTRY** ..... Most industrialized country of former French West Africa. Peanut oil extraction is largest industry and continues to grow. A \$12 million fertilizer plant began operating in 1968. Other industries include textiles, cement, food and fish processing. An oil refinery was inaugurated in 1964.

**MINING** ..... Second to peanuts as a source of foreign exchange. Calcium phosphate is most important; also aluminum phosphate and titanium.

**FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN**

**EXPORTS** ..... Peanuts and their products account for almost 70% of total exports, followed by phosphates and canned fish. The main customer is France, with 70% of the total; followed by Italy and the Malagasy Republic.

**IMPORTS** ..... Principal imports are food and manufactured items. France accounts for about 45% of imports, followed by Germany (Fed. Rep.), Cambodia, the Communist bloc and the United States.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1,2	<b>A. POPULATION (Mid-year)</b> ..... Annual Growth: 2.4%    Percent Urban: 26%	Thousands	3,110	3,744	3,833	3,925	4,022	4,120 <sup>F</sup>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>								
3	<b>B. AGRICULTURE</b> <sup>a</sup>							
	1. Total production index .....	1961-65=100	88	92	104	82	109	
	2. Per capita production index .....	"	94	82	90	70	90	
	3. Peanuts, in shell .....	1,000 MT	907	830	800	554	875	
	4. Millet and sorghum .....	"	392	450	625	425	600	
	5. Rice, paddy .....	"	71	58	120	110	100	
	6. Cassava .....	"	168	232	250	260	270	
	7. Milk .....	"	99	115	113	110	110	
	8. Meat .....	"	31	43	46	48	50	
	<b>C. INDUSTRY/MINING</b>							
2	1. Industrial production index .....	1963=100	89	122	120	128	128	
2	2. Manufacturing production index ..	"	97	110	105	115	108	
2,4	3. Cement .....	1,000 MT	168	203	207	241	241	
4	4. Peanut oil, unrefined .....	"	106	192	158	178	117	
4	5. Peanut oil, refined .....	"	38					
2	6. Mining production index .....	1963=100	38	197	184	174	244	
4,5	7. Calcium phosphate .....	1,000 MT	108	1,110	1,035	998	1,454	
4,5	8. Aluminum phosphate .....	"	129	160	164	130	147	
	<b>D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES</b>							
	<b>E. ELECTRICITY</b> <sup>b</sup>							
2,4	1. Total production .....	Million KWH	127	248	280	287	302	
	2. Per capita production .....	KWH	40	66	73	73	75	
6	<b>F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</b>							
	1. Total GNP, current prices .....							
	2. Total GNP, current prices .....	Million US\$				700		
	3. Total GNP, 1970 dollars .....	"				700		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption .....	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment .....	"						
	10. Change in stocks .....	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1970 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1970 dollars .....	Dollars				178		
<b>DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA</b>								
2	<b>G. PRICE INDEXES</b>							
	1. Wholesale prices (bldg. materials)	1963=100	91	115	118	125	126(4 mos)	
	2. Consumer prices <sup>c</sup> .....	"	91	109	113	116	119	120(5 mos)
7	<b>H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX</b> <sup>d</sup> .....	1963=100	-	92	90	112	114	139(Mar.)
8	<b>I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</b>							
	1. Total revenues .....	Bill. CFA francs		(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)				
	2. Total expenditures .....	"		35.8	36.2	38.9	41.4	41.4 <sup>d</sup>
	3. of which: Defense .....	"		38.1	42.1	38.7	42.3	43.4 <sup>d</sup>
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus .....	"		(4.1)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.8)	(5.0)
	Method of Financing:			-2.3	-5.9	+0.2	-0.9	-2.0
	5. Domestic resources (net) .....	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	"						
9	<b>J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</b>							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 <sup>†</sup> ..	Million US\$		60.9	59.6	58.3		
	2. Annual payments .....	"		3.9	4.9			
	3. Amortization .....	"		(2.7)	(3.8)			

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓞ - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Consumption. c - For Europeans, excludes rent. d - Revised budget.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>								
4,7	<b>K. COMMODITY TRADE</b>							
	1. Exports, f.o.b. ....	Million US\$	124 <sup>a</sup>	153	124	152	125	
	2. Imports, c.i.f. ....	"	-155 <sup>a</sup>	-185	-197	-193	-218	
	3. Trade balance .....	"	-31	-32	-73	-41	-93	
4,10	<b>SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS</b>							
	<b>L. Exports to:</b>							
	1. United States .....	Million US\$	* <sup>a</sup>	1	*	1	1	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France .....	"	94 <sup>a</sup>	100	74	83	65	
	3. Italy .....	"	1 <sup>a</sup>	4	4	4	3	
	4. Netherlands .....	"	* <sup>a</sup>	6	6	9	4	
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	* <sup>a</sup>	*	*	*	*	
	<b>M. Imports from:</b>							
	1. United States .....	"	3	7	12	9	13	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France .....	"	103	80	75	99	103	
	3. Germany (F.R.) .....	"	6	11	21	12	13	
	4. Netherlands .....	"	6	6	6	6	7	
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	-	8	8	4		
4,7	<b>N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)</b>							
	1. Peanuts and products .....	Million US\$	103 <sup>a</sup>	109	62	74	45	
	2. Phosphates .....	"	5 <sup>a</sup>	10	10	12	14	
	3. Fish (fresh, smoked, canned) .....	"	4 <sup>a</sup>	7	7	7	11	
	4. Gum arabic .....	"	* <sup>a</sup>	1	3	5	5	
11	<b>O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)<sup>b</sup></b>							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ..	Million US\$	59 <sup>a</sup>	50	56			
	2. Food and live animals .....	"	46 <sup>a</sup>	63	63			
	3. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	26 <sup>a</sup>	32	37			
	4. Chemicals .....	"	10	17	14			
	<b>P. EXPORT PRICES</b>							
7	1. Peanuts (shelled) <sup>c</sup> .....	US \$/100 lbs	9.6 <sup>a</sup>	7.4	9.2	10.1		
	<b>Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp) .....</b>	1963=100						
	1. Export price index .....	"						
	2. Import price index .....	"						
<b>PAYMENTS &amp; RESERVES</b>								
	<b>R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)</b>							
	1. Balance on goods and services ....	Million US\$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net) .....	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net) ....	"						
7	<b>S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS<sup>e</sup>.....</b>	Million US\$	76 <sup>d</sup>	16	8	22	29	18(May)
	1. Gold .....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDRs .....	"	-	-	-	1	3	6 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position .....	"	-	2	3	3	4	4 "
	4. Foreign exchange .....	"	76	14	5	18	22	8 "
7	<b>T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>e</sup></b>	Million US\$						
	<b>U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>e</sup></b>	"	n.a.	5.9	7.4	8.9	8.4	9.2(Jun)
7	<b>V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>e</sup> .....</b>	"		*	*	*	*	* (May)
7	<b>X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>e</sup> .....</b>	"		2	3	2	3	3(Jun)
7	<b>Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)<sup>e</sup> .....</b>	CFA francs per US\$	247	247	278 <sup>f</sup>	278	256 <sup>g</sup>	256(Sept)

† BASIC SOURCES:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. UN working paper.                             | 7. IMF "International Financial Statistics." |
| 2. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."          | 8. National government publications.         |
| 3. USDA - Economic Research Service.             | 9. IBRD.                                     |
| 4. "Bulletin Statistique et Economique Mensuel." | 10. IMF "Direction of Trade."                |
| 5. U.S. Bureau of Mines.                         | 11. UN "Yearbook of International Trade."    |
| 6. AID/W estimates.                              |  |

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. e - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.  
\* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - 1961. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - In bulk, c.i.f. Marseille. d - 1962. e - Beginning with data for end of 1971, gold is valued at \$38 per ounce and Foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates. f - Effective August 11, 1969. g - Effective December 24, 1971.

**SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† 1	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY</b>					
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	Percent	1964 31	1967 30		
	Mining .....	"	15	18		
	Manufacturing <sup>a</sup> .....	"	4	3		
	Construction .....	"	7	6		
	Transport, communications and utilities <sup>a</sup> .....	"	34	33		
	Trade and finance .....	"	9	10		
	Other .....	"				
2	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>					
	Percent of total population .....	Percent	1960-61 42.4			
	Female component of labor force .....	"	41.2			
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force .....	"	n.a.			
	<b>Distribution of Labor Force</b>					
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	"				
	Mining .....	"				
	Manufacturing .....	"				
	Construction .....	"				
	Transport, communications, utilities .....	"				
	Trade and finance .....	"				
Other .....	"					
3	<b>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA</b>					
	<b>Population by Age and Sex (1961)</b>					
	Total .....	Percent	<u>Total</u> 100.0	<u>Male</u> 49.2	<u>Female</u> 50.8	
	Less than 5 years .....	"	18.7	9.2	9.5	
	5-14 years .....	"	23.7	12.3	11.4	
	15-19 years .....	"	7.6	3.3	4.3	
	20-39 years .....	"	30.2	13.5	16.7	
	40-59 years .....	"	14.2	7.7	6.5	
	60 years and over .....	"	5.6	2.8	2.8	
	4	<b>Births and Deaths</b>				
		Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio	1960 188	1965 172	1970 156
		Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population) .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	45
		Death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	21
	5	<b>Urbanization</b>				
		Urban population as % of total population .....	Percent	1950 19	1960 22	1970 26
6,7	<b>EDUCATION</b>					
	<b>Primary: Students</b> .....					
	Teachers .....	Number	1955 62,097	1960 128,753	1967 248,749	
	Teachers .....	"	1,239 <sup>b</sup>	n.a.	4,509 <sup>c</sup>	
	<b>Secondary: Students - Total</b> .....					
	General .....	"	6,888	12,422	46,057	
	Vocational .....	"	4,822 <sup>d</sup>	8,713	38,015	
	Teacher-training .....	"	2,066	2,867	7,142	
	Teachers - Total .....	"	e	842	900 <sup>e</sup>	
	Teachers - Total .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	General .....	"	212	n.a.	861	
	Vocational .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	432	
	Teacher-training .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	6,7	<b>Third Level: Students</b> .....				
Teachers .....		"	497	1,391	3,888	
8	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group .....	Percent	8	15	26	
8	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group .....	"	2	4	12	
8	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group .....	"	6	12	22	

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.  
 \* - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. IMF.
2. ILO "Year Book of Labour Statistics."
3. UN "Demographic Yearbook."
4. IDSC, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UN working paper.
6. UNESCO "Statistical Yearbook."
7. Economic Commission for Africa.
8. AID/W calculations.

a - Utilities included in manufacturing. b - Includes pre-school. c - 1966. d - Includes teacher-training at the second level. e - Included in secondary, general.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES**

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					\$ Millions*
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>a</sup>	
	Billions of CFA francs					
<b>A. REVENUE - TOTAL</b> .....	<u>35.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>161.8</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....	<u>35.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>161.8</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits .....	6.1	6.5	8.0	8.1	7.6	29.7
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes .	6.6	7.2	8.1	9.1	9.3	36.4
c. Taxes on international trade .....	18.4	17.4	16.9	18.4	19.3	75.4
d. Other taxes .....	3.4	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	16.0
e. Nontax revenue .....	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	4.3
2. From foreign grants .....						
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						
<b>B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL</b> .....	<u>38.1</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>169.6</u>
1. Current .....	<u>34.2</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>161.8</u>
a. Defense (Total) .....	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	19.5
b. Agriculture .....	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	9.4
c. Education and sports .....	6.3	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.3	32.4
d. Health .....	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	14.5
e. Debt service <sup>b</sup> .....	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	7.0
f. Other current .....	18.2	17.5	17.6	19.4	20.2	79.0
2. Capital .....	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>7.8</u>
a. Agriculture .....						
b. Education .....						
c. Health .....						
<b>C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)</b> .....	<u>-2.3</u>	<u>-5.9</u>	<u>+0.2</u>	<u>-0.9</u>	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>-7.8</u>
<b>D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT</b> .....						
1. Domestic sources (net) .....						
a. Central Bank borrowing .....						
b. Other .....						
2. Foreign borrowing (net) .....						
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						

\*Converted at 255.79 CFA francs per dollar.

a - Revised estimates.    b - Includes amortization payments.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).



# REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Population: 3.9 million (1970 est.)  
Capital: Dakar

Senegal covers 76,000 square miles, about the size of South Dakota, and is located on the bulge of West Africa. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, and Portuguese Guinea. The Gambia penetrates more than 200 miles into Senegal.

Senegal is mostly a rolling plain country with savanna-type vegetation and a low altitude. In the southeast, however, plateaus rise to elevations of 1,640 feet above sea level to form the foothills of the Fouta-Djalou Mountains. Marshy swamps interspersed with tropical rain forest are common in the southwest. The northwestern coast is almost straight; farther south it is marshy and indented by many estuaries. Senegal is drained by four major rivers: the Senegal, Saloum, Gambia, and Casamance, each of which is navigable by oceangoing vessels for a substantial distance inland.

Two well-defined dry and humid seasons are the result of alternating winds from the northeast in the winter and from the southwest in the summer. Dakar's annual rainfall of about 24 inches occurs between June and October when maximum temperatures average 82° F.; December to February minimum temperature is about 63° F. Temperatures in the interior are greater than along the coast, while rainfall increases substantially farther south, exceeding 60 inches a year in some areas.

The Senegalese flag consists of three vertical stripes—green, yellow, and red—with a green star centered in the middle (yellow) stripe.

## THE PEOPLE

Senegal has an estimated population of 3.9 million, 70 percent of which are rural. Population density is about 51 persons per square mile, but in rural areas this density varies from about 200 per square mile in the west-central region to 5 per square mile in the arid eastern section. Population growth is estimated at 2.5 percent per year. Dakar has about 460,000 inhabitants.

Ethnically, 36 percent of the population are Wolof, 17.5 percent Peulh (Fulani), 16.5 percent Serere, 9 percent Toucouleur, 9 percent Diola, and 6.5 percent Mandingo. Europeans, Syrians, and Lebanese account for the approximately 50,000 non-Africans in Senegal and are concentrated mainly in the cities.

French is the official language but is regularly used only by the literate minority. Most Senegalese use their own tribal language. Literacy is estimated at 5 percent. Approximately 80 percent of the Senegalese are Moslem. While most of the remainder are animists, there are some Christians (4.5 percent), mostly Catholic.

## HISTORY

Megalithic remains throughout the area indicate that what is now Senegal was inhabited from prehistoric times. In the 13th and 14th centuries the area came under the influence of the great Mandingo Empires to the east. The Djoloff Empire of Senegal itself was also founded at this time.

French commercial establishments date from the 17th century. During the 19th century the French gradually established control over the interior regions, which were administered as a protectorate until 1920, and as a colony thereafter. In 1946 a territorial assembly was elected by a restricted franchise and given mainly advisory powers. These were gradually expanded, and the franchise broadened in succeeding years. After the 1958 French constitutional referendum, Senegal became a member of the French Community with virtually complete internal autonomy.

In January 1959 Senegal and the French Soudan combined to form the Mali Federation, which became fully independent on June 20, 1960, as a result of the independence and transfer of power agreement signed with France on April 4, 1960. (April 4 is celebrated as Senegal's independence day.) Because of internal political difficulties the federation broke up on August 20, 1960, when Senegal seceded and proclaimed itself the Republic of Senegal. Soudan became the Republic of Mali a month later.

After the breakup of the Mali Federation President Senghor and Prime Minister Mamdou Dia governed together under a parliamentary system. In December 1962 their political rivalry led to an attempted coup d'etat by the Prime Minister. Although this was put down without bloodshed, it resulted in Dia's arrest and imprisonment, and Senegal adopted a new Constitution.

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution, adopted on March 3, 1963, transformed Senegal's government into an executive-presidential system.



The President (Chief of State and Head of Government) is elected by universal adult suffrage to a 5-year term. In February 1970 the Constitution was amended to restore the office of Prime Minister. He is appointed by the President for a 3-year term. The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is also appointed by the President.

The legislature consists of a unicameral National Assembly whose 80 members are elected by universal adult suffrage at the same time as the President.

The highest court in the independent judiciary is the Supreme Court whose judges are presidentially appointed.

For administrative purposes Senegal is divided into seven Regions, each headed by a Governor appointed by and responsible to the President.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Senegal's governing political party is the Union Progressiste Sénégalaise (UPS) founded in 1949 and led by President Senghor. Presidential and legislative elections since 1963, including the most recent (February 25, 1968), have returned President Senghor to office and given the UPS all 80 seats in the National Assembly.

The UPS is a moderate party which advocates a form of socialism based on traditional African communal institutions. The one-party regime, in practice, leaves considerable scope to private enterprise, including foreign investment in commerce and light industry, and tolerates some political opposition. The principal opposition to the regime recently has come from students at the University of Dakar. A student strike in May 1968, accompanied by rioting at Dakar and a general strike called by the national trade union, was followed by military occupation of the university. Although it later reopened (after major government concessions to students and labor), the university remains a source of unrest.

## ECONOMY

Senegal is primarily an agricultural country. Peanuts are the principal crop, accounting for about half of the total agricultural production and providing 80 percent of the total export earnings. Cereals, mainly millet and sorghum, are important food crops. Of the new cash crops being developed to diversify agricultural production, cotton has proved the most successful. Cultivation of rice, a staple food, has so far met with less satisfactory results and large quantities still must be imported. Commercial fishing, which received a boost recently in the acquisition of several modern fishing boats, is expanding rapidly. The productive use of livestock, however, remains relatively low (although there are about 2.5 million cattle and more than 2.4 million sheep and goats).

Senegal, one of the most industrialized states of former French West Africa, processes its raw materials into finished products for export, such as peanut oil, canned fish, and phosphates. The production of phosphates, the major mineral resource, has more than tripled since 1961.

In 1969 Senegal's exports were valued at about U.S. \$124 million and imported goods amounted to approximately \$205 million, which included foodstuffs, consumer goods, machinery, and transportation equipment. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1969 was estimated at \$790 million, or about \$190 per capita.

With an ever-expanding population and during a period of increasingly poor harvests Senegal is experiencing difficulty in achieving an adequate rate of economic growth. The third development plan (1970-74) emphasizes increasing production, particularly in the agricultural sector. Aid for Senegal's economic development has come largely from France and the European Economic Community (EEC), of which Senegal is an associated state. Lesser amounts of assistance are supplied by the United States and several other countries and the United Nations. A U.N. technical mission is assisting Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea in planning joint development of the Senegal River basin.

The country is relatively well endowed with roads, which in 1969 included about 1,300 miles of paved roads. Dakar is the terminal point of the Senegal Railways, the main line of which provides service to Bamako, Mali, and is the principal route for Mali's export-import trade. Dakar also is one of the most important West African ports, and the Dakar-Yoff airfield is a major stop on routes between Africa and Europe or the Western Hemisphere.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

President Senghor is an advocate of regional West African cooperation and of African unity in a broader context. Senegal takes an active role in the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), the African, Malagasy, and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It is also a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies. Senegal advocates a formal policy of maintaining relations with both East and West and has particularly close and friendly relations with France on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

Because of their geographic location Senegal and The Gambia need to maintain especially close relations. A High Commissioner from each country resides in the capital of the other to facilitate regular consultations. Despite an occasional strain in relations due to conflicting economic policies, leaders of the two countries meet regularly, and an Inter-Ministerial Committee and Sene-Gambian Permanent Secretariat have been established to resolve technical questions.

## U. S. POLICY

The United States desires to maintain friendly relations with Senegal and is providing modest economic and technical assistance. Trade between the two countries, however, is relatively limited, and U.S. investment in Senegal, although growing, is not large. Since 1961 the Agency for International Development (AID) has provided approximately \$18 million in capital and technical assistance to Senegal, mostly in the fields of agriculture and education. In addition, sales and donations of food under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) have amounted to more than \$19 million. Present AID assistance to Senegal is channeled through regional organizations (principally the OERS) or multidonor programs. PL 480 commodities are supplied through an AID-sponsored regional grain stabilization program, designed to help solve the chronic grain shortage problems.

The Export-Import Bank has approved a request to help finance a new hotel at Dakar. There is a successful Peace Corps program involving about 100 volunteers. A small cultural exchange program provides about six leader grants a year. The modest military assistance program was concluded in 1968.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Léopold-Sédar SENGHOR

Cabinet Ministers

Prime Minister; Armed Forces; Tourism—Abdou DIOUF

Minister of State in charge of Public Works, Urbanism, and Transport—Mady CISSOKO

Foreign Affairs—Amadou Karim GAYE

Justice—Amadou Cléodor SALL

Interior—Jean COLLIN

Finance and Economic Affairs—Babacar BA

National Education—Assane SECK

Rural Development—Habib THIAM

Industrial Development—Daniel CABOU

Cooperation—Emile BADIANE

Technical Education and Occupational Training—Doudou N'GOM

Culture—Alioune SENE

Information—Ousmane CAMARA

Public Health and Social Affairs—Daouda SOW

Labor and Civil Service—Coumba N'Doffène DIOU

Ambassador to the U.S.—Cheikh Ibrahima FALL

Ambassador to the U.N.—M. Ibrahima BOYE

Senegal maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2112 Wyoming Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—G. Edward Clark

Deputy Chief of Mission—John L. Loughran

Political Officer—Louis E. Kahn

Economic Officer—James W. Gamble

Consular Officer—Ronald E. Neuman

AID Area Development Officer—David McAdams

The U.S. Embassy in Senegal is located at the BIAO Building, Place de l'Indépendance (P.O. Box 49), Dakar.

## READING LIST

Aynor, H. S. Notes From Africa. New York: Praeger, 1969.

Berman, Lucy C. Muslim Brotherhoods and Politics in Senegal. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970.

Carter, Gwendolyn, ed. African One-Party Systems. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962.

Crowder, Michael. Senegal: A Study in French Assimilation Policy. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

July, Robert. Origins of Modern African Thought. New York: Praeger, 1967.

Hargreaves, John D. West Africa: The Former French States. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1967.

Markovitz, I. L. Léopold-Sédar Senghor and the Politics of Negritude. New York: Atheneum, 1969.

Senghor, Léopold-Sédar. On African Socialism. New York: Praeger, 1964.

Zolberg, Aristide. Creating Political Order: The Party States of West Africa. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7820

Revised July 1971

Office of Media Services

Bureau of Public Affairs

\* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971 O - 485-386 (10-73)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402  
Subscription Price: \$3.50 per year; \$3 additional for foreign mailing.

## INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST ON DAKAR AND SENEGAL

**LOCATION** Senegal lies along the most westerly part of the coast of Africa. Its capital, Dakar, a major sea and air port at the crossroads of the trade routes of the South Atlantic, is also one of the main gateways to West Africa.

**CHARACTERISTICS** This is a land of sunshine and of bright colours, a land of contrasts between the old and the new. Dakar is a modern city with handsome buildings, spacious avenues, but only a few miles away in the wattle huts of the villages, the traditional African way of life continues with but little change.

**POPULATION** 3,520,000 — of which some 30,000 are Europeans.

**SIZE** 75,000 square miles.

**CAPITAL** Dakar, with a population of about 457,000 — of which about 25,000 are Europeans.

**GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS** Senegal is an independent Republic with a President and a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage.

**BANKS** Banque Internationale de l'Afrique Occidentale represents the French American Banking Corporation. Other banks are Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Union Sénégalaise de Banques pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal.

Bank hours : 08.00 — 11.00 and 14.30 — 16.30, Monday through Friday.

**CLUBS** The local Yacht Club — Cercle de la Voile — welcomes members of other Yacht Clubs. The local Golf Club (9 hole course) also welcomes visitors — green fees, weekdays \$1. =, Saturday/Sunday \$2. =. This is a very enthusiastic little club, but this is semi-desert country, so do not expect a championship course. A water ski club is located on the corniche, also several tennis clubs. The Marinas club rents bungalows along the sea with sail and motor boats.

**CURRENCY** The monetary unit is the CFA Franc. The bank rate for exchange varies around 275 francs to the U.S. Dollar. There is no formal currency control for passengers arriving in Dakar, but the amount of CFA cash currency that may be imported is limited to Frs. CFA 75,000 per person. On departure, you are only permitted to export in cash Frs. CFA 75,000 or the counter value in foreign currency, plus any additional foreign currency that you have declared on arrival. Most foreign currencies can be exchanged into francs locally, but francs cannot be changed back into other currencies without authorization from the local Exchange Office, which takes several days to obtain. Travellers checks are acceptable.

**DRUG STORES** All French drugs are available, but no American or English brand names.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT** 110 volts A.C. 50 cycles European type plugs used.

**FAUNA** There is little life in the immediate vicinity of Dakar, although up country a few hours away by plane, there are many kinds of big game (lion, elephant, hippo, numerous types of gazelle, wild boar, crocodile). Senegal is the country of birds and an extraordinary number of interesting species can be found, even in the suburbs of Dakar.

