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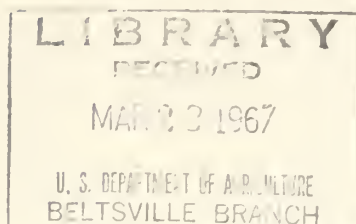
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

SENEGAL'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF



By Snider W. Skinner

ERS-Foreign-166 Foreign Regional Analysis Division August 1966

Senegal was formerly a territory of the federation of French West Africa and its largest city, Dakar, was the federal capital. Senegal became independent June 20, 1960.

Senegal is the world's second largest exporter of peanuts (after Nigeria). Peanuts and peanut products make up over three-fourths of Senegal's total exports.

While Senegal's peanuts do not compete directly with U.S. peanuts in world markets, they or products derived from them do compete (chiefly in Western Europe) with other U.S. oilseeds and oilseed products.

POPULATION

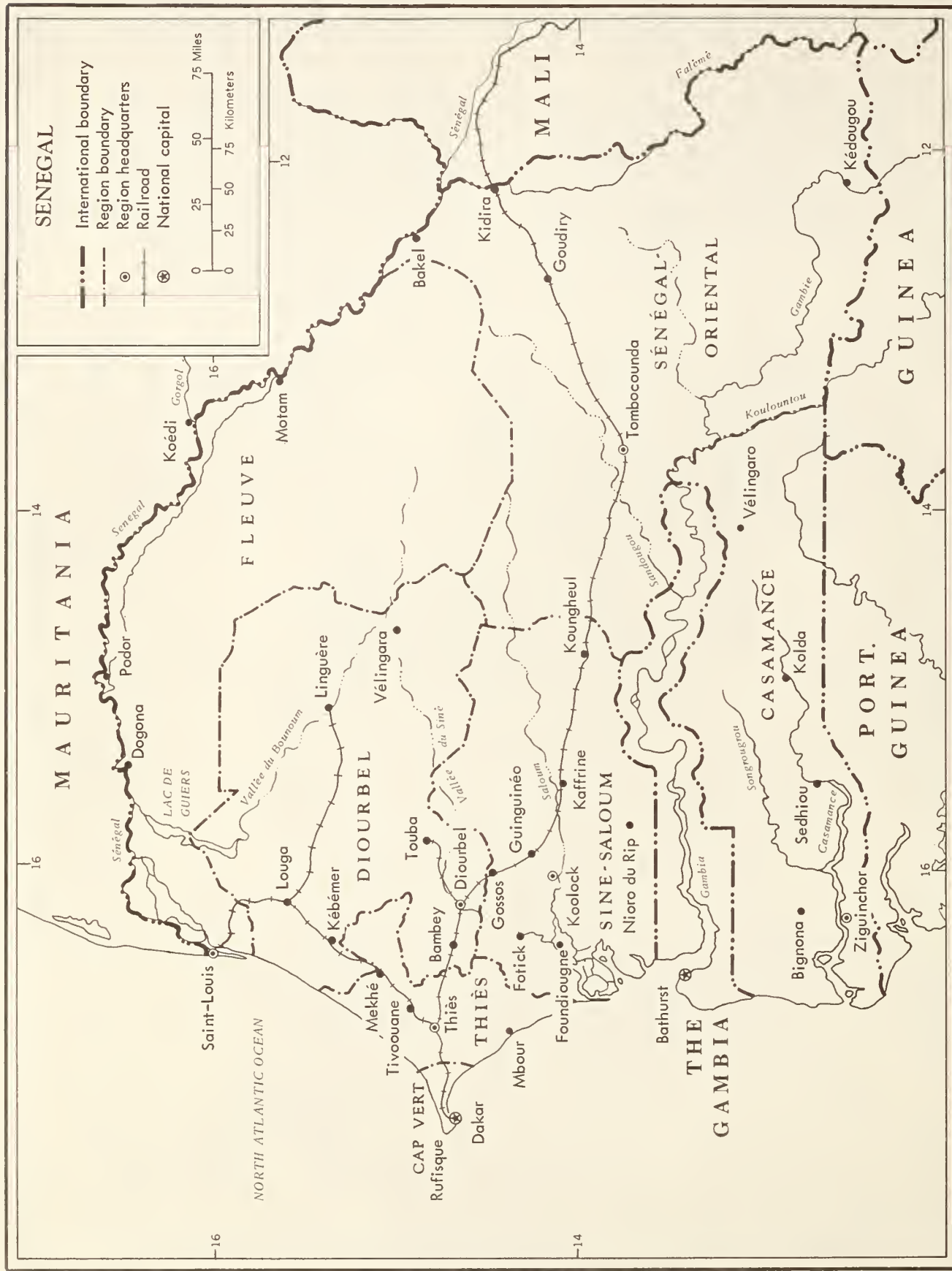
The mid-1965 population of Senegal was estimated at 3,480,000. The Cape Vert area around Dakar, the capital, is most thickly populated. Some inland areas are rather sparsely populated. If the population were evenly distributed, 46 persons would live on each square mile of Senegalese land. Population is increasing at about 2.7 percent per year.

