An Anniversary of Fourteen Centuries of the Advent of Islam to Africa

The International Conference

ISLAM IN AFRICA

L'Anniversaire de Quatorze Siècles de l'Islam en Afrique

La Conférence Internationale

ISLAM EN AFRIQUE

26-27 Nov 2006

6-7 Thu-al Gaida1427

9th Book - Conference Papers

9 ème LIVRE - ESSAIES
The International Conference

ISLAM
IN
AFRICA

Prepared by
Dr. Ibrahim Mohammed Ahmed Balola
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>2050</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>8,892,718</td>
<td>16,929,294</td>
<td>13,931,846</td>
<td>18,806,061</td>
<td>25,093,154</td>
<td>30,409,300</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34,554,588</td>
<td>38,555,436</td>
<td>41,600,103</td>
<td>43,329,792</td>
<td>43,983,870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>4,117,617</td>
<td>4,797,344</td>
<td>5,605,626</td>
<td>6,736,233</td>
<td>8,048,879</td>
<td>10,132,376</td>
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<td>12,249,578</td>
<td>14,472,724</td>
<td>16,885,816</td>
<td>19,353,528</td>
<td>21,688,399</td>
<td>5.3 x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1,672,661</td>
<td>2,055,083</td>
<td>2,619,809</td>
<td>3,444,116</td>
<td>4,661,949</td>
<td>6,428,396</td>
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<td>8,504,094</td>
<td>10,646,985</td>
<td>12,949,704</td>
<td>15,393,279</td>
<td>17,991,423</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
<td>430,413</td>
<td>496,695</td>
<td>583,999</td>
<td>900,476</td>
<td>1,263,643</td>
<td>1,607,069</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,637,270</td>
<td>1,617,414</td>
<td>1,537,295</td>
<td>1,452,050</td>
<td>1,411,662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina</td>
<td>4,376,162</td>
<td>4,865,796</td>
<td>5,626,346</td>
<td>6,942,006</td>
<td>9,089,948</td>
<td>12,217,363</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faso</td>
<td>15,748,415</td>
<td>19,965,046</td>
<td>23,238,058</td>
<td>31,724,593</td>
<td>39,483,650</td>
<td>9.0 x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2,362,522</td>
<td>2,811,660</td>
<td>3,512,549</td>
<td>4,137,528</td>
<td>5,285,005</td>
<td>5,713,711</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>7,295,962</td>
<td>9,174,180</td>
<td>11,023,134</td>
<td>13,052,884</td>
<td>15,370,589</td>
<td>6.5 x</td>
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<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Islam in Africa by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
<th>% Muslim</th>
<th>% of Muslim total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>83,121,055</td>
<td>12,582,592</td>
<td>15.138%</td>
<td>0.852%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>193,741,900</td>
<td>66,381,242</td>
<td>34.263%</td>
<td>4.497%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>202,151,323</td>
<td>180,082,076</td>
<td>89.083%</td>
<td>12.199%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>137,092,019</td>
<td>8,935,043</td>
<td>6.518%</td>
<td>0.605%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>268,997,245</td>
<td>133,994,675</td>
<td>49.813%</td>
<td>9.077%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>885,103,542</strong></td>
<td><strong>401,975,628</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.416%</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.23%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*www.Islambycountry.com.(2005)*
Islam in Africa By Country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Muslim %</th>
<th>Muslim total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Algeria</td>
<td>32,531,853</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>32,206,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Angola</td>
<td>11,190,786</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>111,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Benin</td>
<td>7,460,025</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1,492,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Botswana</td>
<td>1,640,115</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>16,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>13,925,313</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>7,658,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Islam in</td>
<td>6,370,609</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>637,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Cameroon</td>
<td>16,380,005</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3,276,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Central</td>
<td>3,799,897</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>569,984</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Chad</td>
<td>9,826,419</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>5,306,266</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>Islam in China</td>
<td>1,306,313,812</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>39,189,414</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Comoros</td>
<td>671,247</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>664,534</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Congo</td>
<td>3,039,126</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>60,782</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Brazzaville)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Percentage of Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Congo (Kinshasa)</td>
<td>60,085,004</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6,008,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>17,298,040</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Djibouti</td>
<td>476,703</td>
<td>99%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Egypt</td>
<td>77,505,756</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>70,530,237</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Eritrea</td>
<td>4,561,599</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2,280,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Ethiopia</td>
<td>75,067,000</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>24,622,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Gabon</td>
<td>1,389,201</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in The</td>
<td>1,593,256</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion in Country</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Ghana</td>
<td>21,029,853</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3,364,776</td>
</tr>
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<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Guinea</td>
<td>9,467,866</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>8,047,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>1,416,027</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>538,090</td>
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<td>Islam in Kenya</td>
<td>33,829,590</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>Islam in Lesotho</td>
<td>1,867,035</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>37,340</td>
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<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Liberia</td>
<td>3,482,211</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>696,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Islam in Libya</td>
<td>5,765,563</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>5,592,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Madagascar</td>
<td>18,040,341</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1,262,823</td>
</tr>
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<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Malawi</td>
<td>12,158,924</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2,431,784</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Mali</td>
<td>12,291,529</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>11,062,376</td>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Mauritania</td>
<td>3,086,859</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
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<td>Islam in Mauritius</td>
<td>1,230,602</td>
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<td>Islam in Morocco</td>
<td>32,725,847</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>32,300,410</td>
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<td>Islam in Mozambique</td>
<td>19,406,703</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3,881,340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Namibia</td>
<td>2,030,692</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Niger</td>
<td>11,665,937</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10,499,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Nigeria</td>
<td>128,771,988</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64,385,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Rwanda</td>
<td>8,440,820</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1,181,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Senegal</td>
<td>11,126,832</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10,459,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Seychelles</td>
<td>81,188</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Sierra Leone</td>
<td>6,017,643</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3,610,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Sub-Region</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Somalia</td>
<td>8,591,629</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8,591,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in South Africa</td>
<td>44,344,136</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>665,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Sudan</td>
<td>40,187,486</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>26,121,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Swaziland</td>
<td>1,173,900</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Tanzania</td>
<td>36,766,356</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12,868,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Togo</td>
<td>5,681,519</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>778,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Tunisia</td>
<td>10,074,951</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>9,974,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Uganda</td>
<td>27,269,482</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4,090,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Sub-Region</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in</td>
<td>273,008</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
<td>272,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in</td>
<td>11,261,795</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>112,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in</td>
<td>12,746,990</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>127,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*www.Islambycountry.com (2005).*
*Countries with the greatest proportion of Muslims (in Africa as of 2005):

Somalia, 100%  Mauritania, 99.9%
Western Sahara, 99.8%  Algeria, 99%
Tunisia, 99%  Comoros, 99%
Djibouti, 99%
Libya, 97%  Morocco, 98.7%

*Largest Muslim populations (In Africa as of 2002):

Egypt, 58,630,000  Nigeria, 53,000,000
Algeria, 30,530,000  Morocco, 28,780,000

*Largest Christian populations (In Africa as of 2002):

Nigeria, 54,012,000
Ethiopia, 45,000,824
Congo, 42,283,000
*Countries with the greatest proportion of Hindus (In Africa as of 2002):

Mauritius, 50%                                      South Africa, 1.5%

* Largest National Bahá'í populations (In Africa as of 2000):

South Africa 255,775                                  Congo (Zaire) 224,596
Zambia 162,443                                        Tanzania 140,593
Chad 80,683                                           Uganda 66,546
Cameroon 64,286.

*AFRICA SHI'A POPULATION

* Includes all sects - Jafari, Twelvers, Ismailis, Zaidi, Alevis, Alawite, Bohri, Imami, Bektashi etc.

The list is based on about 92% of global Muslim population (2005). Actual number of Shi’as could be marginally higher.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total Muslim (%)</th>
<th>Total Muslim</th>
<th>Shi’a to Total Muslim (%)</th>
<th>Shi’a Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>131,500,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>65,750,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,287,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>32,800,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>32,472,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1,298,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>36,500,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>18,250,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1,095,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>69,560,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>695,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>30,700,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>30,393,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>607,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>40,200,000</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>29,346,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>586,9</td>
</tr>
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<td>796,598,429</td>
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## Historic, Current, and Future Population of Africa

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>69,477,779</td>
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<td>73,368,460</td>
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<td>79,537,386</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>92,058,134</td>
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Note: 1. Growth from 1950 until 2000 (i.e., 2000 population divided by 1950 population).

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<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
<th>% Muslim</th>
<th>% of Muslim total</th>
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<td>12,582,592</td>
<td>15.138%</td>
<td>0.852%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>193,741,900</td>
<td>66,381,242</td>
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<td>4.497%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>202,151,323</td>
<td>180,082,076</td>
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<td>12.199%</td>
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<td>8,935,043</td>
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<td>268,997,245</td>
<td>133,994,675</td>
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<td>9.077%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>885,103,542</strong></td>
<td><strong>401,975,628</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.416%</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.23%</strong></td>
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*www.Islambycountry.com (2005)*
Islam in Africa By Country:

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% Muslim</th>
<th>Muslim total</th>
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</thead>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Algeria</td>
<td>32,531,853</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>32,206,534</td>
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<td>Islam in Benin</td>
<td>7,460,025</td>
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<td>Islam in Botswana</td>
<td>1,640,115</td>
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<td>Islam in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>13,925,313</td>
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<td>7,658,922</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Islam in Burundi</td>
<td>6,370,609</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>637,060</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Islam in China</td>
<td>1,306,313,812</td>
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<td>Islam in Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>3,039,126</td>
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<td>60,085,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Projected Population</td>
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<td>Islam in Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<td>77,505,756</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>70,530,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Eritrea</td>
<td>4,561,599</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2,280,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Ethiopia</td>
<td>75,067,000</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>24,622,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Gabon</td>
<td>1,389,201</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in The Gambia</td>
<td>1,593,256</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>1,433,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Ghana</td>
<td>21,029,853</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3,364,776</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Guinea</td>
<td>9,467,866</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>8,047,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>% of Population</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>1,416,027</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>538,090</td>
</tr>
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<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Kenya</td>
<td>33,829,590</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,368,071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Lesotho</td>
<td>1,867,035</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>37,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Liberia</td>
<td>3,482,211</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>696,442</td>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Libya</td>
<td>5,765,563</td>
<td>97%</td>
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<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Madagascar</td>
<td>18,040,341</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1,262,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Malawi</td>
<td>12,158,924</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2,431,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Muslim Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Mali</td>
<td>12,291,529</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>11,062,376</td>
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<td>Islam in Mauritania</td>
<td>3,086,859</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
<td>3,083,772</td>
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<td>Islam in Mauritius</td>
<td>1,230,602</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>204,279</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Morocco</td>
<td>32,725,847</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>32,300,410</td>
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<td>Islam in Mozambique</td>
<td>19,406,703</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3,881,340</td>
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<td>Islam in Namibia</td>
<td>2,030,692</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60,920</td>
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<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Niger</td>
<td>11,665,937</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10,499,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Estimated Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Nigeria</td>
<td>128,771,988</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64,385,994</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Rwanda</td>
<td>8,440,820</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1,181,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Senegal</td>
<td>11,126,832</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10,459,222</td>
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<td>Islam in Seychelles</td>
<td>81,188</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>894</td>
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<td>Islam in Sierra Leone</td>
<td>6,017,643</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3,610,585</td>
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<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Somalia</td>
<td>8,591,629</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8,591,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in South Africa</td>
<td>44,344,136</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>665,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Sudan</td>
<td>40,187,486</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>26,121,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Swaziland</td>
<td>1,173,900</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Tanzania</td>
<td>36,766,356</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12,868,224</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Togo</td>
<td>5,681,519</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>778,368</td>
</tr>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Tunisia</td>
<td>10,074,951</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>9,974,201</td>
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<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Uganda</td>
<td>27,269,482</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4,090,422</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Western Sahara</td>
<td>273,008</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
<td>272,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Zambia</td>
<td>11,261,795</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>112,617</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Islam in Zimbabwe</td>
<td>12,746,990</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>127,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republic of CHAD

Background:
Chad, part of France's African holdings until 1960, endured three decades of civil warfare as well as invasions by Libya before a semblance of peace was finally restored in 1990. The government eventually drafted a democratic constitution, and held flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which sporadically flares up despite several peace agreements between the government and the rebels. In 2005 new rebel groups emerged in western Sudan and have made probing attacks into eastern Chad. Power remains in the hands of an ethnic minority. In June 2005, President Idriss DEBY held a referendum successfully removing constitutional term limits.

Location: Central Africa, south of Libya

Area:
- total: 1,284 million sq km
- land: 1,259,200 sq km
- water: 24,800 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 5,968 km
border countries: Cameroon 1,094 km, Central African Republic 1,197 km, Libya 1,055 km, Niger 1,175 km, Nigeria 87 km, Sudan 1,360 km
Population:
9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)
Age structure:
0-14 years: 47.9% (male 2,396,393/female 2,369,261)
15-64 years: 49.3% (male 2,355,940/female 2,550,535)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 107,665/female 164,407) (2006 est.)
Median age:
total: 16 years
male: 15.3 years
female: 16.6 years (2006 est.)
Population growth rate:
2.93% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
200 distinct groups; in the north and center: Arabs, Gorane (Toubou, Daza, Kreda), Zaghawa, Kanembou, Ouaddai, Bagirmi, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Boulala, and Maba, most of whom are Muslim; in the south: Sara (Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye), Moundang, Moussei, Massa, most of whom are Christian or animist; about 1,000 French citizens live in Chad
Religions:
Muslim 51%, Christian 35%, animist 7%, other 7%
Languages:
French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic
total population: 47.5%
males: 56%
females: 39.3% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: N'Djamena
gеographic coordinates: 12 07 N, 15 03 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile

note: instead of 14 prefectures, there may be a new administrative structure of 28 departments (departments, singular - department) and 1

Independence:
11 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 11 August (1960)
Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1993-04-08</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1993-04-08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N'Djamena</td>
<td>530,100</td>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moundou</td>
<td>282,100</td>
<td>Léré</td>
<td>140,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koumra</td>
<td>271,200</td>
<td>Ati</td>
<td>136,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kéla</td>
<td>218,200</td>
<td>Bokoro</td>
<td>119,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongor</td>
<td>196,700</td>
<td>Moissala</td>
<td>118,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarh</td>
<td>193,800</td>
<td>Bol</td>
<td>113,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abéché</td>
<td>187,900</td>
<td>Am Timan</td>
<td>113,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doba</td>
<td>185,500</td>
<td>Bousso</td>
<td>109,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>175,800</td>
<td>Massakory</td>
<td>109,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data refers to municipalities.
Background:
Following nearly 16 years of military rule, a new constitution was adopted in 1999, and a peaceful transition to civilian government was completed. The president faces the daunting task of reforming a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through corruption and mismanagement, and institutionalizing democracy. In addition, the OBASANJO administration must defuse longstanding ethnic and religious tensions, if it is to build a sound foundation for economic growth and political stability. Although the April 2003 elections were marred by some irregularities, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Benin and Cameroon.
Area:
*total:* 923,768 sq km
*land:* 910,768 sq km
*water:* 13,000 sq km

Land boundaries:
*total:* 4,047 km
*border countries:* Benin 773 km, Cameroon 1,690 km, Chad 87 km, Niger 1,497 km

Population:
131,859,731

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
*0-14 years:* 42.3% (male 28,089,017/female 27,665,212)
*15-64 years:* 54.6% (male 36,644,885/female 35,405,915)
*65 years and over:* 3.1% (male 1,930,007/female 2,124,695) (2006 est.)