**FLORA** In Dakar itself, hibiscus, bougainvillea; the weird baobab trees with their twisted contorted branches are interesting. The main crop in Senegal is the ground nut. Rice and cotton are also rapidly developing.

**LAUNDRY AND CLEANING** Dry cleaning service reasonable quick. Laundry given to the hotels may take some time.

**MEDICAL FACILITIES** The local hospital, which accepts only emergency cases, is not comparable to hospital facilities in the United States. There are private clinics for surgical cases. Names of English speaking doctors may be obtained from the Pan Am office.

**MOTION PICTURES** Several cinemas show up-to-date French films. Recommended are the Plaza, the Paris, the Vog and the Palace.

**RESTAURANTS** There are a number of first class restaurants in Dakar, serving the best in French cuisine. Recommended are the Croix du Sud, the Hotel N'Gor. Lunch or dinner, with wine, runs about \$7. = to \$10. = per person. Langouste (crayfish) is a speciality. Filet steaks are good, but if you like them medium rare, ask for them fairly well done or « à point ». If you are looking for a lighter type of meal, another restaurant that can be recommended is the Lagon, which is on the beach and specializes in sea-food. The Plaza in an excellent snack-bar and African specialities are served at the Tam-Tam. There are also Vietnamese and Italian restaurants.

It is not necessary for a man to wear a tie and jacket in the restaurants.

**SHOPS AND STORES.** Open from 08.00 to 12.00 and 15.30 to 19.00 There are some attractive shops featuring French fashions, perfumes, cut glass and other luxury goods from France. Prices, however, are higher than in France. Curio shops carry such local African articles as masks, ivory carvings, amulets, crocodile and lizard skin purses, etc... Bargaining in the curio shop is a must.

**SIGHTSEEING.** Every visitor will want to make a visit to the colorful native markets, where the women in their gaily colored costumes sell the local produce, and where Moors from the northern deserts offer their intricate silver work for sale.

The nearby villages with their wattle huts and palaver houses give further glimpses of African tribal life. Make sure to take a trip to Goree Island, which is about 20 minutes away by ferry. This is the island used by the old slave traders to imprison their victims before shipping them out of the country and you can still visit one of the old original slave prisons. The island was the site of the first white settlement and the old houses and the narrow streets vividly recall past centuries. There are two restaurants on the island which serve a very good lunch (specialities; all kinds of seafood). When on the island, pay a visit to the museum there. Schedules of the ferry for Goree can be obtained from the Pan Am office.

If you have time, a visit to the nature reserve of Niokolo-Koba is well worth-while. There are a number of possible tours through this game reserve, according to how much time you have — the shortest takes 3 days (3 nights). Accommodations are simple but satisfactory. The park is closed during the rainy season months of June through mid December. Further details can be obtained from the Senegal Tourist Bureau.

**TOURIST OFFICE.** The official tourist office is :

Office du Tourisme  
28, Avenue Roume  
Dakar  
Tél. : 239-50

**TRANSPORTATION.** There are taxis and drive-U-Self cars for hire (the latter range from \$14. = to \$18. = per day, with permitted mileage of 60 kilometers. Reimbursable deposit of \$100. = is required). For drive-U-Self, the tourist must be in possession of either a valid French or a valid international driver's licence.

There is a bus service between the hotel N'Gor and town - times of services are displayed on the hotel desk.

**WATER.** The local water supply is safe for drinking, however, we suggest you order bottled mineral water (Evian, Contrexville etc...)

**THE WEATHER IN DAKAR.** The best months are during the dry season — December through June — when the days are dry, warm and nearly always sunny, the nights cool. The rainy season, July through October, is hot and humid. Below are given average temperatures :

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
<b><u>Temperatures</u></b>												
Low	62	61	63	64	66	76	78	77	76	74	71	65
High	73	76	75	77	77	86	87	87	86	84	81	77
Average	68	69	69	71	72	81	83	82	81	79	76	71
Days of rain	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	14	15	14	1	0

S E N E G A L

=====

\* HOTELS DE LA REGION DU CAP VERT

HOTEL DIARAMA - B.P. 8092 - Dakar - Tél. 455-35 - Route de N'Gor - Téléx 682

159 chambres climatisées - I personne  
Minimum CFA 3.900 - Maximum CFA 5.850  
2 personnes 4.750/6.950 CFA - Lit supplé-  
mentaire CFA 1.200 - Petit déjeuner inclus  
dans le prix de la chambre.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000

159 air-conditioned rooms - Single: min.  
CFA 3.900 - Max 5.850 CFA - Double 4750/  
6.950 CFA - Supplementary bed: CFA 1.200.  
Continental breakfast included in the room  
price.  
Restaurant: Menu CFA 1.000

HOTEL DE N'GOR - B.P. 8092 - DAKAR - Tél 455-35 - Route de N'Gor - Téléx 682

159 chambres climatisées - I personne:  
Minimum CFA 3.000 - Maximum CFA 5.850  
2 personnes 4.750/6.950 CFA - Lit supplé-  
mentaire CFA 1.200 - Petit déjeuner : inclus  
dans le prix de la chambre.  
Restaurant Menu CFA 1.000

159 air-conditioned rooms - Single: min.  
CFA 3.900 - Max. 5.850 CFA - Double 4.750/  
6.950 CFA - Supplementary bed: CFA 1.200.  
Continental breakfast included in the room  
price.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000

VILLAGE DE N'GOR - B.P. 8.092 - Dakar - Tél. 456-15 - Route de N'Gor - Téléx 682

150 bungalows - 90 climatisés - I personne  
CFA 3.900 - 2 personnes CFA 4.750 - lit  
supplémentaire CFA 950 - Petit déjeuner  
inclus dans le prix du bungalow.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000

150 bungalows - 90 air conditioned - Single  
CFA 3.900 - Double CFA 4.750 - Supplementary  
bed: CFA 950 - Continental breakfast inclu-  
ded in the room price.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000

HOTEL RESTAURANT "LA CROIX DU SUD" - B.P. 232 - 20 av. A.Sarraut - Dakar- Tél.229-17  
Téléx 576

63 chambres/ 63 climatisées - I personne :  
CFA 3.500/3.900 - 2 personnes 4.600/5.200 -  
Lit supplémentaire : 850 CFA - Petit déjeu-  
ner inclus dans le prix de la chambre.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 950

63 air conditioned rooms - Single CFA.  
3.500/3.900 - Double CFA 4.600/5.200 -  
Supplementary bed : CFA 850 - Continental  
breakfast included in the room price.  
Restaurant : Menu CFA 950

VILLAGE DU SU-NU-GAL - B.P. 8066 - Dakar-Yoff - Dakar - Tél. 456-30 -

19 bungalows/ 19 climatisés - I personne  
CFA 3.500 - 2 personnes : 4.000 CFA - Lit  
supplémentaire : 1.000 - Petit déjeuner  
inclus dans le prix de la chambre  
Restaurant : Menu à la carte

19 air conditioned bungalows - Single CFA  
3.500 - double : 4.000 CFA - supplementary  
bed: CFA 1.000 - Continental breakfast  
included in the room price.  
Restaurant: Menu à la carte

RELAIS DE L'ESPADON - Ile de Gorée - Gorée, Tél. 209-53 -

20 chambres - 9 climatisées - I personne :	25 rooms - 9 with air conditioned - Single
CT I.000 - 2 personnes CFA 2.500 - Lit	CFA 1.500 - Double CFA 2.500 - Supplementary
supplémentaire CFA 1.000 - Petit déjeuner	bed - Continental breakfast CFA 250
CFA 250 -	
Restaurant : Menu CFA 800	Restaurant: Menu CFA 800

HOTEL RESTAURANT CLARICE - B.P. 19 - Av. J. Jaurès - Dakar Tél. 320-90 -

39 chambres/39 climatisées - I personne :	39 air conditioned rooms - Single: CFA 2.024/
CFA 2.024/2.102 - 2 personnes : idem,	2.102 - Double: idem - Supplementary bed
Lit supplémentaire : CFA 500 - Petit déjeuner	CFA 500 - Continental breakfast CFA 300.
ner : 300 CFA	
Restaurant : Menu CFA 800	Restaurant : Menu CFA 800

HOTEL RESTAURANT TOURING - B.P. 924 - 52, av. L. Gueye - Dakar - Tél. 363-55

38 chambres/ 38 climatisées - I personne	38 air conditioned rooms - Single CFA 2.070/
CFA 2.070/2.500 - Petit déjeuner CFA 250	2.500 CFA - Continental breakfast CFA 250
Restaurant : Menu 1.000 CFA	Restaurant : Menu 1.000 CFA

HOTEL RESTAURANT VICHY - B.P. 2082 - 26, rue F. Faure - Dakar - Tél. 236-66

44 chambres/30 climatisées - I personne	44 rooms - 30 with air conditioned - Single
CFA 1.600/2.500 - 2 personnes : idem	CFA 1600/2.500 - Double : idem - Supplemen-
i supplémentaire : CFA 500 - Petit déjeuner	tary bed : CFA 500 - Continental breakfast :
ner CFA 250.	CFA 250
Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000	Restaurant : Menu CFA 1.000

HOTEL RESTAURANT DE LA PAIX - 30, rue Thiers - Dakar - Tél. 260-44

37 chambres/ 34 climatisées - I personne	37 rooms / 34 air conditioned - Single CT
CT I.120/I.540 CFA - I personne : SB 2145/	I.120/I.540 CFA - Single SB 2.145/2.410 -
2410 - 2 personnes : idem	Double : idem

HOTEL ATLANTIC - B.P. 229 - 52, rue du Dr. Thèze - Dakar - Tél. 223-24

34 chambres/ 20 climatisées - I personne	34 rooms/20 air conditioned - Single CT:
CT : I.425/I.750 CFA - S.B. 2.300 CFA	I.425/I.750 CFA - S.B. 2.300 CFA E.C. I.250
E.C. I.250 CFA - Petit déjeuner : CFA 250	Supplementary bed : CFA 500
Lit supplémentaire : CFA 500	

HOTEL RESTAURANT METROPOLE - (meublé) B.P. 2027 - 2, Bd Pinet Laprade - Dakar - Tél.

23 chambres/ 16 climatisées - I personne	23 rooms/ 16 air conditioned - Single
CFA 1.200/I.900 - 2 personnes I.600/3.100	CFA 1.200/I.900 - Double CFA 1.600/3.100
Lit supplémentaire CFA 400 - Petit-déjeuner	Supplementary bed CFA 400 - Continental
ner CFA 200 - Climat .CFA 600	Breakfast CFA 200 - Air Condtioned CFA 600

HOTEL DU PLATEAU - BP 11062 - 62, rue Jules Ferry - Dakar - Tél. 337-31 -

25 chambres/9 climatisées - I personne CFA 1.470/ 1.970 - 2 personnes CFA 1790/ 2290. Lit supplémentaire CFA 300 - Petit déjeuner CFA 225	25 rooms/9 with air conditioned - Single CFA 1.470/1.970 - Double CFA 1790/ 2290. Supplementary bed CFA 300 - Continental breakfast CFA 225
--	--

HOTEL CENTRAL (Meublé) - B.P. 679 - 16, av. W. Ponty - Dakar - Tél. 232-32 -

22 chambres/ 7 climatisées - I personne CFA 1.300/1.500 - 2 personnes CFA 1.800/ 2.300 - Lit supplémentaire CFA 500 - Climat : CFA 500. Petit déjeuner CFA 250	22 rooms/ 7 air conditioned - Single CFA: 1.300/1.500 - Double CFA 1.800/2.300. Supplementary bed CFA 500 - Air conditioned CFA. 500 . Continental breakfast CFA 250
---	---

HOTEL OCEANIC - B.P. 219 - 9, rue de Thann - Dakar -Tél. 220-78

26 chambres/I climatisée I/2 personnes: CFA 570/700	26 rooms/I air conditioned - Single/Double CFA 570/700
--	---

HOTEL RESTAURANT FARID - B.P. 1514 - 51, rue Vincens - Dakar -Tél. 267-65

20 chambres/10 climatisées - I personne CFA 1.050/1.260 - 2 personnes CFA 1.235/ 2.235 - Lit supplémentaire CFA 500 - Petit déjeuner CFA 250 - Climat.CFA 500 Restaurant : Menu CFA 500	20 rooms/10 air conditioned - Single CFA 1.050/1.260 - Double CFA 1.235/2.235 - Supplementary bed CFA 500 - Continental breakfast CFA 250 - Air conditioned CFA 500 Restaurant: Menu CFA 500
---	--

HOTEL RESTAURANT COSMOS (meublé) - B.P. 605 - 12, Bd Pinet Laprade - Dakar - Tél.227-40

10 chambres/6 climatisées - I personne : CFA 1.265 - Climat. CFA 500	10 rooms/6 air conditioned - Single CFA 1.265 - Climat. CFA 500.
---	---

HOTEL CONTINENTAL (meublé) - 10, rue Galandou Diouf - Dakar -Tél. 234-47

18 chambres/7 climatisées - I personne : CFA 1.500 - Lit supplémentaire : CFA 300 Petit déjeuner CFA 250 - Climat. CFA 500	18 rooms/7 air conditioned - Single CFA 1.500 - Supplementary bed : CFA 300 - Continental breakfast : CFA 250 - air conditioned CFA 500
--	--

\* Les prix mentionnés sont susceptibles  
d'être modifiés.

\* Prices subject to change

## RESTAURANTS

- COLISEE - Avenue Président Lamine Gueye Tél. 364-18  
Medium priced. Well prepared French cuisine in a pleasant outdoor atmosphere.
- CROIX DU SUD (Hotel Croix du Sud) - 20, av. Albert Sarraut - Tél. 229-17  
Expensive
- FARAD - 51, rue Vincens Tel. 267-65  
Lebanese specialities
- FOLKLORE (Hotel Vichy) - 26 rue Félix Faure tél. 229-50  
Expensive European atmosphere. French specialities
- LE LAGON - Corniche Tél. 228-83  
Expensive. Unique restaurant built on a pier with commands a view of the sea and the corniche  
Specializing in fish dishes.
- LE RAMATOU - Bar-Restaurant, route de N'Gor Tél. 465-40  
Expensive. Varieties of fish and sea food dishes. African dishes on order.
- LE BAOBAB - rue Jules Ferry Té. 269-80  
Specializing in African dishes.
- CANIBALE II - 42, rue du Dr. Thèze Tel. 260-64  
Specializing in African dishes
- LA MADRAGUE - Plage de N'Gor Tel 456-23  
Expensive. European atmosphere. French specialities.
- LE CANIBALE (Soumbédioune) route de la Croniche tel. 341-59  
Medium priced. African food.
- N'GOR - (Hotel de N'Gor) Tel. 455-35  
Expensive. Beautiful view of the sea from spacious dining room

### Pizzerias

- LA PIZZERIA - rue de Grammont 47, tel. 327-87  
LE VESUVIO - 38, rue Vincens tel. 222-46

### Vietnamese

- CHEZ TAM - Bd de l'Est, Point E Tel. 232-61  
LA BAIE D'ALONG - Avenue Bourguiba (near Sicap) tel. 337-73  
LE DRAGON D'OR - 35, rue Jules Ferry Tel. 265-27  
EUR'ASIA - 16, av. William Ponty Tel. 268-69  
LE KIM SON - 61, rue de Thiers Tel. 268-31  
route de N'Gor Tel. 456-06

Dakar Area - Sierra Leone

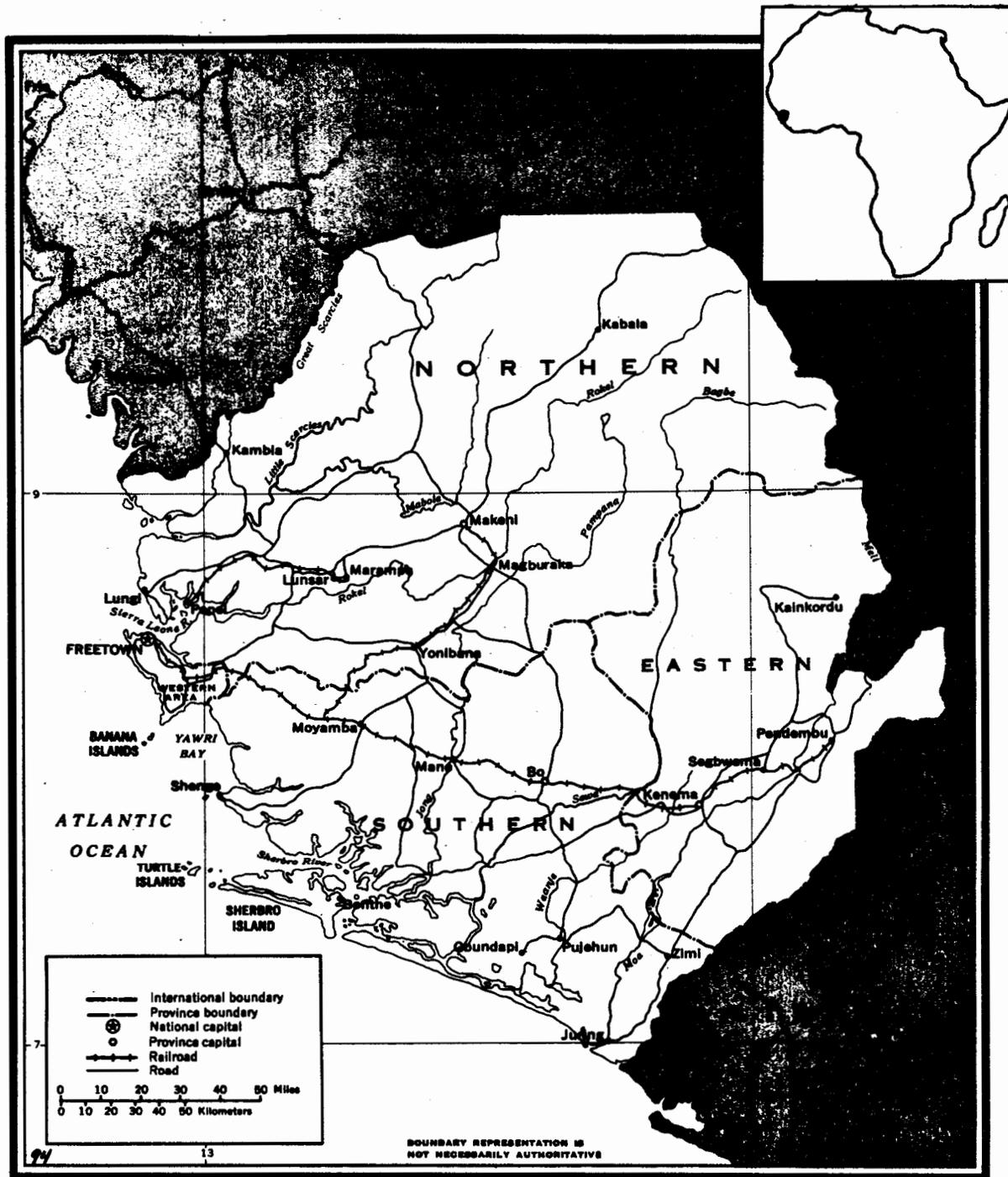
## SIERRA LEONE

The Regional A.I.D. Office in Dakar is responsible for A.I.D. activities associated with Sierra Leone. There are no direct hire A.I.D. personnel in country, but one A.I.D. contract person from the University of Illinois is currently assigned to Njala University. The University has been planned as a regional agricultural training center for West Africa and one-fourth of the student population of 350 are attending from neighboring countries. There are no remaining bilateral projects, but Sierra Leone is eligible to participate in other regional and multi-donor projects. A.I.D. is assisting Sierra Leone, via Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Njala University, West African Exams Council, the West African Rice Development Association and West African Math program. Sierra Leone also receives PL 480, Title I and self-Help assistance.

Since 1960, U.S. assistance to Sierra Leone has totalled \$45 million. Of that amount, TA funds have accounted for \$12 million; Export Import Bank loans for \$10 million; the Food for Peace program for \$10.3 million; and the Peace Corps programs for about \$12.4 million. In addition, A.I.D. has extended two investment guaranties totalling \$50 million as a means of facilitating private American investment in the country. Through FY 1971, a total of \$323,000 has been provided for Special Self-Help and Development Activities administered by the Embassy.

The A.I.D. bilateral Technical Assistance program concentrated on rural development, with supplemental projects on roads, nursing education, and statistics. Under the Food for Peace program, Title II food commodities valued at \$8,202,000 were distributed to a variety of recipients through voluntaries agencies and the World Food Program. Since January 1, 1955 a total of \$2,076,000 in food commodities has been provided under PL 480, Title I. Local currency generations have been used to support a U.N.D.P. planning project and Njala University. We assume the FY 1973 Title I Program will be approved at a \$500,000 level, and up-to about \$900,000 in Title II for WFP, CARE and CRS projects.

# SIERRA LEONE



Base 54206 12-66

**SIERRA LEONE**

**LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD**

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971	TOTAL REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971			
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										TOTAL 1946-1971		
				1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966				1967	1968
<b>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																
<b>A.I.P. AND PREMISES AGENCIES - TOTAL</b>																
Loans.....	-	-	0.8	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.2	-	11.2
Grants.....	(-)	(-)	0.8	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.2	-	11.2
(Supporting Assistance).....	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.6	10.2	0.4	10.2
<b>FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL</b>																
Title I - Total																
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.9
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use.....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1.1	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.9
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses).....	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use:																
Economic Development Loans and Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total																
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD.....	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	8.3	-	8.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	8.3	-	8.3
<b>OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	14.7	-	14.7
OTHER.....	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	14.7	-	14.7
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																
Loans.....	-	-	0.3	2.6	4.0	3.7	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.8	36.5	0.4	36.1
Grants.....	-	-	0.3	2.6	4.0	3.7	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.8	36.5	0.4	36.1
<b>B. OTHER OFFICIAL</b>																
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM ECONOMIC LOANS</b>																
TOTAL ECONOMIC.....	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	4.4	8.9
Loans.....	-	-	0.3	2.6	4.0	13.9	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.4	4.7	49.8	4.8	45.0
Grants.....	-	-	0.3	2.6	4.0	10.2	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	2.4	2.1	15.6	4.8	10.8
<b>FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>																
IBRD.....	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.5	2.1	0.5	0.4	4.8	6.1	2.6	20.2	-	20.2
IDA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	2.1	-	-	3.9	-	3.1	11.4	-	11.4
ATDB.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.5	6.2	
UNDP-SF.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.3	-	0.6	1.1	2.1	6.8	-	6.8
UNDP-TA.....	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	-	2.5
Other UN.....	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	-	1.4

\* - Less than \$50,000.

## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

## NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Situated in the western bulge of Africa, Sierra Leone has a tropical climate with temperatures and humidity high and rainfall heavy. The rainy season extends from May to October, with the heaviest rains falling between July and September. The rainfall decreases from the coast inland, e.g., about 150 inches in the coastal city of Freetown to 86 inches in Kabala. Topographically the country can be divided into 3 broad zones: the low-lying, swampy coastal area; the interior 1,500 foot plateau; and the mountain ranges in the northeast (with peaks over 6,000 feet).
- AREA ..... 27,699 square miles, about the size of South Carolina
- AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 14.5 million acres, 82% of total area, 6 acres per capita. Much of the agricultural production comes from small holdings, mostly on a subsistence level, though rice plantations, peanuts and coffee cover large areas. Elsewhere land is owned communally by tribes.
- MAIN CROPS ..... Rice is the leading subsistence crop; others include cassava (manioc), yams, bananas, peanuts, palm oil, millet and sorghum, fruits and vegetables. Major export crops are palm kernels, coffee, cocoa and ginger.
- LIVESTOCK ..... Sierra Leone is deficient in livestock. Important mainly in north where the government has undertaken improvement to increase the cattle population. Most herds are individually owned. Also poultry, sheep and goats.
- FORESTS ..... Cover only 1,160 square miles (4% of total area) since the bulk of the original rain forest was cut down to provide farming land.
- FISHERIES ..... Fishing an important economic activity. The "open door policy" of the country encourages many countries to participate in the expansion of the industry. Sizeable amounts are imported, although improvements in the industry are increasing the domestic supply.
- MINERALS ..... Diamonds are by far the most important mineral; followed by production of iron ore and bauxite. Production of rutile, a titanium ore, from world's largest reserve (60 miles from Freetown) began in 1967.
- FUELS ..... There are no known petroleum or coal deposits, and the lignite deposits are not commercially exploitable. An oil refinery began production in 1969, using crude oil from Gabon.
- RIVER RESOURCES ..... Inland waterways stretch almost 500 miles, but several are navigable for only 3 months of the year.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 31%; mining, 19%; trade and finance, 16%; transport-communication-utilities 9%; manufacturing, 6%; construction, 4%; public administration, defense and other (incl. services), 15%. (1966)

## HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION ..... 2.7 million, mid-1970.
- Annual growth ..... 2.1%
- Density and concentration. 97 per square mile. 86% live in rural areas. Major cities: Freetown, the capital (128,000), Bo (30,000), Mankeni (7,500) and Kenema (6,300).
- The people ..... Of almost 20 tribes, the Temne and the Mende constitute about 60% of the population. Other tribes are: the Limba, and Korankos; the Creoles, former slaves who found asylum in Freetown; the Vai and Gallina, the only people who have a written language of their own; the Mandingo, a pastoral Muslim tribe from the north; the Foulahs, also Muslim, mostly cattle farmers; and the Kono and Kuranko, who are skillful hunters. Also 2,000 Europeans, 3,000 Asians.
- Religion ..... Almost 70% animist; Islam 28%, remainder Christians.
- Language ..... English is the official language. Frio is a pidgin English spoken throughout the country. The language of the Mende and Temne predominates.
- Labor force ..... 937,700, 43% of population (1963). Distribution: 75% agriculture forestry, fishing; 5% mining; 4% manufacturing; 16% other (1963).
- Migration ..... Very little internal or external migration for the purpose of employment.

## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... About 10%.  
 Teachers ..... 1967-68: 4,997 primary; 1,107 secondary, general; 97 vocational; 95 teacher-training.  
 Students ..... 1967-68: 136,824 primary; 22,119 secondary, general; 1,732 vocational; 807 teacher-training. 19% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Infant mortality .. 147 deaths per 1,000 live births, U.S. 21.  
 Physicians ..... 1965: 144 doctors, 1 per 16,600 people; U.S. 650.  
 Health facilities . 1965: 20 government hospitals, 1 military hospital, 6 mission hospitals and 2 mining company hospitals. 1,895 beds (1 per 1,213 persons).  
 Main diseases ..... Malaria, yaws, leprosy, sleeping sickness and bilharziasis.  
 Diet ..... Daily caloric intake is 2,120 calories per capita. Fish are important in diet, representing most of the protein consumption.

**TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY**

RAILROADS ..... The government-owned 227-mile main line crosses the country from Freetown eastward to Pendembu and an 83-mile branch runs from Bauya to Makeni in the Northern Province. A privately-owned railroad carries iron ore 58 miles from the Marampa mines to the port of Pepel.  
ROADS ..... 1969: 4,180 miles, of which 1,880 improved (297 paved). The heavy rains cause considerable damage to the roads and necessitate expensive maintenance work.  
MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 13,903 automobiles, trucks and buses.  
AVIATION ..... There are 13 airfields. Lungi, only international airport, located near Freetown, has been modernized.  
PORTS ..... The major port is Freetown, one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Bonthe-Sherbro is also important, and Pepel is the port for iron ore exports.  
ELECTRIC POWER ..... 165 million KWH produced in 1969 - 64 KWH per capita. Installed capacity of the Electricity Corp. in 1966 was 29,200 KW. In addition, 4 mining companies operate plants for their own use.  
INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing industry is small, although some growth has occurred in recent years to meet the needs of the local market. Some factories now exporting to neighboring countries. Building and construction provide significant amounts of employment.  
MINING ..... The mining industry of Sierra Leone is only about 30 years old, but has become the most important sector of the economy. Diamonds are the largest single item of the country's exports. Iron ore production is second to diamonds as an export earner, followed by bauxite and rutile.

**FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN**

EXPORTS ..... Minerals account for over 70% of total recorded exports, mainly diamonds and iron ore. Palm kernels are the third largest export item followed by coffee, cocoa, piassava and bauxite. Over two-thirds of total recorded exports go to the United Kingdom, followed by Netherlands, Germany (Fed. Rep.) and the United States. Most of the diamonds and palm kernels go to the United Kingdom. Iron ore is sold mainly to the Common Market countries and the United Kingdom.  
IMPORTS ..... Manufactured goods account for the largest group of recorded imports - (one-third the total). Also, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, and food, mainly rice. The United Kingdom has been the leading supplier (42%), followed by the Communist bloc, Japan and the United States.

## SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1	<b>A. POPULATION</b> (Mid-year) ..... Annual Growth: 2.2% Percent Urban: 14%	Thousands	2,182	2,535	2,590	2,650	2,708	2,765 <sup>E</sup>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>								
2	<b>B. AGRICULTURE</b> <sup>a</sup>							
	1. Total production index .....	1961-65=100	94	107	104	110	112	
	2. Per capita production index .....	"	99	97	92	95	95	
	3. Rice, paddy .....	1,000 MT	368	433	407	425	435	
	4. Millet and sorghum .....	"	25	30	31	31	32	
	5. Palm Kernels <sup>b</sup> .....	"	55	60	48	57	60	
	6. Palm oil <sup>b</sup> .....	"	35	42	45	47	50	
	7. Coffee <sup>b</sup> .....	"	5	6	5	8	6	
	8. Cocoa beans .....	"	4	4	4	5	5	
	9. Cassava .....	"	422	480	478	495	505	
	10. Citrus fruit <sup>b</sup> .....	"	84	100	101	104	106	
	<b>C. INDUSTRY/MINING</b>							
	1. Mining							
3	2. Diamonds .....	1,000 cts.	1,909	1,522	1,936	2,048	1,946	
3,4	3. Iron ore .....	1,000 MT	1,470	2,517	2,337	2,259	2,507	
3,4	4. Bauxite .....	"	-	415	447	436	581	
	<b>D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES</b>							
5	<b>E. ELECTRICITY</b>							
	1. Total production .....	Million KWH	60	144	165			
	2. Per capita production .....	KWH	27	57	64			
6	<b>F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</b> <sup>**</sup>							
	1. Total GNP, current prices .....					425 <sup>c</sup>		
	2. Total GNP, current prices .....	Million US\$						
	3. Total GNP, 1970 dollars .....	"				425 <sup>c</sup>		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption .....	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment .....	"						
	10. Change in stocks .....	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1970 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1970 dollars .....	Dollars				160 <sup>c</sup>		
<b>DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA</b>								
4	<b>G. PRICE INDEXES</b> (Freetown)							
	1. Consumer prices, total .....	1963=100	100 <sup>d</sup>	129	134	144	141	146(3 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food .....	"	100 <sup>d</sup>	121	126	144	136	144 "
7	<b>H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX</b> <sup>g</sup> .....	1963=100	100	131	151	153	175	184(July)
8	<b>I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</b>							
				(Fiscal Year Ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues .....	Mill. leones		36.1	51.0	57.4	53.1	56.8 <sup>e</sup>
	2. Total expenditures .....	"		41.5	48.2	54.1	57.5	62.3 <sup>e</sup>
	3. of which: Defense .....	"		(1.8)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.2)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus .....	"		-5.4	+2.8	+3.3	-4.4	-5.5
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net) .....	"			-4.9	-2.9	5.5	4.4
	6. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	"			2.1	-0.4	-1.1	1.1
9	<b>J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</b>							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 <sup>h</sup> ..	Million US\$	32.6 <sup>f</sup>	121.5	105.6	89.7	70.5	
	2. Annual payments .....	"	1.8 <sup>f</sup>	19.1	22.3	23.9		
	3. Amortization .....	"	(1.5)	(17.5)	(20.7)	(21.1)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.  
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. g - End of period. h - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General  
Note on Debt in Regional Section. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown. \*\* - Converted at \$1.20 per Sierra Leone  
leone.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year.  
c - Year beginning April. d - 1961. e - Budget estimates. f - 1963.

## SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>								
7	<b>K. COMMODITY TRADE</b>							
	1. Exports, f.o.b. ....	Million US\$	83	96	106	103	100	30(3 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f. ....	"	-74	-90	-112	-116	-113	-38 "
	3. Trade balance .....	"	+9	+6	-6	-13	-13	
10	<b>SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS</b>							
	<b>L. Exports to:</b>	Million US\$						
	1. United States .....	"	1	3	5	4	6	
	(f.o.b.) 2. United Kingdom .....	"	60	64	75	73	60	
	3. Netherlands .....	"	7	11	8	8	8	
	4. Germany (F.R.) .....	"	3	8	4	3	5	
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	-	-	-	*	-	
	<b>M. Imports from:</b>	"						
	1. United States .....	"	2	9	9	10	8	
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom .....	"	31	26	35	34	32	
	3. Japan .....	"	8	11	11	11	12	
	4. Netherlands .....	"	3	4	4	4	5	
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	-	9	12	13	11	
5,7	<b>N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)</b>	Million US\$						
	1. Diamonds .....	"	46	56	73	63	59	
	2. Iron ore .....	"	12	12	12	12	13	
	3. Palm kernels .....	"	8	10	6	8	7	
	4. Cocoa .....	"	2	3	3	4	2(9 mos)	
	5. Coffee .....	"	2	4	4	5	3	
5,11	<b>O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)<sup>a</sup></b>	Million US\$						
	1. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	"	32	35	46	42	28(9 mos)	
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	11	20	27	30	20	
	3. Food and live animals .....	"	21	16	18	24	17	
	4. Mineral fuels .....	"	9	7	7	5	6	
	<b>P. EXPORT PRICES</b>							
	<b>Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp) .....</b>	1963=100						
	1. Export price index .....	"						
	2. Import price index .....	"						
<b>PAYMENTS &amp; RESERVES</b>								
12	<b>R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)</b>	Million US\$						
	1. Balance on goods and services ....	"	20 <sup>b</sup>	-6	-14	-23	-26	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	10 <sup>b</sup>	7	16	12	8	
	3. Official grants (net) .....	"	3 <sup>b</sup>	2	3	3	4	
	4. Official loan receipts (net) ....	"	6 <sup>b</sup>	-1	4	1	2	
7	<b>S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS<sup>c</sup></b> .....	Million US\$	13.6	27.5	35.4	34.5	39.6	48.4(Aug)
	1. Gold .....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDRs .....	"	-	-	-	0.5	3.4	6.2 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position .....	"	-	-	-	4.9	5.3	5.3 "
	4. Foreign exchange .....	"	13.6	27.5	35.4	29.1	30.9	36.9 "
7	<b>T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>d</sup></b>	Million US\$	19.9	5.6	4.4	-	1.1	0.7(Mar)
7	<b>U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>d</sup></b>	"		1.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.2(Jul)
7	<b>V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>d</sup></b> .....	"		3.2	2.1	-	-	- "
7	<b>X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>d</sup></b> .....	"		3.6	2.0	1.3	3.4	* "
7	<b>Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)<sup>g</sup></b> .....	\$/WA pound/ leone <sup>d</sup>	2.80	1.20 <sup>e</sup>	1.20	1.20	1.30 <sup>f</sup>	1.22 <sup>g</sup> (Aug)

## † BASIC SOURCES:

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
5. "Statistical Bulletin."
6. A.I.D./W estimates.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. National government budget documents.
9. IBRD.
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."
11. Chamber of Commerce Journal of Sierra Leone.
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. <sup>g</sup> - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.  
\* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1963. c - Beginning with data for end of 1971, gold is valued at \$38 per ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates. d - The leone was introduced as a new monetary unit on August 4, 1964. e - Effective November 21, 1967. f - Effective December 22, 1971. g - Since June, 1972 the exchange rate of the leone has been based on the floating sterling-dollar rate in London.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

[Supplements data on pages 3-5]

†			1963	1968	
1	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY<sup>a</sup></b>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	Percent	35	35	
	Mining .....	"	18	16	
	Manufacturing .....	"	6	6	
	Construction .....	"	3	4	
	Transport, communications and utilities .....	"	8	9	
	Trade and finance .....	"	15	16	
	Other .....	"	15	14	
2	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>				
	Percent of total population .....	Percent	43.0		
	Female component of labor force .....	"	35.6		
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force .....	"	10.9		
	<b>Distribution of Labor Force</b>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	"	74.8		
	Mining .....	"	5.1		
	Manufacturing .....	"	4.4		
	Construction .....	"	1.7		
	Transport, communications, utilities .....	"	1.9		
	Trade and finance .....	"	5.7		
	Other .....	"	6.4		
3	<b>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA</b>				
	<b>Population by Age and Sex (1963)</b>				
	Total .....	Percent	Total	Male	Female
	Less than 5 years .....	"	100.0	49.5	50.5
	5-14 years .....	"	17.3	8.6	8.7
	15-19 years .....	"	19.4	10.1	9.3
	20-39 years .....	"	8.9	3.8	5.1
	40-59 years .....	"	32.4	14.8	17.6
	60 years and over .....	"	14.4	8.1	6.3
4	<b>Births and Deaths</b>				
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births) ..	Ratio	1960	1965	1970
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population) .....	"	185	160	136 <sup>b</sup>
	Death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	45
5	<b>Urbanization</b>				
	Urban population as % of total population .....	Percent	1950	1960	1970
			10	12	14
6,7	<b>EDUCATION</b>				
	<b>Primary: Students</b> .....	Number	1955	1960	1968
	Teachers .....	"	48,934	86,224	139,413
			1,580	2,414	4,772
6,7	<b>Secondary: Students - Total</b> .....	"	6,109	8,717	27,840
	General .....	"	5,247	7,512	25,207
	Vocational .....	"	474	626	1,732 <sup>c</sup>
	Teacher-training .....	"	388	579	901
	<b>Teachers - Total</b> .....	"	359	524	1,400
	General .....	"	270	418	1,202
	Vocational .....	"	43	62	97 <sup>c</sup>
	Teacher-training .....	"	46	44	101
6,7	<b>Third Level: Students</b> .....	"	360	352	837
	Teachers .....	"	24	59	192
8	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group .....	Percent	9	15	21
8	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group .....	"	3	4	11
8	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group .....	"	7	11	18

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.  
 ● - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

## † - Sources:

1. Sierra Leone National Accounts.
2. ILO "Year Book of Labour Statistics."
3. UN "Demographic Yearbook."
4. IDSC, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UN working paper.
6. UNESCO "Statistical Yearbook."
7. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
8. AID/W calculations.

a - Fiscal years beginning April 1. b - Western area only. c - 1967.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					\$ Millions*
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>a</sup>	
	Millions of leones					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL .....	<u>36.1</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>73.8</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....	<u>36.1</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>73.8</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits .....	8.7	12.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	17.4
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	2.5	4.2	9.4	9.2	9.8	12.7
c. Taxes on international trade .....	21.4	29.4	27.3	22.8	25.6	33.3
d. Nontax revenue .....	3.5	5.3	7.2	7.5	8.0	10.4
2. From foreign grants .....						
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL .....	<u>41.5</u>	<u>48.2</u>	<u>54.1</u>	<u>57.5</u>	<u>62.3</u>	<u>81.0</u>
1. Current .....	<u>33.6</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>66.4</u>
a. Defense (Total) .....	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	4.2
b. Police .....	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.9
c. Agriculture .....	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.9
d. Education .....	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.7	11.6	15.0
e. Health .....	2.5	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.9	5.1
f. Transportation & communications....	2.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.4	3.1
g. Other current .....	16.6	17.9	18.9	21.6	24.8	32.2
2. Capital .....	<u>7.9</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>14.6</u>
a. Agriculture .....	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6
b. Education .....	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
c. Health .....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
d. Transportation & communications....	5.2	6.8	7.6	5.6	4.9	6.4
e. Other capital .....	1.3	2.3	2.6	1.8	3.8	4.9
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+) .....	<u>-5.4</u>	<u>+2.8</u>	<u>+3.3</u>	<u>-4.4</u>	<u>-5.5</u>	<u>-7.2</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT .....	<u>+5.4</u>	<u>-2.8</u>	<u>-3.3</u>	<u>+4.4</u>	<u>+5.5</u>	<u>+7.2</u>
1. Domestic sources (net) .....	n.a.	-4.9	-2.9	+5.5	+4.4	5.7
a. Central Bank borrowing .....						
b. Other .....						
2. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	n.a.	2.1	-0.4	-1.1	+1.1	1.5
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						

\*Converted at \$1.30 per leone.

a - Revised budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>
<b>A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<u>-30.0</u>	<u>-6.4</u>	<u>-14.3</u>	<u>-23.2</u>	<u>-25.6</u>
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ....	68.0	92.8	105.1	101.2	95.4
b. Imports, f.o.b. ....	<u>-78.8</u>	<u>-80.8</u>	<u>-98.5</u>	<u>-103.1</u>	<u>-99.8</u>
Trade balance .....	<u>-10.8</u>	<u>+12.0</u>	<u>+6.6</u>	<u>-1.9</u>	<u>-4.4</u>
2. Nonmonetary gold .....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance .....	-8.1	-8.1	-10.0	-10.5	-10.1
4. Other transportation .....	8.2	8.2	7.8	10.3	9.1
5. Travel .....	-1.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.7	-1.7
6. Investment income .....	-11.2	-9.7	-7.4	-8.0	-9.1
7. Other government .....	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-2.6	-1.8
8. Other private .....	<u>-6.3</u>	<u>-6.9</u>	<u>-9.4</u>	<u>-8.9</u>	<u>-7.6</u>
Total services .....	<u>-19.2</u>	<u>-18.4</u>	<u>-20.9</u>	<u>-21.4</u>	<u>-21.2</u>
<b>B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS</b> .....	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>
9. Private, net <sup>b</sup> .....	<u>-0.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>
10. Government, net .....	2.5	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.5
<b>C. CAPITAL FLOWS<sup>†</sup></b> .....	<u>20.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>16.0</u>
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>					
11. Private direct investment .....	6.3	6.9	16.2	11.6	8.3
12. Other private long-term .....	5.4	2.3	0.4	3.3	
13. Other private short-term .....	0.8	-0.7	-0.3	2.5	1.4
14. Local government .....	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government, net .....	8.9	6.6	2.2	2.2	3.6
a. Loan receipts .....	3.3	0.1	5.3	2.3	4.0
United Kingdom .....	(1.4)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(0.4)	
United States .....	(-)	(-)	(0.6)	(-)	
Germany (Fed. Rep.) .....	(1.9)	(-)	(3.1)	(1.9)	
b. Loan repayments .....	-1.0	-0.7	-1.4	-1.0	-1.8
c. Long-term securities issued (repayments)	-	-0.3	-	-8.9	
d. Prefinancing by foreign contractors .....	6.4	9.8	0.9	2.0	
e. Capital subscriptions .....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-	
f. Other assets .....	0.4	-2.2	-2.4	7.8	0.8
<u>Monetary sectors</u>					
16. Commercial banks .....	-1.0	-1.9	-1.6	-0.7	2.7
17. Central institutions .....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>D. ALLOCATION OF SDR's</b> .....	-	-	-	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<b>E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS</b> .....	<u>5.8</u>	<u>-11.6</u>	<u>-9.4</u>	<u>-2.1</u>	<u>-0.4</u>
18. Liabilities <sup>c</sup> .....	4.6	-	-1.5	-3.0	
19. Assets (increase -) .....	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-11.6</u>	<u>-7.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	
a. Monetary gold .....	-	-	-	-	
b. SDR's .....	-	-	-	-0.5	-2.6
c. Reserve position in the IMF .....	0.8	-	-	-4.9	-
d. Foreign exchange .....	0.4	-11.6	-7.9	6.3	2.2
<b>F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b> .....	+1.6	+1.2	+2.5	-1.2	1.4

P - Preliminary.

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

Revision No. 288  
November 1972

A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
a - Balance on Goods and Services					
1. Exports of Goods and Services .	84.6	108.7	123.3	123.6	114.3
2. Imports of Goods and Services .	<u>114.6</u>	<u>-115.1</u>	<u>-137.8</u>	<u>-146.8</u>	<u>-139.9</u>
3. Net .....	-30.0	-6.4	-14.3	-23.2	-25.6
b - Includes U.S. surplus agricultural commodity grants through private agencies (\$ millions): 1967 - \$0.6; 1968 - \$1.3; 1969 - \$0.9; 1970 - \$0.7.					
c - Includes drawings on loans received by public enterprises from the IBRD (\$ millions): 1967 - \$0.3; 1968 - \$0.0; 1969 - \$0.3; 1970 - \$2.7.					
d - Of which U. K. Government (\$ millions): 1967 - \$1.4; 1968 - \$0.1; 1969 - \$1.6; 1970 - \$0.4.					
e - Subscriptions to the IDA and to the African Development Bank.					
f - Use of IMF credit (drawings on the Fund outside the gold tranche).					



## SIERRA LEONE

Population: 2.5 million (1969 est.)  
Capital: Freetown

Sierra Leone, with an area of 27,925 square miles (almost as large as South Carolina), is located in West Africa. It has a coastline of 210 miles and shares common borders with Liberia to the southeast and Guinea to the north and northeast. Freetown, the capital (population about 110,000), has one of the finest natural harbors in West Africa, with anchorage space for more than 200 ships of unrestricted draft.

There are three main ecological regions: a coastal belt of mangrove swamps about 60 miles in width; stretches of wooded hill country; and an upland plateau with mountains near the eastern frontier rising from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. The tallest peak, Bintumani, is 6,029 feet high.

Sierra Leone is within the tropics; temperatures and humidity are high, and rainfall is heavy. Rainfall is greatest on the coast, especially on high ground, and amounts to more than 125 inches annually in most parts of the country. The mean temperature is approximately 80°F., with a range of about 10°F. on the coast and 20°F. inland. There are two distinct seasons. The dry season lasts from November to April and the wet season the rest of the year, with the main concentration of rainfall in July, August, and September.

The flag of Sierra Leone consists of three horizontal bars—green, white, and blue from top to bottom.

### THE PEOPLE

During the 19th century Sierra Leone was a melting pot for freed slaves. Today, about 80,000 persons are settlers or descendants of settlers from other African territories. The indigenous population is divided into approximately 20 tribes, of which the Temne (in the north) and the Mende (in the south) are the largest, each claiming about 30 percent of the total population. There are approximately 4,500 Europeans and Asians living in Sierra Leone. The growth rate is about 1.5 percent, one of the lowest in Africa. Population density is estimated at 90 people per square mile.

English is the official language but is limited to the educated elite. A form of pidgin English known as Krio plays the role of a "lingua franca" among the tribal dialects. Islam

is the religion of the Sierra Leoneans in the north, while the Creole population, located primarily in Freetown, has adopted Christianity. The inland peoples are predominantly animist and pagan. Literacy is estimated at 10 percent.

### HISTORY

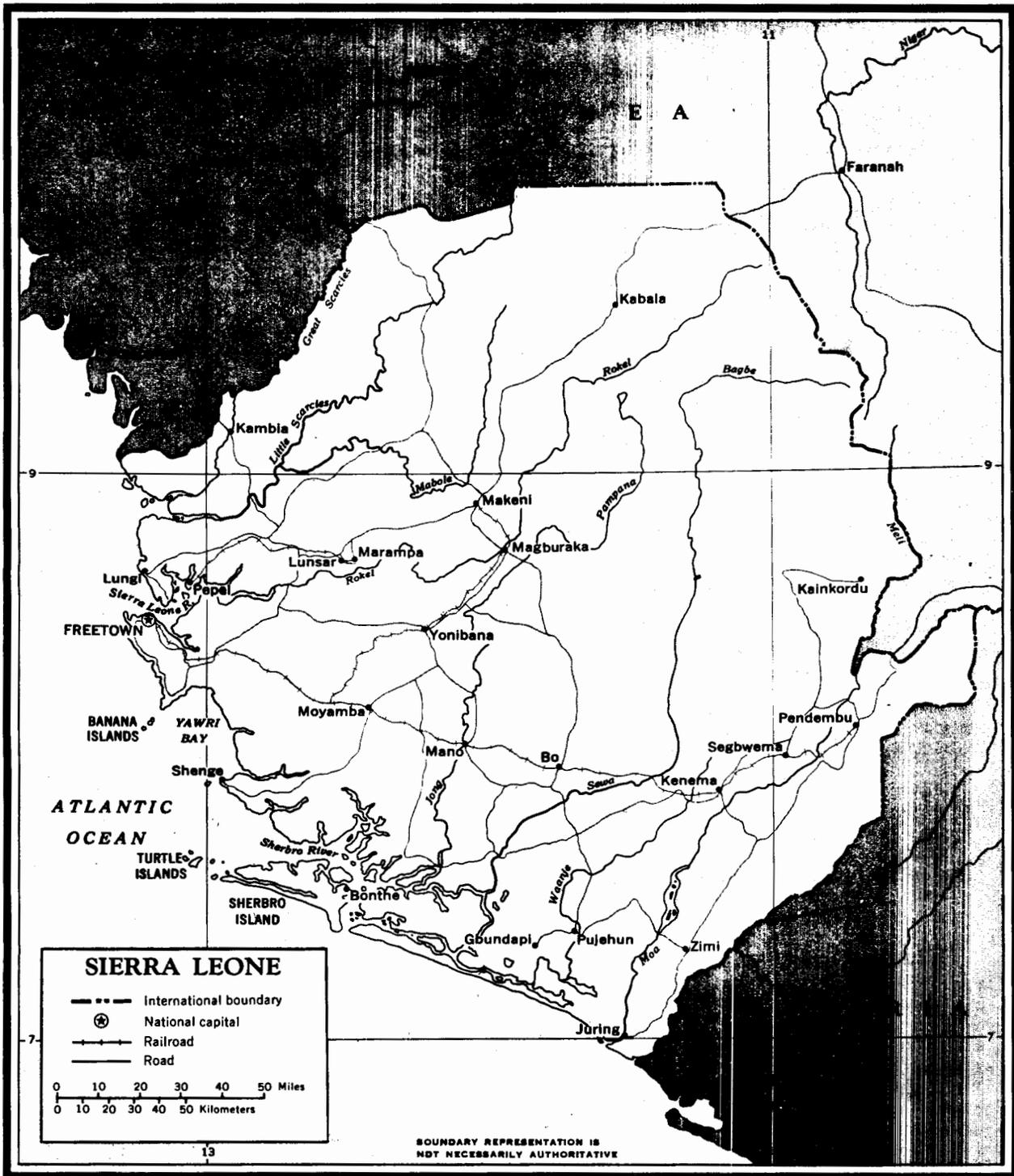
Sierra Leone can claim a certain historical seniority in British West Africa. Following a visit in 1460, the Portuguese explorer Pedro de Cinta gave the Sierra Leonean territory its name, which means "lion mountain." The first Englishman to arrive was John Hawkins, who came in search of slaves in 1562. Sir Francis Drake stepped ashore in 1580.