While the country has considerable industry and commerce, roughly three-fourths of the population lives in rural areas. Over 98 percent of the population is African. About 62,000 residents (less than 2 percent) are non-African, mainly European (French, etc.) and Asian (Lebanese, Syrians, etc.).

LAND CHARACTERISTICS AND USES

Senegal is bordered on the north by the Senegal River, which separates it from Mauritania. On the east the Falémé River forms most of Senegal's boundary with Mali. Senegal is bordered on the south by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Gambia, formerly a British colony but now an independent country, stretches from the Atlantic Ocean inland about two-thirds the width of Senegal and almost separates northern and southern Senegal. The part of Senegal south of The Gambia is called the Casamance.

Senegal has an area of 76,124 square miles, approximately the same as South Dakota. Eleven percent, or 5.3 million acres, is in crops. Of this cultivated land, 2.7 million acres are planted to peanuts. Roughly 2.6 million acres are used to grow cereals. An additional 18 percent of Senegal's land could be planted to crops. A large part of the remaining area of the country is at present open grazing land which supports sparse to extremely scanty vegetation.



The country is low and level to gently rolling, except in the far southwest where the plateau of Bambouk rises 1,600 feet above sea level. It is drained by numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Senegal, Gambia, Saloum, and Casamance. These four rivers, very unequal in length, flow in almost parallel courses from east to west. The two major rivers, the Senegal and the Gambia, both begin in the rainy northern slopes of the Fouta Djallon of Guinea. The Fouta Djallon is also the source of the Niger, one of Africa's great rivers, which flows eastward to Nigeria.

All of Senegal lies south of the Tropic of Cancer and is thus within the Tropics. Its climate may be characterized as tropical rather than equatorial. Temperatures are high throughout the year, rarely falling below 60° F.

For a small country, Senegal has a widely varied climate. The Casamance coast has a Southwest Coast Monsoonal climate. The coast north of The Gambia has an "exceptionally equable" climate, which has attracted a large number of Europeans to the area.

By contrast, interior Senegal has Southern Savannah, Savannah, or Southern Sahel (semidesert) climates and is subjected to an alternating season of drying northeast harmattan winds and a short season of wet southwest winds.

Of particular significance to Senegalese agriculture is the amount of rainfall and its distribution throughout the year. Senegal has two pronounced seasons, wet and dry, rather than cold and warm. Precipitation varies greatly from south to north. During the short rainy season (July-October) rainfall may vary from 70 inches in the south to 20 inches in the north. The long dry season (November-June) is accompanied by north-easterly winds and low humidity. Land use is almost entirely determined by the amount of rainfall or the availability of irrigation water from rivers.

The soils of Senegal are generally sandy and thus suited to growing of peanuts. However, the river valleys have fertile alluvial soils.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

The average size of farm in Senegal is 9 acres, according to the 1960 Census of Agriculture of Senegal. This is two or three times as large as average farms in the rainforest areas of tropical Africa, due to greater ease of clearing land in Senegal and the greater use of animal power there.

Not many Senegalese farmers raise both crops and livestock; in general, crops are grown by crop farmers and livestock kept by livestock farmers. The nomadic Peuhls (Fulanis) own about two-thirds of Senegal's livestock. However, the Sereres, who are skilled peanut farmers, also keep livestock.

PROGRESS IN FARM TECHNOLOGY

Most Senegalese farmers still farm their land with hoes and other simple tools, but mechanization of modest proportions is becoming more and more widespread. While Senegalese farm animals are generally considered not strong enough to plow (break) the dry land, increasing use is made of seeders, one-row cultivators, peanut lifters, and rubber-tired carts pulled by horses, donkeys, or oxen. In 1964, Senegal had 90,000 seeders, 32,000 cultivators, 6,000 plows, 10,000 peanut lifters, and 10,000 carts. Most if not all of this equipment is drawn by animals.