Median age:
*total:* 18.7 years
*male:* 18.7 years
*female:* 18.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.38% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups; the following are the most populous and politically influential: Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibo 3.5%, Tiv 2.5%

Religions: Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

Languages:
English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write

*total population: 68%
*male: 75.7%
*female: 60.6% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Abuja
geographic coordinates: 9 12 N, 7 11 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
36 states and 1 territory*; Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Federal Capital Territory*, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa,
Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara

**Independence:**

1 October 1960 (from UK)

**National holiday:**

Independence Day (National Day), 1 October (1960)
### Main cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1991-11-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>5,686,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibadan</td>
<td>1,263,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogbomosho</td>
<td>644,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kano</td>
<td>595,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshogbo</td>
<td>421,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilorin</td>
<td>420,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abeokuta</td>
<td>377,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port Harcourt</td>
<td>362,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilesha</td>
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<td>Iwo</td>
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<td>Ado-Ekiti</td>
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<td>Kaduna</td>
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<td>Mushin</td>
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<td>Maiduguri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>279,000</td>
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<td>Ede</td>
<td>271,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aba</td>
<td>264,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ife</td>
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<td>Oyo</td>
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<td>Ikerre</td>
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<td>Benin City</td>
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<td>Iseyin</td>
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<td>Offa</td>
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<td>Ikirun</td>
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<td>Calabar</td>
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<td>Ijebu-Ode</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effon-Alaiye</td>
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<td>Oka</td>
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<td>Town</td>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ikare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ikire</td>
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<td>Makurdi</td>
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<td>Lafia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inisa</td>
<td>106,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shagamu</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**United Republic Of Tanzania**

**Background:**
Shortly after independence, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the nation of Tanzania in 1964. One-party rule came to an end in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s. Zanzibar's semi-autonomous status and popular opposition have led to two contentious elections since 1995, which the ruling party won despite international observers' claims of voting irregularities.

**Location:**
Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique

**Area:**
- total: 945,087 sq km
- land: 886,037 sq km
- water: 59,050 sq km

**note:** includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 3,861 km
- border countries: Burundi 451 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo
459 km, Kenya 769 km, Malawi 475 km, Mozambique 756 km,
Rwanda 217 km, Uganda 396 km, Zambia 338 km

**Population:**
37,445,392

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects
of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life
expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population
and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age
and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 43.7% (male 8,204,593/female 8,176,489)
15-64 years: 53.6% (male 9,906,446/female 10,178,066)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 422,674/female 557,124) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
*total:* 17.7 years
*male:* 17.5 years
*female:* 18 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
1.83% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
mainland - native African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of
more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and
Arab), Zanzibar - Arab, native African, mixed Arab and native African

**Religions:**
mainland - Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%;
Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim

**Languages:**
Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in
Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce,
administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in
Zanzibar), many local languages

*note:* Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of the Bantu people
living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources, including Arabic and English, and it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of most people is one of the local languages

**Literacy:**

*definition*: age 15 and over can read and write Kiswahili (Swahili), English, or Arabic

*total population*: 78.2%

*male*: 85.9%

*female*: 70.7% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**

*name*: Dar es Salaam

*geographic coordinates*: 6 48 S, 39 17 E

*time difference*: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

*note*: legislative offices have been transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital; the National Assembly now meets there on a regular basis

**Administrative divisions:**

26 regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, Zanzibar Urban/West

**Independence:**

26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UK-administered UN trusteeship); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964

**National holiday:**

Union Day (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), 26 April (1964)
## Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1988-08-28</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1988-08-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>1,360,850</td>
<td>Mbeya</td>
<td>152,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td>223,013</td>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>134,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>203,833</td>
<td>Morogoro</td>
<td>117,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>187,155</td>
<td>Shinyanga</td>
<td>100,724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: United States Statistics Division.
Republic of Malawi

Background:
Established in 1891, the British protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent nation of Malawi in 1964. After three decades of one-party rule under President Hastings Kamuzu BANDA the country held multiparty elections in 1994, under a provisional constitution which came into full effect the following year. Current President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA, elected in May 2004 after a failed attempt by the previous president to amend the constitution to permit another term, has struggled to assert his authority against his predecessor, who still leads their shared political party. MUTHARIKA's anti-corruption efforts have led to several high-level arrests and one prominent conviction. Increasing corruption, population growth, increasing pressure on agricultural lands, and the spread of HIV/AIDS pose major problems for the country.
Location:
Southern Africa, east of Zambia

Area:
total: 118,480 sq km
land: 94,080 sq km
water: 24,400 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 2,881 km
border countries: Mozambique 1,569 km, Tanzania 475 km, Zambia 837 km

Population: 13,013,926
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 46.5% (male 3,056,522/female 3,000,493)
15-64 years: 50.8% (male 3,277,573/female 3,332,907)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 139,953/female 206,478) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 16.5 years
male: 16.2 years
female: 16.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.38% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European
Religions:
Christian 79.9%, Muslim 12.8%, other 3%, none 4.3% (1998 census)

Languages:
Chichewa 57.2% (official), Chinyanja 12.8%, Chiyao 10.1%,
Chitumbuka 9.5%, Chisena 2.7%, Chilomwe 2.4%, Chitonga 1.7%,
other 3.6% (1998 census)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 62.7%
males: 76.1%
females: 49.8% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Lilongwe
geographic coordinates: 13 59 S, 33 44 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
27 districts, Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza,
Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Likoma, Lilongwe, Machinga (Kasupe),
Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Nchelw, Nkhata Bay,
Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Phalombe, Rumphi, Salima, Thyolo,
Zomba

Independence:
6 July 1964 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day (Republic Day), 6 July (1964)
Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>population 1998-09-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blantyre</td>
<td>NaN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilongwe</td>
<td>NaN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mzuzu</td>
<td>NaN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zomba</td>
<td>NaN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: , Malawi.
Republic of the Sudan

Background:
Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from the UK in 1956. Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in 1972, but broke out again in 1983. The second war and famine-related effects resulted in more than 4 million people displaced and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths over a period of two decades. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with the signing of several accords; a final Naivasha peace treaty of January 2005 granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years, after which a referendum for independence is scheduled to be held. A separate conflict that broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003 has resulted in at least 200,000 deaths and nearly 2 million displaced; as of late 2005, peacekeeping troops were struggling to stabilize the situation. Sudan also has faced large refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia and Chad, and armed conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and lack of government support have chronically
obstructed the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

**Area:**
- **total:** 2,505,810 sq km
- **land:** 2.376 million sq km
- **water:** 129,810 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- **total:** 7,687 km
- **border countries:** Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 628 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605 km, Ethiopia 1,606 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km

**Population:**
41,236,378 (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- **0-14 years:** 42.7% (male 8,993,483/female 8,614,022)
- **15-64 years:** 54.9% (male 11,327,679/female 11,297,798)
- **65 years and over:** 2.4% (male 536,754/female 466,642) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- **total:** 18.3 years
- **male:** 18.1 years
- **female:** 18.5 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.55% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%
Religions:
Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5%
(mostly in south and Khartoum)

Languages:
Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic,
Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
note: program of "Arabization" in process

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 61.1%
male: 71.8%
female: 50.5% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Khartoum
geographic coordinates: 15 36 N, 32 32 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
26 states (wilaya, singular - wilayah), A'ali an Nil (Upper Nile), Al
Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea), Al Buhayrat (Lakes), Al Jazirah (El Gezira),
Al Khartum (Khartoum), Al Qadarif (Gedaref), Al Wahdah (Unity),
An Nil al Abyad (White Nile), An Nil al Azraq (Blue Nile), Ash
Shamaliyah (Northern), Bahr al Jabal (Bahr al Jabal), Gharb al
Istiwa'iyah (Western Equatoria), Gharb Bahr al Ghazal (Western Bahr
al Ghazal), Gharb Darfur (Western Darfur), Gharb Kurdufan (Western
Kordofan), Janub Darfur (Southern Darfur), Janub Kurdufan (Southern
Kordofan), Junqali (Jonglei), Kassala (Kassala), Nahr an Nil (Nile),
Shamal Bahr al Ghazal (Northern Bahr al Ghazal), Shamal Darfur
(Northern Darfur), Shamal Kurdufan (Northern Kordofan), Sharq al
Istiwa'iyah (Eastern Equatoria), Sinnar (Sinnar), Warab (Warab)
**Independence:**
1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>population1993-04-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omdurman</td>
<td>1,271,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>947,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum North</td>
<td>700,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Sudan</td>
<td>308,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassala</td>
<td>234,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Obeid</td>
<td>229,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyala</td>
<td>227,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Gezira</td>
<td>211,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Gedarif</td>
<td>191,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosti</td>
<td>173,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Fasher</td>
<td>141,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>114,980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*source: United Nations Statistics Division*
Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia

Background:
Unique among African countries, the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule with the exception of the 1936-41 Italian occupation during World War II. In 1974, a military junta, the Derg, deposed Emperor Haile SELASSIE (who had ruled since 1930) and established a socialist state. Torn by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems, the regime was finally toppled in 1991 by a coalition of rebel forces, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. A border war with Eritrea late in the 1990's ended with a peace treaty in December 2000. Final demarcation of the boundary is currently on hold due to Ethiopian objections to an international commission's finding requiring it to surrender territory considered sensitive to Ethiopia.
Location:
Eastern Africa, west of Somalia

Area:
total: 1,127,127 sq km
land: 1,119,683 sq km
water: 7,444 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 5,328 km
border countries: Djibouti 349 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, Sudan 1,606 km

Population:
74,777,981

Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 43.7% (male 16,373,718/female 16,280,766)
15-64 years: 53.6% (male 19,999,482/female 20,077,014)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 929,349/female 1,117,652) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 17.8 years
male: 17.7 years
female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.31% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Oromo 40%, Amhara and Tigre 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

Religions:
Muslim 45%-50%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35%-40%, animist 12%, other 3%-8%
Languages:
Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromigna, Guaragigna, Somali, Arabic, other local languages, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 42.7%
    male: 50.3%
female: 35.1% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Addis Ababa
geographic coordinates: 9 02 N, 38 42 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
9 ethnically-based states (kililo, singular - kilil) and 2 self-governing administrations* (astedadero, singular - astedader): Adis Abeba* (Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Binshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa*, Gambela Hizboch (Gambela Peoples), Hareri Hizb (Harari People), Oromiya (Oromia), Sumale (Somali), Tigray, Ye Debub Bihoreboch Bihoreseboch na Hizboch (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples)

Independence:
oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

National holiday:
National Day (defeat of MENGISTU regime), 28 May (1991)
Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1994-07-01</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 2006-07-01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>2,084,588</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,973,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>164,851</td>
<td></td>
<td>281,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazret (Nazareth)</td>
<td>127,842</td>
<td></td>
<td>228,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gondar</td>
<td>112,249</td>
<td></td>
<td>194,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekele</td>
<td>96,938</td>
<td></td>
<td>169,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessie</td>
<td>97,314</td>
<td></td>
<td>169,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahir Dar</td>
<td>96,140</td>
<td></td>
<td>167,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimma</td>
<td>88,867</td>
<td></td>
<td>159,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debre Zeyit</td>
<td>73,372</td>
<td></td>
<td>131,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awasa</td>
<td>69,169</td>
<td></td>
<td>125,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harar</td>
<td>76,378</td>
<td></td>
<td>122,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSA, Ethiopia.
State of Eritrea

Background:
Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia in 1952 as part of a federation. Ethiopia's annexation of Eritrea as a province 10 years later sparked a 30-year struggle for independence that ended in 1991 with Eritrean rebels defeating governmental forces; independence was overwhelmingly approved in a 1993 referendum. A two-and-a-half-year border war with Ethiopia that erupted in 1998 ended under UN auspices in December 2000. Eritrea currently hosts a UN peacekeeping operation that is monitoring a 25 km-wide Temporary Security Zone on the border with Ethiopia. An international commission, organized to resolve the border dispute, posted its findings in 2002 but final demarcation is on hold due to Ethiopian objections.

Location:
Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Djibouti and Sudan
Area:
  total: 121,320 sq km
  land: 121,320 sq km
  water: 0 sq km
Land boundaries:
  total: 1,626 km
  border countries: Djibouti 109 km, Ethiopia 912 km, Sudan 605 km
Population:
  4,786,994 (July 2006 est.)
Age structure:
  0-14 years: 44% (male 1,059,458/female 1,046,955)
  15-64 years: 52.5% (male 1,244,153/female 1,268,189)
  65 years and over: 3.5% (male 82,112/female 86,127) (2006 est.)
Median age:
  total: 17.8 years
  male: 17.6 years
  female: 18 years (2006 est.)
Population growth rate:
  2.47% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
  ethnic Tigre, Tigrinya 50%, Tigre and Kunama 40%, Afar 4%, Saho (Red Sea coast dwellers) 3%, other 3%
Religions:
  Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant
Languages:
  Afar, Arabic, Tigre and Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages
Literacy:
  definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 58.6%
male: 69.9%
female: 47.6% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
name: Asmara (Asmera)
geographic coordinates: 15 20 N, 38 53 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**
6 regions (zobatat, singular - zoba), Anseba, Debub (Southern), Debubawi K'eyih Bahri (Southern Red Sea), Gash Barka, Ma'akel (Central), Semenawi Keyih Bahri (Northern Red Sea)

**Independence:**
24 May 1993 (from Ethiopia)

**National holiday:**

### Main cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>population 1990-07-01 estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asmara</td>
<td>358,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background:**
The former French colony of Ubangi-Shari became the Central African Republic upon independence in 1960. After three tumultuous decades of misrule - mostly by military governments - civilian rule was established in 1993 and lasted for one decade. President Ange-Felix PATASSE's civilian government was plagued by unrest, and in March 2003 he was deposed in a military coup led by General Francois BOZIZE, who established a transitional government. Though the government has the tacit support of civil society groups and the main parties, a wide field of candidates contested the municipal, legislative, and presidential elections held in March and May of 2005 in which General BOZIZE was affirmed as president. The government still does not fully control the countryside, where pockets of lawlessness persist.