The first settlements were planned as a haven within the British Empire for freed slaves. In 1787 a number of freedmen, with a group of Negroes who were emancipated after their flight from the rebellious U.S. colonies, arrived at the site of Freetown. They were virtually wiped out by disease and tribal attacks. In 1791 another group arrived under the auspices of the newly formed (British) Sierra Leone Company, which exercised administrative power over the settlement. In 1808, when financial burdens became too great for the company, the coastal area was annexed as a British Crown Colony.

The slave trade was abolished by an act of Parliament in 1807, and a naval squadron was stationed off Sierra Leone to intercept slave ships. A court of vice-admiralty was established at Freetown to try slave traders. When the other European nations agreed to abolish slave trade in 1815—after the Napoleonic wars—the vice-admiralty court was supplemented by courts of mixed commission.

Thousands of slaves were liberated at Freetown after the first slave ship was condemned in 1808. Most of them chose to remain in Sierra Leone. These liberated Africans, or Creoles as they came to be called, came from all parts of Africa. Cut off from their homes and traditions, they assimilated the English style of living, built up a flourishing trade, and took full advantage of the schools established by the Church Missionary Society and the Methodists.

During the early part of the 19th century Freetown was the residence of the British



76913 10-69

Governor, who also ruled over The Gambia and the Gold Coast settlements. It was only as British power penetrated inland that the quadripartite division of Nigeria, Gold Coast (now Ghana), Sierra Leone, and The Gambia emerged.

Sierra Leone at this time was also the educational center of British West Africa. Fourah Bay College, established in 1864, became the mecca for English-speaking Africans on the west coast. For this reason many families with connections in Sierra Leone can be found today in Ghana and Nigeria.

By 1881, through treaties of cession, Sierra Leone's boundaries were defined. The colony developed trade and missionary connections with the tribes in the hinterland, which gradually became a British sphere of influence encircled by areas of French hegemony. In 1896 a British protectorate was extended over the interior, and the area of French control was delimited. Political dualism between protectorate and colony persisted until independence. After 1863 executive and legislative functions in the colony were divided between an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. An elected Municipal Council governed Freetown. The protectorate was administered in the classic British pattern of indirect rule.

Sierra Leone's journey to independence was a peaceful one. In 1924 the Legislative Council was reconstituted to include tribal chiefs representative of the protectorate. In addition to tribal representatives, provision was made for the election of three unofficial members from the colony, although a restrictive property qualification was attached to the franchise. In 1939 extensive reforms were undertaken to modernize the administration of the protectorate, and in 1946 the protectorate gained an assembly of its own.

The constitution of 1951 provided the framework for decolonization. Ministerial responsibility was introduced in 1953 when Sir Milton Margai was appointed chief minister. He became Prime Minister after successful constitutional talks in London in 1960. Sierra Leone received its independence on April 27, 1961. The present Constitution went into effect on that date.

## GOVERNMENT

Sierra Leone became independent as a constitutional monarchy with membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution of 1961 provides for a Governor-General representing the Queen and a parliamentary form of government headed by a Prime Minister.

Executive authority is exercised by the Prime Minister together with a Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister the leader of the party that commands a majority of

parliament. With the advice of the Prime Minister, he also appoints Cabinet Ministers.

The Sierra Leonean parliament, called the House of Representatives, is a unicameral body. The majority of its members are popularly elected, and the remaining members are paramount chiefs representing tribal councils from their respective districts. The House is elected to a 5-year term, but elections may be called earlier. The judiciary is independent of the other branches of government.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into three provinces comprising 12 districts. A paramount chief and a council of elders constitute the basic unit of local government. Freetown and its adjacent rural area, components of the old colony, retain a separate council.

There has been some sentiment for withdrawing from the Commonwealth and establishing Sierra Leone as a republic, but strong opposition has been voiced to this proposal on the ground that conditions for such a further step do not yet seem propitious.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Sir Milton Margai's Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) became the major political party following the general election in 1957. In 1960 the lesser parties joined the SLPP to form a coalition government, which guided the country through independence to the first general elections under universal adult franchise in May 1962. Sir Milton emerged victorious over a new opposition party, the All People's Congress (APC), which had run strongly in the Temne north.

Sir Milton died in 1964 and was succeeded to the Prime Ministership by his half-brother, Sir Albert Margai, who was then Minister of Finance. Sir Albert attempted to establish a one-party political system in Sierra Leone. Although party switches reduced the minority's seats in the parliament to 10, the APC fiercely resisted the drive for a one-party system and the effort ultimately was abandoned.

In close elections on March 17, 1967, the APC won a plurality of the seats in parliament. The Governor-General then declared Siaka Stevens, leader of the APC and Mayor of Freetown, as Prime Minister. Three days later Brig. David Lansana, Force Commander of the Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, placed the leaders of both parties under house arrest pending the election of the tribal representatives to parliament. On March 23 a group of senior army officers seized control of the Government, arrested Brig. Lansana, and suspended the Constitution. This group constituted itself as the National Reformation Council (NRC) with Brig. A.T. Juxon-Smith as Chairman. Late in 1967 the NRC agreed to return Sierra Leone to civilian rule and named a Civilian Rule

Committee to decide on the means of bringing about the change. However, a "sergeants' revolt" in April 1968, which saw the NRC members imprisoned and army and police officers deposed, paved the way for Stevens to assume the office of Prime Minister. Stevens' cabinet was selected as a "national" government, encompassing the two major parties and tribes and all national regions, in an effort to consolidate his position. There were charges, however, that members of the opposition SLPP were being removed, and when initial by-elections in the autumn resulted in violence, the remainder of the elections were postponed. The "national" government formally ended, and the party system was readopted in December 1968. The by-elections were concluded in the spring of 1969, and a new Cabinet was appointed.

## ECONOMY

Sierra Leone's gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at U.S. \$337 million in 1966 (the latest year for which reliable figures are available). Approximately 85 percent of the people live on the land; agriculture is by far the most important sector of the economy. Although rice is the basic food crop, Sierra Leone is not self-sufficient in this commodity. During 1967 about 41,000 tons were imported. Palm kernels, cocoa, coffee, ginger, and piassava (stiff, coarse fiber from certain palm trees) are the most important agricultural exports. In recent years they have accounted for about 20 percent of the total exports. They are surpassed in importance by the export of diamonds and iron ore.

Sierra Leone's major industry is the mining of diamonds of both gem and industrial quality. Mining rights are divided between the concession area of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, a member of the De Beers diamond syndicate, and an alluvial scheme designed to encourage small operators to mine modest plots in the diamond-bearing area. In 1968 diamond exports were valued at approximately \$60 million, two-thirds of Sierra Leone's total exports by value. Nearly all diamonds are exported to the United Kingdom, initially. Diamond smuggling continues to be a serious problem, but the establishment of the Government Diamond Office has substantially reduced losses in this sector.

Other mineral exports include iron ore, bauxite, and rutile. The British-owned Sierra Leone Development Co. (DELCO) extracts iron ore at the rate of about 3 million tons annually, with Japan as a major purchaser. Bauxite production by the Swiss-owned Sierra Leone Ore and Metal Co. totaled 330,000 tons during 1967. The major United States investment is an 80 percent participation with British interests in the Sherbro Minerals Company which began

large-scale mining of rutile ore in 1966. The Sierra Leone deposit is among the richest in the world with annual production of about 100,000 tons. Rutile, a form of titanium oxide, is processed for use in paints and metal alloys and is also used in space technology.

The United Kingdom is Sierra Leone's principal trading partner, although its share of the total has dropped markedly since Sierra Leone's independence. The United Kingdom purchases almost 70 percent of the export market and is well represented in import categories. Japan, through its large textile trade, has been the second largest supplier of merchandise in recent years, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The Netherlands ranks second to the U.K. as a buyer of Sierra Leone's exports. Total exports in 1968 amounted to about \$96 million.

The United States has remained relatively unimportant in Sierra Leone's export market. In 1968 the United States bought 3 percent of total exports—mainly rutile, diamonds, and coffee—and accounted for about 9 percent of imports, principally food products, machinery parts, and appliances. Total imports in 1968 were estimated at about \$90 million.

In 1968 the United States provided Sierra Leone about \$5.8 million in technical assistance funds concentrated in agriculture, rural development, health, and education. Agricultural products valued at \$1.5 million were made available under the Food for Peace (PL 480) program. Under the auspices of the Agency for International Development (AID), the University of Illinois and the Hampton Institute of Virginia are assisting agricultural education at Sierra Leone's Njala University College and at two rural training institutes. There are approximately 250-300 Peace Corps volunteers in Sierra Leone primarily engaged in teaching and community development activities.

The developmental efforts of the Margai government in 1965 and 1966 became snagged on large budget deficits and balance-of-payments problems. The financial situation became so grave that in late 1966 the Government of Sierra Leone and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) signed a \$7.5 million standby agreement aimed at internal fiscal stabilization. Sierra Leone's economy in recent months has taken a turn for the better. After 3 years of stabilization, pressure on the foreign exchange reserves has been relieved, and the budgetary deficit has been largely eliminated. Key economic indicators are up: diamond production is at a high level; the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB) is once again operating in the black; and the tempo of economic activity has picked up. A fairly strong financial basis now exists for the Government to resume its development effort. The economic outlook appears good. The Government of Sierra Leone has proclaimed an "open door" to foreign investment.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Sierra Leone has followed a foreign policy of nonalignment, although history has oriented it toward cordial relations with the United Kingdom and the United States. A Soviet Embassy was opened in Freetown in 1963, and Sierra Leone established an Embassy in Moscow in 1965. The Republic of China has an Embassy in Freetown. The Government of Sierra Leone has recognized Communist China, but has not entered into an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Sierra Leone plays an active role in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In 1969 it was elected to the U.N. Security Council. It is also a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Like most other independent African states, Sierra Leone condemns the apartheid policy (statutory racial segregation) of the Republic of South Africa and supports self-determination for Portugal's African territories. Sierra Leone advocates the use of force by Britain to remove the Ian Smith government in Southern Rhodesia.

## U. S. POLICY

Excellent U.S. relations with Sierra Leone began with American missionary activity during the 19th century. In 1959 the United States opened a consulate at Freetown which was raised to Embassy status when Sierra Leone became independent. In addition to cultural exchanges, U.S. programs have included those of the Agency for International Development, the War on Hunger, and the Peace Corps. Major objectives have been to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone in strengthening its educational system and agricultural capabilities.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Governor-General—Banja Tejan-Sie (Acting)  
Prime Minister—Siaka Stevens

## Cabinet

Finance—Dr. Mohammed Forna  
External Affairs—C. P. Foray  
Interior and Defense—Siaka Stevens  
Agriculture and Natural Resources—S. I. Koroma  
Mines, Lands, and Labor—C. A. Kamara-Taylor

Communications—Sembu Forna  
Information—Ibrahim B. Taqi  
Development—K. Daramy  
Trade and Industry—Dalton F. Shears  
Works—Mohammed Omar Bash-Taqi  
Education—J. Barthes-Wilson  
Health—L. A. M. Brewah  
Social Welfare—Sahr Washingtoncava Gandi-Capio  
Housing and Country Planning—S. B. Kawusu-Konteh

Ambassador to the U.S.—John Joseph Akar  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Dr. Davidson S.H.W. Nicol

Sierra Leone maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1701 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—Robert G. Miner  
Counselor—Willard A. DePree  
Public Affairs Officer—Connie Mack Fry  
Peace Corps Director—Carroll Thomas

The U.S. Embassy in Sierra Leone is located at 8 Trelawney Street, Freetown.

## READING LIST

- Clarke, W. R. E. The Morning Star of Africa. London: Macmillan, 1960.  
Dalton, K. G. A Geography of Sierra Leone. London: Cambridge University Press, 1965.  
Fyfe, Christopher H. A History of Sierra Leone. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.  
Kilson, Martin. Political Change in a West African State. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966.  
Kup, A. P. A History of Sierra Leone 1400-1787. London: Cambridge University Press, 1961.  
Kup, A. P. The Story of Sierra Leone. London: Cambridge University Press, 1964.  
Little, Kenneth L. West African Urbanization. London: Cambridge University Press, 1965.  
Porter, Arthur T. Creoledom. London: Oxford University Press, 1963.  
Sumner, Doyle. A History of Education in Sierra Leone. London: Jarrold, 1963.  
Zell, Hans M. A Bibliography of Non-Periodical Literature on Sierra Leone, 1925-1966. Freetown: University College of Sierra Leone.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8069  
Revised December 1969

Office of Media Services  
Bureau of Public Affairs

# BACKGROUND NOTES SERIES

*Background Notes* are short, factual pamphlets about various countries and territories, written by officers in the Department of State's geographic bureaus and edited and published by the General Publications Division, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs. Each *Background Note* includes information on the country's land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. Included also is a map and usually a brief bibliography. The State Department has published more than 150 Notes to date.

In making up the collected volume, *Background Notes on the Countries of the World*, the Superintendent of Documents includes all the Notes in stock at the time the order is processed. Due to revising and reprinting, it is not possible to assure an adequate stock of every Note at all times, but each collected volume will include at least 125 current Notes. Should any current Notes be missing from the collected volume, they may be purchased individually from the Superintendent of Documents and delivery will be made as soon as new stocks are available. Subscribers to the following service will automatically receive missing Notes which are under revision.

Updated *Background Notes* and occasional new releases can be obtained on a regular basis through a subscription service offered by the Superintendent of Documents. The Department of State plans to issue updated versions of approximately 75 *Background Notes* a year. Subscribers will receive all revised or new Notes as they are published during a 12-month period beginning at the time of subscription. These Notes can be inserted in the looseleaf compilation in place of the earlier versions.

A list of the more than 150 *Background Notes* comprising the series is included with each collected volume, or a copy may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the address below. Notes continue to be for sale individually as well as in a set, and by subscription.

## How To Obtain Background Notes

Write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for any item, or combination of items, from among the following:

- 1) Complete set of all currently in stock *Background Notes on the Countries of the World* (without binder) . . . \$6.00 per set, plus \$1.50 for foreign mailing.
- 2) One-year subscription service for approximately 75 updated or new *Background Notes* (without binder) . . . \$3.50 per year, plus \$3.00 for foreign mailing.
- 3) Plasticized binder for *Background Notes* . . . \$1.50 each, plus 40 cents for foreign mailing.
- 4) Individual *Background Notes* . . . \$0.10 each, plus 25 percent for foreign mailing. (Orders of 100 copies or more of the same Note sent to the same address, are sold at a 25 percent discount.)

Dakar Area - Mali

## M A L I

Since Mali gained its independence in 1960, U.S. economic assistance has totalled about \$27.5 million. Of that amount, technical assistance funds have accounted for \$11.6 million, Food for Peace Program for \$12.5 million, and the Peace Corps Program initiated in 1970 for about \$0.2 million. A.I.D. development loans total about \$3.2 million. Through FY 1971, a total of \$267,000 has been provided for Special Self-Help and Development Activities. Since 1969, the Self-Help program has been administered directly by the Embassy.

### Central Veterinary Lab.:

Loan: The Central Veterinary Laboratory was financed under a \$1.9 million loan and has run into some difficulty based on Mali's contention that the contractor did not comply with terms of his contract. Mali has initiated legal action against the contractor. In order to at least keep the laboratory functioning pending the correction of structural and mechanical defects, A.I.D. has grant financed three technicians now in Mali. (See project summary - Dakar Area).

Grant: A PROP has been written, but approval was delayed in view of meetings with FAC in Paris. We have since transmitted copies of the proposal to both FED and FAC, but it seems it will take between six months to a year before we could conclude meetings and plan on joint AID/FAC participation. The World Bank has indicated its support by noting the importance research and vaccine production in any eventual Bank Livestock Project. We still hope for a FY 1973 PROP approval at least for an initial one to two-year program. (See project summary - Dakar Area).

### Poultry Project:

This is a technical assistance project which we started to help member states in Senegal River Area provide low-cost chickens and improve the diet of the African population. Tuskegee Institute is cooperating in executing the project. One Poultry Advisor is assigned to the Sotuba station in Mali. An economic feasibility study on the production of poultry in the area is still in progress, but should be completed by an economist who is being recruited by Tuskegee. Tuskegee has had some problems in the recruitment of staff, but things appear to be on course at present. The second man to be assigned to the Sotuba Station in Mali should arrive prior to December. (See briefing paper for Senegal and project summary - Dakar Area).

Livestock:

Loan: The Mali Livestock Loan paper has been reviewed and various communications were sent to the field documenting various problems. The whole question of Mali Livestock will be discussed at the meetings with FED and FAC. Ambassador Blake suggested FED keep the subject of multi-donor participation open until the Brussels conference in December 1972.

More recent information from Paris indicates confirmation by Audibert that FAC and FED have no intention of dropping the Niono project and anticipate continued involvement in the livestock sector. FAC has been a major proponent of the multi-donor meeting and is providing substantial technical input to FED. The recently submitted A.I.D. design proposal dealt conceptually with three markets: Bamako, export and aggregate market. AID/W review indicated certain weaknesses with the proposed design, (1) essentially that it was an expensive program to provide additional beef to Bamako, (2) the proposed credit to butchers would have no positive effect on the supply situation and (3) the project should be basically oriented to export potential. The field has communicated its consensus that project redesign is required before a viable capital project can be implemented. Our discussions in AID/W reflects the opinion that a jointly financed livestock sector project (USG, FAC, FED) would maximize the possibilities of successful capital investment.

Grant: Prior to embarking on a program of assistance to the O.M.V.S. states, we are awaiting the results of the FAC/AID SEDES study. A.I.D. will probably consider assigning technicians to O.M.V.S. to develop livestock projects aimed at developing and moderizing the livestock industry in each of the member states. However, with out a project design it is difficult to forecast what project participant needs will be at this early date (See project summary - Dakar Area)

Grain stabilization:

A TDY team has completed a review/design of the grain program in Mali. The proposed budget has also been approved by both A.I.D. and GOM. It is expected that an agronomist will arrive in Mali to work on the project. Soon Additional advisory assistance will be contingent upon how soon we can identify staff for the Senegal River Valley Authority(O.M.V.S.). The initial activity in Mali will be a millet demonstration project.(See project summary - Dakar Area)

Higher Teacher Training College:

A\$1,245 million development loan for this project has experience considerable delay because of the radical changes in the original concept and design. Bids were over 50% higher than the architect anticipated. Modifications in design were made and construction has begun.

BAMAKO-BONGONI Road:

A.I.D. has undertaken steps to finance the above portion of the IBRD Highway Rehabilitation Program in Mali at a cost of \$5-8 million. We are awaiting receipt of the GOM loan application for loan, and final approval the loan.





## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

## NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Most of Mali is dry. In the north there is virtually no rain and Saharan conditions prevail. The southern half of the country has mostly semi-Saharan conditions, with some climatic zones where rainfall is light, variable and of short duration. In the extreme southwest a savannah climate occurs and the wet season is longer. Most of the country is flat, yet it is well known for its vivid sandstone mountains and plateaus. In the southwestern part of Mali lie the Bambouk and Manding Mountains, between which is an area of sandy lowlands lying north and northwest of the Niger River. In this very dry area large numbers of livestock - especially sheep - are raised. North of Timbuktu, the central part of Mali is a vast sandy plain and cattle country. The far north is flat, stoney and broken desert country. The Niger River and its tributaries are the life-givers of Mali. The rivers are used for navigation and for fishing, and their waters are used for rice cultivation.

AREA ..... 479,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of California.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Cropland is very limited, although perhaps 30% is potentially suitable. Crops depend almost entirely upon irrigation or flooding from the Niger River and its tributaries. 20 acres of agricultural land per capita.

MAIN CROPS ..... Basic food crops are millet, sorghum, corn and rice. Peanuts and cotton are sold on the European market, while rice, cattle and fish are exported to surrounding countries.

LIVESTOCK ..... Main resource of Mali is livestock, an important potential for the economy. Production is concentrated in central and northern sectors. Because they are a mark of prestige and a major form of saving, only 5% of the cattle are slaughtered or sold each year. The construction of refrigerated slaughterhouses and the procurement of more refrigerated railcars should stimulate increased meat production.

FISHERIES ..... Fish are important to the people living along the Niger River. The surplus is smoked, salted or dried and exported.

FORESTS ..... No real forests in the sense of a continuous tree cover.

MINERALS ..... Salt currently mined at Taoudeni; small amounts of gold also extracted. Deposits of bauxite, uranium, iron ore, copper, manganese and phosphate exist but are not worked.

FUELS ..... No known deposits. All fuel (petroleum) is imported.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The Niger River, which flows for a 1,010 miles through Mali, is navigable except for a 37-mile stretch between Bamako and Koulikoro where it is cut by rapids. The Bani River, a tributary of the Niger River, is navigable in the rainy season.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 5.1 million; mid-1970; almost 100% native African.

Annual Growth ..... 2.4%

Density & Concentration ... 11 per sq. mi. Population is mainly concentrated around Bamako, and along the Niger River. 11% live in urban areas.

Other areas sparsely populated. Principal cities: Bamako, capital (189,200); Kayes, a livestock market (29,870); Ségou, (31,930); Mopti, (33,990); and Sikasso, (23,340) 1969.

Religion ..... Predominately Moslem; over 30% animists and 1% Christian.

Language ..... French is the official language. The Semitic-speaking Arabs and Hamitic-speaking Touaregs have the only written native languages.

Labor Force ..... About 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture (including livestock raising). An estimated 20-30,000 wage earners.

## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

POPULATION, Cont'd.

The People..... There are nine major tribes, of which two predominate: the Bambaras, mostly farmers, numbering over a million; and the Fulani (Peulhs), with about a half-million, largely semi-sedentary herdsman. Officially Muslim, these tribes are a mixture of paganism and Islam. The extended family, the church and the tribe, in that order, are the important social determinants and points of allegiance. Other important tribes include the Marka, Sohghai, Malinke, Touareg, Minianka, Senoufo, and Dogon. Less than 3,000 foreigners, mainly French.

Migration ..... Large seasonal migration to peanut fields of Senegal and the coffee, cocoa, and palm oil areas of Ivory Coast.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 5,324 primary; 171 secondary, general; 304 vocational; 114 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68 186,022 primary; 1,841 secondary, general; 2,301 vocational; 2,064 teacher-training. 14% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 50 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality ..... 190 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel .... 1967: 134 physicians, 1 per 37,000 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities .... 10 hospitals with 3,400 beds; 36 medical centers, 12 medical posts, 43 maternities, 230 dispensaries, 42 maternal and child health centers. 4,951 beds in 1967, 1 per 4,600 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy, tuberculosis, internal parasites.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 2,125.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... The one railway (400 mi.) links the two navigable reaches of the Niger River between Koulikoro and Bamako (capital). Minimal and inadequate equipment and repair facilities, and a low volume of traffic make the system costly to operate and maintain.

ROADS ..... 1969: 7,507 miles, of which 4,661 improved (690 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 10,422 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Main airport is at Bamako. 15 others handle small planes.

PORTS ..... Mali is landlocked, and depends on the seaports of Dakar in Senegal and Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. The main river ports are Koulikoro, Diré, Ségou, Mopti, Bamako and Gao. Regular boat service is maintained during the high water period, generally October through March.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 37.0 million KWH produced in 1969; 7 KWH per capita (average less developed area 170 KWH). Total installed capacity of 74,400 KW in 1963. The Niger River has a considerable hydroelectric potential.

INDUSTRY ..... Consists only of one metal-working, two soft drink plants, 2 slaughterhouses, 8 rice mills, a peanut oil and a cotton-seed oil mill, a soap plant, and several cotton and kapok gins. Under construction are a sugar refinery 3 cotton gins, a ceramic factory and a motor vehicle repair plant. A cigarette factory opened in 1965 and one for matches is under construction, both financed by China (Mainland).

