



THE EARLY WARNING MONITOR



WEST AFRICA FACT FILE

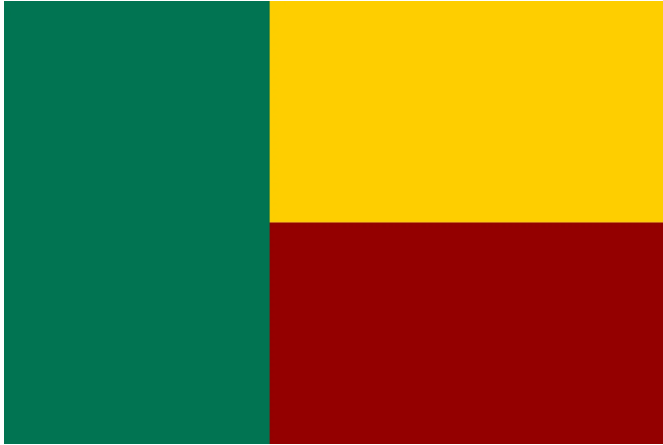
Gen. LEO Irabor Early Warning Systems Centre

PREAMBLE

The West Africa Fact File is produced by the **General. LEO Irabor Early Warning Systems Centre (GLIC)** of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). The West Africa Fact file which contains brief country profiles of West African countries is a one stop reference site and resource for scholars, researchers, policymakers, students, librarians, travelers and anyone interested in obtaining valuable knowledge and information on West Africa. Major themes covered in the file include Independence date, Population, Language, Major Religions, Ethnic Groups, Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Policy, Human Development Index, and System(s) of Government among others.

The GLIC is a critical step of the NIIA in collaboration with the Nigerian Army towards making Nigeria safer and more resilient to global crises. The Centre works closely with relevant stakeholders including local and international to disseminate information accurately and promptly, and to ensure a proactive approach to addressing Nigeria's diverse risk landscape. The NIIA is Nigeria's foremost think tank and research institute with the mandate of promoting the scientific study and understanding of international affairs. The Institute also serves as an advisory to government on matters pertaining to Nigeria's foreign policy and international affairs.

BENIN



Official Name: People's Republic of Benin

Term for Citizens: Beninese

Official Language(s): French

Flag: Yellow, Red and Green

Capital(s): Official Capital- Porto Novo, De Facto Administrative Capital- Cotonou

Date of Independence: 1 August 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: 6 29 N, 2 37 E

Time Zone: UTC 1h

Territorial Surface Area: 112, 622 Km² (43,483 sq. mi.)

Coastline: Gulf of Guinea

Maritime Domain: Territorial Sea: 200 nm, Continental Shelf: 200 nm, Exclusive Fishing Zone: 200 nm.

Principal Rivers: The three principal rivers in Benin are the Mono, the Couffo, and the Ouémé.

Climate: Southern (four seasons—two wet and two dry) and Northern climate. Principal rainy season: mid-March and mid-July; the shorter dry season lasts to mid-September; the shorter rainy season lasts to mid-November; and the principal dry season lasts until the rain begins again in March. Temperatures are fairly constant- 72° and 93° F (22° and 34° C), and the relative humidity is often uncomfortably high. In the northern climatic zone, there are only two seasons, one dry and one rainy. The rainy season- May to September. In the dry season the harmattan, a hot, dry wind, blows from the northeast from December to March. In March, the hottest month, diurnal temperatures may rise to 110° F (43° C).

Natural Resources: Small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble and timber.

Topography: Mostly flat plains of 200 meters average elevation, but the Atacora Mountains with the highest points being Mont Sokbaro 658 m, Mont Tanekas 641 m.

Transportation: Roadways: 16,000 km Railways: 438 km Waterways: 150 km Commercial harbors: 6 Airports: 1

Neighboring States: Bordered to the Northwest by Burkina Faso, to the East by Nigeria, and to the West by Togo.

Major Cities: Cotonou, Port Novo, Abomey, Gavié, Kandi, Ouidah.

Disputed Territory: In September 2007, (ECOWAS) intervened to resolve a dispute over two villages along the Benin-Burkina Faso border. Much of the Benin-Niger boundary, including the tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated. In 2005, Nigeria ceded thirteen villages to Benin, but border relations remain

strained by rival cross-border gang clashes. Dialogue is in progress between Benin and Togo on funding the Adjrala hydroelectric dam on the Mona River.

Population: 295,000

Languages: French (official), Fon and Yoruba in the South; Nagot, Bariba and Dendi in the north.

Major Religions: Indigenous beliefs (animist) 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%

Ethnic Groups: The ethnic groups are 42. The most prominent of which include the Fon, the Yoruba, the Goun (Gun), the Adja (the Aizo, the Holi and the Mina), the Bariba, the Somba (Ditamari), the Dendi, the Pila (Pilapila), the Yoa-Lokpa and the nomadic Fulani (Peul).

Currency: Communauté Financière Africaine Franc (XOF)

Gross National Product: \$ 48.63 billion PPP dollars (2021)

Gross Domestic Product: 17.14 billion USD at 2021

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 3321.55

Real GDP Growth (%): 6.2% in 2023

Energy: Electricity, Oil and Natural gas.

Major Export Growth: Agriculture: cotton, cashew, palm oil, cocoa

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 38.5% in 2019

Foreign Policy: Benin has strong ties with France, the former colonial power, as well as the United States and the main international lending institutions. Benin has adopted a mediating role in the political crises in Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, and Togo and provided a contribution to the United Nations force in Haiti, all of which were indications of the country's growing confidence in the international community. Benin republic is an active member of the ECOWAS and they have good relations with other members of the African Union (AU). The foremost allies of the Benin republic are France, India, US, UK, Netherlands, Nigeria, Ghana, and China.

Membership of International Organizations: AU, NAM, G33, OIC, UN, WTO ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, MIPONUH, MONUC, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of State in charge of Planning and Development, Ministry of Justice and Legislation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Decentralization and Local Governance, Ministry of Labour and Public Service, Ministry of Social Affairs and Micro-Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education, Ministry of Nursery and Primary Education, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Ministry of Digital and Digitization, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water and Mines, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises

and Employment Promotion, Ministry of Sports, Ministry of Communication and Post, Ministry of National Defense.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Shared system

Branches of Government: Government functions are divided into 3 branches viz; the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Twelve

Number of States/Provinces: 12 states; Alibori, Atacora, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Couffo, Donga, Littoral, Mono, Oueme, Plateau, Zou

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 77 local government areas, also known as communes.

Type of Constitution: Written Constitution

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: The constitution was adopted by referendum on 2 December 1990 and was promulgated on 11 December 1990

Legislature: Unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (83 seats; members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by proportional representation vote; members serve 4-year terms)

Judicial and Legal System: A civil law system modeled largely on the French system and some customary law. The Supreme Court has the highest level of jurisdiction in legal matters. Supreme Court or Cour Supreme (consists of the court president and 3 chamber presidents organized into an administrative division, judicial chamber, and chamber of accounts); Constitutional Court or Cour Constitutionnelle (consists of 7 members including the court president); High Court of Justice (consists of the Constitutional Court members, 6 members appointed by the National Assembly, and the Supreme Court President).

Electoral System: The president is directly elected by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term). Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

System(s) of Government: Presidential/Republican

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

ABT, MADEP, RB, FCBE, PRD, NC, RP, PSD, AS, UN, (includes PRD, MADEP), and FDU **Multidimensional Poverty Index:** no data available

Human Development Index: 0.525 in 2021

Corruption Index: 34.79 points out of 100

Environmental Index: rank: 157, EPI score: 30, ten-year change: 2.7

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 152 out of 191- global gender gap

Mo Ibrahim Index: HDI: 50.9 out of 100, trend: +2.1 since 2012, ranking: 29 out of 54.

Human Rights Index: 60/100 according to Freedom House

Gini Index: 37.8 (2018 est.) 37.8 (2018 est.) country comparison to the world: 74

Internally Displaced: 1,200 as at end of 2022

Refugees: 1,133 in 2022

Maternal Mortality Ratio: 523 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 208,824,980 (US dollars) as at 2022

Unemployment rate: 1.57% (2021 est.), 1.58% (2020 est.), 1.47% (2019 est.), country comparison to the world: 11

Adult literacy rate: 45.84% in 2021

Youth Literacy rate: 65.04% in 2021

Religious Tolerance rate: no strict rating-principle of secularism is upheld.

BURKINA FASO



Official Name: People's Republic of Burkina Faso

Term for Citizens: Burkinababe

Official Language: French

Flag: Horizontally striped, red-green national flag with a central yellow star

Capital(s): Ouagadougou

Date of Independence: 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: 12 22 N, 1 31 W

Time Zone: UTC + 0

Territorial Surface Area: 274,200 sq. km

Coastline: No coastline

Maritime Domain: No maritime claims

Principal Rivers: Black Volta (Mouhoun), the Red Volta (Nazinon), and the White Volta (Nakambé)—all of which converge in Ghana to the south to form the Volta River. The Oti, another tributary of the Volta, rises in Southeastern Burkina Faso.

Climate: Generally sunny, hot, and dry. The Sahelian zone in the north is semi-arid, characterized by three to five months of rainfall, which is often erratic. To the south, in the Sudanic zone, the climate becomes increasingly of the tropical wet-dry type, with a greater variability of temperature and rainfall and greater total rainfall than the north.

Natural Resources: Manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, phosphates, pumice, salt

Topography: Savanna; brushy plains and scattered hills.

Transportation: Rail and road networks and mostly unpaved rural roads. International airports are located at Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. Numerous smaller airstrips are found throughout the country.

Neighboring States: Bounded by Mali to the North and West, Niger to the Northeast, Benin to the Southeast, and Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo to the South.

Major Cities: Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya.

Disputed Territory: N/A

Population: 21.9 million

Languages: French, Mossi or Moore, Mande languages, Fulfude or Fula, Gourmanche and Bissa.

Major Religions: Muslim 55%, Christian 25%, Traditional beliefs 20%

Ethnic Groups: 63 ethnic groups among which are Mossi (almost half of the total population), Bobo, Mande, Lobi, Fulani, Gourounsi, and Sénoufo.

Currency: Communauté Financière Africaine franc (XOF)

Gross National Product: \$ 50.19 billion PPP dollars (2021)

Gross Domestic Product: \$17.9bn

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 2.27

Real GDP Growth (%): 6.9% annual change (2021 est.)

Energy: The country uses energy from biomass, fossil fuels, hydroelectricity, and solar.

Major Export Growth: Exports in Burkina Faso increased to 729.10 XOF billion in the fourth quarter of 2022 from 511.30 XOF billion in the third quarter of 2022.

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 41.4%

Foreign Policy: They maintain close relations with the colonial power, France and a close relationship with the United States. They have bilateral interest in Asia and are very close to the EU and other West African States. Of all the West African states, they seem to be closest to Ghana.

Membership of International Organizations: ACP, AfDB, AU, CD, ECOWAS, EITI, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICC, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNISFA, UNITAR, UNWTO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

Ministry of Agriculture, Communications, Defense, Justice, Industry, Trade, Economy, Education, Environment, Finance, Health, Mining and Transport.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: not available

Branches of Government: three-tier: executive, legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Burkina Faso is divided into 13 administrative regions. Each region is administered by a governor. These regions are divided into 45 provinces and subdivided into 351 communes.

Number of States/Provinces: 13 régions; Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Centre, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Centre-Ouest, Centre-Sud, Est, Hauts-Bassins, Nord, Plateau-Central, Sahel, Sud-Ouest

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 351 communes

Type of Constitution: Democratic, unitary and secular constitution

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: 1991 and amended in 1997, 2000, 2002, 2009 and 2012

Legislature: There are 111 members of the National Assembly elected to represent provinces, and 16 nationally elected, totaling 127.

