

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

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1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY	Development and economics	DA00-0000-G210
	B. SECONDARY	General--Mauritania	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Mauritania: a country profile

3. AUTHOR(S)
(101) Evaluation Technologies, Inc., Arlington, VA

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1978	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 70p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC MR966.105.E92
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7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
ETI

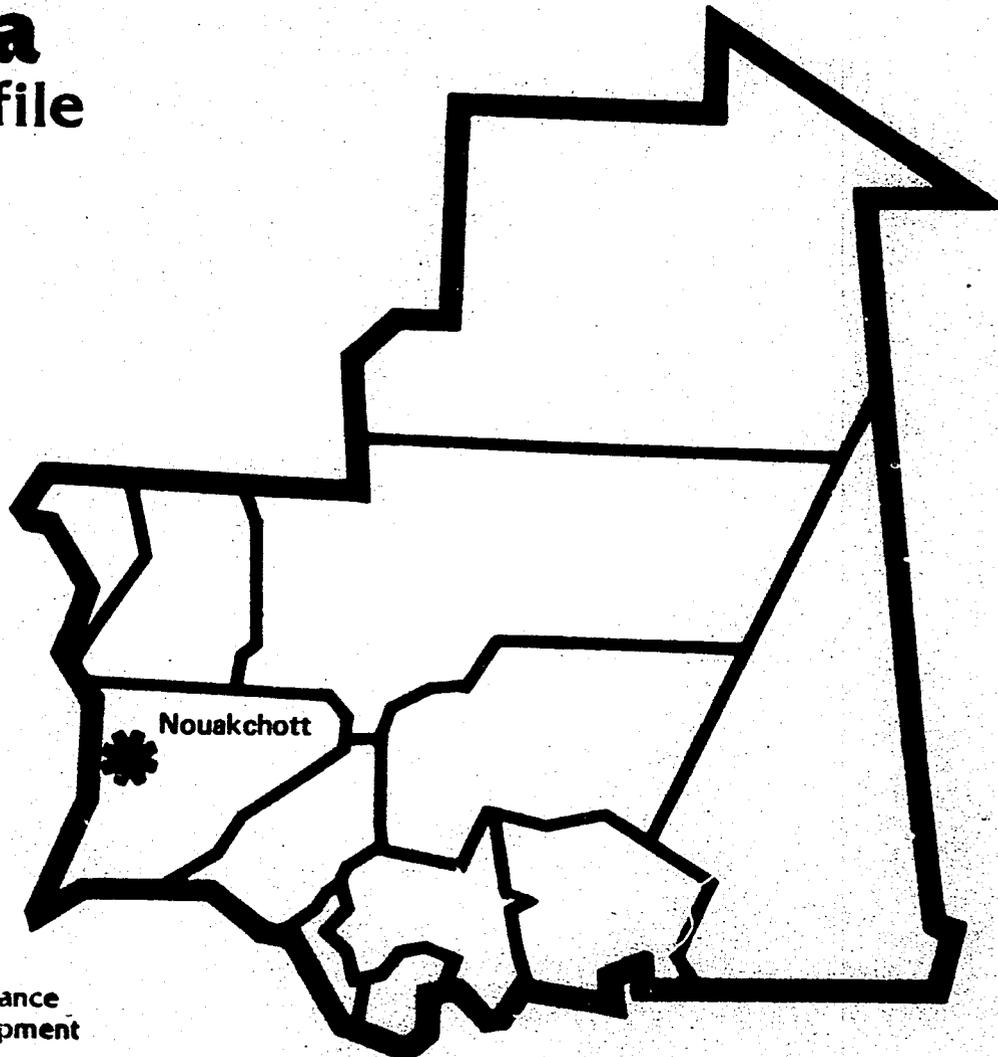
8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (*Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability*)
(Prepared for AID/OFDA)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-AAG-669	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS Area studies Disaster assistance Economic conditions Mauritania	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER AID/otr-C-1553
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

Mauritania

A Country Profile



June 1978

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

MR
966.105
E92.

PN-ADG-669

MAURITANIA: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.
Arlington, Virginia
under contract AID-otr-C-1553

The profile on Mauritania is one in a series of profiles designed to meet the needs of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The shape of content has been evolving over the course of the last two years, and doubtlessly will continue to. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance community, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately, it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

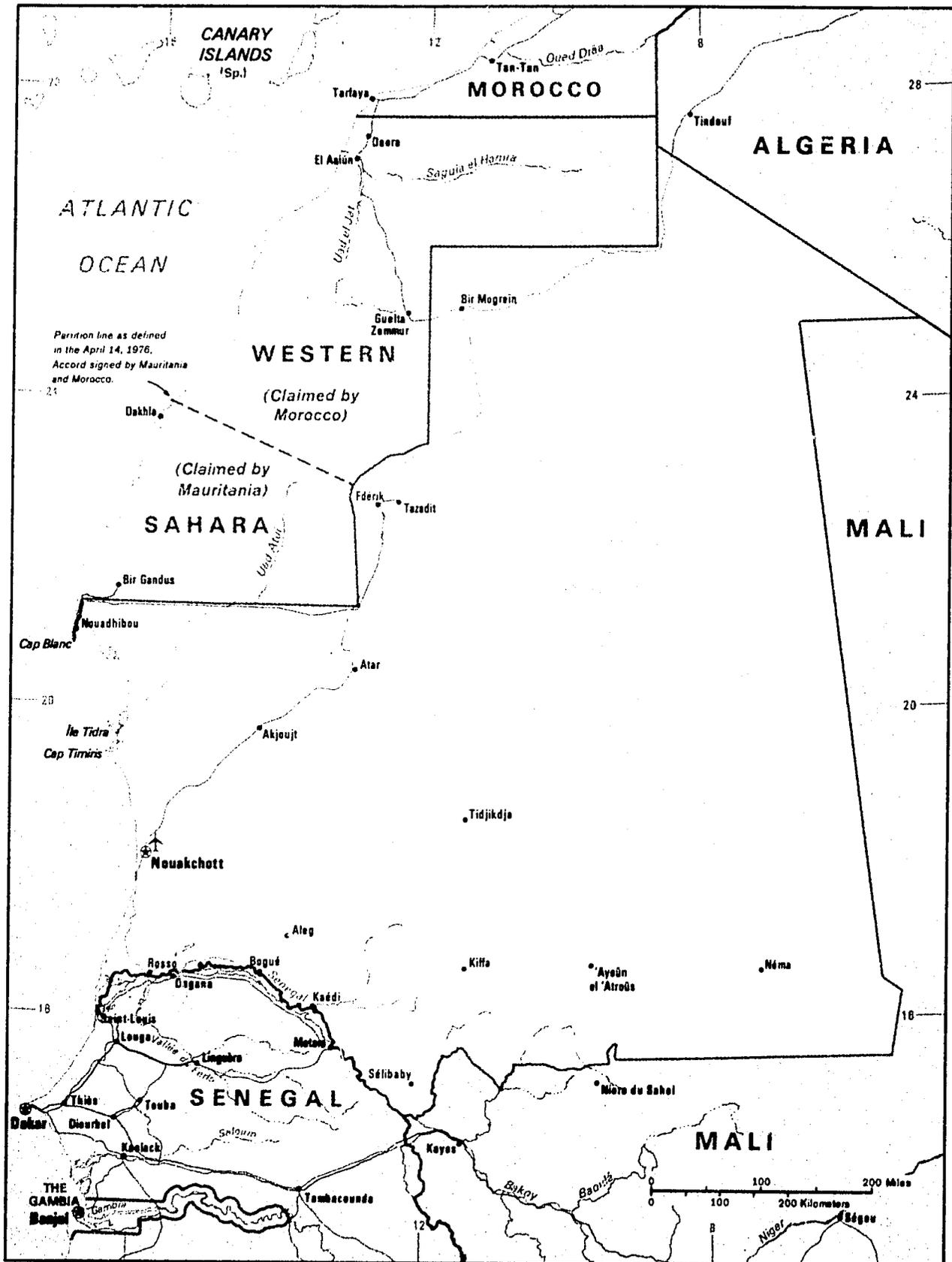
We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

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Mauritania



502729 9-77 (542165)
 Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 8° and 32°
 Scale 1:8,200,000
 Boundary representation is
 not necessarily authoritative

- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ Airport

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AID STANDARD 682

STATE REGIONAL AF

FIPS MR

1.1.2 COUNTRY NAMES**1.1.2.1 LIST**

OFFICIAL - ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

LOCAL - REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURTANIE

JUMHOURIYYAT MOURITANIA AL-ISLAMIYYA

SHORT - MAURITANIA

1.1.3 ETHN./NATIONL**1.1.3.1 ETHNIC GROUPS**

MAJORITY (ABOUT 80%) OF MAURITANIANS ARE MOORS. OF MIXED ARAB-BERBER DESCENT, WITH SOME BLACK ADMIXTURE, THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL TRIBES* AS WELL AS INTO BLACK AND WHITE STATUS GROUPS (BASED ON DESCENT RATHER THAN COLOR). TRADITIONALLY, MOST MOORS WERE PASTORAL NOMADS BUT COINCIDENCE OF RECENT DROUGHT WITH DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN URBAN SECTOR HAS BROUGHT MANY NOMADS INTO PERI-URBAN NOMAD ENCAMPMENTS.

SENEGAL RIVER BASIN IS INHABITED BY SEDENTARY BLACK FARMERS, THE SARAKOLE, BAMBARA AND WOLOF, SEMI-SEDENTARY BLACK FARMER-PASTORALISTS, THE TOUCOULEUR, AND BLACK NOMADIC PASTORALISTS, THE PEULH (FULANI). TOGETHER, THE TOUCOULEUR AND FULANI, WHOSE LANGUAGES ARE CLOSELY RELATED, MAKE UP 13% OF POPULATION.

MAAQUIL, LEMTOUNA, MASOUFA, TOLBAS, ZENAGA, NEMADI, IMRAQUEN, AZARZIR, DUAISH, REGEIBAT.

1.1.3.2 CONFLICT

CONSIDERABLE ANIMOSITY EXISTS BETWEEN MOORISH MAJORITY AND BLACK MINORITY. HISTORICALLY, MOORISH RAIDERS EXACTED TRIBUTE AND TOOK SLAVES FROM BLACK FARMER POPULATIONS. RECENT DROUGHTS AND INCREASES IN ANIMAL POPULATIONS HAVE INCREASED PRESSURE ON PASTURAGE AND FARM- LAND IN SOUTHERN SAHELIAN BELT, SO THAT LAND USE PATTERNS OF FARMERS AND HERDERS INCREASINGLY OVERLAP. THOUGH ARABIC IS A LINGUA FRANCA FOR MOORISH GROUPS, ITS USE BY BLACKS HAS LIMITED EXTENT, MOSTLY RELIGIOUS; HENCE, PRESSURE FROM MOORISH GROUPS TO MAKE IT SOLE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HAS RESULTED IN BLACK RIOTING.

1.1.4 LANGUAGES

1.1.4.1 LANGUAGES

FRENCH AND ARABIC ARE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES. HASSANIA ARABIC IS THE FIRST LANGUAGE OF MOST MOORS, THOUGH SOME STILL SPEAK BERBER DIALECTS. FULANI AND TOUCOULEUR TRIBES SPEAK SIMILAR DIALECTS OF SAME NIGER-CONGO LANGUAGE, WHILE SARA-KOLE AND BAMBARA ARE SIMILAR MANDE LANGUAGES. FRENCH IS WIDELY BUT NOT UNIVERSALLY SPOKEN; IT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A LINGUA FRANCA. BLACK GROUPS, INCLUDING, IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, BLACK MOORS, OFTEN CAN COMMUNICATE IN EACH OTHER'S LANGUAGES, BUT ARE UNLIKELY TO BE FLUENT IN ARABIC; WHITE MOORS SELDOM SPEAK ANY WEST AFRICAN LANGUAGE.

QUESTION OF COMMON LANGUAGE IS COMPLICATED BY SCARCITY OF MOORISH TEACHERS. FORMERLY, ARABIC TEACHERS WERE LIKELY TO HAVE COME FROM ALGERIA, RATHER THAN MOROCCO (DUE TO MOROCCO'S CLAIMS TO MAURITANIA); BUT PRESENT ALGERIAN SUPPORT OF POLISARIO FORCES IN WESTERN SAHARA HAS REMOVED THIS SOURCE. HENCE, MOST MAURITANIAN TEACHERS ARE FROM BLACK MINORITIES, WHOSE SEDENTARY LIFESTYLES ENCOURAGE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

1.1.5 RELIGION

1.1.5.1 RELIGIONS

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ISLAM IS THE STATE RELIGION AND ESSENTIALLY ALL MAURITANIANS ARE MUSLIMS OF MALIKITE SCHOOL. (LESS THAN 1% OF POPULATION IS CHRISTIAN, MOST ROMAN CATHOLIC.) TWO RELIGIOUS BROTHERHOODS, THE QUADIRIYA AND THE TIJANIYA, CONTRIBUTE TO CROSS-CULTURAL UNIFICATION: THE QUADIRIYA, WHICH FOCUSES ON ISLAMIC LEARNING, IS MOST INFLUENTIAL IN TRARZA, BRAKNA, TAGANT AND ADRAR, WHILE THE TIJANIYA, PRIMARILY A MISSIONARY ORDER, DRAWS ITS MEMBERSHIP FROM BLACK TRIBES AND HAS MADE MANY CONVERTS IN OTHER AREAS OF WEST AFRICA.

CHINGUETT?, A CITY IN ADRAR REGION, IS THE SEVENTH HOLY PLACE OF ISLAM.