MINING ..... There is no extractive industry in Mali.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Cotton, livestock (26% each) and peanuts are the leading exports which, together with fish, account for about eighty percent of recorded exports.

Most exports (1967-69) go to the Ivory Coast, (33%); Senegal (14%) and France (15%).

IMPORTS ..... Imports are mainly consumer goods (such as sugar and textiles), motor vehicles, metals and products, and petroleum products. France provides about 40% of total imports, the U.S.S.R. and Communist China 13% each (1967-69).

## SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1	<b>A. POPULATION (Mid-year)</b> ..... Annual Growth: 2.4%      Percent Urban: 12%	Thousands	4,739	4,850	4,967	5,088	5,214	5,345 <sup>E</sup>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>								
2	<b>B. AGRICULTURE</b> <sup>a</sup>							
	1. Total production index .....	1961-65=100	106	101	116	108	113	
	2. Per capita production index .....	"	97	90	101	92	94	
	3. Millet and sorghum .....	1,000 MT	827	750	850	775	775	
	4. Rice, paddy .....	"	172	150	190	175	175	
	5. Peanuts, in shell .....	"	119	96	120	100	150	
	6. Corn .....	"	66	60	82	65	65	
	7. Cotton <sup>b</sup> .....	"	12	17	18	20	20	
	8. Cassava .....	"	150	150	150	155	155	
3	<b>C. INDUSTRY/MINING</b>							
	1. Salt .....	"	4	3	3			
4,5,6	<b>D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES</b>							
	1. Fish exports (salted, dried, smoked)	1,000 MT	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.3 <sup>E</sup>	
6,7,9	<b>E. ELECTRICITY</b>							
	1. Total production .....	Million KWH	33	35	37	40	45	
	2. Per capita production .....	KWH	7	7	7	8	9	
8	<b>F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT</b>							
	1. Total GNP, current prices .....	Million US\$				510		
	2. Total GNP, current prices .....	"				510		
	3. Total GNP, 1970 dollars .....	"				510		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption .....	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment .....	"						
	10. Change in stocks .....	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1970 dollars	Percent				100		
	12. GNP per capita, 1970 dollars .....	Dollars						
<b>DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA</b>								
	<b>G. PRICE INDEXX</b>							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
9	<b>H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX</b> <sup>o</sup> .....	1963=100	168	154	167	187	204	233(Apr)
10	<b>I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES</b>	Bill. Mali	(FY Ending June 30)	(Calendar Years)				
	1. Total revenues .....	francs	10.8	16.5	19.0	17.6	20.2 <sup>P</sup>	24.3 <sup>c</sup>
	2. Total expenditures .....	"	11.7	17.5	18.9	19.6	21.3 <sup>P</sup>	24.7 <sup>c</sup>
	3. of which: Defense .....	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus .....	"	-0.9	-0.2	+3.1	-2.0	-1.1	-0.4
	Method of Financing:	"						
	5. Domestic resources (net) .....	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	"						
11	<b>J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT</b>							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 <sup>†</sup> ..	Million US\$	179.7	195.1	213.6	219.6	236.6	
	2. Annual payments .....	"	4.2	3.7	5.1	1.0		
	3. Amortization .....	"	(1.1)	(3.2)	(4.6)	(0.7)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.  
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. o - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Budget estimates.

## SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>								
6,9	<b>K. COMMODITY TRADE<sup>a</sup></b>							
	1. Exports, f.o.b. ....	Million US\$	12	18	17	35	38	
	2. Imports, c.i.f. ....	"	-31	-46	-39	-42	-60	
	3. Trade balance .....	"	-19	-28	-22	-7	-22	
4,5	<b>SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS</b>							
	<b>L. Exports to:</b> 1. United States .....	Million US\$	*	*	*	*		
	(f.o.b.) 2. France .....	"	1	2		6		
	3. Ivory Coast .....	"	5	3	7	11		
	4. Communist bloc .....	"	*	1	1	1		
	<b>M. Imports from:</b> 1. United States .....	"	*	*	1	1		
	(c.i.f.) 2. France .....	"	15	16	15	16		
	3. Ivory Coast .....	"	4	3	5	3		
	4. Communist bloc .....	"	20	12	7	9		
5,6	<b>N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)</b>							
	1. Livestock .....	Million US\$	2	2	8	12	9	
	2. Fats and oils .....	"	2	2	2	1		
	3. Fish, dried, smoked, salted .....	"	2	2	2	3	3	
	4. Cotton .....	"	4	6	2	7	13	
4	<b>O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)<sup>b</sup></b>							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ..	Million US\$	7	6	12			
	2. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	"	12	13	11			
	3. Food and live animals .....	"	4	6	6			
	4. Chemicals .....	"	3	3	4			
	<b>P. EXPORT PRICES</b>							
	1. ....							
	<b>Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp) .....</b>	1963=100						
	1. Export price index .....	"						
	2. Import price index .....	"						
<b>PAYMENTS &amp; RESERVES</b>								
12	<b>R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)</b>							
	1. Balance on goods and services ....	Million US\$	(FY Ending June 30)	(FY Ending June 30)	(FY Ending June 30)	(Calendar Years)	(Calendar Years)	
	2. Private direct investment (net) <sup>c</sup> ..	"	-49.1	-41.1	-37.2	-34.9	-29.3	
	3. Official grants (net) .....	"	-0.6	-1.5	0.1			
	4. Official loan receipts (net) ....	"	13.0	9.4	8.0			
		"	24.3	17.1	19.1			
9	<b>S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS<sup>d</sup></b> .....	Million US\$	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	10.5 (Jul)
	1. Gold .....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDRs .....	"	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.7 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position .....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Foreign exchange .....	"	-1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	7.8 "
	<b>T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>d</sup></b>	Million US\$						
9	<b>U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>d</sup></b>	"	*	*	*	*	*	* (Apr)
	<b>V. ....</b>	"						
9	<b>W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>d</sup></b> .....	"	6	5	6	6	7	7 "
9	<b>X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>d</sup></b> .....	"	*	1	1	1	1	1 "
9	<b>Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)<sup>d</sup></b>	Mali francs per US \$	494 <sup>e</sup>	494	555 <sup>f</sup>	555	555	512 (Sept) <sup>g</sup>

## † BASIC SOURCES:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.           | 8. A.I.D./W. estimates.                      |
| 2. USDA - Economic Research Service.    | 9. IMF "International Financial Statistics." |
| 3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.                | 10. "La Zone Franc," France.                 |
| 4. UN "International Trade Statistics." | 11. IBRD.                                    |
| 5. "Annuaire Statistique."              | 12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."      |
| 6. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."   |  |
| 7. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." |  |

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. \* - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

\* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Customs data not adjusted for unrecorded trade and timing and valuation. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - Includes "Other private long-term." d - Beginning with data for end of 1971, gold is valued at \$38 per ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates. e - Effective May 5, 1967. f - Effective August 11, 1969. g - Effective January 15, 1972.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					\$ Millions*
	1968 <sup>a</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>b</sup>	
	Billions of Mali francs					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL .....	<u>16.5</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>47.5</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....	<u>15.5</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>44.4</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits .....	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.5	4.9
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.9	15.4
c. Taxes on international trade .....	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.8	7.3	14.3
d. Other taxes .....	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	6.1
e. Nontax revenue .....	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.7
2. From foreign grants .....	<u>1.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL .....	<u>17.5</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>48.3</u>
1. Current .....	<u>15.9</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>41.8</u>
a. Defense (Total) .....						
b. Agriculture .....						
c. Education .....						
d. Health .....						
2. Capital .....	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>6.5</u>
a. Agriculture .....						
b. Education .....						
c. Health .....						
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+) .....	<u>-1.0</u>	<u>+0.1</u>	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>-0.8</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT .....						
1. Domestic sources (net) .....						
a. Central Bank borrowing .....						
b. Other .....						
2. Foreign borrowing (net) .....						
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						

\*Converted at 511.57 Mali francs per dollar.

P - Preliminary.

a - Fiscal year ending June 30. b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS\***  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	CY 1968
<b>A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES<sup>a</sup></b> .....	-49.5	-58.5	-49.1	-41.1	-37.1
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ....	29.3	18.6	20.3	18.2	17.9
b. Imports, f.o.b. ....	-50.6	-44.6	-37.2	-33.6	-30.5
Trade balance .....	-21.3	-26.0	-16.9	-15.4	-12.6
2. Nonmonetary gold .....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance .....	-14.5	-12.2	-13.5	-12.1	-9.4
4. Other transportation .....	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4
5. Travel .....	-2.9	-5.3	-4.0	-4.1	-4.2
6. Investment income .....	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-1.1	-1.5
7. Government, n.i.e. ....	-8.3	-12.0	-12.2	-6.3	-8.3
8. Other services .....	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3
Total services .....	-28.2	-32.5	-32.2	-25.7	-24.5
<b>B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS</b>					
9. Private .....	5.8	6.5	4.7	4.1	5.1
10. Central government, net .....	15.4	17.5	13.0	9.4	8.0
France .....	(4.1)	(4.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(4.1)
<b>C. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS</b>					
<b>Nonmonetary sectors</b>					
11. Private direct investment .....	-0.7	1.1	-0.6	-1.5	0.1
12. Other private long-term .....	-4.4	-1.6	-1.4	-6.6	-13.6
13. Other private short-term .....	-	-	-	-	-
14. Local government .....	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government .....	31.1	25.8	22.0	17.1	18.9
a. Loan receipts .....	34.7	31.5	26.8	18.8	19.1
France .....	(4.6)	(2.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)	-
USER .....	(10.7)	(7.4)	(8.9)	(9.8)	-
Communist China .....	(7.3)	(4.3)	(5.8)	(1.7)	-0.2
b. Loan repayments .....	-3.8	-3.7	-2.5	-1.7	-
c. Other liabilities .....	0.4	-1.5	-2.3	-	-
d. Assets .....	-0.2	-0.5	-	-	-
<b>Monetary sectors</b>					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities .....	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	6.7	6.4
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -) .....	**	**	**	-1.9	-2.2
18. Central bank: liabilities .....	6.6	1.1	7.6	11.6	15.1
a. Use of IMF credit .....	9.7	**	0.3	-0.7	0.4
b. IBRD and IDA holdings of Mali francs .....	0.2	-	-	-	-
c. Payments agreements .....	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-0.1	-5.1
d. Blocked accounts .....	0.7	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	-
e. Other liabilities .....	-3.1	-0.1	6.3	12.9	19.8
19. Central bank: assets .....	-3.2	0.6	-1.7	0.1	-1.2
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF ..	0.2	-	-	-	-
b. Payments agreements .....	-1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-0.2	-1.6
c. Foreign exchange .....	-2.2	3.0	-0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b> .....	-0.9	+7.2	+5.8	+2.2	+0.5

\* - Fiscal years end June 30. Converted at 247 CFA francs per dollar. \*\* - Less than \$50,000.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

	(\$ Millions)				
a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	CY 1968
1. Exports of goods and services ...	34.7	23.7	26.0	23.6	25.6
2. Imports of goods and services ...	-84.2	-82.2	-75.1	-64.7	-62.7
3. Net .....	-49.5	-58.5	-49.1	-41.1	-37.1

Source: International Monetary Fund.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY					
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	Percent			
	Mining .....	"			
	Manufacturing .....	"			
	Construction .....	"	Not available		
	Transport, communications and utilities .....	"			
	Trade and finance .....	"			
	Other .....	"			
1 LABOR FORCE					
	Percent of total population .....	Percent	1965		
	Female component of labor force .....	"	47.0		
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force .....	"	n.a.		
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force .....	"	n.a.		
	<u>Distribution of Labor Force</u>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	"	90.0		
	Mining .....	"			
	Manufacturing .....	"	Not		
	Construction .....	"			
	Transport, communications, utilities .....	"	available		
	Trade and finance .....	"			
	Other .....	"			
2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA					
<u>Population by Age and Sex (1969)</u>					
	Total .....	Percent	Total	Male	Female
	Less than 5 years .....	"	100.0	49.9	50.1
	5-14 years .....	"	19.5	9.9	9.6
	15-19 years .....	"	30.1	15.5	14.6
	20-39 years .....	"	8.8	4.5	4.3
	40-59 years .....	"	24.4	11.3	13.1
	60 years and over .....	"	14.0	7.0	7.0
	60 years and over .....	"	3.2	1.7	1.5
3 <u>Births and Deaths</u>					
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio	1970		
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population) .....	"	190		
	Death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	"	55		
	Death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	"	30		
4 <u>Urbanization</u>					
	Urban population as % of total population .....	Percent	1950	1960	1970
	Urban population as % of total population .....		8	10	12
5,6 EDUCATION					
	<u>Primary: Students</u> <sup>a</sup> .....	Number	1955	1960	1968
	Teachers <sup>a</sup> .....	"	36,775	64,902	196,078
	Teachers <sup>a</sup> .....	"	856 <sup>b</sup>	1,456	5,583
	<u>Secondary: Students</u> - Total .....	"	2,133	4,636	6,730
	General .....	"	1,334 <sup>c</sup>	3,016	2,512
	Vocational .....	"	799	678 <sup>b</sup>	2,809
	Teacher-training .....	"	d	942	1,409
	<u>Teachers</u> - Total .....	"	149	267	572
	General .....	"	80 <sup>c</sup>	193 <sup>c</sup>	184
	Vocational .....	"	69 <sup>b</sup>	74 <sup>b</sup>	302
	Teacher-training .....	"	d	d	86
	<u>Third Level: Students</u> <sup>e</sup> .....	"	-	-	420
	Teachers <sup>e</sup> .....	"	-	-	112
	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group .....	Percent	3	5	13
	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group .....	"	1	1	2
	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group .....	"	3	4	11

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.  
 ● - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

## † - Sources:

1. FAO Yearbook.
2. "Annuaire Statistique."
3. IDSC, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UN working paper.
5. UNESCO "Statistical Yearbook."
6. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
7. AID/W calculations.

a - Prior to 1961, 6 years of primary schooling; since 1962, 9 years. b - Public education only.  
 c - Includes teacher-training at the second level. d - Included in secondary, general.



# REPUBLIC OF MALI

Population: 5 million (1971 est.)  
Capital: Bamako

Mali is located in the interior of West Africa. Its bordering neighbors are all former French territories: Algeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, and Niger. With an area of 464,873 square miles, Mali is slightly larger than Texas and California combined.

Most of the country is in the West African savanna region, an area in transition between the coastal rain forest and the desert. The northern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert; it is broken by rocky hills, but otherwise is flat, and dry with virtually no rainfall. Mali's climate becomes more hospitable south of Timbuktu, which is on an ancient caravan route. The south and west have a short but regular rainy season (June-September).

The Niger River (known locally as *Djoliba*) and its tributaries are vital to the life of Mali. For most of its course within Mali, the Niger is navigable from mid-June to mid-December by large riverboats and by smaller craft throughout the year. The farmland region is along the banks of the Niger.

Mali's national flag consists of three vertical bands—green, yellow, and red from left to right.

## THE PEOPLE

The population of Mali is estimated at 5 million with an annual growth rate of about 2.5 percent. There are approximately 11 people per square mile. Only about 10 percent of the Malians live in cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. The remainder live in small towns and villages and are engaged in traditional pursuits as farmers, fishermen, herdsmen, artisans, and merchants. Bamako has a population of about 200,000.

There are no accurate statistics on the ethnic composition of the Malian population. One qualified French source (Brasseur and Le Moal, 1963) estimated that 50 percent of the people are of Mande' stock (Bambara, Malinké, Sarakollé, etc). Other principal groups are Peul (also known as Fulani), 17.2 percent; Voltaic tribes, 12.2 percent; Songhai, 5.6 percent; and Tuareg and Moors, 4.6 percent. Since Mali's location in the savanna region has meant mobility and mingling of the tribes, the population is relatively homogenous, socially and culturally. The desert nomads, such as the Tuareg, who are related to North African Berbers, are a case apart. In the past, they have

traditionally opposed the authority of the Central Government at Bamako, although a *modus vivendi* appears to have been achieved in recent years. European residents number only about 4,000, most of whom are French.

Malians are predominantly Moslem or influenced by Islam. There are also 40,000-50,000 Christians. Throughout the decades Catholic and Protestant missionaries have performed many useful social services in Mali.

French is the official language of government and in the schools. About 80 percent of the Malians speak Bambara, the principal tribal language. Between 5 and 10 percent of the people are literate, and about 15 percent of primary-school-age children (6-14 years) attend school.

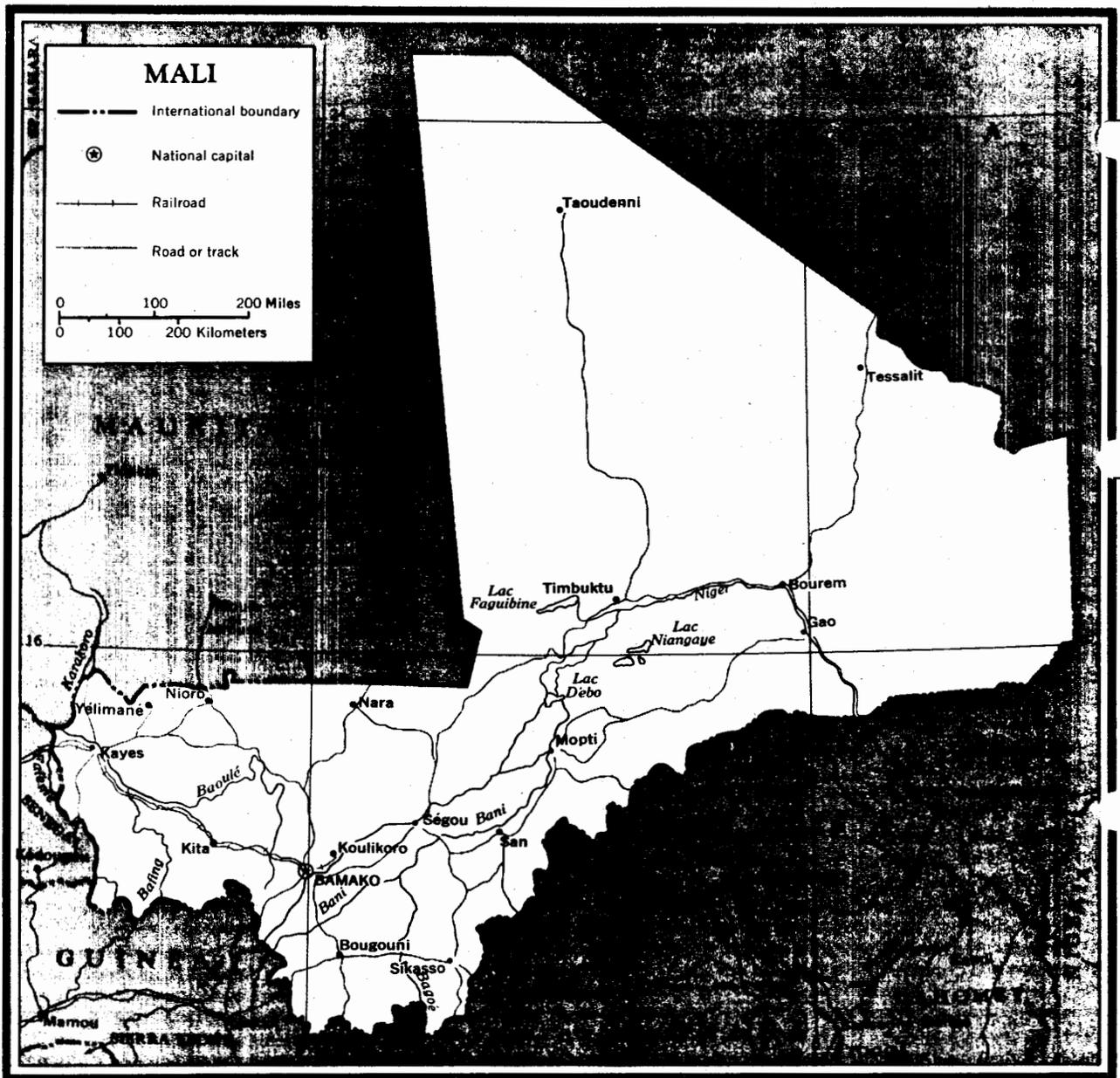
## HISTORY

Mali is partial heir to the succession of ancient African empires that occupied the West African savanna. These empires were well-organized political groupings that engendered considerable security and prosperity. They were in touch with Mediterranean and Near Eastern centers of civilization by way of Saharan trade routes.

Malians take great pride in being descendents of these ancient kingdoms. The Malinké Kingdom of Mali, from which the present Republic takes its name, had its origins on the upper Niger River in the 12th century. Expanding rapidly in the 13th century under the leadership of Soundiata Keita, it reached its height about 1325 with the conquest of Timbuktu and Gao. Thereafter the Kingdom began to lose hold of its territory and by the 15th century was a shadow of its former self.

The Songhai Empire, centered in Gao, expanded its power during the period 1465-1530. At its peak under Askia Mohammed I, the Songhai Empire encompassed the Hausa States as far as Kano (in present-day Nigeria) and much of the territory that had belonged to Mali in the west. It was finally destroyed by a Moroccan invasion around 1600.

The French military penetration of Soudan (now Mali) began around 1880. Ten years later the French made a serious drive to occupy the interior, the timing and method of their advances being determined by military governors on the spot. A French civilian governor of Soudan was appointed in 1893, but resistance to French control was not eliminated until 1898, when the Malinké warrior Samory Toure was defeated after 7 years of war. In establishing their rule, the



512430 11-71

French made attempts to rule indirectly, but in many areas they disregarded traditional authorities and governed instead through appointed chiefs.

As the colony of Soudan, Mali was administered with other French colonial territories as the Federation of French West Africa. In 1946 a Soudanese Territorial Assembly was elected on the basis of a restricted franchise and endowed with power to raise and dispose of territorial revenues. Soudan also acquired the right to elect representatives to the French National Assembly. The French Governor of Soudan, however, retained all executive power.

In early 1957, as a result of France's Overseas Reform Act (*Loi Cadre*), the Territorial Assembly obtained extensive powers over internal

affairs and was permitted to form a cabinet with executive authority over matters within the assembly's competence. After the 1958 French constitutional referendum, Soudan became a member state of the French Community with complete internal autonomy.

In January 1959 Soudan joined Senegal to form the Mali Federation, which became fully independent within the French Community on June 20, 1960. The Federation collapsed on August 20, 1960, when Senegal seceded. On September 22, 1960, Soudan proclaimed itself the Republic of Mali and withdrew from the French Community.

Mali has been ruled by its army since a bloodless coup d'état on November 19, 1968, which deposed the former regime of Modibo Keita.

## GOVERNMENT & POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Mali's constitution was suspended at the time of the 1968 coup. The President is Chief of State and Head of Government. An 11-member Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) is the supreme policymaking body in the country. It is the executive arm of the Government and performs functions of a legislature. This committee is composed of army officers who have functional responsibilities. Under the executive direction of the MCNL the Council of Ministers (cabinet) carries out and administers the policies of the Government.

The legal system of Mali is based on codes inherited from France at the time of independence. New laws have been enacted to make the system conform to Malian life, but those French colonial laws not abrogated still have the force of law. The apex of the judicial structure is the Supreme Court.

Administratively Mali is divided into six Regions, each under an appointed military Governor. Each Region consists of from five to nine districts, or cercles, administered by commandants. The larger towns elect their own municipal councils.

The MCNL has banned political activity and all political parties for the present, as it strives to mobilize national energies to revive and stabilize the country's economy. Elections for a new National Assembly have been promised but are not yet scheduled. The former National Assembly abolished itself in January 1968, probably at the wish of former President Keita.

## ECONOMY

In 1971 Mali's gross national product (GNP) was estimated at U.S. \$245 million with a per capita income of about \$50. Agricultural products, livestock, fishing, and forestry account for about half the GNP, occupy about 85 percent of the working population, and contribute virtually all of Mali's exports.

Cropland is limited to the southern half of the country where there is sufficient rainfall, where irrigation is possible, or where flooding from rivers takes place. About 3.4 million acres are under cultivation. The agricultural sector is dominated by small-scale traditional farming with subsistence farming undertaken on about 90 percent of the area under cultivation.

Rice and cotton are grown in the Office du Niger, a large-scale agricultural project established by the French in 1932 to introduce intensive agriculture through irrigation in the "dead delta" of the Niger River (between Ségou and Timbuktu). Most of the land (125,000 acres under cultivation) is farmed by tenant farmers who were brought into the area by the French.

Rain-grown cotton comes from south-central Mali, where a French company has successfully encouraged production. Peanuts are grown prin-

cipally in the west. Fish is an important source of food for people living along the Niger River. The surplus is smoked, salted, or dried, and exported.

Mali's greatest resource—apart from the energetic and resourceful people—is livestock totaling about 5 million cattle and 10 million sheep and goats. The livestock industry could be important for Mali's future as an area of potential growth for the country's economy.

