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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Summary and Analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

Report of the Secretary-General

(Item 23(a) of the Provisional Agenda of the Third Regular Session)

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE[1]

Introductory Note

The peoples of all Non-Self-Governing Territories, with few exceptions, depend for their livelihood almost exclusively on agriculture.

It is evident that governments have recognized the importance of developing agricultural resources. The following passage taken from the plan for agricultural development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of France is typical:

> "Agriculture constitutes the principal activity of overseas territories. Its prime importance will not be reduced to any great extent by the development of other types of production. The prosperity of practically the entire population will continue to depend on income derived from agriculture. On this prosperity will depend, in turn, public and private assets which will make possible the operation, maintenance and improvement of economic and social activities."[2]

Furthermore, information on Tunisia reveals that:

> "The development of all cultivable land is a vital problem for Tunisia. It is necessary not only to supply the needs of a rapidly growing population, but also to obtain, through exports of agricultural products, those raw materials and manufactured goods which cannot be found in Tunisia itself."

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[1]This analysis is also being laid before the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

[2]First report of the "Commission de Modernization des Territories Francais d'outre-mer" published by the "Commissariat-Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement" in January 1948.

In the information transmitted on Northern Rhodesia, it is stated that:

> "The economic life of the native depends essentially on his agricultural efforts and the need for extensive agricultural development in native areas is now recognized."

while the report on the development plan for Saint-Vincent declares that:

> "The basic aim of agricultural development is to improve the standards of living of the people. To achieve this aim the effective utilisation of the land, the chief source of wealth, is a 'sine qua non'."[1]

On the whole, the information transmitted describes in more or less detail, the agricultural resources of the respective territories, briefly reviews their present state of development, supplies some statistics on area, production, etc., indicates the problems raised by a more intensive and more rational use of these resources and dwells particularly on plans drafted or in the process of preparation for their development.

The chief Non-Self-Governing Territories may be divided into four geographical groups, conditions being more or less similar in the territories within each group:

(1) the South East Asia group and some of the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans where the people live under crowded conditions in intensively developed areas;

(2) the Mediterranean Basin group with a medium density of population and vast desert expanses;

(3) the group around the Caribbean Sea with a high density of population but little land not under cultivation;

(4) the tropical and sub-tropical African group characterized mainly by a sparse population and immense resources awaiting development.

With the last group may be classed the Non-Self-Governing Territories situated on the American continent, Surinam, British Guiana, British Honduras and Alaska.

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[1] "A Plan of Development for the Colony of St. Vincent.- The St. Vincent Development Committee — 1947."

As may be seen the territories of black Africa offer the greatest possibility of development.

Attention was recently drawn to the part which African territories could play in the solution of the world food crisis. But it is apparent from the information transmitted that governments should, above all, direct their efforts ensuring adequate food supplies for the indigenous populations. In this connection, here is another passage likewise taken from the agricultural development plan for French overseas territories:

> "Millions of farmers have not yet gone beyond the stage of growing food crops. Even so, their food requirements have not been completely satisfied. Meals are generally insufficient and poorly balanced. Apathy towards work and poor health conditions of the native population are due to this chronic malnutrition."

Practically identical passages may be found in most of the information transmitted, particularly on territories in tropical Africa.

Plans for Agricultural Development

As stated previously, the information gives details of plans adopted for a better utilisation of the agricultural resources in the territories. Agricultural development is directed in the first place towards improving the living conditions of the people and secondly towards making possible the wider participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the economic activities of the world.

Several problems had to be dealt with in setting up these plans.

The agricultural development plan for Nyasaland, which is in many respects typical of the plans for other tropical African territories, provides an illustration of these problems and of the solutions proposed.

The plan for Nyasaland consists of three parts which deal respectively with:

(1) conservation of soil, soil fertility and natural resources;

(2) production of ample good food for all;

(3) increased and more economical production of cash crops.

As for the first problem which is described as urgent and of paramount importance, the following measures are contemplated:

(1) provision of maps and of soil surveys;

(2) continuation of studies on soil conservation and fertility within the framework of native economy;

(3) promulgation of appropriate legislation to facilitate and expedite the execution of the plan;

(4) increase in European staff to supervise execution and to give the necessary directions regarding measures to be adopted;

(5) mass education of the natives to acquaint them with the value of the natural resources, and the importance of protecting them against abuse;

(6) extension of the executive powers of native authorities;

(7) control of the immigration and of the migration of the local population in order to avoid excessive congestion in particular areas;

(8) resettlement of surplus population from congested areas, as far as possible.

