

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 86		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	86	1
1.1	86.guide	1
1.2	86.guide/The Gambia	1
1.3	86.guide/Geography (The Gambia)	2
1.4	86.guide/People (The Gambia)	3
1.5	86.guide/Government (The Gambia)	4
1.6	86.guide/Government (The Gambia 2. usage)	5
1.7	86.guide/Economy (The Gambia)	6
1.8	86.guide/Economy (The Gambia 2. usage)	7
1.9	86.guide/Communications (The Gambia)	7
1.10	86.guide/Defense Forces (The Gambia)	8

Chapter 1

86

1.1 86.guide

Texified version of data for The Gambia.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

The Gambia

1.2 86.guide/The Gambia

The Gambia

Geography (The Gambia)
 People (The Gambia)
 Government (The Gambia)
 Government (The Gambia 2. usage)
 Economy (The Gambia)
 Economy (The Gambia 2. usage)
 Communications (The Gambia)
 Defense Forces (The Gambia)

1.3 86.guide/Geography (The Gambia)

Geography (The Gambia)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean almost completely surrounded by Senegal

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

11,300 km²

land area:

10,000 km²

comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Delaware

Land boundaries:

total 740 km, Senegal 740 km

Coastline:

80 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

18 nm

continental shelf:

not specified

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

short section of boundary with Senegal is indefinite

Climate:

tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (←
 November
 to May)

Terrain:

flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Natural resources:

fish

Land use:

arable land:

16%
 permanent crops:
 0%
 meadows and pastures:
 9%
 forest and woodland:
 20%
 other:
 55%
 Irrigated land:
 120 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 deforestation
 Note:
 almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

1.4 86.guide/People (The Gambia)

People (The Gambia)

=====

Population:
 930,249 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.07% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 46.85 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 16.1 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 126.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 49.61 years
 male:
 47.41 years
 female:
 51.87 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Gambian(s)
 adjective:
 Gambian
 Ethnic divisions:
 African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, ←
 other
 4%), non-Gambian 1%
 Religions:
 Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:

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

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

27%

male:

39%

female:

16%

Labor force:

400,000 (1986 est.)

by occupation:

agriculture 75.0%, industry, commerce, and services 18.9%, government 6.1%

note:

55% population of working age (1983)

1.5 86.guide/Government (The Gambia)

Government (The Gambia)

=====

Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of The Gambia

conventional short form:

The Gambia

Digraph:

GA

Type:

republic under multiparty democratic rule

Capital:

Banjul

Administrative divisions:

5 divisions and 1 city*; Banjul*, Lower River, MacCarthy Island, North Bank ←
,, Upper River,

Western

Independence:

18 February 1965 (from UK; The Gambia and Senegal signed an agreement on 12 December 1981 that called for the creation of a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989)

Constitution:

24 April 1970

Legal system:

based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dawda K. JAWARA, secretary general;
National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff DIBBA; Gambian People's Party
(GPP), Hassan Musa CAMARA; United Party (UP), leader NA; People's ←
Democratic

Organization of Independence and Socialism (PDOIS), leader NA; People's Democratic Party (PDP), Jabel SALLAH

Suffrage:
21 years of age; universal

Elections:
House of Representatives:
last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held by March 1992); results - PPP 56.6%, NCP 27.6%, GPP 14.7%, PDOIS 1%; seats - (43 total, 36 elected) PPP 31, NCP 5

President:
last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held March 1992); results - Sir ←
Dawda
JAWARA (PPP) 61.1%, Sherif Mustapha DIBBA (NCP) 25.2%, Assan Musa CAMARA (GPP) 13.7%

Executive branch:
president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA (since 24 April 1970); Vice President Saihou SABALLY (since NA)

Member of:
ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission:
Ambassador Ousman A. SALLAH

1.6 86.guide/Government (The Gambia 2. usage)

Government (The Gambia 2. usage)

=====

chancery:
Suite 720, 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005
telephone:
(202) 842-1356 or 842-1359

US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission:
Ambassador Arlene RENDER

embassy:
Pipeline Road (Kairaba Avenue), Fajara, Banjul
mailing address:
P. M. B. No. 19, Banjul
telephone:
[220] 92856 or 92858, 91970, 91971
FAX:
(220) 92475
Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue with white edges, and green

1.7 86.guide/Economy (The Gambia)

Economy (The Gambia)

=====

Overview:

The Gambia has no important mineral or other natural resources and has a limited agricultural base. It is one of the world's poorest countries with a

per capita income of about \$325. About 75% of the population is engaged in crop production and livestock raising, which contribute 30% to GDP.

Small-scale manufacturing activity - processing peanuts, fish, and hides - accounts for less than 10% of GDP. Tourism is a growing industry. The Gambia

imports one-third of its food, all fuel, and most manufactured goods.

Exports are concentrated on peanut products (about 75% of total value).

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$292 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

3% (1991)

National product per capita:

\$325 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$94 million; expenditures \$80 million, including capital expenditures of \$25 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$133 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

peanuts and peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels

partners:

Japan 60%, Europe 29%, Africa 5%, US 1%, other 5% (1989)

Imports:

\$174 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, manufactures, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport equipment

partners:

Europe 57%, Asia 25%, USSR and Eastern Europe 9%, US 6%, other 3% (1989)

External debt:

\$336 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 6.7%; accounts for 5.8% of GDP (FY90)

Electricity:

30,000 kW capacity; 65 million kWh produced, 75 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

peanut processing, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

Agriculture:

accounts for 30% of GDP and employs about 75% of the population; imports one-third of food requirements; major export crop is peanuts; other principal crops - millet, sorghum, rice, corn, cassava, palm kernels; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; forestry and fishing resources not fully exploited

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$93 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$535 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$39 million

Currency:

1 dalasi (D) = 100 bututs

Exchange rates:

dalasi (D) per US\$1 - 8.673 (October 1992), 8.803 (1991), 7.883 (1990), 7.5846 (1989), 6.7086 (1988), 7.0744 (1987)

1.8 86.guide/Economy (The Gambia 2. usage)

Economy (The Gambia 2. usage)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.9 86.guide/Communications (The Gambia)

Communications (The Gambia)

=====

Highways:

3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

400 km

Ports:

Banjul

Airports:

total:

1

usable:

1

with permanent-surface runways:

1

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

1

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

0

Telecommunications:

adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.10 86.guide/Defense Forces (The Gambia)

Defense Forces (The Gambia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 201,026; fit for military service 101,642 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP