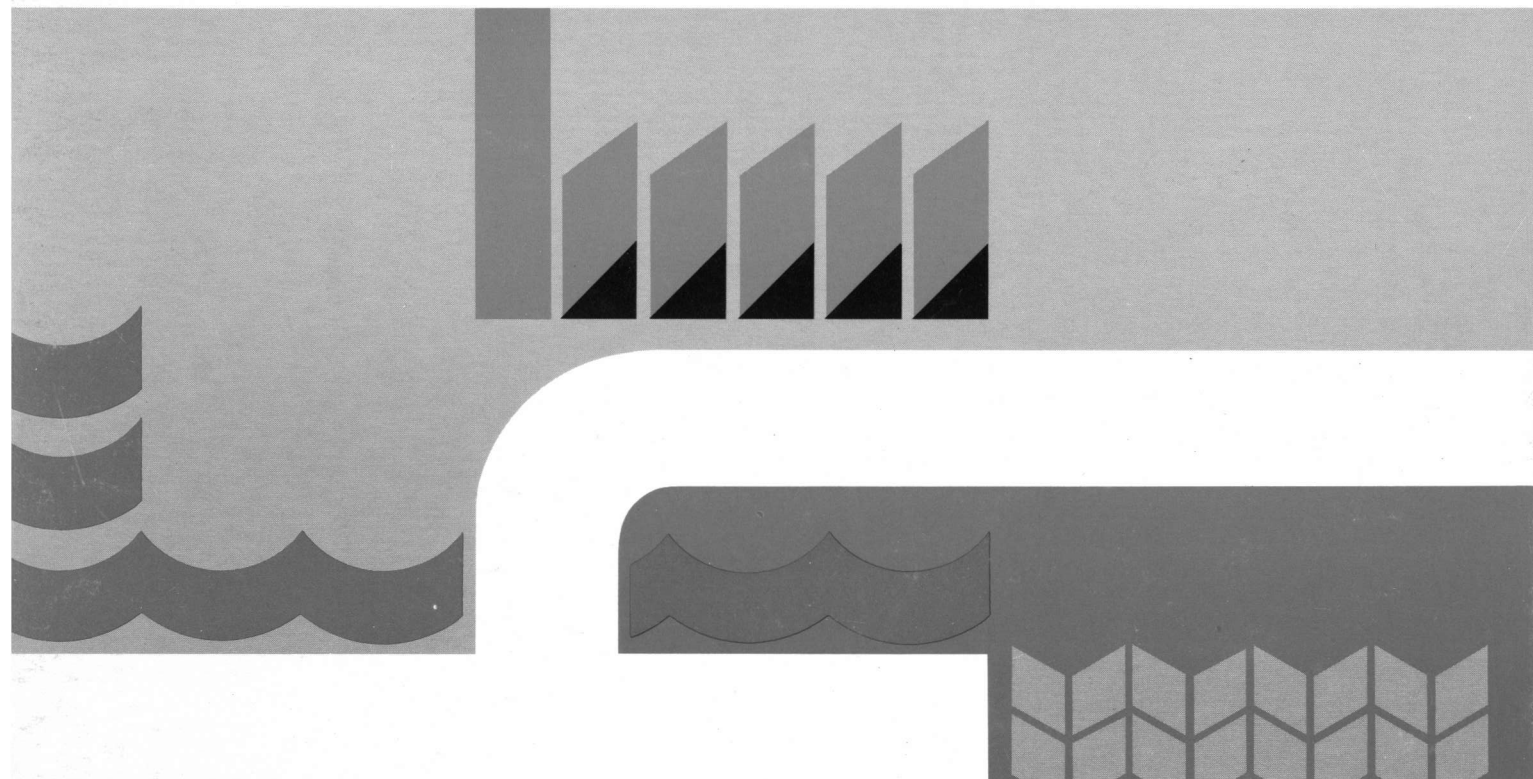


CAMEROON

1960-1975

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



**EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
CAMEROON 1960-1975**

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Directorate General for Development

The European Development Fund has financed over a thousand primary school classrooms. A 250 classroom project forms part of the new education policy defined in 1967 by the Cameroon Government. The aim of this policy is to ruralize education, to make it more closely adapted to the real needs of the agricultural areas. Pupils are no longer cut off from their environment and the teacher is becoming a prime mover in the village community.



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CAMEROON AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Cameroon has been associated with the European Economic Community (EEC) since 1958.

In 1958 a number of African countries were associated with the EEC by virtue of their special links with one or other of the six European countries making up the European Community as it then was (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands). In 1963, and again in 1969, eighteen African States and Madagascar decided to enter into voluntary association with the Community, for a five-year period on each occasion. The first and second Conventions of Association were signed in the capital of Cameroon and for this reason were known as the Yaoundé Conventions. Cameroon was one of the original eighteen AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar).

Each of these three periods was covered by a European Development Fund. The first EDF (1958-63) provided unilateral aid to the tune of CFAF 161 000 million. The amounts under the second EDF (1964-69) and the third EDF (1969-75) were negotiated by the AASM (CFAF 202 800 million and 250 000 million respectively). Expenditure under both these Funds was channelled in accordance with AASM requests.

The Yaoundé Association had three main features :

- (i) free trade between the EEC and the AASM;
- (ii) financial and technical cooperation (EDF and the European Investment Bank);
- (iii) joint institutions (the Council of Association and the joint Parliamentary Conference).

FROM YAOUNDE TO LOME

The EEC-AASM Association was devised as an agreement open to other countries with economies comparable to those of the AASM. In May 1972, Mauritius signed the Yaoundé Convention, thus becoming the nineteenth AASM.

The accession of the United Kingdom to the EEC in January 1972, and its abandonment of preferential links with the Commonwealth, prompted nineteen independent Commonwealth countries to become partners of the EEC themselves. They decided, in the interests of African unity, to negotiate with the Community at the same time and on the same basis as the AASM, which wished to continue their own links with the EEC.

Large-scale negotiations were therefore launched in Brussels on 25 July 1973 between the Community and some forty African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (the ACP). Several other countries joined in as the negotiations proceeded and the nine Member States of the EEC eventually signed the new Convention with forty-six ACP countries in Lomé on 28 February 1975. For the AASM the new Convention replaces the Yaoundé Convention, which expired on 31 January 1975 (1).

The forty-six countries, which include all of independent black Africa, represent a population of approximately 268 million (the EEC has 250 million). The Community is their principal trading partner, taking around 68.9% of their exports and supplying 57.7% of their imports (1974 figures).

(1) See maps of ACP countries on pages 50 and 51.

THE LOME CONVENTION

The new Convention has benefited from the experience of the preceding Associations, but it also embodies a number of radical innovations : **Trade arrangements.** Under these arrangements products originating in the ACP States are guaranteed free access to the European Community (without any obligation on the part of the ACP to reciprocate). Almost all ACP exports may enter the Community free of customs duties and quantitative restrictions.

As regards sugar, the Community has undertaken, whatever the state of the market, to buy guaranteed quantities from the ACP and to pay them the same price it guarantees to its own producers. The ACP, for their part, have undertaken to deliver the quantities negotiated with the Community.

For twelve commodities the Community has set up an insurance system to guarantee stable export earnings for countries whose economies depend to a large extent on the sale of the products in question. This mechanism, which protects the ACP against production hazards and market fluctuations, will permit them to maintain continuity in their development efforts. It applies to the following products : groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, coconut products, cotton, palm products, hides and skins, wood, bananas, tea, raw sisal, iron ore.

This protection is of particular interest to Cameroon in three sectors : coffee, representing 26% in value of Cameroon's exports, cocoa, representing 23%, and wood, representing 12% (averages calculated over a number of years).

Financial and technical cooperation. The total amount available for the life of the Lomé Convention – five years – is 3 390 million European

units of account (1), equivalent to approximately CFAF 944 000 million. This figure breaks down as follows :

CONVENTION OF LOME : 4th EDF

	million ua	million CFAF
Grants	2 100	585 000
Special loans	430	120 000
Capital at risk	95	26 000
Stabilisation of export earnings	375	104 000
<hr/>		
Total EDF	3 000	835 000
<hr/>		
Normal loans from E.I.B.	390	109 000
<hr/>		
TOTAL CONVENTION OF LOME	3 390	944 000

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.

The Lomé Convention provides for new methods of financial and technical cooperation : special measures in favour of the least developed ACP States, increased emphasis on regional cooperation, increased responsibility for the ACP in the administration of aid, help for small- and medium-sized firms and for microprojects. The emphasis is on developing and diversifying industry in the ACP. A Committee on Industrial Cooperation is responsible for seeing to this, assisted by a Centre for Industrial Development.

(1) The European unit of account (ua) is defined with respect to a "basket" of all the Community currencies. The exchange rates of each currency to the ua. is calculated every day by the Community. On 23.4.75, 1 ua. was equivalent to about \$ US 1.30 and 278.5 CFAF.

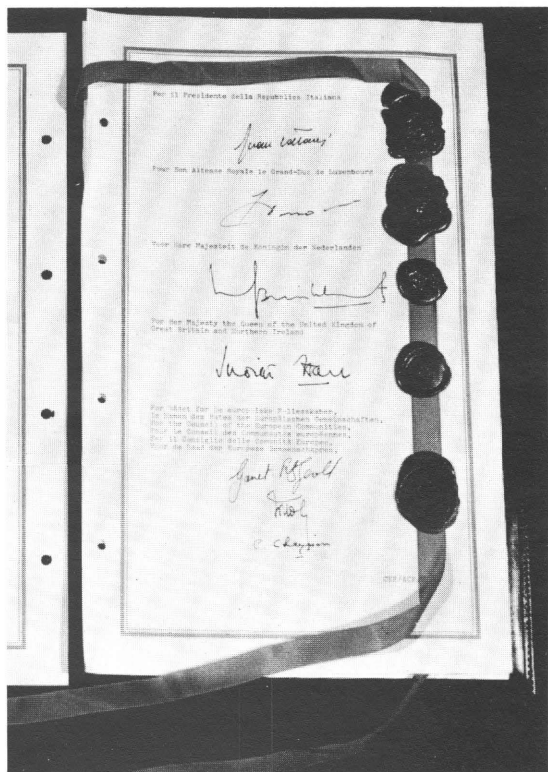
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOUR EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (1)

	EDF 1 (3)			EDF 2 (3)			EDF 3 (3)			EDF 4 (4)		
	millions ua	millions CFAF	%	millions ua	millions CFAF	%	millions ua	millions CFAF	%	millions ua	millions CFAF	%
BELGIUM	70.00	19 400	12.04	69.0	19 200	9.45	80.0	22 200	8.89	196.9	54 800	6.25
GERMANY	200.00	55 600	34.41	246.5	68 500	33.77	298.5	82 900	33.16	817.4	227 700	25.95
FRANCE	200.00	55 600	34.41	246.5	68 500	33.77	298.5	82 900	33.16	817.4	227 700	25.95
ITALY	40.00	11 100	6.88	100.0	27 800	13.70	140.6	39 100	15.62	378.0	105 300	12.00
LUXEMBOURG	1.25	400	0.22	2.0	500	0.27	2.4	700	0.28	6.3	1 800	0.20
NETHERLANDS	70.00	19 400	12.04	66.0	18 300	9.04	80.0	22 200	8.89	250.4	69 700	7.95
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.6	21 000	2.40
GREAT BRITAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589.1	164 000	18.70
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	5 300	0.60
TOTAL EDF	581.25	161 500	100.00	730.0	202 800	100.00	900.0	250 000	100.00	3 150.0	877 300	100.00
							(2)					
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	-	-	-	70.0	19 400	-	100.0	27 800	-	400.0	111 400	-
TOTAL	581.25	161 500	-	800.0	222 200	-	1 000.0	277 800	-	3 550.0	988 700	-

Notes :

- (1) Including amounts for overseas countries, territories and departments.
- (2) In 1972, 5 million ua (1 400 m. CFA francs) 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 278,5 CFAF.