1.1.6 DATES**1.1.6.1 HOLIDAYS**

LABOR DAY	MAY 1
AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY	MAY 25
NATIONAL HOLIDAY	NOVEMBER 28

MUSLIM RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS (MOVEABLE) ARE ALSO OBSERVED

SEE ALSO 1.9.C.2

1.1.7 CURRENCY**1.1.7.1 EXCHANGE RATE**

46.28 OUGUIYA = US \$1.00 (MAY 1978)

5 KHOLMS = 1 OUGUIYA

COINS: 1 KHOLM; 1, 5, 10, 20 OUGUIYA

NOTES: 100, 200 AND 1,000 OUGUIYA

1.1.8 HOST MISSION**1.1.8.1**

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1100 LEROY PLACE NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20008 TEL: 232-5700

1.1.8.2 STAFF

AMBASSADOR.....MOHAMED MASSIM KOCHMAN
COUNSELOR.....BOCAR M. WANE
COUNSELOR.....MOKTAR OULD HAYE
FINANCIAL ATTACHE.....ABDOULAYE FALL

1.1.9 US MISSION

1.1.9.1 EMBASSY

BOITE POSTALE 222 TEL: 52660/52663
NOUAKCHOTT TELEX: AMEMB 558 MTN

1.1.9.2 STAFF

AMB.....E. GREGORY KRYZA
DCM.....VINCENT J. FARLEY
ECO/COM.....PAUL E. ARMSTRONG
COM.....WILLIAM G. BECK
ADM.....DAVID C. BENNETT
AID.....ROBERT M. KLEIN

1.1.9.3 LIST

	1975

OFFICIAL TOTAL*	38
US GOVT PSNL (NOT DOD)	27
MILITARY ATTACHES,	
ADVISORY GROUP AND	
OTHER DOD ELEMENTS	
IN US MISSIONS	0
MIL. FORCES (INCL. CIVS)	0
PEACE CORPS	7
OTHER (INCL. INDIRECT	

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CONTRACT WORKERS) 5
DEPENDENTS 6

PRIVATE TOTAL 42
RESIDENT BUSINESSMEN 25
STUDENTS 1
MISSIONARIES/CLERGY 0
DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE 15
OTHERS 1

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* DOES NOT INCLUDE PEACE CORPS

1.1.10 ALLIANCES

1.1.10.1 WITH US

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

DROUGHT RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

INVESTMENT GUARANTIES

PEACE CORPS

1.1.10.2 WITH OTHERS

FRANCE: ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, PRC, NORTH KOREA AND SPAIN
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS WITH PRC, FRANCE, AND
WEST GERMANY

1.1.10.3 MULTILATERAL

UN AND RELATED AGENCIES EXCEPT ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, INTELSAT

ORGANIZATION OF SENEGAL RIVER STATES, ARAB LEAGUE, AGENCY FOR
CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF FRENCH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

MAURITANIA

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ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
WEST AFRICAN COMMON MARKET
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ASSOCIATE MEMBER)
ECOWAS TREATY

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1.1.11 TRAVEL

1.1.11.1 VISAS

VISA VALID 3 MONTHS. 3 PHOTOS. \$10. APPLY EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20008 OR MISSION OF MAURITANIA TO THE UN, NEW YORK, 10018, AND CHECK SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

1.1.11.2 CONSULATES

SEE 1.1.11.1

1.1.11.3 HEALTH

SMALLPOX: YELLOW FEVER REQUIRED FOR TRAVELERS OVER 1 YEAR OF AGE, EXCEPT THOSE ARRIVING FROM NON-INFECTED AREA WHO STAY LESS THAN 2 WEEKS

SEE ALSO 1.9.9.1

1.1.12 TIME

1.1.12.1 VARIANCE

TIME = GMT OR EST + 5

1.1.13 OTHER

1.2 GOVERNMENT

1.2.1 HIERARCHY

1.2.1.1 NATIONAL

ONE PARTY DEMOCRACY. (MONOPOLY BY MAURITANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN 1964.) PERMANENT COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY PARTY SECRETARY DECIDES POLICY. THOUGH NOMINALLY PARTY DECISIONS ARE MADE BY 40-MAN NATIONAL POLITICAL BUREAU (BPN), WHICH COMPRISES GOVERNMENT MINISTERS, REGIONAL PARTY FEDERAL SECRETARIES AND ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES. NO ORGANIZED OPPOSITION AT PRESENT.

PRESIDENT. ELECTED BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, CHOOSES CABINET. ACTS AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES AND HAS POWER TO SIGN AND RATIFY TREATIES.

UNICAMERAL 77 MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ALSO ELECTED BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

1.2.1.2 COUP

ON JULY 10, 1978, THE MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL REDRESS, A GROUP OF HIGH RANKING MILITARY OFFICERS LED BY CHIEF OF STAFF COL. MOUSTAFA OULD SALEK, OVERTHREW REGIME OF MOKTAR OULD DADDAH, COUNTRY'S HEAD OF STATE SINCE ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 1960. BLOODLESS COUP'S LEADERS DESCRIBED AS NATIONALIST AND PRO-WESTERN BY WESTERN AND AFRICAN DIPLOMATS. COMMITTEE CITED "ECONOMIC STAGNATION, FINANCIAL DECADENCE AND DANGER OF PEOPLES' UPRISING" AS JUSTIFICATION FOR TAKE-OVER. COMMITTEE ASSUMES ALL POWERS "UNTIL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE PUT INTO PLACE." CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED, PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED, BUT NEW CABINET COMPRISING 8 OFFICERS AND 8 CIVILIANS, HEADED BY COL. OULD SALEK, ANNOUNCED 7/11/78.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD POLISARIO GUERILLAS UNCLEAR; FIRST REACTIONS OF POLISARIO AND THEIR ALGERIAN SUPPORTERS GUARDED, BUT POLISARIO DECLARED CEASE-FIRE ON 7/12/78. MORROCCAN OFFICIAL STATED THAT ENCIRCLEMENT OF HIS COUNTRY BY ALGERIA THROUGH MAURITANIA WAS UNACCEPTABLE; COMMITTEE PLEDGED TO HONOR ALL FOREIGN COMMITMENTS OF FORMER GOVERNMENTS; MAJOR POLICY CHANGES TOWARD POLISARIO NOT ANTICIPATED.

1.2.2 GEOGRAPHIC

MAURITANIA

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1.2.2.1 LOCAL

12 REGIONS AND ONE DISTRICT (NOUAKCHOTT). EACH HEADED BY GOVERNOR AND COMMISSION. PLUS 2 SUBDIVISIONS OF WESTERN SAHARA (REGION OF TIRISEL GHARBIA AND DEPARTMENT OF LA GUERA) CONSTITUTE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF STATE, THOUGH SOVEREIGNTY OVER WESTERN SAHARA DISPUTED.

1.2.2.2 LIST

ASSABA, BRACKNA, GORGOL, GUIDIMAKA, ADRAR, EASTERN HODH, WESTERN HODH, INCHIRI, LEVRIER BAY, TRARZA, TIRIS-ZEMOUR, TAGANT.

1.2.3 KEY LEADERS

1.2.3.1 COMMITTEE

LIST OF EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL RECTIFICATION ANNOUNCED ON RADIO MAURITANIA:

LT COLONEL MOUSTAPHA OULD MOHAMED OULD SALEK. PRESIDENT
(CURRENTLY ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF)
LT COL AHMED SALEM OULD SIDI (CURRENTLY MILITARY ACADEMY
COMMANDER)
LT COL MOHAMED MAHMOUN OULD AHMED LOULY (CURRENTLY IN MINISTRY
OF DEFENSE)
LT COL MOHAMED KHOUNA OULD HAIDALLA (CURRENTLY COMMANDER SECOND
MILITARY REGION)
LT COL MAOUIA OULD TAYA (CURRENTLY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR
OPERATIONS)
LT COL CHEIKH OULD BOIDE. (CURRENTLY COMMANDER OF NATIONAL GUARD)
LT COL AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH (CURRENTLY COMMANDER OF SIXTH
MILITARY REGION)
MAJOR DIA AMADOU (CURRENT POSITION UNKNOWN)
MAJOR THIAM EL HADJ (CURRENTLY LIAISON OFFICER IN RABAT)
MAJOR SOUMARE SLIMANE (CURRENTLY COMMANDER OF FOURTH MILITARY
REGION)
MAJOR MOULAY OULD BOUKHREIS (CURRENTLY ADJUTANT COMMANDER FOR
THIRD MILITARY REGION)
MAJOR JIDDOU OULD SALEK (CURRENTLY COMMANDER FOR FIRST MILITARY
REGION)
MAJOR ANNE AMADOU (CURRENTLY COMMANDER OF GENDARMERIE)
CAPT ATHIE HAMATH (CURRENTLY COMMANDER ENGINEER COMPANY)
CAPT MOHAMED MAHMOUD OULD DEI (CURRENT POSITION UNKNOWN)

1.2.3.2 CABINET

PRESIDENT.....MOHAMED SALEK, MOUSTAPHA OULD

MIN. OF CONTROL & INVESTIGATIONS.....LOULY AHMED, MOHAMED MAHMOUD OULD

MIN. OF CULTURE & INFORMATION.....BREIDELEIL, MOHAMMED YEHDIH OULD

MIN. OF EQUIPMENT.....SIDI, AHMED SALEM OULD, LT. COL.

MIN. OF FINANCE & TRADE.....B'NEIJARA, SIDI AHMED

MIN. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.....MOHAMMED LAGHDAF, CHIEKHNA OULD

MIN. OF HEALTH, WORK & SOCIAL
AFFAIRS.....DIAGANA, DR.

MIN. OF INDUSTRY & FISHING.....BOUCEIF, AHMED OULD, LT. COL.

MIN. OF INTERIOR.....SALEK JIDDOU OULD, MAJ.

MIN. OF JUSTICE & RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS....NE, BA OULD

MIN. OF NATL. EDUCATION.....N'DIACK, SECK MAME

MIN. OF PLANNING & MINES.....ZAMEL, MOHAMMED EL MOKTAR OULD

MIN. OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....OUMAR, BA

MIN. OF TRANSPORTS & POST, TOURISM
& LOCAL CRAFTS.....MAYOUF, VIAH OULD COL.

MIN. OF YOUTH & SPORTS.....HADJ, THIAM EL, MAJ.

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LT AHMED OULD AIDA (CURRENT POSITION UNKNOWN)
LT MOULAY HACHEM OULD MOULAY AHMED (CURRENTLY POSITION UNKNOWN)
POLICE COMMISSAIRE LI MAMADOU

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THUS, OF COUNTRY'S 18 FIELD GRADE OFFICERS, 13 JOINED COUP.

1.3 DISASTER PLAN

1.3.1 HOST PLAN

1.3.1.1 LEGAL BASIS

LAW OF FEBRUARY 25, 1971, ESTABLISHED CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION. DRAFT RULES PROPOSED DISASTER PLAN AND DISASTER ORGANIZATION AT CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, BUT WHETHER DRAFT RULES HAVE BEEN APPROVED IS UNKNOWN.

1.3.1.2 ACTIVITY

1968-73 DROUGHT PRECIPITATED ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF GIRM COORDINATOR, RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENT. SPECIAL FISCAL LEGISLATION WAS PASSED. FOOD PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS/TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY WERE BUILT UP. RECURRENCE OF DROUGHT IN 1977/78 HAS PROLONGED ACTIVITY OF OFFICE; CONTINUED MAINTENANCE IN ABSENCE OF DROUGHT NOT CERTAIN. US MISSION FEELS PRESENT CONFIGURATION WOULD SERVE AS MODEL FOR FUTURE DISASTER ORGANIZATION.

EFFECTIVE RESPONSE OF GIRM TO DISASTER NOTED BY BOTH MISSION AND LICROSS.

1.3.1.3 RED CRESCENT

MAURITANIAN RED CRESCENT, ACTIVE IN 68-74 DROUGHT YEARS, PROVIDES CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS FOR VULNERABLE SECTORS OF POPULATION: PREGNANT WOMEN, CHILDREN, ELDERLY. MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION RATION PER PERSON SET AT: 300 G. BUTTER-OIL, 100 G. DRIED MEAT (INTERIOR) OR 200 G. DRIED FISH (COAST), 750 G. RICE.

RED CRESCENT REPRESENTED IN GIRM DRAFT RULES AS ACTIVE IN CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AT BOTH CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEVELS. AS OF 1976, IT

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HAD NOT YET DEVELOPED DISASTER PLAN. RELIEF ORGANIZATION EXISTS AT HEADQUARTERS AND SOME LOCAL OFFICES.

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1.3.2 US PLAN

1.3.2.1 SECTORS

DISASTER RELIEF TEAM ORGANIZED AS FOLLOWS:

PLANNING SECTOR: HEADED BY MDRO; RESPONSIBILITIES: RESPONSE AND STRATEGY, INCLUDING LIAISON WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS; REPORTING: SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT.

OPERATIONS SECTOR: HEADED BY PRO, ASSISTED BY PC DIRECTOR. RESPONSIBILITIES: IMPLEMENTATION OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES; MONITORING COMMODITY STOCKPILING AND DISTRIBUTION; END USE CHECKING; PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OPERATIONAL LIAISON WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

SUPPORT SECTOR: HEADED BY ADMIN OFFICER, ASSISTED BY GSO, CRO, FM AND POL; RESPONSIBILITIES: PROCUREMENT, FINANCIAL CONTROL, TRANSPORT/LOGISTICS, COMMUNICATIONS, SECURITY, ADMINISTRATION, CONSULAR, INFORMATION.

1.3.2.2 PROCEDURES

OPERATIONS PLAN

ACTIVITY	ACTION OFFICER
ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS	MDRO
ASSESS EXTENT OF DISASTER AND NEED FOR US ASSISTANCE	MDRO & ALTERNATE
BASED ON ASSESSMENT AND GIRM REQUEST, DETERMINE THAT DISASTER EXISTS AND NOTIFY WASHINGTON	AMBASSADOR

- IMPLEMENT DISASTER PLAN. MODIFY TO FIT CURRENT SITUATION (INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF COMMODITY, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND PERSONNEL NEEDS) MDRO & ALTERNATE
- REQUEST APPROPRIATE COMMODITY, TECHNICAL, AND PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE ADMIN OFFICER & SUPPORT TEAM
- ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH OTHER DONORS TO COORDINATE PLANNING MDRO & ALTERNATE
- PREPARE APPROPRIATE FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FM
- SET UP COMMAND CENTER IF NECESSARY MDRO
- PROVIDE DAILY CABLE SITREPS ALTERNATE MDRO
- COORDINATE OPERATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DONORS PRO
- ARRANGE FOR CLEARANCE OF COMMODITIES GSO
- ARRANGE FOR CLEARANCE OF PERSONNEL POL
- PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT PRO
- TURN OVER US COMMODITIES AND MONITOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE PRO
- MONITOR GENERAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS PRO
- MAINTAIN COMMODITY ACCOUNTABILITY RECORDS GSO
- PREPARE SURVEY REPORTS ALTERNATE MDRO
- PREPARE FINAL DISASTER REPORT SUMMARY ALTERNATE MDRO WITH ALL TEAM MEMBERS

1.3.2.3 TDY NEEDS

TECHNICAL (ENGINEERING, MEDICAL LOGISTICS, ETC), COMMUNICATIONS, SECRETARIAL AND INFORMATION PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE MAY BE REQUIRED IN EVENT OF DISASTER. REDSO/ABIJIAN, AID/W AND STATE DEPARTMENT MAY BE ASKED TO ASSIST IN EXPEDITING TRANSSHIPMENT OF SEA-SHIPED SUPPLIES FROM DAKAR.

1.3.3 CONTACT LIST

1.3.3.1 GIRM

OFFICER/OFFICE	DUTIES	TELEPHONE
DR. ABDULLAH OULD BAH MIN. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AND COORDINATION	52020
MALOUKIF EL HACEN DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CEREALS OFFICE	LOGISTICS, DIS- TRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT	52911
DR. MOULAYE ABDEL MOULMINE MIN. OF HEALTH	HEALTH	52020 X 327
CIVIL PROTECTION OFFICE, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR		52253

1.3.3.2 US MISSION

MDRO	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
ROBERT M. KLEIN TOUR ENDS JULY 1978	USAID OFFICE	52768
ALTERNATE		
RAYMOND H. LANDGREN TOUR ENDS AUGUST 1978	USAID OFFICE	52768
ALL OTHER PERSONNEL (SEE 1.1.9.2)	EMBASSY	5260
PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR		51781

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NB - PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR MAY BE CONTACTED AT ALL HOURS VIA EM-
BASSY RADIO, AS MAY ALL OTHER PERSONNEL DURING NON-DUTY
HOURS

1.3.3.3 AGENCIES

AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
MAURITANIAN RED CRESCENT	AVENUE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER NOUAKCHOTT	2670
CARITAS	P.O. BOX 358 NOUAKCHOTT	
CRS	CRS SENEGAL ALSO LOCAL OFFICE AFTER HOURS	51623 52345
LWF	FEDERATION LUTHERIENNE MONDIALE P.O. BOX 431 NOUAKCHOTT TELEX: 557 MAFRIC POUR FLM	52990
UNDP	GENERAL DE GAULLE ST. NOUAKCHOTT CABLE: UNDEVPRO NOUAKCHOTT TELEX: 935-52	52409
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM		52793

1.3.3.4 OSRO MISSION

DONORS
.....