**Location:**
Central Africa, north of Democratic Republic of the Congo
Area:
total: 622,984 sq km
land: 622,984 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 5,203 km
border countries: Cameroon 797 km, Chad 1,197 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 467 km, Sudan 1,165 km

Population: 4,303,356
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 41.9% (male 907,629/female 897,153)
15-64 years: 53.9% (male 1,146,346/female 1,173,268)
65 years and over: 4.2% (male 71,312/female 107,648) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 18.4 years
male: 18 years
female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.53% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups: Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%, M'Baka 4%, Yakoma 4%, other 2%

Religions: indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%

note: animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority
Languages:
French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), tribal languages

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 51%

male: 63.3%
female: 39.9% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Bangui

geographic coordinates: 4 22 N, 18 35 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture), 2 economic prefectures* (prefectures économiques, singular - prefecture économique), and 1 commune**: Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui**, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kemo, Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Mbomou, Nana-Grebizi*, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Sangha-Mbaere*, Vakaga

Independence:
13 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Republic Day, 1 December (1958)
### Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1988-12-08</th>
<th>Population 2003-12-08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangui</td>
<td>451,690</td>
<td>622,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimbo</td>
<td>10,751</td>
<td>124,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berbérati</td>
<td>41,891</td>
<td>76,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnot</td>
<td>31,324</td>
<td>45,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambari</td>
<td>38,633</td>
<td>41,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouar</td>
<td>39,676</td>
<td>40,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossangoa</td>
<td>31,502</td>
<td>36,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bria</td>
<td>22,735</td>
<td>35,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangassou</td>
<td>24,450</td>
<td>31,553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, Central African Republic.
**Background:**

Only two autocratic presidents have ruled Gabon since independence from France in 1960. The current president of Gabon, El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba - one of the longest-serving heads of state in the world - has dominated the country's political scene for almost four decades. President BONGO introduced a nominal multiparty system and a new constitution in the early 1990s. However, allegations of electoral fraud during local elections in 2002-03 and the presidential elections in 2005 have exposed the weaknesses of formal political structures in Gabon. Gabon's political opposition remains weak, divided, and financially dependent on the current regime. Despite political conditions, a small population, abundant natural resources, and considerable foreign support have helped make Gabon one of the more prosperous and stable African countries.
Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator, between Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

Area:
total: 267,667 sq km
land: 257,667 sq km
water: 10,000 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 2,551 km
border countries: Cameroon 298 km, Republic of the Congo 1,903 km, Equatorial Guinea 350 km

Population:
1,424,906

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 42.1% (male 300,914/female 299,141)
15-64 years: 53.9% (male 383,137/female 384,876)
65 years and over: 4% (male 23,576/female 33,262) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 18.6 years
male: 18.4 years
female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.13% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Bapounou, Nzébi, Obamba), other Africans and Europeans 154,000, including 10,700 French and 11,000 persons of dual nationality

Religions:
Christian 55%-75%, animist, Muslim less than 1%

Languages:
French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzébi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 63.2%
males: 73.7%
females: 53.3% (1995 est.)

Capital:
name: Libreville
geographic coordinates: 0 23 N, 9 27 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooué, Moyen-Ogooué, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooué-Ivindo, Ogooué-Lolo, Ogooué-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem

Independence:
17 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Founding of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), 12 March (1968)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1993-07-03 census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libreville</td>
<td>362,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-Gentil</td>
<td>80,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franceville</td>
<td>30,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyem</td>
<td>22,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moanda</td>
<td>21,921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: "Book of the Year, 2004", Encyclopedia Britannica
Background:
After more than a century of rule by France, Algerians fought through much of the 1950s to achieve independence in 1962. Algeria’s primary political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), has dominated politics ever since. Many Algerians in the subsequent generation were not satisfied, however, and moved to counter the FLN’s centrality in Algerian politics. The surprising first round success of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) in the December 1991 balloting spurred the Algerian army to intervene and postpone the second round of elections to prevent what the secular elite feared would be an extremist-led government from assuming power. The army began a crack down on
the FIS that spurred FIS supporters to begin attacking government targets. The government later allowed elections featuring pro-government and moderate religious-based parties, but did not appease the activists who progressively widened their attacks. The fighting escalated into an insurgency, which saw intense fighting between 1992-98 and which resulted in over 100,000 deaths - many attributed to indiscriminate massacres of villagers by extremists. The government gained the upper hand by the late-1990s and FIS's armed wing, the Islamic Salvation Army, disbanded in January 2000. However, small numbers of armed militants persist in confronting government forces and conducting ambushes and occasional attacks on villages. The army placed Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA in the presidency in 1999 in a fraudulent election but claimed neutrality in his 2004 landslide reelection victory. Longstanding problems continue to face BOUTEFLIKA in his second term, including the ethnic minority Berbers' ongoing autonomy campaign, large-scale unemployment, a shortage of housing, unreliable electrical and water supplies, government inefficiencies and corruption, and the continuing - although significantly degraded - activities of extremist militants. Algeria must also diversify its petroleum-based economy, which has yielded a large cash reserve but which has not been used to redress Algeria's many social and infrastructure problems.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia

**Area:**
- total: 2,381,740 sq km
- land: 2,381,740 sq km
- water: 0 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 6,343 km
border countries: Libya 982 km, Mali 1,376 km, Mauritania 463 km, Morocco 1,559 km, Niger 956 km, Tunisia 965 km, Western Sahara 42 km

Population:
32,930,091 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 28.1% (male 4,722,076/female 4,539,713)
15-64 years: 67.1% (male 11,133,802/female 10,964,502)
65 years and over: 4.8% (male 735,444/female 834,554) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 24.9 years
male: 24.7 years
female: 25.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.22% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%

note: almost all Algerians are Berber in origin, not Arab; the minority who identify themselves as Berber live mostly in the mountainous region of Kabylie east of Algiers; the Berbers are also Muslim but identify with their Berber rather than Arab cultural heritage; Berbers have long agitated, sometimes violently, for autonomy; the government is unlikely to grant autonomy but has offered to begin sponsoring teaching Berber language in schools

Religions:
Sunni Muslim (state religion) 99%, Christian and Jewish 1%
Languages:
Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 70%
male: 78.8%
female: 61% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Algiers
geographic coordinates: 36 47 N, 2 03 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
48 provinces (wilayat, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Ain Defla, Ain Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen

Independence:
5 July 1962 (from France)

National holiday:
Revolution Day, 1 November (1954)
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<tr>
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<td>211,859</td>
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<td>179,768</td>
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<td>Skikda</td>
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<td>Ghilizane</td>
<td>104,285</td>
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Source: "Book of the Year, 1997" & "Book of the Year, 2002", Encyclopedia Britannica
Republic of Senegal

Background:
Independent from France in 1960, Senegal was ruled by the Socialist Party for forty years until current President Abdoulaye WADE was elected in 2000. Senegal joined with The Gambia to form the nominal confederation of Senegambia in 1982, but the envisaged integration of the two countries was never carried out, and the union was dissolved in 1989. A southern separatist group sporadically has clashed with government forces since 1982, but Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa. Senegal has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Area:
total: 196,190 sq km
**land:** 192,000 sq km  
**water:** 4,190 sq km  
**Land boundaries:**  
**total:** 2,640 km  
**border countries:** The Gambia 740 km, Guinea 330 km, Guinea-Bissau 338 km, Mali 419 km, Mauritania 813 km  
**Population:**  
11,987,121 (July 2006 est.)  
**Age structure:**  
**0-14 years:** 40.8% (male 2,467,021/female 2,422,385)  
**15-64 years:** 56.1% (male 3,346,756/female 3,378,518)  
**65 years and over:** 3.1% (male 174,399/female 198,042) (2006 est.)  
**Median age:**  
**total:** 19.1 years  
**male:** 18.9 years  
**female:** 19.3 years (2006 est.)  
**Population growth rate:**  
2.34% (2006 est.)  
**Ethnic groups:**  
Wolof 43.3%, Pular 23.8%, Serer 14.7%, Jola 3.7%, Mandinka 3%, Soninke 1.1%, European and Lebanese 1%, other 9.4%  
**Religions:**  
Muslim 94%, Christian 5% (mostly Roman Catholic), indigenous beliefs 1%  
**Languages:**  
French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka  
**Literacy:**  
**definition:** age 15 and over can read and write  
**total population:** 40.2%
male: 50%
female: 30.7% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Dakar
gerographic coordinates: 14 40 N, 17 26 W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
11 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor

Independence:
4 April 1960 (from France); note - complete independence was achieved upon dissolution of federation with Mali on 20 August 1960

National holiday:
Independence Day, 4 April (1960)
## Main cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 2002-12-08 census</th>
<th>Population 2005-12-31 estimate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dakar</td>
<td>955,897</td>
<td>1,030,594</td>
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<td>Pikine</td>
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<td>834,246</td>
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<td>Guediawaye</td>
<td>258,370</td>
<td>280,353</td>
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<td>Thiès</td>
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<td>253,969</td>
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<td>Kaolack</td>
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<td>Mbour</td>
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<td>Saint-Louis</td>
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<td>165,038</td>
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<td>Rufisque</td>
<td>143,281</td>
<td>154,975</td>
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<td>Ziguinchor</td>
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<td>153,861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diourbel</td>
<td>95,984</td>
<td>98,905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: , Senegal. The census numbers for 2002 are provisional results.

Note: population based on municipalities (commune).
Background:
The regime of Mohamed SIAD Barre was ousted in January 1991; turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy have followed in the years since. In May of 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes the administrative regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. Although not recognized by any government, this entity has maintained a stable existence, aided by the overwhelming dominance of a ruling clan and economic infrastructure left behind by British, Russian, and American military assistance programs. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, and northern Mudug comprise a neighboring self-declared autonomous state of Puntland, which has been self-governing since 1998, but does not aim at independence; it has also made strides toward reconstructing a legitimate, representative government, but has suffered some civil strife. Puntland disputes its border with Somaliland as it also claims
portions of eastern Sool and Sanaag. Beginning in 1993, a two-year UN humanitarian effort (primarily in the south) was able to alleviate famine conditions, but when the UN withdrew in 1995, having suffered significant casualties, order still had not been restored. The mandate of the Transitional National Government (TNG), created in August 2000 in Arta, Djibouti, expired in August 2003. A two-year peace process, led by the Government of Kenya under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), concluded in October 2004 with the election of Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed as Transitional Federal President of Somalia and the formation of a transitional government, known as the Somalia Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs). The Somalia TFIs include a 275-member parliamentary body, known as the Transitional Federal Assembly (TFA), a transitional Prime Minister, Ali Mohamed GHEDI, and a 90-member cabinet. The TFIs are currently divided between Mogadishu and Jowhar, but discussions to co-locate the TFIs in one city are ongoing. Suspicion of Somali links with global terrorism further complicates the picture.

Location:
Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, east of Ethiopia

Area:
total: 637,657 sq km
land: 627,337 sq km
water: 10,320 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 2,340 km
border countries: Djibouti 58 km, Ethiopia 1,600 km, Kenya 682 km

Population:
8,863,338
note: this estimate was derived from an official census taken in 1975 by the Somali Government; population counting in Somalia is complicated by the large number of nomads and by refugee movements in response to famine and clan warfare (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 44.4% (male 1,973,294/female 1,961,083)
- 15-64 years: 53% (male 2,355,861/female 2,342,988)
- 65 years and over: 2.6% (male 97,307/female 132,805) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- total: 17.6 years
- male: 17.5 years
- female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
- 2.85% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
- Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15% (including Arabs 30,000)

**Religions:**
- Sunni Muslim

**Languages:**
- Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English

**Literacy:**
- definition: age 15 and over can read and write
- total population: 37.8%
- male: 49.7%
- female: 25.8% (2001 est.)

**Capital:**
- name: Mogadishu
- geographic coordinates: 2 04 N, 45 22 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
18 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

Independence:
1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became independent from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian Somaliland, which became independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, to form the Somali Republic)

National holiday:
Foundation of the Somali Republic, 1 July (1960); note - 26 June (1960) in Somaliland
Republic of Cameroon

Background:
The former French Cameroon and part of British Cameroon merged in 1961 to form the present country. Cameroon has generally enjoyed stability, which has permitted the development of agriculture, roads, and railways, as well as a petroleum industry. Despite a slow movement toward democratic reform, political power remains firmly in the hands of an ethnic oligarchy headed by President Paul BIYA.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

Area:
\[\text{total: } 475,440 \text{ sq km}\]
\[\text{land: } 469,440 \text{ sq km}\]
\[\text{water: } 6,000 \text{ sq km}\]

Land boundaries:
\[\text{total: } 4,591 \text{ km}\]
**Border countries:** Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094 km, Republic of the Congo 523 km, Equatorial Guinea 189 km, Gabon 298 km, Nigeria 1,690 km

**Population:**
17,340,702

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- **0-14 years:** 41.2% (male 3,614,430/female 3,531,047)
- **15-64 years:** 55.5% (male 4,835,453/female 4,796,276)
- **65 years and over:** 3.2% (male 260,342/female 303,154) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- **total:** 18.9 years
- **male:** 18.7 years
- **female:** 19 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.04% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%, non-African less than 1%

**Religions:**
indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

**Languages:**
24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 79%
male: 84.7%
female: 73.4% (2003 est.)
Capital:
name: Yaounde
geographic coordinates: 3 52 N, 11 31 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
Administrative divisions:
10 provinces, Adamaoua, Centre, Est, Extreme-Nord, Littoral, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest
Independence:
1 January 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)
National holiday:
Republic Day (National Day), 20 May (1972)
## Main cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1987-04-10</th>
<th>Population 2001-xx-xx</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Douala</td>
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<td>1,494,700</td>
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<td>Yaoundé</td>
<td>649,000</td>
<td>1,248,200</td>
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<td>Garoua</td>
<td>142,000</td>
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<td>Bamenda</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>316,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maroua</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>271,700</td>
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<td>Bafoussam</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>242,000</td>
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<td>Ngaoundéré</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>189,800</td>
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<td>Bertoua</td>
<td>44,000</td>
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<td>Loum</td>
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<td>Mbouda</td>
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<td>101,100</td>
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</table>

Source: Cameroon.
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Background:
Established as a Belgian colony in 1908, the Republic of the Congo gained its independence in 1960, but its early years were marred by political and social instability. Col. Joseph MOBUTU seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed his name - to MOBUTU Sese Seko - as well as that of the country - to Zaire. MOBUTU retained his position for 32 years through several subsequent sham elections, as well as through the use of brutal force. Ethnic strife and civil war, touched off by a massive inflow of refugees in 1994 from fighting in Rwanda and Burundi, led in May 1997 to the toppling of the MOBUTU regime by a rebellion led by Laurent KABILA. He renamed the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but in August 1998 his regime was itself challenged by an insurrection backed by Rwanda and Uganda. Troops from Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe intervened to support the Kinshasa regime. A cease-fire was signed in July 1999 by the DRC, Congolese armed rebel groups, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe but sporadic fighting continued. Laurent KABILA was assassinated in January 2001 and his
son, Joseph KABILA, was named head of state. In October 2002, the new president was successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying eastern Congo; two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003; Joseph KABILA remains as president and is joined by four vice presidents representing the former government, former rebel groups, and the political opposition. The transitional government held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005, and plans to hold a series of elections in 2006 to determine the presidency and National Assembly seats.