Agricultural potential is presently limited. In the past Mali was self-sufficient in grains—millet, sorghum, rice, and corn. Mediocre harvests, a growing population, and changing dietary habits, however, have resulted in small grain deficits each year since 1965 with major shortages occurring in 1969 and 1971. The United States has helped to fill the gap with sorghum, corn, and wheat flour provided under the Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) program.

Deposits of bauxite, uranium, iron ore, copper, manganese, and phosphate are known to exist but are not mined because of the lack of transportation and power facilities. However, a small amount of gold is extracted.

During the colonial period, private capital investment was virtually nonexistent, and public investment was largely devoted to the Office du Niger irrigation scheme and to administrative overhead. Since independence, however, Mali has built some light industries with the help of various aid donors but industrialization has not advanced far. Manufacturing, consisting principally of processed agricultural products, accounted for less than 5 percent of the GNP in 1971. The People's Republic of China has built a textile factory, tannery, sugar mill, and a cigarette and match factory. Yugoslavia has contributed a cannery, North Korea a ceramics factory, the Soviet Union a cement plant, the Federal Republic of Germany a peanut-oil mill, and the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community (Common Market) a modern slaughterhouse. Texaco, the first U.S. firm to invest in Mali, signed a \$3 million exploration agreement in early 1970.

A decision to return to the franc zone and to the French-supported West African Monetary Union was made by Mali in 1967 after several years of difficulty with its own nonconvertible currency. Consequently, it is expected that France will once again become the principal supplier of Mali's imported goods (officially 555 francs = U.S. \$1.00).

Mali's principal imports are textiles, sugar, motor vehicles, and petroleum products and in 1970 totaled \$35.8 million (\$1.9 million worth from the United States, mostly surplus grain). Its primary exports are livestock and fish (mainly to Mali's southern neighbors), cotton, and peanuts. Exports amounted to \$30.2 million in 1970 (\$80,000 worth to the United States). In addition to France, Mali's major trading partners are other countries within the franc zone and the Communist states.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mali follows a nonaligned foreign policy and seeks a broad range of contacts with both East and West. Although Western Embassies at Bamako are outnumbered by missions from Communist countries, Mali's relations with the United States and other Western nations are very good. They have improved with the advent of the new Malian Government.

In the African context, Mali is a strong advocate of regional cooperation. One potential regional grouping was the Inter-State Committee for the Improvement of the Senegal River Basin, comprising Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. This organization was dissolved on November 29, 1971, with the withdrawal of Senegal.

Mali is active in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies. Despite close relations with France and the other French-speaking states of Africa, Mali does not participate in Francophone political organizations such as the African, Malagasy, and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM). Mali is an associate member of the European Communities (European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community, and European Atomic Energy Community).

## U. S. -MALI RELATIONS

The United States wishes to see Mali pursue its national goals with a healthy degree of stability, free of outside domination. It is hoped that Mali will succeed in its economic stabilization program and that it will join with neighboring states in regional economic integration.

From 1946 through June 1971 the United States allocated about \$24 million for bilateral economic aid, including about \$9 million for Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) commodities. The Peace Corps program began in April 1971; 18 volunteers are engaged in various agricultural activities.

There is a small cultural exchange program with Mali through which 94 Malians visited the United States in the period 1949-71.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Col. Moussa TRAORE  
Minister of Finance and Commerce—Capt. Baba DIARRA  
Minister of Information—Capt. Youssouf TRAORE  
Minister of Defense, Interior, and Security—Capt. Kissima DOUKARA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Maj. Charles Samba SISSOKO  
Minister of Justice—Capt. Joseph MARA

Minister of Transport, Telecommunications, and Tourism—Capt. Karim DEMBELE  
Minister of Labor—Sory COULIBALY  
Minister of Industrial Development and Public Works—Robert N'DOW  
Minister of Health—Dr. Benetini FOFANA  
Minister of Education, Youth, and Sports—Yaya BAGAYOKO  
Minister of Production—Sidi COULIBALY  
Secretary of State for Social Affairs—Mrs. Inna SISSOKO  
President-Director General, Mali Development Bank—Thieoule KONATE  
Ambassador to the U.S. and U.N.—Seydou TRAORE

Mali maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2130 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—Robert O. Blake  
Counselor of Embassy—J. Kenneth Katzen  
Political Officer—Kenneth H. Torp  
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—John D. Garner

The U.S. Embassy in Mali is located at Rue Testard and Rue Mohamed V, Bamako.

## READING LIST

- Bovill, E. W. The Golden Trade of the Moors. London: Oxford University Press, 1958.  
Department of State. "The European Communities," No. 5 in the International Organizations Series. Pub. 8410. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969.
- Foltz, William. From French West Africa to the Mali Federation. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.
- Gardner, Brian. The Quest for Timbuktoo. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1968.
- Hargreaves, John D. West Africa: The Former French States. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1967.
- Morgenthau, Ruth Schachter. Political Parties in French-Speaking West Africa. Oxford: Clarendon, 1965.
- Ouologuem, Yambo. Bound to Violence. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich, 1971.
- Rotberg, Robert A. A Political History of Tropical Africa. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.
- Snyder, Frank G. One-Party Government in Mali. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.
- Zolberg, Aristide R. Creating Political Order: The Party-States of West Africa. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966.

Dakar Area - Mauritania

## Status of U.S. Assistance to Mauritania

Following is a brief summary of actual and proposed U.S. Assistance to Mauritania:

### BILATERAL AID:

A.I.D. has not provided bilateral assistance since 1967. However, \$ 15,000 self-help funds were allocated for Embassy use in FY 71 and \$25,000 thus far this FY year 1972.

### REGIONAL ASSISTANCE:

#### (a) Poultry Production:

About \$10,000 has been allocated for poultry production in Mauritania and more is expected when the O.M.V.S. project is revised this FY 1974. The regional OERS program began in July 1970 as an extension of an on-going bilateral project in Mali. The Mauritanian segment of the project began in early 1971 and A.I.D. has procured equipment to handle baby chicks imported from the project's poultry production center in Bamako. (See project summary Dakar Area).

#### (b) Grain stabilization

A.I.D.'s pilot project for grain stabilization is now under way in Mali and Senegal. Some 15,000 MTs of grain were provided thru WFP in FY 1972 under PL 480, Title II, and most of the grain was sold with proceeds to be used for the stabilization program. Negotiations are now underway with O.M.V.S., (Mali and Senegal and Mauritania) to approve project designs in each country. Mauritania is participating in the project with multi-donor support provided via the World Food Program (WFP). A.I.D. plans to provide technical assistance to O.M.V.S. together with continued PL 480 support. In FY 1972 WFP provided local currency generations for this project thru the sale of grain/sorghum. (See project summary - Dakar Area).

#### (c) Livestock Development/Meat Production:

A.I.D. expects to receive a regional O.M.V.S. livestock production and marketing proposal in FY 73 based on a feasibility study conducted in Mauritania, Senegal and neighboring states. A.I.D. is providing \$55,000 for two thirds of the study's cost, and France is paying the balance. Depending on the results of the study, a technical assistance project may be initiated in FY 73 thru O.M.V.S. (See Project summary - Dakar Area)

(d) West African Rice Development Association (WARDA):

Mauritania is a member of the newly formed organization to which A.I.D. pledged \$ 500,000 grant aid on the occasion of WARDA's establishment in Monrovia in September 1971. Fourteen African nations have joined WARDA and the U.S., FAO, England and other donors have pledged support. WARDA will sponsor and undertake research, production and marketing studies and other programs to increase rice production in West Africa to a level that will preclude the need for any rice imports that now cost some \$70 million a year . (Project summary - Dakar-Area).

AFRICAN REGIONAL MEASLES CONTROL/SMALLPOX ERADICATION PROGRAM:

(e) A modest smallpox/measles program for Mauritania is included in U.S. assistance to the nine member states of OCCGE (Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the fight against Major Endemic Diseases) that will be completed this year. During FY 71 we had one Mauritanian participant (Ahmedou Diarra) at the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) seminar in Atlanta, whose expenses totalled about \$3,000. A follow-on health project is now being designed to help meet critical health needs of West Africa on a multi-lateral support basis.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

(f) World Food Program (WFP)

The U.S. provided more than \$1 million in support of the WFP's drought emergency relief program in 1971. U.S. shipments included 1,440 MTs of wheat, 1,364 MTs of flour, 990 MTs of corn and 6,660 MTs of sorghum.

The U.S. intends to contribute about 60% of the cost of the 1971-74 WFP school feeding program. The U.S. has contributed, inclusive of food and transport costs, \$130,000 for the first year of the program, and the projected four year cost to the U.S. is estimated to be \$573,000. Approved thus far for shipment are 1800 MTs of wheat flour, 795 MTs of wheat, 315 MTs of NFDM (Non Fat Dehydrated Milk).

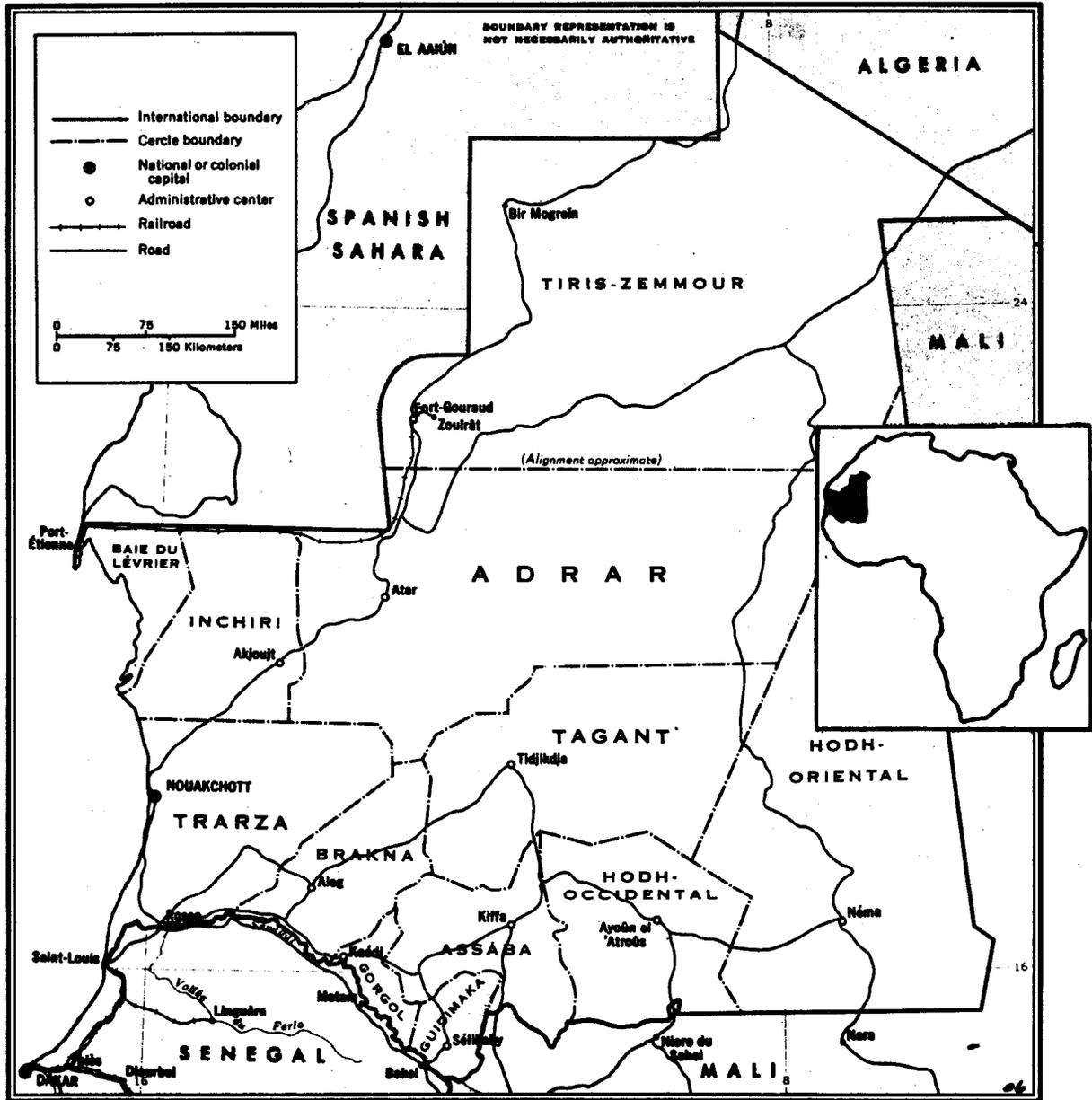
WFP also plans a four year rural development program to begin in Mauritania in 1972. Total U.S. costs will approach \$900,000. The project involves (1) construction of wells, social centers, dispensaries, etc., (2) rural training programs, and (3) rice field reclamation along the Mauritania bank of the Senegal River.

(g) Catholic Relief Services (CRS):

PL 480 Title II funds for a CRS maternal and child feeding program in Mauritania were approved in September 1970. The program got underway in FY 71

and involves distribution of milk, wheat soy beans, corn meal, and sorghum, to some 10,000 women and children at twelve regional centers. A food for work program was also approved at that time. Total FY 71 costs to the USG for both programs amounted to \$150,000.

# MAURITANIA



Base 56073 3-68



## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

## NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate throughout Mauritania is generally hot and dry. In southern Mauritania there is one rainy season, with rainfall less than 28 inches a year, and only one or two months with more than 2 inches of rain; temperature and humidity have wide seasonal and daily variations. The coastal strip has one rainy season of 3-4 months with annual rainfall less than 28 inches, and a dry season of about 8 months. Most of Mauritania has a Saharan-desert climate characterized by high daytime temperature for six months of the year, very cool nights, and less than 4 inches of rainfall annually. The country is generally flat, with most of the area low-lying desert. A relatively small region in the west-central part of Mauritania (the Adrar), has elevations of 1,650 - 3,000 feet. The Senegal River on the southwestern border is the only waterway. The 435-mile coast-line is generally unindented, having only one opening, the Baie du Lévrier (Bay of the Greyhound) where Mouadhihou (formerly Port Etienne) is located. Behind the coast is a plain that extends from Nouakchott (the capital) in the west, to Nema in the east. The northern two-thirds of the country lies in the Sahara Desert.
- AREA ..... 398,000 square miles, almost the size of Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada combined.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 38% (less than 1% arable), largely confined to the Senegal River Valley along the southwestern border with Senegal (the Chemama region); some farming is also done at the oases in the northern desert regions and in the mountain regions. The alluvial soil of the valley is watered regularly by the flooding of the river and by the rains which fall from July to October.
- MAIN CROPS ..... Most of Mauritania's agricultural production is provided by the settled farmers of the south. The principal food crop is millet, grown in Senegal River Valley. Also grown in this area are rice, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. In the mountainous Adrar, Tagant, Assaba, and Affolé regions stored rainwater is used to irrigate date palm groves and truck gardens which produce grain, tobacco, henna, and vegetables. Gum arabic is collected from the acacia trees of southern Mauritania for export.
- LIVESTOCK ..... Livestock raising is the major traditional economic activity. Livestock ranks a much smaller second to iron ore in export value. The greatest cattle region is found around the seasonal rivers in the southwest; sheep, goats and camels are raised in the center of the country and in the north. New wells and refrigerated slaughter houses expected to aid development of livestock industry.
- FISHERIES ..... Now a minor activity, exploitation of rich fishing grounds off Atlantic coast and in Senegal River expected to grow rapidly with development of port, storage and processing facilities at Mouadhihou underway
- FOREST ..... No real forest in the sense of a continuous tree cover. Trees found in the southern savannah regions are not commercially worked.
- MINERALS ..... Iron ore is country's principal natural resource. Large deposits (estimated up to 400 million tons) of exceptionally high-grade (64-67%) iron ore are mined near Fort-Gouraud, over 400 miles northeast of Mouadhihou. Shipments began in 1963 and have since then constituted the bulk of Mauritania's exports. Production is about 6 million tons annually. Exploitation of a 30 million ton copper ore deposit near Akjoujt, about 150 miles northeast of Nouakchott, now proceeding. Salt and gypsum are worked on a small scale. Deposits of phosphates have been found near the Senegal River, and large deposits of gypsum found near Nouakchott.
- FUELS ..... There are no mineral fuels produced, and there is no potential water power. Exploration for petroleum continues.
- RIVER RESOURCES ..... Principal river is the Senegal River. It is navigable from Rosso to Podor (in Senegal) all year and for about 600 miles from Rosso to Kayes in Mali during certain months.

## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

## HUMAN RESOURCES

<u>POPULATION</u> .....	1.2 million; mid-1970.
Annual growth .....	2.2%.
Density and concentration ..	Overall density of 3 per square mile is among lowest in Africa; density very low in northern part of country, somewhat higher in southwest and heaviest in the Senegal River Valley. In 1962, principal towns: Atar, 8,000; Kaedi, 15,000; Nouakchott (the capital) 14,500; and Mouadhihou, 11,250. 2% urban.
The people .....	The population consists of nomadic white and black Moors who account for over 50% and close to 30% of the population respectively, mainly engaged in livestock raising in the central and northern parts of the country; and sedentary Negro farmers in the south, about 20% of the population.
Religion .....	The state religion is Islam. Nearly 100% of the population is Muslim. Mauritania has traditionally been a fountainhead of Koranic scholarship throughout the Muslim world.
Language .....	French is the official language, and Arabic is the national language. The Arabic spoken in Mauritania is called Hassaniya.
Labor force .....	In 1965, an estimated 385,000 in labor force, of which close to 90% were engaged in agriculture. Roughly 5% were salaried workers.
Migration .....	Some of the tribesmen of the Senegal River Valley go to Dakar in Senegal for seasonal work or to engage in petty trade. In seasonal grazing migrations, cattle are moved within the country every year, and they are also led down to Senegal for sale.

EDUCATION

General .....	With the majority of the population nomadic, schools travelling with the wandering tribes have been established in recent years. The Government has also established a Department of Arab Education to preserve this heritage, and the Arabic language will be taught to the Negro Mauritaniens who live in the Senegal Valley and to whom only private schools have been available up to now.
Literacy .....	Estimated at 1-5%.
Teachers .....	1965-66: 1,025 primary.
Students .....	1965-66: 20,020 primary; 1,380 secondary, general; 107 teacher-training and 197 vocational. 9% of the primary school-age children attended school.

HEALTH

Life expectancy .....	40 years, U.S. 70.
Medical personnel .....	1965: 35 doctors, 1 per 30,000 inhabitants; U.S. 650.
Health facilities .....	1965: 4 hospitals, 15 medical centers, 15 maternity clinics. 415 beds in 1966, 1 bed per 2,583 persons.
Main diseases .....	Tuberculosis, leprosy, sleeping sickness, trachoma, and malaria.
Infant mortality .....	150-160 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.
Diet .....	Average daily caloric intake per person is 1,980.

## TRANSPORT POWER &amp; INDUSTRY

<u>RAILROADS</u> .....	A relatively new line (419 miles) links the iron mines of Fort Gouraud and the new copper mines at Akjoujt with Mouadhihou on the coast.
<u>ROADS</u> .....	Estimates of road mileage vary greatly since most roads are simply desert paths. 1969: 3,784 miles, of which 724 improved (115 paved). The principal road is the 850-mile long Trans-Mauritania Highway which crosses the entire country from Rosso, on the Senegal River in the south, to the Moroccan border in the north, via Nouakchott (the capital), Akjoujt (copper region), Atar, and Fort-Gouraud (iron-ore region). Most roads extend from north to south connecting with traditional markets in Mali and Senegal. East-west roads are few and impassable in rainy season July-December. Road connections of center and south with Mouadhihou in north are poor.

**SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)**

- MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 8,147 automobiles, trucks and buses.
- AVIATION ..... Primary airports at Nouakchott and Mouadhihou, with seven others of lesser importance. All regional centers are equipped with airstrips.
- PORTS ..... Principal ports on Atlantic coast are Mouadhihou (only natural harbor and providing facilities for fishing industry, being expanded); Cansado, six miles south of Mouadhihou, constructed for export of iron ore; and Nouakchott, expected to grow rapidly when copper exports begin.
- ELECTRIC POWER ..... 59 mill. KWH produced in 1969 - 49 KWH per capita, all thermal and practically all at Mouadhihou. New plant being built at Nouakchott.
- INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing is practically non-existent, except for a few fish-processing plants at Mouadhihou. However, development of the large iron ore and copper deposits and construction of the railroad at Mouadhihou are likely to change this picture.
- MINING ..... Mining occupied an insignificant role until 1963, when the first shipments of iron ore were made from the high-grade deposits near Fort Gouraud. By 1965, iron ore production reached 6 million tons, and Mauritania had become second only to Liberia as an African exporter of the ore. Development of the sizable copper potential is well along.

**FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN**

NOTE: It is difficult to measure the value of some exports because most traditional commercial exchanges between Mauritania and Mali and Senegal (primarily livestock) occur outside the control of Mauritanian customs authorities.

Foreign Trade - 1965-69  
(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>
Exports .....	58	69	70	73	77
Iron ore .....	(53)	(63)	(62)	(55)	(68)
Imports .....	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>46</u>
Trade balance .....	<u>+34</u>	<u>+46</u>	<u>+45</u>	<u>+38</u>	<u>+31</u>

Iron ore has comprised the bulk of Mauritania's exports since 1963 and has changed Mauritania from a trade deficit country to a trade surplus country. Iron ore goes mainly to United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy. Livestock exports go largely to Mali and Senegal on the hoof. Other traditional exports include fish, salt and gum arabic. Imports are chiefly machinery, railway and road vehicles, mainly for the iron and copper ore projects, and come principally from France.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on page 4)

†					
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY</b>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	Percent			
	Mining .....	"			
	Manufacturing .....	"			
	Construction .....	"	Not	available	
	Transport, communications and utilities .....	"			
	Trade and finance .....	"			
	Other .....	"			
	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>				
	Percent of total population .....	Percent			
	Female component of labor force .....	"	Not	available	
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force .....	"			
1	<b>Distribution of Labor Force<sup>a</sup></b>		<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	"	2.5	3.0	
	Mining .....	"	20.7	21.6	
	Manufacturing .....	"	1.4	2.1	
	Construction .....	"	7.7	10.6	
	Transport, communications, utilities .....	"	-	-	
	Trade and finance .....	"	8.9	8.3	
	Public sector .....	"	58.8	54.4	
2	<b>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA</b>				
	<b>Population by Age and Sex (1962)</b>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	Total .....	Percent	100.0	51.1	48.9
	Less than 5 years .....	"	18.4	9.4	9.0
	5-14 years .....	"	24.9	12.9	12.0
	15-19 years .....	"	5.4	2.8	2.6
	20-39 years .....	"	34.3	17.5	16.8
	40-59 years .....	"	12.5	6.5	6.0
	60 years and over .....	"	4.5	2.0	2.5
3	<b>Births and Deaths</b>			<u>1970</u>	
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births) ..	Ratio		137	
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population) .....	"		44	
	Death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	"		22	
	<b>Urbanization</b>		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
	Urban population as % of total population .....	Percent	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
4,5	<b>EDUCATION</b>		<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<b>Primary: Students</b> .....	Number	4,998	11,200	25,835 <sup>b</sup>
	Teachers .....	"	194	560	1,025 <sup>b</sup>
4,5	<b>Secondary: Students - Total</b> .....	"	256	554	2,587
	General .....	"	256	525	2,228
	Vocational .....	"	-	-	65
	Teacher-training .....	"	-	29	294
	<b>Teachers - Total</b> .....	"	4	33	68 <sup>c</sup>
	General .....	"	4	32	61 <sup>c</sup>
	Vocational .....	"	-	-	-
	Teacher-training .....	"	-	1	7 <sup>c</sup>
4,5	<b>Third Level: Students<sup>⊙</sup></b> .....	"	-	-	191
	Teachers <sup>⊙</sup> .....	"	-	-	n.a.
6	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group .....	Percent	2	5	9
6	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group .....	"	1	1	4
6	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group .....	"	2	4	9

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown.  
 ⊙ - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

## † - Sources:

1. IMF.
2. UN "Demographic Yearbook."
3. IDSC, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO "Statistical Yearbook."
5. Economic Commission for Africa.
6. AID/W calculations.