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - MR. K. W. GALL. EXPERT IN FOOD
SECURITY (SENEGAL)

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UNITED KINGDOM - MR. HUMPHREYS, ODM
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - MR. W. PEARSON, CHIEF ADVISER,
USAID
FRANCE - MR. LEGER, AGRICULTURALIST, FAC
MR. SORBY, MATF
WFP - MR. P. BASESJOU, WFP ADVISOR IN
NOUAKCHOTT
FAO/OSRO - MR. A. GARA, FAO/OSRO CONSULTANT,
TEAM RAPPORTEUR

IRM GOVERNMENT

MR. BOUCOUM MOHAMED - DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
MR. LOULAI OULD WADAD - DIRECTOR OF CNERV
MR. MALOUKIF OULD HACEN - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF OMC
(MAURITANIAN CEREAL OFFICE)
MR. TOURE ABDERRAHMAN - DIRECTOR FOR PROTECTION OF THE
ENVIRONMENT
MR. MOULAY ABDALLAH - DIRECTOR OF HYDRAULICS
MR. DAH OULD MOHAMED LAMINE - DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LIVESTOCK,
ZONE III

1.3.3.5 OSRO CONTACTS

AS OF 10/77:

MR. BOULARES, ACTING RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNDP AT
NOUAKCHOTT
MR. KLEIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF USAID AT NOUAKCHOTT
MR. LANDGREN, USAID EXPERT

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MR. H. DURET, CHIEF OF MATF AT NOUAKCHOT,
MR. R. LE SUEUR, ACTING DELEGATE OF THE EEC AT NOUAKCHOT
MR. NAGEL, AMBASSADOR OF THE FRG
MR. G. TENVELDE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD LUTHERAN FEDERATION
AT NOUAKCHOTT
MR. AHMED OULD MED. SALAH, ACTING MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
THE GOVERNOR OF ROSSO
THE GOVERNOR OF KAEDI
MR. SAR, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FAO AT ACCRA
MR. ABDOULAYE BARO, MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MR. SOUED AHMED, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.3.4 FUNDING

1.3.4.1 GIRM

IN 1973, COSTS OF DISTRIBUTING EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF WERE MET BY
LEVY OF 1% OF SALES ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS AND EQUIV-
ALENT OF ONE DAY'S PAY FROM SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

1.3.5 ASSESSMENT

1.3.5.1 US

SEE 1.3.1.1 FOR US VIEW OF GIRM CAPABILITIES
US RESPONSIBILITY VESTED IN MDRO AND PLANNING SECTOR

1.3.6 HOST RESOURCE

1.3.6.1 FOOD

DEPENDENT ON DONOR ASSISTANCE, LOCAL CROPS AND IMPORTS. STORAGE
FACILITIES IN ALL MAJOR CITIES: TOTAL CAPACITY 20,000 TONS. FOOD

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RATION SYSTEM EXISTS. US SOY-FORTIFIED GRITS ACCEPTABLE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO MISSION.

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1.3.6.2 TRANSPORT

OVERLAND: GIRM 300-VEHICLE TRUCK FLEET FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS, SUPPLEMENTED BY CONTRACT COMMERCIAL TRUCKS. MISSION DEEMS ADEQUATE FOR DROUGHT RELIEF ACTIVITIES. (MOST IMPORTS, INCLUDING US EMERGENCY FOOD SHIPMENTS, COME OVERLAND FROM DAKAR, SINCE UNTIL RECENTLY NOUAKCHOTT HAD NO ALONGSIDE DOCK CAPABILITY.)

AIR

PLANES: AIR MAURITANIA HAS 2 FOKKER F-27 PASSENGER CRAFT, 1 DC-4 AND 1 DC-3. MAURITANIAN AIR FORCE HAS 2 SKY VANS. ALL OTHER AIRCRAFT REGISTERED IN COUNTRY STRICTLY LIGHT PLANES, FEW OF THESE.

FIELD CAPACITY: NOUADHIBOU: CARAVELLE/BOEING 727/DC-10 TYPE CRAFT. KAEDI, ZOVERATE - F-27; ATAR, AIOUN TOOK C-130'S IN 1974, BUT RUNWAYS BROKEN UP. AIRFIELDS IN OTHER REGIONAL CAPITALS LIMITED TO DC-3'S, OFTEN CLOSED DURING RAINS. NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AND FUEL SUPPLIES IN REGIONS ERRATIC.

1.3.6.3 COMMUNICATION

GIRM ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO NET INCLUDES ALL REGIONAL CAPITALS AND SOME SECONDARY TOWNS. POST OFFICE MAINTAINS TELEX AND TELEPHONE SERVICES WITH SOME REGIONAL CAPITALS AND DAKAR. REGULAR AVIATION RADIO EXISTS ONLY AT NOUAKCHOTT AND NOUADHIBOU.

1.3.7 STORAGE

1.3.7.1 FOODGRAINS

GRAIN STORAGE NOT CRITICAL PROBLEM IN DESERT AREAS OR AT PORTS -- TARPS WITH PROVISIONS FOR VENTILATION AND FUMIGATION SUFFICIENT. IN SOUTH, WHERE RAINFALL IS HIGHER, GREATER PROTECTION IS NEEDED. PRESENT STORAGE FACILITIES INCLUDE:

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2,300 T OF UNUSED SILOS AT KAEDI

9,000 T OF WAREHOUSES AS FOLLOWS:

NOUAKCHOTT	2	(40 M X 10 M)	1,450 T
ROSSO	2	(40 M X 10 M)	1,450 T
ALEG	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
KAEDI	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
BOGUE	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
KIFFA	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
SELIBABI	1	(20 M X 10 M)	300 T
AIOUN	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
NEMA	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
TIKJKA	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
ATAR	1	(40 M X 10 M)	725 T
---	---	-----	-----
TOTAL	13	WAREHOUSES	9,000 T

FINANCING IS NOW BEING ARRANGED FOR A CILSS PROJECT TO PUT UP 60,000 T OF SILOS AT A COST OF US \$6,000,000, WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ADB AND FROM THE NETHERLANDS THROUGH UNSO. THE PROJECT WILL CONSIST OF SEVEN DELIVERY AND SEVEN DISTRIBUTION HANGARS.

1.3.8 EARLY WARNING

1.3.9 DISASTER TYPE

1.3.9.1 HISTORY

DROUGHT, AT LEAST RECENTLY ACCOMPANIED BY SECONDARY EFFECTS OF FAMINE AND EPIDEMIC, IS ONLY MAJOR NATURAL HAZARD. CYCLICAL ALTERATIONS OF DROUGHT AND NORMAL RAINFALL CONDITIONS ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF MAURITANIA, AS OF ENTIRE SAHEL. PERIODS OF SUB-NORMAL RAINFALL HAVE OCCURRED AT TURN OF CENTURY, IN 1913-14, IN THE EARLY 1940'S AND, MORE RECENTLY, IN 1968-73. 1913-14 AND 1968-73 DROUGHTS MORE SEVERE

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AND WIDESPREAD THAN OTHERS. TIMING OF RAINFALL, OPTIMALLY IN PLANTING/GROWING SEASONS, AS IMPORTANT AS QUANTITY. IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT FLUCTUATIONS IN RAINFALL ON BASIS OF CURRENT DATA SERIES.

LESSER DISASTERS, SEASONAL FLOODING AND INSECT INFESTATIONS, USUALLY HANDLED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1.3.9.2 OFDA DATA

30 JANUARY 1978

DISASTER HISTORY

DISASTER	LOCATION	DATE	NUMBER KILLED	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	DAMAGE (\$000)	DKM*
DROUGHT	NOUAKCHOTT & KANDOSSA	1/65	N/A	46,000	N/A	2
	NATIONWIDE	71	N/A	505,000	1,500	6
	NATIONWIDE	72	N/A	520,000	1,500	6
	NATIONWIDE	73	N/A	1,300,000	34,000	9
	N/A	74	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	N/A	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

* DAITON-KING MAGNITUDE SCALE: A VALUE FROM 1 TO 24 INDICATING THE SEVERITY OF THE DISASTER; BASED ON NUMBER OF DEATHS (1-10 POINTS), NUMBER OF VICTIMS (1-8 POINTS), AND DOLLAR DAMAGE (1-6 POINTS).

PLEASE NOTE: SOURCE: OFDA'S "FOREIGN DISASTER HISTORY FILE", WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A ROUGH 'WORKING COPY', IN THAT IT IS CONSTANTLY BEING UPDATED. AT PRESENT, MAIN FOCUS IS TO DOCUMENT ALL A.I.D. DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE. ANY ADDITIONAL ENTRIES, 'MISSING' DATA, AND CORRECTIONS ARE WELCOMED.

1.3.10 SEE ALSO

1.3.10.1 AGENCIES

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CRS

ONLY US VOLAG IN COUNTRY: HAS ONE NURSE WORKING WITH RED CRESCENT, NO STOCKS.

RED CRESCENT

MAURITANIAN ORGANIZATION CHARTERED BY GIRM. COUNTRY-WIDE ORGANIZATION HAS ASSISTED IN PAST RELIEF EFFORTS. LARGELY DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN DONORS FOR LIMITED STOCKS OF SUPPLIES AND VEHICLES.

LWF

4 PERSON STAFF ACTIVE IN NOUAKHOTT AREA.

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND - PROVIDED PAST FOOD AID

1.4 POPULATION

1.4.1 NATIONAL

1.4.1.1 SUMMARY

US CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATES OF TOTAL 1975 POPULATION RANGED BETWEEN 1.2 AND 1.5 MILLION. AT THAT TIME, APPROXIMATELY 27% CLASSED AS NOMADIC, 42% RURAL SEDENTARY AND 31% URBAN. (1959 BREAKDOWN: 78% NOMADIC, 6% URBAN, 16% SEDENTARY FARMERS, INDICATES CHANGES DUE TO DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SECTOR AND TO EXTENDED 1968-73 DROUGHT.) 62% OF POPULATION AGED UNDER 24 YEARS, 43.5% UNDER 14 YEARS. ANNUAL

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GROWTH RATES RELATIVELY LOW, 1.6-2.2%. BECAUSE OF HIGH INFANT MORTALITY AND MOORISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES: MONOGAMY, FREQUENT DIVORCE AND NO GREAT PREMIUM PLACED ON MANY CHILDREN. AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY, 1 PERSON/KM SQ, VARIES GREATLY; GREAT MAJORITY OF POPULATION LIVES IN NARROW BELT OF SUDANO-SAHELIAN CLIMATE JUST NORTH OF SENEGAL RIVER: 80% OF PEOPLE LIVE ON LESS THAN 15% OF LAND AREA, IN S AND IN VICINITY OF NOUAKCHOTT.

LATE 1976 MAURITANIAN CENSUS, BASED ON EXTRAPOLATIONS FROM SPCT SURVEYS, CLAIMED POPULATION OF 1.48 MILLION (FOR DISTRIBUTION, SEE 1.4.2.1). MAJORITY OF POPULATION (60%), NOW CLASSED AS URBAN, 30% RURAL FARMERS, ONLY 10% NOMADIC. SWEEPING SOCIAL CHANGES: FORMATION OF SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS OF DISPLACED NOMADS AROUND MAJOR CITIES AND TRANSPORT ROUTES, MOVEMENT OF NOMADS INTO FLUVIAL REGIONS, PUT INCREASING PRESSURE ON AGRICULTURAL LAND AND GIRM RESOURCES.

1.4.2 REGIONAL

1.4.2.1 REGIONAL

REGION	URBAN POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION SEDENTARY	NOMAD	OVERALL TOTAL
00 NKC*	134,986	-	-	134,986
01	74,110	81,000	59,000	214,110
02	62,262	51,000	21,000	134,262
03	89,192	45,000	8,000	142,192
04	139,680	22,000		161,680
05	104,915	54,000		158,915
06	121,460	95,000	1,000	217,460
07	40,071	22,000		62,071
08	24,385	3,000		27,385
09	32,513	42,000		74,513
10	75,545	13,000	7,000	95,545

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11	22,010	2,000		24,010
12	9,817	10,000		19,817
13	11,886	3,000		14,886
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	941,832	443,000	96,000	1,480,832

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* NOUAKCHOTT

1.4.3 AREA

1.4.3.1 URBAN

NOUAKCHOTT	134,986
NOUADHIBOU	29,961
KAEDI	20,848
ZOUERATE	17,474
ROSSO	16,466
ATAR	15,326
KIFFA	10,629

1.5 HEALTH/NUTRITION

1.5.1 DISEASES

1.5.1.1 OVERVIEW

LACK OF HEALTH STATISTICS, DUE PARTLY TO MAJORITY OF POPULATION HAVING LITTLE OR NO ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE, MAKES ASSESSMENT OF DISEASE INCIDENCE AND IMPACT TENTATIVE. ENDEMIC DISEASES INCLUDE: CHICKEN POX, DYSENTERIES, GONORRHEA, HELMINTHIASIS, HEPATITIS, LEPROSY, MALARIA, MEASLES, MENINGITIS, PERTUSSIS, PLAGUE, SCHISTOSOMIASIS, SYPHILIS, TETANUS AND TUBERCULOSIS. OF THESE, FOLLOWING HAVE MAJOR IMPACT ON COUNTRY'S HEALTH STATUS:

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MALARIA: ENDEMIC AREA EXTENDS FROM FLUVIAL ZONE N TO LATITUDE OF NOUAKCHOTT AND TO OASES IN FAR NORTH. ESTIMATED 70% OF POPULATION HAVE BEEN INFECTED. FALCIPARUM MALARIA, MORE COMMON IN SENEGAL, LIMITED TO RIVER BASIN.

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RESPIRATORY DISEASES: AGGRAVATED BY DESERT'S EXTREME VARIATIONS IN DAILY TEMPERATURE AND SAND IN AIR. MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH, ESPECIALLY IN CROWDED REFUGEE CAMPS. TUBERCULOSIS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS COMMON, INFLUENZA LESS SO.

CHILDHOOD DISEASES: MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, CHICKEN POX REACH EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS IN SUSCEPTIBLE NOMAD POPULATIONS (VACCINATION HAS NOT BEEN GENERALLY AVAILABLE); ARE PARTICULARLY VIRULENT IN DROUGHT-ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS OF CROWDING AND MALNUTRITION.

ENTERIC DISEASES: DIARRHEAS, DYSENTERIES AND HELMINTHIC INFESTATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO HIGH INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY EVEN IN TIMES OF NORMAL RAINFALL; EFFECTS AGGRAVATED BY MALNUTRITION, POOR SANITATION, CROWDING. LOCALIZED EPIDEMICS OF CHOLERA AND TYPHOID AROUND REFUGEE CAMPS DURING DROUGHT.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS: MOST COMMON IN FLUVIAL ZONE; THERE, PREVALENCES OF URINARY SCHISTOSOMIASIS RANGE FROM 10% IN SENEGAL DELTA TO 40% NEAR MALI BORDER.

TETANUS: COMMON IN NEWBORN IN RURAL AREAS.

* 1973 CDC/PEACE CORPS SUMMARY FOR 6TH REGION INDICATED MEASLES EPIDEMIC WITH 30% FATALITY RATE FOR RECORDED CASES AMONG NOMADS.

1.5.1.2 CAMPS

TB, VENEREAL DISEASES, CHOLERA AND HEPATITIS PREVALENCES INCREASE IN CROWDED, UNSANITARY AND SOCIALLY DISRUPTED CONDITIONS OF REFUGEE CAMPS AND "TENT CITIES." RESISTANCE DRASTICALLY REDUCED BY MALNUTRI-

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TION: AVERAGE DEATH RATE AT BOUTILIMIT ROSE FROM 23/1,000 TO 65/1,000 DURING DROUGHT (CDC, 1973).

