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COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF AID TO COOPERATIVES

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
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COOPERATIVES IN SIERRA LEONE

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ISBN 631 12690 2

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FAO DSE. - METTING PAPER. - COOPERATIVE BARKETING. - SITTER LEGNE.
- MANAGEMENTS VEGETABLE FIBRES.
Microfiche No. 82 16433-449-E.

CUSO Work-Griented Functional Adult Literacy Programme: community projects and external relations
Ganda, J. B. B.
Freetown, Sierra Leone: Canadian Universities for Service Overseas

Freetown. Sierra Leone: Canadian Universities for Service Overseas (CUSO), 1982, p. 6pp., 1 tab., RAE In English , (Ja: 8303)

This account of the CUSO-sponsored Functional Adult Literacy Programme of Sierra Leone supplements the 1981 report with further details of work in progress. By 1982 the Programme was operating in 46 villages with a total population of 30 000 people, of whom 2760 adults were attending functional literacy classes and taking part in Programme-sponsored income-earning activities in agriculture, livestock raising, and craft work. In all, 138 acres were being cultivated cooperatively; this acreage is being expanded, and storage and workshop facilities are being constructed. The report also describes activities which the Programme is undertaking with other organizations, both official and voluntary

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Report to the government of Sierra Leone on co-operative management and training. ILO/TAP/Sierra Leone/R.11. Geneva: ILO, 1972, pp. 111.

En Sierra Leone



Report on the Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives

Appian, J. M.; Gbenebichie, S. A.; Gabisi, S. M. D.; Samura, F. B.; Bulegi, S. A.

German Federal Republic, German Foundation for International Development; FAO

Rome, Italy: FAO, 1980, p. 35pp., Order no 3216433-449-E, In English, (Ja: 8303)

The 35 page report summarizes the meeting. Papers were also presented by a number of country experts, on Ghana (J.M. Appian, 18pp.); the Gambia (4pp.); Liberia (2lpp.); Nigeria (S.A. Gbenebichie, 18pp.); Sierra Leone (S.M.D. Gabisi and F.B. Samura, 1lpp.); Zambia (2lpp.); and two on Tanzania (S.A. Bulegi, 7pp. and 12pp.). (The individual papers can be obtained from FAO on the same microfiche order number)

BECHTEL, P.K.H., Report to the government of the Republic of Sierra Leone on co-operative banking, finance and credit. ILO/TAP/Sierra Leone/R.12. Geneva: ILO, 1973. pp. 97.

En Sierra Leone
This describes the situation of the co-operative movement in Sierra Leone in general, the main features of co-operative legislation, the administration of the co-operative system of credit and financing - recomendations concerning its changes, technical assistance of state and other public organs to the co-operative movement in Sierra Leone, and includes statistical records of the different types of co-operatives. SIB.

The economics of the Gara (tie-dye) cloth industry in Sierra Leone Chuta, E.

working Paper. African Rural Economy Program, Gepartment of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, no 25, 1978, p. 32pp., 25 ref., 2 tab., UAE In English, (Ja: 8003)

Gara dyeing is the most labour-intensive and economically profitable industrial activity in the small-scale industrial subsector of Sierra Leone, with good prospects of growth and foreign exchange earnings. Gara dyeing is the only industrial activity which is dominated by females. About one million sq. yrds. of gara cloth are produced annually, mostly by private small-scale producers. There are also about seven gara women's co-operatives or voluntary societies. The major inputs into gara production include labour (mostly female), capital and materials. About 83% of total labour input in gara production is proprietor and family labour and over 70% of annual labour input is female. The total capital costs required for starting gara dyeing may not exceed Le 30. A significant result of this analysis is that all private gara producers earn incomes between Le 800 and Le 3,000 annually. Policy recommendations required for improving the performance of gara dyers include: (1) utilizing a well trained team of extension agents for improving the ratios in which gara dyers combine inputs, and developing practical knowledge among gara dyers about the storage of used dyestuff and the derivation of secondary colours from primary ones; (2) improving the present organization of gara co-operatives so that they become self-managed and self-reliant, and maintaining a close contact between the government co-operative officials and memoers of the co-operatives to ensure close supervision and the eventual registration of the co-operatives; (3) improving the knowledge of both private and co-operative producers of gara cloth concerning international marketing and finance; and (4) granting import duty repates on imported intermediate inputs as an incentive for increased production and marketing of gara cloth

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Report to the government of Sierra Leone on the development of consumers co-operatives. ILO/TAP/Sierra Leone/R.8. Geneva: ILO, 1968. pp. 99.

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JOHNSTON, R.E., The transfer of the co-operative movement to a non-western environment: its development, its economic, social and political functions, and its role in Sierra Leone. 1968.

En West Africa, Sierra Leone University Center for Co-operatives, Madison, Wisc.

KABBA, M.R.A., <u>Self-help as a strategy of rural development in Sierra Leone</u>. <u>Die Dritte Welt, Meisenheim/Glan.</u> 1979, 3, 368-398.

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This article discusses the promotion of rural development
through privileges for self-help in rural communities in Sierra
Leone.

Kaloko, A.R.
PAO, Fome (Italy).
Pertilizer use development in Sierra Leone - Problems
related to the purchase of fertilizers - Farmer's
education on their use. - Em.

Flo/Norway/Sierra Leone National Training Seminar on Fertilizer Use and Development in Sierra Leone. Njala (Sierra Leone). 20 Sep 1976.
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p. 285-288.
CF 39345.