Institutions. The Lomé Convention is administered by a joint Council of Ministers assisted by a Committee of Ambassadors. There will also be a Consultative Assembly.



THE VARIOUS FORMS OF AID FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TO CAMEROON

In the sixteen years between 1960 and 1975, the European Development Fund made available to Cameroon approximately 169 206 800 units of account (CFAF 45 216 million), which represents about a fifth of all official aid to Cameroon in this period.

The bulk of the aid was in the form of grants (100% under the first EDF, 74% under the second EDF and 84% under the third EDF).

In February 1975, moreover, the European Community decided to earmark \$ 250 million for special emergency measures to help the developing countries most seriously affected by increases in the prices of commodities, including oil. In April 1974 an Emergency Fund had been set up by the United Nations Special Session, in accordance with a proposal from the Commission of the European Communities that emergency aid be organized on a world scale. This Fund was allocated \$ 3 000 million. The European Community's \$ 250 million commitment of February 1975 comprised a contribution to the Emergency Fund and direct disbursements to seventeen countries. Under these arrangements Cameroon received \$ 2 million in direct aid. (CFAF 45 611 million).

Lastly, outside the framework of the Yaoundé Convention the Community is participating in the international Food Aid Conventions implemented since 1968 for the supply of cereal aid to the least developed countries. Furthermore, it has autonomously extended its aid to cover other products, such as powdered milk, butteroil (butter extract), sugar and dried egg. Under these aid arrangements 8 000 t of cereals was supplied to Cameroon in 1970-71.

TREND OF EDF OPERATIONS AND CAMEROON'S REQUIREMENTS

Cameroon is a country of contrasts with a population of six million living in an area of 475 000 km². It has the reputation of being "a miniature Africa", borne out by the fact that every type of African landscape is to be found in this country, which links the three basins of the river Niger, Lake Chad and the river Congo with the Gulf of Guinea. The country's climate, relief and vegetation are very varied, and its position at the very crossroads of migratory movements has given it an equally mixed population. From the Peul stockfarmers of the Foulbé area in the north to the industrious Bamileke in their cramped but meticulously organized lands, the diversity of ways of life and social organization owing to the many different ethnic groups has not made the process of creating a unified nation an easy one.

REGIONAL BALANCE

Cameroon has endeavoured to overcome the natural obstacles standing in the way of bringing together the three parts of the country where the bulk of the population is concentrated – the north, west and south. One of the Yaoundé Government's priorities has therefore been to develop a network of communications capable of standing up to the climate. For this reason, half of the European Development Fund projects have been in this sector.

The great differences in the standard of living between the various regions, some of which had traditionally remained unaffected by external influences, prompted the Cameroonian authorities to carry out social projects – i.e., relating to education and training and to health protection – over the whole country. Approximately a fifth of EDF expenditure in Cameroon has been on

schemes of this type, involving the construction of schools and medical establishments.

The efforts to bring education to many parts of Cameroon – particularly the north – are intended not only to achieve a balance between the regions but also to give education a rural character in order to check the flow of people leaving the land for the towns in the long term.

THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

Cameroon is still a mainly agricultural country, and eight Cameroonians out of ten earn their living from the land.

The dominant rural activity is the cultivation of export crops. Agricultural products, including timber, make up three-quarters of exports and are the driving force in Cameroon's economy. This highlights the need to give agriculture the means to hold its own on international markets where competition is often fierce. Such means could comprise, depending on circumstances, the provision of appropriate technical equipment, access to reliable means of transport, or the introduction of more systematic methods of cultivation.

Generally speaking, the prices which Cameroon has obtained for its principal export products on external markets, together with substantial contributions of public and private capital from abroad, have given the country rapid economic growth. The average annual **per capita** increase in the gross domestic product in the first ten years of independence worked out at 4.14%.

This overall result is largely attributable to exports, earnings from which rose by over 8% annually over fifteen years, and it was made possible by a certain amount of diversification in agriculture. In 1974 cocoa represented 34.8%

of exports, coffee 25.1%, timber 14.2% and palm oil 2%, while bananas, rubber, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco and tea each accounted for less than 2% of export sales.

Cameroon is aware that earnings from any of these exports can rise or fall by around 20% from year to year, and has endeavoured to expand its range of products even further in order to be better able to withstand world market fluctuations, since possession of stable foreign currency resources is indispensable for smooth development.

The European Development Fund has helped to widen the range of sales of agricultural products by granting aid for palm groves and for studies on tea plantations, and by placing the other traditional crops on a firmer footing. Cameroon has also endeavoured to reduce its dependence on other countries by successfully developing local industry, and the first fruits of this have already had an effect on the trade balance. Thus Cameroon has been able to substitute goods produced locally for certain imports of food products, beverages and tobacco, semi-finished products and household consumer goods – and what is more, these activities are a source of paid employment. The Garoua weaving mill, the Mbanjock sugar refinery and the Figuil cement works, all of which received financial help from the EDF, are evidence of the effort made in this field.

PLANNING

It was not possible to contemplate making agriculture more competitive or launching industrialization, however, without systematically strengthening the country's infrastructure, particularly transport. This also fits in with the basic aim, which is to unify the various regions of the country.

The three five-year plans drawn up by the Yaoundé Government reflect this policy of improving the country's economic machinery by stages :

The first five-year plan (1960-65) gave priority to transport infrastructure in the interests of regional balance.

The first European Development Fund was launched around the same time and 67.9% of the money made available was spent on economic infrastructure. No fewer than eleven road projects, the seaport of Douala and the Transcameroon Railway benefited under the first Fund to the tune of more than 35 million units of account (CFAF 8 800 million).

The second five-year economic and social development plan (1966-70) was centred on agricultural production. It was known as the "peasant's plan" and was thus the blueprint for the kind of scheme that was typical of the second European Development Fund (1964-69) : aids for production and crop diversification.

The second EDF, which became operative at the same time as the first Yaoundé Convention, had a portion of its financial resources earmarked for production aids.

This particular feature had been devised by the originators of the first Yaoundé Convention in order to ease the structural changes then taking place in trade between the AASM and their

former mother countries. Until then France had paid its African suppliers "excess prices" – that is, prices fixed without reference to the world market and which were generally higher than world market prices. There was a risk that the loss of this advantage shortly after the African States became independent and entered into a voluntary association with the European Community (from which they would get preferential access to a bigger market in return), would damage production structures that were not up to coping with the rigours of international trade, particularly as they had been sheltered from it up to then.

In the first Yaoundé Convention of 1963 provision was therefore made for financial aid. This took the form – depending on each Associated State's requirements – of price subsidies gradually diminishing over a period of five years and of aids for crop improvement and diversification. Under these arrangements Cameroon received altogether over 14.4 million u.a. (CFAF 3 791 million) under second EDF appropriations for price support, improvement of structures and diversification of production.

Under Cameroon's third five-year plan (1971-76), the bulk of the resources available have been allocated to industrial production and the development of transport infrastructure.

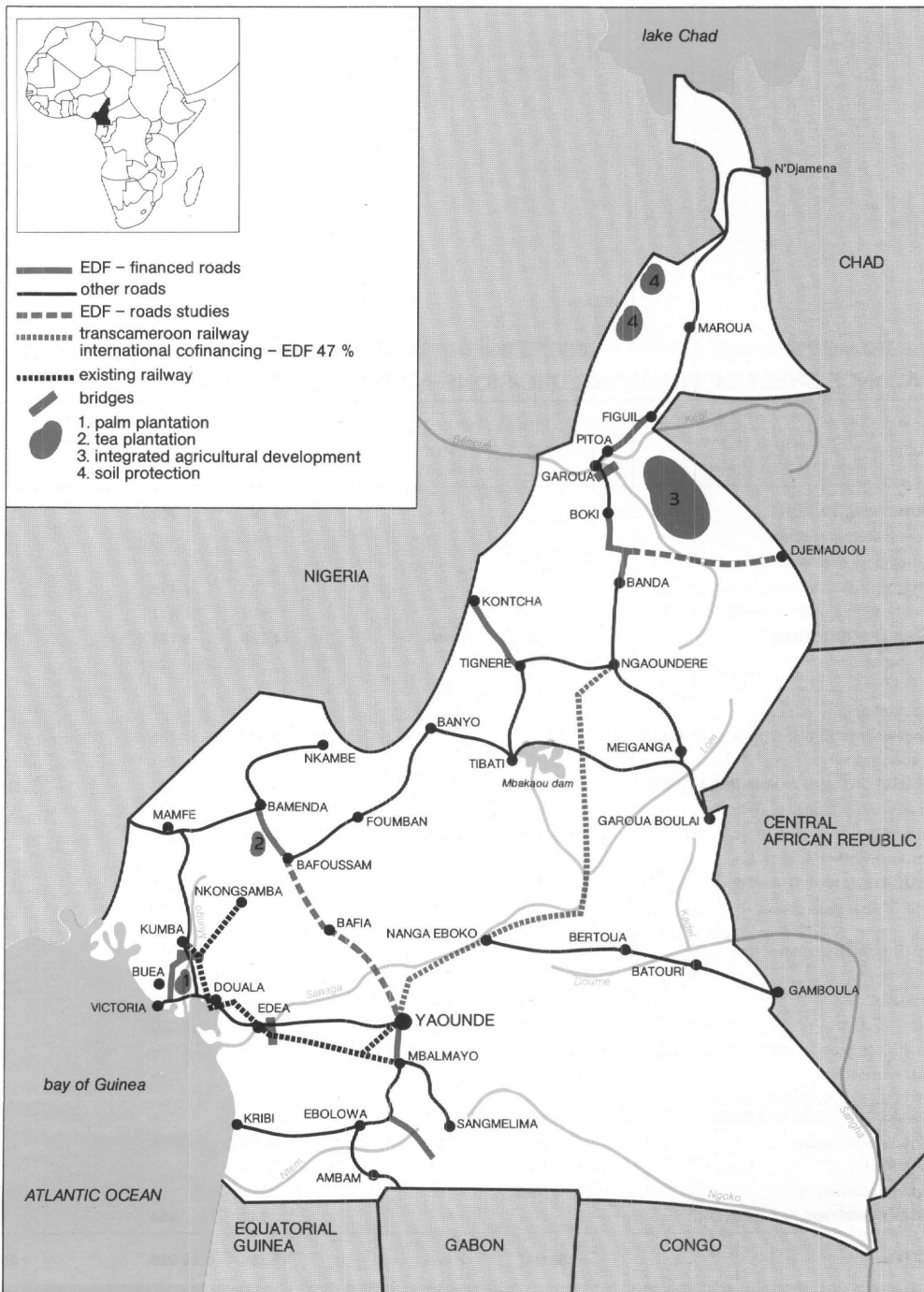
From 1971 onwards, economic infrastructure (transport) accounted for more than 47% of third EDF financing. The Fund's operations in the field of industrial production have taken various forms, ranging from grants and loans through interest rate subsidies to participation in risk capital formation.

