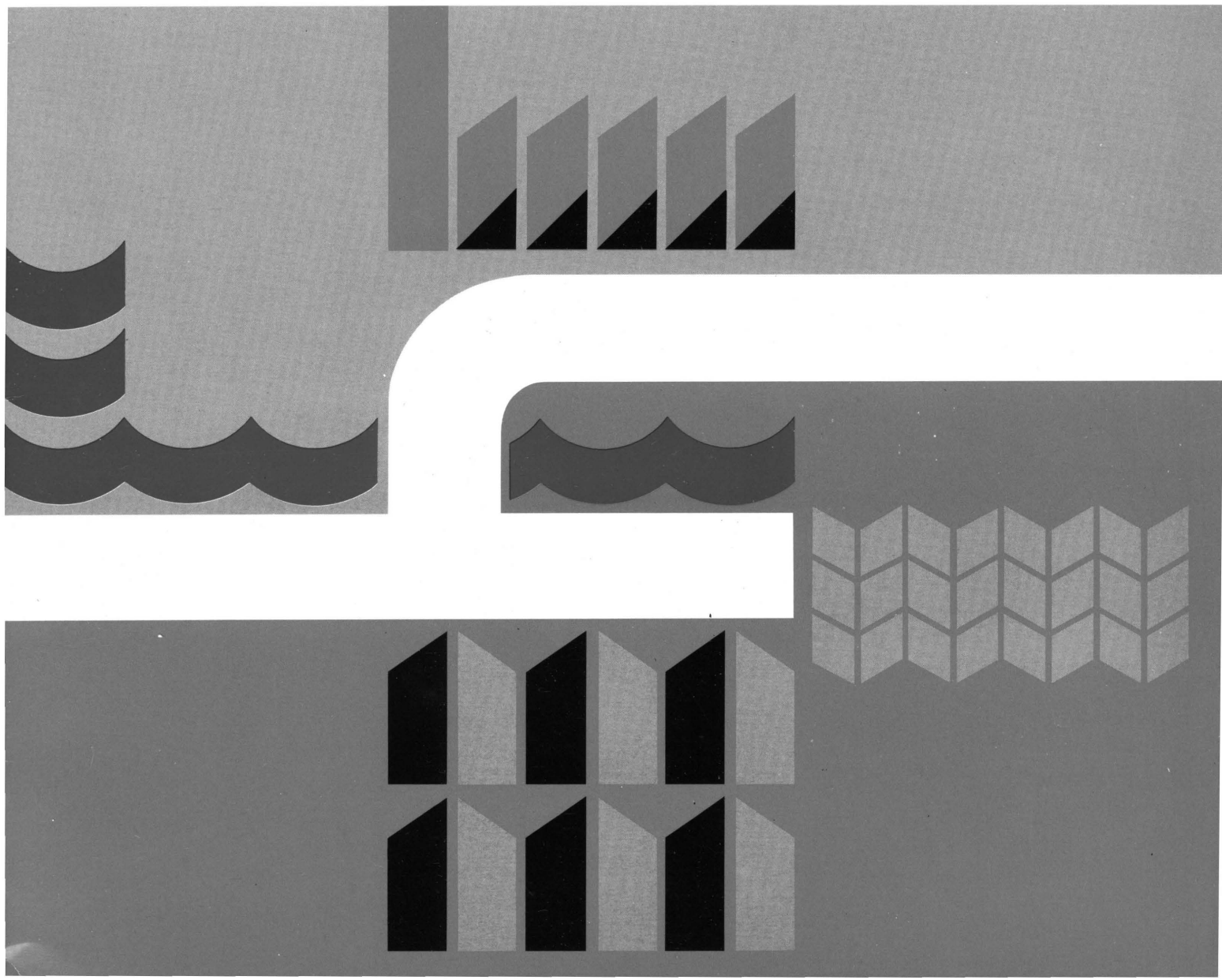


SOMALIA

1960-1975

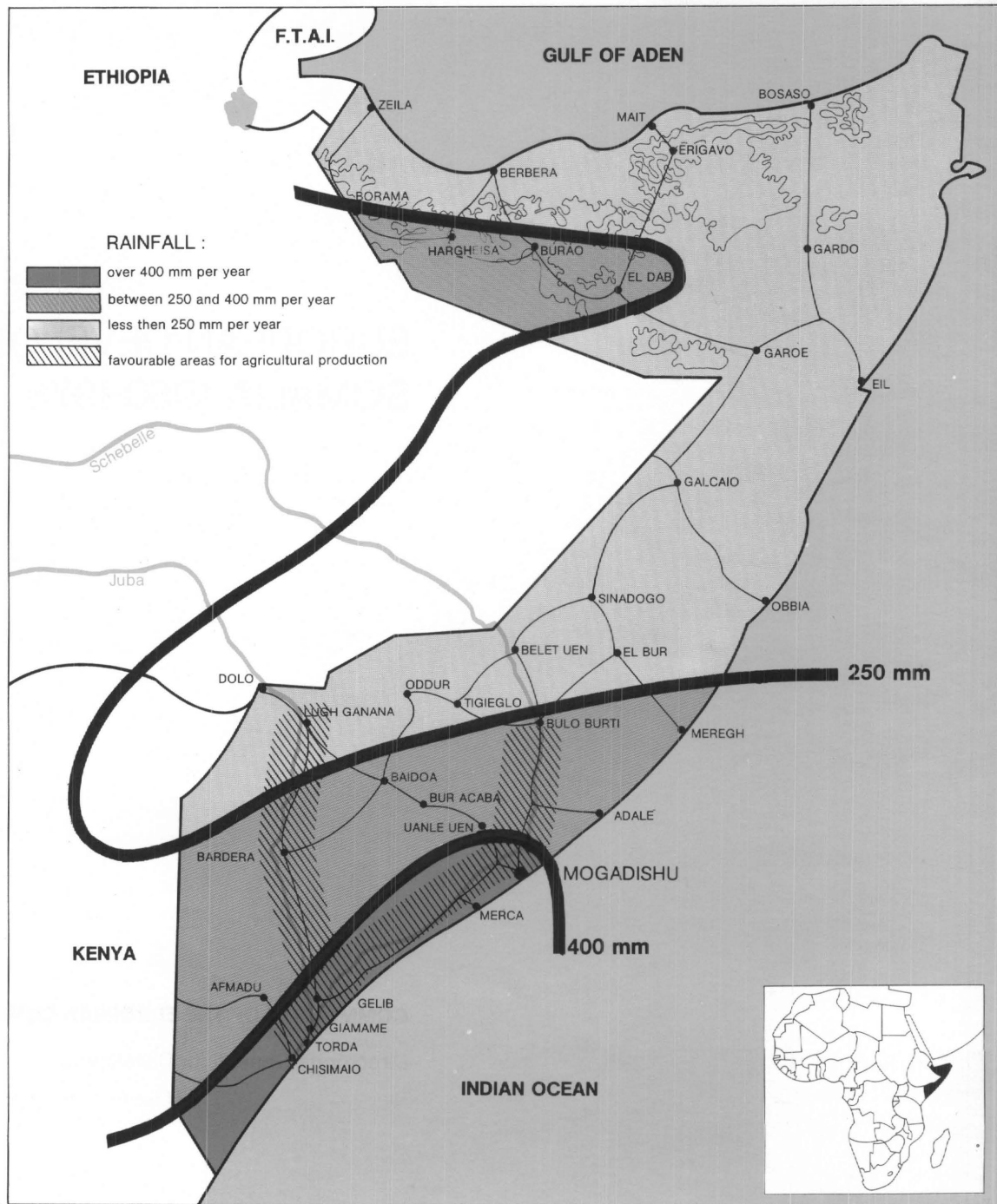
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



**EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
SOMALIA 1960-1975**

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Directorate General for Development



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INTRODUCTION

SOMALIA PARTNER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Somalia has been associated to the European Community since 1958. The 18 African and Malagasy States associated to the Community have twice renewed this agreement: in 1963 under the 1st Convention of Yaoundé and in 1969 under the 2nd Convention of Yaoundé.

These Conventions were composed of three main component parts:

- a trade aspect consisting of the organisation of a free trade area between the EEC on the one hand and each of the AASM on the other, so as to facilitate the development of reciprocal trade.
- a financial aspect consisting of the establishment of a European Development Fund (EDF), fed by budgetary contributions from the member states and destined to finance development projects in the Associated States.
- common institutions (Association Council and Committee, Parliamentary Conference, Court of Arbitration) enabling the joint management of the Association.

Two elements contributed to modifying the form of this association.

Firstly, the EEC-AASM association was conceived from the start as an agreement "open" to countries with comparable economies: a declaration adopted in 1963 in Yaoundé had solemnly affirmed this and in May 1972 Mauritius became the 19th Associated State.

Secondly, the accession of Great Britain to the European Community in January 1973, opened the possibility of 21 independent Commonwealth countries becoming partners of the enlarged Europe, on comparable bases to those already in force for the 19 AASM.

Consequently, on July 25 1973 a vast negotiation opened in Brussels between about forty African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) and the member states of the European Community (EEC). A number of countries subsequently joined the negotiations, so that finally 46 ACP countries and the 9 Member States of the EEC signed the new Convention on February 28 1975 in Lomé. This agreement replaces the Convention of Yaoundé 2 which expired on January 31 1975 (1).

These 46 countries which cover the whole of independent Black Africa, represent a population of about 268 million people, as against 250 million in the European Community. The latter is the most important trade partner of the ACP accounting in 1970 for 54% of their exports and 44% of their imports (60% and 55% respectively for Africa alone).

Moreover, the new agreement is, like the previous ones, open to countries with an economic structure and production comparable to those of the ACP States.

The new Convention benefitted from the experience of the previous associations, and is distinguishable from them, not only by its increased size, but also by the new ideas it incorporates. The trade system establishes, without reciprocal obligation, free access for products originating in the ACP States into the European Community, free of both customs duties and quantitative restrictions. These arrangements apply to almost all of ACP exports to the EEC. Moreover greater flexibility has been brought into the system of rules of origin applicable to products from the ACP States.