As regards the foodstuffs, the plan stresses the following problems which have to be solved in order to increase the quantity produced:

(1) extension of the area under cultivation;

(2) more efficient use and seasonal distribution of labour;

(3) the use, wherever possible, of animal-drawn agricultural implements;

(4) introduction and increase of high-yielding crop varieties;

(5) campaign against pests and diseases;

(6) improvement of storage conditions;

(7) stimulate production by facilitating the marketing of produce.

According to the report, improvement in the quality of produce is contingent upon:

(1) encouragement of the cultivation of staple and complementary food crops, such as sweet potatoes in Cassava growing areas, and groundnuts in maize growing areas;

(2) continuation of experiments to find crop varieties of high nutritive value;

(3) improvement in the quality of cattle and encouragement of the consumption of animal products.

As regards crops for export, the principal measures to be taken are:

(1) financial encouragement (a guarantee of reasonable prices for crops would offer the best incentive);

(2) cheap transport and distribution facilities;

(3) development and improvement of water supply to help increase cultivation and settlement on new land;

(4) action against destructive game, which seriously hampers the development in certain areas;

(5) control of labour recruitment and increasing workers' output by increasing responsibility to Native chiefs in agricultural estates;

(6) improvement in the housing and feeding of workers.

The information on Tunisia provides another example of the problems raised by agricultural development and the means advocated to solve them:

"Tunisia is expanding rapidly in population, and this growth raises a problem for the Government: that of feeding a further 50,000 persons each year. This problem can only be solved within the confines of the Regency by the improvement of cultivation methods and the development of new land. This is the aim of the farming plan. It consists of:

- the establishment of self-sufficiency projects based on the chief water supply centres;

- the setting up of new small rural centres with multiple crop economy;

- the revitalisation of the land of the Kairouan plain (40,000 hectares);

- the recasting of land tenure legislation and cadastral survey;

- the organization of pastoral life.

"The methods to be used in this rural reorganisation are:

(1) legal methods which concern:

(a) land tenure;

(b) associations;

(c) credit.

(2) administrative methods resulting from the enforcement of legislative measures.

"Following the above aims and methods, rural reorganisation has achieved appreciable results in the last few years both as regards the exploitation of water resources as well as arboriculture and cattle breeding."

The final result of the application of these plans is not always expressed in figures. The following extract from the French plan nevertheless shows the goal that has been set by the administering power in its overseas territories:

It is expected that by means of irrigation works some 900,000 hectares will be brought into productive use in Africa. This total includes 380,000 hectares in French West Africa, of which 180,000 are for the Niger River Authority (rice - 75,000 hectares, irrigated cotton lands - 105,000). In Madagascar the objective is to bring into production 280,000 hectares and in French Equatorial Africa 87,000 hectares. Except in the area controlled by the Niger River Authority and the irrigation network in Senegal, most of the self-sufficiency projects will be simple ones capable of being set up without major expense and without any large scale engineering.

Systematically carried out, these works will gradually change the agricultural aspects of the countries by encouraging the spontaneous regrouping of the people into these self-sufficiency areas and will permit of stable settlement with high output, protected to an extent from climatic hazards and erosion. These works will make it possible for other areas to specialize in the valuable cultivation of produce for export.

The execution of this plan requires additional manpower. The following is the estimated increase:

	Additional manpower in 1951	Additional manpower in 1956
Technical staff (not including those in agricultural services and agronomical research).....	2,290	2,930
Skilled labour (factory foremen, mechanics, tractor drivers).....	7,400	19,200
Unskilled labour.....	260,000	590,000

Without entering into the problem of the general labour supply, it appears from the information transmitted that the recruitment of technical staff is one of the obstacles to a rapid realisation of the plans for agricultural development. This point is dealt with in further detail under the heading "Agricultural Services".

Soil Conservation

Among the problems emphasised in the information transmitted is that of soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. The information on Nyasaland described it as the greatest physical danger for mankind. That it is widespread is illustrated by the following passages taken from the information transmitted on Cyprus, Tunisia, Puerto Rico and Saint Vincent:

Cyprus: "With the extension of cultivation a new wave of erosion developed and reached proportions of which the people are not clearly aware. Soil erosion is extremely serious and widespread, and threatens the agricultural economy of the island."

