

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

“TO THRIVE”



Western Africa Community

"To Prosper"

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

| | DOCTORS | | NURSES & MIDWIVES | | TEACHER / STUDENT | |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | per 1,000 people | | per 1,000 people | | ratio | |
| Benin | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.3 | 2018 | 39 |
| Burkina Faso | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.9 | 2018 | 40 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2019 | 0.2 | 2019 | 0.6 | 2018 | 42 |
| Gambia | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.9 | 2018 | 36 |
| Ghana | 2020 | 0.2 | 2020 | 3.5 | 2019 | 27 |
| Guinea | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 0.6 | 2016 | 47 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2021 | 0.2 | 2021 | 1.1 | 2010 | 52 |
| Liberia | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 1.9 | 2017 | 22 |
| Mali | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 0.4 | 2018 | 38 |
| Mauritania | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 1.0 | 2018 | 34 |
| Niger | 2020 | 0.0 | 2018 | 0.2 | 2017 | 38 |
| Senegal | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.4 | 2018 | 36 |
| Sierra Leone | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.2 | 2018 | 28 |
| Togo | 2021 | 0.1 | 2021 | 0.4 | 2015 | 40 |
| Western Sahara | | No data | | No data | | No data |
| China | 2020 | 2.4 | 2020 | 3.3 | 2018 | 16 |
| India | 2020 | 0.7 | 2020 | 1.7 | 2017 | 33 |
| Australia | 2018 | 3.8 | 2019 | 13.2 | 1999 | 18 |
| United States America | 2018 | 2.6 | 2018 | 15.7 | 2017 | 14 |
| | | Austria | | Switzerland | | San Marino |
| Strongest Worldwide | 2020 | 5.4 | 2019 | 18.0 | 2018 | 7 |
| https://data.worldbank.org/ | | Africa 27 | | Africa 30 | | Africa 21 |
| Weakest Worldwide | | nations 0.1 | | nations 1.0 | | nations 40+ |

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

| GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Nation | Consciousness (MoC) | Population (2024) | Parliament | MoC (2024) | Elected Number |
| Benin | 90 | 14,460,000 | National Assembly | 305 | 109 |
| Burkina Faso | 120 | 24,000,000 | National Assembly Military rule 33-person cabinet President Captain Traore | 300 380 | 127 Pending |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 125 | 31,930,000 | National Assembly | 280 | 255 |
| Gambia | 195 | 2,760,000 | National Assembly | 290 | 58 |
| Ghana | 190 | 34,780,000 | Parliament | 305 | 276 |
| Guinea | 190 | 14,800,000 | Parliament Military rule Col Mamady Doumbouya | 285 | 81 Pending |
| Guinea-Bissau | 175 | 2,200,000 | National Peoples Assembly | 295 | 102 |
| Liberia | 200 | 5,540,000 | Legislature Parliament Senate Representatives | 295 285 300 | 103 30 73 |
| Mali | 105 | 24,480,000 | Parliament Military rule Colonel Assimi Goïta | 280 | 147 Pending |
| Mauritania | 115 | 5,170,000 | National Assembly | 290 | 176 |
| Niger | 185 | 27,000,000 | National Assembly Gnl Abdourahamane Tiani | 320 | 173 Pending |
| Senegal | 200 | 18,500,000 | National Assembly | 280 | 165 |
| Sierra Leone | 190 | 8,980,000 | Parliament | 300 | 149 |
| Togo | 215 | 9,600,000 | National Assembly | 280 | 113 |
| Western Sahara | 170 | 600,000 | Sahrawi National Council | 270 | 53 |
| Western Africa | 164 | 224,800,000 | | | |

Leadership should be through those calibrating over MoC 400 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness!

Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

| Level | Log |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE | 600 |
| JOY | 540 |
| LOVE | 500 |
| REASON | 400 |
| ACCEPTANCE | 350 |
| WILLINGNESS | 310 |
| NEUTRALITY | 250 |
| COURAGE | 200 |
| PRIDE | 175 |
| ANGER | 150 |
| DESIRE | 125 |
| FEAR | 100 |
| GRIEF | 75 |
| APATHY | 50 |
| GUILT | 30 |
| SHAME | 20 |

PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

Presidents of Western African Countries (2025)

| Country | President |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Benin | Patrice Guillaume Athanase Talon |
| Burkina Faso | Ibrahim Traore |
| Cape Verde | José Maria Pereira Neves |
| Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) | Alassane Dramane Ouattara |
| The Gambia | Adama Barrow |
| Ghana | John Mahama |
| Guinea | Col Mamady Doumbouya |
| Guinea-Bissau | Umaro Mokhtar Sissoco Embaló |
| Liberia | Joseph Boakai |
| Mali | Colonel Assimi Goïta |
| Mauritania | Mohamed Ould Ghazouani |
| Niger | General Abdourahamane Tchiani |
| Nigeria | Bola Ahmed Tinubu |
| Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | Nigel Phillips |
| Senegal | Bassirou Diomaye |
| Sierra Leone | Julius Maada Bio |
| Togo | Faure Gnassingbé |
| Western Sahara / Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic | Brahim Ghali |

Western Africa Literacy level and relationship to GDP per Person 2023

| | Adult Female | Adult Male | Adult Literacy | GDP per Person | PPP GDP | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Cote d'Ivoire | 86.74% | 93.14% | 89.89% | USD 2,493 | USD 7,022 | |
| Ghana | 76.19% | 84.49% | 80.38% | 2,066 | 6,730 | |
| Mauritania | 62.17% | 71.78% | 66.96% | 1,628 | 6,250 | |
| Togo | 55.05% | 79.99% | 66.54% | 922 | 2,844 | |
| Gambia | 52.25% | 65.31% | 58.67% | 708 | 2,851 | |
| Senegal | 47.08% | 69.06% | 57.67% | 1,476 | 4,356 | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 41.00% | 67.58% | 53.90% | 752 | 2,370 | |
| Sierra Leone | 41.31% | 56.03% | 48.64% | 635 | 1,665 | |
| Liberia | 34.09% | 62.70% | 48.30% | 662 | 1,640 | |
| Benin | 36.40% | 57.90% | 47.10% | 1,300 | 3,829 | |
| Guinea | 31.27% | 61.15% | 45.33% | 1,040 | 3,992 | |
| Niger | 29.70% | 46.30% | 38.10% | 540 | 1,638 | |
| Burkina Faso | 29.12% | 40.07% | 34.49% | 739 | 2,458 | |
| Mali | 22.08% | differ | 40.43% | 763 | 2,457 | |
| (14) Average | 46.03% | 17.97% | 64.00% | 54.77% | \$ 1,123 | \$ 3,579 |

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

Benin National Assembly

The unicameral **National Assembly** (French: *Assemblée nationale*) is Benin's legislative body.

Unicameralism (from *uni-* "one" + Latin *camera* "chamber") is a type of legislature consisting of one house or assembly that legislates and votes as one. Unicameralism has become an increasingly common type of legislature, making up nearly 60% of all national legislatures and an even greater share of subnational legislatures.

The National Assembly in Porto-Novo as it exists today was formed in 1990. The current National Assembly has 109 members, who are directly elected through a system of party-list proportional representation and serve five-year terms.

National Assembly MoC 305

President Patrice Guillaume

Athanase Talon (born 1 May 1958) is a Beninese politician and businessman who has been president of Benin since 6 April 2016.

MoC 290

Vice President of Benin

Vice président du Bénin



Flag of Benin



Incumbent

Mariam Chabi Talata
since 24 May 2021

Mariam Chabi Talata, Vice President of the Republic of Benin

Mariam Chabi Talata Zimé Yérima, is a Beninese politician who is the current Vice President of Benin after being elected in the 2021 Beninese presidential election as the running mate of President Patrice Talon. She was sworn in on 23 May 2021.

MoC 310

Patrice Talon



Talon in 2020

| National Assembly Assemblée nationale | |
|--|--|
| 9th National Assembly | |
| | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Houses | National Assembly |
| History | |
| Founded | 1959 ^[1] |
| Leadership | |
| President | Louis Vlavonou, <i>Progressive Union for Renewal</i> since 18 May 2019 |
| Deputy Speakers | Philippe Gbétognon Adeola Ojo François Tchékpo Aurélien Togbé Brigitte Atchadé Thierry Tchakpa, <i>Progressive Union for Renewal</i> since 18 May 2019 |
| Leader of the Opposition | Daniel Gbètogbé, <i>The Democrats</i> since 18 May 2019 |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 109 members |
| | |
| Political groups | Majority (81) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Progressive Union for Renewal</i> (53) ■ <i>Republican Bloc</i> (28) Opposition (28) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>The Democrats</i> (28) |
| Length of term | 4 years ^[2] |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Party-list proportional representation |
| Last election | 8 January 2023 |
| Next election | 2027 |

National Assembly of Burkina Faso

The unicameral **National Assembly** is the legislative body of Burkina Faso. In 1995, it became the lower house of a bicameral parliament, but the upper house (Chamber of Representatives) was abolished in 2002.

The Transitional Charter, adopted in October 2022, provided for a 21-month transitional period from October 2022 (i.e., until July 2024). The amended Transitional Charter, adopted at a national forum in May 2024, extends the transitional period by 60 months as of 2 July 2024 (i.e., until July 2029).

Statutory number of members 71 Members are designated by the following persons/groups, as foreseen by the Transitional Charter promulgated in October 2022, and their credentials are validated by a commission of inquiry and deliberation.

- Head of State: 20
- Prominent regional stakeholders (one person per region): 13
- Political parties: 12
- Security and defence forces: 16
- Civil society organizations: 10


Burkina Faso 33-person cabinet

MoC 300

Ibrahim Traoré (born 14 March 1988) (MoC 380) is a Burkinabé military officer who has been the interim leader of Burkina Faso since the September 2022 coup d'état that ousted interim president Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba. At age 36, Traoré is currently the second youngest serving state leader in the world after Icelandic Prime Minister Kristrún Frostadóttir, and the youngest serving president.

Ibrahim Traoré was born in Kéra, Bondokuy, Mouhoun Province, on 14 March 1988. After receiving his primary education in Bondokuy, he attended a high school in Bobo-Dioulasso where he was known as being "quiet" and "very talented". From 2006, he studied geology at the University of Ouagadougou. He was part of the Association of Muslim Students and the Marxist *Association nationale des étudiants du Burkina* (ANEB). In the latter, he rose to delegate and became known for defending his classmates in disputes. He graduated from the university with honours.

Traoré joined the Army of Burkina Faso in 2009, and graduated from the Georges-Namoano Military Academy. He was sent to Morocco for anti-aircraft training before being transferred to an infantry unit in Kaya, a town in northern Burkina Faso. Promoted to lieutenant in 2014, Traoré joined MINUSMA, a United Nations peacekeeping force involved in the Mali War. In 2018, he was cited as one of the MINUSMA soldiers who "showed courage" during major rebel attacks in the Tombouctou Region. He subsequently returned to Burkina Faso where he assisted in operations against the escalating jihadist insurgency. Traoré fought at Djibo, in the "Otapuanu offensive" of 2019, and several other counter-insurgency operations in the country's north.

| National Assembly Assemblée nationale | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 7th National Assembly | |
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| President | Vacant since 24 January 2022 |
| Seats | 127 |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Proportional representation |
| Last election | 22 November 2020 |



He was promoted to captain in 2020. Traoré later claimed that he became disillusioned with his country's leadership around this time, as he saw the widespread lack of equipment of Burkinabe soldiers, while politicians were handing out "suitcases of money" for bribery. He gradually became the spokesman for soldiers stationed in the north who were frustrated over their government.

Traoré was part of the group of army officers that supported the January 2022 Burkina Faso coup d'état and brought the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard and Restoration military junta to power. From March 2022, he served as the head of an artillery regiment in Kaya. Whether he was ever associated with the "Cobra" special forces, a counterterrorist unit founded in 2019, is disputed. According to the *BBC*, *Al Jazeera*, and *Die Tageszeitung*, he was part of the unit at some point. However, news magazine *Jeune Afrique* stated that he was never associated with the "Cobras".

Many supporters of the January coup became dissatisfied with the performance of Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba, the junta's leader, regarding his inability to contain the jihadist insurgency. Traoré later claimed that he and other officers had tried to get Damiba to "refocus" on the rebellion, but eventually opted to overthrow him as "his ambitions were diverting away from what we set out to do". The dissatisfaction about the situation was highest among younger officers who fought against the rebels at the frontlines. In addition, there were delays in pay for the "Cobra" troops.

When the plotters launched their coup on 30 September, Traoré still held the rank of Captain. The operation was carried out with support of the "Cobra" unit. In the direct aftermath of the coup, Traoré was chosen as the new head of the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard and Restoration. On 6 October, he also assumed the position of Interim President as "Head of State, Supreme Head of the Armed Forces". He initially promised to hold democratic elections in July 2024.

On 25 May 2024 it was announced that the ruling military junta would be extended for another five years, and that Traoré would remain in office for this time.

As president, Traoré maintained his enigmatic and very formal behaviour for which he had already been known before rising to power. He kept a tight control on his communication and carefully tried to present himself as a proper war leader, possibly to avoid the poor public image of his predecessors. His presidency has also seen an increase of pro-government propaganda in Burkinabe traditional media and social media. Politically, *Le Monde* journalist Sophie Douce described Traoré as influenced by Marxism and pan-Africanism.

In February 2023, Traoré's government expelled the French forces assisting in fighting the local insurgency from **Burkina Faso**. He subsequently declared that "We really want to look at other horizons, because we want win-win partnerships", supporting the diversification of Burkina Faso's international partnerships. Shortly after, Traoré's government expressed support for a federation with **Mali and both invited Guinea**. All three countries are under military leadership and if it were to become a union it would be the largest country ruled by military junta. To replace French military support, Traoré forged closer ties to Turkey and Russia.

In April, he declared a "general mobilisation" of the population to support the military, as rebel forces continued to increase the rate of their attacks. Traoré publicly pledged to reconquer all rebel-held areas and that there would be no negotiations until the insurgency had been greatly weakened. In the following month, Traoré questioned the planned restoration of democracy for 2024, stating that elections could not be held unless the insurgents were pushed back and the security situation had been improved.

On 26 September 2023, dissatisfied elements of the military unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow Traoré. National consultations were held on 25 and 26 May 2024 to discuss the future of the transition in Burkina Faso. Participants included religious leaders, political leaders, union leaders, resource persons, various institutions, NGOs, and others. These consultations resulted in the extension of

President Traore's mandate for an additional five years while also allowing Traoré to contest the next presidential elections.

In July 2024, Traoré's military junta proposed criminalising homosexuality. The bill still has to be approved by parliament. On 6 December, he dissolved his government and removed de Tambèla as Prime Minister.

Gold and general mining sector developments

In November 2023, Burkina Faso's Council of Ministers approved the construction of the country's first gold refinery. This marked a significant development in Burkina Faso's gold sector, aiming to capitalise on the nation's growing gold mining industry. Traoré seeks to gain more control over its gold resources by refining gold domestically rather than exporting unrefined materials. This would increase government revenue and economic benefits from the gold sector. The refinery is set to create 100 new jobs and 5,000 new indirect jobs, with the refinery producing roughly 400 kg of gold daily.

In January 2024, Burkina Faso marked a significant development in its mining sector with the inauguration of a "revolutionary" mine tailings treatment plant built with domestically developed technology. This plant aims to improve resource recovery and environmental practices. The focus is on efficiently extracting metals from various mine tailings, including fine coal, slag, ash, and acid concentrates. This process promises to minimise waste and maximise the value extracted from Burkina Faso's mining resources, while also reducing environmental pollution associated with conventional disposal methods. The inauguration signifies Burkina Faso's commitment to an "endogenous approach" to its mining sector, emphasising domestic expertise and technology for responsible resource management. The success of this plant has the potential to boost Burkina Faso's mining industry through increased profitability, promote environmental sustainability through reduced waste, and advance domestic technological innovation within the mining sector.

In February 2024, Traoré ordered the suspension of the issuance of export permits for small-scale private gold production, a move reportedly aimed at tackling illicit trade—which consists of smuggling gold abroad, avoiding taxes and regulations—and cleaning up the artisanal gold sector. This suspension aims to crack down on such activities and ensure that exported gold is properly documented and contributes to government revenue. The government hopes this suspension will establish a more formal and accountable system for exporting small-scale produced gold.

Alleged association with Russia

According to *Reuters* and *The New York Times*, Traoré was suspected of having a connection with Russian mercenary organisation Wagner Group due to having expressed anti-French and pro-Russian views. As Traoré entered Ouagadougou, the nation's capital, supporters cheered, some waving Russian flags. The Government of Ghana publicly alleged that Traoré began collaborating with the Wagner Group following the coup, enlisting the mercenaries against the jihadist rebels. Traoré denied this, claiming that "our Wagner are the VDP", referencing the Volunteers for the Defense of the Homeland.

On 29 July 2023, following the 2023 Russia–Africa Summit, Traoré said that the people of his country support Russia, and communicated that a decision had been made to reopen the Russian embassy, which was closed in 1992. According to the newspaper *Le Monde* in May 2023, "the Traoré regime seems, for the time being, to be favouring the use of its own forces in the fight against the jihadists" and has not asked Wagner's Russians for help.

Russian troops, including the Wagner Group, were eventually deployed in Burkina Faso in January 2024.

Incumbent Prime Minister Rimalba Jean Emmanuel Ouédraogo, (born December 26, 1980) is a Burkinabe journalist, presenter, and politician who is serving as Prime Minister of Burkina Faso since 7 December 2024.

MoC 380

Ouédraogo studied at the University of Ouagadougou, obtaining a baccalaureate in sociology, and a master's degree in mediation and conflict management. Ouédraogo completed the exam for the Institute of Technology and Information Sciences in 2006.

Ouédraogo worked as the editor-in-chief, then director of Radio Télévision du Burkina from 2016 to 2021. He hosted several shows, including "Sur la Brèche."



Ouédraogo was appointed to the post of prime minister on December 7, 2024 after President Ibrahim Traoré dissolved the previous government on December 6, 2024.

The **Cabinet of Burkina Faso** is the most senior level of the executive branch of the Government of Burkina Faso. It is made up of the prime minister and department ministers – 33-person cabinet ministers.

Burkina Faso: Focus on some of the major decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 26 December 2024

A transitional government has been running the West African country after the military seized power in 2022, capitalising on popular discontent with previous democratically elected governments over security issues. Growing attacks by extremists linked to al-Qaida and the Islamic State group have devastated Burkina Faso where thousands have been killed and more than 2 million people displaced while pushing tens of thousands to the brink of starvation.



The **Alliance of Sahel States (AES)** (French: *Alliance des États du Sahel (AES)*) is a confederation formed between Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. It originated as a mutual defence pact created on 16 September 2023 following the 2023 Nigerien crisis, in which the West African political bloc ECOWAS threatened to intervene militarily to restore civilian rule after a coup in Niger earlier that year. All three member states are former members of ECOWAS and currently under the control of juntas following a string of successful coups, the 2021 Malian coup d'état, the September 2022 Burkina Faso coup d'état, and the 2023 Nigerien coup d'état. The confederation was established on 6 July 2024. It is against the policy of neo-colonialism in Africa and the world. It is also anti-French and anti-ECOWAS in outlook, as it disagrees with many of their policies.



Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) National Assembly

The **National Assembly** is lower house of the Parliament of Ivory Coast since November 2016. From 1960 to 2016, the **National Assembly** was Ivory Coast's unicameral legislative body. MoC 280



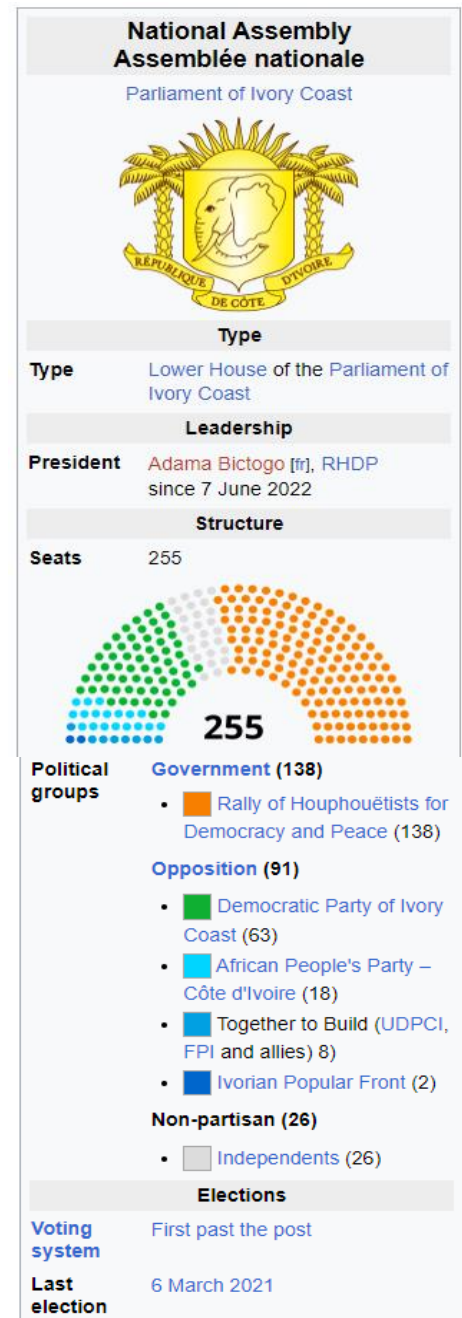
MoC 305

President Alassane Dramane Ouattara ; French pronunciation: [alasan wataʁa]; born 1 January 1942) is an Ivorian politician and economist who has been President of Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) since 2010. An economist by profession, he worked for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Central Bank of West African States (French: *Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*, BCEAO), and was the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire from November 1990 to December 1993, appointed to that post by then-President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Ouattara became the president of the Rally of the Republicans (RDR), an Ivorian political party, in 1999.



MoC 290

Vice President Tiémoko Meyliet Koné is an Ivorian economist and politician. He has served as Vice-President of Ivory Coast since April 2022.



Gambia National Assembly

The **National Assembly of the Gambia** is the unicameral legislature of the Gambia. The authorisation for the National Assembly lies in Chapter VII of the Constitution of the Gambia. It is composed of 58 members directly elected through first past the post, and a further five members appointed by the President.

MoC 290

Adama Barrow

□□□□□ □□□□□□



Barrow in 2018

3rd President of the Gambia

Incumbent

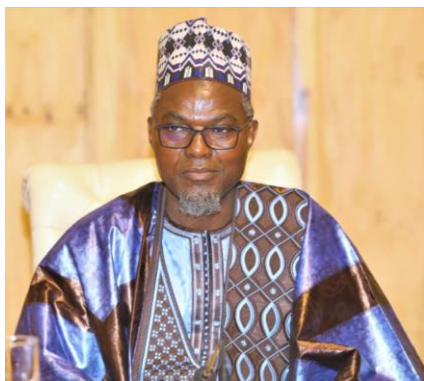
Assumed office
19 January 2017^[1]

MoC 300

President Adama Barrow (*Aadama Baaro*, born 15 February 1965) is a Gambian politician and real estate developer who has served as President of the Gambia since 2017.

Born in Mankamang Kunda, a village in Jimara district, he attended Crab Island Secondary School and the Muslim High School, the latter on a scholarship. He then worked for Alhagie Musa Njie & Sons, a Gambian energy company, where he became a sales manager. Moving to London in the


early 2000s, Barrow studied for qualifications in real estate. After returning to the Gambia in 2006, he founded Majum Real Estate and was the CEO until 2016. He became the treasurer of the United Democratic Party, an opposition party, and then became party leader in September 2016 after the previous leader was jailed. Barrow was then chosen as the UDP candidate in the 2016 presidential election. It was later announced that he would stand as an independent with the backing of the opposition group Coalition 2016 (a coalition supported by the UDP and six other parties).



Muhammad B. S. Jallow is a Gambian politician, who serves as Vice President of the Gambia since February 2023. Prior to assuming the vice presidency, Jallow was a civil servant. Jallow was appointed to his current position by President Adama Barrow following the death of incumbent Badara Joof on 17 January 2023.