Sugar is subject to a separate protocol to the Convention of Lomé. It has been concluded for

(1) See map of ACP countries pages 38 and 39.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOUR EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (1)

	EDF 1 (3)			EDF 2 (3)			EDF 3 (3)			EDF 4 (4)		
	millions ua	millions Sh.So.	%	millions ua	millions Sh.So.	%	millions ua	millions Sh.So.	%	millions ua	millions Sh.So.	%
BELGIUM	70,00	138,5	12,04	69,0	492,7	9,45	80,0	571,2	8,89	196,9	1.476,8	6,25
GERMANY	200,00	397,0	34,41	246,5	1.760,0	33,77	298,5	2.131,3	33,16	817,4	6.130,5	25,95
FRANCE	200,00	397,0	34,41	246,5	1.760,0	33,77	298,5	2.131,3	33,16	817,4	6.130,5	25,95
ITALY	40,00	285,6	6,88	100,0	714,0	13,70	140,6	1.003,9	15,62	378,0	2.835,0	12,00
LUXEMBOURG	1,25	8,9	0,22	2,0	14,3	0,27	2,4	17,1	0,28	6,3	47,3	0,20
NETHERLANDS	70,00	500,0	12,04	66,0	471,2	9,04	80,0	571,2	8,89	250,4	1.878,0	7,95
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,6	567,0	2,40
GREAT BRITAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,1	4.418,3	18,70
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,9	141,8	0,60
TOTAL EDF	581,25	1.727,0	100,00	730,0	5.212,2	100,00	900,0	6.426,0	100,00	3.150,0	23.625,2	100,00
							(2)					
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	-	-	-	70,0	500,0	-	100,0	714,0	-	400,0	3.000,0	-
TOTAL	581,25	1.727,0	-	800,0	5.712,2	-	1.000,0	7.140,0	-	3.550,0	26.625,2	-

(1) Including amounts for overseas countries, territories and departments.

(2) In 1972, 5 million ua (35,7 m. Sh.So.) were added to this amount because of the adherence of Mauritius to the Second Yaoundé Convention.

(3) The value of 1 ua. was 1 dollar.

(4) The European Unit of Account (ua) is henceforth defined in relation to a "basket" of all Community currencies. The exchange rate of Community currencies in relation to the UC is calculated each day by the Community. On 23.4.75, the value of 1 ua. was 1,30 us \$ and 7,5 Sh.So.

an unlimited period of time and includes a mutual commitment of purchase and supply between the ACP and EEC with a guarantee in terms of both price and quantity.

The stabilisation of export earnings of the ACP States is a major innovation in the Convention of Lomé. This system guarantees to countries which are largely dependent on their exports of raw materials, a stability of revenue despite the threat of fluctuations in production and prices. The mechanism, applicable to 12 products and groups of products (groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, coconuts, cotton, palm and palm nut and kernels, raw hides and skins, wood products, bananas, tea, raw sisal, iron ore) will enable continuity of development efforts to be maintained.

So, in the future, Somalia can count on a cash guarantee for its sales of bananas to the European Community. Moreover, the least developed countries – Somalia is recognised as one of these in the Convention of Lomé – will not have to reimburse financial advances made under the stabilisation of export earnings scheme.

The 46 ACP States will benefit from financial and technical cooperation for the period of application of the Convention of Lomé, in other words for 5 years. The total amount of aid available is 3,390 European units of account, about 35,400 million Somali shillings. The table on page 5 shows how this aid will be divided up. New ideas have been added to the financial and technical cooperation section: aid to the least developed, increase in the responsibility of the ACP States in the management of aid, accentuation of regional cooperation, aid to small and medium sized firms and to microprojects.

CONVENTION OF LOME : 4th EDF

	Millions ua	Millions of Somali Shillings
Grants	2,100	15,750.0
Special loans	430	3,225.0
Capital at risk	95	712.5
Stabilisation of export earnings	375	2,812.5
TOTAL E.D.F.	3,000	22,500.0
Normal loans from E.I.B.	390	2,925.0
TOTAL CONVENTION OF LOME	3,390	24,425.0

Note : Figures for ACP States alone. The OCT will benefit from 150 million ua from the EDF and 10 million ua in the form of loans from the EIB.

Emphasis is also placed on industrial cooperation which will centre on the development and diversification of ACP industries. It will be managed by a Committee on Industrial Cooperation and be assisted by a Centre for Industrial Development.

On the institutional side, the Convention of Lomé will be managed on a joint basis by a Ministerial Conference, assisted by a Committee of Ambassadors. There will also be a Consultative Parliamentary Assembly.

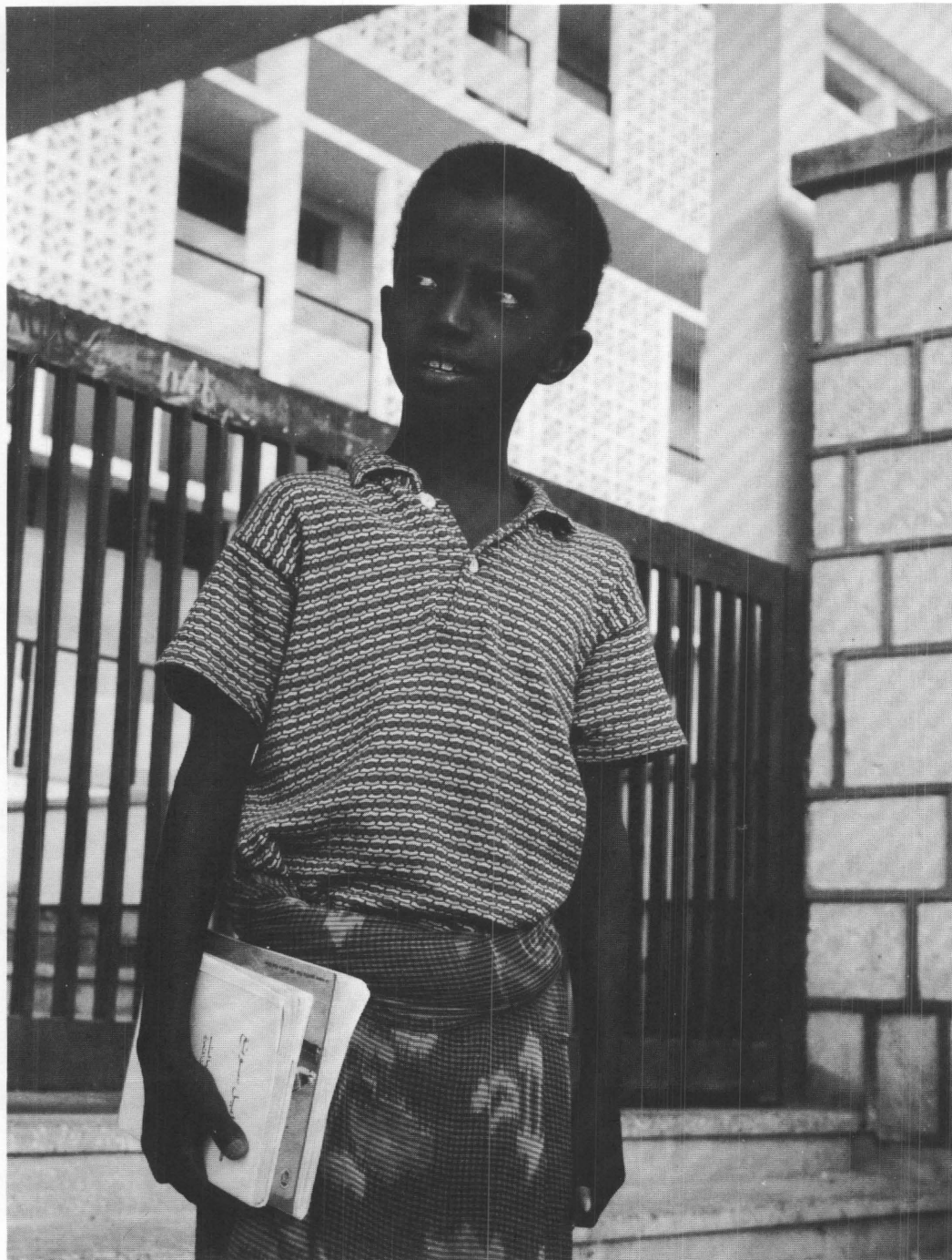
Independently of the Convention of Lomé, the European Community has enlarged the geographical field, as well as the types of aid that it accords to developing countries.

In March 1974, at the time of the oil crisis, the Commission of the European Communities

proposed to the rich countries that an "emergency fund" of 3,000 million dollars be set up to give aid to the developing countries most affected by the rise in price of raw materials, notably of oil and food products. The Commission announced that the Community's participation in this world fund would reach 500 million dollars. Shortly afterwards, during the course of the extraordinary session of the United Nations on raw materials and development (April 1974), the decision was adopted at UN level. A year later (April 1975), the contribution of the European Community effectively reached the proposed level of 500 million dollars, 250 million of which was in the form of two Community contributions, 42 million in the form of an additional food aid programme and the rest as bilateral contributions from the EEC Member States.

Somalia has so far received 7.3 million dollars from this "emergency fund", 4 million of which has been sent out directly by the European Community.

The European Community has moreover continued to develop its food aid programme, independently of the Yaoundé and Lomé agreements, independently also of the "emergency fund", by supplying cereals, powdered milk, sugar, butter oil and powdered eggs to the victims of natural disasters and to those suffering from severe food deficits. The contribution to the food aid programme is currently almost 1,000 million European units of account. The European Community has also entered into commercial agreements with several countries in the Mediterranean area, is cooperating in the commercial field with countries in Latin America and Asia and is implementing a system of generalised preferences in favour of all developing countries.



The European Development Fund participated in the development of education by financing seven schools and the University of Mogadishu. In order to involve all the population in the development process, all the pupils in the schools were sent to all regions to teach Somali.

THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF SOMALIA

CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Development efforts undertaken in Somalia are affected by several types of problems and in particular by the natural conditions of the country, the lack of infrastructure, the situation on accession to independence and the predominant role that two products play in the export receipts of the country.

1. The natural conditions of Somalia do not favour balanced agricultural development. The pluviometer is very low over the whole of the country and only in the south does it register more than 400 mm of rain a year. The two rivers which flow in this region, the Shebelli and the Juba, constitute the main possibility of developing the land by irrigation. However in a normal year, the Juba is the only continuously flowing river.

Eighty per cent of the population are involved in stock-breeding and 17% in agriculture. In these circumstances there is an extremely delicate balance between man, livestock and the possibilities of using the soil for either cultivation or pasture. In time of drought this balance is seriously threatened.

Somalia has no known mineral wealth. The only potential to develop apart from the human element, rests with the two rivers.