Judicial and Legal System: Civil law based on the French model and customary law.

Electoral System: Presidential and legislative. Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

System(s) of Government: Unitary Republic/Parliamentary Republic

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the National Legislature): ADF/RDA, MAP, CDP NAFA NTD, ODT PDC, PDP-PS, PAREN, MPP, RDS , RDB, RDEB, UBN, UPC, UNIR-MS, UPR, AJIR

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.562

Human Development Index: 0.452

Corruption Index: 102 of 180 countries with a score of 40/100

Environmental Index: 35.5 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) score. 180/180 countries.

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 50.7% Female - 49.3% Male

Mo Ibrahim Index: 45 out of 54 countries (as at 2020) with a score of 44.7/100.

Human rights Index: 149/180 in World Press Freedom Index

Gini Index: 35.3 (2021)

Internally Displaced: 1 million

Refugees: 20,000

Maternal mortality ratio: 341 per 100,000 live births (2021)

Foreign Remittances: \$ 1.1 B (2020)

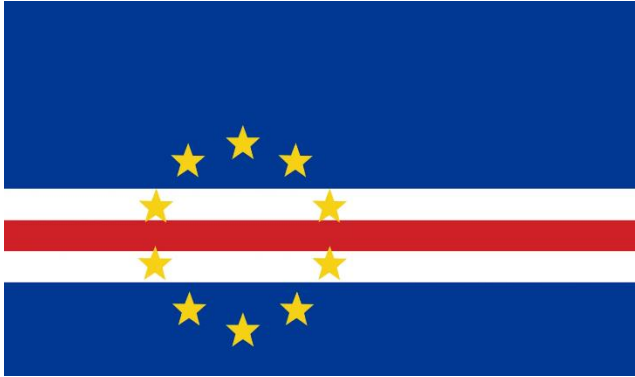
Unemployment rate: 6.5%- 10.6%

Adult literacy rate: 41.20%

Youth Literacy rate: 55.10%

Religious Tolerance rate: Highly tolerant

CABO VERDE



Official Name: Republic of Cabo Verde

Term for Citizens: Cape Verdeans

Official Language(s): Portuguese and Creole. English and French are used as working languages

Flag : National Flag consists of five rectangles arranged in the direction of length and superimposed. The upper and lower rectangles are blue in color, the upper one occupying an area equal to half of the flag and the lower one a

quarter. Separating the two blue rectangles, there are three stripes, each with the surface equal to one twelfth of the area of the Flag. The bands adjacent to the blue rectangles are white in color and the one between them is red. Over the five rectangles, ten yellow five-pointed stars, with the upper vertex in the ninety-degree position, define a circle whose center lies at the intersection of the median of the second vertical quarter from the left with the median of the second horizontal quarter from the lower edge. The star closest to this edge is inscribed on an invisible circumference whose center lies on the median of the lower blue band. The predominant blue of the flag symbolizes the sky and the sea. The ten islands of the archipelago are represented by stars, arranged in a circle, a sign of union

Capital(s): Praia

Date of Independence: July, 1975

Former Colonial Power: Portugal

Longitude & Latitude :latitude of 16.5388° N longitude of 23.0418° W

Time Zone :CVT (UTC-1)

Territorial Surface Area: 4, 033 km² / 10 islands

Coastline:385 miles (620 km) off the west coast of Africa.

Maritime Domain: 965 km (600 mi)

Principal Rivers: Atlantic Ocean

Climate: Climate is characterized by stable temperatures with extreme aridity. February is the coolest month, with temperatures in the low 70s F (low 20s C). August and September are the hottest and wettest months, with temperatures in the low 80s F (high 20s C).

Natural Resources: water resources, arable land, wind energy, basalt, limestone, pozzolana, kaolin, and gypsum

Topography: comprised of 9 inhabited islands, one uninhabited island, and various islets

Transportation: Minibuses, Airplanes, Ferry, boat

Neighbouring States: Cape Verde is surrounded by water. To the east of Cape Verde's position in the Atlantic Ocean lies Mauritania, Senegal, and Gambia.

Major Cities: Praia Mindelo Santa Maria Cova Figueira Santa Cruz Pedra Badejo São Filipe Assomada Tarrafal Espargos

Disputed Territory: n/a

Population: 525,000 estimated

Languages: Portuguese

Major Religions: Christian (Roman Catholic and Protestant)

Ethnic Groups: Creoles (mulatto) 71%, Africans 28%, Europeans (1%)

Currency: Cape Verdean escudo (CVE)

Gross National Product: 6,590 PPP dollars (2021)

Gross Domestic Product: 1.936 billion USD (2021)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 6,590 PPP dollars (2021)

Real GDP Growth (%): 7.0% annual change (2021)

Energy: 436.85 million kWh

Major Export Growth: Cape Verde mainly exports fish and caviar (74.2% of total exports), clothes (8.1%), and parts of footwear (5.9%); while it imports food products (21.4%), fuels (19.2%), construction materials (8.7%), and machinery (6.1% - data INE, 2022).

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 35.5% (2022)

Foreign Policy:

Cape Verde follows a policy of nonalignment and seeks cooperative relations with all friendly states. Angola, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, France, Germany, Portugal, Senegal, Russia, South Korea and the United States maintain embassies in Praia. Cape Verde is actively interested in foreign affairs, especially in Africa. It has bilateral relations with some Lusophone nations and holds membership in several international organizations. It also participates in most international conferences on economic and political issues.

Membership of International Organisations:

AfDB, AU, ACP, CD, CPLP, ECOWAS, FAO, G77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, INTERPOL, IDA, IFRC, IFC, IFAD, ILO, IMO, IMF, IOC, IOM, ICRM, ITU, ITSO, ITUC, IPU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, UNWTO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Minister of the Presidency, Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Ministry of Justice and Labor Ministry of Culture and Creativity Industries Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and

Communities Ministry of Defence Ministry of Economy and Employment Ministry of Interior Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Ministry of Health and Social Security Ministry of Education, Family and Social Inclusion

System of Resource and Power Distribution: semi-presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister of Cape Verde is the head of government, and the President of the Republic of Cape Verde is the head of state, and of a multi-party system.

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones:

Cape Verde is divided into 22 concelhos (municipalities), and subdivided into 32 freguesias (equivalent to civil parish)

Number of States/Provinces: The country consists of 10 islands of which 9 are inhabited, divided into two groups: To the north, the Windward Islands. Seen from the west to east perspective, are the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia (uninhabited and nature reserve), S. Nicolau, Sal and Boa Vista and to the south, the islands of Sotavento. From East to West, we have the islands of Maio, Santiago, Fogo and Brava

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 32 Parishes

Type of Constitution: Republic, written

Date of promulgation of current constitution : Cape Verde constitution adopted in 1980 and revised in 1992, 1995, and 1999, 2009, and 2010

Legislature: Unicameral legislature

Judicial and Legal System: Supreme Court of Justice members are appointed by the president, the National Assembly, and the Board of the Judiciary-- and regional courts. Separate courts hear civil, constitutional, and criminal cases. The appeal is to the Supreme Court.

Electoral System: Majority: Multiparty, Universal Adult Suffrage is at 18 years old. Cape Verde voting system is Proportional representation; closed party-list system (cumulative voting) using the d'Hondt method Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. There are no reserved seats for women, ethnic minorities or other categories. Voting is not compulsory.

Constituencies: 16 multi-member constituencies with 2 to 15 seats each, depending on the population

System(s) of Government: Parliamentary democracy

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

Movement for Democracy (Movimento para a Democracia) African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde) Democratic and Independent Cape Verdean Union (União Cabo Verdiana Independente e Democrática)

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.023(2021)

Human Development Index: 0.654 (2020)

Corruption Index: Cape Verde is the 35 least corrupt nation out of 180 countries, according to the 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International

Environmental Index:

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.654 (2020)

Mo Ibrahim Index:

Human rights Index: Relatively strong record on human rights, including political freedoms, freedom of expression, and access to justice. Recent concerns in recent years about the treatment of migrants and refugees, as well as the conditions in some prisons and detention centers.

Gini Index: 0.42 (2015)

Internally Displaced: Non

Refugees : 14 recognized refugees and 3 asylum seekers in Cape Verde (2020)

Maternal mortality ratio: 42 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances:

Unemployment rate: 13.6% (2022)

Adult literacy rate: 76.6% (2015)

Youth Literacy rate:

Religious Tolerance rate: According to the 2021 census, 73 percent of the population are Roman Catholic, 2 percent Seventh-day Adventist, 2 percent Nazarene, 2 percent Christian Rationalist, 1 percent Muslim, and 16 percent that do not identify with any religion. Groups that together constitute less than 5 percent of the population include Jehovah's Witnesses, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, New Apostolic Church, Assemblies of God, and other Christian groups

COTE D'IVOIRE



Official Name: The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Term for Citizens: Ivorian

Official Language(s): French

Flag: Orange, White and Green

Capital: Yamoussoukro

Date of Independence: 7 August 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: 7.5400° N, 5.5471° W

Time Zone: Greenwich Mean Time

Territorial Surface Area: 322,462 Km²

Coastline: territorial sea: 12 nm, exclusive economic zone: 200 nm, continental shelf: 200 nm

Maritime Domain: territorial sea: 200 nm, continental shelf: 200 nm, exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm.

Principal Rivers: Cavally, Sassandra, Bandama and Comoe.

Climate: tropical along the coast, semi-arid in the far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)

Natural Resources: cocoa, oil and gas, rubber, diamonds, cobalt, copper, timber, water, and fish

Topography: mostly flat to undulating plain, with mountains in the Northwest. The lowest elevation in Ivory Coast is at sea level on the coasts. The highest elevation is Mount Nimba, at 1,752 metres (5,748 ft) in the far west of the country along the border with Guinea and Liberia.

Transportation: Taxi, buses and minibuses locally referred to as Gbaka

Neighboring States: Bounded to the North by Mali and Burkina Faso, to the east by Ghana, to the south by the Gulf of Guinea, to the southwest by Liberia, and to the northwest by Guinea.

Major Cities: Abidjan

Disputed Territory: Ivory Coast- Ghana Border Dispute.

Population: 29.116 million

Languages: French, Baoulé, Dioula, Dan, Anyin, and Cebaara Senufo.

Major Religions: Islam (42.5%) Christianity (39.8%)

Ethnic Groups: Akan 28.9%, Voltaique or Gur 16.1%, Northern Mande 14.5%, Kru 8.5%, Southern Mande 6.9%, unspecified 0.9%, non-Ivoirian 24.2%

Currency: Communauté Financière Africaine franc (XOF)

Gross National Product: \$ 67.931 USD bn in Dec 2021

Gross Domestic Product: \$154 billion by end of 2022

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$3,900 (2017 est.), \$3,700 (2016 est.), \$3,500 (2015 est.)

Real GDP Growth (%): 7.04% (2021 est.)

Energy: Electricity from fossil fuel, nuclear fuel, solar, wind, water, biomass, oil, and other renewable sources.

Major Export Growth: 34.8% in February 2023

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 12.3% in 2022

Foreign Policy: Bilateral relations

Membership of International Organizations:

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, EITI (compliant country), Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICC, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Security Council (temporary), UN, WTO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of Interior and Security, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Additionally, there are various departments and agencies such as the National Agency for Civil Registration, National Agency for Employment, and National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Shared system

Branches of Government: three-tier- executive, legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: There are 31 regions in Côte d'Ivoire, each with its own capital city. Some of the regions include Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouake, San Pedro, and Korhogo each headed by a governor appointed by the central government.

