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Chapter 1

235

1.1 235.guide

Texified version of data for Togo.

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Togo

1.2 235.guide/Togo

Togo

Geography (Togo)
People (Togo)
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Economy (Togo)
Economy (Togo 2. usage)
Communications (Togo)
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1.3 235.guide/Geography (Togo)

Geography (Togo)
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Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Benin and Ghana

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

56,790 km²

land area:

54,390 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

total 1,647 km, Benin 644 km, Burkina 126 km, Ghana 877 km

Coastline:

56 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

30 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain:

gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low

coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes

Natural resources:

phosphates, limestone, marble

Land use:

arable land:

25%

permanent crops:

1%

meadows and pastures:

4%

forest and woodland:

28%
 other:
 42%
 Irrigated land:
 70 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; ↔
 recent
 droughts affecting agriculture; deforestation

1.4 235.guide/People (Togo)

People (Togo)

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Population:
 4,104,657 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.61% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 47.87 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 11.8 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 91.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 56.46 years
 male:
 54.45 years female:
 58.53 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Togolese (singular and plural)
 adjective:
 Togolese
 Ethnic divisions:
 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabye, European ↔
 and
 Syrian-Lebanese under 1%
 Religions:
 indigenous beliefs 70%, Christian 20%, Muslim 10%
 Languages:
 French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe (one of the two major
 African languages in the south), Mina (one of the two major African
 languages in the south), Dagomba (one of the two major African languages in
 the north), Kabye (one of the two major African languages in the north)
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:
 43%
 male:
 56%
 female:
 31%
 Labor force:
 NA
 by occupation:
 agriculture 78%, industry 22%
 note:
 about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private
 sectors; 50% of population of working age (1985)

1.5 235.guide/Government (Togo)

Government (Togo)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Togo
 conventional short form:
 Togo
 local long form:
 Republique Togolaise
 local short form:
 none
 former:
 French Togo
 Digraph:
 TO
 Type:
 republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule
 Capital:
 Lome
 Administrative divisions:
 21 circumscriptions (circonscriptions, singular - circonscription); Amlame
 (Amou), Aneho (Lacs), Atakpame (Ogou), Badou (Wawa), Bafilo (Assoli), ←
 Bassar
 (Bassari), Dapango (Tone), Kande (Keran), Klouto (Kloto), Pagouda (Binah),
 Lama-Kara (Kozah), Lome (Golfe), Mango (Oti), Niamtougou (Doufelgou), Notse
 (Haho), Pagouda, Sotouboua, Tabligbo (Yoto), Tchamba, Nyala, Tchaoudjo,
 Tsevie (Zio), Vogan (Vo)
 note:
 the 21 units may now be called prefectures (prefectures, singular -
 prefecture) and reported name changes for individual units are included in
 parentheses
 Independence:
 27 April 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration)
 Constitution:
 1980 constitution nullified during national reform conference; transition
 constitution adopted 24 August 1991; multiparty draft constitution sent to

High Council of the Republic for approval in November 1991; adopted by public referendum September 1992

Legal system:
French-based court system

National holiday:
Independence Day, 27 April (1960)

Political parties and leaders:
Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) led by President EYADEMA was the only party until the formation of multiple parties was legalized 12 April 1991; transition regime in place since August 1991

Suffrage:
universal adult at age NA

Elections:
President:
last held 21 December 1986 (next to be held 1993); results - Gen. EYADEMA was reelected without opposition

National Assembly:
last held 4 March 1990; dissolved during national reform conference (next to be held 1993); results - RPT was the only party; seats - (77 total) RPT 77; interim legislative High Council of the Republic (HCR) in place since August 1991

Executive branch:
president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

1.6 235.guide/Government (Togo 2. usage)

Government (Togo 2. usage)

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Legislative branch:
National Assembly dissolved during national reform conference; 79-member interim High Council for the Republic (HCR) formed to act as legislature during transition to multiparty democracy; legislative elections scheduled to be held in 1993

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel), Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA (since 14 April 1967)

Head of Government:
interim Prime Minister Joseph Kokou KOFFIGO (since 28 August 1991)

Member of:
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

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 Flag:
 five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating with yellow; there is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.7 235.guide/Economy (Togo)

Economy (Togo)

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Overview:

The economy is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 33% of GDP and provides employment for 78% of the labor force. Primary agricultural exports are cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which together account for about 30% of total export earnings. Togo is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs when harvests are normal. In the industrial sector phosphate mining is by far the most important activity, with phosphate exports accounting for about 40% of total foreign exchange earnings. Togo serves as a regional commercial and trade center. The government, over the past decade, with IMF and World Bank support, has been implementing a number of economic reform measures to encourage foreign investment and bring revenues in line with expenditures. Political unrest, including private and public sector strikes throughout 1991 and 1992, has jeopardized the reform program and has disrupted vital economic activity.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$1.5 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

0% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$400 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$284.8 million; expenditures \$407 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$512 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:
 phosphates, cotton, cocoa, coffee
 partners:
 EC 40%, Africa 16%, US 1% (1990)
 Imports:
 \$583 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 machinery and equipment, consumer goods, food, chemical products
 partners:
 EC 57%, Africa 17%, US 5%, Japan 4% (1990)
 External debt:
 \$1.3 billion (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 9.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP
 Electricity:
 179,000 kW capacity; 209 million kWh produced, 60 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 33% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, cotton; food crops - yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock production not significant; annual fish catch, 10,000-14,000 tons
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$142 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), \$2 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$35 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$51 million
 Currency:
 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

1.8 235.guide/Economy (Togo 2. usage)

Economy (Togo 2. usage)
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Exchange rates:
 Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 235.guide/Communications (Togo)

Communications (Togo)
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Railroads:

570 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

6,462 km total; 1,762 km paved; 4,700 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways: 50 km Mono River

Ports:

Lome, Kpeme (phosphate port)

Merchant marine:

2 roll-on/roll-off ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,118 GRT/20,529 DWT

Airports:

total:

9

usable:

9

with permanent-surface runways:

2

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

0

Telecommunications:

fair system based on network of radio relay routes supplemented by open ↔
wire

lines; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 3 (2 relays) TV; satellite earth
stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE

1.10 235.guide/Defense Forces (Togo)

Defense Forces (Togo)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 862,427; fit for military service 452,974 (1993 est.); no
conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$43 million, about 3% of GDP (1989)