But this natural potential is in itself limited. Agricultural development is subject to even greater constraints than in the other African countries. It is possible to develop Somali agriculture by progressively developing the resources. Except for dry farming, it is necessary to resort to modern irrigated agriculture which involves costly construction work to regularise the flow of the rivers, thus involving a significant

amount of investment. Consequently it is important to develop cash crops which themselves require costly techniques.

2. The lack of sufficient infrastructure of all kinds has, since independence, imposed a certain handicap on the Somali economy: roads, aerodromes, ports, telecommunications, were present in insufficient numbers to enable rapid and easy development of production and trade. Moreover the improvement of the living conditions of the population was hindered by the lack of social infrastructure (schools, dispensaries...). Somalia thus found itself obliged to establish a basic minimum of infrastructure which is a preliminary to all development projects in the productive sector.

The insufficiency of some existing infrastructural facilities considerably hindered the expansion of trade. The example of the Merca wharf is significant in this respect: this infrastructure which will finally be replaced in 1976 by the new port of Mogadishu, handles almost exclusively the export of bananas from the neighbouring region and also the shipping operations. The latter are carried out under very difficult conditions – the roads are unprotected from the sea and goods are transferred by barge to the ships. This is all very costly due to the losses suffered and the high freight charges imposed by shipping companies at this port of call. It has led to an increase in the cif price of Somali bananas on the European markets which is in turn prejudicial to their competitiveness.

3. On accession to independence the two territories, one under Italian administration, the other under British administration, were formed into Somalia by the will of the people. It was thus

necessary to reunite and run two different administrations, administrations which spoke two different languages. The only means of communication was through Somali, a language spoken in both parts but not written.

This situation applied to both parts of the country each being of equal economic importance. It was thus a unique phenomenon in Africa (apart from Cameroon) and it considerably hindered the establishment of a common administrative system as well as the development of trade between the north and south of the country.

Similarly education in Somalia had been administered in these two languages and in two different ways, both in terms of secondary and higher studies and the availability of scholarships abroad.

4. To secure finance for its development and notably for imports, Somalia depended and still depends to a large extent on the export receipts of two main products : cattle and derived products on the one hand and bananas on the other.

In 1972 live animals, hides and skins and tinned meat accounted for 67% of total export receipts, whereas bananas accounted for 26% thus giving a combined total of 93%.

The number and condition of the Somali herds depends closely on the state of the pasture and the water points, conditions which themselves depend on the annual rainfall.

In these circumstances, every severe drought, like that in 1974, leads to considerable losses in herds and threatens the whole economic and social organisation of livestock rearing, from which most of the Somali population live and which provides the means of existence for the stockbreeders.

Moreover the production of bananas which in Somalia benefits from favourable ecological conditions and appropriate techniques, is subject to stringent production requirements (irrigation, fertilisers) and to strong competition on the European markets. It is also subject to international events like the closure of the Suez Canal from 1967 to 1975 which substantially increased the cost of sea transport to Europe. In addition bananas are delicate products, perishable and thus very sensitive to inadequate and unadapted communications networks and to transport delays which result in financial losses.

ACTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The development efforts undertaken by the Somali authorities have emphasised the necessity of achieving self sufficiency in food and of developing export crops and the livestock industry.

The development of modern agriculture either to cover local demand (cereals, oil seeds) or for export, requires a significant amount of preparatory work in a country like Somalia : technical studies, irrigation infrastructure etc... as well as the use of very complex techniques. As the agricultural export sector was largely dominated by the production of bananas it was important to start diversifying the agricultural base. This is the aim of the vast "grapefruit project", the preparation of which began in 1969 and the first phase was recently financed by the EDF.

As far as stock-breeding is concerned there is a need to improve infrastructures such as tracks, water points, cattle pens, and veterinary centres and also to develop pastures and improve the quality of the cattle by establishing special ranches for fattening the animals. Somalia has been assisted in this task by aid organisations and notably by the EDF.

Exports of cattle and bananas account for an appreciable part of the budget of Somalia, but the importance of this contribution is subject to the conditions of production and to competitive difficulties on the international level. This is why the drought in 1974 practically stopped all exports of cattle and thus diminished the export receipts of the country.

Similarly, export taxes on bananas have not been levied since 1967, the year the Suez Canal was closed, so as to restore the competitiveness of

Somali bananas on the European markets.

In these circumstances and in view of the amount of time required to develop the agricultural and other potential of the country (such as fishing), Somali's human potential is of great value.

This is why the Somali authorities favour mobilising the people to the service of economic and social development. The policy conducted over the past few years has given rise to far reaching activities and often to remarkable results.

One of the most exemplary efforts was the decision to write the Somali language. On independence, the country had inherited two separate administrations and educational systems based on two languages, Italian and English to which was added Arabic.

Somalia has however one remarkable advantage which is not usually found in Africa and that is that one language is spoken throughout the country. Somali is in fact spoken by the 3.5 million inhabitants. However as Somali was not a written language it was of very limited use in administration, education and communications in general. The Somali authorities therefore decided to write Somali which involved numerous and complex consequences : the choice of an alphabet, the printing of school books and administrative documents in the national language, teaching the people the alphabet, translations for foreign correspondence etc...

The national written language was introduced in October 1972 and primary education began to be taught in Somali. Until then primary education had been taught in either Arabic, English or Italian. Today Somali is the medium in primary education and will be progressively introduced at other levels.

In the same way the Somali authorities reformed

the education system. In the first place one system has been progressively adopted with the aim of establishing a uniform system throughout the country and in all the institutions. A considerable amount of effort has been made to improve access to educational facilities for those reaching school age. The number of pupils has increased from 54,416 in 1969 to 100,610 in 1973. Improvements have also been made in technical and university education.

A vast literacy campaign and a population census were carried out in 1974 with the help of pupils and teachers backed by the army. Schools were closed for six months and pupils over the age of 12, students and teachers were sent out into all regions of Somalia to teach the people the bases of the new written language. This campaign was concluded by a population census and a count of livestock which was conducted by the pupils. This will be of considerable importance for future economic and social development.

It should be emphasised that due to the maintenance of efficient supplies of material and health requirements, this campaign was not interrupted by the drought which hit the country. On the contrary it even facilitated a better distribution of aid according to need.

The importance of the "self reliance programmes" and the "crash programmes" should also be emphasised. They enabled a number of agricultural projects to be carried out, as well as, the establishment of road and social infrastructures. It is possible to cite more examples such as the construction of schools, health centres, village markets, town cleansing, reconstruction of houses, fixing of the dunes, construction of roads and tracks and the development of many thousands of hectares of irrigated land.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE EDF

Over the 16 year period in which the European Development Fund has operated (1959-1975), the European Community has granted over 84 million units of account in financial aid to Somalia, equivalent to over 600 million Somali Shillings. With the exception of a reimbursable advance of 5.4 million ua to the National Banana Office in 1974, all this aid has been in the form of grants.

EDF finance represented about 17% of total official aid received by Somalia between 1967 and 1974. It should be emphasised that the non-reimbursable nature of this finance represents a clear advantage from the point of view of the burden of the official debt.

EDF financial interventions in Somalia have increased substantially 9.7 million ua from the 1st EDF, 28 million ua from the 2nd EDF and 44 million ua from the 3rd EDF. This increase reflects the way in which the Somali economy has evolved, from being significantly under-equipped (during the 1st EDF a number of preparatory studies for infrastructural or agricultural projects were required) to being able to exploit development opportunities, consisting mainly of a restricted number of important projects.

This situation is understandable given the state of the Somali economy as described earlier. For example the lack of basic infrastructure meant that the EDF financed a number of projects which were of vital importance to the country : a national network of telecommunications, roads serving the productive regions, a port, a university and a hospital in Mogadishu. The indivisible nature of these infrastructures (despite the possibilities open for joint finance with other sources of aid) required the concentration of available finance into an inevitably

limited number of projects. The latter constituted the basic requirement for future balanced development.

As far as remaining finance available for productive projects, is concerned, account had to be taken of the limited number of opportunities (aid to stock-breeding, irrigated cultivation in some areas) and also the specific difficulties of Somalia. Ecological conditions necessitated lengthy preparatory studies and the use of costly techniques.

This also applies to the establishment of a plant nursery which enabled grapefruit plants to be produced from 1972. These plants will be used in a large scale industrial plantation project financed by the European Community in April 1975.

Apart from the financing of basic equipment and the preparation of projects in the productive sector, emphasis should also be placed on the scale of emergency intervention occasioned by the 1965, 1969 and 1974 droughts and by the short term difficulties of the banana sector in 1967 and 1975.

BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR OF FINANCING DECISIONS UNDER THE THREE EDF - SITUATION AT 10.3.1975 (1)

Sectors	1st EDF		2nd EDF		3rd EDF		Total	
	1000 ua	1000 So.Sh.	1000 ua	1000 So.Sh.	1000 ua	1000 So.sh.	1000 ua	1000 So.Sh.
RURAL PRODUCTION	37	264	7,517	53,671	4,163	29,974	11,717	83,909
General	37	264	1,076	7,683	553	3,982	1,666	11,929
Water engineering schemes for agriculture	-	-	668	4,769	3,610	25,992	4,278	30,761
Stock-breeding	-	-	5,773	41,219	-	-	5,773	41,219
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	3,640	25,990	10,586	75,584	17,996	129,571	32,222	231,145
Roads and bridges	3,640	25,990	6,781	48,416	2,175	15,660	12,596	90,066
Ports and inland waterways	-	-	-	-	11,524	82,973	11,524	82,973
Telecommunications	-	-	3,805	27,168	4,297(2)	30,967	8,102	58,135
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	1,575	11,246	4,371	31,209	13,702	98,654	19,648	141,109
Educational infrastructure	1,575	11,246	2,650	18,921	10,912	78,566	15,137	108,733
Training	-	-	1,721	12,288	2,790	20,088	4,511	32,376
HEALTH	4,065	29,024	2,759	19,699	-	-	6,824	48,723
WATER ENGINEERING AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	375	2,678	673	4,805	-	-	1,048	7,483
Rural water supply	375	2,678	631	4,505	-	-	1,006	7,183
Urban infrastructure	-	-	42	300	-	-	42	300
EXCEPTIONAL AID	209	1,492	1,513	10,803	3,864	27,821	5,586	40,116
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	81	578	611	4,362	952	6,854	1,644	11,794
TOTAL	9,982	71,272	28,030	200,133	40,677	292,903	78,689	564,308
Advance to the National Banana Office	-	-	-	-	5,444	42,195	5,444	42,195
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,133	606,503

(1) Figures in Somali Shillings given only for indicative purposes (2) including 1,546,000 ua granted in May 1975.