Location:
Central Africa, northeast of Angola

Area:

*total*: 2,345,410 sq km  
*land*: 2,267,600 sq km  
*water*: 77,810 sq km

Land boundaries:

*total*: 10,730 km

Border countries: Angola 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary of Angola's discontinuous Cabinda Province), Burundi 233 km, Central African Republic 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 2,410 km, Rwanda 217 km, Sudan 628 km, Tanzania 459 km, Uganda 765 km, Zambia 1,930 km

Population:
62,660,551

*note*: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population
and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age
and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 47.4% (male 14,906,488/female 14,798,210)
15-64 years: 50.1% (male 15,597,353/female 15,793,350)
65 years and over: 2.5% (male 632,143/female 933,007) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 16.2 years
male: 16 years
female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
3.07% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
over 200 African ethnic groups of which the majority are Bantu; the
four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the
Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

**Religions:**
Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim
10%, other syncretic sects and indigenous beliefs 10%

**Languages:**
French (official), Lingala (a lingua franca trade language), Kingwana
(a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili), Kikongo, Tshiluba

**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write French, Lingala,
Kingwana, or Tshiluba
total population: 65.5%
male: 76.2%
female: 55.1% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
name: Kinshasa
geographic coordinates: 4 18 S, 15 18 E

time difference: UTC+1 (six hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
10 provinces (provinces, singular - province) and 1 city* (ville), Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Katanga, Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Orientale, Sud-Kivu

Independence:
30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 30 June (1960)
Main cities:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1994 estimate</th>
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<td>Kolwezi</td>
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<td>Boma</td>
<td>135,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvira</td>
<td>115,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butembo</td>
<td>109,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goma</td>
<td>109,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalemí</td>
<td>101,309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
In 788, about a century after the Arab conquest of North Africa, successive Moorish dynasties began to rule in Morocco. In the 16th century, the Sa'adi monarchy, particularly under Ahmad AL-MANSUR (1578-1603), repelled foreign invaders and inaugurated a golden age. In 1860, Spain occupied northern Morocco and ushered in a half-century of trade rivalry among European powers that saw Morocco's sovereignty steadily erode; in 1912, the French imposed a protectorate over the country. A protracted independence struggle with France ended successfully in 1956. The internationalized city of Tangier and most Spanish possessions were turned over to the new country that same year. Morocco virtually annexed Western Sahara during the late 1970s, but final resolution on the status of the territory remains unresolved. Gradual political reforms in the 1990s resulted in the establishment of a bicameral legislature, which first met in 1997.
Parliamentary elections were held for the second time in September 2002 and municipal elections were held in September 2003.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

**Area:**
- **total:** 446,550 sq km
- **land:** 446,300 sq km
- **water:** 250 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- **total:** 2,017.9 km
- **border countries:** Algeria 1,559 km, Western Sahara 443 km, Spain (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Spain (Melilla) 9.6 km

**Population:**
33,241,259 (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 31.6% (male 5,343,976/female 5,145,019)
- 15-64 years: 63.4% (male 10,505,018/female 10,580,599)
- 65 years and over: 5% (male 725,116/female 941,531) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- **total:** 23.9 years
- **male:** 23.4 years
- **female:** 24.5 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
1.55% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%
Religions:
Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Languages:
Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 51.7%
      male: 64.1%
female: 39.4% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Rabat
geographic coordinates: 34 02 N, 6 51 W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

note: Morocco claims the territory of Western Sahara, the political status of which is considered undetermined by the US Government; portions of the regions Guelmim-Es Smara and Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra as claimed by Morocco lie within Western Sahara;
Morocco claims another region, Oued Eddahab-Lagouira, which falls entirely within Western Sahara

**Independence:**
2 March 1956 (from France)

**National holiday:**
Throne Day (accession of King MOHAMED VI to the throne), 30 July (1999)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1994-09-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>2,940,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabat (incl. Salé)</td>
<td>1,385,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fès</td>
<td>771,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrakech</td>
<td>672,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agadir</td>
<td>524,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanger</td>
<td>521,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meknès</td>
<td>459,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oujda</td>
<td>365,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tétouan</td>
<td>363,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kénitra</td>
<td>292,627</td>
</tr>
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</table>

102
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1994-09-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safi</td>
<td>262,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khouribga</td>
<td>152,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beni-Mellal</td>
<td>140,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Jadida</td>
<td>119,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nador</td>
<td>112,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksar el Kebir</td>
<td>107,065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: Ministère du Plan, Morocco.
Republic of Niger

Background:
Niger became independent from France in 1960 and experienced single-party and military rule until 1991, when Gen. Ali SAIBOU was forced by public pressure to allow multiparty elections, which resulted in a democratic government in 1993. Political infighting brought the government to a standstill and in 1996 led to a coup by Col. Ibrahim BARE. In 1999 BARE was killed in a coup by military officers who promptly restored democratic rule and held elections that brought Mamadou TANDJA to power in December of that year. TANDJA was reelected in 2004. Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world with minimal government services and insufficient funds to develop its resource base. The largely agrarian and subsistence-based economy is frequently disrupted by extended droughts common to the Sahel region of Africa.

Location:
Western Africa, southeast of Algeria

Area:
total: 1.267 million sq km
land: 1,266,700 sq km
water: 300 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
total: 5,697 km
*border countries:* Algeria 956 km, Benin 266 km, Burkina Faso 628 km, Chad 1,175 km, Libya 354 km, Mali 821 km, Nigeria 1,497 km

**Population:**
12,525,094 (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 46.9% (male 2,994,022/female 2,882,273)
15-64 years: 50.7% (male 3,262,114/female 3,083,522)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 150,982/female 152,181) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 16.5 years
male: 16.5 years
female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.92% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Hausa 56%, Djerma 22%, Fula 8.5%, Tuareg 8%, Beri Beri (Kanouri) 4.3%, Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche 1.2%, about 1,200 French expatriates

**Religions:**
Muslim 80%, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christian

**Languages:**
French (official), Hausa, Djerma

**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 17.6%
male: 25.8%
female: 9.7% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Niamey
geographic coordinates: 13 31 N, 2 07 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
8 regions (regions, singular - region) includes 1 capital district* (communite urbaine); Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey*, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder

Independence:
3 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niamey</td>
<td>391,876</td>
<td>674,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinder</td>
<td>119,827</td>
<td>170,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maradi</td>
<td>110,005</td>
<td>147,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agadez</td>
<td>49,424</td>
<td>76,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahoua</td>
<td>49,948</td>
<td>72,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlit</td>
<td>32,272</td>
<td>67,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: , Niger.
Republic of Angola

Background:
Angola is slowly rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but UNITA renewed fighting after being beaten by the MPLA at the polls. Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and strengthened the MPLA's hold on power. DOS SANTOS has pledged to hold legislative elections in 2006.

Location:
Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo

Area:
total: 1,246,700 sq km  
land: 1,246,700 sq km  
water: 0 sq km  

Land boundaries:  
total: 5,198 km  
border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary of discontiguous Cabinda Province), Republic of the Congo 201 km, Namibia 1,376 km, Zambia 1,110 km  

Population:  
12,127,071 (July 2006 est.)  

Age structure:  
0-14 years: 43.7% (male 2,678,185/female 2,625,933)  
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 3,291,954/female 3,195,688)  
65 years and over: 2.8% (male 148,944/female 186,367) (2006 est.)  

Median age:  
total: 18 years  
male: 18 years  
female: 18 years (2006 est.)  

Population growth rate:  
2.45% (2006 est.)  

Ethnic groups:  
Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%  

Religions:  
indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (1998 est.)  

Languages:  
Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages  

Literacy:
**definition:** age 15 and over can read and write

**total population:** 66.8%

**male:** 82.1%

**female:** 53.8% (2001 est.)

**Capital:**

**name:** Luanda

**geographic coordinates:** 8 48 S, 13 14 E

**time difference:** UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**

18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

**Independence:**

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

**National holiday:**

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>population 1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luanda</td>
<td>1,822,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huambo</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republic of Botswana

Background:
Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted its new name upon independence in 1966. Four decades of uninterrupted civilian leadership, progressive social policies, and significant capital investment have created one of the most dynamic economies in Africa. Mineral extraction, principally diamond mining, dominates economic activity, though tourism is a growing sector due to the country's conservation practices and extensive nature preserves. Botswana has one of the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection, but also one of Africa's most progressive and comprehensive programs for dealing with the disease.

Location:
Southern Africa, north of South Africa
Area:
*total*: 600,370 sq km
*land*: 585,370 sq km
*water*: 15,000 sq km

Land boundaries:
*total*: 4,013 km
*border countries*: Namibia 1,360 km, South Africa 1,840 km, Zimbabwe 813 km

Population:
1,639,833
*note*: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
*0-14 years*: 38.3% (male 319,531/female 309,074)
*15-64 years*: 57.9% (male 460,692/female 488,577)
*65 years and over*: 3.8% (male 23,374/female 38,585) (2006 est.)

Median age:
*total*: 19.4 years
*male*: 18.8 years
*female*: 20 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.04% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Tswana (or Setswana) 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%, other, including Kgalagadi and white 7%

Religions:
Christian 71.6%, Badimo 6%, other 1.4%, unspecified 0.4%, none 20.6% (2001 census)

Languages:
Setswana 78.2%, Kalanga 7.9%, Sekgalagadi 2.8%, English 2.1% (official), other 8.6%, unspecified 0.4% (2001 census)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 79.8%
males: 76.9%
 females: 82.4% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Gaborone
geographic coordinates: 24 45 S, 25 55 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

Independence:
30 September 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day (Botswana Day), 30 September (1966)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1991-08-21</th>
<th>Population 2001-08-17/26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaborone</td>
<td>133,468</td>
<td>186,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francistown</td>
<td>65,244</td>
<td>83,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selebi-Phikwe</td>
<td>39,772</td>
<td>49,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molepolole</td>
<td>36,930</td>
<td>54,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maun</td>
<td>26,768</td>
<td>43,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serowe</td>
<td>30,264</td>
<td>42,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanye</td>
<td>31,354</td>
<td>40,628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Botswana.
Republic of Benin

Background:
Present day Benin was the site of Dahomey, a prominent West African kingdom that rose in the 15th century. The territory became a French Colony in 1872 and achieved independence on 1 August 1960, as the Republic of Benin. A succession of military governments ended in 1972 with the rise to power of Mathieu KEREKOU and the establishment of a government based on Marxist-Leninist principles. A move to representative government began in 1989. Two years later, free elections ushered in former Prime Minister Nicephore SOGLO as president, marking the first successful transfer of power in Africa from a dictatorship to a democracy. KEREKOU was returned to power by elections held in 1996 and 2001, though some irregularities were alleged.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Nigeria and Togo

Area:
- total: 112,620 sq km
- land: 110,620 sq km
- water: 2,000 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 1,989 km
border countries: Burkina Faso 306 km, Niger 266 km, Nigeria 773 km, Togo 644 km

Population:
7,862,944

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 44.1% (male 1,751,709/female 1,719,138)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 2,067,248/female 2,138,957)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 75,694/female 110,198) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 17.6 years
male: 17.2 years
female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.73% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
African 95% (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), Europeans 5,500

Religions:
indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%

Languages:
French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 33.6%
male: 46.4%
female: 22.6% (2002 est.)

Capital:
name: Porto-Novo (official capital)
geographic coordinates: 6 29 N, 2 37 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Cotonou (seat of government)

Administrative divisions:
12 departments; Alibori, Atakora, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Kouffo, Donga, Littoral, Mono, Oueme, Plateau, Zou

Independence:
1 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
National Day, 1 August (1960)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotonou</td>
<td>536,827</td>
<td>658,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto-Novo</td>
<td>179,138</td>
<td>221,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djougou</td>
<td>134,099</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakou</td>
<td>103,577</td>
<td>148,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohicon</td>
<td>81,890</td>
<td>112,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandi</td>
<td>73,138</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abomey</td>
<td>66,595</td>
<td>..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ouidah</td>
<td>64,433</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natitingou</td>
<td>57,153</td>
<td>..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lokossa</td>
<td>54,260</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republic of Burundi

Background:
Burundi's first democratically elected president was assassinated in October 1993 after only 100 days in office, triggering widespread ethnic violence between Hutu and Tutsi factions. Over 200,000 Burundians perished during the conflict that spanned almost a dozen years. Hundreds of thousands of Burundians were internally displaced or became refugees in neighboring countries. An internationally brokered power-sharing agreement between the Tutsi-dominated government and the Hutu rebels in 2003 paved the way for a transition process that led to an integrated defense force, established a new constitution in 2005, and elected a majority Hutu government in 2005. The new government, led by President Pierre NKURUNZIZA, faces many challenges, particularly from the country's last rebel group who
remains outside of the peace process and continue attacks in the western provinces of Burundi.

**Location:**
Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Cong

**Area:**
- **total:** 27,830 sq km
- **land:** 25,650 sq km
- **water:** 2,180 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- **total:** 974 km
- **border countries:** Democratic Republic of the Congo 233 km, Rwanda 290 km, Tanzania 451 km

**Population:**
8,090,068

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- **0-14 years:** 46.3% (male 1,884,825/female 1,863,200)
- **15-64 years:** 51.1% (male 2,051,451/female 2,082,017)
- **65 years and over:** 2.6% (male 83,432/female 125,143) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- **total:** 16.6 years
- **male:** 16.4 years
- **female:** 16.9 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
3.7% (2006 est.)
Capital:
name: Bujumbura
geographic coordinates: 3 23 S, 29 22 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
Administrative divisions:
17 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rurale, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi
Independence:
1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)
National holiday:
Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>capital</th>
<th>area (sq.km.)</th>
<th>population 1990-08-16</th>
<th>population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura</td>
<td>1,089.04</td>
<td>608,900</td>
<td>436,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura</td>
<td>86.52</td>
<td>B. Rural</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>1,089.04</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>289,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Togolese Republic**

**Background:**
French Togoland became Togo in 1960. Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, installed as military ruler in 1967, continued to rule well into the 21st century. Despite the facade of multiparty elections instituted in the early 1990s, the government continued to be dominated by President Eyadema, whose Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) party has maintained power almost continually since 1967. Togo has come under fire from international organizations for human rights abuses and is plagued by political unrest. While most bilateral and multilateral aid to Togo remains frozen, the EU initiated a partial resumption of cooperation and development aid to Togo in late 2004 based upon commitments by Togo to expand opportunities for political opposition and liberalize portions of the economy. Upon his death in February 2005, President Eyadema was succeeded by his son Faure Gnassingbe. The succession, supported by the military.
and in contravention of the nation's constitution, was challenged by popular protest and a threat of sanctions from regional leaders. GNAISSINGBE succumbed to pressure and in April 2005 held elections that legitimized his succession.

**Location:**
Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Benin and Ghana

**Area:**
- total: 56,785 sq km
- land: 54,385 sq km
- water: 2,400 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 1,647 km
- border countries: Benin 644 km, Burkina Faso 126 km, Ghana 877 km

**Population:**
5,548,702

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 42.3% (male 1,177,141/female 1,169,321)
- 15-64 years: 55.1% (male 1,485,621/female 1,570,117)
- 65 years and over: 2.6% (male 59,870/female 86,632) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- total: 18.3 years
- male: 17.8 years
- female: 18.7 years (2006 est.)
Population growth rate:  
2.72% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:  
native African (37 tribes, largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabre) 99%, European and Syrian-Lebanese less than 1%

Religions:  
indigenous beliefs 51%, Christian 29%, Muslim 20%

Languages:  
French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north)

Literacy:  
definition: age 15 and over can read and write  
total population: 60.9%  
male: 75.4%  
female: 46.9% (2003 est.)