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1.5.2 VITAL STATS**1.5.2.1 RATES 1974**

	IBRD -----	US CENSUS --
BIRTH RATE/1,000 POPULATION	44.8	43 - 47
DEATH RATE/1,000 POPULATION	24.9	25 - 27
INFANT MORTALITY/1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	169.0	186*
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	38.5	34*

* 1964-65 DATA

1.5.3 FACILITIES**1.5.3.1 GIRM SYSTEM**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS HAS 2 BRANCHES: DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, EACH FUNCTIONING AUTONOMOUSLY ON SEPARATE BUDGET; INTEGRATION BETWEEN TWO QUITE WEAK. FORMER HANDLES MOST HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND ADMINISTERS TRAINING PROGRAMS, LATTER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE PROGRAMS. WHO ASSISTANCE AIMS TO INTEGRATE BRANCHES INTO BASIC HEALTH PROGRAM. NO PROVISION IN MINISTRY FOR COLLECTION OF ACCURATE HEALTH STATISTICS. HEALTH CARE NEEDS FOR DRUGS, PERSONNEL AND INFRASTRUCTURE ARE HEAVILY SUBSIDIZED BY EXTERNAL SYSTEMS.

1.5.3.2 AS OF 1973GIRM

5 TYPES OF FACILITIES: 7 HOSPITALS, 11 DISPENSARIES, 75 HEALTH

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STATIONS (SMALL, POORLY-STOCKED BUSH DISPENSARIES) ARE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH CURATIVE MEDICINE; 13 MOBILE TEAMS AND 13 PMI'S (MOTHER/CHILD CENTERS) PROVIDE PREVENTIVE CARE.

PRIVATE

THREE PRIVATE POLYVALENT CLINICS FINANCED BY MINING COMPANIES PROVIDE COMPLETE MEDICAL CARE TO MINERS AND DEPENDENTS.

1.5.3.3 EXAMPLES

ONLY MAJOR HOSPITAL, NATIONAL HOSPITAL IN NOUAKCHOTT, BUILT BY EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND, IS BEING EXPANDED FROM 135 TO 450 BEDS. PEDIATRIC, PSYCHIATRIC AND INTENSIVE CARE UNITS AVAILABLE. FRENCH-SPEAKING STAFF. OTHERWISE, DISPENSARIES AND MEDICAL CENTERS ARE OF POOR QUALITY. FOR EXAMPLE, FACILITIES OF TENTH REGION COMPRISE HOSPITAL WITH 26 BEDS, LOCATED IN SELIBABY, AND 9 SMALL DISPENSARIES. REGION STAFF INCLUDES 3 STATE NURSES AND 5 CERTIFIED NURSES. CAPABILITIES ARE LIMITED TO SIMPLE SURGERY, WHILE SUPPLIES CONSIST OF FIRST AID MATERIALS, EXCEPT FOR SOME MEDICINES AT SELIBABY HOSPITAL.

1.5.3.4 DISTRIBUTION

BY REGION, 1973

REGION	MEDICAL DIS- TRICTS (1)	HOS- PI- TALS (2)	DIS- PEN- SA- RIES (3)	HEALTH STATIONS	PMI	MOBILE NOMAD UNITS	PRIVATE CLINICS	POPULA- TION 1972 (3)
I	1	1		9	1	2		188,000
II	1	1		4	1	1		99,500
III	2	2		13	1	2		183,200
IV	1	1		11	1	1		90,800
V	3		3	14	1	2		216,500
VI	3		3	16	4 (4)	1	1	266,700

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VII	2	1	1	7 (5)	1	1	1	90,200	
VIII	1		1		1	1	1	28,000	
NOUAK- CHOTT	3	1	3	1	2 (6)	2		55,000	
TOTAL	17	7	11	75	13	13 (7)	3	1,217,000	

- (1) IN PRINCIPLE, EACH MEDICAL DISTRICT HAS EITHER A HOSPITAL OR A MAJOR DISPENSARY.
- (2) EACH HOSPITAL THEORETICALLY HAS A DISPENSARY.
- (3) 1972 ESTIMATE FROM THE DOCUMENT DONNEES SUR LA POPULATION DES
CENTRES URBAINS EN MAURITANIE, APRIL, 1973, DIRECTION DE LA
STATISTIQUE.
- (4) INCLUDES A MATERNITY
- (5) INCLUDING BIR MOGHREIN DISPENSARY. RUN BY MILITARY PERSONNEL
- (6) ONE OF WHICH IS A PILOT PMI
- (7) EACH MOBILE NOMAD UNIT CONSISTS OF ONE STATE NURSE, ONE NURSE BREVETE, ONE NURSE'S AIDE, ONE WORKMAN, AND A CHAUFFEUR

SOURCE: MINISTERE DE LA SANTE, MAURITANIA, AS CITED BY MINISTERE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL 1973

1.5.4 PERSONNEL
1.5.4.1 STAFF 1975

MDS. 40; NURSES. 260; PHARMACISTS, 2; DENTISTS, 2; MIDWIVES, 10.

1.5.4.2 DISTRIBUTION

REGION CATEGORY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	TOTAL REGION	NOUAK- CHOTT	TO- TAL
DOCTORS (2)	6	7	12	3	4	5	4	2	43	22	65
DENTISTS (3)									0	2	2
PHARMA- CISTS (4)									0	3	3
ANESTHESIO- LOGISTS			1						1	1	2
STATE NURSES	5	5	7	9	8	9	6	3	52	33	85
NURSES BREVETES	14	11	21	21	21	23	13	7	131	63	194
NURSES AIDS	5	2	25	22	21	26	14	1	116	35	151
MIDWIVES (5)	1			1		3			5	9	14
DIAGNOSTI- CIANS	2					2			4	6	10
"MATRONES"	3		2	3	3	7	4	1	23	7	30
OTHER	28	17	30	43	28	35	14	6	201	(220)	421(7)

(1) EXCLUDING HOSPITAL AND CENTRAL SERVICES, NOUAKCHOTT HAS FOLLOWING PERSONNEL: 18 DOCTORS, 1 DENTIST, 4 MIDWIVES, 18 STATE NURSES, 31 NURSE BREVETES, 19 NURSES' AIDES, 3 DIAGNOSTICIANS, 2 "MATRONES" AND 37 OTHERS

(2) ALSO 7 DOCTORS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE: 2 IN NOUAKCHOTT, 1 IN AKJOUJT, 2 IN ZOERATE, 2 IN NOUADHIBOU. ONLY 7 DOCTORS ARE MAURITANIANS, 4 OF WHOM ARE PUBLIC DOCTORS

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- (3) 1 OF THE 2 DENTISTS IS MAURITANIAN; ALSO AN EXPATRIATE DENTIST IN PRIVATE PRACTICE
- (4) 1 OF 3 PHARMACISTS IS MAURITANIAN; ALSO 4 FOREIGN PHARMACISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE
- (5) 5 OF THESE ARE EXPATRIATES
- (6) OF 401 PEOPLE, THERE ARE 195 IN THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL, 78 IN THE CENTRAL SERVICES, 9 WITH THE NOMAD MOBILE UNITS, 21 IN THE SOCIAL SERVICE, 98 IN THE NON-HOSPITAL HEALTH UNITS
- (7) INCLUDES MEDICAL-SOCIAL AUXILIARIES AND KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS (30), MANUAL LABORERS (12), DRIVERS (69), ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS (35), COOKS (12), ADVISORS OF KINDERGARTENS AND ACCOMPANYING EDUCATION (12), ORDERLIES (11), CLASSROOM CHILDREN (222), PLUS APPROXIMATELY 15 OTHER PERSONS

SOURCE: MINISTERE DE LA SANTE, MAURITANIA, AS CITED BY MINISTERE DE PLANIFICATION ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL 1973

1.5.5 DIET

1.5.5.1 MDR/RDA

CALORIES: 2318

PROTEIN	CARBOHYDR	FAT	CALC	PHOS	IRON	SODIUM	POTAS	VIT-A
43.5G	261G	116G	800MG	800MG	14MG			

1.5.5.2 FOOD & DRINK

FLOUR: WHEAT. EATEN AS BREAD OR PANCAKE IN URBAN AREAS AND NORTHERN OASES; MILLET USED LIKE WHEAT, OR, CRUSHED, HUSKS REMOVED, STEAMED WITH WATER TO MAKE COUSCOUS. FLOUR MADE FROM WATERMELON SEEDS IS USED WHEN NO OTHER TYPES ARE AVAILABLE

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MEAT: MUTTON, GOAT, OCCASIONALLY CAMEL OR DONKEY, SELDOM BEEF.
MOST OF WHICH IS EXPORTED

MILK: COWS' (PREFERRED), GOATS, FRESH AND SOURED

FAT: BUTTER, PEANUTS, ANIMAL FAT, FISH OIL (COAST)

FISH: DRIED FISH IN SOUTH AND ALONG COAST; FRESH FISH IN MODERN
SECTOR AND ON COAST

GRAINS: SORGHUM, MILLET, RICE, CORN, WHEAT

LEGUMES: PEANUTS, COWPEAS, BEANS

VEGETABLES: SWEET POTATOES, OKRA, SWEET CORN, SQUASH, BEETS,
CABBAGE, CARROTS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, PEPPERS, RAD-
ISHES, TOMATOES ARE RECENT ARRIVALS

FRUITS: WATERMELON, DATES, LICORICE, OTHER LOCAL FRUITS COMMONLY
EATEN; MANGOES, BANANAS, LIMES ARE NEW ARRIVALS

BEVERAGES: SWEET GREEN TEA, MILK

1.5.5.3 REGIONAL

AREA -----	MAJOR FOODS		EMERGENCY	
	STAPLE -----	ACCOMPANI- MENT -----	STAPLE -----	ACCOMPANI- MENT -----
SAHARA AND SAHEL (PASTORALISTS)	MILLET MILK DATES	MEAT MILK BUTTER	RICE WHEAT FLOUR	MILK POW- DER
SOUTHERN SAHEL (SENEGAL VALLEY FARMING COMMUNITIES)	MILLET SORGHUM MAIZE-	VEGETABLES PULSES FISH	RICE WHEAT FLOUR	MILK POW- DER

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FLOUR
SWEET- POTATOES
MEAT
PEANUT OIL

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1.5.5.4 SEASONAL

MAURITANIAN DIET VARIES WITH SEASONS: MILK CONSUMPTION RISES IN RAINY SEASON, FALLS DURING SOUDURE. GRAIN RESERVES ARE LOWEST DURING RAINY SEASON; HARVESTING BEGINS IN JULY IN SENEGAL VALLEY, CONTINUES INTO DECEMBER AS RAIN-FED GRAINS RIPEN. SECOND FLOOD PLAIN HARVEST, IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, SUPPLIES SOME CEREAL DURING SOUDURE, AUGMENTED BY WILD GRASS SEED, FONIO.

1.5.5.5 CONSUMPTION

	G/PERSON/ DAY ---	KCAL ----	PROTEIN (GRAMS) -----
CEREALS	269	1,038	28.9
LEGUMES	29	101	6.6
DATES	29	39	0.2
MEAT	94	154	12.1
MILK AND DERIVATIVES	470	362	20.2
FISH	31	26	4.8
SUGAR	56	217	----

SOURCE: DATA FROM FAO FOOD BALANCE SHEETS, 1964-1966

1.5.6 UTENSILS

1.5.6.1 MALNUTRITION

WHEN NORMAL FOOD SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE, DIET IS NUTRITIONALLY ADE-
QUATE, THOUGH LOW IN VITAMIN C. FEW CASES OF KWASHIORKOR SEEN IN

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YOUNG CHILDREN DUE TO PRESENCE OF MILK IN DIETS OF ALL AGE GROUPS. EVEN DURING DROUGHT MARASMUS MORE COMMON THAN KWASHIORKOR: SCURVY, BERI-BERI, VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY REPORTED IN REFUGEE CAMPS IN 1973 BY CDC TEAM.

1.5.7 HOUSING

1.5.7.1 TRADITIONAL

MOORISH NOMADS PREFER WOOLEN CLOTH TENTS OF 5-6 PERSON CAPACITY: EACH NUCLEAR FAMILY HAS SEPARATE TENT, WHICH MAY BE SHARED WITH 1 OR 2 OLDER RELATIVES. CLOSELY RELATED FAMILIES MAY POOL RESOURCES (ANIMALS) AND PITCH TENTS TOGETHER, BUT STILL OCCUPY SEPARATE UNITS. SETTLED MOORS BUILD INDIVIDUAL CIRCULAR MUD HUTS FOR NUCLEAR FAMILIES; HUTS OF EXTENDED FAMILY GROUPED IN CIRCLE.

SEDENTARY BLACKS IN RIVER VALLEY BUILD MUD BRICK-WALLED, THATCH-ROOFED ONE ROOM HUTS, WITH EARTHEN FLOORS, NO WINDOWS. IN DRY SEASON, MOST ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE OUTSIDE IN STRAW SHELTER EQUIPPED WITH MOSQUITO NETS. SARA KOLLE EXTENDED FAMILY (15-50 MEMBERS) HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES SEPARATE HOUSES AND GRANARIES ENCLOSED WITHIN FENCE OR EARTHEN WALL.

TYPICAL PEULH DWELLING IS DISMOUNTABLE BEEHIVE-SHAPED HUT.

1.5.7.2 MODERN

INADEQUATE MANPOWER AND CAPITALIZATION LIMIT CAPABILITIES OF GIRM-CREATED HOUSING COMPANY, THE BUILDING SOCIETY OF MAURITANIA (SOGOCIM). BUILDING PROGRAM: 4,000 UNITS, HALF OF THEM LOW-COST, TO BE CONSTRUCTED OVER 4-YEAR PERIOD. IN 1975, EGYPTIAN, KUWAITI AND MAURITANIAN INTERESTS COMBINED TO FORM NEW COMPANY, AFARCO-MAURITANIE, TO DEVELOP HOUSING AND HOTEL SPACE. GOVERNMENT PROVIDES FISCAL INCENTIVES AND REGULATIONS (CIVIL SERVANTS CANNOT OCCUPY PUBLIC HOUSING; ALL UNOCCUPIED HOUSING WILL BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.)

1.6 ECONOMICS

1.6.1 GENERAL

1.6.1.1 OVERVIEW

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EXTREME CASE OF DUAL ECONOMY WITH LITTLE INTERACTION BETWEEN MODERN AND TRADITIONAL SECTORS; GEOGRAPHIC SEPARATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL (MINING AND FISHING), ADMINISTRATIVE AND TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL SECTORS FURTHER COMPLICATES SITUATION. THREE PRODUCTION CENTERS: 1) MINING AND COMMERCIAL FISHING AREAS IN NORTH, CENTERED ON MAIN EXPORT PORT OF NOUADHIBOU; 2) ADMINISTRATIVE AND REFUGEE POPULATION NUCLEUS IN COUNTRY'S CENTRAL CAPITAL OF NOUAKCHOTT; AND 3) AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF SENEGAL RIVER BASIN ALONG SOUTHERN BORDER ARE SEPARATED BY VAST ESSENTIALLY UNINHABITED STRECHES OF DESERT AND DRY STEPPE. NOUAKCHOTT IS 500 MI NORTH OF RIVER VALLEY, 200 MI SOUTH OF MINING AREAS. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE CONCENTRATED IN NORTH: MINE-PORT LINK WAS ORIGINAL FOCUS, BUT GIRM IS EMPHASIZING CAPITAL AS ROAD TRANSPORT CENTER AND UPGRADING PORT OF NOUAKCHOTT (SEE 1.9.). TRADITIONAL TRADE LINKAGES BETWEEN SOUTHERN FARMING REGIONS AND MALI AND SENEGAL STRONGER THAN WITH NORTH; AS A CONSEQUENCE, AS RECENTLY AS 1974, UP TO 25% OF TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OCCURRED AS UNRECORDED TRANSACTIONS ALONG THIS BORDER.