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

The drought which was rampant in Somalia during the 1974/1975 season was exceptionally severe : the rain gauge showed that rainfall was 60 to 90% below normal levels. About 2 million people have been affected by the disaster and most of the nomads dependent on stock-breeding for their livelihood have flocked towards the south of the country to find refuge.

The consequences of the drought on the population and the economy of the country are dramatic. Human losses are considerable. The loss of livestock is estimated at between 40 and 60%. Moreover the concentration of cattle in the southern zones has increased the difficulties of water supply, deteriorated the existing pastures and multiplied the risk of disease.

Livestock represented the only source of wealth of the population affected by the disaster and the main resource of the Somali economy : nearly 2/3 of its exports and a large proportion of fiscal receipts. Following the drought, exports of cattle and meat dropped sharply and will probably cease completely in 1975.

For agriculture the consequences are no less severe : food crops in the arid areas have been lost, commercial production of maize and sorghum have dropped by 75%, the harvest of sugar cane and bananas (less 11%) has been jeopardised by the insufficient or non-existent flow of the Shebelli and Juba rivers.

Somalia which was not affected in 1973 by the drought which hit the Sahel countries was confronted a year later by an equally dramatic situation at a time when the economic trend was already unfavourable : the price of imported rice had doubled, its distribution had to be subsidised, customs receipts on exports of livestock

dropped and the export tax on bananas had had to be suspended as from 1967.

Despite these difficulties the Somali authorities have established an efficient system of aid distribution and refugee camps have been organised : in May 1975 they were providing shelter for 250,000 people. Immediately after organising assistance, investigation and working groups were set up to study measures to be taken both in the short and long term : their conclusions were submitted in March 1975.

Subsequently a rehabilitation programme was set up involving principally the movement of 180,000 nomads who have lost all their goods to the agricultural regions of the south and to the area of the coast where fishing development is planned. By July 1975 nearly 40,000 people had already been resettled in these regions due to a remarkable effort by the Somali Authorities with the backing of the population.

Aid from the European Community

The European Community responded quickly to the call of the Somali Government. Apart from a specific effort in the field of Community food aid and food aid from the member states, 240,000 ua (1,800,000 So.Sh) was granted on December 27 1974 from the internal budget of the European Commission.

An emergency intervention of 1,470,000 ua equivalent to 11,054,000 So. Sh. was agreed in January 1975 and was taken from the remaining resources of the 2nd and 3rd EDF.

This sum has enabled direct aid to be given to the population affected by the disaster by purchasing the basic necessities of life, other than those already supplied as food aid (sugar for example) and supplying medicines and special products for children. It also covered

FOOD AID

The European Community's food aid programme is distinct from the Convention of Yaoundé and the Convention of Lomé. It concerns all developing countries. International conventions relative to food aid which have been implemented concern aid in the form of cereals for the most needy countries.

Parallel to these conventions, the European Community has independently extended its aid to include other products such as powdered milk and butter oil, sugar and powdered eggs so as to respond to various needs.

In view of the gravity of the situation in Somalia in 1974 and 1975, the European Community increased its help in the form of food aid and also gave emergency aid from the resources of the EDF.

At the beginning of 1975 Somalia received 12,000 metric tons of cereals, 400 metric tons of powdered milk and 500 metric tons of butter oil. A hundred metric tons of the last two products were transported by plane. In the framework of the 1975 programme, the Commission of the European Communities has proposed the delivery of 15,000 metric tons of cereals, 710 metric tons of powdered milk and 150 metric tons of butter oil. Provision has also been made for an additional reserve of 10,000 metric tons of cereals, 2,000 metric tons of powdered milk and 850 metric tons of butter oil, to be delivered later on in relation to the needs of Somalia.

The transport and distribution of this food aid is carried out by the Somali Government with the help of special financial contributions from the Commission's budget.

the expenses of running the refugee camps, repairing tracks to facilitate the distribution of aid and hydraulic work to improve the immediate supply of water to the population affected by the disaster.

The Somali government is also expecting a Community participation in the carrying out of the current rehabilitation programme.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. Stock-breeding

Stock-breeding is Somalia's main economic resource. It constitutes the main activity for nearly three-quarters of the population. Prior to the 1974 drought, the total number of livestock was estimated at 12 million head.

Exports go essentially to Saudi Arabia, Aden and Egypt, leaving mainly from the port of Berbera but also from Mogadishu and Chisimaio. Sales cover mainly sheep and live cattle but also hides and skins and tinned meat. These three categories of products represented 67% of exports in 1972.

Stock-breeding is the basis of artisan and semi-industrial activities such as tanneries or industries like meat canning.

The structure of stock-breeding is related to climatic conditions. Few regions lend themselves to sedentary stock-breeding due to the low level of rainfall. Moreover the irregularity of rainfall year by year and region by region restricts the radius of nomadism. Nomads move regularly throughout the year.

The establishment of stock-breeding on pastureland in the richest areas such as the valley of the river Shebelli and above all the Juba, has until now been hampered by insufficient health

conditions, trypanosomiasis prevails there. Live cattle are exported mainly through the port of Berbera in the north but also through Djibouti and to a lesser extent through Chisimaio and Mogadishu which involves a long trek across country.

The techniques of itinerant stock-breeding, their effects on social structures (nomadism) and traditional trade in animals, are very complex and are well organised in the present context. Numerous problems still affect Somali stock-breeding, but the possibilities of improvement are considerable.

The improvement of water supply, of health conditions and trading are a few examples that can be cited in this context.

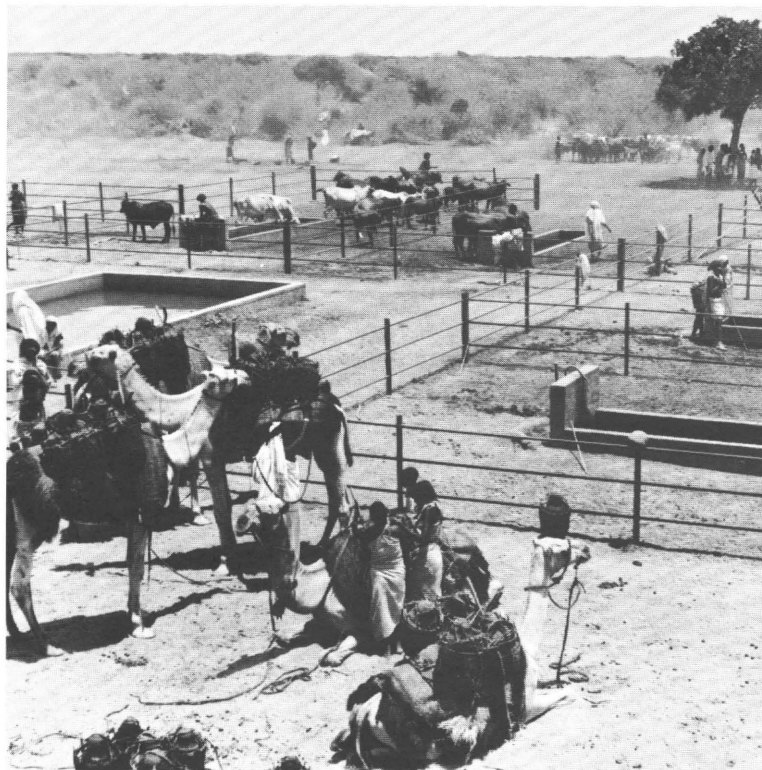
Despite the cost, stock-breeders have already taken a number of constructive initiatives such as bringing water to the herds by lorry in the northern region, or carrying out research into vaccination and treatment of animals against cattle disease and trypanosomiasis.

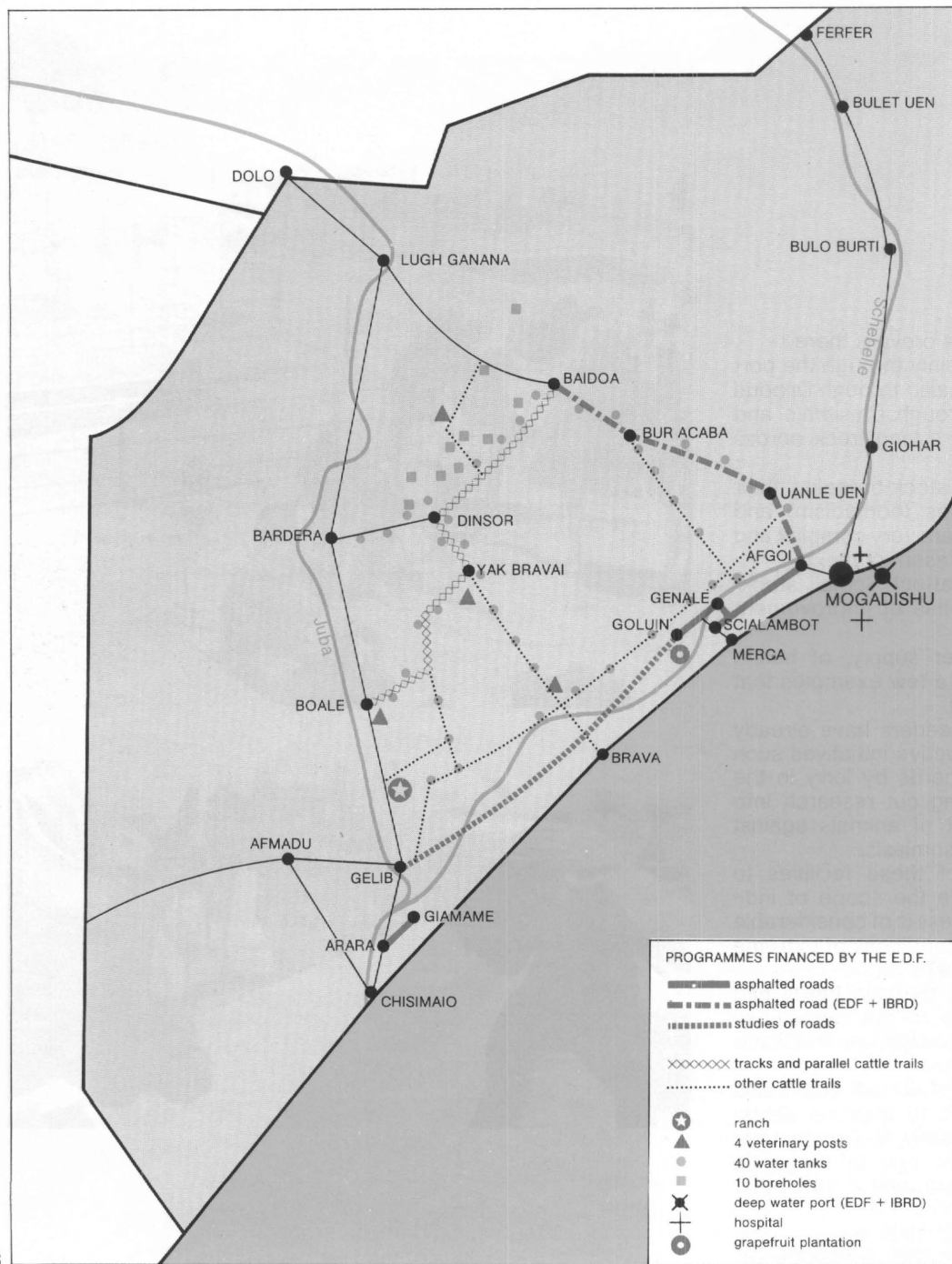
However the extension of these facilities to greater numbers is outside the scope of individual efforts, but nevertheless is of considerable importance particularly in conditions of extreme drought, as in the case of 1974-75.