a - Wage and salary earners only. b - 1965. c - 1964.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					\$ Millions*
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 <sup>E</sup>	
	Millions of CFA francs					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL .....	<u>6,231</u>	<u>6,122</u>	<u>7,476</u>	<u>7,692</u>	<u>7,406</u>	<u>26.74</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....	4,573	4,746	5,193	5,751	5,901	21.30
a. Taxes on income and profits .....	963	828	843	954	1,102	3.98
b. MIFERMA Taxation <sup>a</sup> .....	1,084	1,604	1,455	1,439	1,432	5.17
c. Taxes on international trade <sup>a</sup> .....	1,289	1,161	1,288	1,238	1,274	4.60
d. Turnover and excise taxes .....	772	637	1,001	1,422	1,189	4.29
e. Other taxes .....	276	279	289	310	324	1.17
f. Nontax revenue .....	189	237	317	388	580	2.09
2. From foreign grants <sup>c</sup> .....	<u>1,658</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>2,283</u>	<u>1,941</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>5.44</u>
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL .....	<u>5,864</u>	<u>6,358</u>	<u>7,885</u>	<u>8,556</u>	<u>11,016</u>	<u>39.77</u>
1. Current .....	<u>4,154</u>	<u>4,390</u>	<u>4,916</u>	<u>5,187</u>	<u>6,372</u>	<u>23.00</u>
a. Defense (Total) .....	522	502	541	583	628	2.27
b. Agriculture .....	193	195	232	224	238	0.86
c. Education .....	740	739	884	971	1,254	4.53
d. Health .....	256	310	358	365	421	1.52
e. Interest payments <sup>d</sup> .....	214	398	301	457	490	1.76
f. Other .....	2,229	2,246	2,600	2,587	3,341	12.06
2. Capital .....	1,710	1,968	2,969	3,369	4,644	16.77
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+) .....	<u>-367</u>	<u>-236</u>	<u>-409</u>	<u>-864</u>	<u>-3,610</u>	<u>-13.03</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT .....	<u>+367</u>	<u>+236</u>	<u>+409</u>	<u>+864</u>	<u>+3,610</u>	<u>+13.03</u>
1. Domestic sources (- = increase) .....	-415	-49	-220	-203	1,080	+3.90
2. Foreign borrowing (gross) .....	+48	+285	+629	+1,067	+2,530	+9.13

\*Converted at 278 CFA francs per US dollar.

a - Taxes collected from the mining enterprise Société des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie. b - Includes export taxes other than on iron ore exported by MIFERMA. c - Excluding technical assistance. d - Includes amortization.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

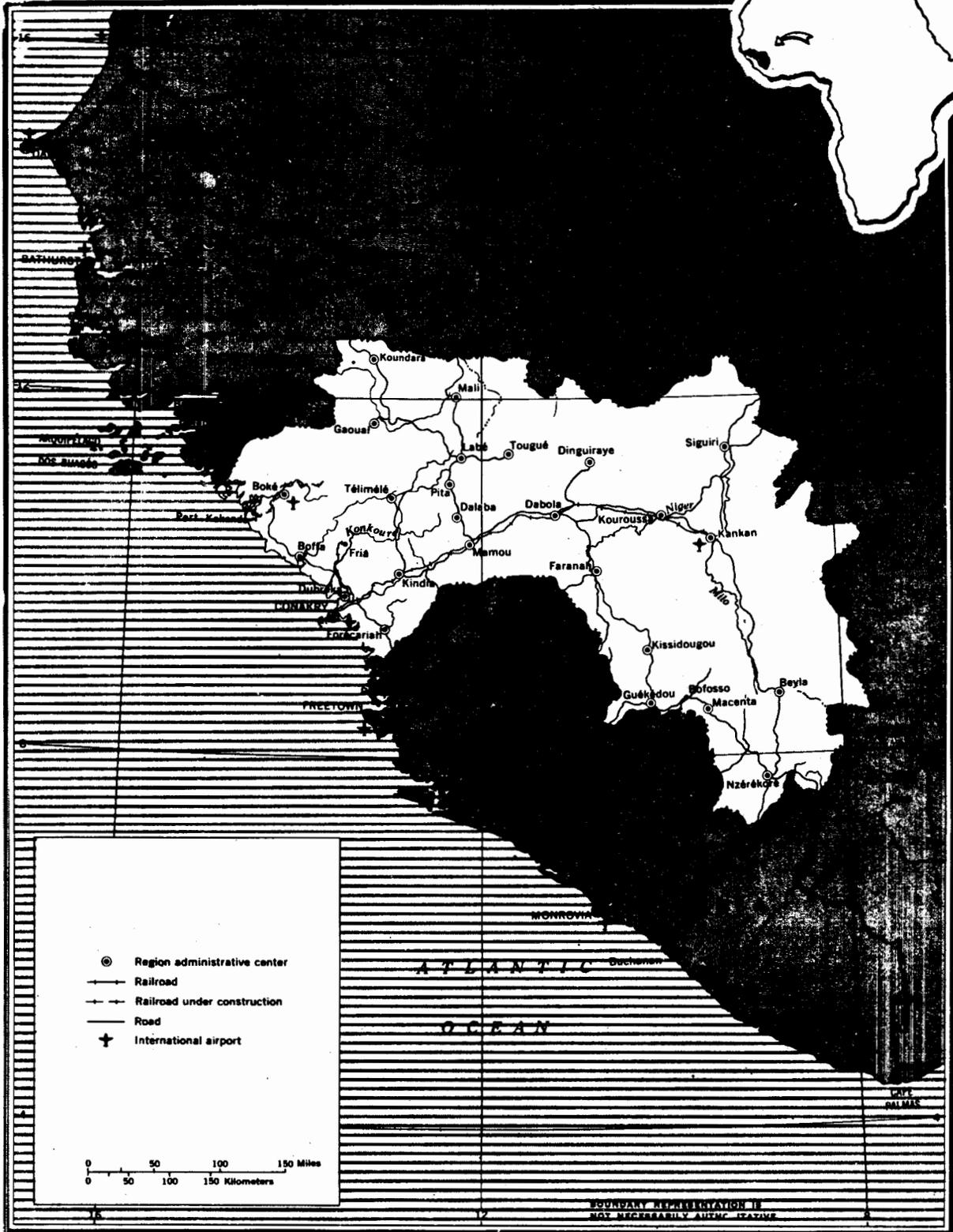
Dakar Area - Guinea

## GUINEA

A.I.D. assistance to Guinea is largely limited currently to PL 480, Title I, Assistance. We anticipate an affirmative response from AID/STATE/USDA to the \$3.8million, PL 480, Title I, request from the Government of Guinea. Title I programs have been an important contribution to the feeding of the dense urban population in Conakry, and have been made in full recognition of the sizable U.S. private investment in Guinea bauxite (approximately \$150 million). At this time we feel certain that rice is likely to be eliminated from the request do to world wide requirements and limited supply.

A.I.D. is unlikely to consider a resumption of other types of A.I.D. assistance in Guinea. We recommend against any bilateral program commitments at this time. A.I.D. does stand ready to assist Guinea through various regional programs in which Guinean participation might be feasible. However, given the nature of both the political and economic situation in Guinea and because Guinea effectively participated in joint endeavors by the neighboring Senegal River Valley States, it is unlikely to benefit from regional A.I.D. program.

# GUINEA



**LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD**  
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS										TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST						
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARRSALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1971	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971				
				1946-1949	1950-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965				1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																	
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.3		12.3	2.2	16.1	4.6	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	52.6
Loans			2.3		2.4	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.7
Grants			(-)		9.9	9.9	9.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	(-)	(-)	(-)	36.9
(Supporting Assistance)					(6.2)	(7.2)	(7.1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(22.4)
<b>ESD FOR PEACE - TOTAL</b>			1.2		3.3	6.3	5.7	1.8	*	2.5	0.3	11.8	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.3	64.6
Loans			-		3.3	6.3	5.5	1.8	-	7.5	-	9.4	-	1.4	1.4	0.3	40.0
Grants			(-)		3.3	6.3	5.5	1.8	(-)	8.3	(-)	20.2	(-)	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.6
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)					(4.5)	(9.6)	(8.3)	(2.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1.3	1.3	1.3	30.0
Planned for Country Use			-		3.3	6.3	5.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	30.0
Economic Development Loans and Grants			-		3.3	6.3	5.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	30.0
Common Defense Grants			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.7)
<b>NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1959</b>																	
<b>OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																	
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD			1.7		-	-	0.2	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			1.7		-	-	0.2	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE			-		0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.3
PEACE CORPS			-		0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.3
OTHER			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>			4.0		15.9	16.8	20.8	7.3	1.3	5.2	0.8	12.6	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	92.7
Loans			4.0		5.7	10.3	10.3	5.0	1.3	3.4	7.5	9.4	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	46.7
Grants			-		10.2	10.5	10.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.2	0.8	-	-	-	46.0
<b>B. OTHER OFFICIAL</b>																	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM ECONOMIC LOANS			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0
TOTAL ECONOMIC			4.0		15.9	16.8	20.8	7.3	1.3	5.2	0.8	12.6	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	92.7
Loans			4.0		5.7	10.3	10.3	5.0	1.3	3.4	7.5	9.4	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	46.7
Grants			-		10.2	10.5	10.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.2	0.8	-	-	-	46.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Exp. to FAR Approx.)			-		-	-	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Grants			(-)		(-)	(-)	(8.1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0.9
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-		-	-	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MILITARY</b>			-		-	-	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
<b>FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>			0.3		1.6	1.4	4.3	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.1
IBRD			0.1		1.1	1.1	3.8	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.1
UNEP-EP			0.2		0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.7
UNEP-FA			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other UN			-		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7

\* - Less than \$50,000.  
Revision No. 284  
July 1972  
A.I.D. (SBR/PW/BR)

**SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA**

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Although in the main Guinea has a tropical climate--hot and moist with very heavy rainfall--a large mountainous area and the south-east trending coast provide considerable climatic variety. There are four distinct physical regions: (a) the low-lying swampy coastal area, with a long rainy season, is well suited for production of rice, peanuts, bananas and pineapples; (b) the pastoral middle Guinea area gives rise to the Fouta Djallon Mountains (up to 5,000 ft.), contains a large plateau region, and is the source of the Niger and Senegal Rivers and other important waterways; (c) the forest region along the Liberian border is important for production of tree crops, especially palm oil nuts; and (d) Upper Guinea, a dry savannah area where livestock, sorghum, millets and some irrigated rice are produced.

AREA ..... 95,000 square miles, about the size of Oregon.

AGRICULTURE ..... Both plantation-type farming and subsistence-type farming exist; the former consists mainly of export crops such as bananas, pineapples and coffee. Yields of the subsistence crops are generally low because of poor water distribution, poor rotation, lack of fertilizers, and poor plant protection.

MAIN CROPS ..... Main cash crops are bananas, palm nuts and kernels, coffee, peanuts and pineapples, all of which are major agricultural exports.

Major staple food crops are rice, manioc, millet, corn and sweet potatoes.

LIVESTOCK ..... Raised primarily in Fouta Djallon area. Hides and skins and breeding animals are exported to neighboring countries.

FISHERIES ..... Considerable sea and river fishing result in important cash income. Sea fisheries along the coast being developed.

FORESTS ..... About 4% of area, all government owned. Exploitation limited because of the difficulty in communications and transportation.

MINERALS ..... Large deposits of bauxite contribute greatly to the country's national income. Bauxite sites now being worked near Conakry and Kimbo (FRIA) on Konkouré River, Kassa Isle, Kindia and Dabola. The Boké site (richest in the country) is not yet producing. An international syndicate (FRIA) is now operating an alumina plant at capacity at Kimbo. Diamonds and gold are also found.

FUELS ..... None of significance. There is large water power potential, particularly on the Konkouré River.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Guinea is called the "Water-Tower of West Africa" because it is the source of many important rivers and tributaries of others in West Africa. The Niger, Gambia, and Senegal rivers rise in the Fouta Djallon plateau. Many streams run from their headwaters in the highlands to the Atlantic, but are navigable only a few miles from their mouths because they descend from the plateaus through deep and narrow valleys. The rivers provide Guinea with a great hydroelectric potential. The Niger River provides a means of cheap transportation from the Niger Plains to Mali.

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

POPULATION ..... 4.1 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 3.0%.

Density ..... 43 per square mile, relatively high for the area. Greatest density is along the coast.

Concentration ..... Guinea's population is most heavily concentrated along the coast, in the Fouta Djallon mountainous area of Middle Guinea and in the heavily forested area along the boundaries of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The largest population center is Conakry, the capital and port city, 197,300. 11% are in urban areas.

Internal migration ..... Seasonal labor from northern Guinea to the peanut plantations of Senegal and Gambia.

The people ..... Of the 16 ethnic groups, the most important is the Fulani, a completely Moslem group, more Hamitic than Negroid, of over one million, inhabiting the mountainous central and northern region. The other main tribes are the Malinké (850,000) of northeastern Guinea; and the Soussou (300,000) who inhabit the coastal area. Over 65% are Moslems, 1% Christians, the remainder animists.

LABOR FORCE ..... 85% of the labor force receive their living directly or indirectly from agriculture. Less than 2% of the population were wage earners in 1963.

# GUINEA

## SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

### EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10%.  
Teachers ..... 1965-66: 3,990 primary; 567 secondary, general; 261 vocational; 562 teacher-training.  
Students ..... 1965-66: 164,119 primary; 16,698 secondary, general; 5,018 vocational; 822 teacher-training. 18% of the primary school-age children are in school.

### HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 43 years; U.S. 70.  
Infant mortality .... 1955: 216 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.  
Medical personnel ... 1967: 88 doctors, 1 per 42,500 persons; U.S. 650.  
Health facilities ... 1965: 21 hospitals, 158 dispensaries, 54 clinics and health centers, 23 leprosarria and sleeping sickness centers. 6,843 beds 1 per 530 persons.  
Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,050. Based on starches and lacks protein and calcium.  
Main diseases ..... Malaria, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, smallpox, measles, trachoma, onchocerciasis, sleeping sickness and leprosy.

### **TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY**

RAILROADS ..... Railroad mileage totals 511 miles. The main Conakry-Niger line runs about 415 miles from Conakry on the coast, over the mountains to Kankan, but is in poor running condition. Two smaller lines run from Conakry to the FRIA aluminum project, and the iron ore development in Boki (now out of production) to Port Kakande on the Atlantic Ocean.  
ROADS ..... 1969: 4,725 miles, of which 3,075 were improved. Of particular importance is the highway that was built across Liberia which provides an outlet to the South and the port of Monrovia in Liberia for products of the forested area of Guinea. This highway and the all-weather highways in Guinea that connect with the Conakry-Niger Railway have resulted in considerable economic expansion in the southern third of Guinea.  
MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 19,300 automobiles, trucks and buses.  
HARBORS ..... The port of Conakry is a natural deep-water port which has been greatly improved in recent years with creation of additional deep-water docking facilities. Exports of alumina from the FRIA aluminum plant and bananas move through Conakry port. Other minor ports are Benty, Boffa, Boké and Victoria.  
AVIATION ..... Important international airport at Conakry and 9 domestic airports in the interior.  
ELECTRIC POWER ..... 91,500 KW installed capacity in 1965 mainly thermoelectric. 212 million KWH produced in 1969, 53 KWH per capita. Its many rivers give Guinea a great hydroelectric potential. The hydroelectric station at Grandes Chutes, completed in 1965, is the first attempt to harness the power of these rivers.  
INDUSTRY ..... Main industry is the FRIA alumina plant near Conakry. Smaller factories for soap, paint, plastics, furniture, bricks, cigarettes, matches and explosives; fruit and fish canneries; and a sawmill. There are also a textile mill, truck assembly plant and aluminum products factory.  
MINING ..... The most important mineral produced is bauxite. Commercial development of bauxite deposits started in 1950. Construction of an alumina plant to exploit bauxite reserves in FRIA region is completed and has an annual capacity of 480,000 tons.

### **FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN**

EXPORTS ..... Guinea was primarily an exporter of agricultural commodities up to 1960, when production of alumina began. In 1967/69, alumina accounted for over 60% of total exports. Western European countries and the Communist bloc are the most important customers for Guinea's exports.  
IMPORTS ..... Reflects the need for food, development purposes and consumer goods (rice and sugar, machinery, petroleum and textile products). In the past France generally supplied about 70% of the imports, but now accounts for much lesser amount. The United States and the Communist bloc are the main suppliers.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) ..... Annual Growth: 2.3% Percent Urban: 11%	Thousands	3,183	3,746	3,832	3,921	4,013	4,110
<b>PRODUCTION</b>								
2	B. AGRICULTURE <sup>a</sup>							
	1. Total production index .....	1961-65=100	97	110	117	121	125	
	2. Per capita production index .....	"	103	99	103	104	105	
	3. Rice, paddy .....	1,000 MT	319	346	368	400	410	
	4. Millet .....	"	50	70	70	72	74	
	5. Peanuts, in shell .....	"	26	19	25	25	25	
	6. Coffee <sup>b</sup> .....	"	12	11	12	10	10	
	7. Cassava .....	"	399	450	470	480	495	
	8. Bananas .....	"	59	75	80	85	88	
	9. Palm kernels .....	"	23	25	28	30	30	
	10. Palm oil .....	"	11	15	16	17	18	
	11. Meat .....	"	12	16	16	17	18	
3,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
5,6	1. Bauxite .....	1,000 MT	1,378	2,112	2,460	2,640		
	2. Alumina .....	"	185	531	572	600		
	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
5,6	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production .....	Million KWH	102	202	232	388	450	
	2. Per capita production .....	KWH	3	54	61	99	112	
7	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices .....	Million US\$				315		
	2. Total GNP, current prices .....	"				315		
	3. Total GNP, 1970 dollars .....	"				315		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption .....	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment .....	"						
	10. Change in stocks .....	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1970 dollars	Percent				80		
	12. GNP per capita, 1970 dollars .....	Dollars						
<b>DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA</b>								
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX <sup>9</sup> .....	1963=100						
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues .....	Bil. G francs		(Fiscal year ending September 30)				
	2. Total expenditures .....	"		16.95 <sup>c</sup>				
	3. of which: Defense .....	"		32.10 <sup>c</sup>				
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus .....	"		(3.50) <sup>d</sup>				
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net) .....	"		8.50				
	6. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	"		6.65				
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 <sup>†</sup> ..	Million US\$		221.2	248.8	268.3		
	2. Annual payments .....	"		4.2	6.4			
	3. Amortization .....	"		(4.0)	(5.6)			

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. @ - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. \* - Less than one-half the unit shown. \*\* - Converted at

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Budget estimates. d - Includes police.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>							
6,10	<b>K. COMMODITY TRADE</b>							
	1. Exports, f.o.b. ....	Million US\$	51	53	57 <sup>E</sup>	56 <sup>E</sup>	50 <sup>E</sup>	
	2. Imports, c.i.f. ....	"	-50	-50	-65 <sup>E</sup>	-78 <sup>E</sup>	-80 <sup>E</sup>	
	3. Trade balance .....	"	+1	3	-8	-22	-30	
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS <sup>a</sup>							
10	<b>L. Exports to:</b>	Million US\$						
	1. United States .....	"	*	5	5	7		
	(f.o.b.) 2. Cameroon .....	"	3	5	-	-		
	3. Norway .....	"	2	10	14	15		
	4. France .....	"	14	2	1	2		
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	<b>M. Imports from:</b>	"						
	1. United States .....	"	2	6	11	7		
	(c.i.f.) 2. France .....	"	15	9	9	21		
	3. Germany (F.R.) .....	"	2	3	3	4		
	4. United Kingdom .....	"	-	2	3	3		
	5. Communist bloc .....	"	23	*	*	*		
6	<b>N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)</b>	Million US\$						
	1. Alumina .....	"	11	34	34	35	36	
	2. Pineapples .....	"	5	3	4	5	5	
	3. Coffee .....	"	9	6	6	6	3	
	4. Palm kernels .....	"	3	3	4	3	3	
6	<b>O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)</b>	Million US\$						
	1. Textiles & clothing .....	"	8	2	6	10		
	2. Machinery and metals .....	"	9	3	4	4		
	3. Rice .....	"	2	3	6	7		
	4. Fuels .....	"	4	3	7	10		
	<b>P. EXPORT PRICES</b>							
	<b>Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp) .....</b>	1963=100						
	1. Export price index .....	"						
	2. Import price index .....	"						
	<b>PAYMENTS &amp; RESERVES</b>							
	<b>R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)</b>	Million US\$						
	1. Balance on goods and services ....	"						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net) .....	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net) ....	"						
6	<b>S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS<sup>b</sup></b>	Million US\$						
	1. Gold .....	"				*	*	
	2. SDRs .....	"						
	3. IMF gold tranche position .....	"		3.8	3.8	5.0	5.0	
	4. Foreign exchange .....	"			10 <sup>c</sup>	7.9	3.2	
	<b>T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>b</sup></b>	Million US\$						
	<b>U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS<sup>b</sup></b>	"						
	<b>V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>b</sup></b>	"						
6	<b>W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>b</sup></b>	"			44.5 <sup>c</sup>	52.2	50.6	
	<b>X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES<sup>b</sup></b>	"						
3	<b>Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)<sup>b</sup></b>	G. francs per US \$	247	247	247	247	247	227 <sup>d</sup> (Sept)

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN working paper.
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. Various Guinean sources.

7. A.I.D./W estimates.
8. A.I.D. estimates based on data from various publications.
9. IBRD.
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ● - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.  
\* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Based on reports of Guinea's trading partners. b - Beginning with data for end of 1971, gold is valued at \$38 per ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates. c - September. d - Effective January 1, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30					\$ Millions <sup>b</sup>
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 <sup>a</sup>	
	Billions of CFA francs					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL .....	n.a.	<u>16.57</u>	<u>16.69</u>	<u>16.49</u>	<u>16.95</u>	<u>68.6</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....		<u>15.34</u>	<u>15.86</u>	<u>15.93</u>	<u>16.80</u>	<u>68.0</u>
a. Income taxes .....		2.64	3.15	3.35		
b. Sales taxation .....		1.26	1.53	1.36		
c. Customs .....		5.20	6.17	5.41		
d. Other tax revenue .....		1.48	1.41	1.07		
e. Receipts from gov't enterprises.		2.80	2.40	3.70		
f. Other nontax revenue .....		1.96	1.20	1.04		
2. From foreign grants .....		<u>1.23</u>	<u>0.83</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.6</u>
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL .....	n.a.	<u>22.57</u>	<u>25.08</u>	<u>29.64</u>	<u>32.10</u>	<u>130.0</u>
1. Current .....		<u>12.53</u>	<u>14.68</u>	<u>15.27</u>	<u>15.50</u>	<u>62.8</u>
a. Defense <sup>c</sup> .....		2.59	3.19	3.43	(3.50)	(14.2)
b. Agriculture .....		0.11	0.11	0.12		
c. Education .....		3.28	3.74	3.58		
d. Health .....		1.42	1.56	1.28		
e. Other current .....		5.13	5.98	6.86		
2. Capital .....		<u>10.04</u>	<u>10.40</u>	<u>14.37</u>	<u>16.60</u>	<u>67.2</u>
a. Agriculture .....		0.38	0.38	1.80		
b. Education and housing .....		0.31	0.31	2.62		
c. Health .....		0.08	0.08	0.29		
d. Transport and Communications .		4.42	4.42	5.29		
e. Industry and Power .....		4.71	4.71	3.63		
f. Other capital .....		0.14	0.50	0.74		
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS .....		-7.23	-9.22	-13.71	-15.30	-62.0
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS .....		<u>-6.00</u>	<u>-8.39</u>	<u>-13.15</u>	<u>-15.15</u>	<u>-61.4</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT .....		<u>6.00</u>	<u>8.39</u>	<u>13.15</u>	<u>15.15</u>	<u>61.4</u>
1. Domestic resources (net) .....		0.63	2.62	6.71	8.50	34.4
2. Foreign borrowing (net) .....		5.37	5.77	6.44	6.65	26.9

NOTE: Above data exclude social security accounts.

Sources: A.I.D estimates based on data from various publications.

a - Budget basis.    b - Converted at 247 CFA francs per dollar.    c - Includes police.



# REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Population: 3.7 million (est.)

Capital: Conakry

Guinea is located on the "bulge" of West Africa, with an area of 94,925 square miles—about the same size as Oregon. Its neighbors are Portuguese Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The Atlantic Ocean is on the west.

Geographers traditionally divide the country into four regions—the narrow coastal belt (Lower Guinea), the pastoral Foutah Djallon (Middle Guinea), Upper Guinea, and the southeastern Forest Region. The Niger, Gambia, and Senegal Rivers all rise in the Foutah Djallon.

Guinea lies within two climatic zones. The coastal region and most of the country inland have a generally tropical climate characterized by two rainy seasons, a relatively high and uniform annual temperature, and high humidity. Conakry's year-round average high is 85° F. and the low is 74° F.; its average annual rainfall is 169 inches. The climate of Upper Guinea is Sudanic, with a single rainy season and greater daily and seasonal variations in temperature.

Guinea's flag repeats the popular African colors of red, yellow, and green in three equal-sized, vertical bands from left to right.

## THE PEOPLE

Guinea has about 3.7 million people, of whom approximately 230,000 live in the metropolitan area of Conakry, the capital and largest city. The annual population growth rate is estimated at 2.6 percent. Population density is about 38 persons per square mile.

