



# THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

AND THE ASSOCIATED  
OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

1959-1961

ON January 16, 1958 the nine members of the European Commission appointed by the six Member States of the European Economic Community met in Brussels to put the Treaty of Rome into operation. Some of them were not yet personally acquainted. They had no staff and did not know where the seat of their institution would be located. They had to begin from nothing.

By March 25 the internal organization of the Commission had been settled; each member was entrusted with responsibility for a special sector of the Community's activities and was given two of his colleagues to assist him in his task. One of the groups thus established was instructed to implement the Treaty's provisions on the association of overseas countries and territories. An important part of its work concerned the management of the economic and social Development Fund.

Then began the recruiting of staff from the six countries, the preparation of the measures for which the Treaty of Rome lays down a time-table, the establishment of links in this field with the governments and government departments of the Member States and with the European Parliament, which had from the early months taken a lively interest in overseas problems and had set up its own committee to observe developments.

At the same time arduous negotiations were going on with the finance ministries of the Member States to draw up the financial regulations for the Development Fund. This was not approved by the Council of Ministers until December 2, 1958. The Fund was then able to begin its work. Contact was immediately established with the countries and territories concerned - at that time such contact had to be made through the intermediary of the Member States acting on behalf of the beneficiaries. On April 7, 1959 the first financing agreement was signed, covering a number of projects.

But, in the course of the same year, virtually all the « overseas countries and territories » attained complete independence. We had therefore to adjust the work of construction already begun to a multiple relationship with the newly sovereign States.

On January 1, 1960 no more than 60 projects had been approved, with a provisional commitment of 40 million units of account; this delay caused anxiety both to the beneficiary states and to ourselves.

By a vigorous effort these figures were increased to 121 projects and 113 million units of account for the year 1960.

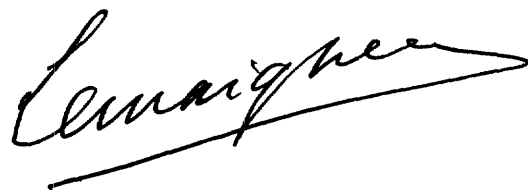
It was not until 1961 that normal operating conditions were attained. By January 1, 1962 the results were as follows :

	NUMBER	AMOUNT (in million units of account)
- Projects examined . . . . .	463	551
- Projects approved or about to be approved	233	277
- Financing agreements signed . . . . .	108	215
- Invitations to tender issued . . . . .	169	102
- Contracts awarded . . . . .	165	50

In view of these results it may be said that by January 1, 1962 which in the Treaty's time-table is also the date for the expiry of the first stage of the transition period, we had about made up for the slow start and that the Fund's activities were now in step with the investments provided for in the Implementing Convention.

It may be considered significant that the Directorate General for Overseas Countries and Territories, which has become the Directorate General for Overseas Development, now has a staff of 97. Of these, 48 are concerned with the work of the Development Fund.

It is for the readers of this brochure to judge the work done on the facts and figures submitted and assess its value.



R. LEMAIGNEN

# THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND and the associated overseas countries

*« The purpose of this association shall be to promote the economic and social development of the [overseas] countries and territories, and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole. ... This association shall in the first place permit the furthering of the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and territories in such a manner as to lead them to the economic, social and cultural development which they expect. »* (Article 131 of the Common Market Treaty.)

The above is the aim which the Rome Treaty assigns for the association of the overseas countries with the European Economic Community.

One of the specific means to this end is the European Development Fund for which the Rome Treaty and the Implementing Convention on the association provide. The fact that pursuit of this aim is not linked with the particular political status of the countries in question is shown by the recent action of sixteen African countries which, on achieving independence, have chosen to maintain their association with the European Economic Community.

The European Development Fund finances economic or social development schemes in the associated overseas countries by means of outright grants. The Fund has three particular features : it is a Community Fund; its action is supplementary; and it is democratically operated.

It is a COMMUNITY institution, maintained by contributions from the six member states of the European Community (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) which exercise no national control over the capital once contributed. It was never intended that contributions to the Fund should become, as it were, national credits offered to the associated countries in each of the national currencies concerned, and used only in that currency. Such an arrangement, which would have obliged the associated countries to use such credits in Francs, Marks, Florins or Lire only for purchases in the individual Member States concerned, would have been contrary to the unity of purpose which the Fund represents.

The Fund is SUPPLEMENTARY — one more of the many national and international agencies now concerned with spreading prosperity more equitably throughout the world. Its contributions supplement the investment efforts of the associated countries themselves and the aid they already receive bilaterally or multilaterally : they are also a part of a general policy of assistance to developing economies, in which commercial, legal, and technical aid is at least equally important.

The Fund is DEMOCRATICALLY OPERATED because the choice, the working out and the implementation of the projects which it finances rests with the Governments of the associated countries themselves. Development plans are not prepared elsewhere : it is the countries that benefit from the Fund which decide what projects to propose for financing, and this takes place through the agency of their own official bodies.

## HOW THE FUND WORKS

● The Fund is maintained by contributions from the member states. These contributions cover the five-year period 1958-1962 and are :

Million units of account	
Belgium	70
Federal Republic of Germany	200
France	200
Italy	40
Luxembourg	1,25
Netherlands	70

1 unit of account =	
£ 0.35755	
1	Dollar
4.937	NF
246.85	CFA
50	B.F.
3.62	guilder
4	DM
625	Lira

● The money thus contributed is divided as follows among the overseas countries and territories which have or have had special relations with the European countries :

Belgium	30
France	511
Italy	5
Netherlands	35

## THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND FINANCES :

● **SOCIAL PROJECTS** : improvements in equipment for public health, educational or scientific purposes, and in social services and living conditions; technical or scientific research affecting the people of the country concerned.

● **ECONOMIC PROJECTS** for the improvement of the associated overseas countries' economy and their infrastructure. The Fund's aid forms part of the economic and social policy laid down by the responsible Governments and is implemented through the development programme of each Government, if possible in such a way as to stimulate further economic development. For example, it may be used to improve the infrastructure which makes possible private investment and enterprise; or for general and technical training, on which economic progress and social betterment very largely depend.

Priority is given to schemes that will have an almost immediate and direct effect on the standard of living.

The Fund leaves to the Governments the initiative in suggesting projects for which they want assistance. There are no conditions attaching to the grant of assistance.

## SIMPLE RULES

The regulations of the European Development Fund are simple. As far as is possible they avoid involving the associated overseas States in procedural complexities caused by unwieldy, exacting, and bureaucratic routine.

The European Development Fund is run by a staff of 48, including economists, accountants and technicians such as engineers and architects.

It is the most simply administered fund in the world.

### ● CONSIDERATION OF THE REQUESTS

— The formal request is submitted by the Government of the overseas associated country concerned.

— It is received at the office of the Fund in Brussels (the Directorate-General for Overseas Development in the EEC Commission). The various documents filed with the request are examined and economists and overseas specialists are appointed to consider with the relevant technical services the set of projects concerned, and to work out arrangements for carrying them out. The Standing Committee of the Fund considers the request.

— The Commission announces its decision. If an economic project is concerned, it is translated into the four official languages of the EEC and referred to the Council of Ministers, which makes known its decision within a month. For social projects the Commission's decision suffices.

— The financial agreement with the Government concerned is drawn up and signed.

### ● CARRYING OUT THE PROJECTS

— The country itself draws up the request for tenders. These papers are passed by the Technical Controller in the country concerned and sent to the Fund, which has them translated into the four official languages of the Community and publishes notices of invitation to tender in the official gazette of the European Communities.

— After a period of anything between one and four months — it depends on the scale of the project — tenders are sent in and their examination begun by the appropriate technical service of the country concerned, under the guidance of an adjudicating committee.

— Once a tender firm has been accepted, the technical services draw up the contract and have it signed. The Commission is informed and takes the necessary steps to effect payment.

— Payments are made in instalments as the work proceeds, to the order of the authority in the country concerned and through the bank at which the EEC keeps its account. Payments are made very promptly. Provisional and final acceptance complete the process.

It is to be noted that as soon as the financial agreement has been signed, the project is carried out on the responsibility of the associated country itself, by its authorities and in its own way. The Commission intervenes only in order to assist through technical control in the drawing up of invitations to tender and in solving problems arising in the implementation of assisted projects.

# ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

## EDUCATION

- 129 schools (63 classes)
- 3 primary school continuation courses with boarding facilities (19 classes) 1,496,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

- 1 hospital (135 beds) and nurses' training college at Nouakchott 2,009,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

- 50 wells  
Improvement of water supplies for agriculture in the Brakna district (5 dams)
- 3 cattle immunization centres 1,374,000 u.a.

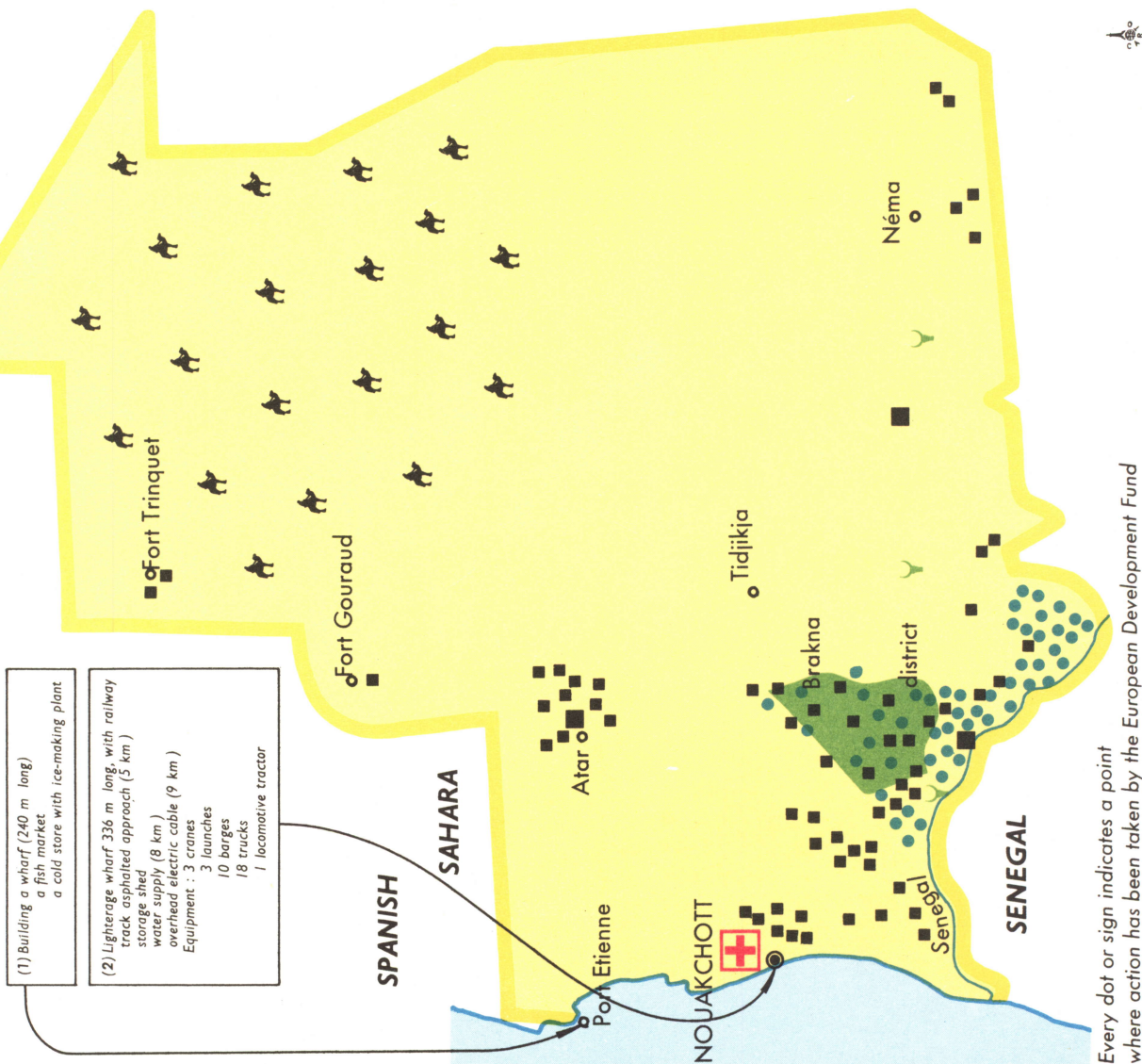
## PORTS

- Extension of the port of Port Etienne<sup>(1)</sup>
- Construction of the wharf at Nouakchott<sup>(2)</sup> 4,901,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 9,780,000 u.a.**