Capital:  
name: Lome  
geographic coordinates: 6 08 N, 1 13 E  
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:  
5 regions (regions, singular - region); Centrale, Kara, Maritime, Plateaux, Savanes

Independence:  
27 April 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:  
Independence Day, 27 April (1960)
## Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>population 1981</th>
<th>population 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lomé</td>
<td>375,499</td>
<td>676,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokodé</td>
<td>46,660</td>
<td>84,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpalimé</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>75,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atakpamé</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>64,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>28,902</td>
<td>49,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: Direction de la Statistique, Togo.
Tunisian Republic

**Background:**
Following independence from France in 1956, President Habib BOURGUIBA established a strict one-party state. He dominated the country for 31 years, repressing Islamic fundamentalism and establishing rights for women unmatched by any other Arab nation. Tunisia has long taken a moderate, non-aligned stance in its foreign relations. Domestically, it has sought to defuse rising pressure for a more open political society.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Libya

**Area:**
- total: 163,610 sq km
- land: 155,360 sq km
- water: 8,250 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 1,424 km
border countries: Algeria 965 km, Libya 459 km
Population:
10,175,014 (July 2006 est.)
Age structure:
0-14 years: 24.6% (male 1,293,235/female 1,212,994)
15-64 years: 68.6% (male 3,504,283/female 3,478,268)
65 years and over: 6.7% (male 327,521/female 358,713) (2006 est.)
Median age:
total: 27.8 years
male: 27.3 years
female: 28.3 years (2006 est.)
Population growth rate:
0.99% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%
Religions:
Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish and other 1%
Languages:
Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce), French
(commerce)
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 74.3%
male: 83.4%
female: 65.3% (2004 est.)
Capital:
name: Tunis
geographic coordinates: 36° 48' N, 10° 11' E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1 hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
24 governorates; Ariana (Aryanah), Beja (Bajah), Ben Arous (Bin 'Arus), Bizerte (Banzart), Gabes (Qabis), Gafsa (Qafsa), Jendouba (Jundubah), Kairouan (Al Qayrawan), Kasserine (Al Qasrayn), Kebili (Qibili), Kef (Al Kaf), Mahdia (Al Mahdiyah), Manouba (Manubah), Medenine (Madanin), Monastir (Al Munastir), Nabeul (Nabul), Sfax (Safaqis), Sidi Bou Zid (Sidi Bu Zayd), Siliana (Silyanah), Sousse (Susah), Tataouine (Tatawin), Tozeur (Tawzar), Tunis, Zaghouan (Zaghwan)

Independence:
20 March 1956 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 20 March (1956)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 2004-04-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>728,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfax</td>
<td>271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sousse</td>
<td>173,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairouan</td>
<td>118,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabes</td>
<td>116,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizerte</td>
<td>114,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: , Tunisia.
Republic of South Africa

Background:
After the British seized the Cape of Good Hope area in 1806, many of the Dutch settlers (the Boers) trekked north to found their own republics. The discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) spurred wealth and immigration and intensified the subjugation of the native inhabitants. The Boers resisted British encroachments, but were defeated in the Boer War (1899-1902). The resulting Union of South Africa operated under a policy of apartheid - the separate development of the races. The 1990s brought an end to apartheid politically and ushered in black majority rule.

Location:
Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Area:
Total: 1,219,912 sq km  
Land: 1,219,912 sq km  
Water: 0 sq km  
Note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)  

Land boundaries:  
Total: 4,862 km  
Border countries: Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 967 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km  

Population:  
44,187,637  
Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)  

Age structure:  
0-14 years: 29.7% (male 6,603,220/female 6,525,810)  
15-64 years: 65% (male 13,955,950/female 14,766,843)  
65 years and over: 5.3% (male 905,870/female 1,429,944) (2006 est.)  

Median age:  
Total: 24.1 years  
Male: 23.3 years  
Female: 25 years (2006 est.)  

Population growth rate:  
-0.4% (2006 est.)  

Ethnic groups:  
Black African 79%, white 9.6%, colored 8.9%, Indian/Asian 2.5% (2001 census)
Religions:
Zion Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Catholic 7.1%,
Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%, other
Christian 36%, Islam 1.5%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1%
(2001 census)
Languages:
IsiZulu 23.8%, IsiXhosa 17.6%, Afrikaans 13.3%, Sepedi 9.4%,
English 8.2%, Setswana 8.2%, Sesotho 7.9%, Xitsonga 4.4%, other
7.2% (2001 census)
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 86.4%
male: 87%
female: 85.7% (2003 est.)
Capital:
name: Pretoria (administrative capital)
geographic coordinates: 29 12 S, 28 10 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
note: Cape Town (legislative capital); Bloemfontein (judicial capital)
Administrative divisions:
9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal,
Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape, Western Cape
Independence:
31 May 1910 (from UK); note - South Africa became a republic in
1961 following an October 1960 referendum
National holiday:
Freedom Day, 27 April (1994)
Republic of Rwanda

Background:
In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and ended the killing in July 1994, but approximately 2 million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and the former Zaire. Since then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but about 10,000 remain in neighboring Democratic Republic
of the Congo and have formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF tried in 1990. Despite substantial international assistance and political reforms - including Rwanda's first local elections in March 1999 and its first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections in August and September 2003 - the country continues to struggle to boost investment and agricultural output, and ethnic reconciliation is complicated by the real and perceived Tutsi political dominance. Kigali's increasing centralization and intolerance of dissent, the nagging Hutu extremist insurgency across the border, and Rwandan involvement in two wars in recent years in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to hinder Rwanda's efforts to escape its bloody legacy.

**Location:**
Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Area:**

*total*: 26,338 sq km
*land*: 24,948 sq km
*water*: 1,390 sq km

**Land boundaries:**

*total*: 893 km
*border countries*: Burundi 290 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 217 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km

**Population:**

8,648,248

*note*: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)
Age structure:
0-14 years: 41.9% (male 1,817,998/female 1,802,134)
15-64 years: 55.6% (male 2,392,778/female 2,417,467)
65 years and over: 2.5% (male 87,325/female 130,546) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 18.6 years
male: 18.4 years
female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.43% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Hutu 84%, Tutsi 15%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 56.5%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11.1%, Muslim
4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7% (2001)

Languages:
Kinyarwanda (official) universal Bantu vernacular, French (official),
English (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 70.4%
male: 76.3%
female: 64.7% (2003 est.)

People - note:
Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa

Capital:
name: Kigali
geographic coordinates: 1 57 S, 30 04 E
Time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
12 provinces (in French - provinces, singular - province; in Kinyarwanda - prefektura for singular and plural): Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali Rurale, Kigali-ville, Umutara, Ruhengeri

Independence:
1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 1 July (1962)
Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 2002-08-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kigali City</td>
<td>608,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitarama Town</td>
<td>84,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butare Town</td>
<td>77,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhengeri Town</td>
<td>70,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gisenyi Town</td>
<td>67,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byumba Town</td>
<td>66,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyangugu Town</td>
<td>59,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza Town</td>
<td>55,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabuga Town</td>
<td>51,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: , Rwanda.

note: city population data refers to preliminary results of the census.
Republic of Zambia

Background:
The territory of Northern Rhodesia was administered by the [British] South Africa Company from 1891 until it was taken over by the UK in 1923. During the 1920s and 1930s, advances in mining spurred development and immigration. The name was changed to Zambia upon independence in 1964. In the 1980s and 1990s, declining copper prices and a prolonged drought hurt the economy. Elections in 1991 brought an end to one-party rule, but the subsequent vote in 1996 saw blatant harassment of opposition parties. The election in 2001 was marked by administrative problems with three parties filing a legal petition challenging the election of ruling party candidate Levy MWANAWASA. The new president launched an anti-corruption campaign in 2002, which resulted in the prosecution of former President Frederick CHILUBA and some officials of his administration.

Location:
Southern Africa, east of Angola
Area:
total: 752,614 sq km
land: 740,724 sq km
water: 11,890 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 5,664 km
border countries: Angola 1,110 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1,930 km, Malawi 837 km, Mozambique 419 km, Namibia 233 km, Tanzania 338 km, Zimbabwe 797 km

Population:
11,502,010

Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 46.3% (male 2,673,891/female 2,656,268)
15-64 years: 51.3% (male 2,925,910/female 2,969,324)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 117,877/female 158,740) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 16.5 years
male: 16.3 years
female: 16.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.11% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
African 98.7%, European 1.1%, other 0.2%

Religions:
Christian 50%-75%, Muslim and Hindu 24%-49%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:
English (official), major vernaculars - Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga, and about 70 other indigenous languages

**Literacy:**
- **definition:** age 15 and over can read and write English
- **total population:** 80.6%
- **male:** 86.8%
- **female:** 74.8% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
- **name:** Lusaka
- **geographic coordinates:** 15 25 S, 28 17 E
- **time difference:** UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**
- 9 provinces: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western

**Independence:**
- 24 October 1964 (from UK)

**National holiday:**
- Independence Day, 24 October (1964)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1990-08-20</th>
<th>Population 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>census</strong></td>
<td><strong>estimate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusaka</td>
<td>982,362</td>
<td>1,269,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitwe</td>
<td>338,207</td>
<td>467,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndola</td>
<td>376,311</td>
<td>441,624</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kabwe</td>
<td>166,519</td>
<td>233,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chingola</td>
<td>162,954</td>
<td>211,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mufulira</td>
<td>152,944</td>
<td>204,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luanshya</td>
<td>146,275</td>
<td>186,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**source:** United Nations Statistics Division.
Republic of Zimbabwe

Background:
The UK annexed Southern Rhodesia from the [British] South Africa Company in 1923. A 1961 constitution was formulated that favored whites in power. In 1965 the government unilaterally declared its independence, but the UK did not recognize the act and demanded more complete voting rights for the black African majority in the country (then called Rhodesia). UN sanctions and a guerrilla uprising finally led to free elections in 1979 and independence (as Zimbabwe) in 1980. Robert MUGABE, the nation's first prime minister, has been the country's only ruler (as president since 1987) and has dominated the country's political system since independence. His chaotic land redistribution campaign, which began in 2000, caused an exodus of white farmers, crippled the economy, and ushered in widespread shortages of basic commodities. Ignoring international condemnation,
MUGABE rigged the 2002 presidential election to ensure his reelection. Opposition and labor strikes in 2003 were unsuccessful in pressuring MUGABE to retire early; security forces continued their brutal repression of regime opponents. The ruling ZANU-PF party used fraud and intimidation to win a two-thirds majority in the March 2005 parliamentary election, allowing it to amend the constitution at will and recreate the Senate, which had been abolished in the late 1980s. In April 2005, Harare embarked on Operation Restore Order, ostensibly an urban rationalization program, which resulted in the destruction of the homes or businesses of 700,000 mostly poor supporters of the opposition, according to UN estimates.

**Location:**
Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

**Area:**
- total: 390,580 sq km
- land: 386,670 sq km
- water: 3,910 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 3,066 km
- border countries: Botswana 813 km, Mozambique 1,231 km, South Africa 225 km, Zambia 797 km

**Population:**
12,236,805

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 37.4% (male 2,307,170/female 2,265,298)
- 15-64 years: 59.1% (male 3,616,528/female 3,621,190)
- 65 years and over: 3.5% (male 199,468/female 227,151) (2006 est.)
Median age:
*total*: 19.9 years  
*male*: 19.7 years  
*female*: 20 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:  
0.62% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:  
African 98% (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%, other 2%), mixed and Asian 1%, white less than 1%

Religions:  
syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%

Languages:  
English (official), Shona, Sindebele (the language of the Ndebele, sometimes called Ndebele), numerous but minor tribal dialects

Literacy:  
definition: age 15 and over can read and write English  
total population: 90.7%  
male: 94.2%  
*female*: 87.2% (2003 est.)

Capital:  
name: Harare  
geographic coordinates: 17 50 S, 31 03 E  
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:  
8 provinces and 2 cities* with provincial status; Bulawayo*, Harare*, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands

Independence:  
18 April 1980 (from UK)

National holiday:  
### Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1992-08-18</th>
<th>Population 2002-12-03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>census</td>
<td>census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>1,184,169</td>
<td>1,444,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>620,936</td>
<td>676,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitungwiza</td>
<td>274,035</td>
<td>321,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutare</td>
<td>131,367</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gweru</td>
<td>128,037</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Central Statistical Office, Zimbabwe.
Republic of
Cote d'Ivoire

Background:
Close ties to France since independence in 1960, the development of cocoa production for export, and foreign investment made Cote d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the tropical African states, but did not protect it from political turmoil. In December 1999, a military coup - the first ever in Cote d'Ivoire's history - overthrew the government. Junta leader Robert GUEI blatantly rigged elections held in late 2000 and declared himself the winner. Popular protest forced him to step aside and brought runner-up Laurent GBAGBO into power. Ivorian dissidents and disaffected members of the military launched a failed coup attempt in September 2002. Rebel forces claimed the northern half of the country, and in January 2003 were granted ministerial positions in a unity government under the auspices of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accord. President GBAGBO and rebel forces resumed implementation of the peace accord in December 2003 after a three-month stalemate, but issues that sparked the civil war,
such as land reform and grounds for citizenship, remain unresolved. The central government has yet to exert control over the northern regions and tensions remain high between GBAGBO and opposition leaders. Several thousand French and West African troops remain in Cote d'Ivoire to maintain peace and facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation process.

**Location:**
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia

**Area:**
- total: 322,460 sq km
- land: 318,000 sq km
- water: 4,460 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 3,110 km
- border countries: Burkina Faso 584 km, Ghana 668 km, Guinea 610 km, Liberia 716 km, Mali 532 km

**Population:**
17,654,843

*Note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 40.8% (male 3,546,674/female 3,653,990)
- 15-64 years: 56.4% (male 5,024,575/female 4,939,677)
- 65 years and over: 2.8% (male 238,793/female 251,134) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- total: 19.2 years
- male: 19.4 years
- female: 18.9 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.03% (2006 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Akan 42.1%, Voltaiques or Gur 17.6%, Northern Mandes 16.5%,
Krous 11%, Southern Mandes 10%, other 2.8% (includes 130,000
Lebanese and 14,000 French) (1998)

Religions:
Muslim 35-40%, indigenous 25-40%, Christian 20-30% (2001)
*note:* the majority of foreigners (migratory workers) are Muslim (70%)
and Christian (20%)

Languages:
French (official), 60 native dialects with Dioula the most widely
spoken

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 50.9%
*male:* 57.9%
*female:* 43.6% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Yamoussoukro
geographic coordinates: 5 19 N, 4 02 W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
*note:* although Yamoussoukro has been the official capital since 1983,
Abidjan remains the commercial and administrative center; the US,
like other countries, maintains its Embassy in Abidjan

Administrative divisions:
19 regions; Agneby, Bafing, Bas-Sassandra, Denguélé, Dix-Huit
Montagnes, Fromager, Haut-Sassandra, Lacs, Lagunes, Marahoué,
Moyen-Cavally, Moyen-Comoe, N'zi-Comoe, Savanes, Sud-Bandama,
Sud-Comoe, Vallée du Bandama, Worodougou, Zanzan

Independence:
7 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 7 August (1960)
## Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1988-03-01</th>
<th>Population unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>1,934,342</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouaké</td>
<td>332,999</td>
<td>565,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daloa</td>
<td>122,933</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gagnoa</td>
<td>85,563</td>
<td>285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korhogo</td>
<td>109,655</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamoussoukro</td>
<td>110,013</td>
<td>244,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>88,294</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** A date for the more recent population numbers was not given.
Republic of Ghana

Background:
Formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Togoland trust territory, Ghana in 1957 became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence. A long series of coups resulted in the suspension of the constitution in 1981 and a ban on political parties. A new constitution, restoring multiparty politics, was approved in 1992. Lt. Jerry RAWLINGS, head of state since 1981, won presidential elections in 1992 and 1996, but was constitutionally prevented from running for a third term in 2000. John KUFUOR, who defeated former Vice President Atta MILLS in a free and fair election, succeeded him.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo
Area:

total: 239,460 sq km  
land: 230,940 sq km  
water: 8,520 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 2,094 km  
border countries: Burkina Faso 549 km, Cote d'Ivoire 668 km, Togo 877 km

Population:
22,409,572

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 38.8% (male 4,395,744/female 4,288,720)  
15-64 years: 57.7% (male 6,450,828/female 6,483,781)  
65 years and over: 3.5% (male 371,428/female 419,071) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.9 years  
male: 19.7 years  
female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.07% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
black African 98.5% (major tribes - Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%, Ga 8%, Gurma 3%, Yoruba 1%), European and other 1.5% (1998)
Religions:  
Christian 63%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 21%

Languages:  
English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

Literacy:  
definition: age 15 and over can read and write  
total population: 74.8%  
male: 82.7%  
female: 67.1% (2003 est.)