MoC 300

National Assembly of the Gambia



| Type | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| Speaker | Fabakary Jatta (APRC) since 17 April 2022 |
| Deputy Speaker | Seedy Njie (NPP) since 17 April 2022 |
| Majority Leader | Billay Tunkara (NPP) since 17 April 2022 |
| Minority Leader | Alhagie S Darboe (UDP) since 17 April 2022 |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 58 |
| | |
| Political groups | <p>Government (29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPP (22) • NRP (4) • APRC (3) <p>Opposition (29)^o</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDP (15) • Independents (12) • PDOIS (2) |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | First-past-the-post voting in single-member constituencies plus 5 members appointed by the President |
| Last election | 9 April 2022 |
| Next election | 2027 |

Ghana Parliament

The **Parliament of Ghana** is the unicameral legislature of Ghana. It consists of 276 members, who are elected for four-year terms in single-seat constituencies using a first-past-the-post voting system.

MoC 305



MoC 370

John Dramani Mahama (/məˈhɑːmə/; born 29 November 1958) is a Ghanaian politician has served as the President of Ghana since 7 January 2025. He previously served in the same position from 2012 to 2017 and as Vice President from January 2009 to July 2012. He took office as president for the first time on 24 July 2012, following the death of his predecessor, John Atta Mills.

A member of the National Democratic Congress (NDC), Mahama was Member of Parliament for Bole Bamboi from 1997 to 2009 and served as Deputy Minister for Communication between 1997 and 1998 before becoming the substantive Minister for Communications in 1998. Mahama is the first vice president to assume the presidency following the death of his predecessor, and is the first head of state of Ghana to have been born after Ghana's independence in 1957.




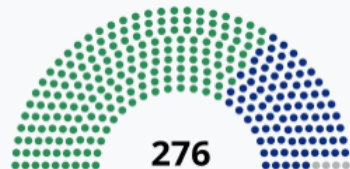
Jane Naana Opoku-Agyemang FGA (née **Sam**; born 22 November 1951) is a Ghanaian academic and politician who has served as the Vice-President of Ghana since 7 January 2025. She previously served as Minister for Education from February 2013 to January 2017. She is a professor of literature, and served as the first female Vice-Chancellor of a state university in Ghana when she took over as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Coast. She served as the Chancellor of the Women's University in Africa in Zimbabwe until her resignation in August 2024.

MoC 360

Parliament of Ghana

9th Parliament of the 4th Republic



| Type | |
|--|---|
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| Speaker | Alban Bagbin (NDC) |
| First Deputy Speaker | Bernard Ahiafor (NDC) ^[1] |
| Second Deputy Speaker | Andrew Asiamah Amoako (NPP) ^[1] |
| Majority Leader | Cassiel Ato Forson (NDC) |
| Minority Leader | Alexander Afenyo-Markin (NPP) ^{[2][3]} |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 276 ^[5] |
|  | |
| Political groups | Majority (183)^[4] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ■ NDC (183) Minority (92) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ■ NPP (88) • ■ Independent (4) |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | First-past-the-post |
| Last election | 7 December 2024 |
| Next election | 7 December 2028 |

Guinea Parliament

The unicameral *Assemblée nationale* or **National Assembly** is Guinea's legislative body. Since the country's birth in 1958, it has experienced political turmoil, and elections have been called at irregular intervals, and only since 1995 have they been more than approval of a one-party state's slate of candidates. The number of seats has also fluctuated.

It is currently suspended, with the National Council of the Transition acting as Guinea's legislative body in the wake of the 2021 Guinean coup d'état.


MoC 210

Mamady Doumbouya: Guinea coup leader sworn in as president



MoC 285

Col Mamady Doumbouya has been sworn in as Guinea's interim president after leading a coup which saw the overthrow of Alpha Condé. The former French legionnaire, 41, becomes Africa's second-youngest leader, after Mali's Assimi Goïta, 38, who also staged a military takeover. Col Doumbouya is barred from contesting future elections under plans to restore civilian rule announced this week.

| National Assembly Assemblée nationale | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| President | Dansa Kourouma since 5 February 2022 |
| Vice-President | Maimouna Youmbouno since 5 February 2022 |
| Vice-President | Seny Sylla since 5 February 2022 |
| Seats | 81 |
| Elections | |
| Last election | 22 March 2020 |

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Guinea-Bissau National People's Assembly

The **National People's Assembly** (Portuguese: *Assembleia Nacional Popular*) is Guinea-Bissau's unicameral legislative body.

The Assembly has a total of 102 seats, with all 102 members being elected.




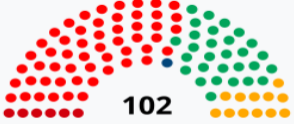
MoC 290

President Umaro Mokhtar Sissoco Embaló (born 23 September 1972) is a Bissau-Guinean politician serving as the president of Guinea-Bissau since February 2020. He is a political scientist and military officer who previously served as prime minister between November 2016 and January 2018.



MoC 280

Prime Minister Rui Duarte de Barros (born 1959 or 1960) is a Bissau-Guinean economist and politician who has served as the prime minister of Guinea-Bissau since 20 December 2023. His previous positions include being the Minister of Economy and Finance, as well as being the Transitional Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau from 16 May 2012 to 3 July 2014 following a military coup.

| National People's Assembly of Guinea-Bissau Assembleia Nacional Popular da Guiné-Bissau | |
|--|--|
| 11th Legislature | |
|  | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| History | |
| Founded | 1973 |
| Leadership | |
| President | Domingos Simões Pereira, PAIGC since 27 July 2023 |
| Vice-President | Fernando Dias da Costa, PRS since 27 July 2023 |
| Second Vice-President | Adja Satu Camará Pinto, Madem G15 |
| First Secretary | Dan Ialá Baranção, PAIGC |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 102 members |
|  | |
| Political groups | Government (72) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAI–Terra Ranka (54) PRS (12) PTG (6) Opposition (30) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madem G15 (29) APU-PDGB (1) |
| Length of term | 4 years |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Party-list proportional representation |
| Last election | 4 June 2023 |
| Next election | TBD |

Liberia Legislature

The **Legislature of Liberia** is the bicameral legislature of the government of Liberia. It consists of a Senate – the upper house, and a House of Representatives – the lower house, modelled after the United States Congress. Sessions are held at the Capitol Building in Monrovia. Legislature of Liberia is considered one of the three branches of government based on the Article III of the Constitution of Liberia that stipulates all three branches ought to be equal and coordinated based on the Principle of checks and balances.

The House of Representatives contains 73 seats, with each county being apportioned a number of seats based on its population. The Senate has 30 members, with two senators, who won the first and second position, serving from each county elected based on popular vote. Both House and Senate seats are filled through direct election, with candidates who gain a plurality of the vote winning their contested seats. House members serve a term of six years and senators serve a term of nine years, with sitting members allowed to seek re-election.

The qualifications of the voters are the same for both the election of Senate (285) and the House of Representatives (300). The qualifications for becoming a voter are the person should possess Liberian citizenship, should be aged at least 18 years old at the end of the registration period. MoC 295



President Joseph Nyumah Boakai (born 30 November 1944) is a Liberian politician who has served as the 26th president of Liberia since 2024. He previously served as the 29th vice president of Liberia from 2006 to 2018, under


President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and as the minister of agriculture from 1983 to 1985. Boakai ran for president in 2017, losing the election to George Weah. He went on to defeat Weah in the 2023 election. MoC 350



H. E. Zegben Jeremiah Kpan, Vice President of the Republic of Liberia, was sworn into office Monday, January 22, 2024. MoC 310

Legislature of Liberia

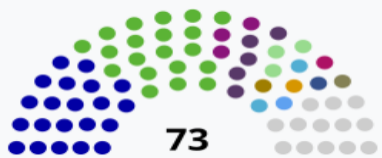
54th Liberian Legislature



| Type | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| Type | Bicameral |
| Houses | Senate House of Representatives |

| Leadership | |
|-------------------------|---|
| President of the Senate | Jeremiah Koung since 22 January 2024 |
| President Pro Tempore | Nyonblee Kamga-Lawrence ^[1] since 15 January 2024 |
| Speaker of the House | Richard N. Koon ^[2] since 21 November 2024 |

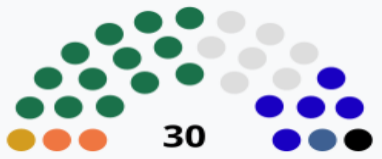
| Structure | |
|-----------|--|
| Seats | 103 30 Senators 73 Representatives |



73

House of Representatives political groups

- Unity (25)
- CDC (10)
- Liberty (7)
- NUDP (6)
- NDC (5)
- APD (3)
- NPP (3)
- MPC (2)
- LDP (1)
- LTP (1)
- NRP (1)
- Independents (9)



30

Senate political groups

- Unity (10)
- NPP (6)
- CDC (3)
- NUDP (2)
- APD (2)
- Liberty (1)
- NDC (1)
- LDP (1)
- NDPL (1)
- Independents (3)


| Elections | |
|--|-----------------|
| Last House of Representatives election | 10 October 2023 |
| Last Senate election | 10 October 2023 |
| Next House of Representatives election | 2029 |

Mali National Assembly

The **National Assembly of Mali** (Bambara: *Mali depitebulon*) is the unicameral country's legislative body of 147 voting members.

Members of the National Assembly, called deputies, are elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term, during which they enjoy parliamentary immunity. Members are directly elected in single-member districts using a two-round voting system where candidates must receive an absolute majority of votes in order to win.

The Assembly normally meets twice a year, on the first Monday in October for no more than 75 days and the first Monday in April for no more than 90 days. The Prime Minister or a majority of the members can call an extra session. If the session is held at the instigation of Assembly members, it must not exceed 15 days. MoC 310

| National Assembly Bambara: <i>Depitebulon</i> | |
|---|------------------|
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Term limits | 5 years |
| Seats | 147 deputies |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Two-round voting |
| Last election | 2020 |
| Next election | 2025 |

Général d'Armée
Assimi Goïta



Goïta in 2023

Interim President of Mali

Incumbent

Assumed office
28 May 2021

Général d'Armée **Assimi Goïta** (born c. 1983) is a Malian military officer who has been interim President of Mali since 28 May 2021. Goïta was the leader of the National Committee for the Salvation of the People, a military junta that seized power from former president Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta in the 2020 Malian coup d'état. Goïta later seized power from Bah Ndaw in the 2021 Malian coup d'état and has since been declared interim president of Mali. MoC 280



Mauritanian Parliament


The **Mauritanian Parliament** (Arabic: برلمان موريتانيا; French: *Parlement mauritanien*) is composed of a single chamber, the National Assembly. Composed of 176 members, representatives are elected for a five-year term in single-seat constituencies.

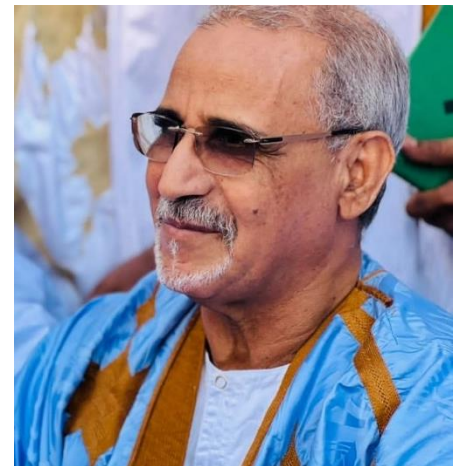
Until August 2017, the parliament had an upper house, the Senate. The Senate had 56 members, 53 members elected for a six-year term by municipal councillors with one third renewed every two years and 3 members elected by Mauritians abroad. It was abolished in 2017, after a referendum.
MoC 290

Currently, the National Assembly is headed by Mohamed Ould Meguett who was elected as its president. The last election was on 13 and 27 May 2023. In it, the Equity Party holds the most number of seats.

The President of the Mauritanian Parliament, retired General Mohamed Ould Meguett, is undertaking an official visit to Algeria from January 19 to 22. This trip aims to further consolidate the «excellent relations» between the two countries and explore new avenues for bolstering cooperation across various levels, according to a press release from the Algerian House of Representatives.