Number of States/Provinces: 31 regions further divided into 108 departments.

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 31 regions, further divided into departments. Each department is then divided into sub-prefectures; 108 municipalities.

Type of Constitution: semi-presidential/republic

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: November 8, 2016

Legislature: Bicameral

Judicial and Legal System: Highest court is the supreme court organized into Judicial, Audit, Constitutional, and Administrative Chambers; consists of the court president, 3 vice presidents for the Judicial, Audit, and administrative chambers, and 9 associate justices or magistrates).

Electoral System: Directly elected in general elections (Absolute majority with 2nd round if necessary) and Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

System(s) of Government: Presidential-Republican

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature): RHDP, RR, DP, UDPC, MFF, UC, IPF and the Independents.

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 46.1%

Human Development Index: 0.492

Corruption Index: 36 points out of 100

Environmental Index: 32.8

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 165 out of 189 according to UNDP HDI

Mo Ibrahim Index: human development: 51.6 out of 100, ranking: 24 out of 54, trend: +9.7.

Human Rights Index: 7.2

Gini Index: 37.2 (2018 est.)

Internally Displaced: 302,000 (2022)

Refugees: 1,167 in 2021

Maternal mortality ratio: 55.9 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 297.07m US Dollars as at 2021- World Bank

Unemployment rate: 9.4% (2013 est.)

Adult literacy rate: 89.89% in 2023

Youth Literacy rate: ages 15-24, 83.63% according to UNESCO

Religious Tolerance rate: no data available

THE GAMBIA



Official Name: Republic of The Gambia

Term for Citizens: Gambians

Official Language(s): English

Flag : Red, Blue and Green

Capital(s): Banjul

Date of Independence: February 18, 1965

Former Colonial Power: Great Britain

Longitude & Latitude : Latitude: 13° 26' 44.83" N ·

Longitude: -15° 18' 22.04" W

Time Zone : UTC + 0

Territorial Surface Area:11,295 km² (4,361 sq

Coastline: The coastal zone of The Gambia extends 80 km from Buniadu Point and the Karenti Bolong in the north to the mouth of the Allahein River in the south. It has 70 km of open ocean coast and about 200 km of sheltered coast along the River Gambia.

Maritime Domain: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 18 nm continental shelf: extent not specified exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Principal Rivers: Gambia, Casamance, and Saloum Rivers

Climate: 1. The climate is subtropical with a distinct hot and rainy season from June to October, and a cooler dry season from November to May. The beginning and end of the rain are marked by high temperatures and high humidity, whereas the dry season is noted for the dusty and dry trade winds (harmattan) blowing in from the central Sahara. 2. The Gambia experiences a Sahelian climate, characterized by a long, dry season (November to May) and a short, wet season (June to October). Average temperatures in Gambia range from 18°C to 30°C during the dry season and 23°C to 33°C during the wet season.

Natural Resources: The main natural resources of the country are fish, clay, silica sand, titanium (rutile and ilmenite), tin and zircon.

Topography: Floodplain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Transportation: Roads (both paved and unpaved), water and air transportation. There are no railways in the country.

Neighbouring States: Senegal

Major Cities:Abuko · Bakau · Banjul · Bansang · Basse Santa Su · Brikama · Brufut · Farafenni

Disputed Territory: The modern-day border dates to the colonial era, when British and French disputes over the territory with Senegal, and specifically the Gambia River, led to the uniquely shaped international boundary.

Population: 2,173,999

Languages: Mandinka and Wolof constitute the lingua francas of the country, and other languages are spoken include Pulaar (Fulbe), Serer, Diola, and Soninke.

Major Religions: Approximately 95.7 percent of the population is Muslim, most of whom are Sunni, with a small Ahmadi Muslim population. The Christian community makes up 4.2 percent of the population, the majority of whom are Roman Catholics.

Ethnic Groups: African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, other 4%), non-African 1%

Currency: Dalasi (GMD)

Gross National Product: \$1.95 billion

Gross Domestic Product: \$2.27 Billion

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 740

Real GDP Growth (%): 4.40%

Energy: Fuel oil

Major Export Growth: \$153 million

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 53.40%

Membership of International Organisations:

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSMA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

President Vice-President/Minister of Women's Affairs Ministry of Defence[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs Ministry of Tourism and Culture Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment Ministry of Forestry, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources, and National Assembly Matters Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Ministry of Lands and Regional Government Ministry of Justice/Attorney General Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure.

System of Resource and Power Distribution:

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: 5 regions, 1 city*, and 1 municipality**; Banjul*, Central River, Kanifing**, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, West Coast

Number of States/Provinces: there are 6 provinces in the Gambia namely: Western, Banjul, Lower River, Central River, North Bank, Upper River

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: There are 8 local government areas in the Gambia-Banjul Basse Brikama Janjanbureh Kanifing Kerewan Kuntaur Mansakonko

Type of Constitution: The mixed legal system of English common law, Islamic law, and customary law

Date of promulgation of current constitution : January 1997

Legislature: unicameral National Assembly (58 seats; 53 members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and 5 appointed by the president; members serve 5-year terms)

Judicial and Legal System: highest court(s): Supreme Court of The Gambia (consists of the chief justice and 6 justices; court sessions held with 5 justices) judge selection and term of office: justices appointed by the president after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission, a 6-member independent body of high-level judicial officials, a presidential appointee, and a National Assembly appointee; justices appointed for life or until mandatory retirement age subordinate courts: Court of Appeal; High Court; Special Criminal Court; Khadis or Muslim courts; district tribunals; magistrates courts.

Electoral System: Majority: Simple majority vote. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled through by-elections held within 90 days. No elections are held in the last nine months of the Assembly's term. Voting is not compulsory and Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

System(s) of Government: Presidential republic

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

APRC, UDP, PDOIS, NRP, GMC, GDC, PPP, GPDP, DC, GMC

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.198

Human Development Index: 0.5, 174 out of 191 countries

Corruption Index: According to Transparency International 34 Out of 100 ranked 110th out of 180 countries

Environmental Index: Greenhouse gas emission: 2,453

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 69.00%

Mo Ibrahim Index: Overall governance- 55.3 of 100 16 of 54 Security & rule of law- 58.6 of 100 15 of 54 Participation, rights & Inclusion- 58 of 100 14 of 54 Foundations for Economic opportunity- 52.6 of 100 20 of 54 Human development- 52 of 100 23 of 54

Human rights Index: According to Freedom House: 47 out of 100

Gini Index: 38.8

Internally Displaced: 7000

Refugees : 3,685

Maternal mortality ratio: 458 per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 27.10%

Unemployment rate: 4.8%

Adult literacy rate: 58%

Youth Literacy rate: 73%

Religious Tolerance rate: 90% Muslim

GHANA



Official Name: Republic of Ghana

Term for Citizens: Ghanaians

Official Language(s): English

Flag : red, gold and green in horizontal stripes with a five-pointed black star in the center of the gold stripe

Capital(s): Accra

Date of Independence: March 6, 1957

Former Colonial Power: Great Britain

Longitude & Latitude :latitude of 7.9465° N, and longitude of 1.0232° W

Time Zone : UTC + 1

Territorial Surface Area:238,535 km² (92,099 sq mi)

Coastline:600 Kilometers

Maritime Domain: Territorial Sea: 12 nm

Principal Rivers: Ankobra, Tano and Pra

Climate: Tropical

Natural Resources: gold, diamonds, manganese, limestone, bauxite, iron ore as well as various clays and granite deposits.

Topography: low plains, punctuated with several uplands and a major plateau in the south-central part of the country.

Transportation: road, rail, air and water

Neighbouring States: Ivory Coast in the west, Burkina Faso in the north, and Togo in the east.

Major Cities: Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Sunyani, Tamale, Obuasi,

Disputed Territory: Pumakom border in the Pusiga District

Population: 33, 330,535 MILLION

Languages: The most widely spoken language in Ghana is Twi, particularly in the southern regions of the country. Other commonly spoken languages include Ewe, Fante, and Ga.

Major Religions: Approximately 71 per cent Christian, 18 percent Muslim, 5 percent indigenous or animistic religious beliefs and 6 per cent other religious groups or no religious beliefs.

Ethnic Groups: The Akan, Ewe, Mole-Dagbane, Guan, and Ga-Adangbe

Currency: CEDI

Gross National Product: 75.637 billion US dollars in 2021

Gross Domestic Product: 77.59 billion US dollars in 2021

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 5820 USD in 2021

Real GDP Growth (%): GDP growth is estimated to have slowed to 3.2% in 2022, down from 5.4% in 2021.

Energy: hydroelectricity, thermal fueled by crude oil, natural gas and diesel, solar and imports from La Cote D'Ivoire.

Major Export Growth: Gold (\$5.29B), Crude Petroleum (\$3.57B), Cocoa Beans (\$1.51B), Cocoa Paste (\$477M), and Coconuts, Brazil Nuts, and Cashews (\$477M)

Poverty Prevalence Rate:11.3% (2022)

Foreign Policy:

Ghana's foreign policy is generally considered to be moderate and pragmatic. The country is not a member of any military alliances, and it does not have a strong ideological orientation. It is based on the principle of national interest, and the country is willing to cooperate with countries from all over the world.

Membership of International Organisations:

ECOWAS, AU, G77, UN, WTO, IMF, AfDB, World Bank

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation
Ministry of Education Ministry of Energy Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
Ministry of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
Ministry of Health Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing Department of Agriculture Department of Fisheries
Department of Forestry Department of Parks and Wildlife Department of Social Welfare Ghana Airports Company Limited
Ghana Civil Aviation Authority Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Ghana Cocoa Board Ghana Export Promotion Authority
Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Ghana Standards Authority National Development Planning Commission
Ghana National Petroleum Authority Ghana Public Procurement Authority

System of Resource and Power Distribution:

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones:

There are currently sixteen regions, further divided for administrative purposes into 216 local districts.

Number of States/Provinces:

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 216 local districts

Type of Constitution:

Date of promulgation of current constitution :

Legislature:

Judicial and Legal System:

Electoral System: Majority: In Ghana, the presidential election is held every four years to elect the President who is the head of state and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces through a Majoritarian System (Two-Round System). Universal Adult Suffrage is 18 years old.

System(s) of Government: Republican system Democracy

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

NPP, NDC

GUINEA



Official Name: The Republic of Guinea

Term for Citizens: Guinean

Official Language(s): French

Flag : Red, Yellow and Green

Capital(s): Conakry

Date of Independence: October 2, 1958

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude :Longitude 9°55'57.95″N

Latitude -11°21'28.91″W

Time Zone : GMT + 1

Territorial Surface Area: 245860 sq. km

Coastline: 320 km

Maritime Domain:

Principal Rivers: Niger river at 4,100km (2460 miles)

Climate: Tropical and Sub- Equatorial

Natural Resources: Gold, bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, uranium, hydropower, fish and salt

Topography: Coastal Plains and inland maintains

Transportation: Air, rail, land and waterways transportation

Neighbouring States: Cote D'ivoire 816 km, Guinea-Bissau 421km, Liberia 590 km, Mali 1,062km, Senegal 363 km and Sierra Leone 794 km.