BALANCE SHEET OF FINANCING DECISIONS AT 31 OCTOBER 1975

SECTOR	First EDF		Second EDF		Third EDF (1)	
	'000 u.a.	CFAF million	'000 u.a.	CFAF million	'000 u.a.	CFAF million
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	-	2 787	701	12 825	3 565
Manufacturing industries	-	-	1 641	405	290	81
Agricultural and food industries	-	-	-	-	772	217
Energy production and infrastructure	-	-	723	179	-	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	-	423	117	11 763	3 267
RURAL PRODUCTION	2 314	581	14 428	3 791	4 250	1 180
Plantations	-	-	148	25	278	77
Agriculture	1 425	361	-	-	-	-
Stockbreeding	889	220	-	-	-	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	-	7 148	1 785	3 972	1 103
Miscellaneous	-	-	7 132	1 981	-	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	35 309	8 831	25 834	6 985	24 037	6 675
Roads and bridges	12 677	3 213	3 150	725	11 642	3 233
Railways	17 910	4 453	22 567	6 231	12 035	3 332
Ports and inland waterways	4 722	1 165	117	29	360	100
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	9 912	2 471	2 986	831	12 241	3 399
Education infrastructure	9 706	2 420	292	79	9 605	2 667
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	-	91	29	-	-
Scholarships	206	51	2 603	723	2 636	733
HEALTH	2 946	730	7 462	2 230	213	59
Infrastructure	2 946	730	7 462	2 230	124	34
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	-	-	-	-	14	4
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	75	21
WATER ENGINEERING, URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING	1 461	361	26	6	-	-
Urban water supply	299	74	26	6	-	-
Miscellaneous	912	225	-	-	-	-
Water engineering	250	62	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	-	-	1 743	484	1 899	527
TOTAL	51 942	12 974	55 266	15 028	55 465	15 405

(1) Provisional figures. In taking account of preparatory work, the overall figure for the 3rd EDF for Cameroon will be of the order of 62 mucs. (17.214 CFAF).

**EUROPEAN
DEVELOPMENT FUND
TRANSPORT
AND AGRICULTURAL
PROGRAMMES**



EDF OPERATIONS BY SECTOR

I. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The Transcameroon Railway : a great adventure

Since 4 February 1974 trains have been making light work of 600 km of mountains and valleys between the Atlantic coast and what used to be isolated areas of northern Cameroon. There are several trains a day, and stations have been opened along the track to which bananas, coffee, cocoa, timber and meat are brought for loading onto wagons. In return, essential supplies such as fuel, building materials, and even bottled mineral water from the towns, are conveyed to the rural areas with the regularity that is the hallmark of rail transport. Passengers travel across country protected from the hazards of overland tracks, and there are carriages with couchettes for long journeys.

This spectacle is the realization of an old pioneering dream, which goes back to the beginning of the century. After the work of the colonizing nations had been cut short by events in Europe, the Yaoundé Government moved heaven and earth to get providers of funds interested in the building of this railway line, which was to be a means of opening up isolated areas and bringing people together. Cameroon's own efforts were supported by three sources of financing: the EDF, and bilateral aid from the United States and France.

The mere fact that Cameroon is a long, narrow country on a north-south axis was sufficient justification on its own for creating a more reliable, quicker and cheaper means of communication than a road. In the longer term it is also bound to benefit neighbouring landlocked countries, such as Chad and the Central African Republic.

THE START : 1906

But before becoming for the Cameroonians what the Union Pacific was for the Americans in the nineteenth century, or the Trans-Siberian railway for the Russians, the Transcameroon remained for a long time a section of out-of-date railway, the rest being merely an ambitious scheme.

It was in 1906 (when Cameroon was under German administration) that the first piece of track was laid, covering the 160 km between the port of Douala and Nkongsamba in the West region.

Construction of the second line to the capital, Yaoundé, began in 1912 and was completed in 1927. The legacy of this pioneering work and the first section of the Transcameroon, the present Douala-Yaoundé line, unfortunately bears the marks of a time when there were no bulldozers to level the ground and remove obstacles. Hence its twisting alignment, severe gradients and sharp curves, which slow down the traffic. One of the investors's future tasks will doubtless be the modernization of this line, which has given good service.

No sooner had this first section been completed than the French administration, which had the mandate for Cameroon, embarked in 1930 on a study for the Douala-Chad railway, the stillborn forerunner of the Transcameroon. This study was in turn cut short by the Second World War. It was not until 1963 that the providers of funds and the consultancy firms were able to come to a decision on the launching of the Transcameroon: the old Douala-Yaoundé line (306 km) was to be extended to Belabo (296 km) initially, and subsequently to Ngaoundéré (332 km), making a total length of track of 934 km.

INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF FINANCING

The financial support was not secured all at once. The European Development Fund made a number of financial contributions for infrastructure, the purchase of rolling stock and equipment, and technical studies. EDF support was mainly in the form of grants and represents the biggest single contribution to the financing of the operation, as the following table shows :

BUILDING THE RAILWAY

A start was made on building the new railway at Youndé on 31 October 1964. In May 1969 the first 297-km section to Belabo came into service. The second section, from Belabo to Ngaoundéré (327 km), was opened to regular traffic on 4 February 1974.

The earthworks and tracklaying (metre gauge) involved moving large quantities of heavy materials on terrain that was difficult in many places : Belabo is 600 m and Ngaoundéré 1 100 m above sea level. Twenty-two million cubic metres of earth and rock were moved for earthworks and 460 000 cubic metres of ballast were provided, together with 42 000 t of rails, one million sleepers, 85 000 cubic metres of concrete and 34 kilometres of metal barrels. Seventy-nine bridges had to be built across the many rivers. More than 3 000 Cameroonians worked on the building of the railway. They took their families with them and this boosted the total to 10 000 people. Schools, dispensaries and houses were built along the line for the workers and their families. Belabo, once a hamlet with a population of about twenty, became a small town with a population of 3 000. At Ngaoundal, the base of the firm carrying out the works, a small town sprang up with a population of 5 000 and permanent housing, a church and a school. People from all over the area flock to the health centre built originally for the construction firm's staff. Ngaoundéré is the end of the line at present and has become the hub of northern Cameroon, a centre where large warehouses for cotton and groundnuts, stockyards and oil storage depots are being built.

SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR THE TRANSCAMEROON

Source and utilization	Amounts million u.a.	Amounts CFAF million	Percentage of total
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES :	49	12 238	47%
EDF 44 million u.a. in the form of a grant			
EIB 5 million u.a. in the form of a loan			
US AID - AID (in the form of a loan)	21	5 169	20%
FRENCH AID - FAC	16	4 039	15%
12 million u.a. in the form of a grant			
4 million u.a. in the form of a loan			
GERMANY : in the form of a loan	4	1 089	4%
CAMEROON	14	3 692	14%
TOTAL :	104	26 227	100%

ROLLING STOCK

The extension of Cameroon's rail network – its length has been more than doubled since 1960 – meant that substantial quantities of rolling stock and technical equipment had to be acquired, and in 1965 the Cameroon Government asked for assistance from the European Development Fund. A loan on special terms was granted for the purchase of parts necessary for building fifty-six wagons and for the supply of two complete refrigerated wagons. The loan also covered the cost of purchasing the necessary machine tools to enable worn equipment to be repaired in the central workshops at Bassa (Douala) instead of sending it to Abidjan or to Europe, which would have kept it out of service for lengthy periods.

Since Cameroon expected to purchase between 200 and 250 wagons over four years, the purchases financed by the EDF represented approximately one year's total and were in addition to those financed by French bilateral aid (FAC).

QUICK RESULTS

The volume of traffic carried by the Transcameroon from the outset has not disappointed those who initiated the project. Wood from the Belabo area (with tonnage increasing from 25 000 t in 1970/71 to 74 000 in 1972/73), cattle and meat from Adamaoua, Obala cocoa, Mandjock sugar, and various food products are brought down from the north to Yaoundé and Douala. The facilities offered by rail transport act as an incentive for carrying out many productive projects in the areas it serves: sugar refinery, stockbreeding, forestry activities and wood factories (sawmills, wood-peeling, veneering) in the Deng Deng area.

The figures for traffic using the Yaoundé-Belabo section give a foretaste of the success that may be expected once the line is completed: the number of passenger-kilometres increased from 90 000 in 1969 to 130 000 in 1973 and goods tonnage has tripled since the start, totalling 159 000 t in 1973.