The 1974 drought showed that the herds had grown too large in relation to the capacity of pastures, as traditionally exploited, and that some form of action was necessary.

For a number of years, the Somali authorities have undertaken schemes to improve stock-breeding – there are currently two projects in the course of completion, one in the zone between the river Shebelli and Juba and the other to the south of the Juba.

The former was financed in 1968 by non reimbursable aid from the 2nd EDF (5,773,000 ua,





equivalent to 41 million So.Sh.) and concerned the region included in the triangle Mogadishu - Lugh Ganana - Chisimaio over an area of about 60,000 km².

Action undertaken in this zone covers mainly :
– the development and improvement of cattle trails : Baidoa-Dinsor-Yak Bravai and Yak Bravai-Boale, and the parallel improvement of road tracks.

– the establishment of water points along the tracks and cattle trails at intervals of 20 to 30 km : 40 water tanks and 10 boreholes.

– the establishment of 4 permanent veterinary posts along the cattle trail and the setting up of a quarantine and fattening ranch near Chisimaio covering an area of 20,000 hectares.

Despite the difficulties, due mainly to the experimental nature of the project, it is nevertheless playing an undeniably useful role. During the 1974-75 drought the water points and infrastructures constructed between Baidoa and Boale were a great help to the "refugee" herds in this region.

2. Support for and diversification of export crops

The cultivation of bananas is the main export orientated agricultural activity in Somalia and its economic importance is considerable : in 1975 production stood at 100,000 metric tons, about 40,000 people were employed in this activity (including seasonal labour and transport activities) and in 1972 bananas accounted for 26% of total export receipts.

Favoured by the ecological conditions of the country and by the significant amount of investment, the cultivation of bananas has increased appreciably since 1930, despite being confronted in recent years by short term economic difficulties. In view of this situation the Somali Govern-



ment undertook to strongly support banana production and to start to diversify export orientated agriculture. The European Community gave financial support to both activities.

The modern cultivation and export of bananas requires the use of increasingly costly techniques : irrigation methods, fertilisers, packaging and packing techniques.

If these requirements are common to all producing countries, the trade difficulties faced by Somalia must be unique.

The importance of the traditional outlet for Somali bananas – Italy – has gradually decreased over the past ten years. The loss of the import monopoly in 1964, Italian tariff protection in

1970 reduced the preferential margin and left Somalia open to competition from the large producing companies in Latin America.

It was in this context that Somalia had to withstand the consequences of the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967, involving higher transport costs to Europe. Since then world inflation has further aggravated the situation by causing the successive increase in the prices of fertilisers, cardboard for packaging and increases in freighting rates.

Since 1967 the Somali Government has taken important steps to safeguard the competitiveness of Somali bananas in the European markets, by suspending the collection of export taxes and taxes on motor fuel used by agricultural machinery. The State budget is thus denying itself appreciable resources. The same applies to the National Banana Office which is having to defer all its envisaged investment plans.

The European Community intervened for the first time in August 1967 following a request from the Somali Government. The Community gave 549,000 ua in the form of non reimbursable aid, equivalent to 3,921,000 So.Sh. which enabled the authorities to supply 5,114 metric tons of fertilisers to the banana plantations at a time when exports had stopped.

In view of the situation created by the increase in prices in 1973 and 1974, the European Community decided in January 1975, to give more aid to Somalia's banana sector. This time a reimbursable advance from the European Development Fund was given, in conformance with Article 21 of the 2nd Convention of Yaoundé. This advance of 5.4 million ua, equivalent to 42.2 million So.Sh. will have to be reimbursed over a three year period. It will enable the National Banana Office to withstand increases in the

freight rate and costs of packaging. The re-opening of the Suez Canal in 1975 should improve the costs of sea transport to Europe.

The five year development plan 1974 to 1978 prepared by the Somali Government emphasised the double necessity of increasing the production of food crops so that they would no longer have to depend on imports, and of diversifying export crops so as to reduce the dependency of this sector on bananas.

Grapefruit seemed to be the most likely crop to promote the diversification and the development of Somali exports.

Already cultivated on a small scale in Somalia, grapefruit benefits from favourable ecological conditions and lends itself well to modern irrigated agriculture. The cost of installing hydraulic infrastructure is equally justifiable as it concerns the cultivation of "rich crops" which benefits future commercial prospects : the world market is expanding and Somali production arrives on the market during the "out of season" period for its main competitors.

The necessity of considering the establishment of a large scale plantation and the time required to grow grapefruit plants led the European Community to agree to finance a plant nursery capable of covering the projects requirements. The nursery was financed in 1969 and the plantation in January 1975. A total of 4,580,000 ua (34.2 million So.Sh.) was allocated to this project from the resources of the 2nd and 3rd EDF.

The work financed in 1975 covers the installation of hydraulic infrastructure required for the irrigation of 2,346 hectares of land (1,386 ha of grapefruit and 960 ha of seasonal irrigated crops) and the establishment of the first 200 hectares of the plantation.

This is a long term project which will have to be completed in stages in view of the considerable amount of investment required. In addition grapefruit trees do not produce fruit until the fifth year of growth and the highest yields are produced in the 10th year.

This project is therefore the first step towards Somalia attaining a place amongst world producers and at the same time developing the production of associated food crops. It also marks the first step towards reorganising agriculture in the Goluen region and establishing an agro-industrial development pole opening up the possibility of developing industrial processing in this area.

3. Improvement of communications infrastructure

From 1961 to 1975, the European Community granted 30.6 million ua, 227.3 million Shillings, in non reimbursable aid to Somalia for the improvement of communications infrastructure. 41% of this amount went to road projects, 38% to the port of Mogadishu and 21% to the development of the telecommunications network.

The importance given to this sector by the European Community is based on the desire of the Somali Government to provide the country with infrastructure which will enable them later on to start "productive projects". As previously stated Somalia was largely under-equipped in this field : few asphalted roads which are passable all year round, no deep water port for the capital and a decrepit telecommunications network.

Roads financed by the EDF since 1961 were mainly in the productive regions : Afgoi-Scialambot road with an extension to Genale and Goluen, Arara - Giamama road which serves the agri-



IMPROVEMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In order to understand the importance of communications in general and telecommunications in particular for a country like Somalia, it suffices to recall a few facts.

The territory is very extensive – 640,000 km² – and very long – 2,800 km of coastline, while the population is estimated at 3,500,000. The two main economic regions of Somalia are very far apart.

In the north is the area from which live cattle are exported to the countries of the Near East.

The central-southern region between the rivers Shebelli and Juba which includes the towns of Mogadishu, Giohar, Afgoi, Merca, Chisimaio and Giamama, produces all agricultural produce for export (bananas) and a large part of the food crop production (cereals and sugar).

The dispersion of population and resources over a very large area was aggravated still further by historical circumstances, which were improved on independence by the union of the two distinct territories. These facts explain the importance the Somali authorities attribute to the development of road and air communications as well as to the development of telecommunications.

Apart from the installation of an automatic telephone exchange in Mogadishu in 1965, Somalia was very backward in this sector.

This situation led the European Community to finance, at the request of the Somali Government, the installation of a telecommunications

network extending over the whole country, as well as the finance of equipment for the telephone exchanges in Hargheisa and Chisimaio.