Capital:  
name: Accra  
geographic coordinates: 5 33 N, 0 13 W  
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:  
10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western

Independence:  
6 March 1957 (from UK)

National holiday:  
Independence Day, 6 March (1957)
### Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1990 estimate</th>
<th>Population 2001 estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>1,038,000</td>
<td>1,551,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumasi</td>
<td>398,000</td>
<td>610,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamale</td>
<td>171,000</td>
<td>259,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>225,900</td>
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<td>Teshie</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obuasi</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>118,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takoradi</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coast</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafo (Old &amp; New)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koforida</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashiaman</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolgatanga</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

note: Sekondi-Takoradi had a population of 94,300 at the census of 1984.
Republic of Guinea

Background:
Guinea has had only two presidents since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Lansana CONTE came to power in 1984 when the military seized the government after the death of the first president, Sekou TOURE. Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993 when Gen. CONTE (head of the military government) was elected president of the civilian government. He was reelected in 1998 and again in 2003. Unrest in Sierra Leone and Liberia has spilled over into Guinea on several occasions over the past decade, threatening stability and creating humanitarian emergencies.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone
Area:

total: 245,857 sq km
land: 245,857 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 3,399 km
border countries: Cote d'Ivoire 610 km, Guinea-Bissau 386 km,
Liberia 563 km, Mali 858 km, Senegal 330 km, Sierra Leone 652 km

Population:

9,690,222 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.4% (male 2,171,733/female 2,128,027)
15-64 years: 52.5% (male 2,541,140/female 2,542,847)
65 years and over: 3.2% (male 134,239/female 172,236) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.7 years
male: 17.4 years
female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.63% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:

Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%

Religions:

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%
Languages:
French (official); note - each ethnic group has its own language

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 35.9%
male: 49.9%
female: 21.9% (1995 est.)

Capital:
name: Conakry
geographic coordinates: 9°31' N, 13°43' W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
33 prefectures and 1 special zone (zone special)*; Beyla, Boffa, Boke, Conakry*, Coyah, Dabola, Dalaba, Dinguiraye, Dubreka, Faranah, Forecariah, Fria, Gaoual, Gueckedou, Kankan, Kerouane, Kindia, Kissidougou, Koubia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou

Independence:
2 October 1958 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 2 October (1958)

Republic of the Gambia
Background:
The Gambia gained its independence from the UK in 1965; it formed a short-lived federation of Senegambia with Senegal between 1982 and 1989. In 1991 the two nations signed a friendship and cooperation treaty. A military coup in 1994 overthrew the president and banned political activity, but a 1996 constitution and presidential elections, followed by parliamentary balloting in 1997, completed a nominal return to civilian rule. The country undertook another round of presidential and legislative elections in late 2001 and early 2002. Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH, the leader of the coup, has been elected president in all subsequent elections.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and Senegal

Area:

\[
\begin{align*}
total: &\quad 11,300 \text{ sq km} \\
land: &\quad 10,000 \text{ sq km} \\
water: &\quad 1,300 \text{ sq km}
\end{align*}
\]
Land boundaries:
total: 740 km
border countries: Senegal 740 km

Population:
1,641,564 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 44.3% (male 365,157/female 361,821)
15-64 years: 53% (male 431,627/female 438,159)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 22,889/female 21,911) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 17.7 years
male: 17.6 years
female: 17.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.84% (2006 est.)

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

Religions:
Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:
English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 40.1%
male: 47.8%
female: 32.8% (2003 est.)
**Capital:**

*name:* Banjul  
*geographic coordinates:* 12 28 N, 16 39 W  
*time difference:* UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**
5 divisions and 1 city*; Banjul*, Central River, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, Western

**Independence:**
18 February 1965 (from UK)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1993-04-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banjul</td>
<td>42,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brikama</td>
<td>41,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakau</td>
<td>28,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farafenni</td>
<td>20,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrekunda</td>
<td>18,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukuta</td>
<td>12,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamin</td>
<td>10,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunjur</td>
<td>9,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basse</td>
<td>9,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soma</td>
<td>7,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bansang</td>
<td>5,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**source:** the Gambia.  
**note:** Greater Banjul had 270,540 inhabitants in 1993.
Background:
Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition, defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the
presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform.

**Location:**
Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania

**Area:**
- total: 582,650 sq km
- land: 569,250 sq km
- water: 13,400 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 3,477 km
- border countries: Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

**Population:**
34,707,817

*note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)*

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 42.6% (male 7,454,765/female 7,322,130)
- 15-64 years: 55.1% (male 9,631,488/female 9,508,068)
- 65 years and over: 2.3% (male 359,354/female 432,012) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
- total: 18.2 years
- male: 18.1 years
- female: 18.3 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.57% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii
6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%

Religions:
Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, indigenous beliefs 10%
Muslim 10%, other 2%

Note: a large majority of Kenyans are Christian, but estimates for the percentage of the population that adheres to Islam or indigenous beliefs vary widely

Languages:
English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 85.1%
male: 90.6%
female: 79.7% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Nairobi
geographic coordinates: 1 17 S, 36 49 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
7 provinces and 1 area*; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi Area*, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Independence:
12 December 1963 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 12 December (1963)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1989 estimate</th>
<th>Population 1999-08-24 census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>1,346,000</td>
<td>2,143,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>465,000</td>
<td>665,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>162,800</td>
<td>219,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisumu</td>
<td>185,100</td>
<td>194,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoret</td>
<td>104,900</td>
<td>167,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thika</td>
<td>57,100</td>
<td>82,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitale</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>63,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakamega</td>
<td>47,300</td>
<td>57,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malindi</td>
<td>35,200</td>
<td>53,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>50,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republic of Liberia

Background:
In August 2003, a comprehensive peace agreement ended 14 years of civil war and prompted the resignation of former president Charles TAYLOR, who was exiled to Nigeria. After two years of rule by a transitional government, democratic elections in late 2005 brought President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF to power. The legislative and presidential polls were broadly deemed free and fair despite fraud allegations from JOHNSON-SIRLEAF's rival George WEAH. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), which maintains a strong presence throughout the country, completed a disarmament program for former combatants in late 2004, but the security situation is still volatile and the process of rebuilding the social and economic structure of this war-torn country remains sluggish.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone
Area:
*total:* 111,370 sq km
*land:* 96,320 sq km
*water:* 15,050 sq km

Land boundaries:
*total:* 1,585 km
*border countries:* Guinea 563 km, Cote d'Ivoire 716 km, Sierra Leone 306 km

Population:
3,042,004 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
*0-14 years:* 43.1% (male 656,016/female 653,734)
*15-64 years:* 54.2% (male 816,443/female 832,152)
*65 years and over:* 2.8% (male 40,591/female 43,068) (2006 est.)

Median age:
*total:* 18.1 years
*male:* 18 years
*female:* 18.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
4.91% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
indigenous African tribes 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, Dei, Bella, Mandingo, and Mende), Americo-Liberians 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the US who had been slaves), Congo People 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the Caribbean who had been slaves)

Religions:
indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%
Languages:
English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages, of which a few can be written and are used in correspondence

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 57.5%
males: 73.3%
females: 41.6% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Monrovia
geographic coordinates: 6 18 N, 10 47 W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
15 counties; Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee, Sinoe

Independence:
26 July 1847

National holiday:
Independence Day, 26 July (1847)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1984-02-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monrovia</td>
<td>421,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

**Background:**
From the earliest days of his rule following the 1969 military coup, Col. Muammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI has espoused his own political system, the Third Universal Theory. The system is a combination of socialism and Islam derived in part from tribal practices and is supposed to be implemented by the Libyan people themselves in a unique form of "direct democracy." QADHAFI has always seen himself as a revolutionary and visionary leader. He used oil funds during the 1970s and 1980s to promote his ideology outside Libya, supporting subversives and terrorists abroad to hasten the end of Marxism and capitalism. In addition, beginning in 1973, he engaged in military operations in northern Chad's Aozou Strip - to gain access to minerals and to use as a base of influence in Chadian politics - but was forced to retreat in 1987. UN sanctions in 1992 isolated QADHAFI politically following the downing of Pan AM Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Libyan support for terrorism appeared to have decreased after the imposition of sanctions. During the 1990s,
QADHAFI also began to rebuild his relationships with Europe. UN sanctions were suspended in April 1999 and finally lifted in September 2003 after Libya resolved the Lockerbie case. In December 2003, Libya announced that it had agreed to reveal and end its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction, and QADHAFI has made significant strides in normalizing relations with western nations since then. He has received various Western European leaders as well as many working-level and commercial delegations, and made his first trip to Western Europe in 15 years when he traveled to Brussels in April 2004. QADHAFI also finally resolved in 2004 several outstanding cases against his government for terrorist activities in the 1980s by compensating the families of victims of the UTA and La Belle disco bombings.

Location:
Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Tunisia

Area:
total: 1,759,540 sq km
land: 1,759,540 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 4,348 km
border countries: Algeria 982 km, Chad 1,055 km, Egypt 1,115 km, Niger 354 km, Sudan 383 km, Tunisia 459 km

Population:
5,900,754
note: includes 166,510 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 33.6% (male 1,012,748/female 969,978)
15-64 years: 62.2% (male 1,891,643/female 1,778,621)
65 years and over: 4.2% (male 121,566/female 126,198) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 23 years
**male:** 23.1 years  
**female:** 22.9 years (2006 est.)  
**Population growth rate:**  
2.3% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**  
Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, Tunisians

**Religions:**  
Sunni Muslim 97%

**Languages:**  
Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

**Literacy:**
- **definition:** age 15 and over can read and write
- **total population:** 82.6%
- **male:** 92.4%
- **female:** 72% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
- **name:** Tripoli
- **geographic coordinates:** 32 54 N, 13 11 E  
- **time difference:** UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**
25 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah), Ajdabiya, Al 'Aziziya, Al Fath, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kufrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati', Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darna, Ghadamis, Gharyan, Misrata, Murzuq, Sabha, Sawfiyin, Surt, Tarabulus, Tarhuna, Tubruq, Yafran, Zlitan; note - the 25 municipalities may have been replaced by 13 regions

**Independence:**
24 December 1951 (from Italy)

**National holiday:**
- Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)
**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1990 estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benghazi</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misurata</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuwarah</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Khums</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebha</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*source:*
Kingdom of Lesotho

Background:
Basutoland was renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho upon independence from the UK in 1966. The Basuto National Party ruled for the first two decades. King MOSHOESHOE was exiled in 1990, but returned to Lesotho in 1992 and reinstated in 1995. Constitutional government was restored in 1993 after 7 years of military rule. In 1998, violent protests and a military mutiny following a contentious election prompted a brief but bloody intervention by South African and Botswanan military forces under the aegis of the Southern African Development Community. Constitutional reforms have since restored political stability; peaceful parliamentary elections were held in 2002.

Location:
Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa

Area:
total: 30,355 sq km
land: 30,355 sq km
water: 0 sq km
Land boundaries:
*total*: 909 km
*border countries*: South Africa 909 km

Population:
2,022,331

*note*: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
*0-14 years*: 36.8% (male 374,102/female 369,527)
*15-64 years*: 58.3% (male 572,957/female 606,846)
*65 years and over*: 4.9% (male 39,461/female 59,438) (2006 est.)

Median age:
*total*: 20.3 years
*male*: 19.7 years
*female*: 21 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.46% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Sotho 99.7%, Europeans, Asians, and other 0.3%,

Religions:
Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%

Languages:
Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa

Literacy:
*definition*: age 15 and over can read and write
*total population*: 84.8%
male: 74.5%
female: 94.5% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Maseru
geographic coordinates: 29 28 S, 27 30 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tsake

Independence:
4 October 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1986 estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maseru</td>
<td>109,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maputsoe</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teyateyaneng</td>
<td>14,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafeteng</td>
<td>12,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hlotse</td>
<td>9,595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republic of Mali

Background:
The Sudanese Republic and Senegal became independent of France in 1960 as the Mali Federation. When Senegal withdrew after only a few months, what formerly made up the Sudanese Republic was renamed Mali. Rule by dictatorship was brought to a close in 1991 by a coup that ushered in democratic government. President Alpha KONARE won Mali's first democratic presidential election in 1992 and was reelected in 1997. In keeping with Mali's two-term constitutional limit, KONARE stepped down in 2002 and was succeeded by Amadou TOURE.