Faced with this competition, road transport has had to lower its rates to bring them into line with those charged by the railway. Even so, it is still cheaper to travel by rail since a second class ticket from Yaoundé to Ngaoundéré cost CFAF 1 805 when the line was opened, in other words just over half as much as the journey by coach (CFAF 3 500) and little more than 10% of the air fare (CFAF 15 425).

Even the cost of transporting cattle by rail is only one third of the cost of moving the animals on foot.

The Transcameroon has proved economical not only for its users but also for its promoters since the infrastructure cost would appear to be 50% lower than estimates put forward for the construction of other railways in Africa around the same time, and works out at only a quarter of the cost per kilometre of the Labrador mine railway in Canada, which was built twenty years earlier.

THE LINK WITH WEST CAMEROON

Although the bulk of financing has been absorbed by the Transcameroon – as the Government planned – the EDF also provided aid in 1965 for the establishment of a rail link between West Cameroon and the rest of the country. A grant was made under the second EDF in 1965 for the construction of a 13.7-km railway linking Kumba (then a town of 40 000 people) with the port of Douala. This line was to be an extension of

the Ediki-Mbanga branch (built with EDF aid and French cooperation) which joins the Douala-Nkongsamba line dating from the beginning of the century at Mbanga.

Modernization of the road network

In 1960 Cameroon possessed a road network that fell far short of its needs: 6 000 km of classified roads (of which 510 km were asphalted) and 10 000 km of secondary roads or tracks able to take motor vehicles did not meet even the most basic requirements, namely:

- to put an end to the isolation of the north of the country, an area producing low-value crops such as cotton and groundnuts, which means that high transport costs cannot be covered;
- to link West Cameroon with the rest of the country in order to bring together areas which have previously had little contact with each other;
- to enable crops to be transported from productive areas cut off from the main lines of communication.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE NORTH

The present terminus of the Transcameroon, Ngaoundéré, has become a centre from which traffic fans out in ever-increasing volume. Starting from this communications nucleus, the 315 km road to Garoua, noted for its power station and the industries grouped round it, has been improved with financial aid from the EDF (27 km is asphalted). The modernized sections were brought into service progressively from September 1964 to April 1966 and the tonnage carried has grown by 30%. Beyond Garoua, the Pitoa-Figuil major road, 75 km long was asphalted under another EDF project between 1962 and 1964.

Moreover, in 1972 the EDF committed CFAF 122 million on behalf of the Cameroon Government for studies for the construction of a road from Gidjiba, near Ngaoundéré, to Moundou in the Republic of Chad.

The improvement of this network enables traffic going to the coast to avoid the long traditional route which involved taking goods 1 590 km down the river Bénoué through Nigeria, and this was only possible during the three months of the year when the river was navigable.

Furthermore, the river had itself been an obstacle to Cameroon's northbound traffic. Each year crossing the Bénoué at Garoua by ford or ferry was impossible for days or weeks at a time. These long waits and the frequent accidents were eliminated by the construction of a bridge over the Bénoué at Garoua, for which the EDF provided financing in 1962.

LINKING EAST AND WEST CAMEROON

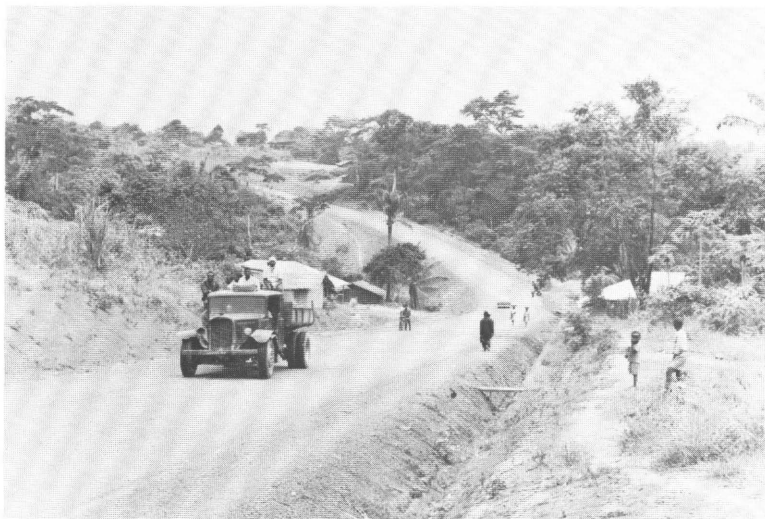
In East Cameroon an 80 km stretch of the Bamenda-Bafoussam road is being improved to replace an old dirt road. This very costly project (CFAF 53 million per kilometre) has been financed by the EDF. It was among the projects given priority in Cameroon's third five-year plan (1971-75), the aim being to link the whole of the northern part of West Cameroon, particularly the coffee-growing area of Bamenda (chief town of Division), with the main administrative centre of the Bamiléké country, Bafoussam, where the headquarters of West Cameroon' arabica coffee cooperatives are situated.

North-South trunk road : Pitoa-Figuil
The cocoa road : Yaoundé-Mbalmayo
East-West trunk road : Bamenda-Bafoussam
(section of the Trans-African Highway)

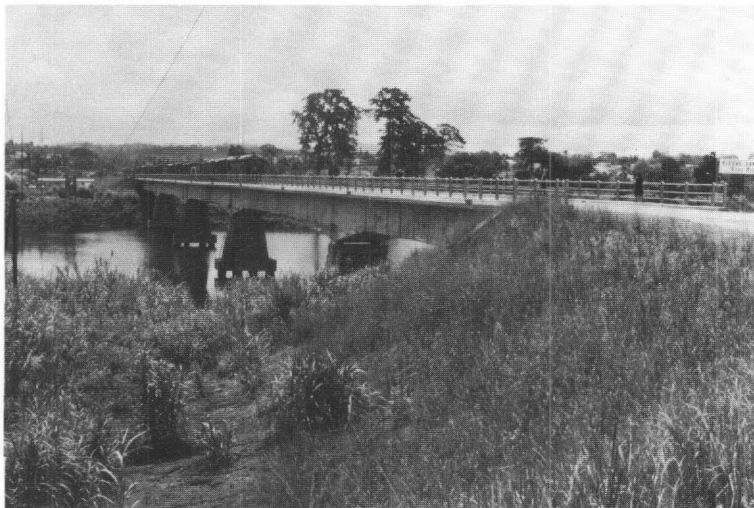
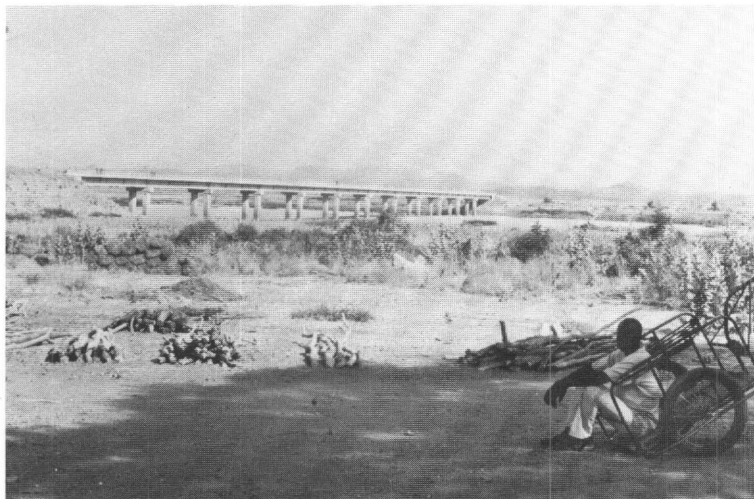
TRANSPORTATION OF CROPS

The isolation of certain production areas was for a long time an almost insurmountable obstacle to their development, since it pushed up the cost of transporting products which do not always command prices that reflect production costs. The central section of the Bolifamba-Kumba road (a 37 km stretch near Banga) was repaired and asphalted under an EDF-financed project in 1965 to provide improved access to major plantations and to enable the area under cultivation to be extended, particularly as regards bananas and oil palms. This much-used road, which was opened to traffic in 1972, is also an important means of communication with the coastal area of West Cameroon and means that timber and bananas can be exported from the port of Victoria. Moreover, it was supplemented by a further EDF project in 1973 for improving and asphaltting two other sections of the north-south Victoria-Kumba main road : Mutengéné-Bolifamba (7.8 km) and Banga-Kumba (28.5 km). This road has been extended further north towards Mamfé (165 km) by a dirt road financed by United States bilateral aid, so that Mamfé, near the Nigerian frontier, is now linked with the port of Douala by 290 km of good roads.

The improvement and asphaltting of the Yaoundé-Mbalmayo road have brought the cocoa producing area of the south-east within easier reach of the capital and, via the railway, of the port of Douala where exports of the area's produce are shipped. This EDF-financed project also provides a quick and reliable link between Yaoundé and the southern part of the country, and also with Gabon. The 42-km road was brought into service in 1964. Branching off it is a track (Nkolebitye-Nkolenieng), the improvement of which was likewise financed by the EDF (in 1962),



Bridge over the Bénoué
Road-rail bridge at Edéa



and this provides an easy route for transporting cocoa from the south.

As part of the same strategy, in 1963 the EDF financed the studies for the improvement of the Terres Noires track (30 km) which is near the Douala-Foumban national highway and serves an important coffee and vegetable-growing area – activities for which a rapid means of distribution is vital.

Lastly, in the north, the improvement of a 36-km stretch of the Tignere-Kontcha road reduced the isolation of the Kontine plain, which had previously been cut off from the outside world for more than six months in the year. The cultivation of food and export crops in this plain depends to a great extent on the development of such means of communication.

A CROSS-COUNTRY ROAD

Providing such a big country with a closely-meshed network of road and rail communications to meet human and economic requirements is not a task that can be accomplished overnight. The country's communications network will expand in the course of time. In 1974 the European Development Fund made a grant of 911 000 units of account (CFAF 253 million) for a comprehensive study on a 330 km cross-country road between Yaoundé and Bafoussam, linking Cameroon's two main socio-economic centres. This road would speed up the development of large areas and would replace a variety of old roads, dirt tracks and crossings which become difficult to negotiate in the rainy season.

THE EDEA BRIDGE

The crossing over the Sanaga at Edéa is vital to Cameroon's economy. At this point the road and rail communications between Douala and

Yaoundé meet and cross the two branches of the Sanaga by two successive bridges. Moreover, the important Alucam bauxite processing factory on the island between the two branches of the river is directly dependent on the bridge linking it with the port of Douala (for incoming supplies of bauxite and outgoing consignments of aluminium ingots). To replace the old ramshackle bridge, the EDF has financed at a cost of CFAF 530 million the construction of a new bridge which is 282 metres long overall and carries both the road and the Transcameroon Railway.