MINING IS MAINSTAY OF ECONOMY, SECOND LARGEST EMPLOYER AFTER GOVERNMENT, BUT CAPITAL INTENSIVE WITH LITTLE FEEDBACK EFFECT ON OTHER SECTORS. RECENTLY NATIONALIZED IRON AND COPPER MINES DEPEND ON EXPATRIATE TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL EXPERTISE, THOUGH EMPLOYING MAJORITY OF MAURITANIAN SKILLED AND EDUCATED WORKERS, AND PROVIDE OVER BOX OF EXPORTS. ARAB FINANCING WILL ENABLE GIRM TO CONTINUE TO EXPLOIT MINERAL RESOURCES THROUGH THE END OF THE CENTURY AT PRESENT EXTRACTION RATES BY OPENING EXTENSIVE LOW-GRADE TIRIS IRON ORE DEPOSITS. HITHERTO CONSIDERED UNECONOMICAL TO WORK. HOWEVER, POLISARIO GUERRILLA ACTIVITY POSES CONSIDERABLE THREAT TO ALL MINING OPERATIONS. SEE 1.11.1.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 566,000; 30,000 CLASSED AS WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS. FARMING AND STOCKRAISING, BASES OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES, WERE WAY OF LIFE OF 90% OF POPULATION UNTIL SEVERE DROUGHT OF 1968-73. SINCE THEN, VAST DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE: CAPITAL'S POPULATION HAS GROWN BY FACTOR OF 10 AS DESTITUTE NOMADS MOVED TO ITS PERIMETER RELIEF CAMPS. (PASTORAL NOMADS, ESTIMATED AT 66-75% OF POPULATION IN MID 1960'S, ARE NOW A MINORITY, LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER NUMBERS.) SEE ALSO 1.7.1.1.

1.6.1.2 TRENDS

GNP ESTIMATED AT US \$243.9 MILLION IN 1974, US \$251.5 PROJECTED FOR 1976. 1975 PER CAPITA GNP ESTIMATED AT \$310, \$500 IN MODERN SECTOR AND \$70 IN TRADITIONAL. GROWTH IN MODERN SECTOR, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR OVER 40% OF GDP, AVERAGED 4.1% ANNUALLY IN 1960-73 PERIOD, FELL IN 1975 DUE TO WORLD-WIDE RECESSION WHICH LOWERED DEMAND FOR IRON AND COPPER, BUT RECOVERED PARTIALLY IN 1976. STANDARD OF LIVING IN

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TRADITIONAL SECTOR FLUCUATES WITH RAINFALL PATTERNS. PROBABLY HAS NOT IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

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1.6.1.3 PRIORITIES

1960-1970 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOCUSED ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT. ESPECIALLY CREATION OF MODERN CAPITAL AND FACILITIES. TRANSPORTATION POLICY AIMED AT DECREASING DEPENDENCE ON SENEGAL FOR SHIPPING OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY IMPROVING PORT OF NOUADHIBOU AND CONSTRUCTING DEEP WATER PORT AT NOUAKCHOTT. IN ADDITION TO EXISTING WHARF SERVED BY LIGHTERAGE. 1970'S SAW SHIFT TO STRENGTHENING REGIONAL LINKAGES -- NOUAKCHOTT-NEMA HIGHWAY AND ROSSO-BOGHE-KAEDI ROAD -- IN LINE WITH NEW EMPHASIS ON RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT. IN THIS CONTEXT, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION DUE TO DROUGHT IS HEART OF CONTROVERSY CONCERNING DESIRABILITY OF DEVELOPING INTENSIVE, IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS IN SENEGAL VALLEY OR OF STABILIZING TRADITIONAL SOCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PATTERNS, THROUGH HUMAN AND LIVESTOCK SUPPORT PROGRAMS. UNTIL PRESENT DROUGHT CYCLE HAS RUN ITS COURSE.

1.6.2 GNP

1.6.2.1 GNP 1975

GNP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES (MILLION OUGUIYAS)	193,000
IN CONSTANT FACTOR COSTS	117,400
GNP PER CAPITA (US \$)	310
MODERN SECTOR	500
TRADITIONAL SECTOR	70

1.6.2.2 GDP

IN MILLIONS OF US \$

	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	PROJECTED			
	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1980

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

3-YEAR AVERAGE AT 1967-1969 PRICES &
EXCHANGE RATES

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	194.9	208.2	225.9	243.9	231.5	299.4
GAINS FROM TERMS OF TRADE (-)	-7.5	-16.3	-21.0	-25.2	-26.5	-24.2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME	187.4	191.9	204.9	218.7	225.0	275.2
IMPORT (INCL. NRS)	94.2	114.2	123.9	129.2	129.6	158.1
EXPORTS * (IMPORT CAPACITY)	94.1	103.4	99.5	93.0	87.0	114.1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RESOURCE GAP	0.1	10.8	24.4	36.2	42.6	44.0
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	148.3	159.5	174.3	184.9	187.7	219.7
INVESTMENT * (INCL. STOCKS)	39.2	43.2	55.0	70.0	79.9	99.5
DOMESTIC SAVINGS	39.2	32.4	30.6	33.8	37.3	55.5
NATIONAL SAVINGS	25.5	37.2	44.5	43.5	39.6	56.2

1970	1973	1975			
1973	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES			AS PERCENT OF GDY		
	1970-73	1973-75	1975-80	1970	1975	1980
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2.2	8.2	4.2	104.0	111.5	108.8
GAINS FROM TERMS OF TRADE (-)	---	---	---	-4.0	-11.5	-8.8
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME	0.8	6.8	4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMPORT (INCL. NRS)	6.6	6.4	4.1	50.3	59.1	57.4
EXPORTS * (IMPORT CAPACITY)	3.2	-5.1	4.2	50.2	42.5	41.4
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				0.1	16.6	16.0

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CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.5	7.7	3.5	79.1	84.5	79.8	
INVESTMENT (INCL. STOCKS)	3.3	12.8	7.3	20.9	32.0	36.2	
DOMESTIC SAVINGS	-6.1	2.1	10.4	20.9	15.5	20.2	
NATIONAL SAVINGS	13.4	-1.1	5.3	13.6	19.9	20.4	

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1.6.2.3 COMPONENTS

STRUCTURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

 (BN OUGUIYAS, 1973 PRICES)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	% IN 1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRADITIONAL SECTOR	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.5	27.3
OF WHICH:					
LIVESTOCK	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	16.4
FISHING	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.0
AGRICULTURE	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.1
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	3.9	4.7	5.1	4.3	33.6
OF WHICH:					
MINING	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.5	27.3
CONSTRUCTION	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	7.8
OTHER SECTORS	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	31.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GDP AT FACTOR COST	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.8	100.0
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	12.3	13.0	14.3	14.3	

SOURCE: IMF SURVEY

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1.6.3 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.6.3.1 IMPORTS

HEAVY DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED STAPLE FOODS AND OTHER CONSUMER GOODS DUE TO LIMITED RANGE OF OUTPUT. IMPORTS NEARLY QUADRUPLED IN 1959-72 PERIOD AS MODERN SECTOR EXPANDED. DROUGHT ENGENDERED MAJOR INCREASES IN FOOD GRAIN IMPORTS. HIGH LEVELS OF UNRECORDED IMPORTS (55% OF 1968-72 TOTAL), BUT LOWER THAN 75% ESTIMATED 1964 BEFORE ENACTMENT OF COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH SENEGAL. DEVELOPMENT OF MAURITANIAN PORT FACILITIES AND INSTITUTION OF MONOPOLY BY SONIMEX OVER IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF RICE, TEA AND SUGAR. DROUGHT, RISING WORLD COMMODITY PRICES AND INFLATION PUSHED 73-74 IMPORT COSTS 50% ABOVE 1972 LEVELS, WITH GREATEST INCREASES IN CEREALS AND OIL. (LATTER DUE TO MODERN SECTOR'S INCREASING NEED FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND WORLD-WIDE OIL PRICE RISES.)

EVEN IN GOOD YEARS, 20-25% OF CEREAL NEEDS MUST BE IMPORTED. SINCE DROUGHT CAN BRING 60-70% CROP FAILURE, WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN QUANTITIES OF CEREAL IMPORTS MUST BE EXPECTED.

1.6.3.2 EXPORTS

IRON ORE EARNINGS ARE MAJOR SOURCE OF EXPORT REVENUES: UP TO 80% OF TOTAL (UM 5, 864 MILLION IN 1974, UM 6, 153 MILLION IN 1975* AND UM 6, 900 MILLION IN 1976). FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS TOTALLED UM 750 MILLION IN 1976. WHILE COPPER CONCENTRATE EXPORTS WERE VALUED AT UM 358 MILLION.

GUM ARABIC AND LIVE CATTLE ARE ALSO EXPORTED: FORMER MAY BE OVEREXPLOITED RESOURCE (EXPORT REVENUES DROPPED FROM UM 136 MILLION IN 1972 TO UM 3 MILLION IN 1973), WHILE MUCH OF LATTER TRADE IS UNOFFICIAL AND HENCE UNRECORDED. CATTLE EXPORTS WERE ESTIMATED AT UM 240 MILLION (US \$4.8 MILLION) IN 1972. IN 1975, DUE TO DIMINUTION OF NATIONAL HERD DURING DOUGHT, GIRM PROHIBITED EXPORT OF CATTLE.

FAVORABLE PRICES FOR MAJOR EXPORTS AND 30% INCREASE IN IRON ORE PRODUCTION BETWEEN 1972 AND 1974 LARGELY OFFSET INCREASED IMPORT COSTS, KEEPING CURRENT ACCOUNTS DEFICIT TO 20% OF TOTAL EXPORT EARNINGS.

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* TOTAL VALUE OF 1975 EXPORTS WAS UM 7.527 MILLION (US \$167 MILLION).

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1.6.4 EXCESS MONIES

1.7 AGRICULTURE

1.7.1 GENERAL

1.7.1.1 SUMMARY

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING STOCKRAISING, FALL LARGELY WITHIN TRADITIONAL ECONOMY. CROP PRODUCTION IS LIMITED BY AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO SENEGAL RIVER BASIN AND SCATTERED NORTHERN OASES. EVEN IN SOUTH, LIVESTOCK RAISING IS DOMINANT ACTIVITY, CONTRIBUTING 75% OF VALUE ADDED BY TRADITIONAL SECTOR. MODERN FARMING INPUTS AND TECHNIQUES ARE CONFINED TO SCATTERED FOREIGN AID PROJECTS, THOUGH LARGE-SCALE ANIMAL VACCINATION PROGRAMS LED TO 6%/YEAR INCREASE IN NATIONAL HERD IN 1960'S, ENDED BY ONSET BY DROUGHT IN 1968-69. BOTH LIVESTOCK AND FARMING PRODUCTIVITY RATES ARE LOW -- 25 TO 50% THOSE ACHIEVED IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

AT PRESENT, VIRTUALLY ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY HAND LABOR WITHOUT BENEFIT OF FERTILIZERS (OTHER THAN CHANCE DEPOSITS OF ANIMAL MANURE) OR PESTICIDES. POOR PLANTING PRACTICES, INFERIOR CROP VARIETIES, INSECT INFESTATIONS AND BIRD AND DOMESTIC ANIMAL DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS CONTRIBUTE TO CHRONIC LOW YIELDS*, MADE WORSE IN RECENT YEARS BY DROUGHT'S DEGRADATION OF SOILS, VEGETATION AND WATER SUPPLIES. PERIODICALLY, WIND EROSION AND SOIL EXHAUSTION FORCE ABANDONMENT OF FIELDS. INCREASING POPULATION DENSITIES DUE TO HIGHER BIRTH RATES IN SEDENTARY GROUPS AND TO MIGRATION FROM DROUGHT-STRICKEN NORTH NECESSITATE CULTIVATION OF LAND FORMERLY USED FOR GRAZING OR LEFT FOLLOW; INCREASED CONFLICT BETWEEN PASTORALISTS AND FARMERS OVER LAND AND WATER RIGHTS IN SOUTHERN REGIONS FOLLOW. DIFFERENT LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AGGRAVATE CONFLICT: MOORS RECOGNIZE INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP WHICH INCLUDES RIGHT TO ASSIGN USE OF LAND, BUT SEDENTARY PEOPLES GENERALLY PRACTICE COMMUNAL OWNERSHIP WITH DISPOSITION RIGHTS ASSIGNED TO A "MASTER OF FIELDS".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS HAVE CONCENTRATED ON IRRIGATION INFRA-STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO INCREASE AREA OF CULTIVABLE LAND, ESPECIALLY IN SENEGAL DELTA, WHERE DRY SEASON INTRUSION OF SALT WATER PREVENTS DOUBLE CROPPING. LARGE-SCALE IRRIGATION PROJECTS HAVE HAD LIMITED SUCCESS BECAUSE IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES CONFLICTED WITH TRADITIONAL LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND WORK HABITS. A.I.D. IS NOW ACHIEVING BETTER PRODUCTION WITH VILLAGE-BASED IRRIGATED FARMING, USING

MODERN EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES. ON SENEGAL SIDE OF RIVER, WILL TEST SYSTEM IN MAURITANIAN FARMING VILLAGES.

LACK OF FARM-TO-MARKET TRANSPORT, SCARCITY OF MARKETS IN MAURITANIA AND INABILITY OF GIRM TO ENFORCE PRICE CONTROLS INHIBIT MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE BEYOND LOCALITY OF PRODUCTION. HIGHER GRAIN PRICES IN SENEGAL FURTHER INCREASE LIKELIHOOD OF SURPLUS GRAIN PRODUCED IN RIVERINE VILLAGES BEING EXPORTED RATHER THAN TREKKED TO NORTHERN POPULATION CENTERS. TRADITIONAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN MILLET/SORGHUM-EATING SOUTHERNERS AND WHEAT-EATING NORTHERN NOMADS IS NOW COMPLICATED BY GROWING DEMAND FOR RICE, MOST OF WHICH IS IMPORTED. ALL THESE FACTORS REINFORCE SUBSISTENCE CHARACTER OF FARMING, SINCE FARMERS' PROSPECTS OF ADEQUATE RETURN ON SALE OF SURPLUS ARE POOR.

STOCKRAISING WAS TRADITIONALLY ORIENTED TOWARD ACQUISITION OF LARGE NUMBERS OF ANIMALS FOR PRESTIGE AND TO SUPPLY SUFFICIENT MILK TO SUSTAIN OWNER'S FAMILY, RATHER THAN AS SOURCE OF MEAT OR INCOME. GROWTH OF NATIONAL HERD DUE TO VACCINATION AND WELL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN 1960'S BROUGHT INCREASING ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE, SOMEWHAT RESTORED BY 40% DIE-OFF OF CATTLE HERD DURING DROUGHT YEARS. PRODUCTIVITY RATES ARE STILL LIMITED BY INADEQUATE WATERING, POOR PASTURAGE AND DISEASE TO ABOUT HALF THOSE CHARACTERISTIC OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. 1977 LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS ESTIMATES: CATTLE: 1,115,000, SHEEP AND GOATS: 7,000,000, CAMELS: 7000,000, HORSES AND DONKEYS: 16,500; TOTAL: 8,831,500.