Major Cities: Conakry, Nzerekore, Kankan, Dubreka, Kindia, Siguiri, Kissidougou, Labe, Kamsar

Disputed Territory: The Bakassi peninsula and the islands of corisco bay

Population: 14,208,149 million

Languages: Pular, Maninka, Susu, Kissi, Kpele, Toma

Major Religions: Islam 85%, christianity 8% and traditional african religion

Ethnic Groups: fula 35%, maninka 25%, susu 21%, kissi 3.5%, kpelle 3%,

Currency: Guinean Franc

Gross National Product: \$14.2 billion

Gross Domestic Product: \$14.2 billion

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 1,000.00

Real GDP Growth (%): 4.80%

Energy: Fossil fuels 22.2%, solar 0.7%, hydroelectricity 77.1%

Major Export Growth: Bauxite, Gold, Diamonds

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 43.70%

Foreign Policy: The Republic of Guinea adopted, under the leadership of its first President Sekou Touré, a hardline foreign policy centered on Africa and the third world, anchored on African independence and unity, non-alignment movement, non-interference in internal affairs, regional integration and respect of sovereignty.

Membership of International Organisations: WTO, UN, AU ECOWAS, NAM, IMF, ILO, WHO, IFAD e.t.c.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of African cooperation and integration, Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, Ministry of budget, Ministry of energy, hydropower and hydrocarbons, Ministry of public works.

System of Resource and Power Distribution:

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Guinea is divided into 3 administrative regions: upper guinea, forest guinea and maritime guinea.

Number of States/Provinces:

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: there are 492 districts which are sub-divided into 71 prefectures

Type of Constitution: Latest constitution 2010. it was suspended on 5th September 2021 via a coup d'etat

Date of promulgation of current constitution : 07-05-2010

Legislature: unicameral

Judicial and Legal System: French legal system

Electoral System: Majority: Guinea's electoral system is a mixed system with elements of both proportional representation and single member district plurality. Universal adult Suffrage at 18 years.

Constituencies: 38 single-members, corresponding to the country's communes and the nation as whole for remaining 76 members

System(s) of Government: presidential system

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

ANR, ACDR, DNM, DUG

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.37%

Human Development Index: 0.465

Corruption Index: 25% on corruption perception index (CPI) and ranked 148th of 180 countries on CPI

Environmental Index: 140/180 countries (2022 Environmental Performance Index, EPI)

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.573

Mo Ibrahim Index: 34.8 out of 100, ranking 51st out of the 54 countries of Africa

Human rights Index:

Gini Index: 48.2

Internally Displaced: 1.2 million

Refugees : 46,891

Maternal mortality ratio: 576 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 342.34 million dollars

Unemployment rate: 6.34%

Adult literacy rate: 45.33%

Youth Literacy rate: 48.00%

Religious Tolerance rate

GUINEA BISSAU



Official Name: The Republic of Guinea Bissau

Term for Citizens: Bissau-Guinean(s)

Official Language(s): Portuguese

Flag : Red, Yellow, Green and Black star

Capital(s): Bissau

Date of Independence: September

24, 1973

Former Colonial Power: Portugal

Longitude & Latitude : 11.8037° N, 15.1804° W

Time Zone : UTC + 0

Territorial Surface Area: 36125 km

Coastline: 350km

Maritime Domain:150 Nautical Mile limit

Principal Rivers: Corubal River, Colufe River, Mabani, Budace, Louvado.

Climate: Humid & Dry

Natural Resources: Fish, Timber, Phosphates, Bauxite, Clay, Granite, Limestone, Crude

Topography: The terrain of Guinea-Bissau is mostly low coastal plain with swamps of Guinean mangroves rising to Guinean forest-savanna mosaic in the east. A recent global remote sensing analysis suggested that there were 1,203km² of tidal flats in Guinea-Bissau, making it the 28th-ranked country in terms of tidal flat area

Transportation:

Neighbouring States: Senegal, Guinea

Major Cities:Bissau, Gabu, Bafata, Canchungo, Bissara, Farim, Mansoa, Buba, Quinhamel

Disputed Territory: Guinea-Bissau/Senegal maritime dispute

Population:2,078,820

Languages: Creole, Portuguese, Pular

Major Religions: Muslim 46.1%, folk religions 30.6%, Christian 18.9%, other or unaffiliated 4.4%

Ethnic Groups: Fulani 30%, Manjaco 14%, Mandinga 13%, Papel 7%, Unspecified ethnic groups 6%

Currency: CFA

Gross National Product: \$ 1.578 b

Gross Domestic Product: \$1.639 Billion

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 1 Billion

Real GDP Growth (%): 3.70%

Energy: The current total installed power generation capacity in the country is 15 MW leased from a private company providing energy from diesel. The Government, with the support of the AfDB, WB and BOAD, is working to build power plants.

Major Export Growth: The most recent exports growth is led by Gold (\$5.79B), Aluminium Ore (\$3.2B), Aluminium Oxide (\$92.5M), Iron Ore (\$71.1M), and Cocoa Beans (\$63.5M).

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 69.30%

Membership of International Organisations:

UN, AU, ECOWAS, OIC, CPLC, OIF, SAPCZ, WB, IMF, WHO, FAO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

System of Resource and Power Distribution:

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Number of States/Provinces: Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gebu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali

Type of Constitution: constitutionally established democracy with written constitution

Date of promulgation of current constitution : 6 MAY 1984

Legislature: unicameral National People's Assembly or Assembleia Nacional Popular (102 seats; 100 members directly elected in 27 multi-seat constituencies by closed party-list proportional representation vote and 2 elected in single-seat constituencies for citizens living abroad (1 for Africa, 1 for Europe); all members serve 4-year terms)

Judicial and Legal System: Guinea-Bissau has a mixed legal system of civil law, influenced by the early French Civil Code, and customary law.

Electoral System: Majority: Multi-party system and Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

Constituencies: 27 multi-member constituencies in the country. 2 single-member constituencies for two seats reserved for Guinea-Bissau citizens living abroad (one for Africa and the other for Europe).**Structure of parliament:** Unicameral

System(s) of Government: Semi-Presidential

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

PAIGC, PCD, PND, PRS, PRID, UM

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 57.80%

Human Development Index: 0.483 points, 172 out of 177

Corruption Index: According to Transparency International 21 Out of 100 ranked

Environmental Index: Greenhouse gas emission: 4.4

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 50.3% women; 49.7% men 42.5 out of 100

Mo Ibrahim Index: Overall Governance- 40.2 out 100 44 out of 54 Security and rule of law- 49.6 of 100 27 out of 54. Participation, rights & Inclusion- 48.7 of 100 25 of 54 Foundations for economic opportunity- 25.9 of 100 50 of 54 Human development- 36.7 of 100 51 of 54

Human rights Index: According to Freedom House: 44 out of 100

Gini Index: 34.80%

Internally Displaced: 410

Refugees : 2114

Maternal mortality ratio: 725 per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 10.9 % of GDP

Unemployment rate: 3.6%

Adult literacy rate: 53%

Youth Literacy rate: 68%

Religious Tolerance rate: 45% Muslim 31 % Indigenous religion 22% Christian

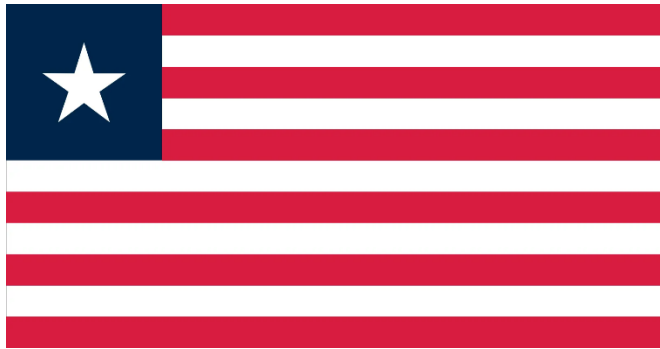
LIBERIA

Official Name: The Republic of Liberia

Term for Citizens: Liberians

Official Language(s): English

Flag: red and white stripes, with a blue square with a white star in the canton.



Capital(s): Monrovia

Date of Independence: 26 July 1847

Former Colonial Power: USA

Longitude & Latitude: 6 30 N, 9 30 W

Time Zone: GMT

Territorial Surface Area: 111, 369 sq. km

Coastline: 579 Km

Maritime Domain: territorial sea 12 nm, contiguous zone 24nm, exclusive economic zone 200 nm and continental shelf 200nm.

Principal Rivers: Mano River

Climate: Tropical, hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers. The climate is warm and humid on the coast, but drier and slightly cooler in the north.

Natural Resources: Iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold and hydropower.

Topography: Rolling savanna in the north, hills in the central region, and a savanna, woodland plateau, and coastal plain in the south.

Transportation: Air, road, rail and water transportation

Neighboring States: Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Guinea.

Major Cities: Monrovia, Gbarnga, Kakata, Bensenville.

Disputed Territory: Sierra Leone

Population: 5,506,280

Languages: English

Major Religions: Christianity 85.6 %, and Islam 12.2%

Ethnic Groups: Kpelle 20.3%, Bassa 13.4%, Grebo 10%, Gio 8%, Mano 7.9%, Kru 6%.

Currency: Liberia dollar

Gross National Product: \$ 3.75 B, \$630 Per Capita

Gross Domestic Product: 3.51 billion USD

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 7.63 billion PPP dollars

Real GDP Growth (%): 4.99%

Energy: Petroleum, coal, natural gas, electricity.

Major Export Growth: Rubber, Iron ore, gold

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 50.9%

Foreign Policy: Political ideology of liberalism, democracy, and capitalism.

Membership of International Organisations: IOM, ADB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G88, IAEA ICAO, ICC, IBRD, IDA, IFRC, IFC, IFAD, ILO, IMO, IMF, IOC, ITU, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Gender and Development, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and Ministry of National Security.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Presidential system of government; Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

Branches of Government: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: 15 Counties, subdivided into 90 districts then subdivided into clans

Number of States/Provinces: 15 Provinces

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 136 administrative divisions

Type of Constitution: Unitary Constitution,

Date of promulgation of Current Constitution: 6th January 1986

Legislature: Bicameral

Judicial and Legal System: Highest Judicial authority: Supreme Court Judiciary further divided into circuit, specialty courts, magistrate courts and justices of the peace. The judicial system is a mixed legal system of common law, based on Anglo-American law and common law.

Electoral System: Six years term in a two-round system and Universal adult suffrage at age 18

System(s) of Government: Presidential/ representative/ democratic/ republic

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 Seat in the National Legislature): CDC, NPP, PDPL, UP, LP, ALP, ANC, PUP, MDR, NDC, MEE, LTP, UPP, VCP, LPP, LNU, ALCP, DJP, FAPL, FDP, LPL, LDP, LERP, LPDP, NDPL, NPL, NRP, NUDP, NVPL, NDMPPD, RULP, ULD, VLT, VFL

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0. 259

Human Development Index: 0. 481

Corruption Index: 26 points out of 100

Environmental Index: Temperature 25. 87%

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0. 709, 78 out of 146

Mo Ibrahim Index: Security and Rule of Law - 52.6 out of 100 23 out of 54; Participation, Rights and Inclusion- 54.4 out of 100, 17 out of 54; Foundations for Economic Opportunity 46.0 out of 100. 32 out of 54; Human development- 42 out of 100 43 out of 54.

Human Rights Index: 60/100 (Freedom House est.)