Of the country's main ethnic groups, the three most important are: the Foulahs (or Peuls), numbering more than 1 million, who inhabit the mountainous Foutah Djallon region; the Malinkes (or Mandingos) of northeastern Guinea, of whom there are some 600,000; and the Soussous, who inhabit the coastal areas and number about 325,000. Approximately 3,000-4,000 non-Africans are believed to live in Guinea.

French is the official language, although seven "national" languages are used a great deal. Literacy is estimated at between 5 and 10 percent, with French the only significant written language. The great majority of the Guineans are Moslems.

## HISTORY

Guinea is partial heir to the series of West African empires which, at their height, cast a degree of political and commercial influence over many ethnic groups from Guinea's Atlantic coast to the southern edge of the Sahara. The empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai spanned the period from about the 10th to the 15th century.

French military penetration into what is now Guinea began in the middle 19th century. By signing treaties with the French in the 1880's, Guinea's leader Samory Touré secured a free hand to expand eastward. In 1890 he allied himself with the Toucouleur Empire and Kingdom of Sikasso and tried to expel the French from the Sudan. Samory was finally defeated in 1898 and France gained control of Guinea and the Ivory Coast.

France negotiated Guinea's present boundaries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the British in Sierra Leone, the Portuguese in Portuguese Guinea, and the Liberians.

After 1894 Guinea was governed by the French Ministry of Colonies assisted by the Supreme Council for Overseas France. The latter was composed of parliamentary deputies from the colonies, delegates elected by French citizens in the colonies, and representatives of African interests nominated by colonial governors.

The French colonies of West Africa were formed into a federation headed by a Governor General, with lieutenant governors in charge of the individual colonies. They were subdivided into cercles (districts), each governed by a commandant de cercle. The commandant ruled through a hierarchy of African chiefs whom he appointed and whom he could dismiss.

Although Europeans held the high administrative posts until after World War II, Africans occupied some of the lower posts, even in the earlier part of the 20th century. Colonial reforms after World War II gradually reduced the responsibilities of the French administration and placed more political responsibility and power in the hands of Africans. These reforms resulted from a heightened sense of nationalism and separatism on the part of the Guinean educated elite and from political pressures from above in France.

After World War II, French labor confederations and political parties became active in Guinea. Thus, Guinea's labor unions were modeled on the French and usually became affiliated with them. Sékou Touré first gained a mass following as leader of the strongest Guinean union, the CGT (Confédération Générale du Travail). In 1947 the



Democratic Party of Guinea (Parti Démocratique de Guinée—PDG) was founded as a section of the new inter-territorial African Democratic Rally (Rassemblement Démocratique Africain—RDA), organized by Ivory Coast leader Felix Houphouët-Boigny. This gave Touré and his associates a political instrument which reached beyond the town-centered membership of the unions to the general population.

The RDA broke with the Communists in 1950, and Touré, as head of the PDG, asserted the inapplicability of the Marxist class struggle doctrine to Africa and the necessity of freeing the movement of any vestige of European control. Six years later the Guinean unions, under Touré's leadership, withdrew from the CGT to organize a purely African confederation. In the elections of 1957 the PDG won 58 of the 60 seats in the Territorial Assembly. It played the leading role in Guinea's decision in 1958 to reject participation in the proposed French Union.

Guinea became an independent Republic on October 2, 1958, the only French colony to register a negative vote against the Constitution of the Fifth French Republic and the French Community concept proposed by President De Gaulle.

## GOVERNMENT & POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Guinea Constitution, promulgated on November 12, 1958, established a presidential system within the framework of a strongly centralized republican form of government. The President is elected by universal suffrage for a 7-year term and selects his own Cabinet. A National Assembly of 75 members is elected for a 5-year term. Actual administration of the country is carried out by a highly centralized provincial administration. At the head of the provincial administration is a Minister Delegate for each of the four Regions, appointed by the President. Governors of the 29 subregions and commandants of the arrondissements are also chosen by the President.

In practice, Guinea is governed by one political party, the PDG, which celebrated its 24th anniversary on May 14, 1971. Decisions by the party's Political Bureau guide the formulation of government policy. The President, Sékou Touré (reelected in January 1968), is Secretary General of the Party and Chairman of the National Political Bureau.

Democracy is held to be achieved through operation of the party itself. According to the theory of "democratic centralism," every Guinean can, through membership in his local PDG section, feed his suggestions and opinions into the party machine. In the National Political Bureau, the will of the people, as expressed through the party organizations, is said to be translated into policy which in turn is implemented through the party machine. Periodic party congresses also serve to provide a forum for expression. In pursuit of its policy of African socialism, the PDG and the Government maintain stringent controls over all aspects of economic and social life. On the international level, the Government, while receptive to

private Western investors, has accepted large amounts of aid in grants, loans, and technical assistance from the Communist world, as well as from the West.

## ECONOMY

Guinea's mineral wealth—more than one-third of the world's known reserves of high-grade bauxite along with significant deposits of iron ore, gold, and diamonds—makes the country's economy potentially one of the strongest in Africa. In addition, Guinea has great potential for hydroelectric power and a promising agricultural economy.

Nevertheless, Guinea's living standards are low. Ninety percent of the people are dependent directly or indirectly on subsistence agriculture. Development is handicapped by a low literacy rate, a shortage of trained personnel for government and industry, and a lack of convertible foreign exchange.

The Guinean economy is organized along state-planning lines. The Government has nationalized public utilities and financial and service institutions and has set up an overall planning apparatus. However, a number of private companies engaged in direct production have continued to operate, and the Government has made a major effort to attract new private foreign capital from abroad by enacting a private investment law in April 1962. Investment guaranty agreements were concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, and Switzerland. Largest of the companies presently operating in Guinea is the FRIA alumina consortium, in which an American company, the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., is principal shareholder.

In 1968 a consortium of aluminum companies led by ALCOA, ALCAN, and Harvey Aluminum concluded agreements with the Government for the exploitation of the bauxite deposits at Boké. An agreement for extension of the project to raise annual production to 9 million tons was concluded in 1971. Total investment at Boké by the companies, the Guinean Government, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) will amount to almost U.S. \$250 million, including infrastructure costs. It is hoped production will begin in 1973.

Gross national product (GNP) in 1969 was estimated at \$280 million and per capita GNP was less than \$80—among the lowest in Africa. Guinea's major export items are alumina, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels, and coffee and totaled about \$57 million in 1969. Imported items include petroleum products, metals, machinery and transportation equipment, and foodstuffs. In 1969 total imports came to approximately \$65 million. U.S. exports to Guinea in 1969 approximated \$5.5 million, primarily financed through the Agency for International Development (AID) program and consisting largely of agricultural commodities. U.S. imports from Guinea that same year were about \$4.8 million, mainly for alumina.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Guinea professes a policy of nonalignment and is a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), composed of Guinea, Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania.

Guinea does not have diplomatic relations with France, the Federal Republic of Germany, or Israel. Relations with the United Kingdom, which were broken after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence, have been resumed. Guinean relations with the Ivory Coast have gone through several crises, and the two countries do not maintain diplomatic missions in each other's capitals. Kwame Nkrumah took refuge in Guinea after the 1966 coup in Ghana, and President Touré named him co-President of Guinea and continues to recognize him as President of Ghana. Guinea maintains relations with the Communist countries and receives considerable amounts of aid from them, particularly the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, and Czechoslovakia.

On November 22, 1970, Conakry was attacked by an amphibious force of undisclosed origin. There were skirmishes, casualties, and some physical damage to the city. The attacking forces retreated within 2 days. President Nixon sent a personal message of sympathy to President Touré expressing the opposition of the United States to any infringement of Guinean national sovereignty or outside interference in its internal affairs.

A U.N. fact-finding mission, whose creation the United States supported in the Security Council, was sent to Guinea on November 23. It reported that elements of the Portuguese armed forces had participated in the attack. Although the United States abstained on a subsequent resolution because it tended to commit the council to actions in future situations, the United States condemned the raid and stated that it must not be repeated.

## U. S. -GUINEA RELATIONS

U.S. policy in Guinea is to respect that country's independence, promote closer and more friendly relations with its Government and people, identify and develop common interests, and, where possible, assist Guinea in its economic development. In the latter field, U.S. policy is to encourage regional economic development and to encourage and assist private U.S. investment.

Since 1959 the United States has assisted Guinea's economic development through its AID program. The value of U.S. aid to Guinea between

1959 and 1971 was almost \$100 million. It has consisted of agricultural commodities, transportation equipment, machinery, and technical assistance. The Peace Corps, which was expelled in 1966, returned to Guinea in 1969, but programs were temporarily suspended again in 1971.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President; Secretary General of PDG—Ahmed Sékou Touré  
Minister of State of the External Domain—El Hadj Diallo Saifoulaye  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Damantang Camara  
Minister of the Domain of Exchanges; Social Domain—N'Famara Keita  
Minister of the Economic Domain—Lansana Beavogui  
Minister of the Financial Domain—Ismael Touré  
Minister of the Interior Domain—Lansana Diane  
Ambassador to the U.S.—El Hadj Mory Keita  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Dr. El Hadj Abdoulaye Touré

Guinea maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2112 Leroy Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—Albert W. Sherer, Jr.  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Donald Norland  
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Henry A. Ryan

The mailing address of the U.S. Embassy in Guinea is B. P. 603, Conakry.

## READING LIST

Attwood, William. The Reds and the Blacks. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.  
Carter, Gwendolen, ed. African One-Party States. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962.  
Emerson, R. Africa and United States Policy. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1967.  
"Guinea—The Price of Rhetoric." Newsweek. March 18, 1968.  
Morgenthau, Ruth Schacter. Political Parties in French-Speaking West Africa. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964.  
Morrow, John H. First American Ambassador to Guinea. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1968.  
Suret-Canale, Jean. La République de Guinée. Paris: Editions Sociales, 1970.

Dakar Area - The Gambia

## THE GAMBIA

Background: In comparative terms the Gambia has received a minimal amount of A.I.D. assistance. Prior to 1961 some technical assistance was provided through an agricultural services project, but since that time A.I.D. assistance has been provided in the form of Self-Help Projects and PL 480, Title II. The Gambia did, however, participate in the Rinderpest Program, and more recently in the Smallpox Measles Program.

Labor training: Two Gambians have participated this year in the International Manpower Seminars sponsored by A.I.D. Commissioner of Labor, T.B. Foon, was in the U.S. from April to July 1972, at the Spring Manpower Seminar. While here he observed manpower programs for a week in San Antonio, Texas, and represented Gambia at the International Convention of the Professional Manpower Society (IAPES) in New Orleans. Mr. F.E. Grante, Staff Training Officer of the Establishment Office, is currently attending Executive Seminar on Employment Growth in North Carolina. He will also be observing other manpower programs in the U.S. The U.N.D.P. is financing his participation in this activity which is sponsored by A.I.D.

Sene-Gambia Bridge: (See Senegal Briefing Paper)

Maternal and Child Health Program: In June 1971, A.I.D. contracted with the University of California Extension at Santa Cruz (US/SC) to assist the Government of Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho in the improvement of the health and well being of African women and children by demonstrating an effective method of extending government maternal and child health spacing services to rural areas in the cooperating countries. A memorandum of agreement was signed between the UC/SC and the GOTG in February 1972 containing Phase I of a specific plan of operation to achieve the above referenced objectives. The Mansa Konko Health Center of the Lower River Division in Gambia was designated as the operational base of the pilot area for that country. In the Vice President's recent visit to the U.S., he took occasion to visit the University of California, Santa Cruz, Campus and is up-to-date on the project.

Ongoing A.I.D. Assistance PL 480, Title II, Assistance: A.I.D. provides assistance to The Gambia to support of the Catholic Relief Services and World Food Program child and school feeding and food for work projects. The estimated annual input of the PL 480 food grain is \$260,000, and is expected to continue at about the same level.



LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD  
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1971	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST				
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										TOTAL 1946- 1971			
				1946-1949	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966				1967	1968	1969
<b>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>																	
<b>A.I.D. AND PREVIOUS AGENCIES - TOTAL</b>																	
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
(Supporting Assistance).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)
<b>FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL</b> .....	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
<b>Title I - Total</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Planned for Country Use:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans and Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Title II - Total</b> .....	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
<b>EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT &amp; WORLD FOOD</b> .....	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
<b>VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
<b>OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
<b>PEACE CORPS</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
<b>OTHER</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b> .....	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Loans.....	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B. OTHER OFFICIAL</b>																	
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM ECONOMIC LOANS</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4
UNDP-PA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Other UN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
* - Less than \$50,000.																	0.4

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					\$ Millions*
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>a</sup>	
	Millions of Gambian pounds					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL .....	<u>3.34</u>	<u>3.08</u>	<u>3.92</u>	<u>3.51</u>	<u>3.99</u>	<u>9.58</u>
1. Domestic revenue .....	<u>3.34</u>	<u>3.08</u>	<u>3.92</u>	<u>3.51</u>	<u>3.99</u>	<u>9.58</u>
a. Income taxes .....	0.28	0.24	0.35	0.36	0.32	0.77
b. Taxes on foreign trade <sup>c</sup> ..	2.11	0.82	2.56	2.14	2.28	5.47
c. Other revenue .....	0.95	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.39	3.34
2. From foreign grants .....						
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL <sup>c</sup> .....	<u>3.75</u>	<u>4.18</u>	<u>4.12</u>	<u>4.16</u>	<u>4.36</u>	<u>10.46</u>
1. Current .....	<u>2.87</u>	<u>3.16</u>	<u>3.24</u>	<u>3.58</u>	<u>3.61</u>	<u>8.66</u>
a. Defense (Total) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Agriculture .....	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.37	0.89
c. Social services .....	0.97	1.00	1.04	1.11	1.20	2.88
d. Community & economic services	0.91	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.08	2.59
e. Other .....	0.79	0.79	0.90	1.01	0.96	2.30
2. Capital .....	<u>0.88</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>0.88</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>1.80</u>
a. Agriculture .....						
b. Education .....						
c. Health .....						
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+) .....	<u>-0.41</u>	<u>-1.10</u>	<u>-0.20</u>	<u>-0.65</u>	<u>-0.37</u>	<u>-0.88</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT .....	<u>+0.41</u>	<u>+1.10</u>	<u>+0.20</u>	<u>+0.65</u>	<u>+0.37</u>	<u>+0.88</u>
1. Domestic sources (net) .....	<u>-0.37</u>	<u>+0.69</u>	<u>-0.43</u>	<u>+0.15</u>	<u>-0.09</u>	<u>-0.22</u>
a. Central Bank borrowing ...						
b. Other .....						
2. Foreign borrowing (net) .....	<u>+0.78</u>	<u>+0.41</u>	<u>+0.63</u>	<u>+0.50</u>	<u>+0.46</u>	<u>+1.10</u>
a. U.S. Government .....						
b. Other .....	+0.78	+0.41	+0.63	+0.50	+0.46	+1.10

\* Converted at \$2.40 per Gambian pound.

a - Budget estimates.

b - Includes sales taxes on peanuts.

c - Includes net lending.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).



# REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Population: 357,000 (1970 est.)  
Capital: Bathurst

The Gambia is located on the bulge of West Africa and comprises a narrow strip of land (7 to 20 miles wide) along the lower reaches of the Gambia River. It extends inland 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and, except for the seacoast, is completely surrounded by Senegal. Its total area is 4,003 square miles, about four-fifths the size of Connecticut.

The Gambia is low-lying, with a maximum altitude of 120 feet above sea level. Thick mangrove swamps border the lower half of the Gambia River, where vegetation often rises 100 feet. Behind the mangroves are river "flats" which are submerged completely during the wet season, in some cases with salt water. Sand hills and rolling plateaus are farther back from the river.

The climate is subtropical with a marked hot and wet season (June-October) and a cooler dry season (November-April). Annual rainfall varies from 30 to 55 inches and is concentrated in the summer. Temperatures range from 60° F. to 110° F., with daily temperatures exceeding 90° F. from April to June.

The national flag consists of three horizontal bands of red, blue, and green, with the blue center band bordered by two narrow white stripes.

## THE PEOPLE

The population of The Gambia is estimated at 357,000, of whom almost 300,000 live in rural areas. Bathurst has more than 30,000 inhabitants. The annual population growth rate is about 2 percent, and the density is approximately 89 persons per square mile.

The principal ethnic groups are Mandingo (40 percent), Fula (13 percent), Wolof (12 percent), and Jola and Serahuli (7 percent each). There are also about 400 Europeans (primarily British) and a few hundred Syrians, Lebanese, and Mauritians, nearly all of whom reside at Bathurst.

English is the official language, although most of the Gambians speak their native languages. About 10 percent of the population is literate. Islam is the principal religion, followed by animism. There are a few thousand indigenous Christians.

## HISTORY

The Gambia's ancient history is one of being under domination of outside rulers. It was part of the Empire of Ghana, the Kingdom of the Songhais, and, when the Portuguese visited in the 15th century, was part of the Kingdom of Mali. By the 16th century the Portuguese were trading principally slaves and gold in the lower river area. In 1588 the claimant to the Portuguese throne sold exclusive trade rights on the Gambia River to certain English merchants; this grant was confirmed by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth I. In 1618 James I granted a charter to a British company for trade with The Gambia and the Gold Coast (now Ghana).

During the late 17th century and throughout the 18th, England and France struggled continuously for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia Rivers. The Gambia was reserved to Great Britain by the 1783 Treaty of Versailles, but France retained an enclave at Abreda on the north bank of the river (ceded to the United Kingdom in 1857).

After slave trading was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1807, the British tried unsuccessfully to end the slave traffic in The Gambia. They established the military post of Bathurst in 1816. In the ensuing years Bathurst sometimes was under the jurisdiction of the Government of Sierra Leone. In 1843 it was created a separate British colony. Beginning in 1866 The Gambia and Sierra Leone were again united under a single administration, but in 1888 it was made a separate entity.

An 1889 agreement with France established the present boundaries, and The Gambia became a British Crown Colony, divided for administrative purposes into the colony (city of Bathurst and the surrounding area) and the protectorate (remainder of the territory). The Gambia received its own executive and legislative councils in 1901 and gradually progressed toward self-government in the decades which followed. A 1906 ordinance abolished slavery throughout the colony.

During World War II The Gambia contributed troops to the Allies in Burma, and Bathurst served as an airstop for the U.S. Army Air Corps and port of call for Allied naval convoys. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stopped overnight at Bathurst en route to and from the Casablanca Conference, a trip which constituted



the first visit to the continent of Africa by an American President in office.

After World War II the pace of constitutional advance quickened, and full internal self-government was granted in late 1963 following general elections held the preceding year. Political attention in The Gambia began to focus increasingly on independence.

The Gambia achieved independence on February 18, 1965, as a constitutional monarchy within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Shortly thereafter, the Government proposed conversion from a monarchy to a republic with an elected President replacing the British Monarch as Chief of State. This proposal was submitted to a popular referendum in November 1965 but failed to receive the two-thirds majority required to amend the constitution which had come into force at the time of independence. The referendum results won widespread attention abroad as testimony to The Gambia's observance of secrecy in balloting, honest elections, and civil rights and liberties. In 1970 another referendum was approved by the required majority, and The Gambia became a Republic on April 24.

## GOVERNMENT

According to the new Constitution, promulgated on April 24, 1970, the Government is divided into independent executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Executive power is vested in a President (Chief of State and Head of Government) who is popularly elected to a 5-year term. The Vice President is elected at the same time as the President and must be a member of the same political party. The President is assisted in his functions by a Cabinet which he appoints.

The legislature is a unicameral House of Representatives composed of 37 members. Thirty-two are elected by universal adult suffrage for 5-year terms and four are representative members elected by the tribal chiefs. The Attorney General, appointed by the President, is an *ex-officio* member.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and various subordinate courts. Judges are appointed by the Central Government.

Local government varies. Bathurst has an elected town council. There are also six rural areas, each with a council containing a majority of elected members. Each council has its treasury and is responsible for local government services. The tribal chiefs retain traditional powers of customary law.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In The Gambia, which remains one of the few African countries with a multiparty system, there are three political parties—Progressive People's

Party (PPP), United Party (UP), and People's Progressive Alliance (PPA). The programs of the PPP, led by President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, and the UP are not strikingly different. The PPA is a splinter group of the PPP.

Following the byelections of February 1971 the composition of the House of Representatives is: PPP, 31 seats; UP, three seats; and PPA, two seats. The general elections, originally scheduled for May 1971, are expected to be held before May 1972 as a result of constitutional amendments approved in the 1970 referendum.

The Gambia has no army and depends on a 700-man police force for domestic law enforcement and internal security.

## ECONOMY

The Gambia's gross national product (GNP) for 1969 was estimated at U.S. \$32 million, less than \$100 per capita. The economy is almost entirely agricultural. Some subsistence crops are raised—primarily grain, sorghum, and rice—but not enough is produced for domestic consumption. Although priority is given to agricultural diversification, almost all suitable land is planted with peanuts.

Peanuts normally comprise about 95 percent of total annual exports by value. The customs duty on this export provides most of The Gambia's revenue. Other exports are palm kernels, hides, dried mollusks, and beeswax. Total exports in 1968 (the most recent year for which figures are available) were about \$12.9 million. Imports during the same period amounted to approximately \$19.4 million and included cotton cloth, foodstuffs, and hardware from the United Kingdom, Japan, India, and Burma. Most of the overseas trade is carried in British ships, and there is a moderate British preferential tariff on The Gambia's imports.

Local industries are limited to peanut oil refining, cotton weaving, garment making, soft-drink bottling, and fishing. There are no known minerals of value.

The country is naturally situated to handle overseas trade of a large hinterland. The Gambia River provides excellent access to the interior and is the territory's principal means of communication and transportation. It is navigable by ocean-going vessels for 150 miles inland and by small steamers for an additional 138 miles to the eastern border and beyond. The estuary constitutes a good natural harbor, and Bathurst is the only seaport. There are also about 30 small stations along the river. Flood and salinity conditions limit the river's utility during the wet season.

The monetary unit is the Gambian pound, at par with the British pound. The Gambia has a balance-of-trade deficit and relies on outside sources, particularly the United Kingdom, for development assistance.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

While The Gambia follows a formal policy of nonalignment, it maintains particularly close and friendly relations with the United Kingdom, Senegal, and African states which are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Although its representation abroad and participation in international conferences is limited, The Gambia takes an active interest in international, and particularly African, affairs. It is a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations, and the British Commonwealth.

The Gambia maintains especially close relations with Senegal, with which it has signed agreements for cooperation in the fields of defense and foreign affairs. Leaders of the two countries meet periodically to consider problems of mutual interest, and technical questions are referred to an interministerial committee for resolution. Each state has appointed a High Commissioner to reside in the capital of the other to facilitate regular consultations and harmonization, wherever possible, of Gambian and Senegalese policies.

## U. S. POLICY

U.S. policy is to expand and strengthen its friendly ties with The Gambia. It seeks to promote orderly and progressive development of Gambians in political, social, and economic spheres in cooperation with their neighbors. The United States provides modest economic and technical assistance and donates food—primarily sorghum, bulgur wheat, dry skim milk, and vegetable oil—to The Gambia through Catholic Relief Services. From 1961 through 1969 U.S. assistance totaled \$2.2 million.

There is a successful Peace Corps program involving about 40 volunteers, most of them engaged in agriculture and secondary school-teaching. There is little U.S. investment in The Gambia, however, and trade between the two countries is very limited.

## PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA  
Vice President; Minister of Finance—Sheriff Moustapha DIBBA  
Minister of External Affairs—Andrew David CAMARA  
Minister for Local Government, Lands, and Mines—Yaya CEESAY  
Minister of Works and Communications—Alhaji Kalilou SINGHATHEH  
Minister of Education, Health, and Social Welfare—Alhaji Ibrahima Muhamadu GARBA-JAHUMPA  
Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Howsoon Ousman SEMEGA-JANNEH  
Attorney General—Alhaji Momadu Lamin SAHO

The Gambia maintains no diplomatic representation in the Western Hemisphere (including the United Nations).

## PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—G. Edward Clark (also accredited to, and resident at, Dakar, Senegal)  
Chargé d'Affaires—Robert T. Burke

The U.S. Embassy in The Gambia is located at 8 Cameron Street, Bathurst.

## READING LIST

Gailey, Harry A. A History of The Gambia. New York: Praeger, 1965.  
Gambia 1962 and 1963. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1964.  
The Gambia. London: HMSO, 1963.  
Gamble, D. P. Bibliography of The Gambia. Bathurst: Government Printer, 1967.  
Van der Plas, Charles D. Report of a Socio-Economic Survey of Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary in The Gambia. New York: United Nations, 1956.  
Woolf, Bella Sidney. Gambia: The Story of the Groundnut Colony. New York: Macmillan, 1952.

FOR INFORMATION on how to obtain other Department of State publications, as well as films, tape-recorded materials, speakers, etc., request a complimentary copy of "A Pocket Guide to Foreign Policy Information Materials and Services" from the Distribution Control Division, Office of Media Services, Room 5819A, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.