The EDF and the port of Douala

Cameroon's most important means of communication with the rest of the world is the port of Douala on the Atlantic coast. This port handles nine-tenths of the country's imports and exports, and traffic using it has increased tenfold since 1946. It is understandable, therefore, that improvements have been necessary to adapt the installations to the increased traffic and to improve access to the port, which lies in the estuary of the river Wouri at approximately 48 km from the sea.

BERTHS

The harbour was built at the beginning of the century for light traffic and had only four berths, which were inadequate for the kind of development that took place. On 1 April 1960, the EDF earmarked funds for the construction of four new berths – one of its earliest financing operations. The project comprised the construction of a quay wall 566 metres long for ocean-going vessels, the construction of warehouses and a drainage system, the provision of a water supply and electricity for lighting, and a rail link. The project was designed to bring the port's capacity up to 1 200 000 t and eliminate waiting in the roads.

However, improved access to the harbour through the estuary was also needed, and within the year the EDF provided 1 349 700 units of account, equivalent to CFAF 333 million, for the purchase of a dredger to deepen and maintain the channel. This dredger, which was delivered in 1964, was instrumental in considerably improving access to the port of Douala by deepening the channel entrance to the harbour by about a metre.

*The port of Douala is Cameroon's gateway to the world.
The EDF has financed four berths, warehouses, the water supply and the rail link.*



THE ACCIDENT

Three years after delivery, the dredger – named the “Garoua” – was involved in an accident which threatened to jeopardize Cameroon’s whole economy. At 6 a.m. on 6 March 1967, as the dredger was preparing to go and discharge sand it had been taking from the channel since dawn, it was struck by a banana boat. The dredger would have been cut in two but for the 450 cubic metres of sand weighing down its decks. The “Garoua” was out of service : it had a gash along three-fifths of its breadth, its superstructure had been wrecked and its pneumatic and hydraulic piping torn away. Urgent repairs were necessary if the channel was not to silt up again, which would make ocean-going ships reluctant to enter the estuary leading to Douala. Cameroon could not afford to wait for the outcome of compensation procedures, which was in any case uncertain. Any hold-up in the dredging operations would jeopardize the functioning of the port. On 13 May 1967 Cameroon asked the EDF for help to avert disaster. Six months later the firm which had built the dredger was commissioned to do the repairs, to be financed by the EDF, and the necessary technicians and equipment were sent out.

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PORT OF DOUALA

Lastly, in 1975 the third EDF was to make a further contribution in conjunction with other international sources of financing towards the first phase of works involving modernization and extension of the port of Douala by deepening the channel entrance, improving the fishing port and the timber wharf, and extending the present commercial port.

In addition to this financing operation, which was

planned for autumn 1975, aid was given under the third EDF for the study on the future port at Cape Limboh, Cameroon’s “port of the year 2 000”. Lengthy technical studies will be necessary to prepare for the building of this big-capacity port on a site which is free of the restrictions imposed by the channel entrance to Douala.

II. THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

Agriculture

The first EDF had concentrated mainly on transport infrastructure and operations involving agriculture had accounted for only 4.4% of the total. These were concerned principally with soil conservation and erosion control in Margui-Wandala in northern Cameroon. This project was included in the Yaoundé Government’s first development plan and was aimed at protecting land which was still workable and reclaiming an additional 80 000 hectares. Other operations under the first EDF concerned animal production and comprised a scheme to improve stock-breeding in Adamaoua, which then accounted for four-fifths of production, and an anti-rinderpest campaign supplementing the veterinary facilities provided by France.

PRODUCTION AIDS

The chief innovation of the second EDF was the introduction of aids for production and diversification designed to bring AASM agricultural export products progressively to the point where they could hold their own against international competition. Production aids to Cameroon involved three products :

Cotton : In 1963, the year preceding the implementation of the structural improvement pro-

Establishing 10 380 hectares of palm plantations involves clearing the ground, preparing the soil, setting up nurseries, planting out seedlings and lastly building the oil mills.

gramme, this crop was grown by approximately 110 000 planters on 72 000 hectares and supported 800 000 people. To improve the particularly low yields in the north (350 kg per ha) the EDF financed cash incentives to growers to adopt better methods and covered the cost of fertilizers and insecticides.

Groundnuts : This crop was grown on an area of a little over 100 000 ha, and price support was granted on a gradually diminishing basis for five years, in addition to aid for animal-drawn tillage, disinfectants, agricultural research and marketing projects (purchase of shelling machines and the construction of storage sheds).

Coffee : This is one of Cameroon's two main export crops (cocoa is the other). The overriding aim of the programme backed by the EDF was to increase yields without extending the area under cultivation (which was limited by the International Coffee Agreement) : the programme comprised the purchase of processing and storage plant and trucks fitted with grinders, the application of fertilizer and agricultural research.

This five-year programme was launched in 1965 and was extended to cover the 1969/70 and 1970/71 crop years, in order not to jeopardize the results achieved in the first few years. Seed cotton production more than doubled in five years (to 91 000 t in 1969/70) and in the same period the coffee yield per hectare rose by 40%. The amount provided by the second EDF over seven years for these price support schemes and structural improvements totalled approximately 7 131 200 u.a., equivalent to CFAF 1 981 million.

DIVERSIFICATION AIDS

Cameroon also received EDF assistance for its crop diversification policy, which was designed to lessen its dependence on the world market prices of coffee and cocoa. In this connection a palm oil production centre in the Likomba-Mpunda area was financed by a loan on special terms of CFAF 1 600 million (for 22 years at an interest rate of 2%). The project involved planting 4 380 ha with high-yield oil palms and setting up a processing plant with a handling capacity of 60 000 t per year. The EDF loan was to cover the cost of clearing the ground, supplying seed, creating nurseries and construction of the plant, outbuildings, roads and tracks. It also covered the cost of managerial staff for the project and of providing them with the means of carrying out and running the project over a period of nine years.

This project, which was part of a much bigger programme in which not only the EDF but also





the World Bank and US and French bilateral aid sources were participating, was in line with the objectives of Cameroon's second five-year plan, which aimed at increasing the area covered by industrial plantations from 21 700 ha in 1963/64 to 40 650 ha in 1976/77, thus achieving the doubling of production necessary to meet domestic demand.

This project – financed in 1967 under the second EDF – was followed in 1973 by a new financial operation in the same sector under the third EDF : a grant of approximately CFAF 809 million and around CFAF 2 500 million in the form of a loan on special terms for setting up a 6 000-ha agro-industrial complex of selected palm plantations at Dibombari, 35 km from Douala. This plantation will be run on modern lines by the State undertaking Socapalm and is expected to be producing 90 000 t of fruit by 1985 (equivalent to 19 350 t of palm oil and 4 230 of palm kernels). It should create a thousand jobs in an area unhabited by 20 000 people who might otherwise drift to the towns. Like its predecessor, this loan was granted at an interest rate of 2% (for 25 years with a nine-year grace period).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH-EAST BENOUE

In addition to increasing and diversifying production in areas which are already cultivated, agricultural projects may also aim at making new land available to those in need. With this in view, on 10 September 1973 the Cameroon Government signed an important financing agreement with the European Community under which a grant of CFAF 1 280 million from the resources of the second and third EDFs was earmarked for rural development in north-east Bénoué.

This project, seen both as a production aid and a social and economic investment, has been prompted by considerations of regional policy and aims at correcting the existing imbalance in northern Cameroon between population and agricultural resources. The population density of some districts in the area is under two inhabitants per square kilometre, whereas in others it is as high as 83 inhabitants per square kilometre. Farmers seeking new land move out of the overcrowded areas where possible and head for central and south Bénoué, away from the unappealing north-east. This is an area where in the rainy season the rivers flood the plain, cutting communications, and yet there are only two rivers which flow throughout the dry season. There are virtually no tracks, perhaps thirty classrooms for a population of 24 000 and only one well for every 600 people. Only thirty or so of the area's 250 villages have stone wells. Lastly, there is no health infrastructure.

It will take ten or fifteen years to overcome these problems, which is what the project financed by the EDF is designed to do. It involves strengthening the economic and social infrastructure and improving agricultural production.

This will be done by improving 300 km of tracks (the works to be carried out by Cameroon and the equipment to be financed by the EDF), building two medical dispensaries and two agricultural stations plus a main station in the centre of the area with a warehouse and a garage-workshop, sinking seventy wells, providing technical staff and instructors in farming techniques, supplying several thousand agricultural implements (ploughs, seed-drills, carts, harrows) and means of transport, including some 100 mopeds for the Cameroonian instructors.

These various schemes carried out over an area of 7 280 km² (11% of the total area of Bénoué Division), with a population of slightly over 24 000, should enable agricultural production to be developed in order both to improve the farmers' diet and increase their cash income (from cotton and groundnuts).

The area will thus become attractive to other people in the north seeking land to cultivate. Lastly, EDF aid for the diversification of production has also developed in other directions as opportunities have arisen. One example is the financing by the third EDF of a project for the propagation and selection of seedlings for tea-growing with a view to developing this crop in West Cameroon.



Industrialization

Although the first EDF had made a start by establishing the infrastructure necessary for both industrial and agricultural development, the first moves to set up the industries envisaged under Cameroon's five-year development plans were made in 1968 under the second EDF.

The first operation was in the form of a loan on special terms of CFAF 405 million for the setting up of the Figuil cement works in northern Cameroon. The EDF contribution amounted to around 34% of the total cost of this project, which was to supply cement not only to northern Cameroon but also to south-east Chad under an agreement between the two countries signed in 1963. The cement produced at Figuil acts as a substitute for imports and at the same time the plant is a source of jobs and an additional centre of activity in northern Cameroon. The capacity of the Figuil works is 46 000 t per year. At Garoua, EDF aid helped to lay the foundations of industrialization, beginning in 1965 with a grant of CFAF 185 million for the re-siting and complete refitting of the power station in this northern town.

The small generating station in the residential part of Garoua was not adequate to supply power to the textile factory then being built near the cotton-growing areas. It was therefore decided that the power station should be completely refitted, its equipment standardized and its capacity increased from 800 to 3 200 kilowatts. The EDF aid paid for the construction of the buildings and the supply of two generating sets and equipment.

The new power station began operating in May 1967 and now supplies the whole of Garoua with electricity (the population of the town increased from 19 000 in 1960 to 49 000 in 1970).

The station supplies power to the textile factory and also to other firms, such as the Cameroon breweries, and has financed extensions out of income.