In contrast to practices in most of sub-Sahara Africa, the use of fertilizer is increasing rapidly in Senegal. In 1964, 37,000 metric tons were used, mostly for peanuts. However, 7,000 tons of this amount were used to fertilize millet.

There has been considerable success in selecting three higher-yielding strains of peanuts for various areas of Senegal. These new strains (46-16, 48-115, and 28-206) produce about 40 percent greater yields than unimproved strains and have had about 75 percent acceptance by peanut growers. Fewer farmers have planted the improved seed peanuts in the Casamance than elsewhere in Senegal.

Selections of improved seed are also being made of millet, grain sorghum, niebes (edible cowpeas), and other crops.

Rice, millet, grain sorghum, and other crops are subject to destruction by quelea birds (weaverbirds), especially in the Senegal River Valley. Senegal has joined five other countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon) in a campaign to reduce the numbers of these birds. These small, finch-like birds are popular in France and other countries as household cage birds. Under the name of "Bengalis," 1,319,000 of these tiny birds were shipped in 1964 to France, Netherlands, Belgium, United States, West Germany, United Kingdom, and other countries. Considering the destructiveness of the quelea birds in Africa it would appear dangerous to ship them to foreign countries where they might escape, breed, and multiply to enormous numbers.

Some observers feel that irrigation is the great hope for Senegalese agriculture. The Senegal River is the chief potential source of irrigation water and already supplies Richard Toll, Senegal's major irrigation project. Here, on approximately 13,600 acres of irrigated land, about 15,000 to 16,000 metric tons of rice are produced each year. The rice-growing at Richard Toll is highly mechanized and is considered to be a technical but not an economic success.

Agricultural research in Senegal is conducted at Bambey and at Richard Toll by Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivrières (IRAT), a French organization financed largely by the French Government.

At Bambey, the research station operated by IRAT is known as Centre de Recherches Agronomiques (CRA). This station does research on peanuts, millet, grain sorghum, corn, cowpeas, and vegetables, in such fields as seed improvement, fertilization, and improvement of farm implements.

The station at Richard Toll investigates rice, cotton, sugarcane, and sorghum.

Table 1.--Senegal: Production of principal crops, average 1959-61, annual 1965

Crop	1959-61 average	1965 preliminary
- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -		
Peanuts, unshelled	912	1,050
Sorghum and millet.....	394	425
Cassava (manioc)	169	190
Rice, paddy	71	105
Vegetables	31	36
Sweetpotatoes	26	32
Corn	30	30
Cowpeas	12	14
Mangos	10	12
Citrus fruits	2	2

Adoption of improved farming methods has met with greater success in Senegal than in many other African countries. Government agencies have actively promoted the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and implements.

The new Ecole National des Cadres Rurales (National School of Agriculture) was established at Dakar but was scheduled to move permanently to Bambey in 1964.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Peanuts are Senegal's main crop. Senegal is the world's second largest exporter of peanuts (after Nigeria) and the fifth largest producer of peanuts (after India, Mainland China, Nigeria, and the United States).

In certain special localities, Senegalese farmers are commercial vegetable farmers, supplying Dakar and even shipping some vegetables abroad. Those grown include cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, green salad vegetables, green beans, squashes, and others.

Livestock raising is not yet on much of a commercial basis. However, some observers envisage Senegal as a great cattle-growing country, supplying meat to the northern and equatorial areas of Africa and perhaps even shipping meat to Europe and the Middle East. Since most of Senegal is free of the tsetse fly and since most of the country affords some grazing, such an idea seems possible. The cattle are Zebus in the north and N'Damas in the south, with every possible mixture in between.

Of the 1,100,000 sheep and goats, 40 to 50 percent are sheep. One source gives a 1960 estimate of poultry as 7,500,000.

A 1964 publication gave livestock inventory numbers as follows: ^{1/}

	<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Thousands</u>
Cattle	1,700	Hogs	30
Sheep and goats	1,100	Camels	3
Horses	100	Poultry	"In the millions"
Donkeys	66		

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Agricultural products make up 80 to 85 percent of Senegal's exports. Peanuts and peanut products comprise almost 95 percent of agricultural exports and 75 to 80 percent of all exports. France is by far Senegal's best customer and has been for over 100 years. Other customers for Senegalese agricultural exports include Denmark, Cuba, Malagasy Republic, United Kingdom, Réunion, Norway, West Germany, and Sweden.