Tunisia: "The soil in Tunisia suffers from erosion by water and wind. This has reached particularly serious proportions during the past year."

Puerto Rico: "Damage to the soil had been very extensive. It is estimated that over 25% of the upper layer of the soil has been swept away."

St. Vincent: "The most important agricultural problem is that of soil erosion caused by torrents."

Steps have been taken by the administrative authorities to deal with the problem of erosion. Here are a few examples:

In Tunisia the recently organized Rural Engineering Department and the Department of Forests have undertaken various experiments during the past year, and initial results have been encouraging. A draft decree organizing soil preservation was drawn up and submitted to the Government for approval.

In the Belgian Congo the National Institute for Agronomical Study in the Congo (INEAC) has been engaged in research work on the subject of soil erosion. In 1944 a special anti-erosion board was set up and was considerably extended and altered in 1947. Its purpose is the

study, trial and application not only of practical activities in the campaign against erosion but more particularly of general principles most fitting for the traditional agricultural methods with close regard to political, economic and social factors.

In 1946 a Committee on Colonial Soils was established to study the problem of erosion in all French overseas territories. The French information adds that a Conference on African Soils, bringing together experts of countries interested in African affairs, will be held in Leopoldville in September 1948.

Land Tenure

In close relation to the question of soil conservation is that of land tenure. The information transmitted indicates that studies have been undertaken to arrive at cultivation systems best adapted to the present state of agricultural organization in the territories.

The information on the Belgian Congo states that:

> "The allotment of land is the only means at present which can prevent the natives from damaging the land by the disastrous methods of cultivation which they are in the habit of practising. This consists of allocating to each native group or family an area of forest or savannah which, reasonably cared for and used in rotation, will provide them with sufficient returns."

The development plan for St. Vincent states:

> "Experience has taught us that unrestricted freehold is not conducive either to agricultural progress or to economic returns. Land hunger is so great that speculation in land transactions is rife and debt, poor soil management and low returns result. A sound economic land settlement programme must be evolved. Land settlement on the basis of lease hold tenure, does ensure the preservation of the colony's only real asset, the soil, and provides a breathing space for the evolution of more satisfactory agricultural methods."

There are more important aspects to the question of land tenure than that of arriving at cultivation systems best suited to agricultural production. Without going into details of the important social problem involved, it is interesting to note that, according to some of the information transmitted, the broad aspects of policy governing land-tenure

are of primary concern to the various governments.

The information on Nigeria states that Government policy remains basically that expounded by the Governor-General in February 1925. The Governor expressed opposition to the suggestion that companies be authorized to acquire large tracts of lands either as private property or under long term lease to enable them to establish oil-palm plantations.

> "Acceptance of the proposal," the Governor said, "would mean the Government turning its back on a cardinal article of its policy by selling and leasing areas which do not belong to it to persons who have no claim to them. It is my very earnest hope that the land policy of the Government which, in my judgment, is the cornerstone upon which the entire edifice of native prosperity depends, will never be suffered to be altered or abandoned, no matter how strongly it may be urged that such action is demanded in the name of economic expediency."

Another general statement in regard to the cession of land to non-Natives, contained in the information on Belgian Congo, shows that the following principles should be respected in the granting of such concessions:

(1) the present efforts and future development of Native communities must in no way be hampered;

(2) the possibilities of recruiting labour must be taken into consideration;

(3) the legitimate interests of existing concerns must not be affected;

(4) the general and permanent interests of the territory must not be jeopardized.

Agricultural Mechanization

In much of the information transmitted the important part played by mechanization in agricultural development is stressed. The French plan considers that it will be necessary within the next ten years to equip each territory with medium farm tractors, ploughs, and other implements of this type. It is estimated that such equipment should consist of:

5,500	tractors	for	French West Africa
700	"	"	French Equatorial Africa
300	"	"	the Cameroons
300	"	"	Madagascar

French West Africa would also need 500 harvester-threshers for rice and a like number for groundnuts.