MoC 305

| Mauritanian Parliament برلمان موريتانيا Parlement mauritanien | |
|---|--|
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral (formerly Bicameral) |
| Seats | 176 members |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Parallel voting |
| Meeting place | |
| | Nouakchott |
| Website | |
| | www.assembleenationale.mr |



MoC 300

Prime Minister Mokhtar Ould Djay (also spelled as **Moctar Ould Diay** and **Mokhtar Ould Diaye**, among other variations, Arabic: المختار ولد أجاوي; born 28 December 1973) is a Mauritanian politician serving as the Prime minister of Mauritania since 2 August 2024.

He previously served as Minister of Finance and Minister of Economy and Finance under the presidency of Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, and more recently as Head of the Office of President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani.

Niger National Assembly

The unicameral **National Assembly** (French: *Assemblée nationale*) is Niger's legislative body. The National Assembly proposed laws and was required to approve all legislation.

It was suspended following the 2023 Nigerien coup d'état by the military junta.

MoC 320

General Abdourahmane Tiani, the commander of Niger's presidential guard, was appointed head of state on Friday, 28 July 2023, by a governing council set up by military forces that ousted President Mohammed Bazoum.



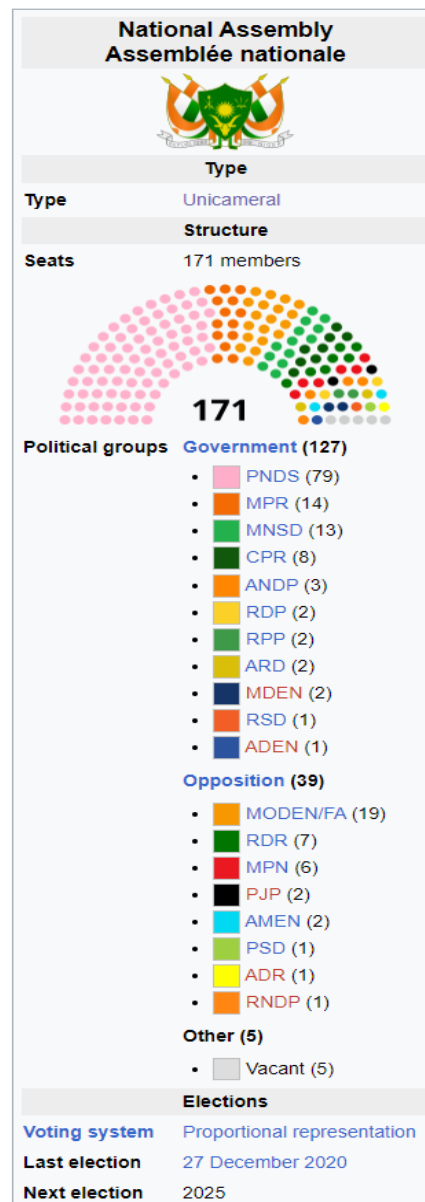
Tiani is from Filingue, in the Nigerien region of Tillaberi, which borders Mali.

The 62-year-old decorated general and former military attache at Niger's embassy in Germany has led the elite presidential guard unit since 2011.

He was the first officer on site when a French UTA flight crashed near Bilma in northern Niger in 1989, killing all 170 people on board, following a suitcase bomb explosion. He was decorated for having secured the crash site.

He also served as head of a battalion in Agadez and led military operations in the Niger desert against contraband and drug traffickers.

In a statement on state television on Friday, Tiani asked "the technical and financial partners and friends of Niger to understand the specific situation of our country and provide all necessary support to help it overcome the challenges it faces".



Senegal National Assembly

The **National Assembly** (French: *Assemblée nationale*) is the unicameral legislature of Senegal. The Assembly was previously part of a bicameral legislature from 1999 to 2001 and from 2007 to 2012, with the indirectly elected Senate being the upper house. The Senate was abolished for a second time in September 2012.

The current National Assembly, formed following elections in July 2022, comprises 165 elected members who serve five-year terms. The electoral system is a mixed member majoritarian (MMM) system; 90 deputies are elected in 35 single and multi-member districts (departments) by simple majority (plurality) party block vote (PBV, winning party list takes all seats in the district) and 60 seats are filled proportionally based on the national distribution of votes. There are also 15 seats for overseas voters. Voters have a single ballot and vote for the party list. This single ballot is applied to both the majoritarian and proportional vote counts.

MoC 280

His Excellency
Bassirou Diomaye Faye



Faye in 2024

5th President of Senegal

Incumbent

Assumed office
2 April 2024

His Excellency
Ousmane Sonko



Sonko in 2023

16th Prime Minister of Senegal

Incumbent

Assumed office
3 April 2024


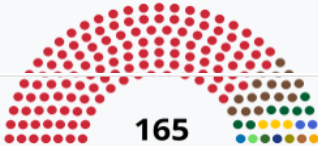
Bassirou Diomaye Diakhar

Faye (Wolof: *Basiiru Jomaay Jaxaar Fay*; born 25 March 1980), commonly known mononymously as **Diomaye**, is a Senegalese politician and former tax official who is serving as the fifth and current president of Senegal since 2024. He is the general secretary of PASTEF, who won the 2024 Senegalese presidential election in place of disqualified candidate Ousmane Sonko, whom he later appointed as prime minister.

MoC 290

Ousmane Sonko (Usmaan Sonko; born 15 July 1974) is a Senegalese politician and former tax official who is serving as the 16th prime minister of Senegal since 2024. He is also the leader of PASTEF ever since the party was founded in January 2014.

MoC 300

| National Assembly of Senegal <i>Assemblée nationale du Sénégal</i> | |
|---|--|
| 15th National Assembly | |
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| President of the National Assembly | Malick Ndiaye, PASTEF since 2 December 2024 |
| Prime Minister | Ousmane Sonko, PASTEF since 3 April 2024 |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 165 |
|  | |
| Political groups | |
| Government (130) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PASTEF (130) |
| Opposition (35) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Takku Wallu Sénégal (16) ■ Jàmm ak Njariñ (7)^[a] ■ Sàmm Sa Kàddu (3)^[b] ■ Andu Nawlé (2) ■ Farlu (1) ■ Jël Linu Moom (1) ■ Kiraay ak Natangue (1) ■ Sénégaal Kese (1) ■ Sopi Senegal (1) ■ And Ci Koolutè (1) ■ And Beesal Sénégal (1) |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Parallel system |
| First election | 31 March 1957 |
| Last election | 17 November 2024 |
| Next election | 2029 |

Sierra Leone Parliament

Parliament of Sierra Leone is the legislative branch of the government of Sierra Leone. It is principally responsible for making laws. The Sierra Leone parliament consists of 149 members, of which 135 members are directly elected from across Sierra Leone's 16 districts, while 14 are paramount chiefs appointed from the 14 rural districts. The parliament is led by the Speaker of the House; the position is currently held by Abass Bundu of the Sierra Leone People's Party. The current elected 135 ordinary members of parliament are composed of members of the All People's Congress and the Sierra Leone People's Party which are the two largest political parties in Sierra Leone.

MoC 300

MoC 305

President Julius Maada Wonie Bio is a Sierra Leonean politician and 5th and current president of Sierra Leone since 4 April 2018. He is a retired brigadier in the Sierra Leone Army and was the military head of state of Sierra Leone from 16 January 1996 to 29 March 1996, at only 32


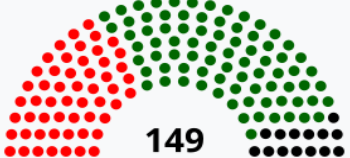


years old in a military junta government known as the National Provisional Ruling Council. Bio is the first democratically elected president of Sierra Leone born after Sierra Leone's independence from British colonial rule in 1961. As president Bio has implemented free primary and secondary school education in government schools throughout Sierra Leone and has repealed the death penalty in the country after it was passed Parliament.



Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh is a Sierra Leonean politician and the current vice president of Sierra Leone since 4 April 2018. Jalloh is a political scientist, businessman and a former United Nations official. Jalloh is a senior member of the Sierra Leone People's Party.

MoC 310

| Parliament of Sierra Leone | |
|--|--|
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| Speaker | Segepoh Solomon Thomas, since 2 May 2024, SLPP |
| Deputy Speakers | Foday Alhassan Kargbo Gerald Caulker Abdulay Umar Jalloh Osman Ibrahim Sesay Mustapha Alhaji Turay Roger W. Koroma, SLPP |
| Leader of the Opposition | Musa Juma Bangura, APC |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 149 (135 elected + 14 appointed) |
|  | |
| Political groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sierra Leone People's Party (81) ■ All People's Congress (54) ■ Paramount chiefs (14) |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Party-list proportional representation |
| Last election | 24 June 2023 |
| Next election | 2028 |

Togo National Assembly

The **National Assembly** is the unicameral legislature of Togo. It consists of 113 members who are elected for six-year terms in a party list proportional representation system.

MoC 280



President Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé is a Togolese politician who has been the fourth president of Togo since 2005. Before assuming the presidency, he was appointed by his father, President Gnassingbé Eyadéma, as Minister of Equipment, Mines, Posts, and Telecommunications, serving from 2003 to 2005.

MoC 315



MoC 280

| National Assembly Assemblée nationale | |
|--|--|
| 1st Legislature of the Fifth Republic | |
| | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| History | |
| Founded | April 1960 ^[1] |
| Leadership | |
| President | Kodjo Adedze, UNIR since 14 June 2024 |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 113 ^[1] |
| | |
| Political groups | Government (108) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIR (108) Opposition (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADDI (2) ANC (1) FDR (1) DMP (1) |
| Length of term | 6 years |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Party list proportional representation |
| Last election | 29 April 2024 |



Ayawavi Djigbodi Patricia Dagban-Zonvidé (born 17 March 1960 in Lomé) is a Togolese politician. Holder of a doctorate in African and comparative literature, Dagban-Zonvidé is Minister for the Promotion of Women in the government of Arthème Kwesi Séféogodji Ahoomey-Zunu.

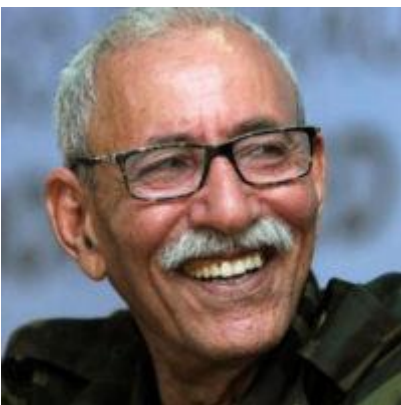
Western Sahara National Council

The **Sahrawi National Council** (SNC; Arabic: المجلس الوطني الصحراوي, Spanish: *Consejo Nacional Saharaui*) or **Sahrawi Parliament** is the legislature of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Its structure and competences are guided by the Constitution of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). The present speaker since 2020 is Hamma Salama.

It was first created by Polisario Front members and Sahrawi tribal notables as the Provisionary National Council in April or November 1975, after the proclamation of Guelta Zemmur. On February 27, 1976, POLISARIO leader El-Ouali Mustapha Sayed announced that the Council had declared the creation of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, of which it became the first parliament. On the POLISARIO's III General Popular Congress (August 26–30, 1976), a newly elected membership was formally installed as the Sahrawi National Council.