Agricultural items in 1964 made up over 43 percent of all Senegalese imports. This is a high percentage, even when one takes into account that wheat is imported for the flour mills at Dakar. A considerable part of these millings is reexported in the form of flour. Again, France is Senegal's chief supplier of agricultural imports. Other major suppliers include Cambodia, United States, Mainland China, Malagasy Republic, Thailand, Italy, Egypt, Netherlands, and Morocco.

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the United States in 1964 exported commodities worth \$11,278,000 to Senegal. Of this amount, agricultural products--chiefly rice, grain sorghum, and corn--were valued at \$6,169,000.

^{1/} The Senegalese Market. (Special issue, in English, of Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens.) October 24, 1964.

Table 2.--Senegal: Exports, quantity and value of principal agricultural commodities, by principal countries of destination, average 1961-63, annual 1964

Commodity and country	Quantity		Value		Percentage of all agricultural exports, 1964	Commodity and country	Quantity		Value		Percentage of all agricultural exports, 1964
	1961-63 average	1964	1961-63 average	1964			1961-63 average	1964	1961-63 average	1964	
Peanut oil, unref.:	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent	Cereal byproducts (animal feeds)...	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent
France	98.3	103.3	36,328	37,994	37.4	United Kingdom...	28.0	26.4	1,105	1,004	1.0
Réunion	91.9	100.8	35,069	37,060		France	16.8	10.1	671	381	
West Germany ...	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	746		West Germany...	5.1	5.7	177	182	
	n.a.	.5	n.a.	187		Guinea	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	133	
Peanuts, shelled...	250.2	213.9	43,091	36,886	36.3	Netherlands...	1/ 1.5	1.7	1/ 80	105	
France	237.6	202.4	40,968	34,887		Iceland	1/ 1.6	2.5	1/ 65	90	
Cuba	n.a.	8.9	n.a.	1,547			2.2	2.0	86	75	
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	307		Hides & skins....	1.2	1.2	628	575	.6
United Kingdom...	n.a.	.5	n.a.	90		France .....	.4	.5	158	243	
Poland	n.a.	.3	n.a.	52		Italy .....	.3	.3	125	154	
Peanut oil, refin.:	17.7	26.2	7,130	10,775	10.6	Libya .....	.2	.2	93	89	
France	15.7	25.3	6,304	10,400		Spain	1/ .1	.2	1/ 40	59	
Spain	n.a.	.3	n.a.	126							
Réunion .....	.7	.3	291	105		Palm kernels	4.8	4.3	523	460	.5
Togo	1/ .6	.2	1/ 226	70		France	4.8	4.3	523	460	
Peanut oil cake...	163.1	184.3	8,702	9,709	9.5	Natural gums (mostly gum arabic)	2.3	1.2	453	450	.4
France	84.0	100.8	4,423	5,307		France	1.4	1.1	32	374	
Denmark	1/ 4.9	33.7	1/ 260	1,775		Morocco	n.a.	.1	2/ 1	24	
Norway	24.3	13.7	1,281	720							
Sweden	14.5	9.5	764	501		Fruits & veg.....	.7	.9	274	356	.3
United Kingdom...	12.1	9.0	639	473							
West Germany ...	1/ 1.2	7.3	1/ 62	289		Small birds.....	1/ 756	1,319	1/ 260	307	.3
Iceland	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	172		Netherlands....	1/ 169	316	1/ 60	79	
Switzerland.....	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	63		France	1/ 241	318	1/ 76	61	
Spain	n.a.	.5	n.a.	26		Belgium	1/ 85	173	1/ 30	42	
Wheat flour	16.8	18.4	2,320	2,603	2.6	West Germany ..	1/ 78	151	1/ 25	38	
Malagasy Rep. ...	n.a.	10.6	n.a.	1,526		United States...	1/ 65	163	1/ 28	37	
Central African Republic	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	362		United Kingdom:	1/ 59	81	1/ 20	20	
Chad	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	243		Other agricultural exports			483	539	.5
Cabon	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	212		Total agricultural exports.....			101,297	101,658	100.0
Cameroon.....	9.6	1.3	1,325	176		Total exports.....			119,631	122,511	
Congo (Brazz.)...	n.a.	.6	n.a.	82							

1/ 1962-63 average. 2/ 1962 only. n.a. - not available.