The Garoua textile factory was caught up in this increased activity and the plant was extended. The European Investment Bank contributed to the financing of the extension by means of a loan of CFAF 500 million which was accompanied by an interest rate subsidy granted in 1970 from the third EDF. The extension was designed to produce broad unbleached cloth for the Cameroon market, and 570 new jobs were created.

Furthermore, in 1972 the EDF granted an interest rate subsidy to the Cameroon Cement Company (CIMENCAM) to enable it to increase the capacity of its clinker crushing plant.

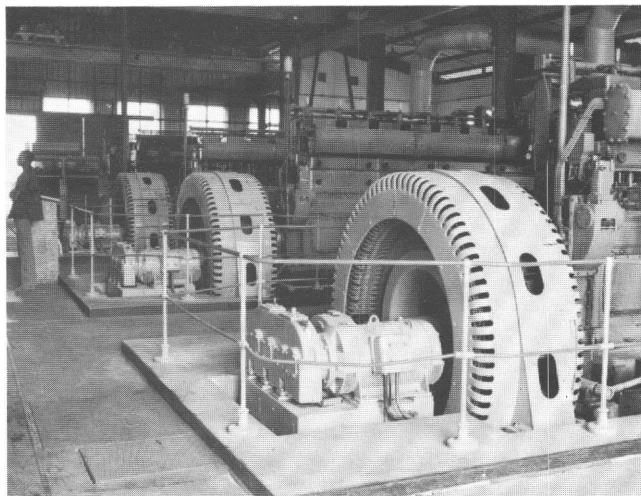
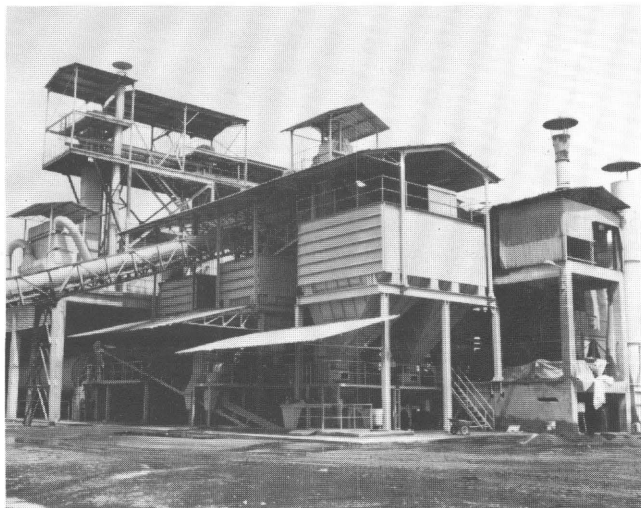
THE EDF AS A SHAREHOLDER IN SOSUCAM

One of the most original forms of financial development aid offered by the EDF is the fact that it can acquire holdings in the risk capital of firms established in the AASM. For the beneficiary firm this form of financing is much cheaper than borrowing from a bank since it merely has to provide a return on the capital out of any profits accruing instead of having to repay the capital itself.

The Cameroon Sugar Company (SOSUCAM) made use of this type of financing when it asked the EDF to assist it in boosting its capital. The EDF accordingly contributed CFAF 150 million to this operation in 1973, thus acquiring an 8.33% share in the capital of the firm, whose principal shareholders are a group of European companies and the State.

At the same time the EDF granted SOSUCAM an interest rate subsidy of 239 764 units of

*Extension to the Bouaberi cement works :
interest rate subsidy on a loan from the European Investment Bank.
The EDF has financed the Garoua power station.*



account (CFAF 66 million), which permitted the company to contract a loan of CFAF 500 million with the European Investment Bank at reduced cost. (The Bank had already granted an initial loan to SOSUCAM in 1966.)

The purpose of this group of investments was to extend the sugar cane plantations and double the production capacity of the Mbandjock sugar refinery in Upper Sanaga Division. The objective is to bring annual production up to 30 000 t intended solely for the Cameroon market, the requirements of which would thus be wholly met by local production. Apart from the foreign currency savings that can be made through import substitution, the extra revenue accruing to the Cameroon economy is to be used to create approximately 370 new jobs for Cameroonians. Lastly, being able to produce the sugar it consumes will provide Cameroon with a buffer against the effects of world fluctuations in the price of this product, which has recently reached dizzy heights.

III. EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Training

When Cameroon became independent it had one of the highest school attendance rates in Africa (44.1%). But this figure was an average which concealed a situation that varied greatly from place to place, the north being very badly off in terms of educational facilities, and in certain areas the growing increase in student numbers (29% per annum in the south) created problems of space and teacher recruitment. The Cameroon Government had prevailed upon certain local authorities to put up their own buildings in which classes could be held temporarily. After three years of this experiment the temporary premises had to be replaced by permanent accommodation and the EDF provided financial support for this in 1963 in the form of a grant of over CFAF 1 500 million.

The money was used to build 172 primary schools with a total of 764 equipped classrooms, and 480 teacher accommodation units in twelve divisions in East Cameroon; the Ngaoundéré secondary school was also extended.

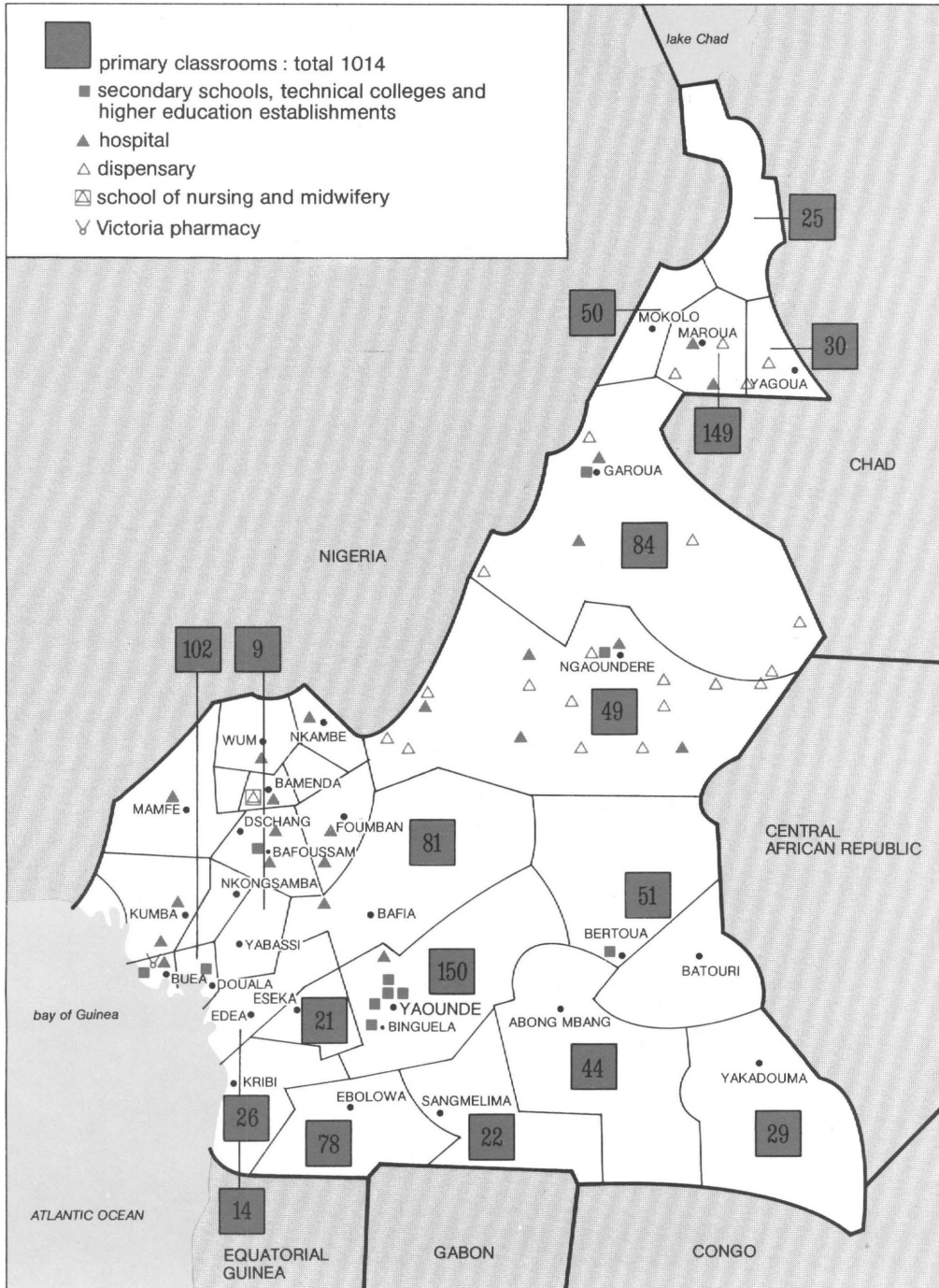
It was soon apparent that the project's objective – to increase school attendance – had been fully attained. Classes of sixty pupils were usual. The use being made of the project was very comfortably in excess of its projected capacity of 41 000 places.

The Cameroon Government therefore asked the EDF to finance a second scheme along the same lines and in 1974 a grant of CFAF 855 million was made. The project involves building and equipping 250 classrooms and thirty teacher accommodation units in six divisions in Northern Province.

THE "RURALIZATION" OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

In addition to improving the school attendance rate in the north (where it is barely a third of the rate in the south) the project is part of the new education policy worked out by the Yaoundé Government in 1967 with the help of international experts. The project will provide 14 000 children in ten districts in Northern Province with better learning conditions, and will give an additional 7 500 children the opportunity to go to school. The new education policy behind the project is aimed at "ruralization". It was found that 80% of primary pupils did not go on to secondary education. These 80% must therefore be trained to take their place in the production cycle, not only by means of general education (learning to learn, getting to know their surroundings, being taught how to use their initiative and absorb new techniques) but also through basic practical training attuned to the local economy (manual labour, for example). At the same time the other 20% are prepared for secondary education.

This new type of education, more closely suited to the real needs of the underdeveloped rural areas, rests on the principle that the school should no longer be cut off from its surroundings, and the schoolteacher should become something of a prime mover in the village community. The design of school buildings has been radically altered by this policy and reflects the experience gained with earlier projects. For example, the standardized buildings will have a metal framework and doors and an aluminium roof, all manufactured in Cameroon. The school equipment will also be made in the country. Certain schools will have their own water points, vegetable gardens and hen-runs, which the pupils will look after as a practical exercise.