The SNC is a unicameral body, with 53 seats, elected every two years (since the XIII POLISARIO Congress) at the General Popular Congresses by delegates from the Sahrawi refugee camps at Tindouf province, Algeria, supplemented by representatives of the Sahrawi People's Liberation Army and the civil society organizations (UJSARIO, UNMS, UGTSARIO). In the last election (2012), 35% of the parliamentarians were women. It usually convenes in Tifariti, at the Liberated Territories of Western Sahara, but on occasion also in the refugee camps. MoC 270

| Sahrawi National Council | |
|---|--|
| المجلس الوطني الصحراوي <i>Consejo Nacional Saharaui</i> | |
| 12th Period | |
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| History | |
| Founded | 1976 |
| Preceded by | Djema'a |
| Leadership | |
| President | Hamma Salama, Polisario Front since 16 March 2020 |
| Structure | |
| Seats | 51 members |
| 51 | |
|  | |
| Political groups | Government Polisario Front (51) |
| Committees | Six ^[1] [show] |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Single non-transferable vote |
| Last election | 8–9 April 2023 |
| Meeting place | |
| Sahrawi refugee camps or Tifariti | |

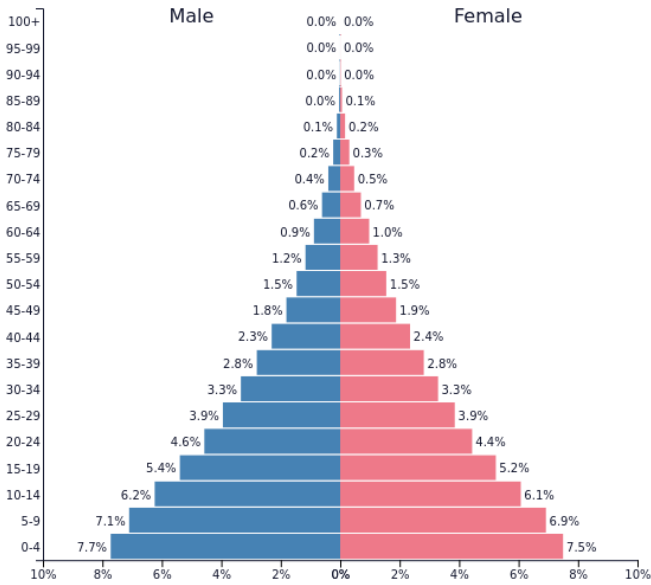


Brahim Ghali, President of Western Sahara

MoC 260

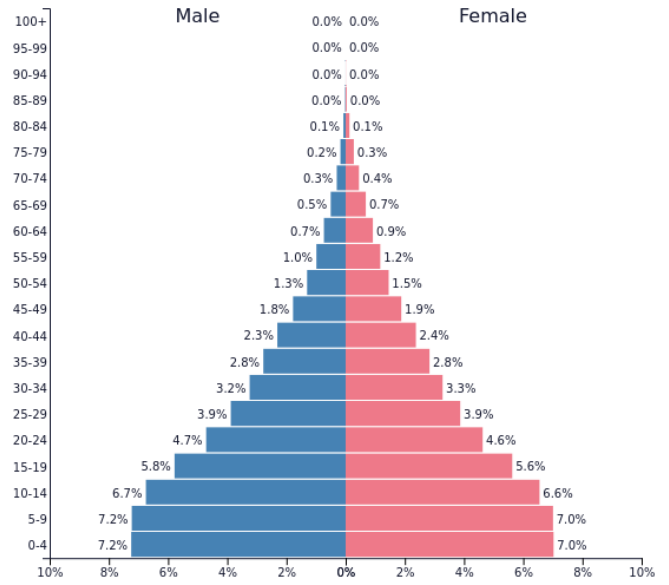
Brahim Ghali (born 16 September 1948) is the current president of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and former SADR Ambassador to Algeria. Ghali has served as an historic figure and played a key role in the struggle of the Sahrawi people for self-determination and independence from Morocco. He was instrumental in the creation of the Movement for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Wadi el Dhahab, the 1970 Zemla Intifada against Spanish rule, the foundation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Río de Oro (Polisario Front) in 1973, and the Sahrawi Republic in 1976. He also played a major role in the Western Sahara War and establishment of MINURSO, the UN peacekeeping mission for the Western Sahara.

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY



PopulationPyramid.net

Benin - 2024
Population: 14,462,724



PopulationPyramid.net

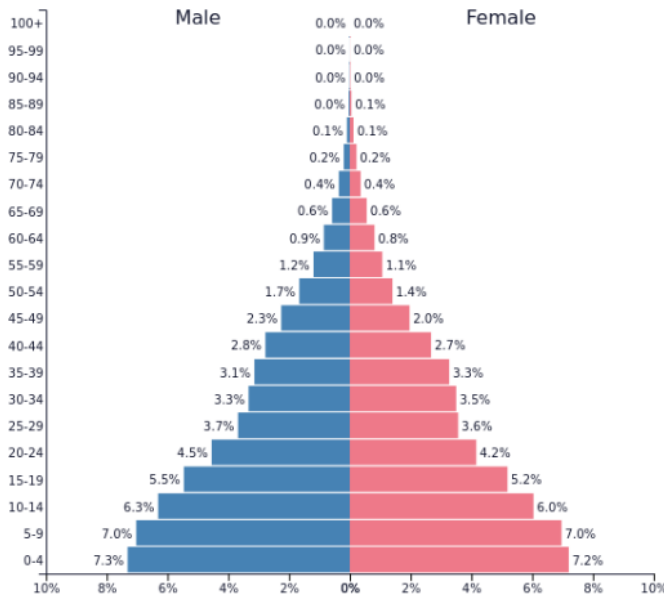
Burkina Faso - 2024
Population: 23,548,781

The median age in Benin is **17.9 years** (2024)

The median age in Burkina Faso is **17.5 years** (2024)

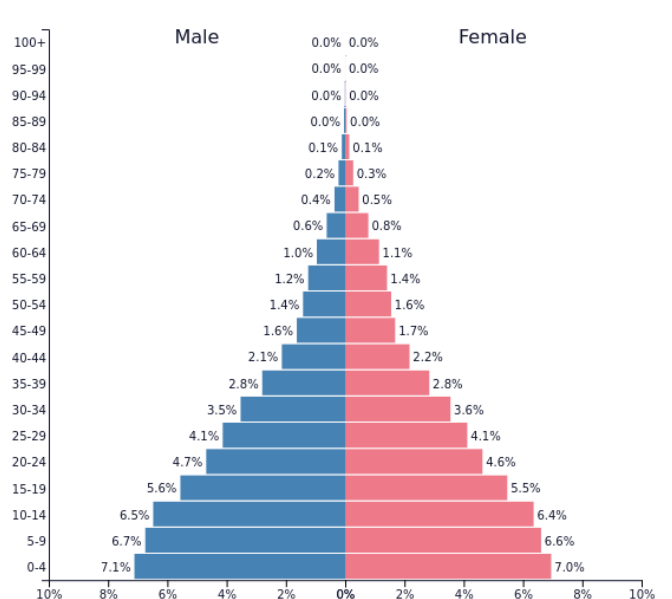
The median age in Cote d'Ivoire is **18.3 years** (2024)

The median age in Gambia is **18.4 years** (2024)



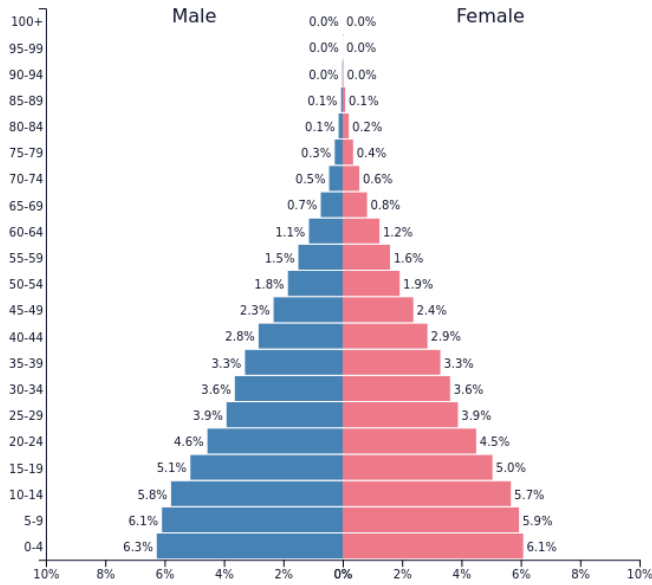
PopulationPyramid.net

Côte d'Ivoire - 2024
Population: 31,934,230



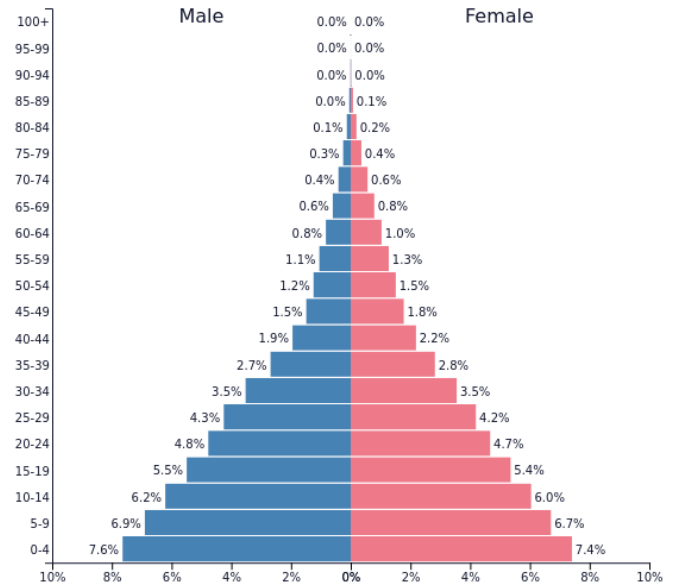
PopulationPyramid.net

Gambia - 2024
Population: 2,759,987



PopulationPyramid.net

Ghana - 2024
Population: 34,427,413



PopulationPyramid.net

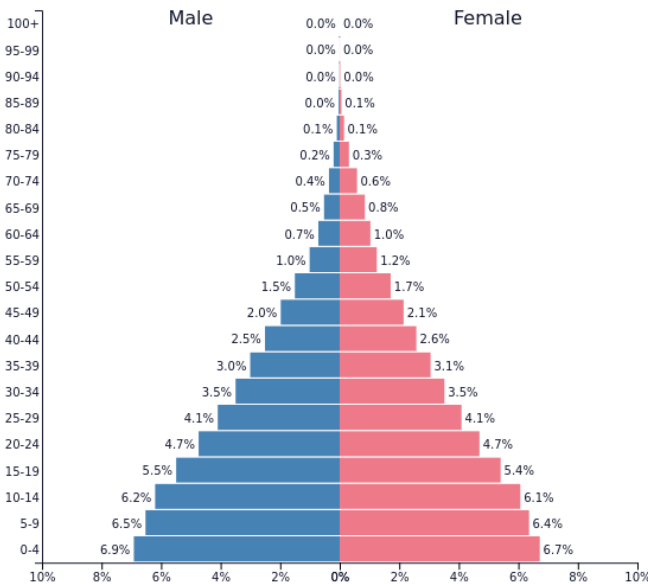
Guinea - 2024
Population: 14,754,785

The median age in Ghana is **21.1 years** (2024)

The median age in Guinea is **18.1 years** (2024)

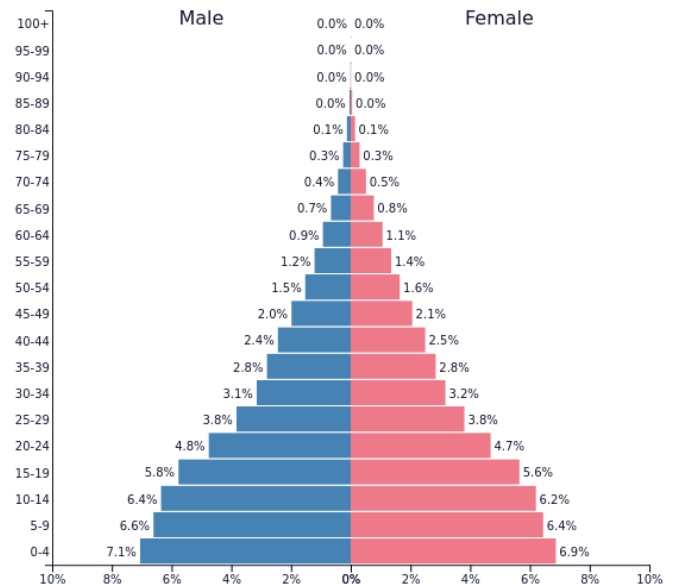
The median age in Guinea-Bissau is **19.2 years** (2024)

The median age in Liberia is **18.6 years** (2024)