Independence : 28/11/1960 Capital : NOUAKCHOTT  
 President of the Republic : MOKTAR OULD DADDAH  
 419,460 sq. miles 725,000 inhabitants




Every dot or sign indicates a point where action has been taken by the European Development Fund

# REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

	<b>EDUCATION</b>	Higher Teachers' Training College in Dakar (classes for 170 students, boarding facilities for 150 students) National school of farm management, Bambey	1,397,000 u.a.
	<b>HEALTH</b>	1 hospital at St. Louis (630 beds) Campaign against tuberculosis (4 mobile X-ray units) Extension to the Blood Transfusion Centre of Dakar (and 1 mobile laboratory)	4,579,000 u.a.
	<b>ROADS</b>	Improvement of roads in Casamance 118.5 km asphalted 153.6 km stabilized road 5 bridges	4,922,000 u.a.
	<b>RAILWAYS</b>	Modernization of the Dakar-Niger railway <sup>(1)</sup>	1,813,000 u.a.
	<b>PORT</b>	Port of Dakar <sup>(2)</sup> fishing port (270 m quay) (dredging, quay walls and water front) dredging in the commercial port	2,545,000 u.a.
<b>TOTAL : 15,256,000 u.a.</b>			

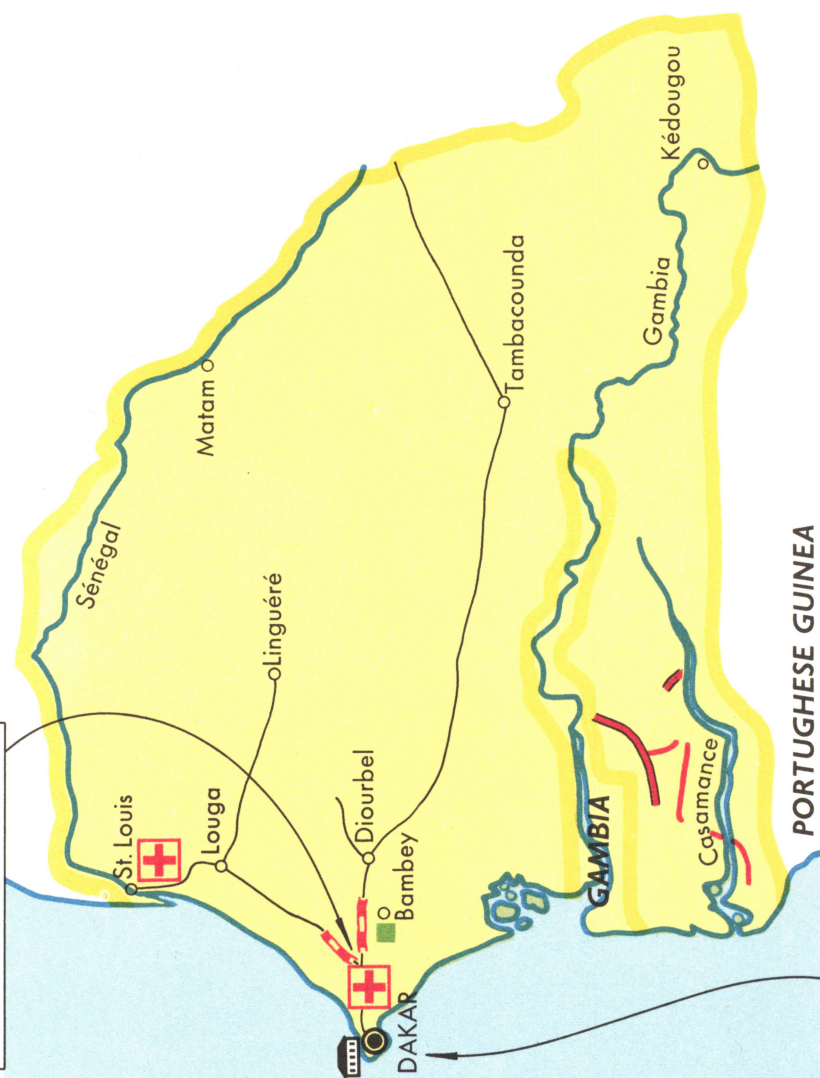


Independence : 25/8/1960 Capital : DAKAR  
President of the Republic : Léopold-Sedar SENGHOR  
76,090 sq. miles 3,100,000 Inhabitants





MAURITANIA

(1) Re-laying 50 km of track (75,000 sleepers)  
Provision of welding equipment




(2) Fishing quay (270 m long)  
Dredging in the commercial port (410,000 cu.m.)


## EDUCATION

 Lycée at Bamako (1,200 pupils including 900 boarders)  
 Teachers' training college at Bamako (300 boarders)  
 The total amount of these investments will not be known until the investigation now under way is complete 61,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

-  54 seasonal agricultural schools
- Irrigation for the estate run by the College of agricultural engineering at Katibougou
- Rice cultivation projects <sup>(1)</sup>
- 46 wells
- Improvement of pools <sup>(2)</sup>
- Development of fishing activities in the middle reaches of the Niger <sup>(3)</sup>
- Installation of karité presses
- Slaughter house and cold store at Bamako
- Mali Institute of Farm Management 6,729,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

-  Institute of human biology at Bamako
- 2 hospital wings (40 beds - 1 operating block)
- 1 maternity hospital (20 beds)
- 1 dispensary
- Staff quarters
- 7 mobile X-ray units 794,000 u.a.

## ROADS

-  483 km asphaltting (San-Mopti 168 km)
-  (Bougouni-Sikasso-Zégoua 315 km) 7,495,000 u.a.

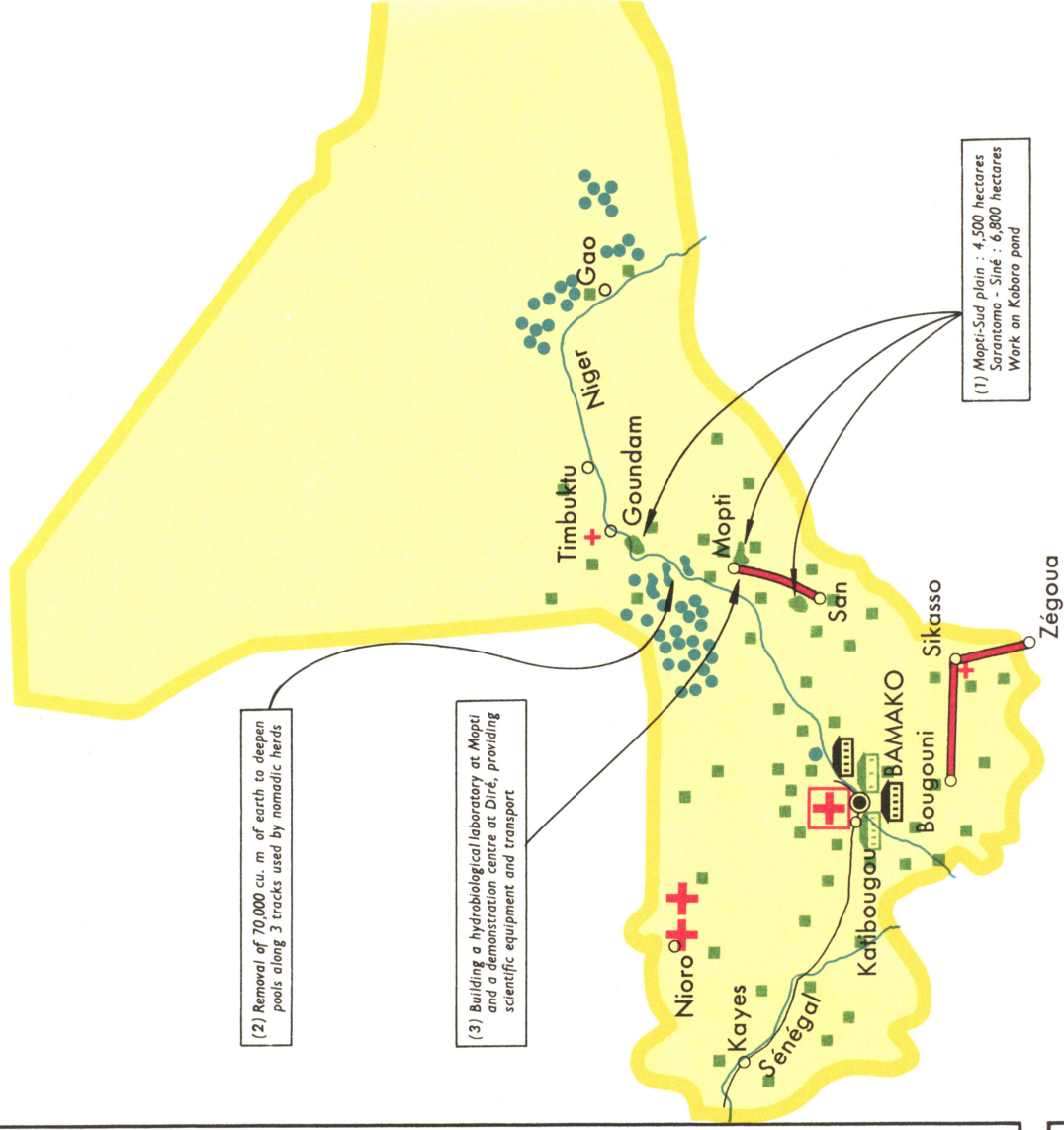
**TOTAL : 15,079,000 u.a.**



Independence : 23/9/1960 Capital : BAMAKO  
 President of the Council : MODIBO KEITA  
 465,040 sq. miles 4,100,000 inhabitants

0 Miles 400

# REPUBLIC OF MALI



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# REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER

**EDUCATION**

- 166 primary schools with quarters
- 12 primary school continuation courses with boarding facilities
- 1 lycée for girls at Niamey

7,621,000 u.a.

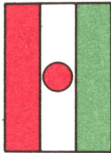
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**MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS**

- 395 wells
- 100 agricultural training centres
- 118 cattle vaccination centres

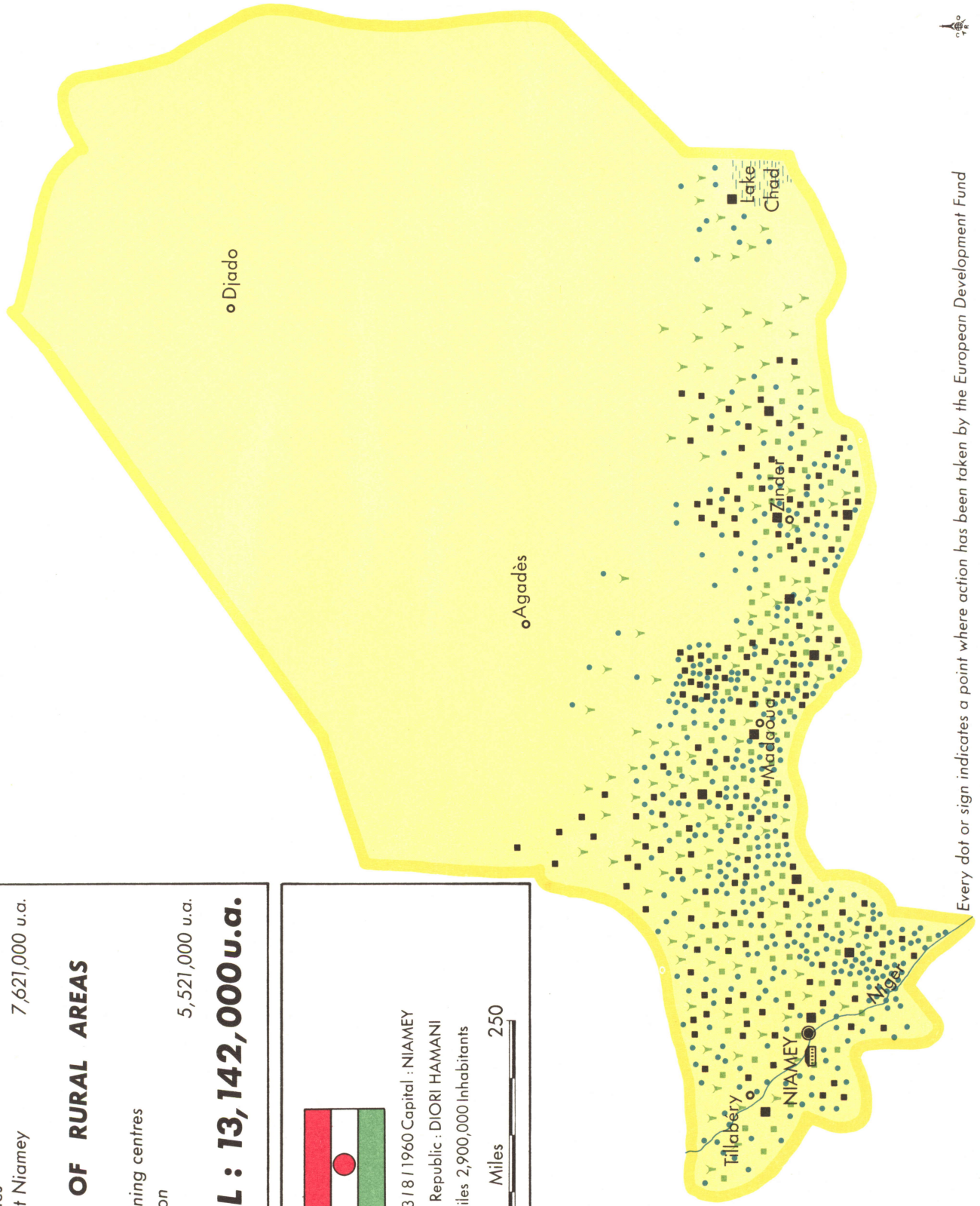
5,521,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 13,142,000 u.a.**