SECONDARY EDUCATION

The doubling of the number of primary pupils in ten years (from 421 000 in 1960 to 938 000 in 1972) underlined the need to develop secondary education too. The need was particularly great in the north, which in 1959 possessed only two of the thirteen secondary establishments in East Cameroon. Accordingly the first EDF-financed educational project doubled the intake capacity of the Mazenod Secondary School at Ngaoundéré, in addition to providing many primary classrooms.

In 1964 the first EDF provided a further CFAF 180 million for extending the Libermann Secondary School at Douala. Of the 84 secondary schools then in existence, 68 offered only "short cycle" courses, the Libermann being one of the few to take pupils up to the **baccalauréat** level. It also had accommodation for boarders, which was particularly useful for pupils from the country areas and children whose home environment was not conducive to study. Many received only one meal a day at home and because there was no light had to study by the light of a street lamp, surrounded by the noises of the street. The school extension freed 200 boarders from such conditions and enabled the establishment to take over 750 pupils without overcrowding (it had originally been planned to take only 510). The shortage of personnel with a university or secondary education was holding back the country's development and secondary education received a further boost in 1970 in the form of a grant of CFAF 287 500 000 from the third EDF for the extension to the Vogt Secondary School at Mvolyé (Yaoundé) planned under Cameroon's second five-year development plan. Since 1946 the school had been operating in premises which were much too cramped and

the extension enabled it to cater for 560 pupils including 390 boarders from all parts of Cameroon.

Cameroon realized that its industrial development plans required people with a technical training as well as those with a traditional education. The Government's second five-year plan (1966-71) provided for the training of skilled workmen and white-collar workers to fill the jobs which the industrialization drive was expected to produce. Cameroon requested assistance from the EDF and in 1970 the latter financed at a cost of CFAF 1 500 million the construction of two technical education colleges at Bertoua and Buéa, and extensions to the Garoua, Bafoussam and Yaoundé technical colleges. The aid was in the form of a grant from the third EDF and was expected to provide 900 extra places in technical education (which then had 13 000 pupils) for future office workers (shorthand-typists, accounts clerks) and skilled workmen (masons, joiners, motor mechanics).



THE TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

All these efforts to consolidate the primary and secondary education system were bound to create a need for more teachers which Cameroon could not provide unless appropriate institutions were set up. In 1961 the first EDF accordingly financed a teachers' training college at Yaoundé to train teachers and school inspectors at a cost of CFAF 264 million. This college, which was administered by UNESCO initially, is now run by Cameroonians and most members of the teaching staff are Cameroonians.

MEETING SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

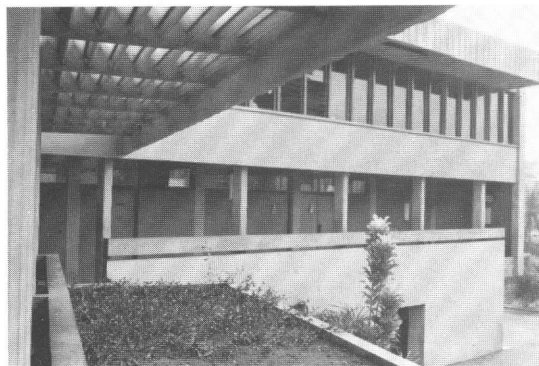
Lastly, three schemes financed by the EDF in the first fifteen years of its existence illustrate the institution's capacity to tailor its aid to specific requirements :

An international statistical training centre was set up at Yaoundé in 1961 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to train middle-grade staff from the countries of central and equatorial Africa. The centre aimed at remedying the lack of statisticians, whose work is indis-

pensable for the preparation of the data vital to any economic policy. The extent of the African countries' requirements in this field and the success of the centre were such that in 1965 the EDF financed the construction of new buildings to house the classes (CFAF 61 million). To alleviate the shortage of teaching staff, the EDF subsequently made a grant to cover the salary of a mathematics teacher appointed to the centre for four years, beginning in 1967.

To meet the need to train skilled farmers capable of using on their land the techniques taught in the schools, the EDF financed the establishment of a School of Applied Agriculture, which opened in February 1971 at Binguela. The school, of a plain and functional design, was set up in a former coffee plantation near the capital and caters for around sixty trainees.

The rather poor soil on the 117 ha site compels them to learn the techniques necessary to obtain good crops whatever the conditions. Surveys have shown that a number of former trainees had returned to their villages resolved to share



the fruits of the instruction they had received at the Binguela training farm. They are able to dispose of their increased production easily, since it helps to meet Yaoundé's food requirements.

In Cameroon there are at least a hundred thousand independent craftsmen, small traders and farmers who are continually having to face problems of modern techniques and business management. To help them cope with these difficulties, in 1969 the EDF provided finance for seven instructors to be sent to four areas of Cameroon (Douala, Yaoundé, Nkongsamba and Bafoussam) for a two-year period.

The instructor's job was to improve the knowledge and skills of more than 200 self-employed people by means of theoretical and practical instruction taking the form of courses and

demonstrations in workshops and factories and on farms. This had the effect of increasing both their turnover and the quality of their products. Several other African countries have shown their interest and intend to undertake similar schemes.

TREND OF SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED BY ACADEMIC YEAR AND PLACE OF STUDY

Academic Year	50	100	150	200	250	300	Number of scholarships awarded	Place of study			Place of study as %		
								Europe	Africa	Elsewhere	Europe	Africa	Elsewhere
60-61							1	1	-	-	100	-	-
61-62							9	7	2	-	78	22	-
62-63							41	35	6	-	85	15	-
63-64							54	43	11	-	80	20	-
64-65							139	104	29	6	75	21	4
65-66							206	145	61	-	70	30	-
66-67							206	106	93	7	52	45	3
67-68							179	100	76	3	55	43	2
68-69							182	97	80	5	53	44	3
69-70							202	94	105	3	47	52	1
70-71							172	68	104	-	40	60	-
71-72							196	49	147	-	25	75	-
72-73							197	39	158	-	20	80	-
73-74							241	51	190	-	21	79	-
74-75							263	74	189	-	28	72	-

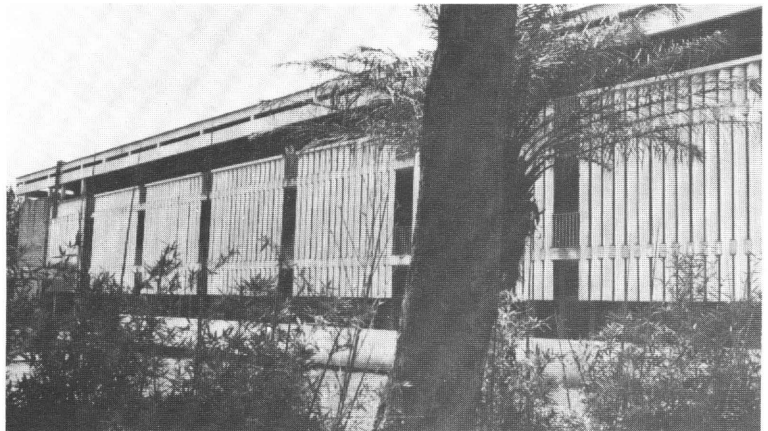
Medical care

At the beginning of the sixties Cameroon's medical facilities were already among the best in the African Associated States. The country had one bed for every 315 people and one doctor for every 20 000. But facilities were unevenly distributed between the north (1 bed for 1 181 people) and the south (1 bed for 218). In some densely-populated areas there was no medical establishment of any kind.

The EDF supported the Cameroon Government in its efforts to reduce these inequalities, and around 20% of all aid granted from the first and second EDFs was earmarked for health projects. Over a period of ten years or so the grants made it possible to add approximately 1 360 beds to the 15 750 already available.

To avoid increasing the cost of maintaining and running the health infrastructure, the EDF projects were concerned principally with extending, improving or replacing existing facilities. The use made of the facilities provided has fulfilled expectations, within the limits imposed by the staff available and the operating budgets. In any case they helped to improve the quality of the care provided and increase the number of people treated, particularly in the rural areas.

The EDF's first project in the north in 1960 involved the construction of a 36-bed hospital pavillion with a surgical unit and a maternity unit at Meiganga, which meant that patients from that area did not have to make the long journey to Ngaoundéré. In 1961 the EDF financed at a cost of CFAF 135 million a substantial programme for building, extending and equipping health units in three northern divisions, Adamaoua, Bénoué and Diamare. The project comprises extensions to three hospitals (Ngaoundéré,





Hospital pavilion at Meiganga

Garoua and Maroua), the construction of twenty-one rural dispensaries, five medical centres, a maternity and child health centre and fifty accommodation units, and the provision of two surgical units, five radio-surgery units and equipment. This project added 658 beds to the 1 031 already available. In this way the economic expansion of the area was matched by improved health facilities in the country areas, a reduction in the number of urgent cases which had to be taken out of the area and the extension of preventive medicine.

The EDF's first project in the south – also in 1960 – involved the setting up for a 20-bed maternity hospital at Ntui and in 1964 it provided CFAF 1 500 million for the construction or extension and equipping of eleven health units :