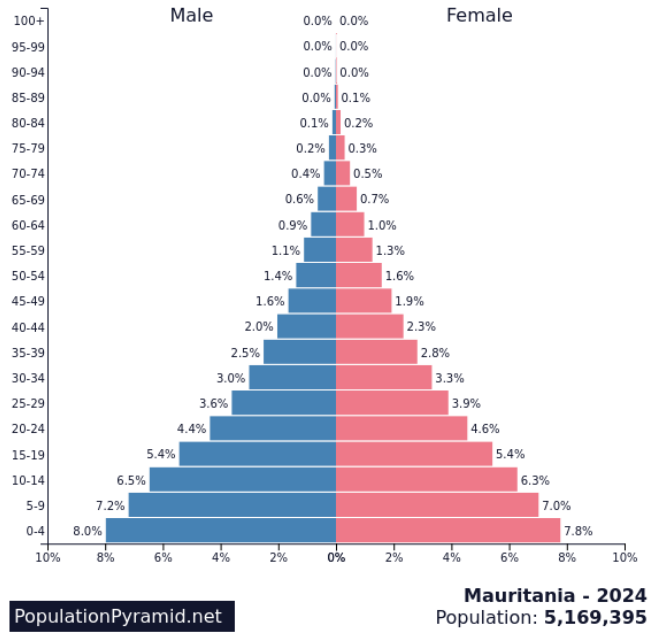
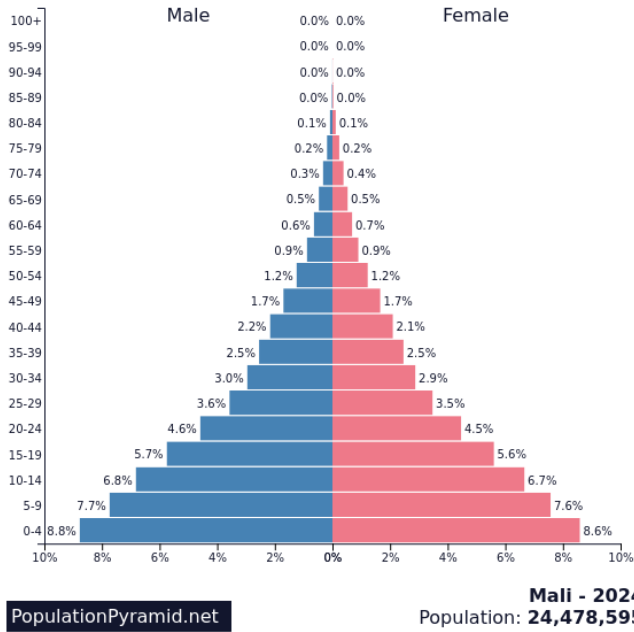
PopulationPyramid.net

Guinea-Bissau - 2024
Population: 2,201,351



PopulationPyramid.net

Liberia - 2024
Population: 5,612,816

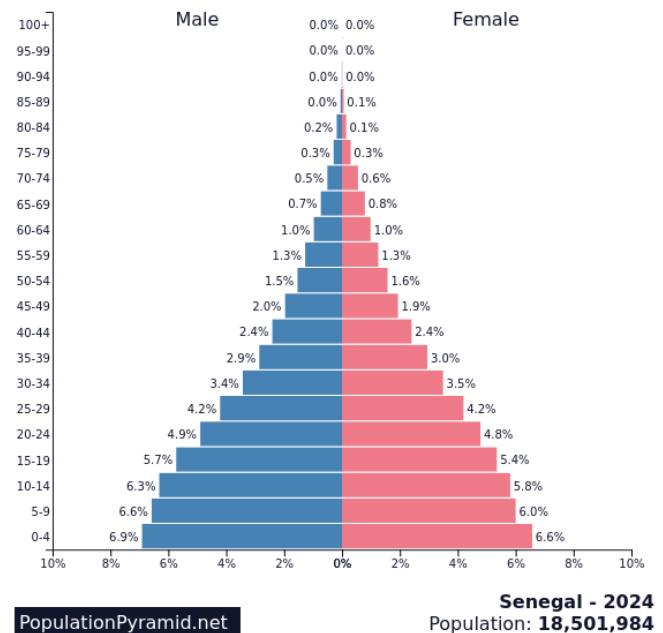
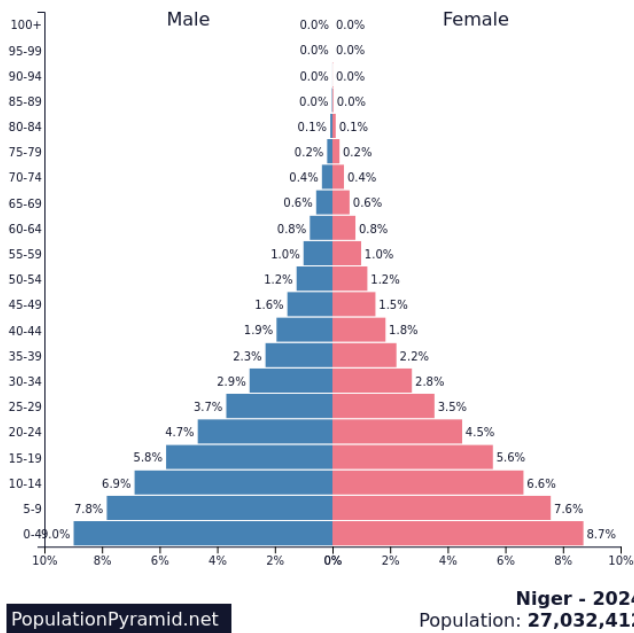


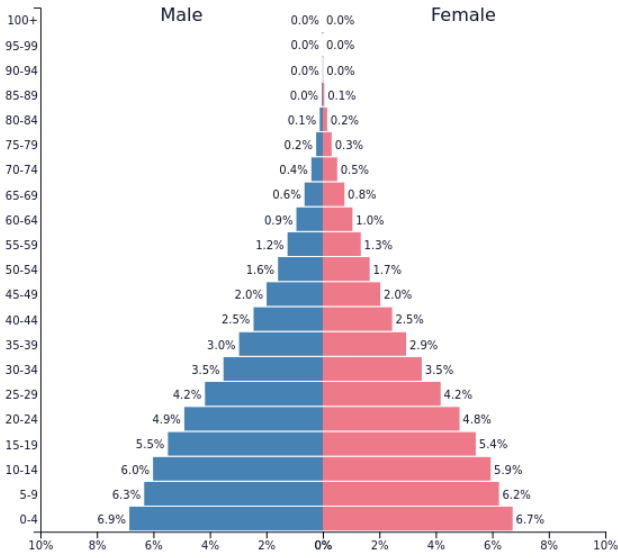
The median age in Mali is **15.6 years** (2024)

The median age in Mauritania is **17.3 years** (2024)

The median age in Niger is **15.4 years** (2024)

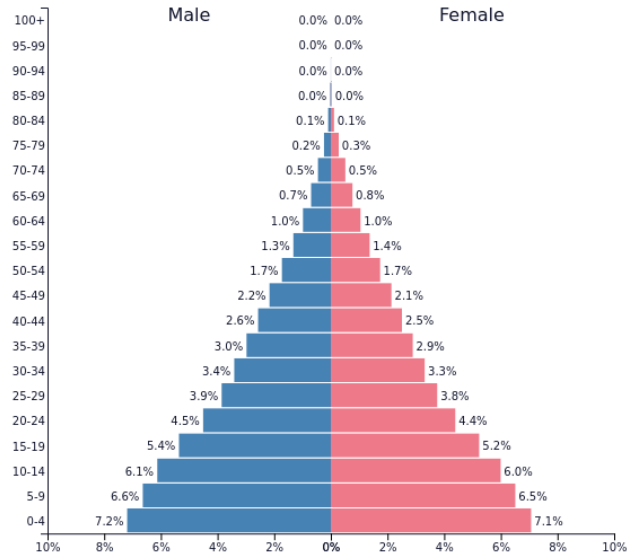
The median age in Senegal is **19.4 years** (2024)





PopulationPyramid.net

Sierra Leone - 2024
Population: 8,642,022



PopulationPyramid.net

Togo - 2024
Population: 9,515,235

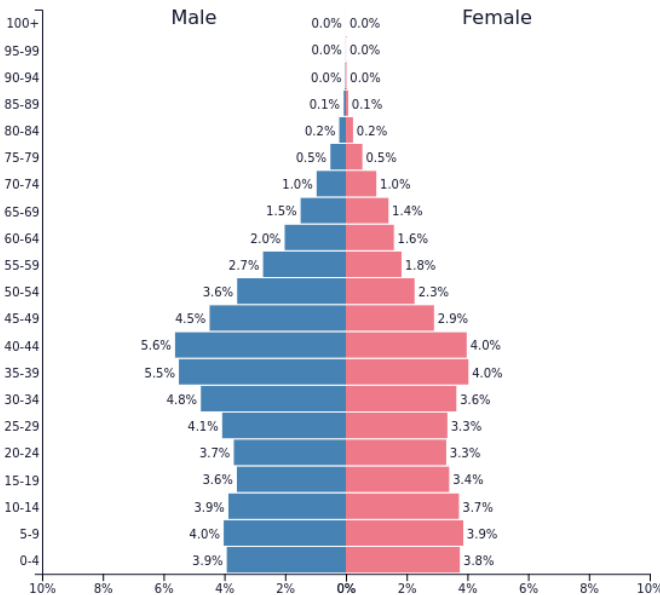
The median age in Sierra Leone is **19.5 years (2024)**

The median age in Togo is **18.9 years (2024)**

The median age in Western Sahara is **32.3 years (2024)**

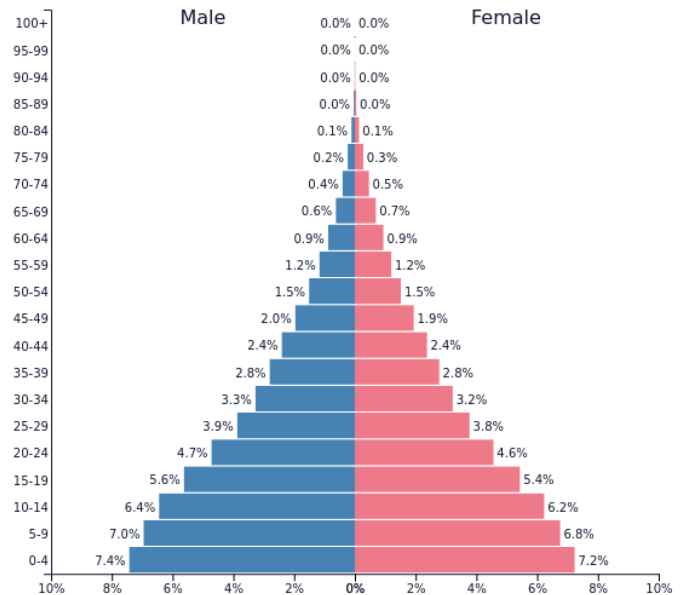
The median age in Western Africa is **18.0 years (2024)**

The median age in the World is **30.6 years (2024)**



PopulationPyramid.net

Western Sahara - 2024
Population: 590,505



PopulationPyramid.net

Western Africa - 2024
Population: 456,251,328

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

<https://countryeconomy.com/>

<https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/>

Regionally, Southern Africa presented the highest literacy rate, at 80%. North and East Africa had similar shares of literate people, at over 71%. In contrast, 67.5% and **54%** of the adult population in Central and **West Africa** could read and write.

| Benin - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 36.40% | 57.90% | 47.10% | 59.10% | 73.60% | 66.40% |
| Burkina Faso - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 29.12% | 40.07% | 34.49% | 51.68% | 55.56% | 53.64% |
| Côte d'Ivoire - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2019 | 86.74% | 93.14% | 89.89% | 76.41% | 92.82% | 83.63% |
| The Gambia - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 52.25% | 65.31% | 58.67% | 79.86% | 69.64% | 74.70% |
| Ghana - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2020 | 76.19% | 84.49% | 80.38% | 93.36% | 93.59% | 93.48% |
| Guinea - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2021 | 31.27% | 61.15% | 45.33% | 49.09% | 71.33% | 60.33% |

| Guinea-Bissau - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 41.00% | 67.58% | 53.90% | 62.55% | 75.28% | 68.95% |
| Liberia - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2017 | 34.09% | 62.70% | 48.30% | 45.64% | 64.96% | 55.40% |
| Mali - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2020 | 22.08% | 40.43% | 30.76% | 38.45% | 55.23% | 46.16% |
| Mauritania - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2021 | 62.17% | 71.78% | 66.96% | 75.03% | 77.92% | 76.49% |
| Niger - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 29.70% | 46.30% | 38.10% | 40.36% | 55.80% | 48.21% |
| Senegal - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 47.08% | 69.06% | 57.67% | 75.22% | 81.01% | 78.14% |
| Sierra Leone - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 41.31% | 56.03% | 48.64% | 71.65% | 75.23% | 73.46% |
| Togo - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2019 | 55.05% | 79.99% | 66.54% | 84.01% | 92.08% | 87.89% |