Table 3.--Senegal: Imports, quantity and value of principal agricultural commodities, by principal countries of origin, average 1961-63, annual 1964

Commodity and country	Quantity		Value		Percentage of all agricultural imports, 1964	Commodity and country	quantity		Value		Percentage of all agricultural imports, 1964
	1961-63 average	1964	1961-63 average	1964			1961-63 average	1964	1961-63 average	1964	
Rice	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent	Onions & shallots:	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent
Cambodia	109.4	184.5	11,337	19,932	26.7	Netherlands...	1/ 7.7	9.2	1/ 884	1,178	1.6
Thailand	37.4	107.6	3,841	11,007		France	1/ 1.6	3.9	1/ 162	462	
United States...	1/ 15.4	25.2	1/ 2,020	3,544		Spain	1/ 2.7	2.4	1/ 312	342	
Egypt	n.a.	15.0	n.a.	1,533		Egypt	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	111	
Mali	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	204		Morocco	1/ .8	.7	1/ 98	99	
Sugar, refined....	61.8	68.3	9,865	17,741	23.8	Libya	1/ 1.0	.5	1/ 110	72	
France	51.3	53.8	8,493	14,541			1/ .2	.4	26	49	
Malagasy Rep. ..	10.0	14.3	1,320	3,156		Potatoes	1/ 10.4	12.3	715	929	1.2
Wheat	66.0	63.2	5,188	4,904	6.6	France	9.0	11.6	569	863	
France	66.0	63.2	5,188	4,903		Apples, pears, quinces	1/ 3.7	3.0	884	895	1.2
Tea	1.7	1.6	2,652	3,857	5.2	France	1/ 2.7	2.5	630	686	
Mainland China..	1.6	1.6	2,550	3,790		South-West Africa	1/ .4	.4	116	151	
Milk & cream, evaporated or condensed.....						Corn					1.2
France	8.5	8.9	2,758	3,275	4.4	United States...	14.0	11.1	953	878	
Netherlands.....	5.1	5.6	1,642	2,114		France	3.1	6.1	228	416	
Denmark	1/ 1.7	3.1	1,010	1,028		Cheese	1/ 2.4	3.5	1/ 185	346	
Tomatoes, canned..	1/ 6.8	7.3	1/ 1,904	2,906	3.9	France .....	.6	.6	701	653	.9
Italy	1/ 5.7	5.7	1/ 1,596	2,275			.5	.5	645	618	
France	1/ 1.0	1.2	290	478		Sisal	1/ 1.6	2.0	1/ 432	589	.8
Spain	2/	1.1	12	120		Malagasy Rep. ..	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	482	
Wines	11.2	9.3	1,381	1,708	2.3	Tanganyika....	3/	.2	6	56	
France	1/ 4.4	1.9	1/ 890	748		Kenya	3/	.8	20	47	
Tunisia	1/ 1.0	4.5	104	599		Fatty acids & acid oil	1/ 3.4	3.4	1/ 627	545	.7
Algeria	2.2	1.7	250	221		West Germany...	1/ 1.8	2.1	1/ 310	360	
Spain	1/ 1.1	2/	86	100		France	1/ .6	.8	1/ 119	105	
Millet & sorghum...	13.3	20.3	786	1,350	1.8	Netherlands.....	1/ .3	.4	1/ 60	79	
United States....	12.4	19.6	715	1,283		Butter .....	.5	.5	520	522	.7
Oranges	4.2	6.3	780	1,220	1.6	France .....	.4	.5	381	508	
Morocco	3.6	5.2	682	1,037		Other agricultural imports			8,219	11,576	15.4
						Total agricultural imports			50,586	74,658	100.0
						Total imports.....			155,352	171,732	

1/ 1962-63 average. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ 1962 only. n.a. - not available.

In 1964, the United States imported commodities valued at \$409,000 from Senegal. These included agricultural products valued at \$96,000. These imports consisted of cocoabeans (undoubtedly re-exports), sheepskins and lambskins, and beeswax.

GENERAL FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

Most Senegalese diets are adequate in carbohydrates (usually millet and other grains) and deficient in proteins, although livestock is abundant and a great deal of fish is eaten. The nomad Peuhls are the chief users of domestically produced milk and milk products. Sugar and grains are imported in large quantities for food.