- RATS, TERMITES AND GRAIN WEEVILS ATTACK STORED GRAIN, ESPECIALLY IN DROUGHT YEARS.

1.7.1.2 CROPS

IN SOUTH, 15 VARIETIES OF RED AND WHITE SORGHUM, WITH MATURATION PERIODS RANGING FROM 90 TO 150 DAYS; 3 VARIETIES OF MILLET AND 2 OF MAIZE ARE MAJOR CROPS. SUPPLEMENTARY CROPS INCLUDE COWPEAS, PEANUTS, BEANS, RICE, SWEET POTATOES, OKRA, SQUASH AND COTTON. VEGETABLES NEWLY INTRODUCED FOR MARKET GARDENING INCLUDE BEETS, CARROTS, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, ONIONS, PEPPERS AND TOMATOES. MANGOES, BANANAS AND LIMES ARE ALSO NEW TO AREA.

NORTHERN OASES PRODUCE SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF DATES, SOME WHEAT AND BARLEY.

1.7.1.3 YIELDS

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% AGE OF LAND PLANTED IN:

CROP	%	YIELD KG/HA
SORGHUM	75	400-800
MILLET	5	500
CORN	8	725
PEANUTS	6	500
RICE	4	NA

1.7.1.4 SEASONS

SORGHUM/MILLE

FLOOD PLAIN

PLANTING

MARCH - APRIL

DECEMBER - JANUARY

HARVEST

JULY - SEPTEMBER

FEBRUARY - MARCH

RAINFED

PLANTING

MAY - JULY

HARVESTING

OCTOBER - DECEMBER

RICE

PLANTING

MAY - AUGUST

HARVESTING

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

1.7.1.5 1978 STATUS

CURRENT SEASON ABNORMAL FOOD SHORTAGE. RAINFALL EARLIER THAN USUAL -- MAY IN ROSSO AND AIOUN. MDM ASSESSED CEREAL AID REQUIREMENTS AT 52,500 TONS. PLEDGES IN CEREALS: 57,500 TONS, INCLUDING FAO/WFP EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF 10,000 TONS MAIZE. BY END OF JUNE 1978, 46,300 TONS EXPECTED TO REACH COUNTRY.

1.7.2 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.7.2.1 IMPORTS

NORMALLY 20-25% OF CEREAL REQUIREMENTS ARE IMPORTED. RICE AND WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR CONSTITUTE MAJOR OFFICIAL FOOD IMPORTS. BUT UN-OFFICIAL IMPORTS OF SORGHUM FROM SENEGAL AND MALI HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AT 10 - 30,000 TONS PER ANNUM. SEE ALSO 1.6.3.1.

1.7.2.2 EXPORTS

TRADITIONALLY, MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORT WAS CATTLE, FOR WHICH NO REAL MARKET EXISTED IN COUNTRY. ILLICIT TRAFFIC ACROSS SENEGAL AND MALI BORDERS COMMON, SO ESTIMATES OF NUMBER EXPORTED VARY WIDELY, BUT APPROXIMATED 150,000 - 250,000 ANIMALS YEARLY IN LAST DECADE. SEE ALSO 1.6.3.2.

1.8 PHYSICAL

1.8.1 CLIMATE

1.8.1.1 CLIMATE

FOUR CLIMATIC ZONES:

NOUADHIBOU -- MARITIME INFLUENCE: PREVAILING NW WIND MODERATES TEMPERATURE. WARMEST MONTH IS SEPTEMBER (34C). COOLEST JANUARY (13C). 6 RAINY DAYS.

NOUAKCHOTT -- SOME MARITIME INFLUENCE, BUT HOT SEASON TEMPERATURES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN INTERIOR.

FLUVIAL -- 10-20 MILE WIDE BELT ALONG SENEGAL RIVER CHARACTERIZED BY 12-26" ANNUAL RAINFALL WHICH OCCURS IN DISTINCT

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JULY-OCTOBER SEASON. MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE RANGE 74-94F. HIGH HUMIDITY ALONG RIVER. MIST COMMON. TORNADOES COMMON DURING RAINY SEASON.

SAHARAN -- NORTHERN 2/3RDS OF COUNTRY. NORTH OF 150MM ISOHYET EXPERIENCES HOT DAYS. COOL NIGHTS (WARMEST PERIOD (45C HIGH) OCCURS IN JULY AND AUGUST. DECEMBER AND JANUARY COOLEST (13C). RARE TORRENTIAL RAINS FALL BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER, BUT GREAT ANNUAL VARIABILITY (QATAT HAS RECEIVED AS MUCH AS 10" OF RAIN IN ONE YEAR. AND AS LITTLE AS NO RAIN IN 5 YEARS.) EXTREME VARIATION IN DAILY TEMPERATURE, 32F-100F IN WINTER. 60F-120F IN SUMMER. MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE, 99F IN SUMMER, 68F IN WINTER. PREVAILING WIND, HARMATTAN. IS HOT, DRY, DUST-BEARING NORTHEASTERLY.

SOME CLIMATOLOGISTS PREFER TO DESIGNATE COASTAL OR SUB-CANARIAN ZONE, INCLUDING BOTH NOUADHIBOU AND NOUAKCHOTT, BASED ON PRESENCE OF PREVAILING OCEANIC WINDS THAT BRING HUMID RELATIVELY TEMPERATE CLIMATE. RAINFALL MINIMAL, LESS THAN 1" ANNUALLY, FALLS BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER. MEAN TEMPERATURE MAXIMA 83F IN NOUADHIBOU, 89F IN NOUAKCHOTT, MINIMA 61F AND 67F.

SAHEL, WITH PRECIPITATION RANGING BETWEEN 6" IN NORTH AND 18" IN SOUTH. JULY-OCTOBER RAINY SEASON CHARACTERIZED BY EXTREME VARIABILITY, IS ECOZONE WHICH SHIFTS POSITION IN RESPONSE TO WEST AFRICAN PRECIPITATION PATTERNS. DAILY VARIATION IN TEMPERATURE IS 60F-70F. PREVAILING WIND, AS IN SAHARA, HARMATTAN, BUT MOISTURE CONTENT SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

1.8.1.2 TEMPERATURE

STATION		JAN ---	APR ---	JUL ---	OCT ---	EXTREME
ATAR	MAXIMUM	84	97	106	98	117
	MINIMUM	54	67	81	72	39
NEMA	MAXIMUM	86	105	99	101	120
	MINIMUM	62	79	78	79	47
NOUAKCHOTT	MAXIMUM	85	90	89	91	115

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 MINIMUM 57 64 74 71 44

1.8.1.3 RAINFALL

STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
ATAR	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	-	-
NEMA	0.1	-	-	-	0.7	1.1	2.3	4.7	2.1	0.7	-	0.1
NOUAKCHOTT	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	-

1.8.1.4 COMPARISON

STATIONS	1977 OVERALL RAIN- FALL	NORMAL (1941-70)	COM- PAR- ISON 77/N	1976 OVER- ALL RAINFALL	COM- PAR- ISON 77/76	1972 OVER- ALL RAINFALL	COM- PAR- ISON 77/72
ALEG	(100.7)	227.6	44%	145.5	69%	28.5	353%
AIOUN EL ATR.	102.8	281.7	36%	98.7	104%	110.0	93%
AKJOUJT	20.2	70.7	29%	79.0	26%	20.8	97%
ATAR	3.7	74.6	5%	91.6	4%	9.9	37%
BOUTILIMIT	35.5	163.5	22%	94.0	38%	38.5	92%
BOGHE	105.6	297.7	35%	228.0	46%	112.0	94%
BIR MOGREIN	0	15.2	0	2.4	0	7.0	0
F'DERIK	13.1	29.0	45%	53.6	24%	46.0	28%
KIFFA	169.2	326.8	52%	285.4	59%	103.3	164%
KAEDI	227.5	339.5	67%	211.1	108%	117.2	194%
MEDERDRA	-	213.1	-	183.0	-	81.2	-

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NOUAKCHOTT	2.5	115.0	2%	48.8	5%	65.7	4%
NEMA	95.6	271.9	35%	196.6	49%	196.4	49%
NOUADHIBOU	TRACE	11.2	0	3.0	0	TRACE	0
ROSSO	123.3	256.5	48%	227.5	54%	44.5	27%
SELIBABY	351.7	574.1	61%	304.6	115%	215.5	163%
TIDJIKJA	44.6	135.8	33%	66.2	67%	62.8	71%
TAMCHEKETT	95.5	224.7	43%	207.2	46%	116.5	82%

1.8.2 TOPOGRAPHY

1.8.2.1 LANDFORMS

1,085,210 SQ KM IN AREA (TWICE THE SIZE OF FRANCE); VAST DRY PLAINS EXTEND FROM SENEGAL RIVER BASIN, THE SOUTHERN BORDER WITH SENEGAL, 800 MILES NORTH TO MOROCCO AND FORMER WESTERN SAHARA (NW) AND ALGERIA (NE). MAXIMUM EAST-WEST EXTENT, FROM ATLANTIC COAST TO EASTERN BORDER WITH MALI, IS ABOUT 750 MILES. FOUR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS DETERMINED BY NORTHWARD MOVEMENT OF RAIN-BEARING INTERTROPICAL CONVERGENCE ZONE: SOUTHERN SAHEL (CHEMANA) INCLUDES SENEGAL RIVER BASIN, 7% OF COUNTRY'S LAND AREA; CONSISTS OF LOWLAND SAVANNAH FLOODED ANNUALLY, WITH EXTENSIVE MARSHES IN SENEGAL DELTA. RANGE OF FLAT-TOPPED, STEEP-SIDED HILLS WITH CRESTS 700-1400' RUNS NORTH FROM JUNCTURE OF SENEGAL AND KOUROKORO RIVERS TO ABOUT 22 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE WHERE IT MEETS 200-500' ESCARPMENTS TRENDING NORTHEAST TO ALGERIAN AND MALIAN BORDERS. SIMILAR ESCARPMENTS RING AOUKAR DEPRESSION IN NE. OTHERWISE, PLAINS RISE GRADUALLY FROM SEA LEVEL IN WEST TO 200' WEST OF HILLS AND EAST OF HIGHLANDS FROM 400' AT KIFFA TO 800' NEAR MALI BORDER IN SOUTHEAST AND 1,000' IN NORTHEAST. NORTHERN SAHEL COMPRISES BAND OF LEVEL PLAIN AND DUNES FIXED BY VEGETATION. GRADING INTO SOUTHERN SAHARAN ZONE SOUTH OF NOUAKCHOTT AND TIDJIKJA. THERE, DUNES, MOST ORIENTED NE-SW, GRADE FROM FIXED TO MOBILE, DEPENDING ON COMPOSITION. AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR VEGETATION AND INTENSITY OF GRAZING. SAND, WHICH COVERS 40% OF LAND AREA, IS USUAL SURFACE MATERIAL EXCEPT IN EXTREME NORTH AND SCATTERED WESTERN AREAS, WHERE GRAVEL PREDOMINATES. PLATEAUS OF ADRAR (500 M. ELEVATION) AND TAGANT (300 M.) ARE MAJOR SURFACE FEATURES OF SOUTHERN SAHARA. DUNES PARALLEL COAST FROM ALEG IN N SAHEL NORTH TO CAPITAL, FROM WHICH THEY EXTEND INLAND TO ADRAR MOUNTAINS. NORTHERN SAHARA COMPRISES ROCKY PLAINS AND MOBILE DUNES, LOWLANDS DELIMITED FROM COAST BY LINE OF DUNES PARALLELING SHORE.

FEATURES FORMED BY INTERMITTENT ACTION OF WATER INCLUDE DRY WATERCOURSES (WADIS) DISSECTING HILLS AND GRAVEL PLAINS AND SEBKHAS. SALT FLATS OR MARSHES WHICH FILL WITH WATER IN RAINY PERIODS -- MOST NUMEROUS NEAR COAST AND NW BORDER.

1.8.3 LAND USE

1.8.3.1 LAND USE

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF LAND AREA IS USABLE FOR PASTURAGE AND FARMING. NORTHERN HALF OF COUNTRY IS SAHARAN DESERT. LESS THAN 15% OF LAND AREA--SOUTHERNMOST 50-150 MILES--RECEIVES 10-25" ANNUAL RAINFALL, WHICH, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL FLOODING, PROVIDES SUFFICIENT WATER FOR CROPS.

NO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT HAS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS COLLECTION. REPORTS PREPARED BY EXTENSION WORKERS OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

LESS THAN 1% SUITABLE FOR CROPS. 0.1% CULTIVATED
10% PASTURAGE
90% DESERT

FLOOD RECEPTION CROPS	50,000 HA*
RAIN-FED CROPS	116,000 HA
IRRIGATED CROPS	1,200 HA

* PLUS 14,000 HA IN DAMS AND R'KIZ PROJECTS

1.8.4 RIVERS/COAST

1.8.4.1 RIVERS

SENEGAL IS ONLY PERMANENT WATERCOURSE. FROM SOURCE IN HILLS OF NE GUINEA, IT FLOWS NORTH AND WEST ACROSS MALI TO FORM BORDER BETWEEN SENEGAL AND WESTERN MAURITANIA. NO FALLS BREAK FLOW ALONG BORDER; THUS, RIVER IS NAVIGABLE IN RAINY SEASON AS FAR AS KAYES IN MALI AND AS FAR AS PODOR, SENEGAL, IN DRY SEASON. ANNUAL FLOODS, TRIGGERED IN APRIL BY ONSET OF HEAVY RAINS IN GUINEA, MOVE INTO MALI AND SENEGAL IN MAY AND JUNE, CRESTING AT BAKEL, MAURITANIA, IN MID-SEPTEMBER (45')

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AND AT ROSSO (12') BY MID-OCTOBER. ENTIRE 15-20 MILE WIDE VALLEY IS FLOODED: WATER FILLS DEPRESSIONS (MARIGOTS) THAT RETAIN WATER WELL INTO DRY SEASON. BY END OF DRY SEASON FLOW IS SO REDUCED THAT TIDAL WATERS MAY RISE AS FAR INLAND AS ROSSO.

NAVIGABILITY: IN NORMAL YEARS, SENEGAL IS NAVIGABLE YEAR ROUND BY SMALL SEA-GOING VESSELS AS FAR AS ROSSO AND BY RIVER BOATS AS FAR AS BOGHE. IN FLOOD SEASON, JULY-NOVEMBER, NAVIGABILITY IS EXTENDED TO KAEDI AND KAYES. THOUGH SENEGALESE RIVER STEAMERS OPERATED AS RECENTLY AS EARLY 1970'S, AT PRESENT VERY LITTLE RIVER TRAFFIC EXISTS EXCEPT FOR LOCAL PIROGUES. OMVS STUDYING POSSIBILITY OF REVIVING RIVER TRANSPORT FOR CARRYING BULK LOW-COST COMMODITIES IN 1975-78.

1.8.4.2 DISTANCES

ST. LOUIS - RICHARD TOLL	200 KM
RICHARD TOLL - BAKEL	600 KM
CONFLUENCE OF SENEGAL AND FALEME RIVERS	825 KM UPSTREAM

1.8.4.3 COAST

400 MILE COASTLINE ON ATLANTIC HAS ONLY ONE PROTECTED HARBOR, LEVRIER BAY, IN NORTH NEAR BORDER WITH FORMER WESTERN SAHARA. SHALLOW OFFSHORE WATERS' SHOALS AND SURF LIMIT COASTAL SHIPPING.