Furthermore, it is estimated that the following animal-drawn implements will be required: 36,000 ploughs in French West Africa, 30,000 ploughs for Madagascar and over 60,000 ploughs or carts for all the territories.

Nevertheless, a note of warning is occasionally sounded.

In the case of the Belgian Congo, it is pointed out, present knowledge of agriculture in equatorial climates is not yet sufficiently precise to permit intensive cultivation such as is practised in certain temperate regions. Numerous unknown factors prevent the application of modern methods such as the preparation of the soil by mechanised cultivation and the extensive use of chemical fertilizers. Mechanized farming is already practised on European cultivations. As for Native agriculture mechanized cultivation of the soil requires further investigation. As part of the ten year plan the Government has provided for further experiments before adopting mechanized cultivation in the so-called peasant allotments.

To this technical limitation caused by local natural conditions must be added another factor which has slowed down the mechanization of agriculture provided for in the development plans. This is the difficulty in obtaining the equipment itself due to shortage of some types, to the increase in prices and further financial difficulties.

Agricultural Services

A further obstacle to carrying out the development plans is the lack of qualified agricultural staff in government service. In this connection the French plan has this to say:

> "In all branches of activity present staffs are notoriously insufficient. Too small in number to ensure the normal operation of services or interprises they would naturally be unable, unless increased, to undertake the proposed development. This shortage applies both to administration and production; there is a need everywhere for more engineers with the necessary assistants, and foremen. The general mechanization to be undertaken implies an increase in the number of trained staff."[1]

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[1] First report of the "Commission de Modernization des Territoires Français d'Outre-Mer."

In Nigeria the Department of Agriculture (excluding the forestry, veterinary and fisheries departments) consists of 17 administrative officials, 26 senior research officers with 93 assistants; 4 senior engineers; 67 senior field workers, 20 development workers, and 377 assistants; 2 senior posts for agricultural training, 7 masters, 22 assistants and 121 students under training; 27 chief inspectors of agricultural products and 534 assistants; and 220 junior posts on general clerical work. This staff, which appears large, must nevertheless deal with agricultural questions in a territory with 22 million inhabitants whose economy is almost exclusively agricultural. The Nigerian ten-year development plan foresees that the recruiting of a fully trained staff will meet with some difficulty in the early years of its execution. The Government intends to entrust gradually to Africans those positions which must in the early stages be filled by Europeans. This will be done as qualified candidates become available. The training of the native staff depends to a great extent upon the outcome of the policy of higher education.

Forestry

The importance of forests in many non-self-governing territories is due, on the one hand, to their potential commercial value and on the other to the influence which they exert on the climatic conditions and soil conservation, especially in tropical regions.

The extent of forests in certain African territories, according to information transmitted, is given below:

In the Belgian Congo the wooded area is estimated at 1,000,000 square km. (45 to 50 per cent of the territory), of which 115,000 square km. are more or less accessible for exploitation, including the forests being worked which may be estimated at 2,000 square km. In French West Africa the forest area covers 1,700,000 square km., of which 500,000 square km. are covered by productive forests. 60,000 square km. are today classified as permanent forest reserves. In Morocco the total area of natural forests of all types is 39,655 square km. Planted forests occupy 200 square km., approximately. The area exploited is approximately 12,620 square km.

A national park of an area of 380 square km. contains some forest zones. Two or three smaller parks are being established. The Tunisian forestry region consists of 10,160 square km. Productive forests cover 7,200 square km. of which 2,850 are reserved. In the Gold Coast the zone of dense forest has an area of 77,700 square km. and the wooded savannah, 157,990 square km. In the first zone, 15,540 square km. are reserved, of which 3,885 square km. can be worked and the remainder forms a forest cover. In the savannah zone about 2,590 square km. are reserved. In Nigeria the forests have a considerable economic value without, however, being a source of wealth to the territory. The permanent or reserved forests have an area of 63,550 square km., of which 17,250 square km. are high forest and 46,300 square km. are wooded savannah. The remainder of the total wooded area, estimated at 373,580 square km., consists of secondary forests or wooded zones which are mainly of agricultural value. In 1947, the value of exports of forestry products amounted to £ 291,311 and it is estimated that about 10,000 men are employed in the logging industry. The classified forests of Kenya cover 14,050 square km., about 4 per cent of which is worked. The wooded area of Uganda amounts to 20,260 square km., of which 4,490 have a commercial value.