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – Per Capita Income – PPP (purchasing power parity)

<https://tradingeconomics.com/benin/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Benin** was worth 19.67 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 19.67 | 17.43 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 1300.32 | 1255.61 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 3829.29 | 3697.61 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Benin
literacy rate
47.10%

<https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Burkina Faso** was worth 20.32 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 20.32 | 18.82 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 738.96 | 736.00 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 2457.97 | 2448.13 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Burkina Faso
literacy rate
34.49%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Ivory Coast** was worth 78.79 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 78.79 | 70.17 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 2493.46 | 2399.70 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 7022.42 | 6758.37 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Cote d'Ivoire
literacy rate
89.89%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Gambia** was worth 2.34 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 2.34 | 2.18 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 707.56 | 688.65 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 2850.58 | 2774.41 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Gambia
literacy rate
58.67%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Ghana** was worth 76.37 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 76.37 | 74.26 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 2066.38 | 2046.01 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 6729.93 | 5480.33 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Ghana
literacy rate
80.38%

<https://tradingeconomics.com/guinea/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Guinea** was worth 23.61 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 23.61 | 21.00 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 1039.81 | 994.44 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 3992.46 | 3818.25 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Guinea
literacy rate
45.33%

<https://tradingeconomics.com/guinea-bissau/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Guinea Bissau** was worth 1.97 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 1.97 | 1.71 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 752.07 | 736.93 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 2370.86 | 2323.14 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Guinea Bissau
literacy rate
53.90%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Liberia** was worth 4.33 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 4.33 | 4.00 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 662.50 | 646.50 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 1639.63 | 1600.03 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Liberia
literacy rate
48.30%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Mali** was worth 20.90 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 20.90 | 18.78 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 762.65 | 747.15 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 2457.09 | 2407.17 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Mali
literacy rate
30.76%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Mauritania** was worth 10.45 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 10.45 | 9.74 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 1628.09 | 1616.98 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 6250.33 | 6207.69 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Mauritania
literacy rate
66.96%

<https://tradingeconomics.com/niger/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Niger** was worth 16.82 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 16.82 | 15.43 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 540.58 | 547.42 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 1638.09 | 1658.80 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Niger
literacy rate
38.10%

<https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/gdp>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Senegal** was worth 31.01 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 31.01 | 27.62 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 1476.45 | 1460.49 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 4356.33 | 4309.27 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Senegal
literacy rate
57.67%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Sierra Leone** was worth 3.81 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 3.81 | 4.09 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 634.74 | 626.90 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 1664.54 | 1643.99 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Sierra Leone
literacy rate
48.64%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **Togo** was worth 9.17 billion US dollars in 2023.

| Related | Last | Previous | Unit | Reference |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| GDP | 9.17 | 8.17 | USD Billion | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita | 921.69 | 886.27 | USD | Dec 2023 |
| GDP per Capita PPP | 2844.10 | 2734.78 | USD | Dec 2023 |

Togo
literacy rate
66.54%

<https://www.countryreports.org/country/WesternSahara/economy.htm>

The GDP per capita (PPP) of **Western Sahara** is US\$2,500. This figure is an estimate and has been obtained from the Central Intelligence Agency. Western Sahara has a small market-based economy whose main industries are fishing, phosphate mining, tourism, and pastoral nomadism. The territory's arid desert climate makes sedentary agriculture difficult, and much of its food is imported. The Moroccan Government administers Western Sahara's economy and is a key source of employment, infrastructure development, and social spending in the territory.

Western Africa shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

can be drawn from:

Afghanistan shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

<https://theconversation.com/afghanistan-shows-what-investing-in-womens-education-or-divesting-can-do-to-an-economy-244398>

4 January 2025



Afghan girls are barred from attending school after sixth grade.

When the Taliban fell from power in Afghanistan in 2001, women were once again allowed to go to school after being banned since 1996. I, Misha Ketchell, along with

World Bank education expert Raja Bentaouet Kattan and American University economist Rafiuddin Najam, analysed the economic benefit of this societal change, using data from the Labour Force and Household Surveys conducted in Afghanistan in 2007, 2014 and 2020. We found it was enormous.

In the wake of the Taliban's fall, educational opportunities expanded at all levels. The infant mortality rate declined by half, and the gross national income per capita nearly tripled (in real terms in purchasing power, from US\$810 in 2001 to \$2,590 in 2020).

A big part of the country's economic progress in this period can be attributed to women. While the overall average return on investment in education remains low in Afghanistan, it is high for women. For example, for every additional year of schooling a woman received, her earnings increased 13%. This is higher than the global average of 9% for return on investment in education.

Why it matters

Twenty years after the first ban on women's education ended, the Taliban resumed power in 2021 and has once again banned girls and women from attending school after the sixth grade.

Help us share expert knowledge

The economic cost could potentially reach over a billion dollars – and this doesn't include the wider social costs associated with lower levels of education for women. For context, Afghanistan's entire gross domestic product was just US\$17 billion in 2023.

Our study demonstrates how catastrophic the newest education ban could be, not just for women, but for the whole country.

How we did our work

Research on the economic return to schooling, especially for women, is limited in Afghanistan. But such evidence is critical for understanding the economic losses a country faces when women are denied access to education and work opportunities.

Our study attempted to fill this gap by quantifying how earnings changed in response to an additional year of schooling. We looked at what happened between 2004, when the government expanded compulsory education for both men and women from sixth grade to ninth grade, and 2020.

Our findings suggest that the cost of excluding women from education and work is significantly higher than previously estimated. According to our research, Afghanistan risks losing over US\$1.4 billion annually. This equates to a 2% decrease in national income.

What's next

A widely held belief among researchers is that investing in women's education impacts more than each individual woman. It offers economic and social benefits that can last for generations. This includes higher rates of school attendance and improved health for her kids.

Further research could explore the social benefits of women's education in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2021, in addition to the economic benefits. Future studies could investigate the public returns to schooling by assessing whether investment in women's education breaks intergenerational cycles of poverty, improves public health and reduces inequality, creating a multiplier effect for entire communities.

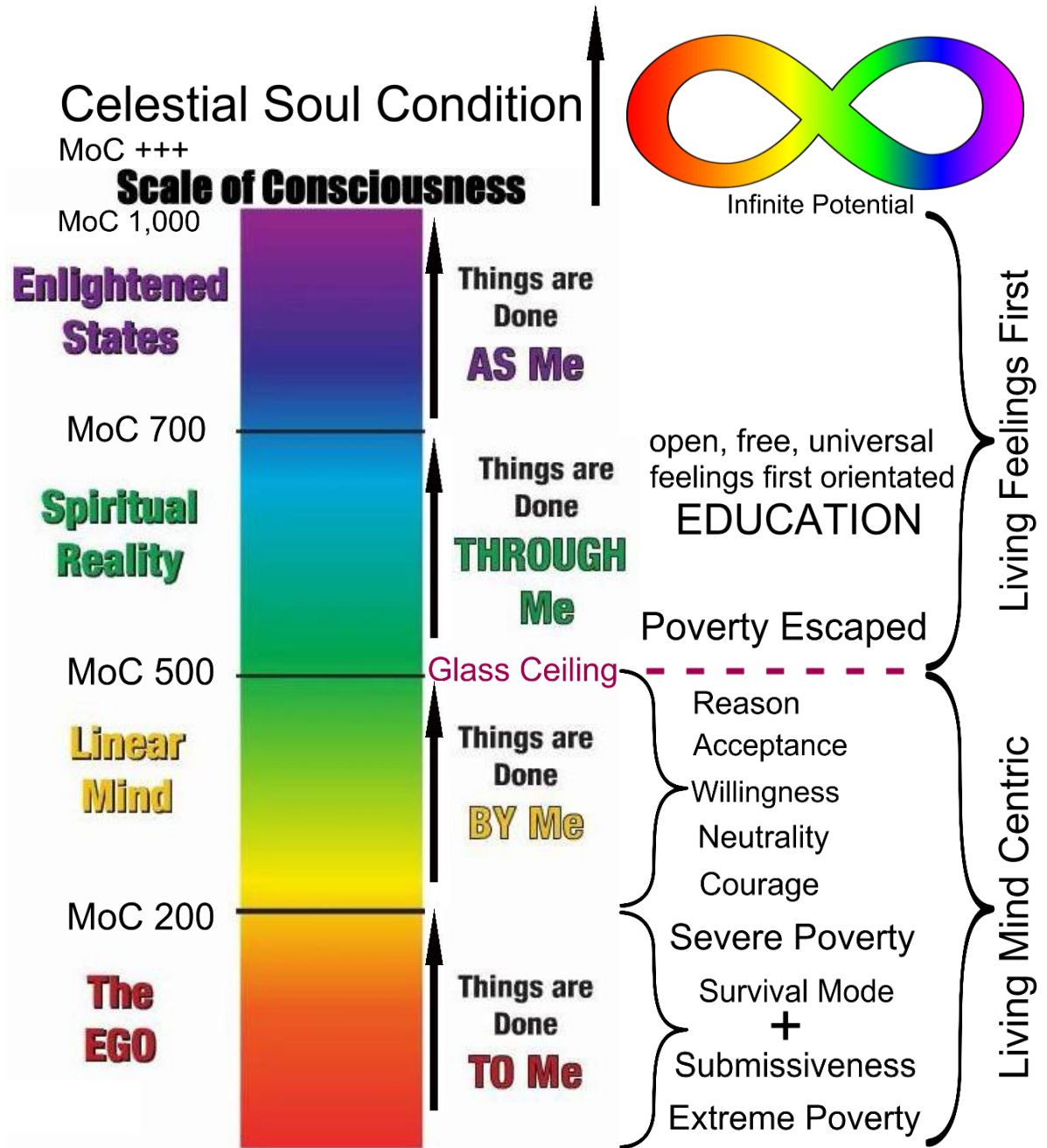
Every additional day that the ban on women's education persists, generations fall further behind, losses compound and the dreams of millions of children and businesswomen become further out of reach.

| Western Africa Literacy level differentiation Female vs Male – 2022 | | | | 2023 | 2023 |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Adult Female | Adult Male | discrimination | GDP per Person | PPP GDP |
| Benin | 36.40% | 57.90% | 21.50% | USD 1,300 | USD 3,829 |
| Burkina Faso | 29.12% | 40.07% | 10.95% | 739 | 2,458 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 86.74% | 93.14% | 6.40% | 2,493 | 7,022 |
| Gambia | 52.25% | 65.31% | 13.06% | 708 | 2,851 |
| Ghana | 76.19% | 84.49% | 8.30% | 2,066 | 6,730 |
| Guinea | 31.27% | 61.15% | 29.88% | 1,040 | 3,992 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 41.00% | 67.58% | 26.58% | 752 | 2,370 |
| Liberia | 34.09% | 62.70% | 28.61% | 662 | 1,640 |
| Mali | 22.08% | 40.43% | 18.35% | 763 | 2,457 |
| Mauritania | 62.17% | 71.78% | 9.61% | 1,628 | 6,250 |
| Niger | 29.70% | 46.30% | 16.60% | 540 | 1,638 |
| Senegal | 47.08% | 69.06% | 21.98% | 1,476 | 4,356 |
| Sierra Leone | 41.31% | 56.03% | 14.72% | 635 | 1,665 |
| Togo | <u>55.05%</u> | <u>79.99%</u> | <u>24.94%</u> | <u>922</u> | <u>2,844</u> |
| Average | 46.03% | 64.00% | 17.97% | \$ 1,123 | \$ 3,579 |

The higher the literacy level, the higher is the gross domestic product per person and consequently the standards of living. Poor literacy level generates poverty and social issues throughout society.

| WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income | | | | | | | |
| Country | Population | MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income PPP 2021 |
| Belgium | 11,600,000 | 410 | 82.2 | 0.931 | | 0.902 | \$54,000 |
| France | 65,300,000 | 310 | 83.1 | 0.901 | 6.7 | 0.817 | 49,500 |
| Germany | 84,000,000 | 400 | 81.9 | 0.947 | 7.2 | 0.943 | 57,000 |
| Italy | 60,500,000 | 380 | 84.0 | 0.892 | 6.5 | 0.793 | 43,400 |
| Europe Union | 446,156,000 | 380 | 80.8 | 0.897 | 6.7 | 0.858 | US\$48,157 |
| West Africa: | 2024 | | | | | | 2021 |
| Benin | 14,460,000 | 90 | 62.8 | 0.545 | 5.0 | 0.478 | 3,575 |
| Burkina Faso | 23,550,000 | 120 | 63.0 | 0.452 | 4.8 | 0.312 | 2,335 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 31,930,000 | 125 | 58.8 | 0.538 | 5.3 | 0.453 | 5,650 |
| Gambia | 2,760,000 | 195 | 63.3 | 0.496 | 5.1 | 0.406 | 2,385 |
| Ghana | 34,780,000 | 190 | 64.9 | 0.611 | 5.1 | 0.563 | 6,000 |
| Guinea | 14,800,000 | 190 | 62.6 | 0.477 | 5.0 | 0.354 | 2,730 |
| Guinea Bissau | 2,200,000 | 175 | 59.4 | 0.480 | | 0.414 | 2,410 |
| Liberia | 5,540,000 | 200 | 65.0 | 0.480 | 4.6 | 0.426 | 1,600 |
| Mali | 24,480,000 | 105 | 60.5 | 0.434 | 4.7 | 0.286 | 2,470 |
| Mauritania | 5,170,000 | 115 | 65.6 | 0.546 | 4.2 | 0.396 | 6,000 |
| Niger | 27,000,000 | 185 | 63.6 | 0.394 | 5.1 | 0.249 | 1,320 |
| Senegal | 18,500,000 | 200 | 68.9 | 0.512 | 5.1 | 0.345 | 3,625 |
| Sierra Leone | 8,980,000 | 190 | 55.9 | 0.452 | 3.8 | 0.406 | 1,770 |
| Togo | 9,600,000 | 215 | 62.1 | 0.515 | 4.1 | 0.517 | 2,260 |
| Western Sahara | 600,000 | 170 | 71.1 | | | | 1,000 |
| West Africa | 224,350,000 | 164 | 63.2 | 0.495 | 4.8 | 0.400 | US\$3,008 |
| Africa whole of | 1,239,500,000 | 190 | 65.2 | 0.555 | 4.6 | 0.480 | US\$5,931 |
| 400s | 22 | 405 | 82.2 | 0.924 | 7.1 | .890 | US\$63,032 |
| 300s | 71 | 343 | 77.2 | 0.794 | 6.1 | .741 | US\$30,154 |
| 200s | 50 | 251 | 72.7 | 0.676 | 5.3 | .610 | US\$16,560 |
| High 100s | 38 | 174 | 70.5 | 0.659 | 5.0 | .600 | US\$12,516 |
| Low 100s | 21 | 119 | 67.1 | 0.587 | 4.6 | .501 | US\$7,081 |
| Below 100 | 14 | 74 | 65.3 | 0.565 | 4.4 | .501 | US\$6,377 |
| WORLD | 216 | 220 | 73.3 | | | | US\$17,110 |

POVERTY EXTERMINATION



The world’s 20 largest religions:

| POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|
| World 20 Largest Religions | Consciousness (MoC) Adherents | No | Population of Adherents | Percentage Calibrating MoC 100 MoC 200 or below | | Population in Untruth Poverty |
| | | | | | | POVERTY |
| Christianity | 270 | 1 | 2,400,000,000 | 29% | 66% | 1,600,000,000 |
| Islam | 244 | 2 | 1,900,000,000 | 34% | 70% | 1,330,000,000 |
| Atheism | 219 | 3 | 1,100,000,000 | 35% | 69% | 759,000,000 |
| Hinduism | 255 | 4 | 1,100,000,000 | 36% | 71% | 781,000,000 |
| Chinese traditional | 210 | 5 | 400,000,000 | 34% | 69% | 276,000,000 |
| Buddhism | 202 | 6 | 380,000,000 | 36% | 74% | 281,200,000 |
| Primal indigenous | 201 | 7 | 300,000,000 | 39% | 68% | 204,000,000 |
| African traditional | 196 | 8 | 100,000,000 | 38% | 74% | 74,000,000 |
| Sikhism | 201 | 9 | 23,000,000 | 31% | 68% | 15,640,000 |
| Juche | 198 | 10 | 19,000,000 | 39% | 77% | 14,630,000 |
| Spiritism | 199 | 11 | 15,000,000 | 39% | 74% | 11,100,000 |
| Judaism | 205 | 12 | 14,000,000 | 36% | 75% | 10,500,000 |
| Bahai | 215 | 13 | 7,000,000 | 34% | 74% | 5,180,000 |
| Jainism | 200 | 14 | 4,200,000 | 37% | 74% | 3,108,000 |
| Shinto | 200 | 15 | 4,000,000 | 32% | 69% | 2,760,000 |
| Cao Dai | 204 | 16 | 4,000,000 | 33% | 68% | 2,720,000 |
| Zoroastrianism | 203 | 17 | 2,600,000 | 40% | 74% | 1,924,000 |
| Tenrikyo | 200 | 18 | 2,000,000 | 39% | 69% | 1,380,000 |
| Neo-Paganism | 199 | 19 | 1,000,000 | 41% | 78% | 780,000 |
| Unitarian-Universalism | 205 | 20 | 800,000 | 39% | 74% | 592,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Overall | 220 | | 7,772,400,000 | 36% | 72% | 5,375,514,000 |



| POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Western Africa Community | Consciousness (MoC) | Median Age | Population (2024) | Percent Calibrating MoC 100 MoC 200 or below | | Population in Severe Untruth Poverty |
| Benin | 90 | 17.9 | 14,500,000 | 60% | 84% | 11,600,000 |
| Burkina Faso | 120 | 17.5 | 23,550,000 | 57% | 76% | 17,900,000 |
| Cabo Verde | 140 | 25.4 | 525,000 | 60% | 81% | 425,000 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 125 | 20.9 | 31,900,000 | 60% | 82% | 26,160,000 |
| Gambia | 195 | 21.0 | 2,760,000 | 58% | 74% | 2,042,000 |
| Ghana | 190 | 21.1 | 34,430,000 | 59% | 80% | 27,544,000 |
| Guinea | 190 | 18.9 | 14,750,000 | 57% | 80% | 11,800,000 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 175 | 20.1 | 2,200,000 | 61% | 85% | 1,870,000 |
| Liberia | 200 | 17.8 | 5,600,000 | 60% | 80% | 4,480,000 |
| Mali | 105 | 15.8 | 24,500,000 | 58% | 80% | 19,600,000 |
| Mauritania | 115 | 20.5 | 5,170,000 | 60% | 80% | 4,140,000 |
| Niger | 185 | 15.4 | 27,030,000 | 64% | 88% | 23,790,000 |
| Senegal | 200 | 18.8 | 18,500,000 | 53% | 75% | 13,875,000 |
| Sierra Leone | 190 | 19.0 | 8,640,000 | 55% | 70% | 6,050,000 |
| Togo | 215 | 19.8 | 9,500,000 | 60% | 86% | 8,170,000 |
| Western Sahara | 170 | 32.3 | 600,000 | 60% | 84% | 504,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Western Africa Community | 163 | 20.1 | 224,155,000 | 59% | 80% | 179,950,000 |

GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Consciousness | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate “Life is OK” | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 + | 0% | 0.0% | 100% | 0.0% |
| 500 - 600 | 0% | 0.0% | 98% | 0.5% |
| 400 - 500 | 2% | 0.5% | 79% | 2.0% |
| 300 - 400 | 7% | 1.0% | 70% | 5.0% |
| 200 - 300 | 8% | 1.5% | 60% | 9.0% |
| 100 - 200 | 50% | 22.0% | 15% | 50.0% |
| 50 - 100 | 75% | 40.0% | 2% | 91.0% |
| < 50 | 95% | 65.0% | 0% | 98.0% |

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

| WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| MoC | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s | 22 | 405 | 82.2 | 0.924 | 7.1 | .890 | US\$63,032 |
| 300s | 71 | 343 | 77.2 | 0.794 | 6.1 | .741 | US\$30,154 |
| 200s | 50 | 251 | 72.7 | 0.676 | 5.3 | .610 | US\$16,560 |
| High 100s | 38 | 174 | 70.5 | 0.659 | 5.0 | .600 | US\$12,516 |
| Low 100s | 21 | 119 | 67.1 | 0.587 | 4.6 | .501 | US\$7,081 |
| Below 100 | 14 | 74 | 65.3 | 0.565 | 4.4 | .501 | US\$6,377 |
| WORLD | 216 | 220 | 73.3 | | | | US\$17,110 |

Burkina Faso overall population calibration is **MoC 120**

| Burkina Faso MoC | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2024 PPP |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 120 | 1 | 65% | 63.0 | 0.452 | 4.8 | .312 | US\$2,458 |

and

| Burkina Faso MoC | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Crime per 100K | Per Capita Income 2023 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 120 | 23,550,000 | 17.5 | 54 partly free | 5% | 40%+ | 53 index | US\$739 |

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Consciousness | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate “Life is OK” | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 + | 0% | 0.0% | 100% | 0.0% |
| 500 - 600 | 0% | 0.0% | 98% | 0.5% |
| 400 - 500 | 2% | 0.5% | 79% | 2.0% |
| 300 - 400 | 7% | 1.0% | 70% | 5.0% |
| 200 - 300 | 8% | 1.5% | 60% | 9.0% |
| 100 - 200 | 50% | 22.0% | 15% | 50.0% |
| 50 - 100 | 75% | 40.0% | 2% | 91.0% |
| < 50 | 95% | 65.0% | 0% | 98.0% |

| WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nation | Electricity Coverage | Water Supply Coverage | Sanitation Coverage | Internet Usage |
| Benin | 56.5% | 76% | 12% | 33.8% |
| Burkina Faso | 19.5% | 48% | 22% | 19.9% |
| Cabo Verde | 97.1% | 59% | 20% | 72.1% |
| Cote d’Ivoire | 70.4% | 76% | 60% | 38.4% |
| Gambia | 65.4% | 90% | 60% | 54.2% |
| Ghana | 85.1% | 74% | 35% | 58.4% |
| Guinea | 47.7% | 64% | 30% | 33.9% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 37.4% | 75% | 18% | 31.6% |
| Liberia | 31.8% | 85% | 22% | 30.1% |
| Mali | 53.0% | 60% | 45% | 33.1% |
| Mauritania | 49.0% | 78% | 65% | 44.4% |
| Niger | 19.5% | 69% | 26% | 17.0% |
| Senegal | 67.9% | 89% | 77% | 60.0% |
| Sierra Leone | 29.4% | 67% | 16% | 30.4% |
| Togo | 57.2% | 77% | 47% | 37.6% |
| Western Sahara | no data | no data | no data | 67.1% |
| Worldwide | | | | 53.0% |
| Average | 52.5% | 72% | 37% | 41.4% |

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WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry | Class & Social Structures |
| Borders & National Cultures | Militarism is all Wrong |
| Language Divides | Societal Customs & Practices |
| Financial Enslavement | Debasement of Education |
| Professional Snobbery | Sexual Preference Bigotry |
| Assumptions Err 98% of the time | Political Division |
| Mind-Centrism Stagnation | Religious Bigotry |
| Mind Control Addiction | Mind Untruth Addiction |
| Institutional Controls | Leadership Propaganda & Lies |
| Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / Government suppressions | |
| Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security | |
| Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers | |
| Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom | |
| Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom ! | |
| Women Liberating | Childhood Suppression to end |

"THE" profession is: TEACHING



to:



while you



Learn through play
Independently explore subject
 +
Research with fellow students
Explore topics you enjoy
Engage in what you are passionate about
Ask — and keep asking
Question every aspect
Commonsense is not common
Assumptions are mostly in error
Embrace what you may be feeling
We have been retarded and restrained
We are to be our true self
We are to express all our feelings
We are self contained — all is within
By doing is how we learn
Tutoring others is a great self teacher
Our capabilities are infinite

Western Africa Community

The road to
TRUTH and FREEDOM
is through
OPEN and FREE
Universal Feelings Orientated
EDUCATION

This is the  **GATEWAY**

HERE WE COME