Gini Index: 56.8 out of 100

Internally Displaced: 3,700

Refugees: Refugees 37%, Asylum seekers 2%, Stateless 61%

Maternal mortality ratio: 652 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 8.8% of GDP, \$50.4 million

Unemployment rate: 3.60%

Adult literacy rate: 48%

Youth Literacy rate: 55%

Religious Tolerance rate: 85.5% Christianity 12.2% Islam 0.5% Indigenous religion 1.4% No religious faith

MALI



Official Name: The Republic of Mali

Term for Citizens: Malian

Official Language(s): French

Flag : The national flag of Mali is tri-colour with three equal vertical stripes. The colours are green, gold and red

Capital(s): Bamako

Date of Independence: 22, 09, 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude : 17.5707° N, 3.9962° W

Time Zone : GMT + 0

Territorial Surface Area: 1,240,192 km² or 478,839 sq mi

Coastline: 0km (Landlock)

Maritime Domain: Landlock

Principal Rivers: Niger river

Climate: Mali has a hot and dry climate with the sun near its zenith throughout most of the year. Mali is divided into 3 climatic zones: the Sudanic zone, the Sahelian zone and the desert zone.

Natural Resources:

Phosphates, gold, kaolin, uranium, salt, limestone, gypsum, granite, hydropower, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin and copper deposits are known but not exploited.

Topography: mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast

Transportation: Air, rail and land transportation

Neighbouring States: 6 border countries Algeria 1,359km, Burkina Faso 1,325km, Cote d'Ivoire 599km, Guinea 1,062km, Mauritania 2,236km, Niger 838km, Senegal 489km.

Major Cities: Bamako, Segou, Sikasso, Mopti, Gao

Disputed Territory: Mali-Burkina Faso. Demarcation with Burkina Faso is under way

Population: 22,013,486. This population is at an annual rate of 2.7%. Most Mali 's population is young , 67% are under the age of 25. Bamako has a population of 2 million people

Languages: French(official) and has 13 additional languages added to the official language

Major Religions: Islam is 95% while the remaining 5% are either Christians or traditional African religion.

Ethnic Groups: Bambara 33.3%,Fulani 13.3%,sarakole/soninke/marka 9.8%,senufo/manianka 9.6%,malinke 8.8%,Dogon 8.7%,Sonrai 5.9%,Bobo 2.1%,Tuareg/Bella 1.7%, other Malians 6%.

Currency: CFA

Gross National Product: \$17.92 billion representing 6.2% increase in 2021

Gross Domestic Product: \$18.82 billion. This is equivalent to \$748.69 per capita

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 1,210.00

Real GDP Growth (%): 5.10%

Energy: Petroleum, coal, Natural gas, electricity

Major Export Growth: Mali's major export growth led by gold mining. Gold mining accounted for 82.9% of Mali's total exports.

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 46.9%

Foreign Policy: The government which assumed office in 2002, was committed to democracy, economic reform, free market policies, regional integration, and international cooperation on peacekeeping and counterterrorism activities.

Membership of International Organisations:

AFDB,ACP,AU,ECOWAS,UN,UNESCO,UNICEF,WORLD BANK, WTO,ILO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: ministry of education, literacy, promotion of national languages and civics, Malian armed forces, ministry of trade and industry, ministry of culture, ministry of economy, finance and budget, ministry of posts and new technologies, ministry of justice, ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of public health and hygiene.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Mali is a semi-presidential republic with a president who doubles as the head of state and head of government and elected on a five-year term while the prime minister is appointed by the president. The legislative branch of government is bicameral, consisting of the national assembly and the senate. while the judiciary is independent of both the executive and the legislature.

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: The country is divided into eight regions: Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso and Tombouctou

Number of States/Provinces: 1 district-District De Bamako

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: Mali has 703 local government areas (LGAS) and 49 council municipalities. the LGAS are divided into 18,742 villages and hamlets

Type of Constitution: Unitary

Date of promulgation of current constitution : 12 January 1992

Legislature: unicameral

Judicial and Legal System: French civil law and customary law

Electoral System: Majority: Two-round majority system and Universal Adult Suffrage at 18 years.

Constituencies: 125 constituencies (1 member for every 60,000 inhabitants and an additional 1 for each fraction of this total over 40,000). Constituencies with less than 60,000 inhabitants are nevertheless each entitled to 1 seat.

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

URDD, DSC, PNR, PDP, RM, UDD, MIRIA

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.376

Human Development Index: 0.438 points

Corruption Index: According to Transparency International 28 Out of 100 ranked

Environmental Index: 43.71%

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 141 of 146 countries

Mo Ibrahim Index: 46.6 out of 100

Human rights Index: 0.428

Gini Index: 59.8

Internally Displaced: 350,000

Refugees : 198,000

Maternal mortality ratio: 562 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 1.2 billion dollars

Unemployment rate: 20% 1 of 5 people in Mali are unemployed.

Adult literacy rate: 30.76%

Youth Literacy rate: 46.16%

Religious Tolerance rate: Unavailable

MAURITANIA



Official Name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Term for Citizens: Mauritians

Official Language(s): Arabic (official and national), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (all national languages), French

Flag: Green, yellow and Red

Capital: Nouakchott

Date of Independence: 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: 21.0079° N, 10.9408° W

Time Zone: GMT

Territorial Surface Area: 1,030,700 sq. km, land: 1,030,700 sq. km

Coastline: territorial sea: 754 km

Maritime Domain: Territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Principal Rivers: Senegal River Mouth

Climate: desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty

Natural Resources: Iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish

Topography: Mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills

Transportation: Airports, railways, road, merchant marine, ports and terminals

Neighboring States: Algeria, Mali, Morocco and Senegal

Major Cities: Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodhech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott Nord, Nouakchott Ouest, Nouakchott Sud, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza.

Disputed Territory: Mauritania-Morocco

Population: 5,018,914

Languages: Arabic (official and national), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (all national languages).

Major Religions: Muslim

Ethnic Groups: Black Moors (Haratines - Arabic-speaking descendants of African origin who are or were enslaved by White Moors) 40%, White Moors (of Arab-Berber descent, known as Beydane) 30%, Sub-

Saharan Mauritians (non-Arabic speaking, largely resident in or originating from the Senegal River Valley, including Halpulaar, Fulani, Soninke, Wolof, and Bambara ethnic groups)

Currency: Ouguiya

Gross National Product: \$9.02B

Gross Domestic Product: \$5,300 billion (2021est.)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 5,780

Real GDP Growth (%): 2.45% (2021 est.)

Energy: Electricity, coal and petroleum

Major Export Growth: rice, milk, goat milk, sheep milk, sorghum, mutton, beef, camel milk, camel meat, dates

Poverty Prevalence Rate: more than 16.6% of the population lives below the extreme poverty line

Foreign Policy: The basis of Mauritania's foreign policy is decolonization, the liberation movement, fight against apartheid, and minority regime. Bilateral relations are underdeveloped and economic relations between the two countries mainly take place through modest trade.

Membership of International Organizations:

ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, CAEU, EITI (compliant country), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO (pending member), ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, LAS, MIGA, MIUSMA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHRC, UNIDO, UN, WTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

Defence Ministry, Education Ministry, Finance Ministry, Foreign Ministry, Fisheries Ministry, Health Ministry, Infrastructure Ministry, Justice Ministry, Mining Ministry, Oil Ministry, Social Affairs Ministry, Tourism Ministry and Transportation Ministry.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Power is majorly distributed and separated amongst the executive, legislative and judicial branch.

Branches of Government: three-tier: executive, legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: 15 regions: Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, DakhletNouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, HodhechChargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott Nord, Nouakchott Ouest, Nouakchott Sud, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza

Number of States/Provinces: 15 regions

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 44

Type of Constitution: Republican

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: 12 July 1991

Legislature: Unicameral

Judicial and Legal System: Mixed legal system of Islamic and French civil law

Electoral System: By absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a 5-year term. Universal adult suffrage at age 18

Constituencies: 45 regional constituencies for a total of 81 seats and one 14-seat nationwide constituency reserved for political parties

System(s) of Government: Presidential/ Republic

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the National Legislature): AJD/MR

Multidimensional Poverty Index: MPI Value of 0.327

Human Development Index: 0.668

Corruption Index: 30 points out of 100, against global average of 44.5

Environmental Index: EPI Value 28.1

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 1% (2020)

Mo Ibrahim Index:

Gini Index: 59.5 (2019)

Internally Displaced: 44,000

Refugees: 98,000

Maternal mortality ratio: 766 Death per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 22.38 (2021)

Unemployment rate: 20.84

Adult literacy rate: 71.78

Youth Literacy rate: 0.96

Religious Tolerance rate: 39/253

NIGER



Official Name: Republic of Niger

Term for Citizens: Nigerien

Official Language(s): French

Flag: Orange, White and Green

Capital: Niamey

Date of Independence: 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: latitude of 16° North and longitude of 8°

East

Time Zone: UTC+1(WAT)

Territorial Surface Area: 5,834 Km²

Coastline: territorial sea: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Domain: None (landlocked)

Principal Rivers: Niger

Climate: desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south

Natural Resources: uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybdenum, gypsum, salt, petroleum

Topography: predominantly desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

Transportation: Roadways, waterways, pipeline, airport, heliport

Neighboring States: Mali, Benin, Chad, Burkina Faso, Nigeria

Major Cities: Agadez, Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua

Disputed Territory: Niger-Benin-Nigeria

Population: 25,396,840

Languages: French (official), Hausa, Djerma

Major Religions: Muslim, Christian, Animist

Ethnic Groups: Hausa, Zarma/Songhai, Tuareg, Fulani (Peuhl), Kanuri, Gurma, Arab, Tubu

Currency: Communaute Financiere Africaine Franc (XOF)

Gross National Product: 545.46 US dollars in 2022.

Gross Domestic Product: \$29.964 billion (2021 est.)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 1330

Real GDP Growth (%): \$1,200 (2021 est.)

Energy: Coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity

Major Export Growth: gold, sesame seeds, uranium, natural gas, refined petroleum (2019)

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 39.5% (2018 est)

Foreign Policy: Niger pursues a moderate foreign policy and maintains friendly relations with both East and West.

Membership of International Organizations:

UN, AU, WAEMU, LCBC ECOWAS, NAM, OIC

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: 36 departments, divided into 265 communes, 122 cantons and 81 groupements

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Regions are sub-divided into 36 departments and administrative powers are distributed among 265 communes.

Branches of Government: three-tier- executive, legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder and Niamey

Number of States/Provinces: 8 regions

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: One capital district—Niamey—and seven regions—Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Zinder—each of which is administered by a prefect. Each region is further divided into several districts, with each district led by a sub-prefect.

Type of Constitution: Republic

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: 2010

Legislature: Bicameral

Judicial and Legal System: Mixed legal system of civil law, based on French civil law, Islamic law, and customary law

Electoral System: The President, who serves as Head of State, is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, with a limit of two terms while legislative power is vested in the unicameral national assembly; members are popularly elected and serve five-year terms. Universal adult suffrage at age 21 years.

System(s) of Government: Semi-Presidential Republican

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the National Legislature):

ARD, MAGAGI, AMEN, AMIN, TCHIANA, CPR MOCTAR, RDR, OUSMANE

Multidimensional Poverty Index: MPI Value of 0.601

Human Development Index: 0.400

Corruption Index: 32 points out of 100 (2022)

Environmental Index: EPI Value 37.7

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.65 (2020)

Mo Ibrahim Index:

Human Rights Index: 48/100 (2021)

Gini Index: 50.8 (2019)

Internally Displaced: 372,000 (2021)

Refugees: 1,802 people from Niger fled in 2022 and applied for asylum in other countries, according to UNHCR data. This corresponds to approximately 0.007% of all residents.