There are also important forests in other territories situated in different regions. In particular, information from Alaska states that the manufacture of paper pulp is an important forest industry there, and that more than 1,000,000 tons of newsprint, more than one-fourth of the needs of the United States press, could be produced annually in that territory under proper management.

The conservation and development of forestry resources figure in the general development plans of the territories. Some of the problems to be encountered and which governments are trying to solve may be illustrated by the following quotations from information on French West Africa and the Belgian Congo:

French West Africa

"French West Africa possesses immense forestry resources of which 6,000,000 hectares are today classified as permanent forestry reserves. The forests are threatened by the extension of cultivation and bush fires. Only continuous supervision of the forests is effective against this encroachment. Fires can be eliminated only by measures the cost of which is excessive. It is therefore necessary to limit these to certain preventive measures."

Belgian Congo

"The development of forestry exploitation has been handicapped by:

(1) the inconveniency and sometimes the insufficiency of outlets to ports of export;

(2) heterogeneous nature of the natural forests and the low productivity of commercial timber per hectare due to the small number of such trees;

(3) the virulence of timber destroying agents (physical, cryptogamic and entomological);

(4) the distance of markets, with the resultant excessive cost of transport."

Livestock

In view of the leading part played by livestock in agricultural economy the administering authorities are considering in their plans, various measures for increasing the number and improving the quality.

The principal problems are the poverty of the tropical prairies and the prevalency of diseases, the most serious of which are sleeping sickness and cattle plague. Zootechnical experiments and veterinary research are being undertaken.

Moreover, in view of the rationalization of agricultural operations by the adoption of animal-drawn implements and by the use of manure, Governments are trying to get the system of "mixed farming", in which cattle plays an integral part, more generally adopted.

Finally, as an improvement in their nutrition, the Natives are being encouraged to make greater use of meat and milk.

The attached table gives the number of livestock as estimated in the information transmitted together with certain pre-war figures. It has,

however, been repeated again and again in the information transmitted that the figures should be taken as merely approximate estimates. Thus for example, the report on Nigeria states that the number of cattle given must be 15% under the reality and the numbers for goats and sheep 50% below.

Fishery

The information transmitted on fisheries shows that hitherto fishery resources have been neglected but that in certain cases because of their nutritive and commercial value research work with a view to the development of fisheries is being actively carried out. Some of the information regarding fisheries may be summarized as follows:

The information on French West Africa estimates that deep sea fishing area covers at least 150,000 square km. the area of surface fishing being considerably greater. At the present time, only certain waters are the object of intensive operation. Otherwise fishing is solely carried on by Africans by means of canoes. Four new vessels and a trawler for research will begin work during the course of July 1948.

In the Belgian Congo, production increases yearly. A fishery board has been created whose role is to improve production, increase fishery resources, study methods of fish preserving and ensure the distribution of products.

The information on the development of Nigeria states that the 22,000,000 inhabitants of the territory could consume any quantity which the fisheries could produce and that at the moment this production is well below demand. Research into fishery development is contemplated as well as the encouragement of the Native population to introduce fish into their meals as well as improvement in preservation methods, etc. A fishery school will be founded at Lagos.

At Sierra Leone, the fishery potentialities are immense and great development is possible. Investigations are being carried out there by the Institute for Fishery Research of West Africa. Great Progress has been made in spite of the difficulties caused by the war. Annual production is estimated at 5,000 tons of fish. This represents an average production of

5-1/2 pounds of fresh fish per person per year. Preservation methods are also being studied with a view to their improvement.[1]

In the Seychelles, the fishery area is estimated at 64,750 square km. In view of the great development possibilities investigation is being undertaken to determine all the potentialities.

Fishing around the Fiji Isles extends over a great area and yields fish of good commercial quality. The fishery resources investigated on the eve of the war and a series of legislative measures were adopted in 1941 with a view to their development. Research is also being made to develop fresh water fishing.

In Kenya, the Government has created a fisheries office for Lake Victoria, to administer the fisheries of the Lake and to construct a fishery and biological station on Uganda territory with a view to undertaking research in the central African lakes.

Fishery development is part of the programmes of the Governments mentioned at the beginning of this summary, the first object of which is to improve the food of the native population. Like meat, fish provides the protein elements absent in the present rations. It has the merit of being developed from a medium other than the land thus saving additional soil exhaustion.