Until recently, Senegal's foreign trade was reported with that of Mali and Mauritania, so a separate food balance for Senegal could not be constructed.

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE POLICY

Senegal wishes to improve its agriculture in three major ways:

- (1) Produce more peanuts on the same acreage.
- (2) Diversify its crops, particularly by increases in rice, millet, and vegetables, and by the introduction of cotton and sugarcane growing.
- (3) Develop its livestock resources.

The drafters of Senegal's First Four-Year Plan (begun in 1961) and of the Second Four-Year Plan feel that economic development can come only through diversifying and increasing agricultural production. The First Four-Year Plan did not accomplish all that was desired of it.

Senegal has joined three nearby countries (Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea) in a plan to develop the Senegal River Basin. Among projects envisaged are a hydroelectric plant and the eventual irrigation of 250,000 acres on which rice, cotton, and sugarcane may be produced. Navigation and flood control are also included in the plans.

Senegalese growers are guaranteed a fixed price for their peanuts before they plant them. During the 1962/63 harvest season this established price ranged from 18.25 to 22.75 CFA (Communauté Financière Africaine) francs per kilogram (3.4 to 4.2 cents per pound) for unshelled peanuts, varying according to differences in freight costs from point of purchase to the oil mills and ports. In recent years, the established peanut price has been attractive enough to lure Senegalese farmers from planting subsistence crops such as millet and sorghum and to encourage them to plant peanuts, the cash crop.

Up to now, tariffs and other controls have oriented Senegal's trade toward France. These trade ties have been further strengthened by the long years of trade relationships. For many decades, Senegalese peanuts and peanut oil have been going to France; without it, french-fried potatoes might never have reached their present popularity. Even so, of late years, Senegal has been importing considerable quantities of grains from the United States, largely under Food for Peace programs (Title I).

One of the more important items of economic news in Senegal is the announcement each year of the agreement by France to purchase specified quantities of Senegalese peanuts at an agreed price, usually higher than the world market price.

This agreement conflicts with the terms of Senegal's permanent association with the European Economic Community (EEC). Under terms of its EEC association, Senegal is required to reduce prices of export products (chiefly peanuts) to world prices.

However, a temporary expedient has been adopted. For the 1964/65 peanut marketing

season France agreed to pay 99 French francs per quintal (9.17 cents U.S. per pound) of shelled peanuts or equivalent. In addition, the EEC was to pay an additional 6 French francs per quintal (0.56 cent U.S. per pound) to bring the total price up to 105 francs per quintal (9.7 cents U.S. per pound), the same as for the 1963/64 season.

The 1964/65 French-Senegalese agreement was for 483,000 metric tons of peanuts, shelled basis. Of this amount, 200,000 metric tons were to be shipped to France as shelled peanuts. The remaining 283,000 tons were to be shipped in the form of oil.

For the 1965/66 peanut crop year, the price paid by France was lowered from 0.99 French franc per kilogram (9.17 cents U.S. a pound) to 0.975 franc (9.03 cents U.S. a pound). However, a reduction in the export tax and a strong demand in the world export market for fats and oils (thus giving Senegal a better price than the previous year for peanuts sold to countries other than France) permitted the price paid peanut growers to remain unchanged.

The EEC peanut subsidy was continued for the 1965/66 crop year. However, it was at a reduced rate and progressive reductions will continue through 1968 by which time it will be phased out.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Considering its handicaps of lack of rainfall and relatively small area, Senegal has a fairly stable economy, most of it in the money economy and showing a slow upward trend.

Senegal is well served by ocean ports, railroads, roads, navigable rivers, and airlines.

Contrary to the cliché that "Africa has no good ports," Senegal has four ocean ports within its borders. They are considered below, in order, from north to south.

St. Louis, on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River, has been a port city since 1669. The port is, however, somewhat difficult for ocean-going ships to enter because of an everchanging sandbar 15 miles long, just offshore at the mouth of the river. St. Louis' hinterland, too, is dry and unproductive at present.

Dakar has been developed into "one of the great ports of Africa." Located at the westernmost tip of Africa, Dakar is at the crossroads of shipping to Europe, both Americas, and northern and southern Africa. Its docks can accommodate 46 vessels at one time. Its total volume of shipping is somewhat inflated, however, by the large amounts of bunker petroleum brought in to fuel passing ships.