Maternal mortality ratio: 509.00 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: Remittance inflows to GDP (%) in Niger was reported at 3.7911 % in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators

Unemployment rate: 0.75% (2021)

Adult literacy rate: 37.34% in 2021

Youth Literacy rate: 47.16 % (2021)

Religious Tolerance rate: According to the Ministry of Interior, more than 98 percent of the population is Muslim. Of the Muslim population, the great majority is Sunni and less than 7 percent is Shia. Roman Catholics, Protestants, and other religious groups account for less than 2 percent of the population.

NIGERIA



Official Name: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Term for Citizens: Nigerians

Official Language: English

Other Major Languages: Nigerian Pidgin English, Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo (Ibo).

Flag: Green, White, Green

Capital: Abuja

Largest Commercial City: Lagos

Date of Independence October 1, 1960

Former Colonial Power: Britain

Longitude & Latitude 9.0820° N, 8.6753° E

Time Zone: Greenwich Mean Time (GMT),

Territorial Surface Area: Approximately 923,768 km² (including about 13,000 square kilometers of water)

Coastline: 853 km long, about 80% covered by the Niger Delta, all low-lying, < 2m above sea level

Maritime Domain: Territorial sea of 12 nautical miles, an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, and a continental shelf to a depth of 200 meters or to the depth of exploitation.

Principal Rivers: Rivers Niger and Benue

Climate: Arid in the north, tropical in the center, and equatorial in the south. High humidity is characteristic from February to November in the South and from June to September in the North. Low humidity coincides with the dry season. Annual rainfall decreases northward; rainfall ranges from about 2,000 millimeters in the coastal zone (averaging more than 3,550 millimeters in the Niger Delta) to 500–750 millimeters in the north.

Natural Resources: Natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, and zinc.

Topography: Low coastal zone along the Gulf of Guinea; hills and low plateaus north of the coastal zone; the Niger–Benue River valley; a broad stepped plateau stretching to the northern border with elevations exceeding 1,200 meters; and a mountainous zone along the eastern border, which includes the country's highest point, Chappal Waddi (2,419 meters).

Transportation: 194,200 km road network, comprising 34,123 km Federal, 30,500 km State and 129,577 km Local Government, single track railway network; about 3,000 km inland waterways. 13 major ports, 21 international and domestic airports, 62 private airstrips, with Lagos, Abuja and Kano airports accounting for between 77-90% of passenger movement and 64-89% of aircraft movement. Others are privately-operated bus and taxi services, and, increasingly, motorcycles

Neighboring States: Cameroon (1,690 kilometers) in the East, Chad (87 kilometers) in the Northeast, Niger (1,497 kilometers) in the North, and Benin Republic (773 kilometers) in the West.

Major Cities: Lagos (about 8 million), Kano (3.8 million), Ibadan (2.6 million), Kaduna (1.7 million), Port Harcourt (1.3 million), and Benin City (1.1 million).

Disputed Territory: Bakassi Peninsula - Nigeria and Cameroon have held bilateral meetings to resolve disputes concerning the two countries' shared land and maritime boundary. In August 2006, Nigeria finally fulfilled its pledge to cede the Bakassi Peninsula, which juts into the Gulf of Guinea, to Cameroon, thus complying with the International Court of Justice's 2002 ruling in favor of Cameroon.

Population: About 200 million

Major Religions: Islam (50 percent), Christianity (40 percent) and indigenous beliefs such as animism.

Ethnic Groups: About 250 ethnic groups. The most significant groups are Hausa and Fulani in the North (29 percent), Yoruba in the Southwest (21 percent), Igbo in the East (also seen as Ibo, 18 percent), and Ijaw (10 percent). Hausa and Fulani have traditionally dominated in the north, Yoruba in the southwest, Igbo in the east, and Ijaw in the Niger Delta.

Currency: Naira

Gross National Product: 423.882bn USD (2021 est.)

Gross Domestic Product: 19.74bn USD

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 5, 360 (as at 2013)

Real GDP Growth (%): 6.9%

Energy: Richly endowed with non-renewable (crude oil, natural gas, tar sands and coal) and renewable (hydropower, solar radiation and wind) energy resources.

Major Export Growth: Crude Oil

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 62.60 (as at 2010)

Foreign Policy: Traditionally, Nigeria's foreign policy has revolved primarily around African affairs and emphasized political and economic cooperation, peaceful dispute resolution, and global non-alignment.

Membership of International Organizations: UN ADB, AU, Commonwealth of Nations, ECOWAS, FAO, G15, G24; G77, IAEA, IBRD (World Bank), ICAO, ICFTU, ICC, IDA, IFC, IFAD, ILO, IOC, IMF, IOM, ITU, MIGA, OPEC, WTO, WMO, WHO, WIPO, UPU, etc.

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Aviation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Ministry of Special Duties and

Intergovernmental Affairs, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and Ministry of Youth and Sports Development.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Federalism

Branches of Government: The executive, legislature and the judiciary.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: South-South (Delta, Rivers, Cross-river, Edo, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa); South-West (Lagos, Oyo, Ekiti, Ondo, Osun, Ogun); South-East (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo); North-Central (Kogi, Kwara, Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, Niger, Abuja); North-East (Adamawa, Taraba, Gombe, Yobe, Borno, Bauchi); North-West (Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto, Zamfara)

Number of States/Provinces: 36 and the FCT

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 774 LGAs/CDAs

Type of Constitution: Written and Rigid

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: 1999

Legislature: Bi-cameral legislature at the federal level (Senate - 109 members; House of Representatives – 360 members); Unicameral legislative system at state and local level.

Judicial and Legal System: Based on a combination of statutory (legislative) law, English common law, customary law, and, in the north, Islamic law (Sharia).

Electoral System: Universal adult suffrage at age 18; British first-past-the-post system (simple majority system)

System(s) of Government: Presidential, democratic, republican systems

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature): APC, PDP, APGA, NNPP, LP, ADC, PRP, SDP, AP

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.257 in 2022 (63% of Nigerians are poor)

Human Development Index: 0.535 in 2021 (163 out of 189 countries)

Corruption Index: With a score of 24 out of 100, Nigeria ranks 150th place out of 180 countries

Environmental Index: Nigeria ranked 168 out of 180 (2022)

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.639

Mo Ibrahim Index: 45.5

Human Rights Index: 123rd out of 165 countries

Gini Index: 35.1 in 2022

Internally Displaced: 10.5 (the highest in the world) with 3.6 million IDPs in Nigeria

Refugees: 85,000 refugees and asylum-seekers

Maternal mortality ratio: 576 per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: \$2.16 billion

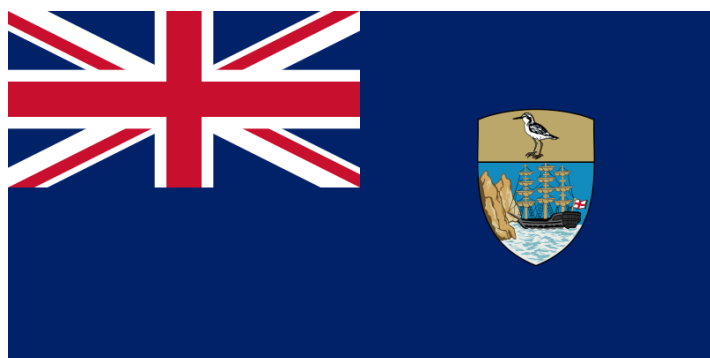
Unemployment rate: 37.7% as of 2022

Adult literacy rate: 62.02% as of 2021

Youth Literacy rate: 75.03% as of 2018

Religious Tolerance rate: Not definite

SAINT HELENA, ASCENSION & TRISTAN



Official Name: Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

Term for Citizens: Saint Helenian

Official Language(s): English

Flag : The flag of Saint Helena consists of a Blue Ensign defaced with the shield from the British overseas territory's coat of arms.

Capital(s): Jamestown (St Helena) Georgetown (Ascension) Edinburgh of the Seven Seas (Tristan da Cunha)

Date of Independence: St. Helena was given some measure of self-rule through an Order in Council and Royal Instructions in 1966 (effective January 1967) that provided for local executive and legislative councils; this order was replaced by a new constitution that became effective in January 1989.

Former Colonial Power: Great Britain

Longitude & Latitude : 15.9583° S, 5.7020° W

Time Zone : Greenwich Mean Time (UTC+00)

Territorial Surface Area: 420 sq km

Coastline: South Atlantic Ocean

Maritime Domain: It lies about 1,200 miles (1,950 km) west of the southwestern coast of Africa.

Principal Rivers:

Climate: Daytime temperatures: 24.9 °C Nighttime temperatures: 19.8 °C Rel. humidity: 84 % Rain days: 6.9 Sunshine hours per day: 4.0

Natural Resources: Tristan da Cunha has fresh water sources which were valued by mariners. Its landing stations for replenishing food supplies and fish from the surrounding oceans are also considered natural resources in the Islands. Fur seals, elephant seals, the rare Shepherd's Beaked whale and the Southern Right whale can be found around the Island. Other natural resources that can be found in the country are minerals such as Aegirine, Aegirine-augite, Aenigmatite, Albite, var. Andesine, var. Anorthoclase, var. Oligoclase, 'Alkali Feldspar', 'Amphibole Supergroup', Anorthite, var. Labradorite, Apatite, var. Collophane, Arfvedsonite, Augite, var. Titanium-bearing Augite, Biotite, Clinopyroxene Subgroup, Cryolite, Crypto Halite, Dalyite (TL), Diopside, Edenite, Eudialyte, Fayalite, 'Fayalite-Forsterite Series, Feldspar Group, var. Perthite, Forsterite, Haüyne, Hedenbergite, Hematite, Hieratite, Hornblende,

Hydrokenoralstonite, Hypersthene, Ilmenite, Kaersutite, Katophorite, Leucite, Magnetite, var. Titanium-bearing Magnetite, Metavoltine, Monetite, Nepheline, Newberyite, 'Orthopyroxene Subgroup, Plagioclase, Pyroxene Group, Quartz, Riebeckite, Sodalite, Thomsenolite, Titanite, Vlasovite, Whitlockite, var. Martinite (of Kloos), Zircon

Topography: The island can be divided into three vegetation zones: a rocky, barren coastal zone with cactus, extending inland for about 1 mile (1.6 km); a middle zone, extending another 0.25 to 1 mile (0.4 to 1.6 km) inland and supporting grassy hillslopes and gorse, willows, poplars, and Scotch pines; and the central zone, about 3 miles (5 km) long and 2 miles (3 km) wide

Transportation: Sea traveling through ships, 198 km of roadways and 2 Airports

Neighbouring States: N/A

Major Cities: Jamestown, Georgetown, Edinburgh of the 7 Seas, Half Tree Hollow, New Ground, Level Wood

Disputed Territory: N/A

Population: 5,600

Languages: English

Major Religions: Christianity (Anglican, Catholic, Seven Day Adventists, the New Apostolic Church and Jehova's witness have the highest percentage), small communities of Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists.

Ethnic Groups: African descent 50%, white 25%, Chinese 25%

Currency: St Helena Pound

Gross National Product: £ 39, 000, 000 (2021)

Gross Domestic Product: \$50.6 million (FY 2018/19)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$7,800.00 (USD)

Real GDP Growth (%): 2.40%

Energy: Diesel Powered Generators at the Power Station, harnessing Wind and Solar energy

Major Export Growth:

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 14%

Foreign Policy: same as the United Kingdom

Membership of International Organisations:

Universal Postal Union (UPU) World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

The organogram of the public service incorporates the following structures: a. Safety, Security & Home Affairs, b. Health & Social Care, c. Education Skills & Employment, d. Environment Natural Resources & Planning, e. Central Support Service, f. Treasury Infrastructure Sustainable Development

System of Resource and Power Distribution: St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, and Ascension share the same governor, attorney general, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal but have separate legislatures.