/FAO MORAD/ /TF PROJECT/ /LECTURE/ ,SIEPBA LEONE/ /PERTILIZERS/ /MARKETING/ /COOPERATIVE FARMING/.

Farm mechanization in Sierra Leone Kuyembeh, N. G.

Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Vol 13, no 2, 1982, p. 71-76, tab., 5 ref. In English , (Ja: 8303)

The present status and problems of mechanization in Sierra Leone are described. Several factors such as the land tenure system, types of machinery and equipment, and lack of spare parts and servicing facilities, negatively influence mechanization. Attention is paid to the creation of cooperatives, which could institute syndicate farming, machinery pools and joint storage projects

Present'status, problems and prospects of agricultural mechanization in Sierra Leone

Kuyembeh, N. G.

Agric. Engng Dep., Njala Univ. Coll., Sierra Leone

Development of the agricultural machinery industry in developing countries. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference, Amsterdam, 23-26 January 1984. (A. Moens and A.H.J. Siepman, compilers)., Wageningen, Netherlands; Cantre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, 1984, p. 179-184, 3 ref. In English, (Ja: 8506)

The mechanization of farms in Sierra Leone has been hampered by several problems, including: expensive equipment and non-availability of foreign exchange; non-availability of spare parts and service; fuel and oil costs too high for the average farmer; low level of tachnology know-how by illiterate farmers; lack of trained operators. Suggested methods of dealing with these problems are discussed i.e. cooperatives, government action and aid including land clearance schemes and planning for the introduction of mechanization

Lanning, G.M.; Hotta, M.
TAO, Bome (Italy). Fisheries Dept.
Project for the development of fisheries in the Tastern
Central Atlantic. International fisheries development
and management programm. Fishermen's cooperatives in
West Africa.

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- Jan 1980 - 24 p. - 37 ref. - HICHOFICHE NO. 8216545-

FI CRCAF. - UNDP PROJECT. - FIRID DOCUMENT: HISSION REPORT. - FISHERHEN: "COPREDITIVES. - REST APRICAL" SZREGAK: GAMMA: HIGGERIA:
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Problems of rice marketing in Sierra Leone May-Parker, I. I.

Mjala University College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone Agricultural Journal: Freetown, Sierra Leone, Vol 3, no 1, 1974, p. 19-26, tab., fig., graph., 11 ref. In English, (Ja: 7602)

This study shows that improvements in storage, transportation, processing and the location of mills as well as standardization of grades and measuring units are necessary for an efficient marketing system of rice. Institutions such as the Rice Corporation and the National Co-operative Bank have a vital role to play in increasing the farmer's income from his produce and thereby creating the incentive to increased rice production

THE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES. Situation of the co-operative movement in Sierra Leone. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1971, ed.: McCready, K.J. Oxford: Blackwell, 1971. pp. 29-32, tab.

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Information extracted from a Memorandum submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sierra Leone and from the report of the ILO expert at present on mission in this country, and published in Co-operative Information 4/69.

ISBN 0 631 03200 2

Innovation diffusion and development in a Third world setting: the case of the cooperative movement in Sierra Leone

Schneider, R.; Brown, L. A.; Harvey, M. E.; Riddell, J. B.

Discussion Paper, Studies in the Diffusion of Innovation, Department of Geography, Ohio State University, no 54, 1978, p. 37pp., 5 tab., 26 fig., 37 ref. In English , (Ja: 7811)

recently have there been attempts to establish a link between Only innovation diffusion and economic development and social change in developing countries. This paper is a contribution to that effort. It first presents a conceptual framework linking diffusion processes and development, and then exemplifies a portion of that framework by examining the diffusion of agricultural co-operatives in Sierra Leone from 1948 to 1967. Four aspects of this diffusion are examined: (1) its historical evolution; (2) the temporal and spatial patterns of diffusion; (3) which variables are related to a chiefdom having or not naving at least one agricultural co-operative; and (4) for those chiefdoms with co-operatives, which variables are related to the time at which the initial co-operative was established. It is found that relevant factors are the need for or relevance of the co-operative. and the entrepreneurship or innovativeness of the population. These appear to constitute threshold conditions for diffusion agency establishment. Government training programmes and other incentives also greatly assist in innovation diffusion

SPENCER, D.S.C., The economics of traditional and semi-WARDA/SES/74/2. traditional systems of rice production in Sierra Leone. Monrovia: West Africa Rice Development Association, 1974. pp. 16. Sierra Leone

Rice production and marketing in Sierra Leone Spencer, D. S. C.

Njala University College, University of Sierra Leone Factors of agricultural growth in West Africa., Legon, Ghana, of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Institute p. 217-230, 4 fig., 25 ref., 1 app., 1 tab. In English Ghana, 1973. . (Ja: 7403)

The most important elements in the development of the rice industry in Sierra Leone are highlighted. Important producing areas are identified, and the organization and functioning of the marketing system discussed. Although comestic production has increased over the years the increases have not kept pace with increases in demand in the past two decades. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production emphasis is likely to be put on the development of inland valley swamps and the mechanical cultivation of riverain grasslands and bolilands. New agricultural schemes already being effected or planned include the setting up of an agricultural and co-operative credit bank to provide credit to farmers, the increased provision of fertilizers to farmers, itensification of efforts to select and distribute improved varieties of seed, improved extension services and accelerated research and formal education through Njala University College. With dedicated and capable management these schemes could greatly increase rice production and productivity in Sierra Leone, in the next decade, not by any dramatic change, but by steady progress