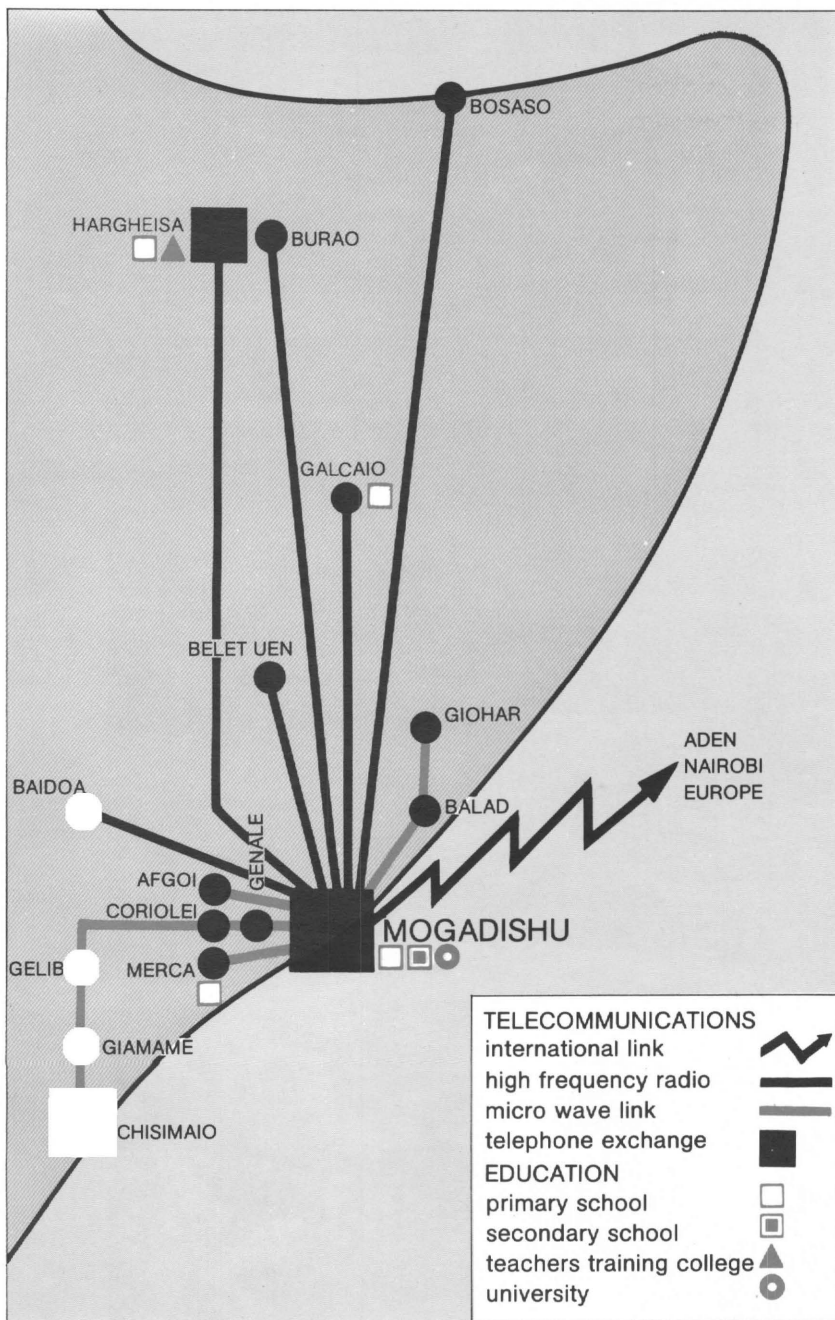
The financial commitment taken in 1968 from the resources of the 2nd EDF (3,275,000 ua equivalent at that time to 23 million So.Sh.) were largely exceeded following the launching of international tenders.

The economic trend between 1967 (when the estimates were made) and 1969 (when the tenders were launched) explains the reason for this : cost of labour and raw materials in the countries supplying the equipment, costs of transport due to the closure of the Suez Canal etc...

In order to ensure the completion of this important project, the European Community, after having revised the original project with the agreement of the Somali Government, granted an additional sum of 2,500,000 ua (17,857,000 So.Sh.) in June 1971.

The technical solution enabled the telecommunications network to be extended over the whole of Somalia and today this is almost completely in operation. The volume of price increases justified the allocation of a second additional finance of 1,546,000 ua (11,624,000 ua (11,624,000 So.Sh.) in May 1975.







cultural regions (food crops, bananas and shortly grapefruit in Goluen), and the Afgoi-Baidoa road co-financed with the World Bank Group, serving the dry farming region and the stock-breeding area.

A total of 336 km of roads have been constructed and technical studies are under way on a further 396 km (roads Goluen - Gelib and Berbera - Burao).

The close link between road projects financed by the European Community and the development of agriculture and stock-breeding in the region to the south of Mogadishu, have for a corollary, the improvement of the port infrastructure in the region.

There was a bottle neck there which was prejudicial to the export of agricultural products. Bananas produced in the Afgoi-Goluen region were, and still will be (until 1976), exported via the Merca wharf which is both a costly and risky business. Cattle are exported partly from Chisimaio - where a modern port was opened in 1969 - but mainly from Berbera in the north of the country. Imports arrive mainly at the port of Mogadishu where the lack of accessible quays for ocean going ships makes the transfer of goods a costly and delicate affair. It is a particularly difficult task as heavy seas frequently hit the coast and the task is impossible during the monsoon season.

This work, which should be completed in 1976, has been financed by non reimbursable aid from the European Community (11.5 million ua, 86.6 million So.Sh.) and a loan for the same amount from IDA-IBRD.

It involves the construction of 750 meters of seawall, 365 meters of quay for handling general goods such as cattle and bananas, the construction of hardstanding, sheds and other necessary

infrastructure. The finance also includes the supply of handling materials and technical assistance for the Somali Ports Office.



4. Social development

The lack of infrastructure in Somalia was also prejudicial to the social development of the country, particularly in the field of education and health.

A number of projects were carried out by the Somali population themselves, within the framework of the voluntary work programme and with the help and material support of the authorities. Aid from the European Community enabled the construction of infrastructure like the hospital in Mogadishu (over 7.7 million ua, 55.5 million So.Sh.), the construction of schools and the finance of the future National University in Mogadishu (15 million ua in total, 111.4 million So.Sh.) and the financing of a programme of educational scholarships.

The new general hospital in Mogadishu was first financed by the European Community in 1959 and the work was completed in 1962. It is capable of receiving 604 patients. Apart from the construction, the Community gave aid towards the cost of running the hospital. Between 1965 and 1970 the Community paid for technical assistance to the hospital in the form of medical and paramedical, technical and administrative personnel. In the field of education, the projects concerned the construction of secondary schools and teacher training colleges in Mogadishu, Afgoi, Merca, Hargheisa and financial assistance for the University of Mogadishu.

Between 1960 and 1975 a total of 1,767 scholarships were made available.





SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE EDF IN SOMALIA

1960-1975

Summary of commitments at 31.3.1975

On the following pages is a summary of the commitments undertaken between 1959 and 1975 by the European Development Fund in favour of Somalia, under the 1st, 2nd and 3rd European Development Funds.

The year indicates when the European Community decided to commit funds for a given project. It does not refer to the date of completion of the project. The amounts are expressed in thousands of European units of account (ua) and thousands of Somali Shillings.

Explanation of the abbreviations :

EDF 1 - 1st European Development Fund
EDF 2 - 2nd European Development Fund
EDF 3 - 3rd European Development Fund

Sector	Project	Year 1000 ua	Finance 1000 So.Sh.	Summary of project
RURAL PRODUCTION	Study of the diversification of agriculture	1963 37	EDF 1 264	Study aimed at determining guidelines for agriculture by investigating all production possibilities. The conclusions emphasised the importance of grapefruit.
	Temporary aid for production of bananas	1967 549	EDF 2 3,921	Emergency aid for the supply of fertilisers (5,114 t) to the Somali banana plantations.
	Plant nursery	1969 527	EDF 2 3,763	Construction and equipping of a nursery for the production of grapefruit plants to enable the development of plantations and the diversification of agriculture. Includes the training of Somali agricultural personnel.
	Study of "the establishment of a grapefruit plantation"	1972 225	EDF 3 1,607	Completion of a socio-economic and technical study aimed at setting up a 1,500 ha irrigated plantation near Goluen for the production of grapefruit and food crops.
	Study of the commercialisation of bananas in Italy	1973 3	EDF 3 21	Study carried out under the heading of trade promotion. Aimed at determining the causes of the drop in sales of Somali bananas in Italy and suggesting possible solutions.
	Planning study for developing the Juba valley	1974 400	EDF 3 3,000	Study for planning agricultural development of the main irrigated area. Investigation of hydraulic possibilities, of cultivable zones and of products.
	Study of the development of fishing	1974 150	EDF 3 1,125	Detailed investigation into the possible development of the fishing sector
	Advance for the National Banana Office	1975 5,445	EDF 3 42,195	Reimbursable advance granted from the resources of the EDF to enable the office to overcome short term economic difficulties in the banana sector due to increases in the costs of freight, packaging and fertilisers.
	Grapefruit plantation in Goluen	1975 4,053	EDF 2 & 3 30,471	Establishment of general hydraulic infrastructure for a 1,386 ha grapefruit plantation and 960 ha of irrigated land for food crop production and the development of the first 200 ha of grapefruit trees.

Sector	Project	Year 1000 ua	Finance 1000 So.Sh.	Summary of project
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STOCK-BREEDING	Improvement in the state of health and quality of the cattle	1968 5,773	EDF 2 41,234	Establishment of a pilot zone between Mogadishu, Lugh Ganana and Chisimaio including the construction of tracks, water points (40), veterinary centres (4) and cattle pens (2).
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ROADS AND BRIDGES	Road Afgoi-Scialambot	1961 3,640	EDF 1 26,000	Construction of a 70 km stretch of asphalted road from Afgoi to Scialambot on the Mogadishu-Merca road.
	Road Scialambot-Genale-Goluen	1964 1,496	EDF 2 10,686	Extension of previous road by 37 km with a view to serving the banana and cereal producing zones of Genale and Goluen.
	Road Afgoi-Baidoa	1964 375	EDF 2 2,678	Technical study of road project Afgoi-Baidoa (215 km).
	Road Afgoi-Baidoa	1964 4,850	EDF 2 34,643	Construction of an asphalted road from Afgoi to Baidoa with a branch off towards Uanle Uen (co-financed with IDA and IBRD) and the supply of material for road maintenance to the Ministry of Public Works.
	Road Arara-Giamama	1971 763	EDF 3 5,450	Construction of 13 km of asphalted road to link Giamama and Arara to the Gelib-Chisimaio axis and the rapid transport of locally produced agricultural products to the port of Chisimaio.
	Road studies	1972 1,040	EDF 3 7,820	Financing of technical studies concerning the roads Goluen-Gelib (260 km) in the centre-south and Berbera-Burao (136 km) in the north.
	Road Afgoi-Scialambot	1973 372	EDF 3 2,800	Supply of construction materials to enable the road to be repaired. Road financed in 1961 by the 1st EDF.

Sector	Project	Year 1000 ua	Finance 1000 So.Sh.	Summary of project
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PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Study "the improvement of the river Shebelli"	1972 26	EDF 3 186	Investigation into the possibilities of improving the water supply in the Shebelli valley in relation to present and potential crop production.
Construction of the port of Mogadishu	1972 11,524	EDF 3 86,648	Financing (in conjunction with a loan for the same amount from IDA and the IBRD) of a deep water port in Mogadishu, expected to come into service in 1976, and technical assistance to the management of Somali ports.

TELE- COMMUNICATIONS

System of telecommunications	1968 3,275	EDF 2 23,393	Installation of a system of telecommunications by the use of forward scatter radio beams to cover the whole of Somalia. Also installation of telephone exchanges in Hargheisa and Chisimaio.
System of telecommunications	1968 530	EDF 2 3,795	Financing studies and technical assistance linked to the above mentioned project.
System of telecommunications	1971 2,500	EDF 3 17,857	Additional of finance for the telecommunications project to enable the project to be completed despite increases in costs after the launching of tenders.
System of telecommunications	1971 251	EDF 3 5,364	Financing of the technical study of a building connected with the telecommunications system and the costs of supervising work.
System of telecommunications	1975 1,546	EDF 3 11,624	Second additional finance to settle the increases in costs since commencement of work.