Branches of Government: Head of state: Charles III, represented by a governor. The territory elects 12 members to its Legislative Council, five of whom serve as ministers on the Executive Council, chaired by the governor. The governor is represented on Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha by local administrators.

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Saint Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha, Main Island, Inaccessible Island, Nightingale Islands, Gough Islands. St Helena is further divided into 8 districts; Alarm Forest, Blue Hill, Half Tree Hollow, Jamestown, Levelwood, Long Wood, Sandy Bay, Saint Paul's.

Number of States/Provinces: 7 Administrative Districts: Alarm Forest, Blue Hill, Half Tree Hollow, Jamestown, Lendwood, Longwood, Sandy Bay and Saint Paul's district make up the districts.

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: N/A

Type of Constitution: Written Constitution

Date of promulgation of current constitution : 2021

Legislature: The Legislature of St Helena consists of His Majesty the King, represented in St Helena by the Governor and the Legislature Council. The Legislative Council consists of: A Speaker A Deputy Speaker, 12 Elected Members, and One (non-voting) Ex-Officio Member who is the Attorney General.

Judicial and Legal System: The Supreme Country, the Court of Appeal, the Magistrates Court and the Juvenile Court.

Electoral System: Legislative Council elected by plurality-at-large voting, with voters allowed to cast up to 12 votes. There are no registered political parties, so all candidates run as independents. Universal adult suffrage at age 17 years.

System(s) of Government: Parliamentary democracy (limited self-governing territory of the UK)

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

Saint Helena, along with both Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha, does not have any active political parties, but no law forbids the formation of political parties; hence, the territory is a de facto non-Partisan democracy. The Saint Helena Labour Party and Saint Helena Progressive Party existed until 1976.

Multidimensional Poverty Index: N/A

Human Development Index: N/A

Corruption Index: N/A

Environmental Index: N/A

Demography/ Gender gap Index: N/A

Mo Ibrahim Index:

Human rights Index: The country is an overseas territory of the British government

Gini Index: N/A

Internally Displaced: N/A

Refugees : N/A

Maternal mortality ratio:

Foreign Remittances: Does not receive significant foreign remittances. St Helena is a British territory.

Unemployment rate: 2.5% (2021)

Adult literacy rate: 97%

Youth Literacy rate: 99%

Religious Tolerance rate: Highly tolerant

SENEGAL



Official Name: The Republic of Senegal

Term for Citizens: Senegalese

Official Language(s): French

Flag : Green, Yellow, Red

Capital(s): Dakar

Date of Independence: April 4, 1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude : 14° 00' N and 14° 00' W

Time Zone : GMT (UTC+0) West Africa time zone. One hour behind Lagos

Territorial Surface Area: land: 192,530 sq km water: 4,192 sq km

Coastline:51 Kilometers

Maritime Domain: Territorial sea: 12 nm Contiguous Zone: 24nm Exclusive Economic Zone: 200 nm Continental Shelf: 200nm

Principal Rivers: Senegal River Three westbound rivers cross the country: The Senegal River (1700 km) in the North, The Gambia River (750 km) and the Casamance River (300 km) in the South.

Climate: Tropical type with a hot, humid rainy season spanning from May to November. The summer season spans from December to April and hot, dry harmattan winds are common during these dry months. The lowland areas are seasonally flooded while at times droughts also occur in Senegal

Natural Resources: Phosphates Zircon iron ore Marble Gold Industrial Limestone Salt Wild Animals

Topography: Senegal is flat, and is drained by several large rivers, including the Gambia and Senegal. Its geological structure is a sedimentary basin of sandstones covered by more recent wind and water deposited sediments, and intermittent plateaus capped with lateritic hard pan.

Transportation: Bus, Taxi, Bush Taxi, Train Moto Taxi, airplane ferry, Boats

Neighbouring States: Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Mali Mauritania

Major Cities: Dakar, Touba Rufisque, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Kaolack, Saint-Louis, M'Bour, Diourbel, Louga

Disputed Territory: In April 1989, Fulani herdsmen and Mauritanian Soninke farmers clashed over grazing rights in the Senegal River Valley, which demarcates the Mauritanian Senegalese border in Diawara, a town in the Bakel Department of eastern Senegal

Population: 17.1 million (2023 est.) 18,270,000

Languages: French (official), Wolof, Pular, Jola, Mandinka, Serer, Soninke

Major Religions: Muslim 97.2%, Christian 2.7%

Ethnic Groups: Wolof 39.7%, Pular 27.5%, Serer 16%, Mandinka 4.9%, Jola 4.2%, Soninke 2.4%, other 5.4% (includes Europeans and persons of Lebanese descent) (2019 est.)

Currency: CFA Franc (CFAF)

Gross National Product: \$27.68 billion (2022)

Gross Domestic Product: \$27.68 billion (2022)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 236.4, \$1,790

Real GDP Growth (%): 5.00%

Energy: Coal, Oil, Gas, Hydro, Solar PV low carbon Bioenergy

Major Export Growth: Gold (\$1.01B), Refined Petroleum (\$621M), Phosphoric Acid (\$473M), Non-fillet Frozen Fish (\$304M), and Ground Nuts (\$285M), exporting mostly to Mali (\$1.05B), Switzerland (\$762M), India (\$529M), China (\$350M), and Australia (\$219M).

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 36.30%

Foreign Policy:

Senegal's foreign policy is designed to promote peace, security, prosperity, and democracy in Africa and around the world. Its foreign relations are based on the principles of cooperation, solidarity, and mutual respect. The country has strong relations with its neighbors in West Africa, as well as with countries in Europe, North America, and Asia. Senegal has also contributed to numerous regional peacekeeping operations, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and the Central African Republic

Membership of International Organisations:

ACP, AfDB, AU, CD, CPLP (associate), ECOWAS, EITI (candidate country), FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICC, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNHRC, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

Ministry of Health and social Action
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Armed Forces
Ministry of Interior and Public security
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Foreign affairs and Senegalese abroad
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural equipment
Ministry of Urban Renewal, housing and lifestyle framework
ministry of Energy and Renewable Energy development
Ministry of Women, family and children
Ministry of water and sanitation
Ministry of Industry and Mines
Ministry of Infrastructure, Land Transport and Opening up
Ministry of Higher education and Research
National Education
Ministry of Trade, Informal Sector Consumer Affairs, Promotion of Local Products and SMEs
Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Products
Ministry of Investment Promotion, partnerships and the development of the state
Teleservices
Ministry of Culture and Communication

Ministry of Labour, social dialogue, professional organizations and relations with institutions Ministry of Tourism and Air transport Ministry of Training , Learning and crafts Ministry of Youth, Employment and citizen building Ministry of Sports Ministry of public services, the rationalization of staff and public sector renewal Ministry of African Integration, NEPAD and the Promotion of Good Governance Ministry of Delegate to the Minister of the Economy, finance and Planning, in charge of Budget Minister Delegate to the Minister of women, family and children

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Unitary

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones:

Senegal has four levels of administrative divisions. At the top of the hierarchy are the 14 regions of the country that take their name from the regional capitals. Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor. These regions are further subdivided into 45 departments which are then divided into smaller administrative divisions.

Number of States/Provinces: 14 regions headed by Conseil Regional.

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: subdivided into 45 departments, 103 Arrondissements, and to Collectivities Locales.

Type of Constitution: Unitary

Date of promulgation of current constitution : previous 1959 (pre-independence), 1963; latest adopted by referendum 7 January 2001, promulgated 22 January 2001

Legislature: Unicameral National Assembly 165 seats; 112 members including 15 representing Senegalese diaspora directly elected by plurality vote in single- and multi-seat constituencies and 53 members directly elected by proportional representation vote in a single nationwide constituency

Judicial and Legal System: civil law system based on French law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Constitutional Court. Supreme Court or Cour Supreme (consists of the court president and 12 judges and organized into civil and commercial, criminal, administrative, and social chambers); Constitutional Council or Conseil Constitutionnel (consists of 7 members, including the court president, vice president, and 5 judges)

Electoral System: Majority: Multiparty and Universal Adult Suffrage is at 18 years old.

Constituencies: 45 departmental single or multi-member constituencies (up to 7 seats, depending on population) for 90 members elected in Senegal.
- 10 single or multi-member constituencies for 15 members representing Senegalese abroad: 4 in Africa, 2 in Europe, 1 in Oceania-Americas, 3 in Asia-Middle East; up to 3 seats from each zone.

System(s) of Government: Presidential republic

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

Alliance pour le Progrès et la Justice, Alliance pour la république, Alliance des Forces du Progrès, Parti Africain pour la démocratie et le socialisme, Ligue Démocratique-Mouvement pour le Parti du Travail,

Gainde Centrist Bloc, Rassemblement National Démocratique, Parti pour le progrès et la citoyenneté, Parti de l'Indépendance et du Travail, Rassemblement des écologistes du Sénégal – Les Verts, Parti Démocratique Sénégalais, Parti libéral sénégalais, Parti socialiste du Sénégal, Union pour le renouveau démocratique

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.263 (2022) 50.8% of population

Human Development Index: 0.511

Corruption Index: 43 out of 100. This means that Senegal is perceived as having a moderately corrupt public sector

Environmental Index: 33.9 out of 100. This means that Senegal has a moderate environmental performance

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 1.18 (2021)

Mo Ibrahim Index: 62.4 out of 100.0 in Overall Governance, ranking 9th out of 54 in Africa

Internally Displaced: 12,000 (2022)

Refugees :14,479 (2021) (majority of these refugees are from Mauritania, the Central African Republic, and Guinea-Bissau)

Maternal mortality ratio: 261 deaths per 100,000 live births (2020)

Foreign Remittances: \$2.2 billion (2021)

Unemployment rate: 3.43% (2022)

Adult literacy rate: 56% (2021)

Youth Literacy rate: 76% (2021)

Religious Tolerance rate:

SIERRA LEONE



Official Name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Term for Citizens: Sierra Leonean

Official Language(s): English is the de facto official language, and Krio is the most widely spoken

Flag : The national flag of Sierra Leone is a tricolour consisting of three horizontal green, white and blue bands

Capital(s): Freetown

Date of Independence: 27 April 1961

Former Colonial Power: The Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone (informally British Sierra Leone) was the British colonial administration in Sierra Leone from 1808 to 1961

Longitude & Latitude : 8.4606° N, 11.7799° W

Time Zone : GMT + 1

Territorial Surface Area: 71,740 km²

Coastline: 506 km

Maritime Domain: Sierra Leone Maritime claims ; territorial sea: 12 nm ; contiguous zone: 24 nm ; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm ; continental shelf: 200 nm

Principal Rivers: Main rivers are the Tai River, the Sewa (Sew), and the Moa River

Climate: Sierra Leone has a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons

Natural Resources: diamonds, rutile, bauxite, gold, iron ore, limonite, platinum, chromite, coltan, tantalite, columbite, and zircon, as well as promising petroleum potential.

Topography: coastal Guinean mangroves, the wooded hill country, an upland plateau, and the eastern mountains. Eastern Sierra Leone is an interior region of large plateaus interspersed with high mountains, where Mount Bintumani rises to 1,948 meters (6,391 ft).