Statistics

Some statistics regarding agriculture are given in the general analysis of economic conditions. Certain reservations are made regarding the value of these statistics. These refer however only to exports. The other agricultural statistics are even far less accurate. The following extracts show the defects encountered in this field.

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[1] A portion of this information is taken from "Report on the Sea Fisheries of Sierra Leone - 1945".

The following was published by the French Government in the Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer, under the heading "Agricultural Statistics in Overseas Countries Apart from North Africa & Indo-China".

"The defects of statistics are not only due to the immensity of overseas territories but also to the exiquity of the administrative machine, the difficulty of obtaining the frequent and necessary co-operation of native circles in such an effort, the variety of methods of cultivation and consumption, the instability of human groups, communication difficulties, etc.

"The estimates of cattle in nomad breeding countries are inaccurate as a result of the dispersal of the herds, movement of tribes and too small a staff to make the estimates.

"The preparation of agricultural statistics for most products therefore depends on the efficiency of the officials who compile them and the quality of elements on which they base their estimates. Indeed statistics regarding these territories, in a great measure, are based upon essentially subjective observation and have the defect inherent in assessments of this kind.

"A world census under the auspices of the FAO is contemplated for 1949-1950. For the census in black Africa the method of sampling will be adopted. Although not very satisfactory this system will nevertheless provide the first opportunity for making a start in improving the methods."[1]

The information on the development of Nigeria states:

"Adequate statistics are essential to efficient administration. They become of vital importance in large-scale planning of economic development... No very prolonged study of the Nigerian statistics is required to show that they are entirely inadequate for the purposes of development planning... In the present Nigerian statistics there are several serious gaps."

The following paragraph is taken from the information on Northern Rhodesia.

"The submission of statistics by farmers was discontinued during the war and has not yet been revived. Accurate figures for the areas planted with the principal crops in 1947 are in consequence not available. The following approximate estimates are little more than reasoned guesses."

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[1] Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer, published by "Le Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer," issue of January-February, 1948.

Other information enumerates the reason for which accurate statistics could not be furnished. In French Equatorial Africa, for instance, these are, the intensive character of agriculture, the absence of land surveys, the variety of climates, soils, races and methods. In Sarawak they are lack of qualified staff, primitive communications and the dispersal of cultivated plots, particularly on the mountain slopes.

In view of the world agricultural census which will be made in 1949-1950 under the auspices of the FAO and in view of the present generally unsatisfactory agricultural statistics in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, no analytical tables have been drawn up except one, attached hereto, giving merely comparable estimates of the number of cattle.

In 1947 the FAO published a yearbook on agricultural and food statistics which contained data on areas under cultivation and on agricultural production in certain Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1946.

L I V E S T O C K

Livestock figures for the pre-war period were obtained from the Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics published by the F.A.O. in 1947. Although appearing in the "1940" column, figures do not relate, in all cases, to that year. The notes at the end of the table indicate the year, other than 1940, to which some figures relate.

Columns for the years "1946" and "1947" in the table contain estimates of livestock figures as indicated in the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for these two years respectively. In some cases, however, figures for 1946, when not provided by the information, were obtained from the Yearbook of the F.A.O. mentioned above.

The sign (-) means "nil" or "not provided".

Blanks indicate that information was not received when the table was established.

(In thousand heads)

	Cattle and Buffaloes (I)			Hogs (II)			Sheep and Goats (III)			Horses, Asses and Mules (IV)		
	Pre-war 1/	1946	1947	Pre-war 1/	1946	1947	Pre-war 1/	1946	1947	Pre-war 1/	1946	1947
Cyprus (UK)	43.8	34.6	34.6	35.5 2/	-	35.2	500.2	519.7	519.7	78.1	63.2	68.0
Gibraltar (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (F)	2,047.9	2,125.0	2,000.0	68.7	-	60.0	17,525.6	-	16,000.0	973.2	829.8	1,150.0
Tunisia (F)	476.6	401.2	370.1	14.9	21.4	31.1	4,419.4	3,240.1	3,043.0	281.4	327.0	262.6

LIVESTOCK (con.)