Sector	Project	Year 1000 ua	Finance 1000 So.Sh.	Summary of project
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Construction of three school buildings	1965 1,575	EDF 1 11,249	Construction of a teacher training college in Hargheisa, an intermediate school in Galcaio and a secondary school in Mogadishu.
	Construction of school buildings (studies)	1965 138	EDF 2 986	Technical studies concerning school buildings financed in 1967.
	Construction of 4 school buildings	1967 2,330	EDF 2 16,643	Construction of intermediate schools in Hargheisa, Merca, Mogadishu, an agricultural institute in Afgoi and enlargement of the secondary school financed in 1965 in Mogadishu.
	School furniture	1968 75	EDF 2 535	Financing of the purchase of school furniture for buildings previously financed.
	University of Mogadishu	1972 205	EDF 3 1,464	Study of programming (1972) and study techniques (1973) concerning the establishment of the university of Mogadishu.
	University of Mogadishu	1974 10,707	EDF 3 80,500	Finance for the National University of Mogadishu which should take 2,000 students.
	Programme of scholarships	2,274	EDF 3 16,240	Programme of scholarships for Somalia between 1972 and 1975 for training at home or abroad.
HEALTH	Construction of a new hospital in Mogadishu	1959 2,820	EDF 1 20,135	Finance for the construction of a 604 bedded hospital - completed in July 1962.
	Technical assistance for the hospital in Mogadishu	1964 1,245	EDF 1 8,889	Temporary action combining Community aid with Italian, Dutch and Belgian bilateral aid to cover the cost of a team of 31 doctors over a period of 3 years.
	Temporary aid for the hospital in Mogadishu	1965 to 1970 3,722	EDF 2 26,554	Covering the cost of medical auxiliary personnel and technical hospital personnel and follow up of previous action. 990,000 ua of the total amount of aid was given as exceptional aid.
	Study "pharmaceutical laboratory of Mogadishu"	1974 27	EDF 2 193	Working out of the technical details of tenders and examination of the proposed solutions.

Sector	Project	Year 1000 ua	Finance 1000 So.Sh.	Summary of project
WATER ENGINEERING AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	Supply of 70 pumps	1961 375	EDF 1 2,678	Supply of 70 pumps and necessary reservoirs to equip the existing wells in 6 regions in Somalia.
	Technical studies for the installation of 70 pumps	1965 and 1967 47	EDF 2 336	Complement to the previous project with a view to carrying out the installation of the pumps.
	Installation and construction of wells	1968 584	EDF 2 4,171	Financing of installation of pumps and construction of wells involved in the previous project. Work carried out by Somali technical services.
	Study of the town planning of Mogadishu	1970 42	EDF 2 300	Town planning study concerning the development of the capital.
EXCEPTIONAL AID	Supply of road materials	1961 209	EDF 1 1,493	Supply of maintenance material for the road network in view of urgent work required to roads and tracks.
	Aid to population affected by famine	1965 201	EDF 2 1,435	Emergency aid for the supply or purchase of food, medicines and the transport of these products to the affected regions.
	Aid to population affected by famine	1970 49	EDF 2 349	Emergency aid for sea and road transport of foodstuffs to the population affected in the north of Somalia.
	Exceptional aid during 1971 drought	1971 2,807	EDF 3 20,050	Exceptional aid to help run the refugee camps (lodging, nourishing, transport and general costs), the purchase of vitamin medicines and the cost of transporting food aid supplied by the EEC to the interior of Somalia.
	Exceptional aid during the 1974-75 drought	1975 1,470	EDF 2 & 3 11,054	Exceptional aid to help run the refugee camps, buy food stuffs, supply medicines, repair tracks and carry out urgent hydraulic work. 273,000 ua from the 2nd EDF and 1,197,000 ua from the 3rd EDF.

APPENDICES / EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

FINANCING DECISIONS - SITUATION AT 31.12.1974

,000 ua

SECTOR	EDF 1		EDF 2		EDF 3	
		%		%		%
INDUSTRIALIZATION	4.175	0,73	42.288	5,61	49.489	7,15
TOURISM	-	-	24	-	2.033	0,26
RURAL PRODUCTION	94.108	16,49	268.056	37,19	220.515	29,63
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	1.445	0,21	7.142	1,04
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION	248.390	43,51	233.642	32,30	289.665	37,45
EDUCATION, TRAINING	111.043	19,45	69.706	9,77	91.755	10,40
HEALTH	50.028	8,76	28.830	4,08	23.447	0,92
WATER ENGINEERING, URBAN INFRA.	48.429	8,48	49.633	6,94	42.548	4,74
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	-	475	0,07	29.594	4,66
MISCELLANEOUS	14.729	2,58	27.246	3,83	34.228	3,75
TOTAL DECISIONS	570.902	100	721.345	100	790.416	100
RESERVE	1.028	-	14.078	-	1.039	-
NOT YET COMMITTED	304	-	4.626	-	115.162	-
TOTAL (1)	572.234	-	740.049	-	906.617	-

EDUCATION AND TRAINING / SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO SOMALIA

	100	200	300	400	-
60/61					-
61/62					30
62/63					35
63/64					48
64/65					96
65/66					90
66/67					123
67/68					152
68/69					169
69/70					182
70/71					193
71/72					204
72/73					139
73/74					349
74/75					386

Until 1965, the scholarship programme was financed out of the Commission's budget after which it was financed from the second and third EDF. Since 1972, it had additionally been established on a pluriannual basis. A total of 2.196 scholarships have been financed.

BREAKDOWN OF AID BY COUNTRY

"000 ua

COUNTRY	EDF 1	EDF2	EDF 3
1. A.A.S.M.			
BURUNDI	5.058	21.299	29.623
CAMEROON	52.515	54.179	55.016
C.A.R.	17.806	27.230	29.036
CONGO	24.498	20.157	20.567
IVORY COAST	39.769	57.194	57.870
DAHOMY	20.674	23.919	22.522
GABON	17.501	20.564	25.264
UPPER VOLTA	29.521	30.979	43.155
MADAGASCAR	57.097	70.264	60.311
MALI	42.340	33.031	50.000
MAURITIUS	-	-	1.651
MAURITANIA	15.432	18.570	26.091
NIGER	31.115	31.950	44.411
RWANDA	5.038	22.404	28.992
SENEGAL	42.867	61.525	64.296
SOMALIA	9.773	27.095	34.033
CHAD	28.442	33.514	28.392
TOGO	15.815	19.824	26.428
ZAIRE	18.021	75.886	60.717
TOTAL 1	473.282	649.584	708.375
2. OCT/OD			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	13.394	18.007	12.036
AFARS AND ISSAS	1.195	1.932	1.548
COMORO ISLANDS	3.392	2.613	3.745
GUADELOUPE	4.483	4.770	5.456
FRENCH GUYANA	1.905	2.784	2.584
MARTINIQUE	6.788	3.700	4.246
NEW CALEDONIA	2.167	4.229	170
FRENCH POLYNESIA	4.373	876	2.886
REUNION	8.906	9.312	8.432
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	3.042	521	15
SURINAM	16.940	13.977	16.867
WALLIS & FUTUNA	-	624	696
TOTAL 2	66.585	63.345	58.681
3.			
ALGERIA	26.028	-	-
NEW GUINEA	4.117	-	-
ALL COUNTRIES	890	8.416	23.360
RESERVE	1.028	14.078	1.039
NOT YET COMMITTED	304	4.626	115.162
TOTAL 3	32.367	27.120	139.561
TOTAL GENERAL (1 + 2 + 3) (1)	572.234	740.049	906.617

(1) EDF 1 : 9.016.000 ua. transferred to the second EDF
EDF 2 : 1.033.000 ua. integration of repayments and interests on special loans collected by the EIB
EDF 3 : 1.617.000 ua. integration of repayments and interests on special loans collected by the EIB
5.000.000 ua. increase on the accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention (1 June 1973).

DATA ON THE ECONOMY OF SOMALIA

Area :	640,000 km²
Climate :	from 0 to 600 mm of rain a year in two seasons (April/June and Sept./Nov.)
Population :	Total : about 3,500,000 inhabitants (1975) of which rural : 82% Density : 5.5 ha/km ²
Capital :	Activities : stock-breeding = 80% agriculture = 17% Mogadishu pop. : 250,000
Currency :	January 1975 : 1 ua = 7.5 Somali Shillings (approx.) 1 ua = 1.3 US dollars (approx.)
G.D.P. :	GDP at factor cost 1970 : 170,000,000 ua GDP per capita 1970 : 60 ua
Livestock : (estimates) :	sheep and goats : 16 million head cattle : 2 million head camels : 2 million head
Main agricultural production :	modern irrigated cultivation : 16,000 hectares traditionally irrigated cultivation : 60,000 hectares cereals : 140,000 metric tons in a normal year bananas : 207,000 metric tons (1973) sugar : 42,000 metric tons (1972)
Main exports : (1972)	Live cattle : 162.0 million So.Sh. = 54.0% of total Bananas : 78.2 million So.Sh. = 26.1% of total Hides and skins : 17.1 million So.Sh. = 5.7% of total Tinned meat : 22.6 million So.Sh. = 7.5%
Main clients :	Saudi Arabia, Italy, USSR
Main suppliers :	Italy, West Germany, Great Britain, USA, USSR.