1.8.5 MOUNTAINS**1.8.5.1 RANGES**

BARREN SANDSTONE HILLS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH-CENTRAL MAURITANIA ARE STEEP-SIDED WITH FLAT TOPS; OFTEN DEEPLY DISSECTED BY NUMEROUS NARROW INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSES. WESTERN MARGINS OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN HILLS ARE HIGH ESCARPMENTS CRESTING AT 1,500 TO 2,400', 700-1,400' ABOVE WESTERN PLAINS. NEAR MALI BORDER IN NE, NUMEROUS ESCARPMENTS 600-1,300' IN ELEVATION TREND NORTHEASTWARD. PRECIPITOUS SLOPES AND LOOSE SAND OR GRAVEL MAKE CROSS-COUNTRY PROGRESS DIFFICULT.

1.8.6 VOLCAN/FAULTS**1.8.6.1 SEISMICITY**

NO RECORD OF SEISMIC ACTIVITY IN RECENT HISTORY OF AREA.

1.9 LOGISTICS

1.9.1 ROADS

1.9.1.1 SYSTEM

THOUGH ROADS ARE ONLY SIGNIFICANT MODE OF MECHANIZED TRANSPORT, PAVED ROADS OF MODERN SECTOR ARTERY FROM ROSSO THROUGH NOUAKCHOTT, TO AKJOUJT CONSTITUTE ONLY 600 KM OF 7.000 KM TOTAL. PRINCIPAL AXES OF ROAD SYSTEM: ROSSO-ATAR HIGHWAY RUNNING N-S, ROSSO-NEMA ROAD RUNNING E-W AND THE CENTRAL BOGHE-ALEG-TIDJIKI ROAD* COMPRISE ONLY SECTIONS OF ROAD WITH DEFINITE ALIGNMENTS. IN NORTH-SOUTH AND PARTS OF EAST-WEST BRANCHES; ELSEWHERE, VEHICLES ESSENTIALLY DRIVE CROSS-COUNTRY. IMPROVED LATERITE ROADS TOTALLED 560 KM IN LATE 1975.

DENSITY OF ROAD NETWORK CONFORMS FAIRLY WELL TO DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BUT ACCESS TO MOST PARTS OF COUNTRY IS LIMITED; DRY SEASON SANDSTORMS IN NORTH AND RAINY SEASON FLOODING IN RIVER BASIN COUPLED WITH POOR ROAD MAINTENANCE FORCE CLOSINGS FOR UP TO 5 MONTHS EACH YEAR. MOST ROUTES POORLY MAINTAINED IN PART BECAUSE LOCAL SOILS NOT SUITABLE FOR ROAD-BUILDING. VAST, THINLY POPULATED SPACES AND HARSH CLIMATIC CONDITIONS MAKE EXTENSION AND UPKEEP OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSIVE AND TECHNICALLY DIFFICULT AND OPERATION OF VEHICLES COSTLY, ARDUOUS AND OFTEN HAZARDOUS.

AS OF LATE 1975, GIRM PRIORITIES INCLUDED CONSTRUCTION OF 2-LANE PAVED HIGHWAY FROM NOUAKCHOTT TO NEMA VIA BOUTILIMIT AND ALEG AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROSSO-BOGHE-KAEDI ROAD ALONG SENEGAL RIVER. (EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNED FOR THIS AREA NECESSITATES IMPROVED ROAD SYSTEM.)

* AS OF JUNE 1977, ROAD COMPLETED AS FAR AS ALEG, PRELIMINARY WORK AS FAR AS KIFFA. AS OF 2/77, FOLLOWING ROUTES WERE PAVED: ROSSO-AKJOUJT AND ON SENEGAL SIDE OF RIVER, DAKAR-ST. LOUIS-ROSSO AND (UNDER CONSTRUCTION) TO MATAMI.

1.9.2 ROAD CARRIERS

1.9.2.1 TRAFFIC

MOST PASSENGER TRAFFIC OCCURS IN MODERN SECTOR ON ROSSO-NOUAKCHOTT-AKJOUJT ROAD. GOODS TRAFFIC, OTHER THAN THAT GENERATED BY MINING INDUSTRY, CONSISTS ALMOST ENTIRELY OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ENTERING THROUGH NOUAKCHOTT AND ROSSO. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND LOCAL GOODS MAKE UP ONLY 16% OF TOTAL TRAFFIC.

HIGH FREIGHT COST DUE TO LONG DISTANCES TRAVELLED. HIGH PERCENTAGE OF ONE-WAY FREIGHT (RETURN JOURNEYS SELDOM LOADED), COST OF FUEL, ALL OF WHICH IS IMPORTED. LACK OF MAINTENANCE FACILITIES FOR VEHICLES AND HIGH INITIAL COST OF VEHICLES.

1.9.2.2 GIRM CAPACITY

AS OF JANUARY 1978, GIRM HAD 80 10-12 TON BERLIET OR MERCEDES TRUCKS IN WORKING ORDER AND ANOTHER 150-175 SCHEDULED TO COME INTO SERVICE WITHIN 2 YEARS IF PRESENT RATES OF MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT CONTINUE.

FAO ESTIMATED (10/77) GIRM VEHICLE POOL'S CARRYING CAPACITY AT 2,400 T AND PRIVATE VEHICLE POOL'S CAPACITY AT 3,600 T PER MONTH. AVERAGE TRANSPORT COST PER KILO OF FOOD ESTIMATED AT 6-7 UM.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN DAKAR AND ROSSO IS STILL LIMITING FACTOR ON DAKAR-MAURITANIA ROUTE.

1.9.2.3 SEASONAL

IN DRY SEASON, 25-TON TRUCKS CAN GO AT BEST AS FAR AS NEMA ON SAND TRACKS. IN WET SEASON, RESTRICTED TO PAVED ROADS, THUS SECONDARY STAGING POINT NEEDED AT KIFFA TO TRANSFER FOOD TO 5-10 TON TRUCKS. (CAPACITY OF SECONDARY STAGING POINT LIMITED BY NUMBER OF QUALIFIED SUPERVISORS AVAILABLE.)

1.9.3 SURFACE MILES

1.9.3.1 MILES/TIME

ST. LOUIS - NOUAKCHOTT

190 MI (5 HRS)

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ROSSO - AKJOUJT 300 MI
 NOUADHIBOU - F'DERIK AND ZOUERATE 420 MI (RAILWAY)
 ROSSO - BOGHE - KAEDI 300 KM
 NOUAKCHOTT - NEMA 1,000 KM

	NOUAKCHOTT -----	ROSSO -----
	KM --	KM --
ATAR	475	680
ALEG	454	240
BOGHE	429	215
KAEDI	539	325
KIFFA	859	645
AIOUN-EL-ATROUS	1,214	1,000
NEMA	1,394	1,180

NOUAKCHOTT - ATAR 5 HRS BY ALL WEATHER ROAD
 ATAR - CHINGUETTI 3 HRS LAST OF ATAR
 CHINGUETTI - OUADANE 60 MILES BY TRACK
 TICHITT - TIDJIKI 125 MILES (6 DAY TREK BY CAMEL)

1.9.4 RAILWAYS**1.9.4.1 SYSTEM**

670 KM. (419 MI) STANDARD GAUGE (1.435 M) SINGLE TRACK RAIL LINE

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RUNS FROM PORT OF NOUADHIBOU STOPPING AT CHOUM TO IRON ORE DEPOSITS NEAR ZOERATE AND F'DERIK, TERMINATING AT TAZADIT. ORE SHIPMENTS CONSTITUTE BULK OF TRAFFIC, BUT SMALL AMOUNTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND SOME PASSENGERS ARE CARRIED ON BACK-HAUL.

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IDA 3RD HWY PROJECT PROVIDED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD LINKING RAIL STOP AT CHOUM WITH ATAR, THE TRADE CENTER OF THE NORTH-WEST, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL TRAFFIC AND BETTER CONNECT NOUADHIBOU WITH REST OF COUNTRY.

1.9.4.2 COMPANY

SNIM-COMINOR, MAURITANIA RAILWAY; NOUADHIBOU; STATE-OWNED, RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE ON NOUADHIBOU-F'DERICK RAILWAY. ALL MOTIVE POWER IS DIESEL.

1.9.5 RAIL CARRIERS**1.9.6 PORTS****1.9.6.1 SUMMARY**

THREE PORTS: NOUAKCHOTT AND NOUADHIBOU IN MAURITANIA AND DAKAR, SENEGAL. HANDLE SHIPPING TO MAURITANIA. NOUADHIBOU, LOCATED ON WESTERN SHORE OF LEVRIER BAY ON NORTH COAST, HAS PROTECTED HARBOR FREE FROM SILTATION, HANDLES IRON ORE SHIPPING, FISHING INDUSTRY VESSELS AND PETROLEUM IMPORTS. DUE TO LOW POPULATION OF HINTERLAND, LITTLE GENERAL CARGO PASSES THROUGH NOUADHIBOU AND FACILITIES FOR HANDLING IT ARE COMPARATIVELY UNDERUTILIZED.

LESS FAVORED BY NATURE, NOUAKCHOTT IS BEING DEVELOPED AS MAJOR PORT BY GIRM BECAUSE OF ROLE AS ADMINISTRATIVE AND REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT CENTER. EXTENSION OF WHARF, COMPLETION SCHEDULED FOR LATE 1977, SHOULD ENABLE 5,000 MT CARGO SHIP TO DOCK ALONGSIDE. IN 1976, NOUAKCHOTT HANDLED 144,000 MT CARGO; IN FIRST HALF OF 1977, 134,000 MT. MORE STORAGE AND LIGHTERAGE WERE EXPECTED BY END OF 1977. GIRM WOULD LIKE TO DEEMPHASIZE USE OF DAKAR AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

1.9.6.2 DAKAR

LAT. 14 DEGREES 40' N; LONG. 17 DEGREES 26' W.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS--NEW YEAR'S DAY (JANUARY 1), *EL MAULOU, NATIONAL HOLIDAY, EASTER MONDAY, *LABOUR DAY (MAY 1), ASCENSION DAY, WHIT MONDAY, ASSUMPTION DAY (AUGUST 15), KORITE*, ALL SAINTS' DAY (NOVEMBER 1), TABASKI*, CHRISTMAS DAY (DECEMBER 25).

* LABOR DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN

CURRENCY--FRANC C.F.A. (COMMUNAUTE FINANCIERE AFRICAINE).

WORKING HOURS--08.00 TO 12.00; 14.00 TO 18.00 HOURS. OVERTIME POSSIBLE ON REQUEST. SATURDAY WORK AFTER NOON AT OVERTIME RATES.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED--FIVE CREW LISTS OF VACCINATIONS, SIX LISTS OF PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, SIX LISTS OF PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, FOUR LISTS OF CREW'S PERSONAL EFFECTS, FOUR LISTS OF SHIP'S STORES, MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH, TWO LISTS OF PORTS OF CALL, FIVE SHIPS REPORT INWARDS, HATCH LIST.

ACCOMODATION--A SAFE HARBOR FORMED BY TWO JETTIES. WATER AREA: 216 HECTARES, QUAYS: 7.618 M. GOOD ANCHORAGE FOR ANY SIZE VESSEL. DEPTH AT ENTRANCE, 10.36 M (BEING DREDGED TO 10.97 M); AT QUAYS 6.40 TO 11.89M. WHARVES AND BERTHS AS FOLLOWS--SOUTHERN ZONE: MOLE I, 460 M BY 150 M; FOUR BERTHS WITH 10 M WATER AND FIVE WITH 8 M. MOLE II, 290 M BY 100 M; FIVE BERTHS WITH 8.5 M WATER. MEDIAN BANK WHARF, TWO BERTHS, ONE OF 10 M DEPTH AND ONE OF 6.5 M. MOLE II, THREE BERTHS, LENGTH 350 M FOR LARGE STEAMERS, DEPTH 10 M. EASTERN BANK WHARF, LENGTH 200 M, ONE BERTH WITH 10 M WATER. NORTHERN ZONE--MOLE IV, THREE BERTHS (LENGTH 460 M) WITH DEPTH OF 10 M. MOLE V, TWO BERTHS, LENGTH 180 M, DEPTH 11 M ON W SIDE, 8 M ON E SIDE. MOLE VI: TWO BERTHS, LENGTH 180 M, DEPTH 9 M. NORTH BANK WHARF, ONE BERTH (200 M) DEPTH 8.5 M. MOLE VIII (FOR FUEL) 400 M LONG; WESTERN SIDE--TWO BERTHS AT WHARF FOR COLLIERS AND, OIL BUNKERING, DEPTH 10 M. TABLE AND EASTERN SIDE--THREE BERTHS WITH 10 M DEPTH. ONE WATER BARGE.

DEVELOPMENT--IN W ZONE, A FISHING QUAY IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION WITH 1,104 M OF BERTHS, DRAFT 7 M, AND 370 M OF BERTHS, DRAFT 10 M.

SHIPREPAIRS--AVAILABLE

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PILOTAGE--COMPULSORY IN AND OUT

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AIRPORT--AEROPORT DE DAKAR, YOFF, 12.8 KM TRANSPORT

WORKING HOURS--MONDAY - FRIDAY, 08.00-12.00, 14.00-18.00 HRS
SATURDAY 08.00-12.00 HRS

1.9.6.3 NOUADHIBOU

LAT 20 DEGREES 54' 30"N; LONG 17 DEGREES 03' W. TERMINAL FOR IRON ORE FIELDS AT FORT DERICK, OVER 300 MILES IN THE INTERIOR, TO WHICH IT IS LINKED BY RAILWAY.

ACCOMMODATION--TWO BERTHS: 1) DEPTH 7.01 M. LENGTH 65 M. 2/ DEPTH 4.88 M. LENGTH 55 M. SHED SPACE, 300 SQ M; OPEN STORAGE AREA, 24,000 SQ M; LOCK-UP STORAGE, 2,200 SQ M; LIGHTERS AND ONE TUG, 150 H.P. AT POINT-CENTRAL (MINERAL PIER). 15 KM AWAY FROM NOUADHIBOU, MAXIMUM DEPTH OF WATER ALONGSIDE QUAY, 16 M, 17.5 M IN CHANNEL. WINDS N TO NE. WATER AVAILABLE.

DEVELOPMENT--PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF WHARF

BUNKERS--BUNKERS AND FRESH WATER AVAILABLE ALONGSIDE AT NOUADHIBOU

SHIPREPAIRS--MINOR REPAIRS

PILOTAGE--NOT COMPULSORY EXCEPT FOR MINERAL PIER

AIRPORT--NOUADHIBOU, 5 MINS BY ROAD

WORKING HOURS--08.00 TO 12.00, 14.00 TO 18.00 HOURS; 07.00 TO 08.00, 12.00 TO 14.00, 18.00 TO 20.00 HOURS WORKED IN OVERTIME, WITH EXTENSION TO 22.00 TO FINISH A VESSEL. SATURDAY, 08.00 TO 12.00 WITH OVERTIME UP TO 20.00. OVERTIME CAN BE WORKED ON SUNDAY FROM 07.00 TO 20.00.

1.9.6.4 NOUAKCHOTT

LAT 18 DEGREES 02' N; LONG 16 DEGREES 02' W. NOUAKCHOTT WHARF IS SITUATED ABOUT 7 KM SSW OF NOUAKCHOTT.