Independence : 3 / 8 / 1960 Capital : NIAMEY  
 President of the Republic : DIORI HAMANI  
 459,250 sq. miles 2,900,000 inhabitants

0 Miles 250



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# REPUBLIC OF THE UPPER VOLTA

**EDUCATION**

- 50 primary schools (each with 3 classes and quarters)
- 225 rural education centres

**HEALTH**

- + 24 dispensaries
- + 2 subsidiary hospitals
- + 2 mobile X-ray units

**MODERNIZATION**

- 11 dams
- 90 wells

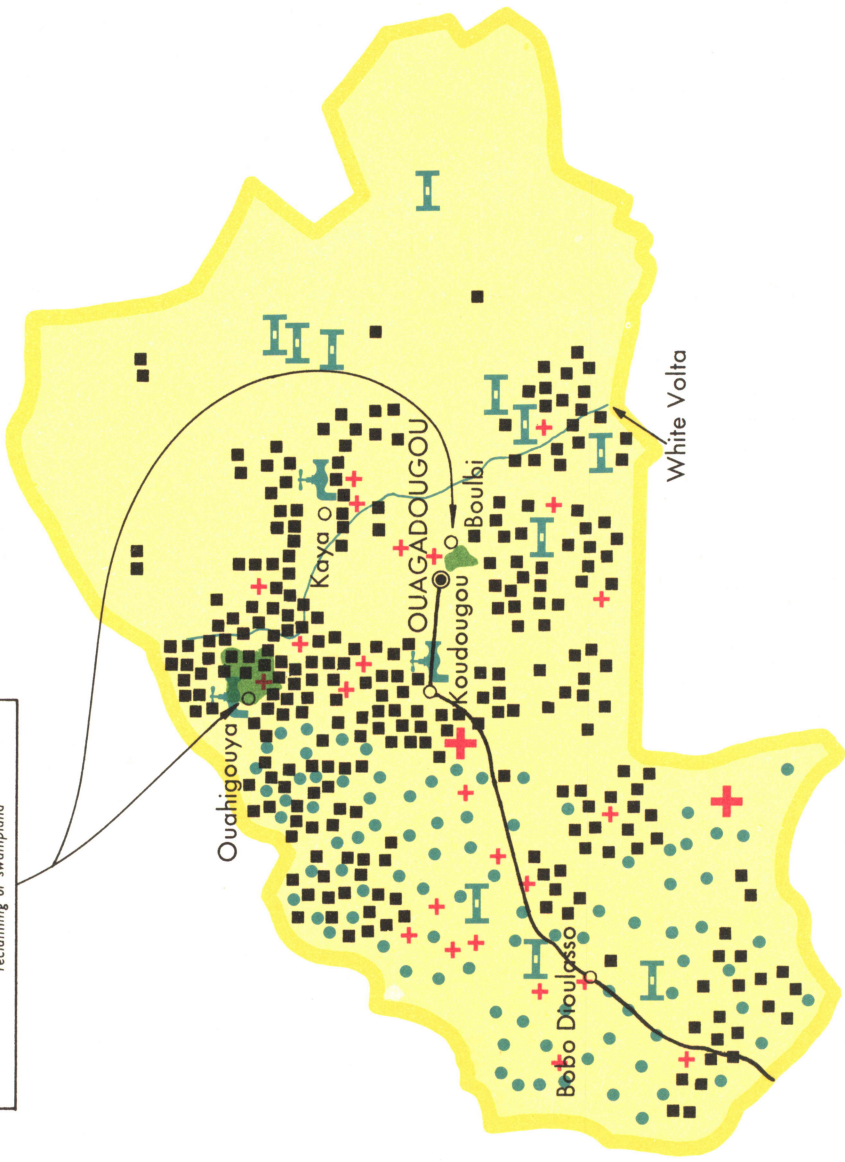
Soil conservation and restoration in the basin of the White Volta (Ouahigouya and Boulbi) <sup>(1)</sup> 7,566,000 u.a.


**TOWN PLANNING**

- Water supply (Koudougou, Ouahigouya, Kaya) 466,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 14,806,000 u.a.**

(1) preliminary studies in the topographical, hydrological, pedological and other fields; General management. Operations : 2,050 km of fire-breaks, improvement of sloping ground (120,000 hectares), reclaiming of swampland






Independence : 5/18/1960 Capital : OUAGADOUGOU  
 President of the Republic : Maurice YAMEOGO  
 108,920 sq. miles 4,500,000 inhabitants

0 ————— 200  
 Miles






# REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY


## ROADS

 35 km Cotonou- Porto-Novo road section asphaltting of Togo-Nigeria road 810,000 u.a.

## HEALTH




 Extension of Parakou hospital (61 beds and surgery block)  
 2 hospital buildings at Savalou and Lokossa (66 beds)  
 Nurses' training college (50 students) at Cotonou 1,077,000 u.a.

## TOWN PLANNING

 Laying on water supply to Ouidah (1) 275,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION

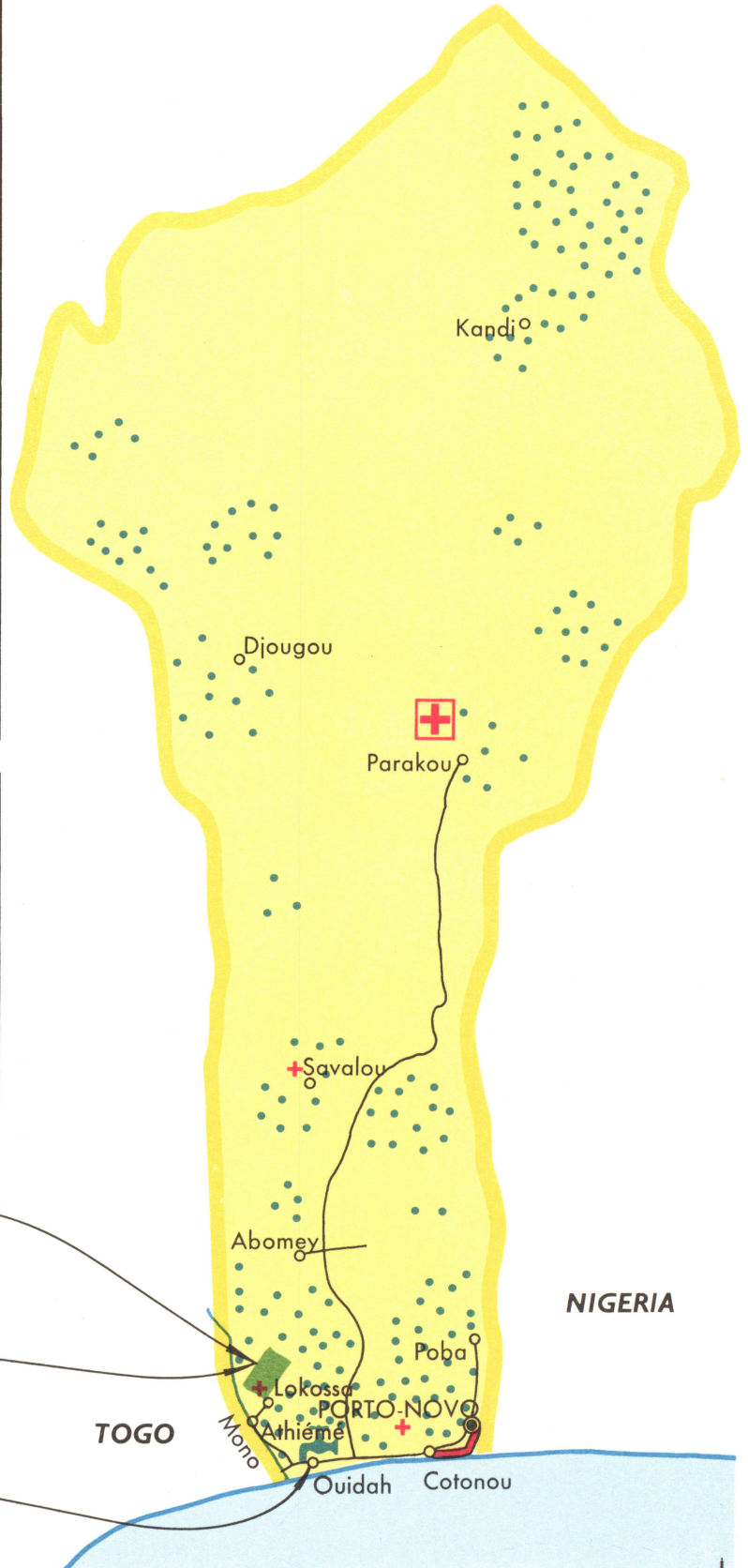
### OF RURAL AREAS

 Establishment of palm plantations with selected trees and an oil-works in the Mono area (2)  
 13 bore-holes and 150 wells  
 Campaign against trypanosomiasis (surveying an area of 90,000 sq. km) (3) 5,530,000 u.a.

## MINERAL PROSPECTING

Geophysical prospecting from the air and surveying limestone deposits at Arlan 679,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 8,389,000 u.a.**



Independence : 118/1960 Capital : PORTO-NOVO  
 President of the Republic : Hubert MAGA  
 44,800 sq. miles 2,000,000 Inhabitants

0 Miles 100

(3) Study and surveying of about 90,000 sq. km , making a map showing exact extent of unaffected areas, the limits of the breeding grounds of the tsetse fly, permanently infested areas. Compiling an agrostological map and a map of watering points.

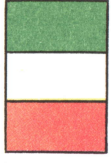
(2) Planting of 4,000 hectares with selected palms, building of a fullyequipped oil-works with a capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 tons of clusters, operational buildings and quarters General management.

(1) Sinking a bore, building of pump and purification houses, distribution network 15,500 m , 35 drinking fountains.