Kaolack, on the Saloum River (an arm of the sea), is an important port for shipment of peanuts and peanut oil.

Ziguinchor, on the south bank of the Casamance River near the Portuguese Guinea border, is the port for the Casamance area of Senegal.

Senegal and its ports have the advantage of being relatively close to western Europe, particularly to France and its great Mediterranean port at Marseilles. Ocean tankers for peanut oil are in use, although these tankers must make the return voyage empty.

Senegal has 600 miles of railroad, the first track being laid in 1885 between St. Louis and Dakar. The present main line extends entirely across the country and on to Bamako and Koulikoro in the neighboring country of Mali; branches extend to Touba

and Kaolack. A branch of the Dakar-St. Louis line extends deep into an old peanut-growing area as far as Linguère.

At the end of 1964, Senegal had over 900 miles of bituminous-surfaced roads, about 1,100 miles of improved dirt roads, and nearly 7,000 miles of unimproved "pistes" or tracks that are usable in the dry season by rugged motor vehicles. Grading and surfacing of additional miles of road is considered to be a prime field for investment of government and foreign aid funds.

Considerable use is made of Senegal's rivers for movement of freight.

The Senegal River is navigated by light-draft vessels all the way to Kayes, Mali, 574 miles from St. Louis. This river traffic is not great, because of shallow water during part of the year and because of the near-desert hinterland which the river passes through.

The Saloum River is deep enough to permit Kaolack, 75 miles inland, to be an efficient ocean port.

The Gambia River flows for over 150 miles through Senegal before entering The Gambia. While undoubtedly many Senegalese farmers haul their peanuts or other crops in small boats on the Gambia River, freighters of large size do not come this far upstream.

The Casamance River is navigable at least as far as Sedhiou, 110 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Ziguinchor, the major port of the Casamance, is 42 miles inland. Without the Casamance River and its ports, the peanuts and other agricultural produce of the Casamance region would have a long haul to market.

Dakar's international airport at Yoff is a gateway to southern Africa from Europe and North America. It is also a regular stop for European airliners en route to South America; Recife, Brazil, is only 1,900 miles away.

Aside from some small shipments of fresh vegetables to the Ivory Coast and a few fresh pineapples received from the Ivory Coast, air shipments are not important to Senegalese agriculture and agricultural trade. However, frequent air schedules allow mail and management men to make fast journeys between Senegal and its markets.

Senegal has benefited from programs for economic development initiated by France. The first program, known as FIDES (Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development), was set up as a series of 4-year plans stressing the development of agriculture and the building of roads, ports, and other items of economic infrastructure. FIDES has since been replaced by FAC (Aid and Cooperation Fund).

Senegal is eligible to share in the generous economic and technical assistance given by the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community (European Common Market).

Senegal has benefited already from several allotments of funds from the European Development Fund. Among those projects of direct or indirect benefit to agriculture are the following:

- The National School of Farm Management, Bambey
- Improvement of roads in Casamance
- Modernization of the Dakar-Niger Railroad
- Improvement of the port at Dakar
- Development of cotton-growing in the eastern part of Senegal (French aid has also been allotted to this cotton-growing project).

For the period 1963 through 1968 the European Development Fund has allotted Senegal \$46.7 million in economic assistance, of which as much as three-fourths, or \$35.0 million, can be earmarked for peanut price support and peanut production improvements. At least one-fourth, or \$11.7 million, must be allocated to diversification of agriculture.

Senegal has a rather advanced, if small, industrial complex; in 1962, the gross value of industrial output was estimated at \$300 million. The country produces all of its own needs of vegetable oil, flour, biscuits, and soft drinks; 80 percent of its consumption of confectionery, beer, manufactured tobacco, and cement; 65 percent of its shoe requirements; and 20 to 30 percent of its sugar, chocolate, and textile yarns. Many of these products are also exported to other African and non-African nations.

Senegal's major plants for crushing peanuts and refining peanut oil are located at Dakar, Rufisque, Diourbel, Lyndiane (near Kaolack), and Ziguinchor. Some of these plants are more modern than those in France. The refinery at Lyndiane packs peanut oil in plastic jugs ready for sale to consumers in France.

One unusual product made in Senegal--chocolate-flavored peanut butter--has found some consumer acceptance.

Such industrial development as has come to Senegal is in spite of limited raw materials and a small domestic market.

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