Location:
Western Africa, southwest of Algeria

Area:
total: 1.24 million sq km
land: 1.22 million sq km
water: 20,000 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 7,243 km
border countries: Algeria 1,376 km, Burkina Faso 1,000 km, Guinea 858 km, Cote d'Ivoire 532 km, Mauritania 2,237 km, Niger 821 km, Senegal 419 km

Population:
11,716,829 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 48.2% (male 2,857,670/female 2,787,506)
15-64 years: 48.8% (male 2,804,344/female 2,910,097)
65 years and over: 3% (male 146,458/female 210,754) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 15.8 years
male: 15.4 years
female: 16.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.63% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Mande 50% (Bambara, Malinke, Soninke), Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%, Tuareg and Moor 10%, other 5%

Religions:
Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%

Languages:
French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 46.4%
male: 53.5%
female: 39.6% (2003 est.)
Capital:
name: Bamako
geographic coordinates: 12 39 N, 8 00 W
time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou

Independence:
22 September 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 22 September (1960)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamako</td>
<td>658,275</td>
<td>1,016,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikasso</td>
<td>73,859</td>
<td>113,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ségou</td>
<td>88,135</td>
<td>90,898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique.
Background:
The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Following the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt became an important world transportation hub, but also fell heavily into debt. Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the
UK in 1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty following World War II. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to ready the economy for the new millennium through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula

**Area:**
- **total:** 1,001,450 sq km
- **land:** 995,450 sq km
- **water:** 6,000 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
- **total:** 2,665 km
- **border countries:** Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 266 km, Libya 1,115 km, Sudan 1,273 km

**Population:**
78,887,007 (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
- **0-14 years:** 32.6% (male 13,172,641/female 12,548,346)
- **15-64 years:** 62.9% (male 25,102,754/female 24,519,698)
- **65 years and over:** 4.5% (male 1,510,280/female 2,033,288) (2006 est.)
**Median age:**
*total:* 24 years  
*male:* 23.6 years  
*female:* 24.3 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
1.75% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Egyptian 98%, Berber, Nubian, Bedouin, and Beja 1%, Greek, Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

**Religions:**
Muslim (mostly Sunni) 90%, Coptic 9%, other Christian 1%

**Languages:**
Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

**Literacy:**
*definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
*total population:* 57.7%  
*male:* 68.3%  
*female:* 46.9% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
*name:* Cairo  
*geographic coordinates:* 30°03' N, 31°15' E  
*time difference:* UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)  
*daylight saving time:* +1hr, begins last Friday in April; ends last Thursday in September
Administrative divisions:
26 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, As Suways, Ash Sharqiyyah, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub Sina', Kafir ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina', Suhaj

Independence:
28 February 1922 (from UK)

National holiday:
Revolution Day, 23 July (1952)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1996-11-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Qahirah [EN Cairo]</td>
<td>6,789,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Iskandariyah [EN Alexandria]</td>
<td>3,328,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giza</td>
<td>2,221,868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shubra-El-Khema</td>
<td>870,716</td>
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<td>Port Said</td>
<td>469,533</td>
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<td>As Suways [EN Suez]</td>
<td>417,610</td>
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<td>El-Mahalla El-Kubra</td>
<td>395,402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanta</td>
<td>371,010</td>
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<td>Mansūra</td>
<td>369,621</td>
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<td>Luxor</td>
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<td>Assyût</td>
<td>343,498</td>
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<td>Zagazig</td>
<td>267,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faiyum</td>
<td>260,964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ismailia</td>
<td>254,477</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kafr-El-Dwar</td>
<td>231,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aswan</td>
<td>219,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damanhûr</td>
<td>212,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Minya</td>
<td>201,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bani Suwayf (Beni Suef)</td>
<td>172,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qina (Kena)</td>
<td>171,275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawhaj (Sohag)</td>
<td>170,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibin al-Kawm</td>
<td>159,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banha</td>
<td>145,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafr ash-Shaykh</td>
<td>124,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallawi</td>
<td>119,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilbays</td>
<td>113,608</td>
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<td>Mit Ghamr</td>
<td>101,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-'Arish</td>
<td>100,447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CAPMAS (Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics), National Information Center (NIC), Nasr City, Cairo.

Note: Population data is from provisional census figures.
Republic of Namibia

Background:
South Africa occupied the German colony of South-West Africa during World War I and administered it as a mandate until after World War II, when it annexed the territory. In 1966 the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla group launched a war of independence for the area that was soon named Namibia, but it was not until 1988 that South Africa agreed to end its administration in accordance with a UN peace plan for the entire region. Namibia won its independence in 1990 and has been governed by SWAPO since. Hifikepunye Pohamba was elected president in November 2004 in a landslide victory replacing Sam Nujoma who led the country during its first 14 years of self rule.

Location:
Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and South Africa

Area:
*total:* 825,418 sq km
land: 825,418 sq km
water: 0 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
total: 3,936 km
border countries: Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa 967 km, Zambia 233 km

**Population:**
2,044,147

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 38.2% (male 393,878/female 387,147)
15-64 years: 58.1% (male 596,557/female 591,350)
65 years and over: 3.7% (male 34,245/female 40,970) (2006 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 20 years
male: 19.8 years
female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
0.59% (2006 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
black 87.5%, white 6%, mixed 6.5%

*note:* about 50% of the population belong to the Ovambo tribe and 9% to the Kavangos tribe; other ethnic groups includes Herero 7%, Damara 7%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, Bushmen 3%, Baster 2%, Tswana 0.5%
Religions:
Christian 80% to 90% (Lutheran 50% at least), indigenous beliefs 10% to 20%

Languages:
English 7% (official), Afrikaans common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population, German 32%, indigenous languages (Oshivambo, Herero, Nama)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 84%
male: 84.4%
female: 83.7% (2003 est.)

Capital:
name: Windhoek
geographic coordinates: 22 34 S, 17 06 E
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in September; ends first Sunday in April

Administrative divisions:
13 regions; Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omaheke, Omuat, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa

Independence:
21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 21 March (1990)

Main cities:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 199110-21 - census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>147,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshakati</td>
<td>21,603</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehoboth</td>
<td>21,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rundu</td>
<td>19,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swakopmund</td>
<td>17,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsumeb</td>
<td>16,211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
<td>15,921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keetmanshoop</td>
<td>15,032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katima Mulilo</td>
<td>13,377</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grootfontein</td>
<td>12,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okahandja</td>
<td>11,040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source:
Republic of Uganda

Background:
Uganda achieved independence from the UK in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and human rights abuses under Milton OBOTE (1980-85) claimed at least another 100,000 lives. During the 1990s, the government promulgated non-party presidential and legislative elections.

Location:
Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Area:
- total: 236,040 sq km
- land: 199,710 sq km
- water: 36,330 sq km

Land boundaries:
- total: 2,698 km
border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 765 km, Kenya 933 km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km

Population:
28,195,754

Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 50% (male 7,091,763/female 6,996,385)
15-64 years: 47.8% (male 6,762,071/female 6,727,230)
65 years and over: 2.2% (male 266,931/female 351,374) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 15 years
male: 14.9 years
female: 15.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
3.37% (2006 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Baganda 17%, Ankole 8%, Basoga 8%, Iteso 8%, Rakiga 7%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Batoro 3%, Bunyoro 3%, Alur 2%, Bagwere 2%, Bakonjo 2%, Jopodhola 2%, Karamojong 2%, Rundi 2%, non-African (European, Asian, Arab) 1%, other 8%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

Languages:
English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in
courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts),
Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages,
preferred for native language publications in the capital and may be
taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan
languages, Swahili, Arabic

**Literacy:**

*definition*: age 15 and over can read and write

*total population*: 69.9%

*male*: 79.5%

*female*: 60.4% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**

*name*: Kampala

*geographic coordinates*: 0 19 N, 32 25 E

*time difference*: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

**Administrative divisions:**

56 districts; Adjumani, Apac, Arua, Bugiri, Bundibugyo, Bushenyi,
Busia, Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Jinja, Kabale, Kabarole, Kaberamaido,
Kalangala, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa,
Kasese, Katakwi, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiboga, Kisoro, Kitgum, Kotido,
Kumi, Kyenjojo, Lira, Luwero, Masaka, Masindi, Mayuge, Mbale,
Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Nakapiripirit,
Nakasongola, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Pader, Pallisa, Rakai, Rukungiri,
Sembabule, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe

*note*: as of a July 2005, 13 new districts were reportedly added
bringing the total up to 69, the new districts are Amolatar, Amuria,
Budaka, Butaleja, Ibanda, Kaabong, Kabingo, Kaliro, Kiruhura,
Koboko, Manafwa, Mityana, Nakaseke, a total of nine more districts
are in the process of being added
**Independence:**
9 October 1962 (from UK)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1991-01-12</th>
<th>Population 2002-09-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>774,241</td>
<td>1,208,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulu</td>
<td>38,297</td>
<td>113,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lira</td>
<td>27,568</td>
<td>89,781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jinja</td>
<td>65,169</td>
<td>86,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mbale</td>
<td>53,987</td>
<td>70,437</td>
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<td>Mbarara</td>
<td>41,031</td>
<td>69,208</td>
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<td>Masaka</td>
<td>49,585</td>
<td>61,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entebbe</td>
<td>42,763</td>
<td>57,518</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arua</td>
<td>22,217</td>
<td>45,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabale</td>
<td>29,246</td>
<td>45,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tororo</td>
<td>26,783</td>
<td>42,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soroti</td>
<td>40,970</td>
<td>41,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Portal</td>
<td>32,789</td>
<td>40,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroto</td>
<td>10,517</td>
<td>7,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source:
Background:
Autonomy for the Swazis of southern Africa was guaranteed by the British in the late 19th century; independence was granted in 1968. Student and labor unrest during the 1990s pressured the monarchy (one of the oldest on the continent) to grudgingly allow political reform and greater democracy. Swaziland recently surpassed Botswana as the country with the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection.

Location:
Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa

Area:
total: 17,363 sq km
land: 17,203 sq km
water: 160 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 535 km
border countries: Mozambique 105 km, South Africa 430 km

**Population:**
1,173,900

Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2005 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 40.6% (male 240,643/female 235,895)
15-64 years: 55.6% (male 327,661/female 325,400)
65 years and over: 3.8% (male 19,273/female 25,028) (2005 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 18.72 years
male: 18.53 years
female: 18.92 years (2005 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
0.25% (2005 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
African 97%, European 3%

**Religions:**
Zionist (a blend of Christianity and indigenous ancestral worship)
40%, Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 10%, Anglican, Bahai, Methodist, Mormon, Jewish and other 30%

**Languages:**
English (official, government business conducted in English), siSwati (official)
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 81.6%
male: 82.6%
female: 80.8% (2003 est.)

Capital:
Mbabane; note - Lobamba is the royal and legislative capital

Administrative divisions:
4 districts; Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

Independence:
6 September 1968 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 6 September (1968)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mbabane</td>
<td>38,290</td>
<td>57,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzini</td>
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<td>25,571</td>
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<td>Big-Bend</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9,374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mhlume</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>7,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malkerns</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhlangano</td>
<td>4,107</td>
<td>6,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: , Swaziland.
note: Greater Manzini is 78734 in 1997.
Republic of
Sierra Leone

Background:
The 1991 to 2002 civil war between the government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of more than 2 million people (about one-third of the population), many of whom are now refugees in neighboring countries. With the support of the UN peacekeeping force and contributions from the World Bank and international community, demobilization and disarmament of the RUF and Civil Defense Forces (CDF) combatants has been completed. National elections were held in May 2002 and the government continues to slowly reestablish its authority. However, the gradual withdrawal of most UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) peacekeepers in 2004 and early 2005, deteriorating political and economic conditions in Guinea, and the tenuous security situation in neighboring Liberia may present challenges to the continuation of Sierra Leone's stability.
Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Liberia

Area:
total: 71,740 sq km
land: 71,620 sq km
water: 120 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 958 km
border countries: Guinea 652 km, Liberia 306 km

Population:
6,017,643 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 44.7% (male 1,318,508/female 1,371,164)
15-64 years: 52% (male 1,494,068/female 1,637,276)
65 years and over: 3.3% (male 93,047/female 103,580) (2005 est.)

Median age:
total: 17.53 years
male: 17.2 years
female: 17.84 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.22% (2005 est.)

Ethnic groups:
20 native African tribes 90% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%), Creole (Krio) 10% (descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were settled in the Freetown area in the late-18th century), refugees from Liberia's recent civil war, small numbers of Europeans, Lebanese, Pakistanis, and Indians

Religions:
Muslim 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%

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%)

**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write English, Mende, Temne, or Arabic
total population: 29.6%
male: 39.8%
female: 20.5% (2000 est.)

**Capital:**
Freetown

**Administrative divisions:**
3 provinces and 1 area*: Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western*

**Independence:**
27 April 1961 (from UK)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 27 April (1961)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
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<tr>
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<td>census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freetown</td>
<td>469,776</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo</td>
<td>59,768</td>
<td>149,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenema</td>
<td>52,473</td>
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<td>Yoni</td>
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<td>87,627</td>
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<td>Makeni</td>
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<td>82,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koidu</td>
<td>82,474</td>
<td>80,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: Statistics Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone.
Republic of Seychelles

Background:
A lengthy struggle between France and Great Britain for the islands ended in 1814, when they were ceded to the latter. Independence came in 1976. Socialist rule was brought to a close with a new constitution and free elections in 1993. The most recent presidential elections were held in 2001; President RENE, who had served since 1977, was re-elected. In April 2004 RENE stepped down and Vice President James MICHEL was sworn in as president.

Location:
archipelago in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar

Area:
total: 455 sq km
land: 455 sq km
water: 0 sq km
Land boundaries:
0 km

Population:
81,188 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 26.4% (male 10,839/female 10,601)
15-64 years: 67.4% (male 26,709/female 28,025)
65 years and over: 6.2% (male 1,622/female 3,392) (2005 est.)

Median age:
total: 27.7 years
male: 26.62 years
female: 28.76 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.43% (2005 est.)

Ethnic groups:
mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab

Religions:
Roman Catholic 82.3%, Anglican 6.4%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.1%,
other Christian 3.4%, Hindu 2.1%, Muslim 1.1%, other non-Christian
1.5%, unspecified 1.5%, none 0.6% (2002 census)

Languages:
Creole 91.8%, English 4.9% (official), other 3.1%, unspecified 0.2%
(2002 census)
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 91.9%
male: 91.4%
female: 92.3% (2003 est.)

Capital:
Victoria

Administrative divisions:
23 administrative districts; Anse aux Pins, Anse Boileau, Anse Etoile, Anse Louis, Anse Royalé, Baie Lazare, Baie Sainte Anne, Beau Vallon, Bel Air, Bel Ombre, Cascade, Glacis, Grand' Anse (on Mahe), Grand' Anse (on Praslin), La Digue, La Riviere Anglaise, Mont Buxton, Mont Fleuri, Plaisance, Pointe La Rue, Port Glaud, Saint Louis, Takamaka

Independence:
29 June 1976 (from UK)

National holiday:
Republic of Mauritius

Background:
Discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, Mauritius was subsequently held by the Dutch, French, and British before independence was attained in 1968. A stable democracy with regular free elections and a positive human rights record, the country has attracted considerable foreign investment and has earned one of Africa's highest per capita incomes. Recent poor weather and declining sugar prices have slowed economic growth, leading to some protests over standards of living in the Creole community.

Location:
Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Area:
total: 2,040 sq km
land: 2,030 sq km
water: 10 sq km

note: includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues

Land boundaries:
0 km

Population:
1,230,602 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 24.4% (male 151,043/female 148,847)
15-64 years: 69.1% (male 424,472/female 425,974)
65 years and over: 6.5% (male 31,506/female 48,760) (2005 est.)

Median age:
total: 30.5 years
male: 29.65 years
female: 31.46 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.84% (2005 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian 2%

Religions:
Hindu 48%, Roman Catholic 23.6%, other Christian 8.6%, Muslim 16.6%, other 2.5%, unspecified 0.3%, none 0.4% (2000 census)

Languages:
Creole 80.5%, Bhojpuri 12.1%, French 3.4% (official), other 3.7%, unspecified 0.3% (2000 census)

**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 85.6%
males: 88.6%
females: 82.7% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
Port Louis

**Administrative divisions:**
9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River,
Cargados Carajos Shoals*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses,
Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*,
Savanne

**Independence:**
12 March 1968 (from UK)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 12 March (1968)
Islamic Republic
Of Mauritania

Background:
Independent from France in 1960, Mauritania annexed the southern third of the former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) in 1976, but relinquished it after three years of raids by the Polisario guerrilla front seeking independence for the territory. Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA seized power in a coup in 1984. Opposition parties were legalized and a new constitution approved in 1991. Two multiparty presidential elections since then were widely seen as flawed, but October 2001 legislative and municipal elections were generally free and open. A bloodless coup in August 2005 deposed President TAYA and ushered in a military council headed by Col. Ely Ould Mohamed VALL, which declared it would remain in power for up to two years while it created conditions for genuine democratic institutions. For now, however, Mauritania remains, a one-party state. The country
continues to experience ethnic tensions between its black population and the Maur (Arab-Berber) populace.

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Senegal and Western Sahara

**Location:**
Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Senegal and Western Sahara

**Land boundaries:**
total: 5,074 km
border countries: Algeria 463 km, Mali 2,237 km, Senegal 813 km, Western Sahara 1,561 km

**Population:**
3,086,859 (July 2005 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 45.8% (male 707,728/female 704,616)
15-64 years: 52% (male 792,589/female 813,763)
65 years and over: 2.2% (male 27,560/female 40,603) (2005 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 16.98 years
male: 16.71 years
female: 17.24 years (2005 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
2.9% (2005 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
mixed Maur/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%
Religions:
Muslim 100%

Languages:
Arabic (official), Pulaar, Soninke, French, Hassaniya, Wolof

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 41.7%
male: 51.8%
female: 31.9% (2003 est.)

Capital:
Nouakchott

Administrative divisions:
12 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 capital district*; Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh Ech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott*, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza

Independence:
28 November 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 28 November (1960)
Republic of Madagascar

Background:
Formerly an independent kingdom, Madagascar became a French colony in 1896, but regained its independence in 1960. During 1992-93, free presidential and National Assembly elections were held, ending 17 years of single-party rule. In 1997, in the second presidential race, Didier RATSIRAKA, the leader during the 1970s and 1980s, was returned to the presidency. The 2001 presidential election was contested between the followers of Didier RATSIRAKA and Marc RAVALOMANANA, nearly causing secession of half of the country. In April 2002, the High Constitutional Court announced RAVALOMANANA the winner.

Location:
Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique

Area:
total: 587,040 sq km
land: 581,540 sq km
water: 5,500 sq km
Land boundaries:  
0 km  

Population:  
18,040,341 (July 2005 est.)  

Age structure:  
0-14 years: 44.8% (male 4,051,832/female 4,038,837)  
15-64 years: 52.1% (male 4,657,346/female 4,745,971)  
65 years and over: 3% (male 247,146/female 299,209) (2005 est.)  

Median age:  
total: 17.46 years  
male: 17.24 years  
female: 17.67 years (2005 est.)  

Population growth rate:  
3.03% (2005 est.)  

Ethnic groups:  
Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry - Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran  

Religions:  
indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%  

Languages:  
French (official), Malagasy (official)  

Literacy:  
definition: age 15 and over can read and write  
total population: 68.9%  
male: 75.5%  
female: 62.5% (2003 est.)  

Capital:  
Antananarivo
Administrative divisions:
6 provinces (faritany); Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara

Independence:
26 June 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 26 June (1960)

Main cities:

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<tr>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>1,403,449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fianarantsoa</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>144,225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toamasina (Tamatave)</td>
<td>230,000</td>
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<td>Antsiranana (Diego-Suarez)</td>
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<td>Antsirabe</td>
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<td>160,356</td>
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**Republic of Djibouti**

**Background:**
The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas became Djibouti in 1977. Hassan Gouled APTIDON installed an authoritarian one-party state and proceeded to serve as president until 1999. Unrest among the Afars minority during the 1990s led to a civil war that ended in 2001 following the conclusion of a peace accord between Afar rebels and the Issa-dominated government. Djibouti's first multi-party presidential elections in 1999 resulted in the election of Ismail Omar GUELLEH. Djibouti occupies a very strategic geographic location at the mouth of the Red Sea and serves as an important transshipment location for goods entering and leaving the east African highlands. The present leadership favors close ties to France, which maintains a significant military presence in the country, but has also developed increasingly stronger ties with the United States in recent years. Djibouti currently hosts the only United States military base in sub-Saharan Africa and is a front-line state in the global war on terrorism.
Location:
Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia

Area:
total: 23,000 sq km
land: 22,980 sq km
water: 20 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 516 km
border countries: Eritrea 109 km, Ethiopia 349 km, Somalia 58 km

Population:
476,703 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 43.3% (male 103,516/female 102,860)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 133,168/female 121,823)
65 years and over: 3.2% (male 7,748/female 7,588) (2005 est.)

Median age:
total: 18.23 years
male: 18.77 years
female: 17.69 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.06% (2005 est.)

Ethnic groups:
Somali 60%, Afar 35%, French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian 5%

Religions:
Muslim 94%, Christian 6%

Languages:
French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 67.9%
males: 78%
females: 58.4% (2003 est)

Capital:
Djibouti

Administrative divisions:
5 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); 'Ali Sabih, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjoura

Independence:
27 June 1977 (from France)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 27 June (1977)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Population 1989 estimate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ali Sabih</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tadjoura</td>
<td>3,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dikhil</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

source: Atlapedia Online.
Background:
Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) achieved independence from France in 1960. Repeated military coups during the 1970s and 1980s were followed by multiparty elections in the early 1990s. Burkina Faso's high population density and limited natural resources result in poor economic prospects for the majority of its citizens. Recent unrest in Côte d'Ivoire and northern Ghana has hindered the ability of several hundred thousand seasonal Burkinabe farm workers to find employment in neighboring countries.

Location:
Western Africa, north of Ghana

Area:
total: 274,200 sq km
land: 273,800 sq km
water: 400 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 3,193 km
border countries: Benin 306 km, Côte d'Ivoire 584 km, Ghana 549 km, Mali 1,000 km, Niger 628 km, Togo 126 km

Population:
13,925,313

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life
expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2005 est.)

**Age structure:**
- 0-14 years: 46% (male 3,213,436/female 3,193,253)
- 15-64 years: 51.2% (male 3,487,201/female 3,635,673)
- 65 years and over: 2.8% (male 164,418/female 231,332) (2005 est.)

**Median age:**
- total: 16.82 years
- male: 16.43 years
- female: 17.22 years (2005 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
- 2.53% (2005 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
- Mossi over 40%, Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani

**Religions:**
- indigenous beliefs 40%, Muslim 50%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%

**Languages:**
- French (official), native African languages belonging to Sudanic family spoken by 90% of the population

**Literacy:**
- definition: age 15 and over can read and write
- total population: 26.6%
- male: 36.9%
- female: 16.6% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
- Ouagadougou

**Administrative divisions:**

**Independence:**
- 5 August 1960 (from France)

**National holiday:**
- Republic Day, 11 December (1958)
### Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1993 estimate</th>
<th>Population 2005-12 estimate</th>
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<td>709,736</td>
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<td>309,771</td>
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<td>72,490</td>
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<td>Dori</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banfor a</td>
<td>49,724</td>
<td>101,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dédougou</td>
<td>33,815</td>
<td>83,478</td>
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Source: "Book of the Year 2004", Encyclopedia Britannica
Republic of the Congo

Background:
Upon independence in 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo became the Republic of the Congo. A quarter century of experimentation with Marxism was abandoned in 1990 and a democratically elected government installed in 1992. A brief civil war in 1997 restored former Marxist President SASSOU-NGUSSO, but ushered in a period of ethnic unrest. Southern-based rebel groups agreed to a final peace accord in March 2003, but the calm is tenuous and refugees continue to present a humanitarian crisis. The Republic of Congo is one of Africa's largest petroleum producers with significant potential for offshore development.

Location:
Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon

Area:
total: 342,000 sq km
land: 341,500 sq km
water: 500 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 5,504 km
border countries: Angola 201 km, Cameroon 523 km, Central African Republic 467 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,410 km, Gabon 1,903 km

**Population:**
3,039,126
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2005 est.)

**Age structure:**
0-14 years: 37.3% (male 571,011/female 563,414)
15-64 years: 59% (male 886,297/female 907,348)
65 years and over: 3.7% (male 45,799/female 65,257) (2005 est.)

**Median age:**
total: 20.7 years
male: 20.2 years
female: 21.1 years (2005 est.)

**Population growth rate:**
1.31% (2005 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**
Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12%, Teke 17%, Europeans and other 3%
note: Europeans estimated at 8,500, mostly French, before the 1997 civil war; may be half that in 1998, following the widespread destruction of foreign businesses in 1997

**Religions:**
Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

**Languages:**
French (official), Lingala and Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages and dialects (of which Kikongo is the most widespread)
**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 83.8%
male: 89.6%
female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
Brazzaville

**Administrative divisions:**
10 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 commune*; Bouenza, Brazzaville*, Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest, Kouilou, Lekoumou, Likouala, Niari, Plateaux, Pool, Sangha

**Independence:**
15 August 1960 (from France)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 15 August (1960)

**Main cities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazzaville</td>
<td>937,579</td>
<td>1,174,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pointe-Noire</td>
<td>576,206</td>
<td>663,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolisie (Loubomo)</td>
<td>83,600</td>
<td>106,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

source: 2005 - Congo.
Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Background:
Since independence from Portugal in 1974, Guinea-Bissau has experienced considerable upheaval. The founding government consisted of a single party system and command economy. In 1980, a military coup established Joao VIEIRA as president and a path to a market economy and multiparty system was implemented. A number of coup attempts through the 1980s and early 1990s failed to unseat him and in 1994 he was elected president in the country's first free elections. A military coup attempt and civil war in 1998 eventually led to VIEIRA's ouster in 1999. In February 2000, an interim government turned over power when opposition leader Kumba YALA took office following two rounds of transparent presidential elections. YALA was ousted in a bloodless coup in September 2003, and Henrique ROSA was sworn in as President. Guinea-Bissau's transition back to democracy will be complicated by its crippled economy, devastated in the civil war.

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Location:
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Senegal

Area:
total: 36,120 sq km
land: 28,000 sq km
water: 8,120 sq km

Land boundaries:
total: 724 km
border countries: Guinea 386 km, Senegal 338 km

Population:
1,416,027 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 41.5% (male 293,280/female 294,483)
15-64 years: 55.5% (male 376,719/female 409,402)
65 years and over: 3% (male 17,865/female 24,278) (2005 est.)

Median age:
total: 18.97 years
male: 18.37 years
female: 19.57 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.96% (2005 est.)

Ethnic groups:
African 99% (Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga 13%, Papel 7%), European and mulatto less than 1%

Religions:
indigenous beliefs 50%, Muslim 45%, Christian 5%

Languages:
Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 42.4%
male: 58.1%
female: 27.4% (2003 est)

Capital:
Bissau

Administrative divisions:
9 regions (regioes, singular - regiao), Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali; note - Bolama may have been renamed Bolama/Bijagos

Independence:
24 September 1973 (unilaterally declared by Guinea-Bissau); 10 September 1974 (recognized by Portugal)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 24 September (1973)
Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Background:
Equatorial Guinea gained independence in 1968 after 190 years of Spanish rule. This tiny country, composed of a mainland portion plus five inhabited islands, is one of the smallest on the African continent. President OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO has ruled the country for over two decades since seizing power from his uncle, then President MACIAS, in a 1979 coup. Although nominally a constitutional democracy since 1991, the 1996 and 2002 presidential elections - as well as the 1999 legislative elections - were widely seen as being flawed. The president controls most opposition parties through the judicious use of patronage. Despite the country's economic windfall from oil production resulting in a massive increase in government revenue in recent years, there have been few improvements in the country's living standards.
Location:
Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Cameroon and Gabon
Area:
total: 28,051 sq km
land: 28,051 sq km
water: 0 sq km
Land boundaries:
total: 539 km
border countries: Cameroon 189 km, Gabon 350 km
Population:
535,881 (July 2005 est.)
Age structure:
0-14 years: 41.7% (male 112,326/female 111,244)
15-64 years: 54.5% (male 140,568/female 151,500)
65 years and over: 3.8% (male 8,900/female 11,343) (2005 est.)
Median age:
total: 18.83 years
male: 18.2 years
female: 19.46 years (2005 est.)
Population growth rate:
2.42% (2005 est.)
Ethnic groups:
Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos), Rio Muni (primarily Fang), Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish
Religions:
nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices
Languages: Spanish (official), French (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 85.7%
male: 93.3%
female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

Capital: Malabo

Administrative divisions: 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, Wele-Nzas

Independence: 12 October 1968 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 October (1968)

Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Malabo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luba</td>
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<td>6,800</td>
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</table>

source: Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux, Equatorial Guinea.
Republic of Mozambique

Background:
Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration by whites, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil war hindered the country's development. The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between FRELIMO and rebel Mozambique National Resistance (RENAIMO) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In December 2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as
Joaquim CHISSANO stepped down after 18 years in office. His newly elected successor, Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, has promised to continue the sound economic policies that have encouraged foreign investment.

**Location:**
South-eastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania

**Area:**
total: 801,590 sq km
land: 784,090 sq km
water: 17,500 sq km

**Land boundaries:**
total: 4,571 km
border countries: Malawi 1,569 km, South Africa 491 km, Swaziland 105 km, Tanzania 756 km, Zambia 419 km, Zimbabwe 1,231 km

**Population:**
19,406,703

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age
and sex than would otherwise be expected; the 1997 Mozambican census reported a population of 16,099,246 (July 2005 est.)

**Age structure:**

- 0-14 years: 43.1% (male 4,206,654, female 4,157,898)
- 15-64 years: 54.1% (male 5,088,250, female 5,416,573)
- 65 years and over: 2.8% (male 224,682, female 312,646) (2005 est.)

**Median age:**

- Total: 18.29 years
- Male: 17.74 years
- Female: 18.83 years (2005 est.)

**Population growth rate:**

1.48% (2005 est.)

**Ethnic groups:**

Indigenous tribal groups 99.66% (Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena, and others), Europeans 0.06%, Euro-Africans 0.2%, Indians 0.08%

**Religions:**

Catholic 23.8%, Zionist Christian 17.5%, Muslim 17.8%, other 17.8%, none 23.1% (1997 census)

**Languages:**

Emakhuwa 26.1%, Xichangana 11.3%, Portuguese 8.8% (official; spoken by 27% of population as a second language), Elomwe 7.6%,

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Cisena 6.8%, Echuwabo 5.8%, other Mozambican languages 32%,
other foreign languages 0.3%, unspecified 1.3% (1997 census)

**Literacy:**
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 47.8%
male: 63.5%
female: 32.7% (2003 est.)

**Capital:**
Maputo

**Administrative divisions:**
10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), 1 city (cidade)*; Cabo
Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Cidade de Maputo*,
Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

**Independence:**
25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

**National holiday:**
### Main cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population 1997-08-01/15</th>
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<th>Population 1997-08-01/15</th>
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<td>Lichinga</td>
<td>85,758</td>
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Source: Mozambique.
EDITORS:

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