Transportation: Air, rail, land and waterways transportation

Neighbouring States: Sierra Leone is bordered on the north and east by Guinea, on the south by Liberia

Major Cities: Freetown · Bo · Kenema

Disputed Territory: border town of Yenga

Population: 8,605,720 million

Languages: English (official, regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (English-based Creole, spoken by the descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were settled in the Freetown area, a lingua franca and a first language for 10% of the population but understood by 95%)

Major Religions: The Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone estimated that 77% of Sierra Leone's population are Muslims, 21% are Christians, and 2% are followers of traditional African religion

Ethnic Groups: Temne, Mende, Limba, Fula, Mandingo

Currency: The Leone

Gross National Product: \$14.77 billion (2021)

Gross Domestic Product: \$3.97 billion (2022)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): \$ 1,750.00

Real GDP Growth (%): 4.10% (2021)

Energy: Although Sierra Leone is endowed with energy potential in various forms including biomass from agricultural wastes, hydro and solar power, it remains underutilized. The energy level is currently at 100MW

Major Export Growth: Exports The top exports of Sierra Leone are Titanium Ore (\$212M), Iron Ore (\$163M), Rough Wood (\$129M), Diamonds (\$107M), and Aluminium Ore (\$57.7M)

Poverty Prevalence Rate: 44.2% (2020)

Foreign Policy: To protect sovereignty, territorial integrity and national stability in interaction with other sovereign states and non-state actors, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the international community of nations. To promote the achievement of Sierra Leone's strategic development agenda through interaction with external partners. To promote international peace, security, and harmony at sub-regional, regional and global levels through active support for collective initiatives and effective multilateralism. To maintain a favourable image of Sierra Leone in international circles, with the purpose of preserving its good reputation and to attract investors, donors and tourists. To protect and assist Sierra Leoneans living abroad, including but not limited to students, tourists, businessmen, aid workers and the destitute. To create an effective and efficient diplomatic apparatus that can implement programmes and activities authorised by the Government of Sierra Leone. To conduct Sierra Leone's relations with foreign states and governments, international organisations and non-state actors in acceptable ways that would enable the country to broaden and deepen its sphere of influence in sub-regional, regional, and global affairs.

Membership of International Organisations:

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, Interpol, IDA, IFRC, IFC, IFAD, ILO, IMO, IOC, ICRM, ITU, ITUC, IPU, IDB, MIGA, NAM, OECS, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIT, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, UNWTO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
Ministry of Defence and National Security
Ministry of Lands, Country Planning, & the Environment

Ministry of Mineral Resources Ministry of Health and Sanitation Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
Ministry of Information and Communication

System of Resource and Power Distribution:

Branches of Government: Executive Legislative Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Kailahun Kenema Kono Bombali Falaba Koinadugu Tonkolili Kambia
Karene Port Loko Bo Bonthe Moyamba Pujehun Western Rural Western Urban.

Number of States/Provinces: The provinces of Sierra Leone are divided into 16 districts

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 22 local councils, made up of six city
councils and one municipal council in urban areas, and 15 district councils in predominantly rural areas.

Type of Constitution: Republic

Date of promulgation of current constitution : October 1, 1991

Legislature: Unicameral legislature

Judicial and Legal System: The judicial system, headed by the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, comprises the
inferior courts, represented by the Magistrates courts and the Local courts and the superior courts,
represented by the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

Electoral System: Majority: Elections in Sierra Leone are held on a national level to elect the president
and the unicameral Parliament. Sierra Leone has a multi-party system. Universal Adult Suffrage is 18 years
old.

System(s) of Government: presidential system

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature):

APC, SLPP, CC, NGC, RNIP, GAP, PLP, PDP, PMDC, RUF, UNPP, YPP, NAD, PUND, SLPP

Multidimensional Poverty Index:

Human Development Index:

Corruption Index: Transparency International's 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index scored Sierra Leone at
34 on a scale from 0 ("highly corrupt") to 100 ("very clean").

Environmental Index: 21.6

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.6720 (2022)

Mo Ibrahim Index: 52.2/100.0 in Overall Governance. Ranked 22/54 countries (2022)

Human rights Index: 5.3 index points (2022)

Gini Index: 47

Internally Displaced: 3,000 (2022).

Refugees : 255,000

Maternal mortality ratio: 1,360 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: 228.56 million dollars (2021)

Unemployment rate: 5.33%

Adult literacy rate: 47.70%

Youth Literacy rate: 71.9%

Religious Tolerance rate: According to national government statistics from 2020, 77 percent of the population is Muslim, 22 percent Christian, and approximately 2 percent practice animism or some other form of traditional religion. Many individuals regularly blend Christian and Islamic practices with animism in their private and public worship.

TOGO



Official Name: Togolese Republic

Term for Citizens: Togolese

Official Language(s): French

Flag: It has five equal horizontal bands of green alternating with yellow. There is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner

Capital(s): Lomé

Date of Independence: 4/27/1960

Former Colonial Power: France

Longitude & Latitude: 6.136629, 1.222186

Time Zone: UTC + 0

Territorial Surface Area: 56, 600km²

Coastline: To the south Togo has 56 km (35 mi) of coastline along the Bight of Benin of the Gulf of Guinea in the North Atlantic Ocean

Maritime Domain: The continental shelf extends for a maximum of 200 nautical miles from the baseline

Principal Rivers: Lake Togo Lagoon, Mono, Haho, Sio rivers and their tributaries, Oti River

Climate: The climate is warm and humid on the coast, but drier and slightly cooler in the north. The climate has been tropical and humid for seven months, while the dry, desert winds of the Harmattan blow south from November to March, bringing cooler weather though little moisture. Annual temperatures vary between 75- and 98-degrees Fahrenheit (23 and 35 degrees Celsius) in the south and 65 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (18 to 38 degrees Celsius) in the north.

Natural Resources: Limestone, gold, and diamonds. The country also has various untapped potential to produce minerals like iron ore, gypsum, bauxite, manganese, zinc, rutile, marble

Topography: The geography of Togo is characterized by a rolling savanna in the north, hills in the central region, and a savanna, woodland plateau, and coastal plain in the south.

Transportation: Air, Rail and Road

Neighboring States: Ghana, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso

Major Cities: Lomé, Sokodé, Centrale, Kara, Kara, Kpalimé, Plateaux, Atakpamé, Plateaux. Bassar, Kara, Tsévié and Aného.

Disputed Territory: Ghana and Togo have resolved a long-standing land boundary dispute between the two counties at the Pumakom border in the Pusiga District in the Upper East Region.

Population: 9,860,000

Languages: The indigenous languages spoken include Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south): Kabiyé (or Kabye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north); and others. Mina—a mixture of Ewe, French, English, and other languages—is the lingua franca of Lomé, of the coastal zone, and of commerce in general.

Major Religions: Animist 33%, Christian 47.1%, Muslim 13.7%, other 6.1%

Ethnic Groups: Ewe, Mina, Kabye, Cotocoli, Moba, and others

Currency: CFA Franc

Gross National Product: (2020) 7,624

Gross Domestic Product: 8.413 billion USD (2021)

Gross National Income Per Capita (PPP, \$): 2,340 PPP dollars (2021)

Real GDP Growth (%): 5.3% annual change (2021)

Energy: Biomass, petroleum products and electricity.

Major Export Growth: Coffee, cocoa, maize and cotton (50 percent of total exports) and in recent years, limestone, marble and phosphate.

Poverty Prevalence Rate: The poverty level is twice as high in rural areas (58.8%) as in urban areas (26.5%). This is due in large measure to concentrated economic growth in the modern sectors and limited access to quality services. Poverty is higher in female-headed households (45.7%) than in male-headed households (45.2%).

Foreign Policy: Although Togo's foreign policy is nonaligned, it has strong historical and cultural ties with Western Europe, especially France and Germany, the former colonial powers. Togo recognizes the People's Republic of China, North Korea, and Cuba. It re-established relations with Israel in 1987. Togo pursues an active foreign policy and participates in many international organizations. It is particularly active in West African regional affairs and in the African Union. Relations between Togo and neighboring states are generally good.

Membership of International Organizations: ACP, UN, AfDB, AU, UNAMID, Commonwealth of Nations, FZ, ECOWAS, FAO, G77, IAEA, IBRD, ICC, ICAO, Interpol, IDA,IFRCS, IFC , IFAD, ILO, IMO, IMF, IOC, IOM, ISO, ICRM, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, UNESCO, UNIDO, WADB, WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

National Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Ministry of Accessibility and Rural Roads, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Ministry of the Armed Forces Ministry of Culture and Tourism Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Local Consumption Ministry of Culture and Tourism Ministry of Communication and Media (and Government Spokesperson) Ministry of Digital Economy and Digital Transformation, Ministry of Economy and Finance Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Togolese Abroad, Ministry of Grassroots Development and Youth Employment, Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Health Care, Ministry of Higher Education & Research, Ministry of Human Rights, Citizenship Training and Relationship with the Institutions of Government (and Government Spokesperson), Ministry of Investment Promotion, Ministry

of Maritime Economy, Fisheries and Coastal Protection, Ministry of Primary, Secondary, Technical and Craft Education, Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Dialogue, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Road, Rail and Air Transport, Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy, Ministry of Sports and Leisure, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Authorities, Ministry of Town Planning, Housing and Land Reform, Ministry of Water and Village Hydraulics.

System of Resource and Power Distribution: Presidential system of government

Branches of Government: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Geo-Political/Administrative Zones: Savanes, Kara, Centrale, Plateaux and Maritime

Number of States/Provinces: 5 regions subdivided into 30 prefectures.

Number of Local Government Areas/Councils/Municipalities: 30 prefectures

Type of Constitution: Presidential Constitution

Date of Promulgation of Current Constitution: Togo 1992 (rev. 2007) Constitution

Legislature: Unicameral legislature

Judicial and Legal System: A constitutional court is the highest court of jurisdiction on constitutional matters, the supreme court sits in Lome, sessions court (Court of Assizes) and appeal courts.

Electoral System: Plurality voting and closed list proportional representation and Universal adult suffrage at age 18.

System(s) of Government: Presidential democracy

Major Political Parties (with at least 1 seat in the national legislature): UNIR, UFC, NET, MPDD, PDP.

Multidimensional Poverty Index: 0.45

Human Development Index: 0.539

Corruption Index: 28

Environmental Index: 32.2

Demography/ Gender gap Index: 0.657

Mo Ibrahim Index: 49.3

Human Rights Index: 43.5

Gini Index: 47.9

Internally Displaced: 5.77

Refugees: 10, 580 refugees and 856 asylum seekers

Maternal mortality ratio: 1,100 deaths per 100,000 live births

Foreign Remittances: \$674 million

Unemployment rate: 4.07%

Adult literacy rate: 66.54%

Youth Literacy rate: 87.89%

Religious Tolerance rate: Not definite



ECOWAS

Population: 412,205,288

Area: 5,114,162 km

Maternal Mortality ratio: 679 per 100,000 live births

Infant Mortality ratio:

Multidimensional poverty index:

Annual GDP: \$ 760,548 M

GDP per capita: \$ 1, 845

Inflation rate: 8%

Demography/Gender gap index:

Human development index:

Youth Literacy rate: 68%

Trade: \$208.1 billion

Imports: \$ 80.4 billion

Export: \$ 137.3 billion

International Migrants : 7.64 million

West Africa internal migration: 7.4 million migrants

Unemployment rate: 6.8 %

Adult literacy rate: 67.5 %

Poverty rate: 33.2 %

Urban growth rate:

Oil export: 34.1 million barrels per day

Number of cities: 2000

Remittances: 27 billion USD

forcibly displaced : 6,741,974 people

Internally displaced : 6,182.117 People

Refugees: 564,663 people

EU export/trade in goods to Ecowas states: 42.8Billions Euros

EU imports: 38 billion Euros

Public debt: US \$ 296.76 billion in 2020

External debt: US\$98.92 billion in 2019

ECOWAS DEBT to GDP ratio: 36.7% in 2020