AREA AND POPULATION (1972)

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA ('000 km ²)	TOTAL POPULA- TION ('000)	AGRI- CULTU- RAL POPU- LATION (1)	LABOUR FORCE (% OF B) (2)	POPULATION DENSITY (B) (inhab./km ²)		ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF TOTAL POPU- LATION (4)
					Total area (E)	Arable land (3) (F)	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
WEST AFRICA	6.101	118.000	72	53,2	19	150	2,5
IVORY COAST	322	5.410	81	54,8	17	60	3,0
DAHOMY	113	2.850	52	52,6	25	183	2,7
GAMBIA	11	364	84	56,0	33	193	2,0
GHANA	239	9.600	55	52,0	40	319	2,4
GUINEA	246	4.070	83	54,6	16	...	2,2
UPPER VOLTA	274	5.620	89	54,4	20	64	2,1
LIBERIA	110	1.590	74	57,3	14	41	3,0
MALI	1.240	5.250	91	53,4	4	73	2,5
MAURITANIA	1.031	1.200	85	55,0	1	489	2,2
NIGER	1.267	4.200	91	51,1	3	36	2,7
NIGERIA	924	69.100	67	52,9	75	319	2,5
SENEGAL	196	4.080	76	54,3	21	72	2,4
SIERRA LEONE	72	2.620	73	54,5	36	75	1,5
TOGO	56	2.050	75	52,4	37	90	2,6
CENTRAL AFRICA	5.465	43.750	82	54,6	8	210	2,4
BURUNDI	28	3.700	86	54,1	132	295	2,0
CAMEROON	475	6.090	82	55,9	13	85	2,1
CONGO	342	1.030	65	54,9	3	162	1,7
GABON	268	510	72	61,1	2	400	1,2
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	73	310	...	61,1	4	135	1,4
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	623	1.660	87	54,8	3	27	2,1
RWANDA	26	3.800	91	51,6	146	540	2,9
CHAD	1.284	3.850	91	53,1	3	53	2,3
ZAIRE	2.346	22.800	78	54,9	10	...	3,0
EAST AFRICA	8.254	100.900	84	53,2	12	200	2,6
BOTSWANA	600	690	...	55,0	1	181	3,0
ETHIOPIA	1.250	26.100	85	55,3	21	203	2,1
KENYA	583	11.850	80	51,0	20	721	2,8
LESOTHO	30	930	...	57,1	31	266	1,7
MADAGASCAR	587	7.060	86	52,4	12	257	2,3
MALAWI	118	4.950	87	52,6	42	173	3,3
MAURITIUS	2	880	60	54,5	440	834	1,6
SOMALIA	638	2.930	82	51,5	5	339	2,4
SUDAN	2.500	16.420	80	52,5	7	241	2,8
SWAZILAND	17	420	93	50,5	25	178	2,7
TANZANIA	940	13.980	86	53,0	15	120	2,7
UGANDA	236	10.330	86	54,1	44	214	3,0
ZAMBIA	753	4.360	80	50,8	6	90	2,6
TOTAL AFRICA	19.820	262,650	78	53,4	13	170	2,5
"WEST INDIES"	246,2	4.247	...	...	17	340	1,4
BAHAMAS	14	190	...	...	14	1.266	4,2
BARBADOS	0,4	246	23	37,5	615	946	0,5
GRENADA	0,3	96	...	37,9	279	600	1,7
GUYANA	215	775	32	30,2	4	96	2,5
JAMAICA	11,4	1.890	27	32,5	166	790	1,4
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	5,1	1.050	17	32,3	205	807	1,0
PACIFIC	21,8	795	...	...	36	210	2,5
FIJI	18,3	550	...	...	30	244	2,5
TONGA	0,7	94	...	...	134	177	3,0
WESTERN SAMOA	2,8	151	60	31,7	53	168	2,4
TOTAL ACP	20.088	267.692	...	...	13,3	170	2,5

Source : Estimates based on the following sources : ECA Study of economic conditions in Africa 1970 and 1971; UN publications, FAO production 1971 (for column D); national statistics (rounded figures).

- (1) Rough estimates. People dependent on agriculture in the wide sense. For arable and afforested land see ECA 1970; Study Table A-11. For Mauritius, Swaziland and Zambia, the figures refer to the rural population, generally similar to the agricultural population.
- (2) Proportion of the population between 15 and 64 year.
- (3) Includes land planted permanently with crops.
- (4) Figures refer to 1970, although normally based on the last demographic censuses and could therefore sometimes be under-estimates.

N.B. Several figures could be different from those which appear in the table of GNP because of different sources.

SENEGAL

Dakar

GAMBIA

Bathurst

MAURITANIA

Nouakchott

MALI

Bamako

NIGER

Niamey

CHAD

Khartoum

N'Djamena

SUDAN

GUINEE

Conakry

NIGERIA

Lagos

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Bangui

ETHIOPIA

Addis Abeba

SIERRA LEONE

Freetown

LIBERIA

Monrovia

CAMEROON

Yaoundé

GUINEA

Bata

IVORY COAST

Abidjan

ZAÏRE

Kinshasa

KENYA

Nairobi

SOMALIA

Mogadishu

UGANDA

Kampala

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou

GABON

Libreville

CONGO

Brazzaville

RWANDA

Kigali

BURUNDI

Bujumbura

GUINEA

Bissau

GHANA

Accra

TOGO

Lomé

DAHOMEY

Porto-Novo

Dar es Salaam

TANZANIA

ZAMBIA

Lusaka

MALAWI

Zomba

Tananarive

MADAGASCAR

MAURITIUS

Port Louis

BOTSWANA

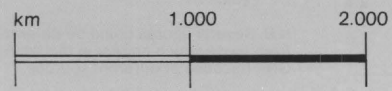
Gaborone

SWAZILAND

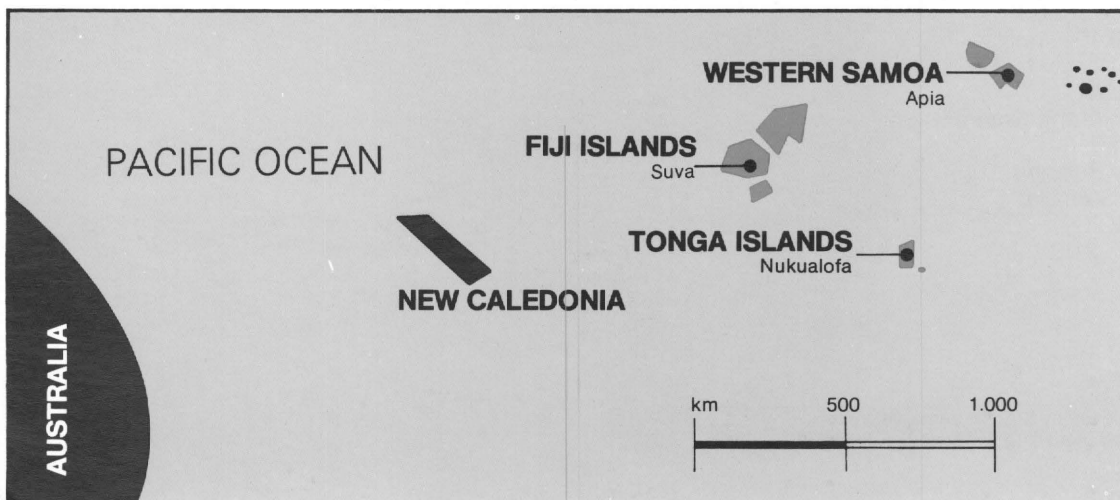
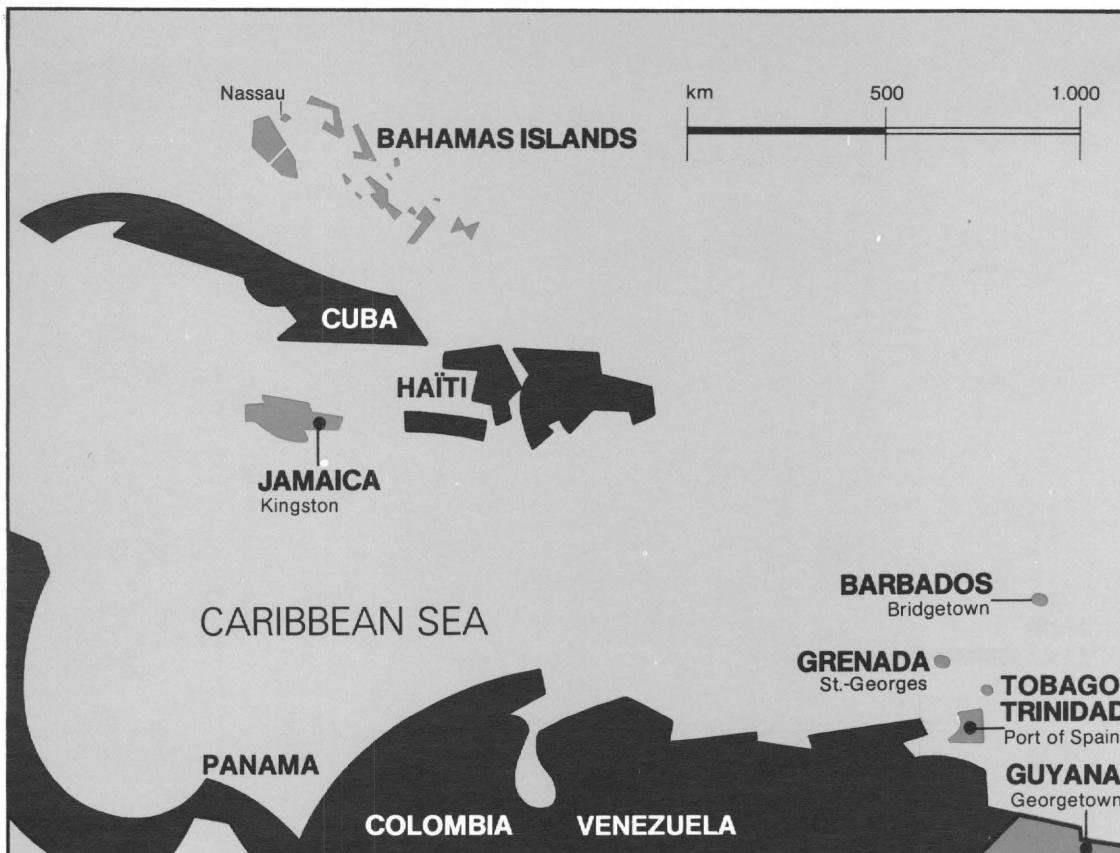
Mbabane

LESOTHO

Maseru



THE 46 SIGNATORY STATES
OF THE CONVENTION
OF LOME
28 FEBRUARY 1975



**COMMISSION OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

IN BELGIUM

Directorate-General "Information"
Division "Development and Cooperation"
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 BRUSSELS
Tél. 735.00.40

IN SOMALIA

Delegation of the Commission
B.P. 943
Multi Story Building
Via Corso Somalia
MOGADISCIO
Tél. : 3049 - 3118

Printed in Belgium by S.A. Dereume, Bruxelles.
Photo-compo Fotosetting Evenepoel, Edegem