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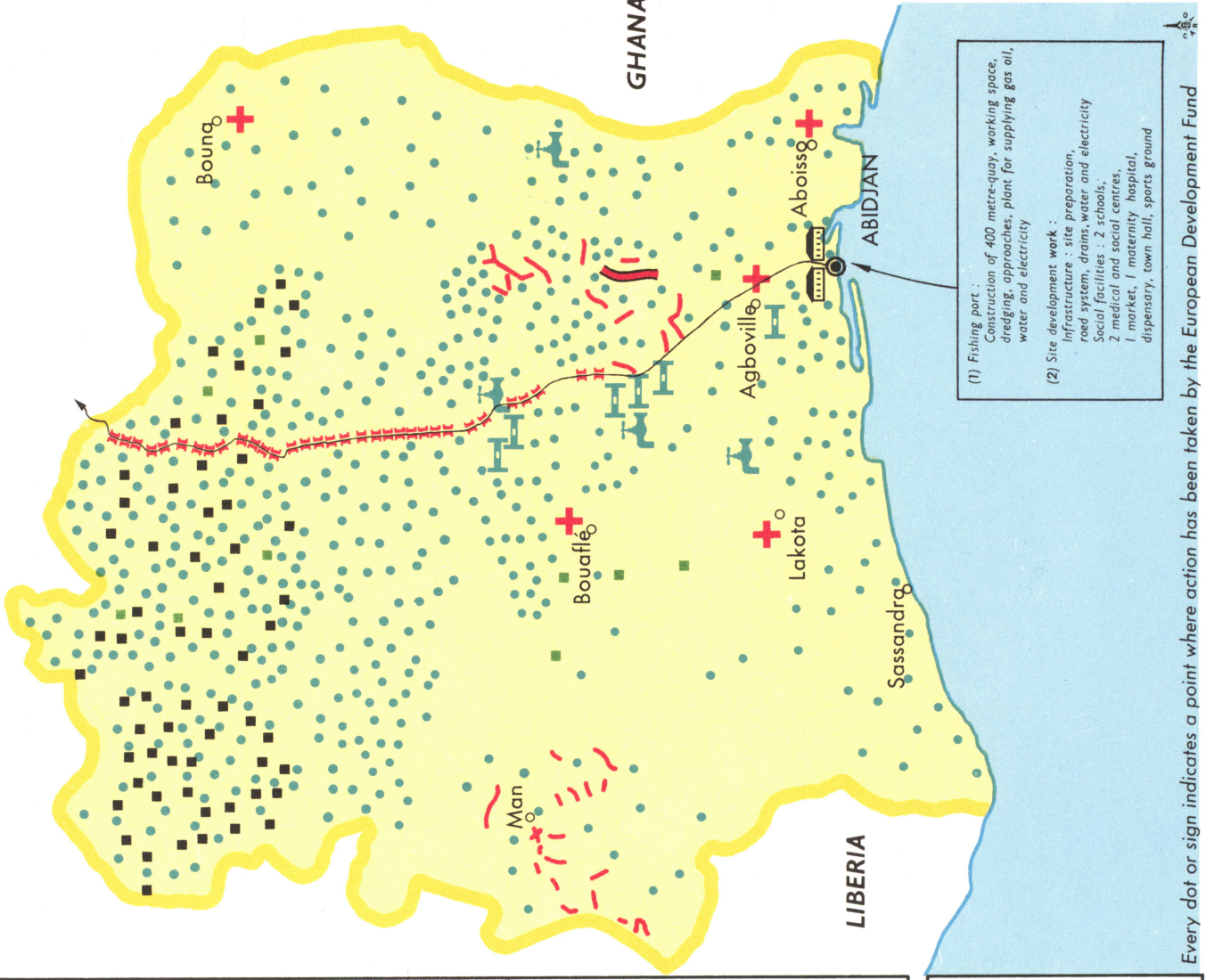
# REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST

<b>EDUCATION</b>	60 primary schools (180 classes) Higher teachers' training college at Abidjan High School for girls at Abidjan	3,699,000 u.a.
<b>HEALTH</b>	5 subsidiary hospitals (375 beds) Agboville, Aboisso, Bouna, Lakota, Bouaflé	580,000 u.a.
<b>MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS</b>	10 rural training camps (1,200 trainees) 502 wells 10 dams 4 water supply systems (dam, pumping station, etc.)	6,896,000 u.a.
<b>ROADS</b>	Roadwork in the « Boucle du Cacao » and Man regions (94 km asphalted, 651 km stabilized roads)	7,373,000 u.a.
<b>PORTS</b>	Fishing port of Abidjan (1) Site development at Abidjan (Cocody Sud) (2)	1,390,000 u.a. 1,620,000 u.a.
<b>TOWN PLANNING</b>	Modernization of Abidjan-Niger railway I) Purchase of 16 railcars 9 passenger coaches 20 cattle trucks II) Replacement of 33 bridges	2,010,000 u.a.
<b>TOTAL : 21,558,000 u.a.</b>		
<b>IVORY COAST - UPPER VOLTA</b>		



Independence : 7/8/1960 Capital : ABIDJAN  
President of the Republic : Félix HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY  
124,370 sq. miles 3,100,000 Inhabitants






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# REPUBLIC OF TOGO



## EDUCATION

-  Lycee and school of administration at Lomé (1,200 pupils, including 500 boarders)
- 50 primary schools (each with three classes and living quarters)
- 5 primary school continuation courses with boarding facilities (1,250 pupils)      3,639,000 u.a.



## HEALTH

- + 2 maternity hospitals at Anécho and Palimé (74 beds)
- + 1 hospital wing at Palimé (30 beds)      120,000 u.a.

## ROADS

-  Badou-Atakpamé: 25 km asphaltting
-  Palimé-Atakpamé: 163 km stabilized road
- 3 bridges, planking of 12 bridges      2.836,000 u.a.

## RAILWAYS

-  20 goods wagons
- Equipping 65 wagons (with continuous brakes systems)
-  Railway modernization (re-laying 44.4 km)      1,794,000 u.a.

## PORT <sup>(1)</sup>

- Electrification of cranes at Lomé wharf      165,000 u.a.

## TOWN PLANNING <sup>(2)</sup>

- Drainage work in Lomé      835,000 u.a.

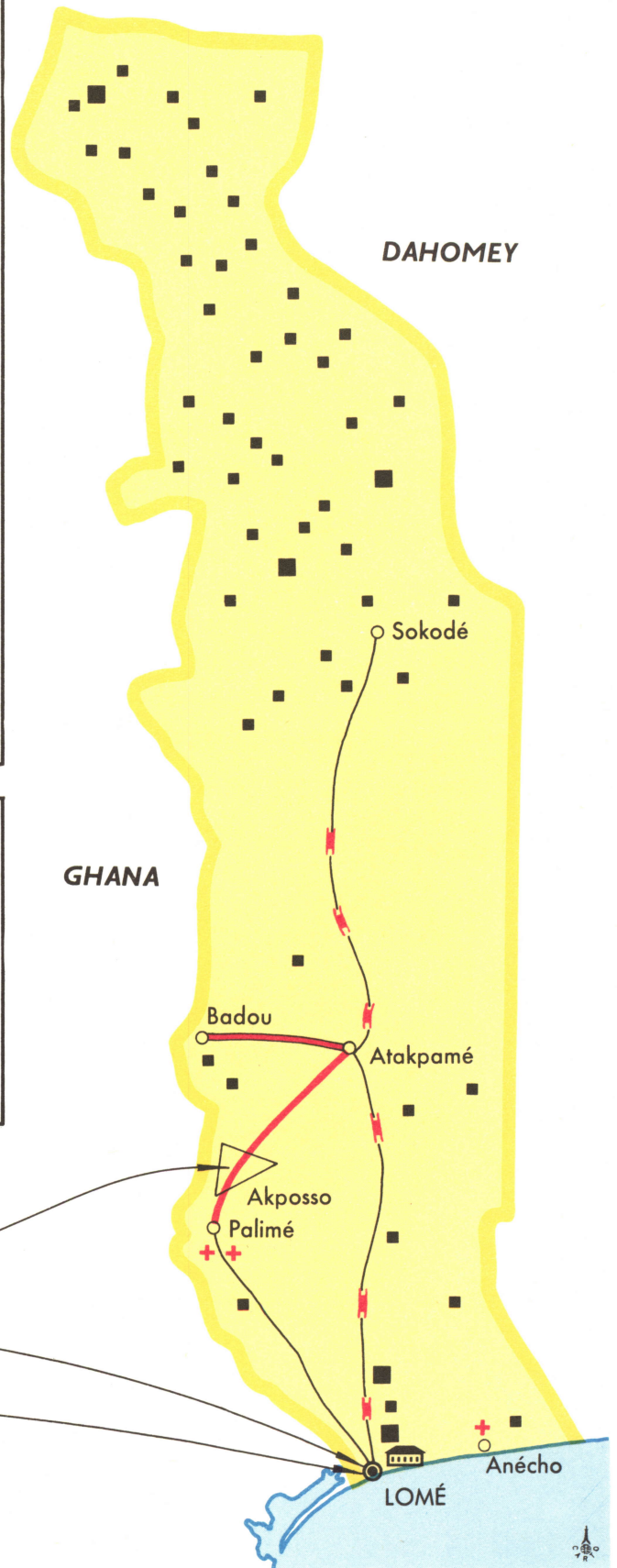
## STUDIES AND RESEARCH <sup>(3)</sup>

-  Aerial photographs (Akposso region)      20,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 9,409,000 u.a.**



Independence : 27 / 4 / 1960 Capital : LOMÉ  
 President of the Republic : Sylvanus OLYMPIO  
 22,010 sq. miles 1,400,000 Inhabitants



(3) Aerial survey of an area of about 3,000 sq. km scale 1:10,000

(2) Drainage of the lagoon, of waste water from the whole town and rainwater from the southern part

(1) Replacing steam engines with electric motors in 3 10-ton cranes and 6 3-ton cranes

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## EDUCATION

Secondary school at Yaoundé  
(200 pupils)

1,069,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

Extension of hospitals at N'Gaoundéré, Garoua and Maroua (236 beds)  
8 subsidiary hospitals (206 beds)  
21 dispensaries (276 beds)  
Mother and child welfare centre

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

2,189,000 u.a.

16 wells and pools in the Mora subdivision  
Soil conservation and anti-erosion campaign (1)  
Improvement in stock-raising in Adamaoua (16 veterinary dispensaries  
54 immunisation centres  
25 springs; improved access, etc.)

1,466,000 u.a.

## PORTS

Douala  
Reconstruction of 4 berths (566 m wharf) in the old port  
Purchase of a dredger to improve harbour access

4,457,000 u.a.

## TOWN PLANNING

Water supply to N'Gaoundéré

383,000 u.a.

## ROADS

117 km asphaltting (Pitoea-Figuil section of the Garoua-Maroua Road.)  
Yaoundé-Mbalmayo road (41,6 km asphaltting)  
60 km without asphaltting Maroua-Mora  
128 km of tracks (N'Kolébétéyé-N'Kolésieng, Tignéré-Kontcha)  
Piste des Terres Noires)  
Bridge road and rail from Edéa

6,457,000 u.a.

## RAILWAYS

Participation in the 330 km extension to the Transcameroon Railway (in co-operation with the United States and French Governments)

15,000,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 31,021,000 u.a.**

# FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

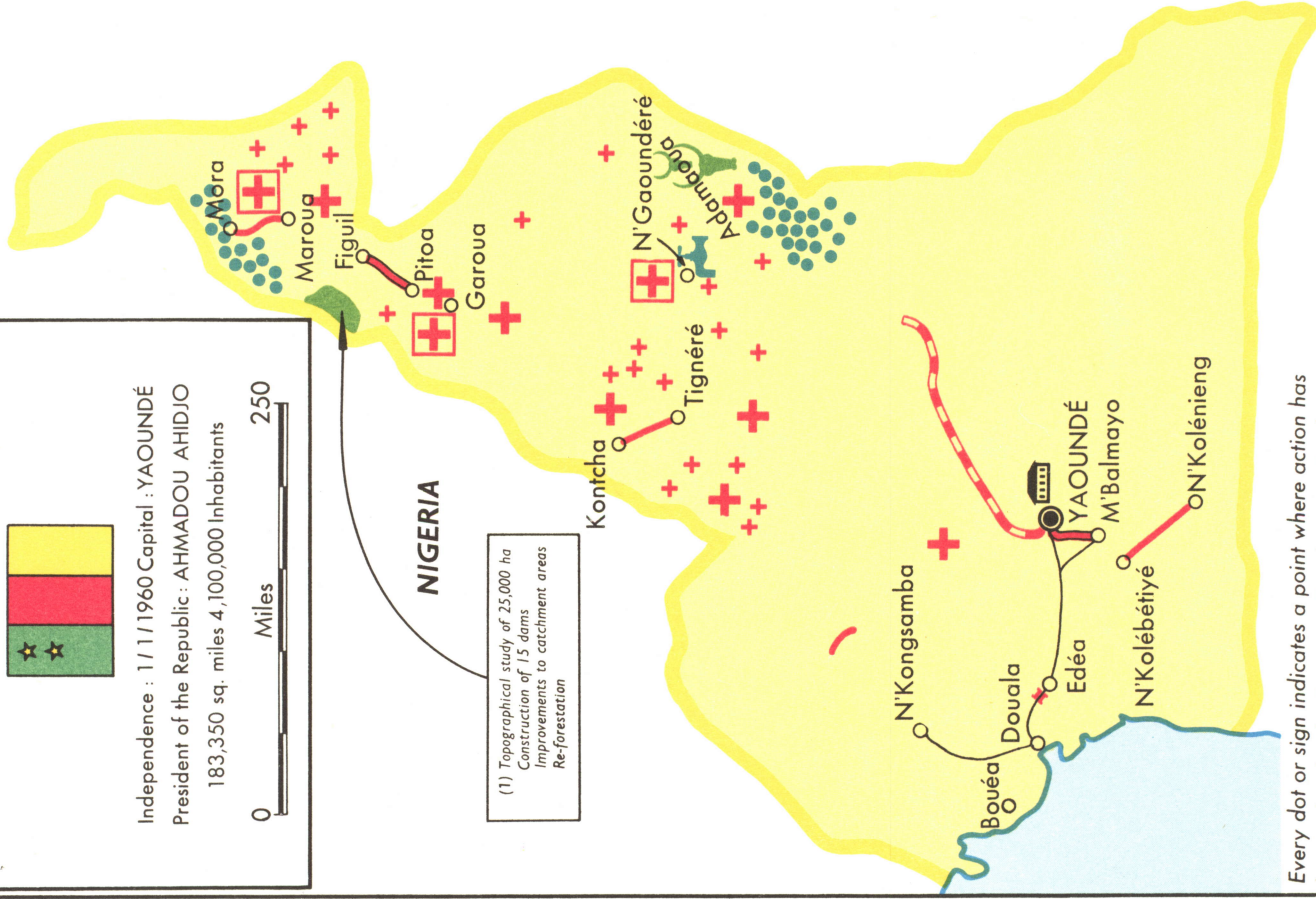


Independence : 1/1/1960 Capital : YAOUNDÉ  
President of the Republic : AHMADOU AHIDJO  
183,350 sq. miles 4,100,000 Inhabitants