	(I)			(II)			(III)			(IV)		
	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947
Somaliland (UK)	15.0[3]	250.0	250.0	-	-	-	5,000.0[3]	5,000.0	5,000.0	1.4[3]	5.0	3.6
Somaliland (F)	7.1[4]	3.0	3.0	0.5[6]	-	-	583.0[4]	-	150.0	3.2[4]	6.0[5]	8.0
Kenya (UK)	4,966.0[7/8]	4,529.0	4,731.2	13.2[9/10]	37.0	7.2	6,618.3[7/8]	3,280.0	3,243.4	215.6[7/8]	5.6[11]	5.7[11]
Seychelles (UK)	1.5[3]	3.2	3.3	7.5[3]	8.3	8.4	1.0[3]	1.0	1.0	0.1[3]	-	-
Uganda (UK)	2,590.6	2,393.8	2,454.0	1.3[10]	-	20.2	3,609.8	3,186.2	3,065.0	25.3[10]	-	-
Zanzibar (UK)	30.5[3]	30.0[10]	36.0	-	-	-	14.1[3]	14.0	-	2.5[3]	-	-
W. Africa (F)	3,882.2[12]	-	4,691.3	150.6[13]	-	264.0	12,301.3[14]	-	13,431.0	676.7[3]	-	602.0
Gambia (UK)	50.4[3]	-	80	-	-	-	42.9	-	-	3.4	-	-
Gold Coast (UK)	224.9[3]	250.0	310.0	71.5[3]	50.0	-	616.8[3]	595.0	-	18.7[3]	18.0	-
Nigeria (UK)	2,869.1[3]	3,031.7	3,731.5	84.4[15]	-	-	7,718.9[15]	7,320.5	7,698.8	639.6[10]	665.6	750.0
Sierra Leone (UK)	60.0[16]	80.0	100.0	0.7[16]	1.0	2.0	120.0[16]	190.0	190.0	-	-	-
Congo (B)	384.3[10]	-	537.2	143.0[10]	-	215.1	1,580.8[17]	-	1,109.2	0.8[10]	-	2.2
Equ. Africa (F)	997.0	1,314.0	1,605.0	20.4	-	14.5	725.5	1,046.0[23]	1,227.0	87.7	135.0	141.0

LIVESTOCK (con.)

	(I)			(II)			(III)			(IV)		
	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947
N. Rhodesia (UK)	617.4	704.8	770.0	22.8	54.3	57.8	74.2	109.5	112.0	0.7	0.4	1.6
Nyasaland (UK)	244.9	253.3	250.0	48.6	49.3	50.0	219.8	229.1	240.0	0.2	-	-
Basutoland (UK)	470.0	429.1		-	-		2,163.5	2,349.9		112.2	162.1	
Bechuanaland (UK)	733.0	958.8		3.8	3.5		550.3	593.8		22.7	24.2	
Comoro (F)	-	-	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-
Madagascar (F)	5,456.7	5,942.0		530.8	421.0		375.3	319.5		3.3	-	
Mauritius (UK)	31.9[7]	8.9		8.1[18]	0.6		5.2	5.0		0.2	-	
St. Helena (UK)	1.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	4.9	-	-	1.3[20]	-	-
Swaziland (UK)	407.5[10]	435.0		7.0[10]	7.8		140.0[10]	151.4		15.7[10]	16.5	
Brunei (UK)	6.4[10]	1.4	2.2	2.5[10]	0.5	2.0	0.6[10]	-	1.0	-	-	-
Hong Kong (UK)	3.6[10]	7.7	-	-	16.3	-	0.6[4]	0.3	-	0.6[10]	-	-
N. E. Indies (N)	7,775.2[6]	-		1,267.3[8]	-		7,840.7[8]	-		711.5[8]	-	
Fed. of Malaya (UK)	509.8	412.9		710.6	252.5		370.1	152.2		0.6	-	

