

Mauritania is a country located in the West African region, sharing its borders with West Sahara, Algerian, Senegal, and Mali. The informal sector also forms a significant part of the economy, and it provides income for many of the country's poor inhabitants. Mauritania was inhabited by various tribes over the centuries, including the Berber, the Arabs, the Soninke, and the Bambara. Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidallah led the military government, but it was plagued by corruption, mismanagement, and ethnic tensions. Finally, in 2005, the country gained some political stability when President Taya was overthrown by a military coup led by Ely Ould Mohamed Vall. The country has experienced some challenges with respect to human rights, freedom of the press, and gender inequality. Mauritania's economy is heavily dependent on its natural resources, with mining being the mainstay of the country's economy. The country has experienced significant economic growth over the years, but this growth has been uneven, with vast disparities between urban and rural areas. Mauritania gained its independence from France in 1960, and since then, the country has evolved in terms of politics, culture, and economy. This paper will provide an in-depth analysis of Mauritania's background information, including its history, politics, economy, and culture. In 1960, Mauritania gained its independence from France and became a republic, and El Mokhtar Ould Daddah was elected as the first president. In 1991, Ould Haidallah was deposed by another coup, which was led by Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. Despite its wealth of natural resources, Mauritania remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with high levels of poverty and unemployment. The country also has significant deposits of iron ore, gold, and copper, which have been the primary contributors to the country's economy. Mauritania's population is estimated to be 4.5 million, with the majority of the population residing in the capital city, Nouakchott. Mauritania's political system has been characterized by coups, military intervention, and instability, which has negatively affected the country's development.