0 250 Miles

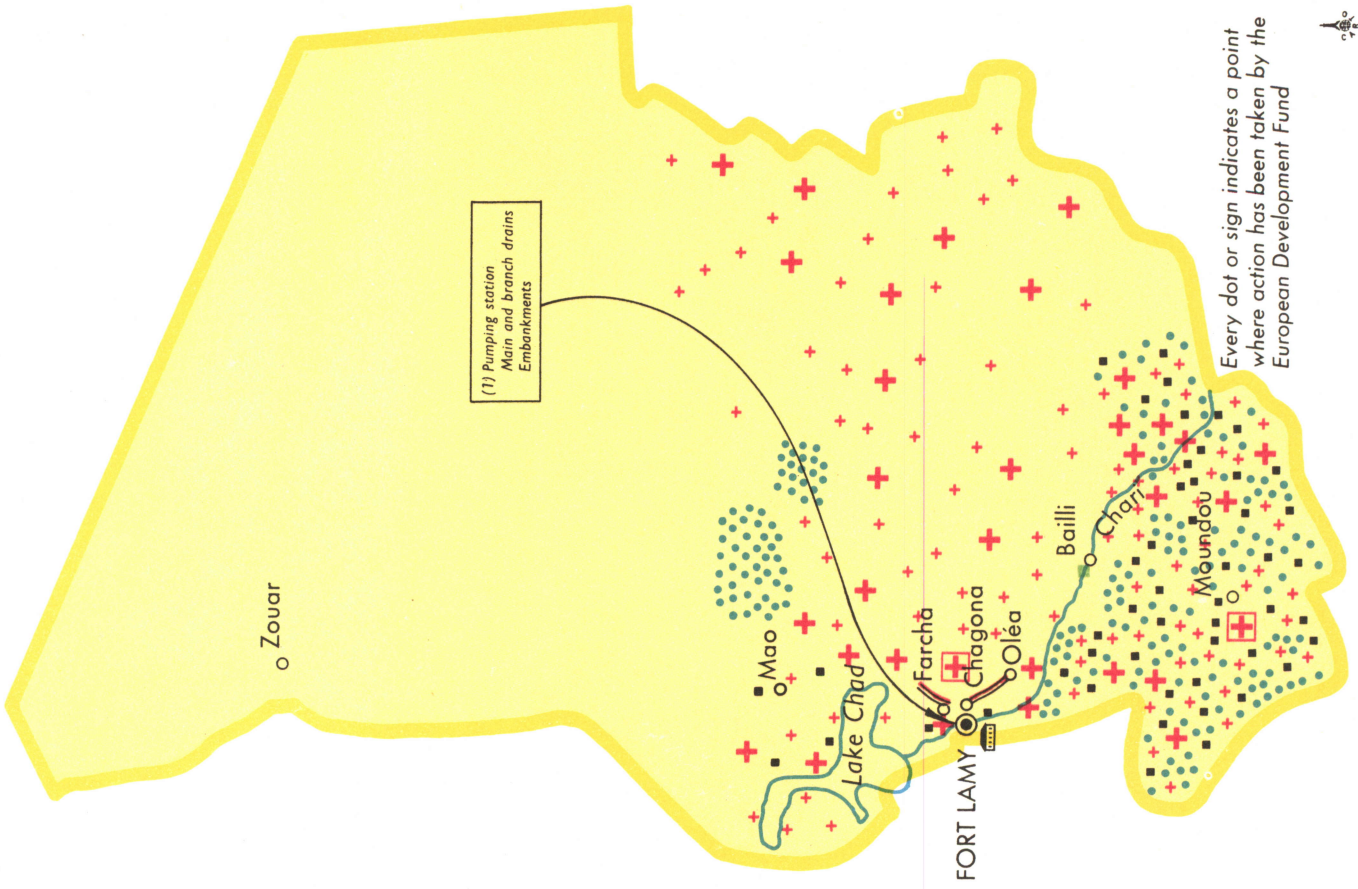
NIGERIA

(1) Topographical study of 25,000 ha  
Construction of 15 dams  
Improvements to catchment areas  
Re-forestation



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# REPUBLIC OF CHAD



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## EDUCATION

- 50 bush schools (100 classes)
  - 50 living quarters for teachers
  - ▭ Extension of the agricultural training centre at Bailli (60 boarders)
  - ▭ Technical training centre at Fort Lamy (200 pupils, including 120 boarders)
- 1,451,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

- ⊕ Hospital at Moundou (270 beds)
  - ⊕ Hospital at Fort Lamy (385 beds) and male nurses' training college (60 pupils)
  - ⊕ Extension of the General Clinic at Fort Lamy
  - ⊕ 29 subsidiary hospitals (984 beds)
  - ⊕ 7 maternity hospitals (80 beds)
  - ⊕ 5 social centres
  - ⊕ 81 dispensaries, including 21 living quarters
- 5,672,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF

### RURAL AREAS

- 185 wells
- 3,066,000 u.a.

### TOWN PLANNING

- ▬ Draining of the Saint Martin basin at Fort Lamy <sup>(1)</sup>
  - ▬ Farcha Road (11.9 km asphaltting)
  - ▬ Chagona-Oléa Road (4.9 km asphaltting)
- 1,662,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 11,851,000 u.a.**



Independence : 11/8/1960 Capital : FORT LAMY  
 President of the Republic : François Tombalbaye  
 495,940 sq. miles 2,600,000 Inhabitants



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## EDUCATION

- 109 schools (216 classes and living quarters) 2,390,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

- 11 subsidiary hospitals (200 beds)
- Male nurses' training college (50 pupils)
- 10 maternity hospitals (126 beds)
- 39 dispensaries
- 51 staff quarters
- 4 radio and surgery blocks 1,560,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

- 10 rural training centres
- 1,146 watering points, including 103 wells and 1,043 springs
- 4,960 head of cattle
- Veterinary centres and posts (6 frontier control posts, 4 centres, 10 wells, living quarters, etc.) 2,316,000 u.a.

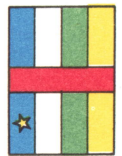
## ROADS

- Damara-Fort Sibut (109 km without asphalt)
- 24 bridges on rural tracks
- Purchase of material for maintaining main roads (28 tractors, 17 semi-trailers, 4 tractor-shovels etc.) 2,122,000 u.a.

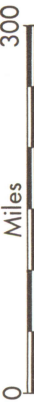
## DEVELOPMENT

- STUDY (first phase : establishment of an inventory and analysis of existing documentary material) 30,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 8,418,000 u.a.**



Independence : 13/8 / 1960 Capital : BANGUI  
 President of the Republic : David DACKO  
 238,310 sq. miles 1,200,000 Inhabitants



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# REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (Brazzaville)

**EDUCATION**

- Secondary teachers' training college at Brazzaville (200 pupils, including 150 boarders)
- Extension to the lycée at Brazzaville (150 additional boarders and 22 classes of 40 pupils each)
- 12 continuation courses (66 classes and 560 boarders)

**HEALTH**

- 9 maternity hospitals (212 beds)
- 10 dispensaries

**ROADS**

- Through the Léfini valley (30 km asphalted and 1 bridge)
- Pointe Noire - Bas-Kouilou (41.6 km asphalted)
- Pointe Noire - Cabinda (23.5 km asphalted)
- The Northern exit from Brazzaville (39 km asphalted)
- Bridge over the Niari at Le Briz
- Road infrastructure and equipment for the cocoa area of Sangha

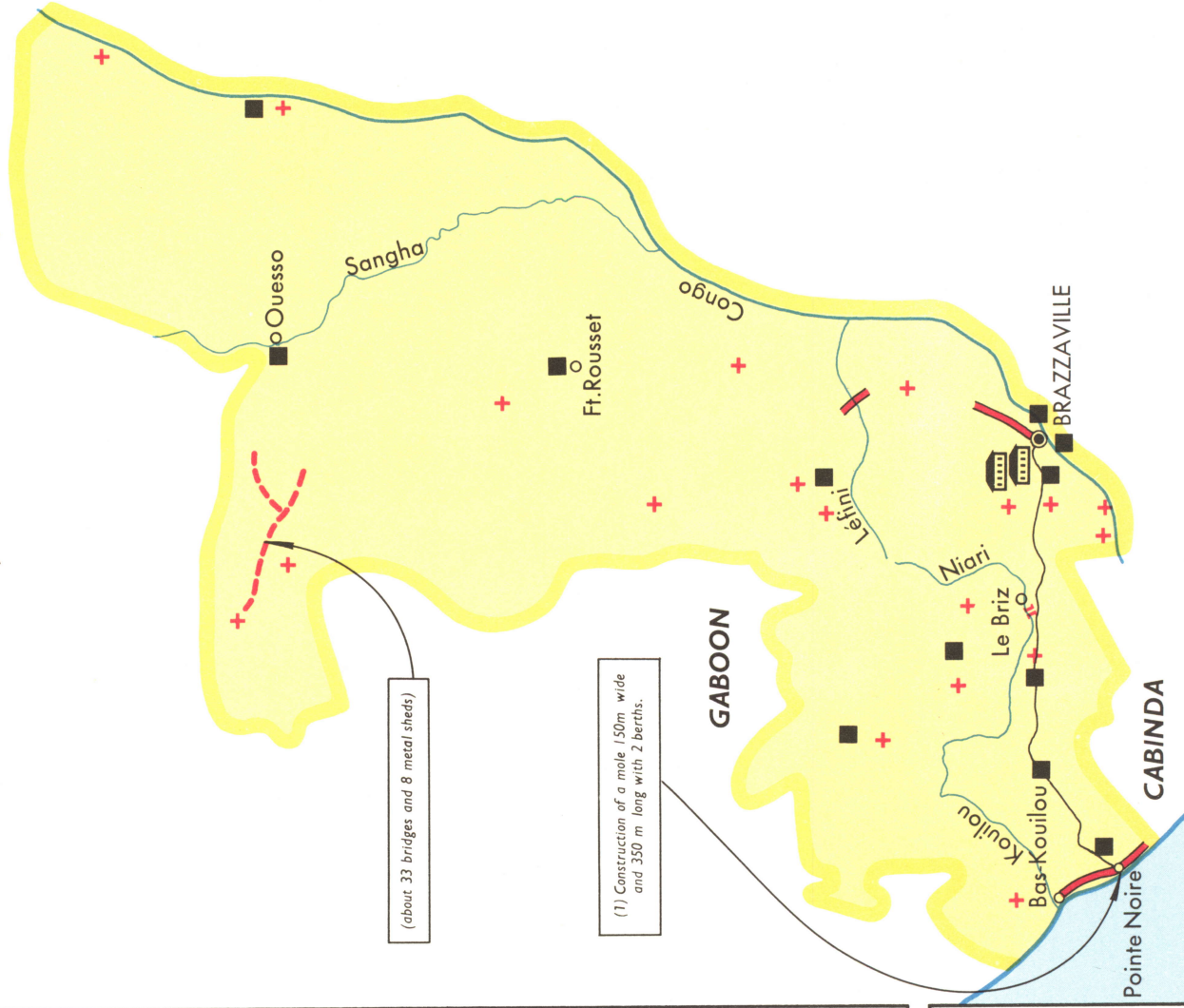
**PORTS**

- Pointe Noire 2 wharf posts<sup>(1)</sup>

**RAILWAYS**

- 50 timber cars

**TOTAL : 12,652,000 u.a.**



**RAILWAYS**

- 50 timber cars

**TOTAL : 12,652,000 u.a.**

Independence : 15/8/1960 Capital : BRAZZAVILLE  
 President of the Republic : Fulbert YOULOU  
 132,090 sq. miles 900,000 inhabitants

0 Miles 200

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## EDUCATION

- Construction of a commercial section at the Polytechnic at Libreville (60 pupils - 30 boarders)
  - 3 apprentice schools (150 pupils-120 boarders)
  - 2 training centres (rapid courses) at Libreville and Port Gentil
  - Boarding schools for 3 continuation courses (240 boarders)
  - Extension to the higher technical school at Libreville
- 2,934,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

- ⊕ Enlargement of the hospital at Port Gentil (58 beds)
- ⊕ 11 subsidiary hospitals (319 beds)
- ⊕ 1 general clinic
- ⊕ 13 surgery and maternity centres (197 beds)
- ⊕ 1 surgery block
- ⊕ 1 childrens' hospital
- ⊕ 3 dispensaries
- ⊕ Male nurses' training college at Libreville 1,072,000 u.a.