	(I)			(II)			(III)			(IV)		
	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947
N. Borneo (UK)	66.1	70.0		30.2[10]	35.0		6.6	9.6		2.2	0.2[11]	
Sarawak (UK)	8.0[3]	-	7.1	20.0[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore (UK)	-	2.8	-	-	35.6	60.9[19]	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Bahama Is. (UK)	1.1	2.5		5.5	6.0		21.7	32.0		1.6	2.8	
Barbados (UK)	-	15.0	15.0	24.4	24.4	10.0	-	49.5	49.5	6.5	-	-
Guiana (UK)	134.7	186.2	-	24.1	32.0	-	54.5	64.7	-	11.1	12.0	-
Honduras (UK)	7.0[21]	10.1	16.7	16.0[21]	9.6	11.3	-	0.4	1.8	-	3.7	-
Curacao (N)	5.0[4]	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	109.9[4]	99.6	99.6	5.3[4]	2.7	2.8
Dominica (UK)	6.0	3.0	5.0	6.5	4.0	6.5	8.4	5.5	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Grenada (UK)	40.0[22]	8.3	7.5	6.0[22]	8.4	7.6	19.0[22]	10.4	9.4	1.6[22]	3.5	6.2
Jamaica (UK)	125.7[10]	225.7		-	218.0		10.8[10/23]	261.8[24]		21.2[10]	76.7	
Leeward Is. (UK)	-	26.0		-	11.6		-	33.9		-	3.2	
Puerto Rico (US)	343.4	-	625.0	159.6	-	219.6	111.4	-	325.0	39.9	-	50.0
St. Lucia (UK)	8.5	-	-	9.0	-	-	6.9	-	-	1.4	-	-

LIVESTOCK (con.)

	(I)			(II)			(III)			(IV)		
	Pre-war [1]	1946	1947	Pre-war [1]	1946	1947	Pre-war [1]	1946	1947	Pre-war [1]	1946	1947
St. Vincent (UK)	7.2	7.7	7.7	6.0	9.4	9.4	8.5	14.8	14.8	2.3	2.4	2.4
Surinam (N)	23.4	29.5		6.9	5.9		7.1	10.7		1.9	1.8	
Trinidad (UK)	22.2	25.0		17.1 [10]	19.9		17.0	22.4		12.1	11.9	
Virgin Is. (US)	8.8	-	-	1.1	-	-	2.9	-	-	1.2	-	-
Samoa (US)	0.3	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Solomon Is. (UK)	16.0 [7]	16.0 [25]	0.2	-	0.5 [25]	0.5	0.6 [7]	0.5 [25]	-	0.2 [7]	0.2 [25]	-
Cook s. (NZ)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Fiji (UK)	80.5	84.0 [26]	84.0	5.0	8.5 [26]	10.0	25.4	27.0 [24]	27.2	16.0	40.0 [11]	-
Guam (US)	2.9	2.5	-	14.1	3.8	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-
Gilbert & Ellice Is. (UK)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Hawaii (US)	139.2	141.8	-	31.7	-	-	27.0	-	-	4.5	-	-
New Hebrides (F & UK)	21.2 [10]	-	13.5	1.0 [21]	1.0	16.3	3.8	-	1.5	1.1	-	0.5
Papua (Aus.)	6.0	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.7	-	-

	(I)			(II)			(III)			(IV)		
	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947	Pre-war[1]	1946	1947
Tokelau Is. (NZ)												
Aden (UK)	2.0[3]	50.0	55.0	-	-	-	12.1[3]	1,150.0	1,150.0	0.3[3]	-	-
Alaska (US)	3.8[3]	-	-	1.0[3]	-	-	17.5[3]	-	-	0.7[3]	-	-
Bermuda (UK)	1.7	1.5		0.9	2.5		0.4	0.8		1.4	0.8[11]	
Falkland Is. (UK)	9.8	-	11.2	-	-	-	605.4	-	604.1	3.4	-	2.7
Greenland (Den.)	0.1[21]	-		-	-		7.6[10]	16.0[23]		-	-	-

1/ 1940 unless otherwise indicated.
2/ Over 3 months of age.
3/ 1939.
4/ 1936.
5/ 1945.
6/ 1931.
7/ 1930.
8/ Native owned.
9/ European owned.
10/ 1938.
11/ Horses only.
12/ 1938, 1939 and 1940 (years of counting in the different French West African territories).
13/ 1921, 1933, 1938 and 1939 (years of counting in the different French West African territories).
14/ 1936 and 1939.
15/ 1937 and 1938.
16/ 1935.
17/ 1934.
18/ 1921.
19/ Singapore Colonial Report, 1947.
20/ 1931 and 1938.
21/ 1937.
22/ 1932.
23/ Sheep only.
24/ Goats only.
25/ 1938 and 1939.
26/ Census 1942.