ACCOMMODATION--WINDS VARY FROM NNW TO NE. THE PREDOMINANT WIND BEING NNW. WHICH CAN AFFECT NAVIGATION. RAPID ONSET OF BAD WEATHER SHOULD BE NOTED. WHEN CONDITIONS ARE BAD, VESSELS SHOULD WEIGH ANCHOR AND PROCEED SEAWARD AS THE COAST OFFERS NO NATURAL SHELTER. AT THE LIGHTERAGE, QUAY DEPTH OF WATER VARIES BETWEEN 7 AND 8.5 M. THE WORKING PLATFORM IS 86 M BY 21 M AND LIES IN A NW/SE DIRECTION. IT IS CONNECTED TO THE SHORE BY A GANGWAY 246 M. LONG AND 7 M. WIDE. THERE IS A STRONG SWELL JANUARY/MARCH AND HEAVY RAIN JULY/SEPTEMBER.

WORKING HOURS--08.00 TO 16.00 HOURS. OVERTIME BETWEEN 16.00 TO 19.00 HOURS.

1.9.7 SHIPS

1.9.7.1 LINES

COMPAGNIE MAURITANIENNE DE NAVIAGTION MARITIME (COMAUNAM): BP 587. NOUAKCHOTT; NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY

SOCIETE OUEST AFRICAINE D'ENTERPRISES MARITIMES (MAURITANIE): B.P. 351. NOUAKCHOTT

SEVERAL SHIPPING COMPANIES SERVE NOUADHIBOU AND NOUAKCHOTT. THE MOST IMPORTANT BEING LA COMPAGNIE PAQUET AND LA COMPAGNIE MAUREL-PROM

1.9.8 AIRPORTS

1.9.8.1 SUMMARY

TWO INTERNATIONAL AIRFIELDS, AT NOUADHIBOU AND NOUAKCHOTT, AND 14 SMALLER AIRSTRIPS. ONLY NOUADHIBOU CAN HANDLE LONG-DISTANCE JETS. SMALLER AIRPORTS, AT AIOUN, AKJOUJT, ATAR, F'DERIK, KAEDI; AND KIFFA, AND AIRSTRIPS CAN ACCOMODATE DC 3 AND DC 4 PLANES FOR DOMESTIC TRANSPORT.

1.9.8.2 AERODROMES

NB: FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION CONSULT LATEST ISSUE OF WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL NOTAMS, INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION MANUAL, AND/OR ICAO'S AIR NAVIGATION PLAN FOR APPROPRIATE REGION.

LOCATION COORDINATES	ELEVATION M/ TEMP C	-----RUNWAY CHARACTERISTICS-----			AIRCRAFT/ STRENGTH (1.000 KG)	FUEL/ OCTANE	
		NR/TYPE	SLOPE %	AIRCRAFT/ LENGTH M			CL
AIOUN-EL-ATROUSS/ AIOUN-EL-ATROUSS							
18 43' N 09 38' W	290 34.6	04/22 N-INSTR	0.30	1590 1590	C C	AUW 34 AUW 34	NA NA

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME--BAMAKO/SENOU. AIDS: MD, MC, MT, MTX, MO.

**KAEDI/
KAEDI**

16 09' N 13 31' W	25 34	07/25 N-INSTR	0.003	2500	B	DC-8 ACCEPTABLE	NA
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME--MATAM/ORO SOGUI. AIDS: MD, MC, MT, MTX, MO.

**NOUADHIBOU/
NOUADHIBOU**

20 55' 44" N 17 02' 01" W	5 31.8	03/21 INSTR	0.041	DC-8 2425	A	DC10-30 100JAI AUW 218	
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES--CONAKRY/GBESSIA, DAKAR/YOFF, LAS PALMAS/ LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA, NOUAKCHOTT/NOUAKCHOTT, SAL

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I./SAL, VILLA CISNEROS/VILLA CISNEROS. AIDS: H, ILS 03-1.
VOR, LR, LTX, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MTX, MO.

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**NOUAKCHOTT/
NOUAKCHOTT**

18 05'46" N 2 05/23 0 SE 210 SE210
15 57'06" W 36.8 INSTR 2000 B ACCEPTABLE 100.JA1

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES--DAKAR/YOFF, NOUADHIBOU/NOUADHIBOU,
SAINT-LOUIS/SAINT LOUIS. AIDS: RL, SA 05, LR, LTX, LO, D,
H, MC, MT, MTX, MO.

**SELIBABI/
SELIBABI**

15 11'N 80 07/25 -- DC3 C DC3 NA
12 12'W 28(EST) N-INSTR 1220 ACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME--KAYES/KAYES. AIDS: D, MC, MT, MS,
MTX, MO PLANNED BUT NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ICAO SPECIFICA-
TIONS.

1.9.8.3 AIRFIELDS 2/7

AIOUN-EL-ATROUSS, AKJOUJT, ALEG, ATAR, BIR-MOGHREIN, BOGHE,
F'DERIK, KAEDI, KIFFA, M'BOUT, MOUDJERIA, NEMA, NOUADHIBOU, NOUAK-
CHOTT, ROSSO, SELIBABY, TAMCHAKETT, TICHITT, TIDJIKJA, TIMBEDRA.

1.9.9 AIR ENTRY

1.9.9.1 PERSONAL

PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIRED

SMALLPOX AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS EXCEPT FOR ARRIVALS FROM
NON-INFECTED AREAS REMAINING IN MAURITANIA FOR LESS THAN TWO WEEKS.

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1.9.9.2 AIRCRAFT

ALL PRIVATE AND NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT OVERFLYING OR LANDING FOR COMMERCIAL OR NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES MUST OBTAIN PRIOR PERMISSION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION, B.P. 91, NOUAKCHOTT, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA (TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: MINICOMTRANSPORT NOUAKCHOTT/TELEX: NONE) AT LEAST 72 HOURS (7 DAYS FOR AIRCRAFT LANDING FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES) PRIOR TO DEPARTURE. ALL REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE: NAME OF OPERATOR, FLIGHT NUMBER, IF ANY, TYPE OF AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION MARKS, DATE, TIME AND COMPLETE ROUTE OF FLIGHT FROM POINT OF ORIGIN, INCLUDING INTERMEDIATE STOPS, FUEL TYPE AND AMOUNT AND OTHER SERVICES REQUIRED; IF LANDING, PURPOSE OF FLIGHT AND NUMBER OF PASSENGERS. ALL REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE PRE-PAID RESPONSE AND CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE REQUESTS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE DAKAR FLIGHT INFORMATION CENTER.

NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT LANDING FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES MUST ALSO INCLUDE IN THE REQUEST: PURPOSE OF FLIGHT, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, THEIR POINT OF ORIGIN, DESTINATION AND PURPOSE OF TRIP, TYPE, AMOUNT, AND ORIGIN OF CARGO, REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTACT IN MAURITANIA AND ORIGIN/DESTINATION OF CARGO UNLOADED/LOADED IN MAURITANIA.

ALL AIRCRAFT MUST HAVE A FLIGHT PLAN ON FILE AT LEAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.

AIRCRAFT ARRIVING FROM OR DESTINED TO ISRAEL, RHODESIA OR SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE DENIED PERMISSION TO OVERFLY OR LAND.

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION SOURCE: AIP "ASECNA" (FRANCE)

INTERNATIONAL NOTAM OFFICE: DAKAR-GOOOYN

1.9.10 AIR CARRIERS

1.9.10.1 AIR

AIR MAURITANIE: B.P. 41, NOUAKCHOTT; SCHEDULED DOMESTIC PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES FROM NOUAKCHOTT AND NOUADHIBOU AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES TO LAS PALMAS, CANARY ISLANDS, AND DAKAR, SENEGAL; FLEET

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AIR AFRIQUE: MAURITANIA HAS A 7 PER CENT SHARE IN AIR AFRIQUE.

MAURITANIA IS ALSO SERVED BY THE FOLLOWING AIRLINES: IBERIA,
ROYAL AIR MAROC AND UNION DES TRANSPORTS AERIENS (UTA).

1.9.11 AIR MILES

1.9.11.1 LIST

CITY DISTANCE IN ST M

AIOUN TO:

DAKAR	541
KAEDI	264
KIFFA	118
ST. LOUIS, SENEGAL	146

AKJOUJT TO:

DAKAR	402
NOUADHIBOU	191
NOUAKCHOTT	152
ST. LOUIS	288

ATAR TO:

DAKAR	494
-------	-----

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ST. LOUIS 380

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F'DERIK TO:

NOUADHIBOU 301
PARIS 1.981

KAEDI TO:

KAYES, MALI 183
KIFFA 141
NOUAKCHOTT 268
ST. LOUIS 196

NOUADHIBOU TO:

NOUAKCHOTT 208
PARIS 2.198
ST. LOUIS 340

NOUAKCHOTT TO:

BAMAKO 906 (VIA DAKAR)
DAKAR 254
MARSEILLES 2.272 (VIA PT ETIENNE AND LAS
PALMAS)
NEW YORK 4.066 (VIA DAKAR)

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PARIS 2.419 (VIA PT ETIENNE)

SUPPLEMENT

BAMAKO TO:

HOUSTON	5.885
MIAMI	5.556
NEW ORLEANS	5.635
WASHINGTON	4.667

1.10 COMMUNICATION

1.10.1 POWER SOURCES

1.10.1.1 SUMMARY

1976 CAPACITY: 70,000 KW; PRODUCTION: 100 MILLION KWH. 74 KWH PER CAPITA. AT PRESENT ALL ELECTRIC POWER IS THERMALLY GENERATED*; LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR HYDROPOWER RESTS ON BUILDING OF BARRAGES ON SENEGAL RIVER AS PART OF OMVS DEVELOPMENT PLAN. MOST ELECTRICITY CONSUMED BY MINING OPERATIONS AND PORT FACILITIES; NOUAKCHOTT IS LARGEST NON-COMMERCIAL USER.

* DIESEL FUEL

1.10.1.2 AGENCY

MAURITANIAN WATER AND POWER SOCIETY SUPPLIES URBAN AREAS OF NOUAKCHOTT, NOUADHIBOU, ZOUERATE, KAEDI, ROSSO, AKJOUJT AND ATAR.

1.10.1.3 STATISTICS

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1970	1971	1972 (11 MONTHS ONLY)
----	----	-----

PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF KWH)

NOUAKCHOTT	7.177	9.135	13.757
KAEDI	633	617	645
ROSSO 1/	141	428	513
AKJOUJT 2/	-	-	2.436
ZOUERATE	23.390	22.875	21.167 6/
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	40.314	41.852	46.841

CONSUMPTION (IN THOUSANDS OF KWH)

NOUADHIBOU	8.405	8.341	7.792
NOUAKCHOTT	6.152	8.623	12.155
KAEDI	508	555	577
ROSSO 1/	112	362	447
AKJOUJT 2/	-	-	2.286
ZOUERATE	23.390	22.875	21.167 6/
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	38.567	40.756	44.424

INSTALLED CAPACITIES (IN KW) 3/

NOUADHIBOU	4.500	4.500	4.500 4/
NOUAKCHOTT	13.000	17.000	17.000

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KAEDI	520	520	520
ROSSO	630	630	630
AKJOUJT			1,500 5/
ZOUERATE	11,300	11,300	11,300
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	29,950	33,950	35,450 3/

KEY:

- 1/ OPENED AUGUST 1970
- 2/ OPENED JUNE 1972
- 3/ ATAR RECEIVED A CAPACITY OF 150 KW EARLY IN 1973
- 4/ GUARANTEED MINIMUM FROM MIFERMA OF 4,200 KW
- 5/ GUARANTEED MINIMUM FROM SCHEMA OF 1,500 KW
- 6/ FIRST 10 MONTHS ONLY

1.10.2 RADIO

1.10.2.1 STATION

RADIODIFFUSION NATIONALE DE MAURITANIE: B.P. 200, NOUAKCHOTT;
FOUR TRANSMITTERS, TWO OF 100 KW; BROADCASTS IN FRENCH, ARABIC,
MOLOF, TOUCOULEUR AND SARA KOLE.

1.10.3 TELEPHONE

1.10.3.1 OVERVIEW

RUDIMENTARY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM: FRAGMENTARY OPEN WIRE
LINES, MINOR RADIO-RELAY LINK AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATIONS. AD-
MINISTRATIVE CONNECTIONS WITHIN COUNTRY MAINTAINED BY RADIOTELEPHONE
CONNECTIONS WITH NOUAKCHOTT (BUT SEE 1.10.3.2). DIRECT TELEPHONE LINK
TO PARIS ALSO PERMITS RADIOTELEPHONE AND WIRELESS CONNECTIONS TO US AND
EUROPE.

TELEPHONE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT 15 OF TOTAL 25 POST OFFICES.
ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE RANGE FROM 1,500-2,400. IN

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EARLY 1970'S.

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1.10.3.2 EXAMPLE

COMMUNICATIONS AVAILABLE IN 10TH DISTRICT (CAPITAL-SELIBABY) MAY INDICATE EXTENT OF SYSTEM OUTSIDE MODERN SECTOR. POST OFFICE AT SELIBABY IS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR REGION; ONE TELEGRAPH LINE TO KIFFA USED TO RELAY ALL WIRED MESSAGES OUTSIDE REGION. (IN 1975-76, NORMAL TIME TO RELAY TELEGRAMS WAS 3 DAYS.) RADIOTELEPHONES, LOCATED AT GOVERNOR'S AND GENDARMERIE'S OFFICES IN SELIBABY AND IN PREFECT'S OFFICES IN GORAY AND OULD YENGE, ARE OFTEN OUT OF ORDER DUE TO LACK OF BATTERIES OR MECHANICAL BREAKDOWN.

SCHEDULED WEEKLY FLIGHT (SOMETIMES CANCELLED) FROM SELIBABY TO NOUAKCHOTT CARRIES CORRESPONDENCE AND PACKAGES.

1.10.4 TELEVISION

1.10.5 OTHER

1.11 CHECKLIST

1.11.1 POLISARIO

LONG-TERM STRUGGLE WITH ALGERIAN-BACKED POLISARIO GUERRILLAS OVER MAURITANIA'S CLAIM TO SOUTHERN THIRD OF FORMER WESTERN SAHARA SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE. INCREASED DEFENSE EXPENDITURES ACCCOUNT FOR MOST OF RECENT SHARP RISE (20%/YEAR IN 1976 AND 1977) IN NATIONAL BUDGET. POLISARIO RAIDS ON MINING INSTALLATIONS AND RAILWAY HAVE DISRUPTED ORE SHIPMENTS, AND, BY TAKING FRENCH HOSTAGES, UNDERMINED MORALE OF ESSENTIAL EXPATRIATE TECHNICIANS*. ATTACKS ON NOUAKCHOTT AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS HAVE AFFECTED MAURITANIANS' CONFIDENCE IN GIRM MILITARY CONTROL OF SITUATION AND LED TO CHANGES IN MAKEUP OF CABINET. SYMPATHY FOR POLISARIO CAUSE IS COMMON AMONG MAURITANIAN EDUCATED ELITE, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE DEPENDENCE ON FRANCE AND MOROCCO AS SUPPLIERS OF MILITARY AID AND ADVISORS HAS RECENTLY INCREASED AND ATTEMPTED CONTROL BY THESE FORMER CLAIMANTS TO SOVEREIGNTY OVER MAURITANIA IS FEARED. THOUGH OTHER AFRICAN AND ARAB COUNTRIES HAVE AVOIDED INVOLVEMENT IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE, POLISARIO CAUSE SEEMS TO BE GAINING SUPPORT AMONG THEM.

* BY END OF 1977, HALF THE TECHNICIANS AT ZOUERATE HAD GONE.

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RESEARCH COMPLETED: JULY 1978
LUCY DROBOT

OFDA COUNTRY PROFILES: JUNE 1978

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