## ROADS

- Kougouleu-Médouneu (78 km asphaltting)
- Ebel-N'Djolé (47 km without asphaltting) 4,052,000 u.a.

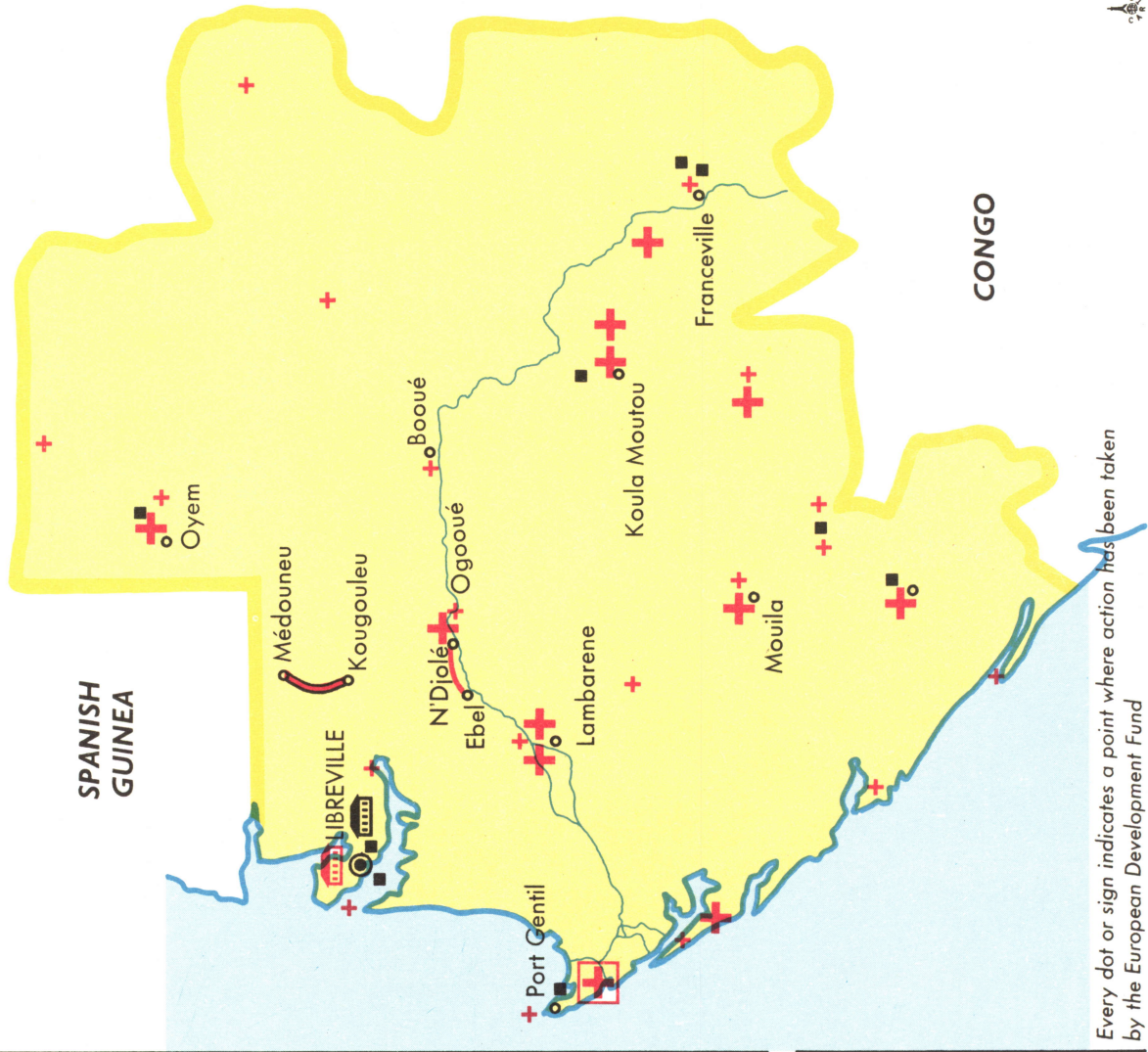
**TOTAL : 8,058,000 u.a.**



Independence : 17/8/1960 Capital : LIBREVILLE  
 President of the Republic : M. Léon MBA  
 103,120 sq. miles 450,000 inhabitants



# GABOON REPUBLIC



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**HEALTH**

 Hospital at Doruma (210 beds)

400,000 u.a.

**MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS**

Agricultural development

a) in Léopoldville province <sup>(1)</sup>

b) in Katanga province <sup>(2)</sup>

2,830,000 u.a.

**ROADS**

 Mambasa-Bunia section from Ituri (163 km asphalted)

 2 bridges over the Lubilash (78 m) and the Luilu (115 m)

4,500,000 u.a.

**TOWN PLANNING**

Anti-erosion operations at Luluabourg <sup>(3)</sup>

Public works at Elisabethville (Ruashi)

and at Stanleyville <sup>(4)</sup>

1,654,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 9,384,000 u.c.**



Independence : 30 / 6 / 1960 Capital : LÉOPOLDVILLE

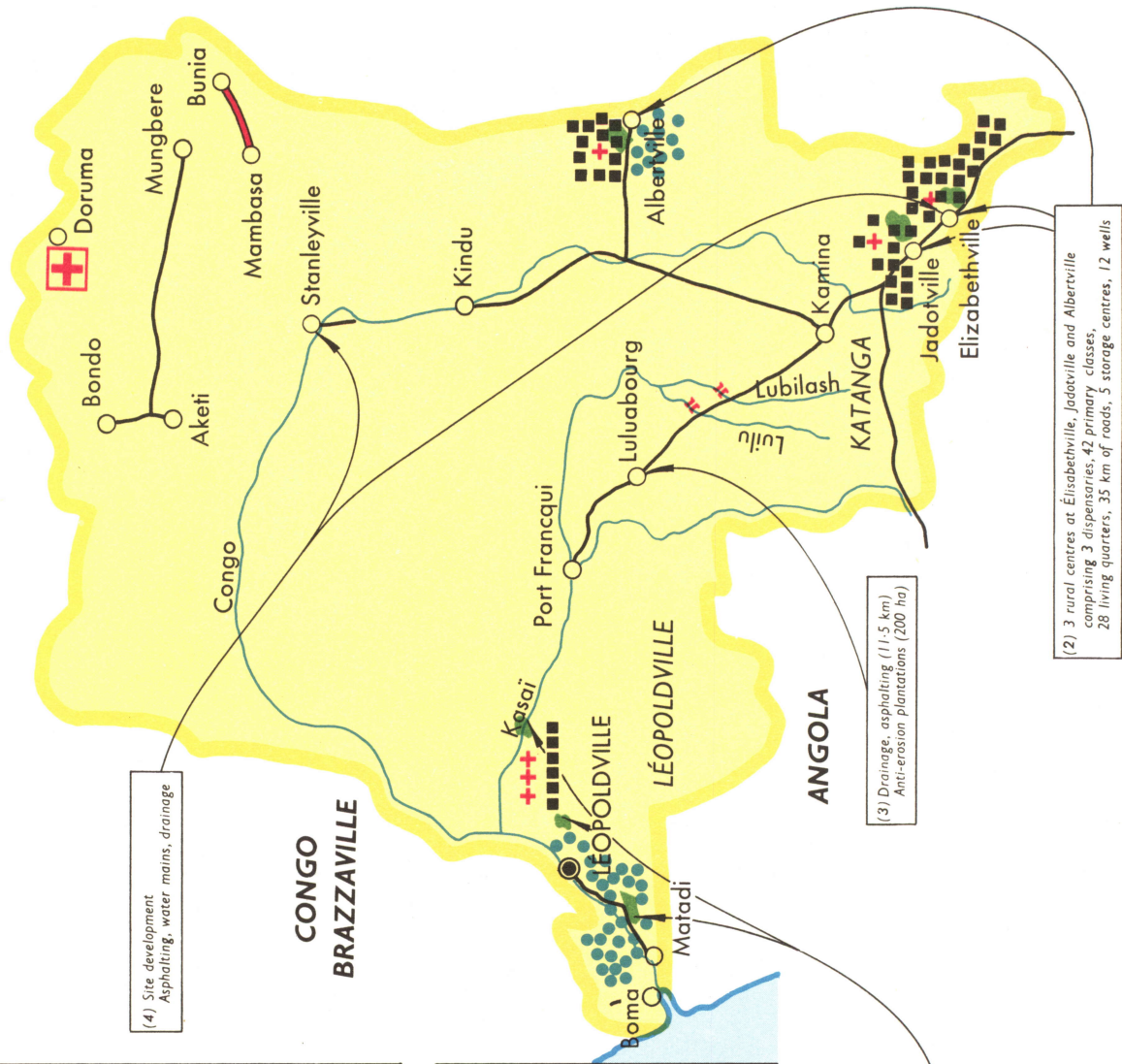
President of the Republic : Joseph KASAVUBU

905,900 sq. miles 13,864,000 Inhabitants



<sup>(1)</sup> Development of banana-growing, extensions to farms at Mushie-Pentane, and on the Bateké plateau 30 wells, 3 dispensaries, 6 schools (2 classes each), 13 living quarters Agricultural survey of the western part of the province

**REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (Léopoldville)**



<sup>(4)</sup> Site development  
Asphalting, water, mains, drainage

<sup>(3)</sup> Drainage, asphaltting (11.5 km)  
Anti-erosion plantations (200 ha)

<sup>(2)</sup> 3 rural centres at Elisabethville, Jadotville and Albertville comprising 3 dispensaries, 42 primary classes, 28 living quarters, 35 km of roads, 5 storage centres, 12 wells

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# RUANDA-BURUNDI

## HEALTH

- + 3 rural hospitals (156 beds)
- + 1 maternity hospital (90 beds)

318,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION

### OF RURAL AREAS

- Technical agricultural school (150 pupils)
- Improvements at the Rweya (1)
- pilot stock-raising farm
- Establishment of a 500 ha block of tea plantations in the Mulundi (2) swamps
- Development of 5 farms in the Mayaga (3)

(2) Establishment of hot-beds and seed-beds, tracks, clearing under-growth, drainage, one factory (800 tons per year) etc.

(1) 4 km bush track, clearing 500 ha, 3 wells, 10 km of cattle tracks etc.

## ROADS

- Bugarama-Muramwya (13 km asphalted)
- Rwesero-Kinyinya bush track (11 bridges)

704,000 u.a.

## TOWN PLANNING

- Roads in the African towns of Usumbura

220,000 u.a.

## SURVEYS AND STUDIES

- General development survey
- Development surveys for Mayaga-Bugesera (4)

1,262,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 4,720,000 u.a.**

## RUANDA

## BURUNDI

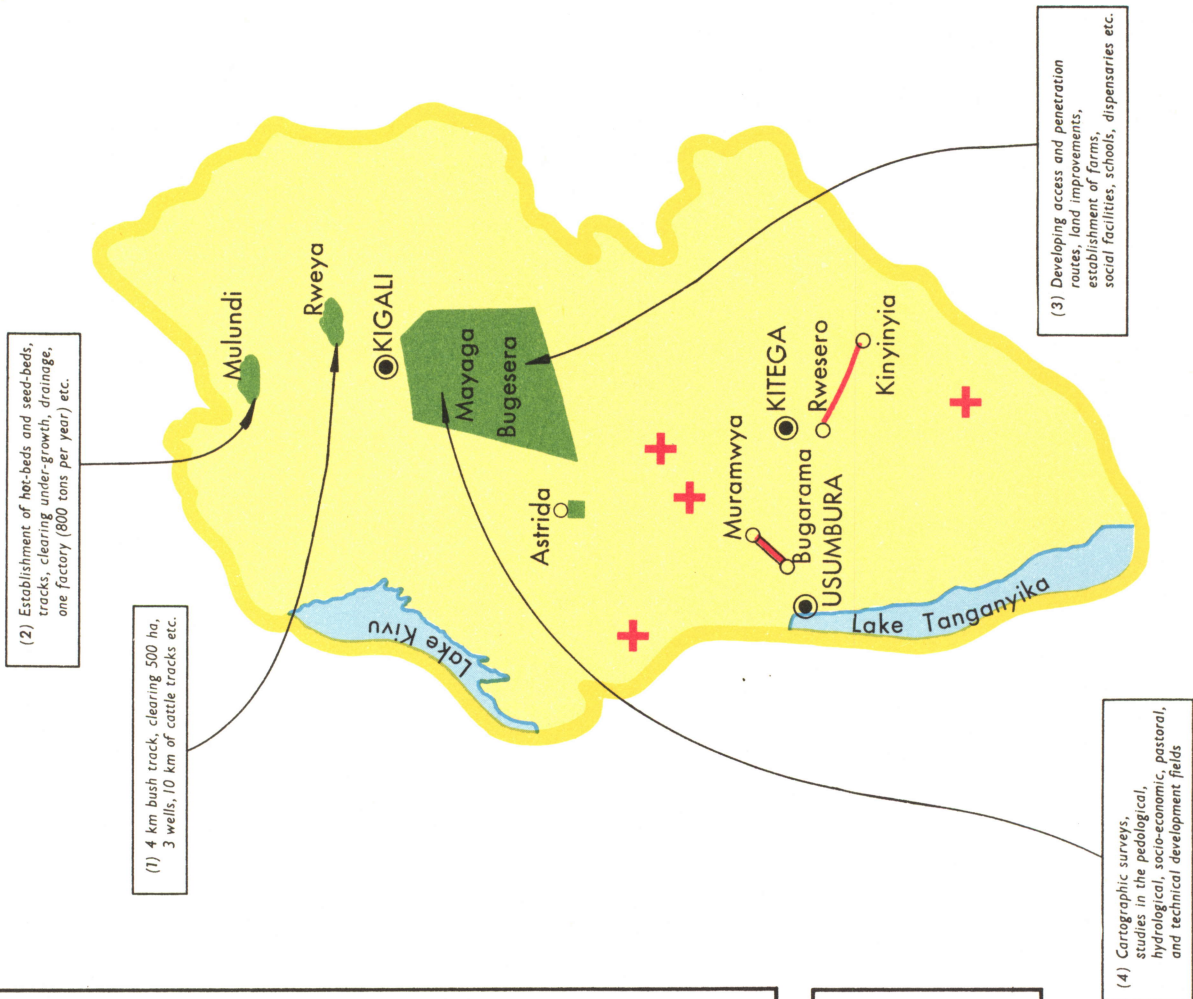
UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP

Capital : KIGALI

Capital : KITEGA

10,170 sq. miles 2,624,000 Inhabitants

10,750 sq. miles 2,213,000 Inhabitants



(3) Developing access and penetration routes, land improvements, establishment of farms, social facilities, schools, dispensaries etc.

(4) Cartographic surveys, studies in the pedological, hydrological, socio-economic, pastoral, and technical development fields

# REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

**ROADS**  
 185 km asphalted  
 40 km non-asphalted  
 8 bridges and approaches

**EDUCATION**  
 120 primary classrooms  
 4 secondary schools

**HEALTH**  
 Annex to hospital at Majunga (216 beds)

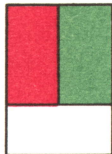
**MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS**  
 Drainage and irrigation (1)  
 Extension of stock raising and agriculture at Tsiranomandy (2)

**TOWN PLANNING**  
 Protection against floods at Tananarive (3)  
 Water supply at Diego-Suarez (4)

**PORTS**  
 Extension (180 m) of the goods wharf at Diego-Suarez  
 Harbour wall at Antsohihy (90 m)  
 Reinforcement of the embankment at Tamatave

**EMERGENCY MEASURES**  
 Restoration of road communications  
 Restoration of rail communications

**TOTAL : 25,562,000 u.a.**



Independence : 26/6/1960 Capital : TANANARIVE  
 President of the Republic : Philibert TSIRANANA  
 227,880 sq. miles 5,200,000 inhabitants

0 Miles 300

10,169,000 u.a.

1,040,000 u.a.

442,000 u.a.

4,974,000 u.a.

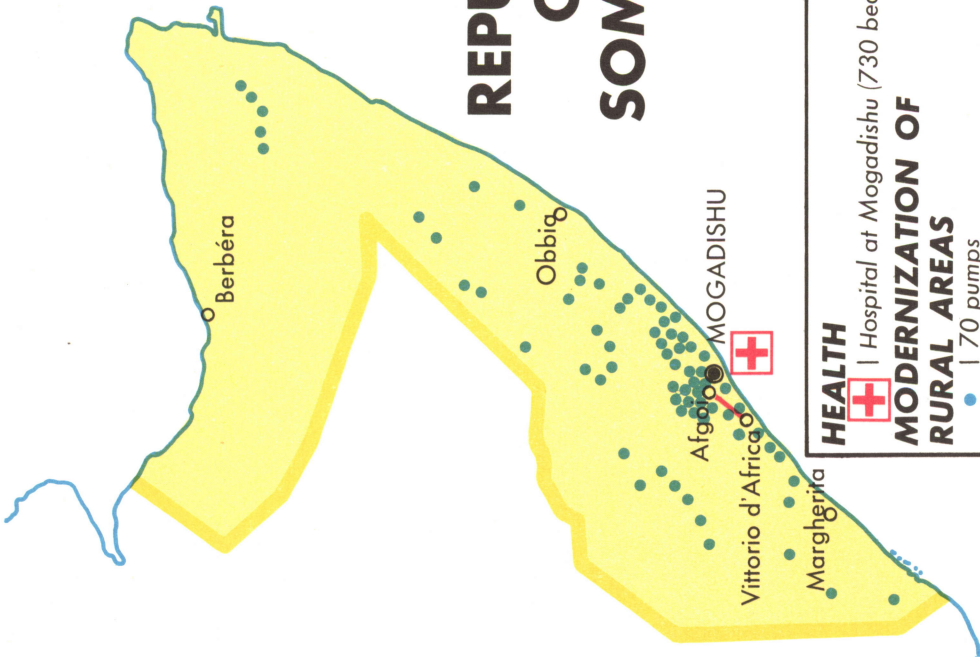
2,228,000 u.a.

3,874,000 u.a.

2,835,000 u.a.



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# REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

## HEALTH

Medical centre at Mogadishu (730 beds)

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

170 pumps

## ROADS

— Afgoi - Vittorio d'Africa (69.3 km without asphalt)

## PRELIMINARY STUDY

of a general development plan

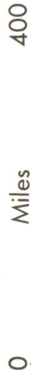
**TOTAL : 4,760,000 u.a.**



Independence : 17/11/1960 Capital : MOGADISHU

President of the Republic : ADEN ABDULLA OSMAN

246,290 sq. miles 2,000,000 inhabitants



## HEALTH



Medical centre at Hollandia (360 beds)

1,290,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

Experimental agricultural station at Manokwari (1)  
Agricultural and survey training centre at Manokwari

2,706,000 u.a.

## RESEARCH

Demographic studies  
Geological research mission  
Aerial photographs of New Guinea

8,491,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 12,487,000 u.a.**

Capital : HOLLANDIA

Governor : Dr. P. J. PLATTEEL

160,000 sq. miles ± 700,000 inhabitants



(1) 4 buildings and laboratories, stores and workshops  
59 dwellings, 9 km of road 1.3 km of drains,  
irrigation and water supply.

# NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

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# ALGERIA

## EDUCATION

2 apprentice training centres 424,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

6 hospitals (720 beds) 4,962,000 u.a.

## MODERNIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

4 agricultural domestic schools  
(200 boarders)

15 agricultural training centres  
(750 boarders)

Pasture improvement at Djelfa  
(25,000 hectares)

Building and equipment of 526  
agricultural welfare society  
branches 12,294,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 17,680,000 u.a.**

# FRENCH SOMALI COAST

## TOWN PLANNING

Site development of the  
«stadium» at Djibouti

**742,000 u.a.**

# COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

## HEALTH

4 maternity hospitals (40 beds)  
Hospital block  
Dispensary and living quarters 320,000 u.a.

## EDUCATION

Domestic science school  
(60 boarders) 263,000 u.a.

## ROADS

62 km asphalted 1,146,000 u.a.

## TOWN PLANNING

Supply of electricity for  
Mutsamudu and Moroni 340,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 2,069,000 u.a.**

# GUADELOUPE

## TOWN PLANNING

Supply of drinking water  
(8 reservoirs, 4 pumping stations) 747,000 u.a.

## ROADS

The north road from Pointe à Pitre 223,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 970,000 u.a.**

# MARTINIQUE

## TOWN PLANNING

Supply of drinking water  
(3 systems in the north of the  
island, comprising 21 reservoirs,  
7 pumping stations  
and 2 purifying stations) 2,542,000 u.a.

## ROADS

16.5 km asphalted 2,025,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 4,567,000 u.a.**

# NEW CALEDONIA

## EDUCATION

6 schools (10 class-rooms)  
Rapid vocational training centre 95,000 u.a.

## HEALTH

Infirmery (16 beds)  
Extension of hospital at Nouméa  
(38 beds) 178,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 273,000 u.a.**

# FRENCH POLYNESIA

## HEALTH

Hospital at Papeete (333 beds) 2,474,000 u.a.

## PORTS

Quay for schooners at Papeete 295,000 u.a.

**TOTAL : 2,769,000 u.a.**

# RÉUNION

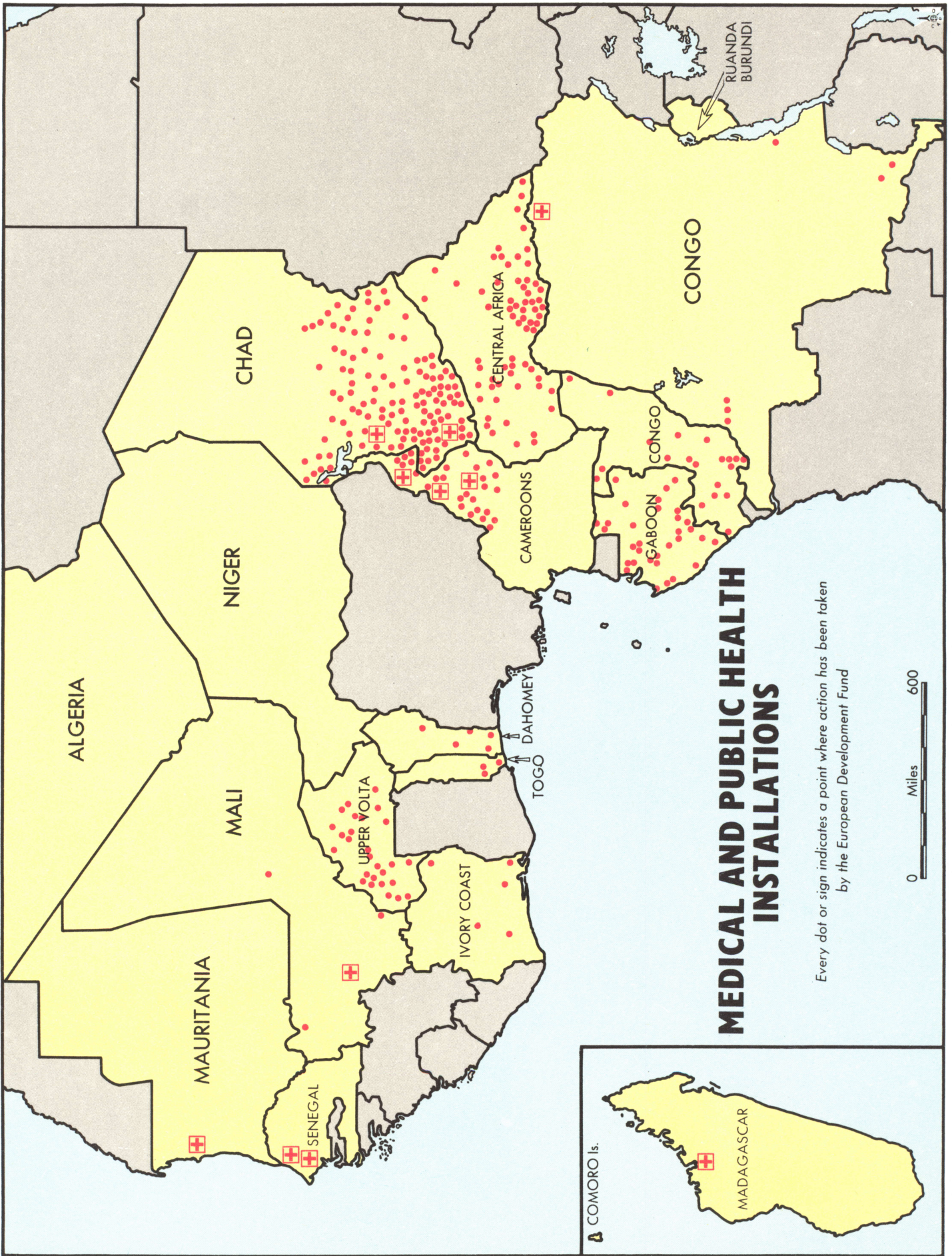
## TOWN PLANNING

Drainage at Saint-Denis 697,000 u.a.

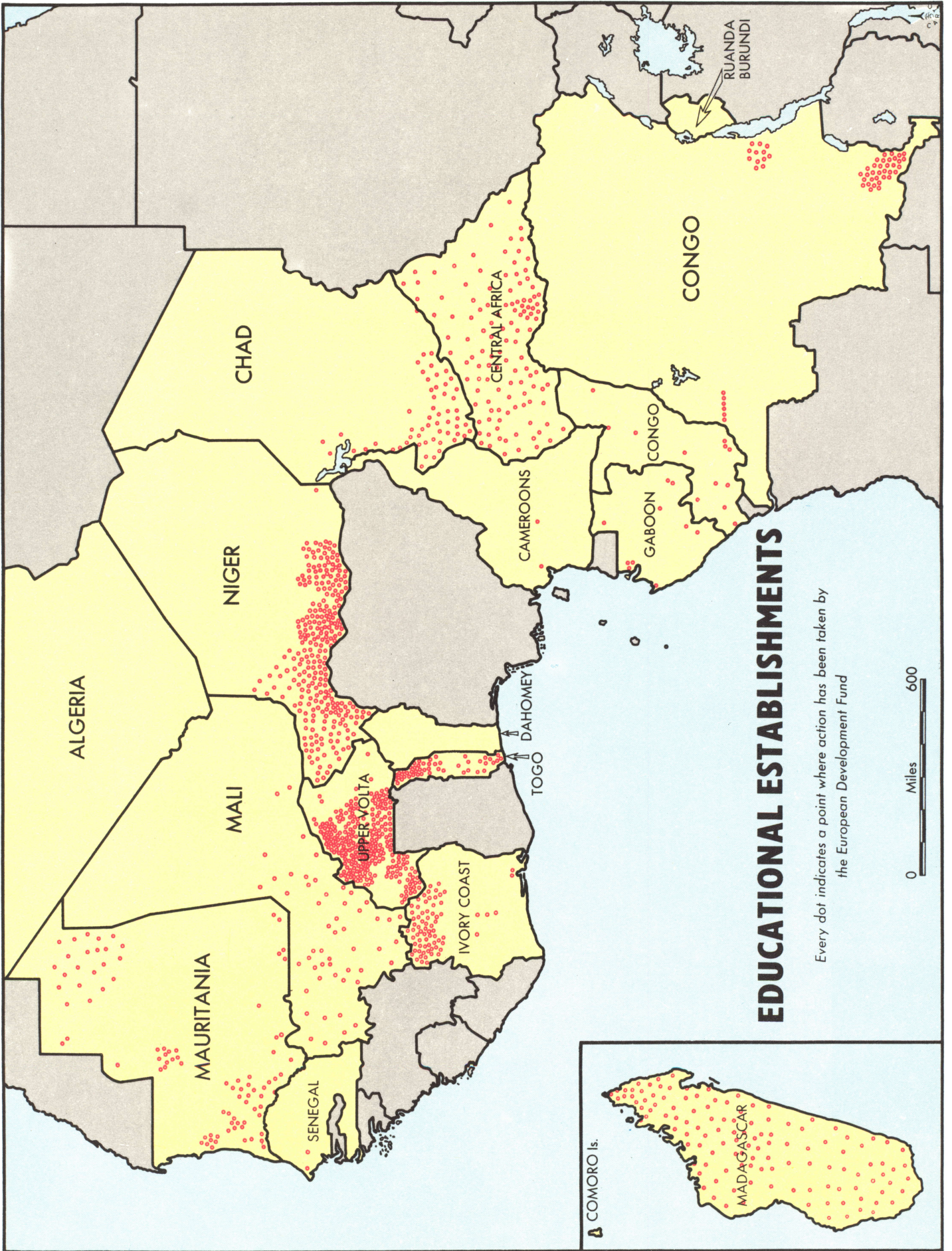
## ROADS

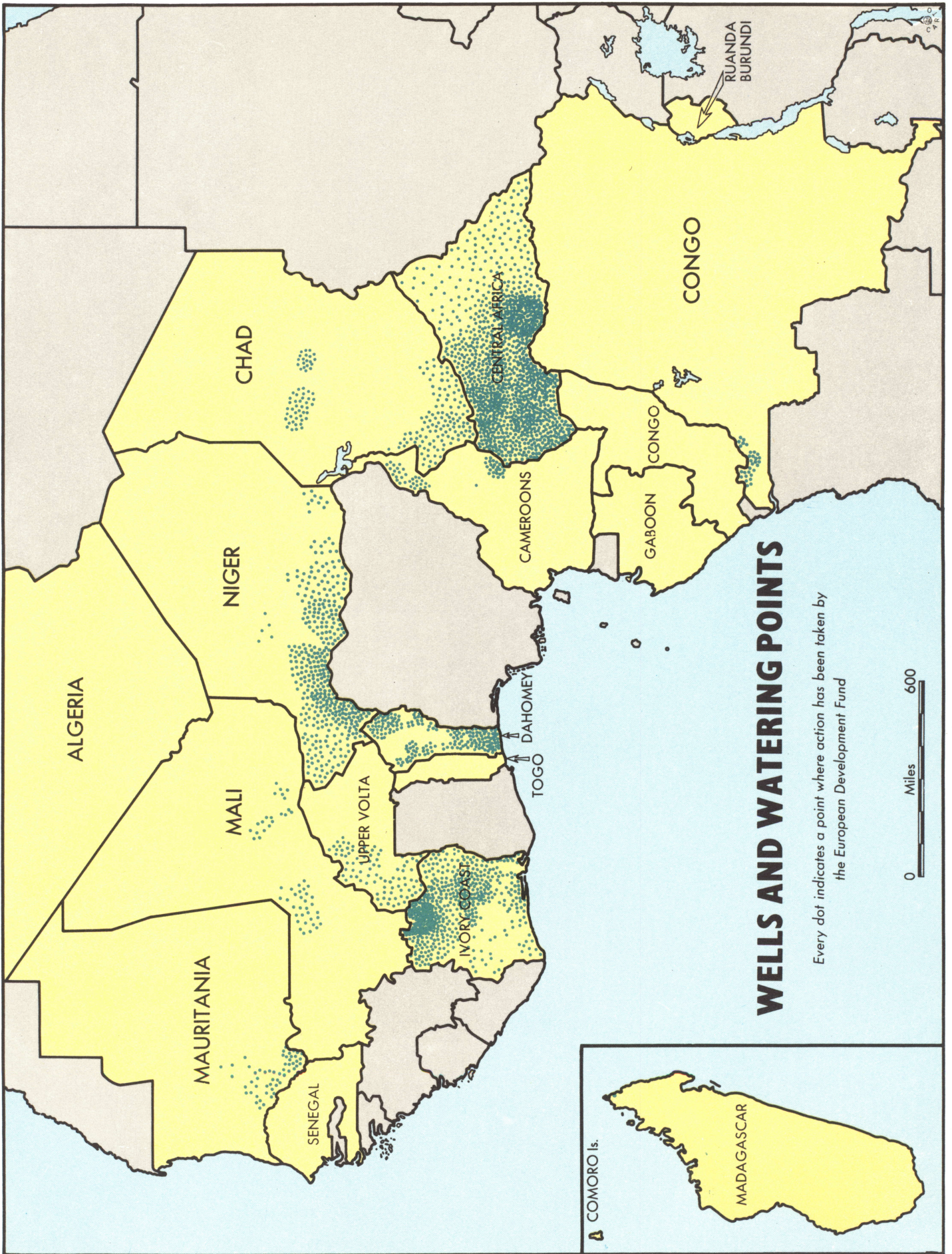
37 km asphalted 985,000 u.a.

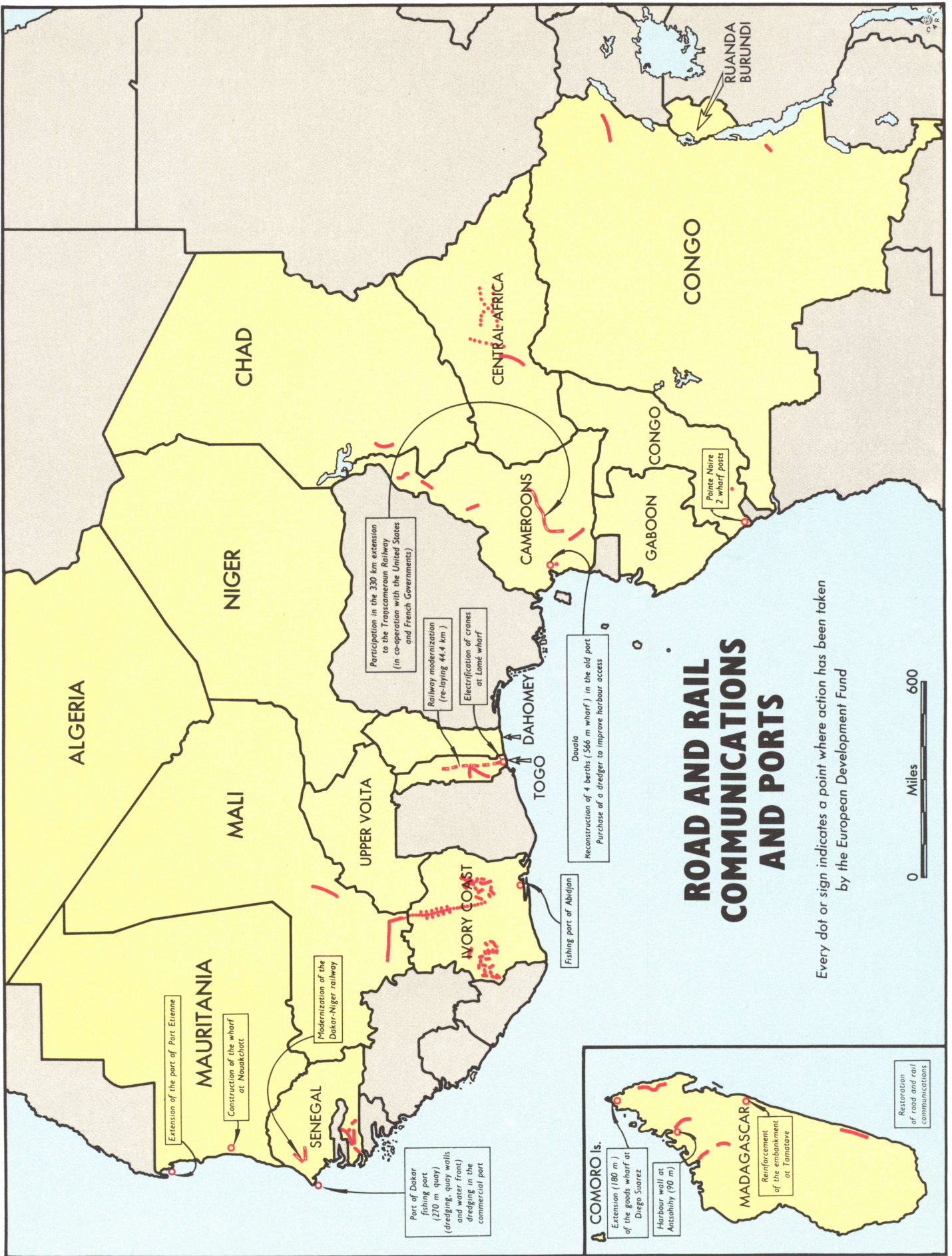
**TOTAL : 1,682,000 u.a.**











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