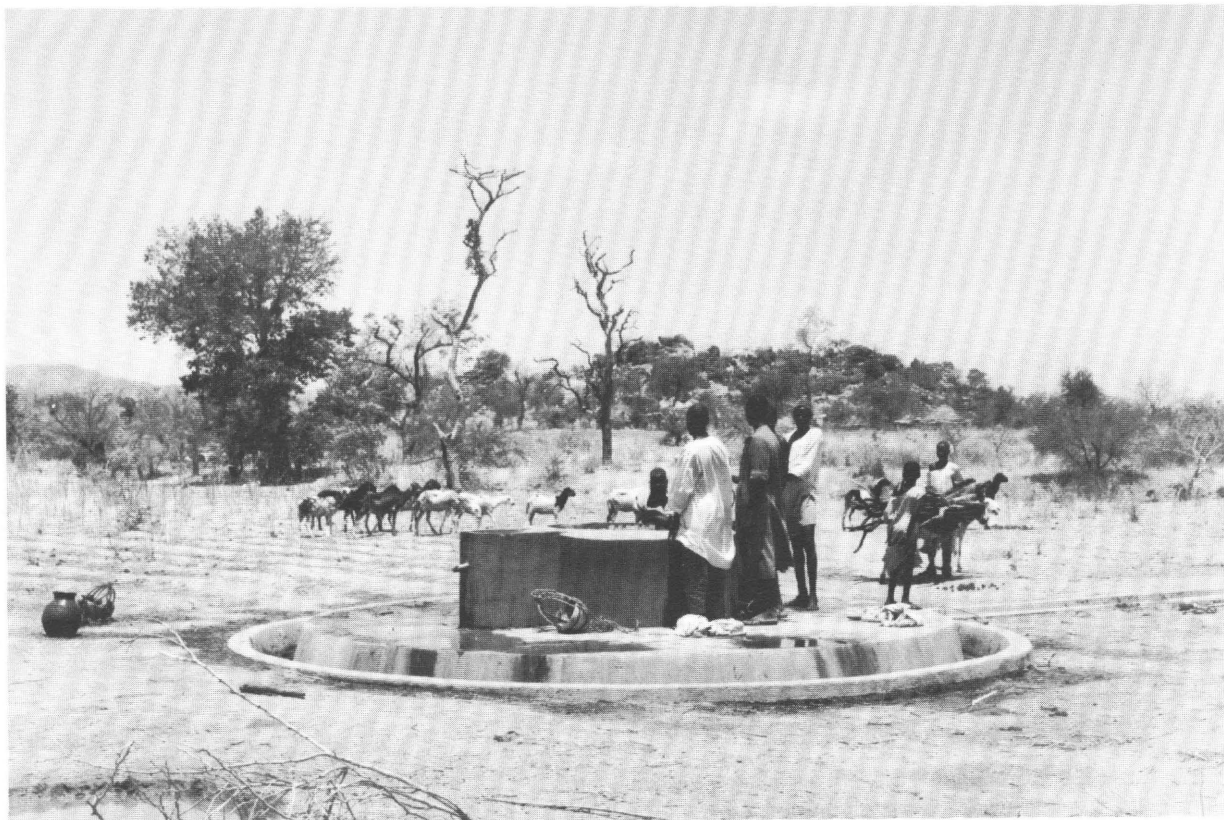
- six in West Cameroon (Victoria, Kumba, Bamenda, Nkambé, Wum and Mamfé)
- five in East Cameroon (Ndikinimeki, Foubot, Banganté, Bafang and Mbouda).

The project comprised nine maternity units (240 beds), sixteen hospital pavillions (412 beds), nine radio-surgery units, nine lying-in units and eleven accommodation units. It was supplemented by a central pharmacy at Victoria and a nurses' and midwives' training school (for fifty boarders) at Bamenda.

Water supply

Lastly, a number of water engineering projects – which are an economic investment since they improve agricultural and stockbreeding potential – also had a beneficial effect on the health of the people in both urban and rural areas.

In 1960 the EDF financed the sinking of ten wells and the construction of six permanent ponds in the overcrowded Mora area of northern Cameroon. Two years later, again with EDF aid, the distribution of water by lorry and the few wells serving the 17 000 inhabitants of Mbalmayo were replaced by a piped supply of drinking water. In 1964 the town's old 6 000 litre lorry was replaced by a complete supply and distribution network, with the EDF contributing CFAF 74 million. Since the network was brought into use, there has been no recorded case of epidemic disease whereas previously there were many cases each year of typhoid, parasitosis and dysentery. During the 1971 cholera epidemic, no cases were recorded at Mbalmayo, and the water supply has meant that economic activity could be developed (sawmills, stockbreeding). The quest for drinking water, however, remains a constant preoccupation, particularly in northern Cameroon. For this reason the EDF earmarked in 1963 a sizeable sum (912 400 u.a., equivalent to CFAF 225 million) for hydrogeological studies, the idea being to enable well sinkers to work on the basis of ground surveys and thus forestall drought.



SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE EDF IN CAMEROON

1960-1975

COMMITMENTS SITUATION AT 31 OCTOBER 1975

The following pages give a summary of the commitments in favour of Cameroon entered into by the European Community between 1960 and 1975 under the first, second and third European Development Funds.

The years indicate the date of the Community's decision to commit funds for a given project, not the date of the project's implementation. The amounts are expressed in thousands of units of account and in millions of CFA francs.

Meaning of abbreviations :

EDF 1 : first European Development Fund
EDF 2 : second European Development Fund
EDF 3 : third European Development Fund

AGRICULTURE

Studies	1962-63 424.9	EDF 1 105	Studies financed by the first EDF in the agricultural sector : hydrology and pedology in central Cameroon, preparations for the construction of permanent pools in northern Cameroon to improve stock watering facilities.
Improvements in stockfarming	1961 576.5	EDF 1 143	Establishment in the Adamaoua area of 16 veterinary dispensaries and 50 immunization centres, and the harnessing of 25 springs. Four-fifths of the country's stockfarming takes place in the Adamaoua area.
Soil conservation	1961 1 000.6	EDF 1 256	Soil improvement and afforestation work to protect cultivable land in the Margui-Wandala area of northern Cameroon against erosion (80 000 hectares).
Rinderpest	1962 312	EDF 1 77	Extension of the veterinary facilities established in 1954 to combat rinderpest.
Preparation of aid for diversification	1964 20.2	EDF 2 5	Technical assistance for the preparation of aid schemes to promote the diversification and improvement of crops.
Price support	1964-69 5 987.9	EDF 2 1 664	Aid for the production of cotton, groundnuts and coffee. This progressively diminishing aid was intended to improve crops and to support producer prices. It was divided into five annual instalments between 1964 and 1969.
Structural improvements	1970-71 1 123.1	EDF 2 312	Continuation of structural improvement work, without price support, for the 1969/70 and 1970/71 crop years.
Studies	1966-69 148	EDF 2 25	Financing by the second EDF of various agricultural studies : possibilities of introducing tea growing as a means of diversifying production, improvement and extension of banana growing in the Mungo area, study of village plantations and perfume plants, development of north-east Bénoué.

Sector	Project	Year Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million	Project summary
	Establishment of 4 380 ha of palm plantations	1967 6 482 EDF 2 1 600	Special loan of CFAF 1 600 million (duration 22 years, interest 2%, grace period 10 years) for the establishment of a 4 380 ha oil palm plantation and a processing plant with a capacity of 60 000 t/annum in the Likomba-Mpunda area (aid for diversification).
	Rural development in north-east Bénoué	1973 3 971 EDF 3 637.5 EDF 2 4 608.5 177	Establishment of economic and social infrastructure and provision of training and supervision required for disseminating more efficient production methods in the upper Bénoué valley.
	Studies	1969-75 82 EDF 3 23	Agricultural studies financed by the third EDF : perfume plants and rice growing in the Logone and Chari areas.
	Plant stock for tea growing	1972 157.8 EDF 3 44	Programme for the selection and propagation of plant stock for a tea plantation in the Djuttitsa area (aid for diversification).
	Agro-industrial complex of palm plantations at Dibombari	1973 11 763 EDF 3 3 267	Creation of an agro-industrial estate of 6 000 ha of palm plantations in Mungo Division (plantations, tracks, construction and equipping of an oil-mill and annexes, vehicles, training and supervision). Grant of CFAF 808.9 million and special loan of CFAF 2 457 million.
	Sosucam extension	1973 532.3 EDF 3 +239.8 772.1 217	Expansion of the sugar industry by increasing the area planted and by doubling the capacity of the sugar mill refinery in Mbandjock (Upper Sanaga) to 30 000 t/year. CFAF 150 million share in the capital of the Cameroon Sugar Company and interest rate subsidy of 239 764 u.a. (CFAF 66 million) on a loan of CFAF 500 million from the European Investment Bank.

INDUSTRY	Figuil cement works	1968 1 641	EDF 2 405	Loan on special terms for part-financing a cement works with a capacity of 46 000 t at Figuil in Bénoué Division (northern Cameroon). The output acts as a substitute for imports and some of it is exported to Chad.
	Instructors for small-scale industry	1969 423	EDF 2 118	Provision of seven instructors for the development of small-scale masonry, joinery, plumbing and engraving firms and small trading and agricultural concerns (coffee, cocoa, bananas).
	Manufacturing industry in Garoua	1970 240.7	EDF 3 67	Interest rate subsidy of 3% on a loan of CFAF 500 million from the EIB for a second extension to the Garoua spinning and weaving plant. This extension is creating 570 new jobs and raising the capacity of the plant to 24 million metres of unbleached fabric per annum.
	Cimencam 2	1972 49.4	EDF 3 14	Extension of a clinker-crushing plant in Bonaberi in the industrial and port area of Douala. Lump-sum interest rate subsidy on an EIB loan.
ROADS AND BRIDGES	Asphalting of the Pitoa-Figuil road	1961 1 396.6	EDF 1 345	Asphalting of a 75 km section of the Garoua-Maroua road and facilitate communications with the north.
	Nkolebitye-Nkolenieng track	1961 876.5	EDF 1 216	The improvement of this track facilitates transportation of the cocoa crop to the main road from Ebolowa to Yaoundé.
	Tgnere-Kontcha road	1962 710.5	EDF 1 175	The construction of this 36 km section is intended to open up the Kontine plain.
	Asphalting of the Yaoundé-Mbalmayo road	1961 1 950.7	EDF 1 482	This 42 km road facilitates transportation of agricultural produce (mainly cocoa) from the south-east to Yaoundé.

Sector	Project	Year	Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million	Project summary
	Edéa rail-road bridge	1961	EDF 1 2 153.3 595	Bridge over the backwater of the Sanaga river at Edéa. This enables rail and road links to be maintained between Douala and Yaoundé.
	"Terres Noires" track	1961	EDF 1 46.3 12	This 30-km track links Banendjin with Baigom. It serves an arabica coffee area and a vegetable-growing centre.
	Bridge over the Bénoué river	1962	EDF 1 1 898.2 489	This bridge provides a permanent link between the two road sections Ngaoundéré-Garoua and Garoua-Maroua. The bridge thus supplements the road projects.
	Ngaoundéré-Garoua road	1962	EDF 1 3 133.3 773	Partial improvement of road including 27 km tarred road between the terminus of the Transcameroon Railway in Ngaoundéré and the town of Garoua in the centre of northern Cameroon.
	Supervision of roadworks	1963	EDF 1 323.8 80	Supervision of the roadworks financed by the first EDF and study of road projects (in particular the Maroua-Mora going towards Chad).
	Bolifamba-Kumba road	1965	EDF 2 3 150.2 725	Resurfacing and asphaltting of a 37-km section to improve access to large plantations and enable the area under cultivation to be extended (bananas, palms). This is a section of the road linking Bolifamba and Banga.
	Bamenda-Bafoussam road	1972	EDF 3 7 021.7 1 950	A new asphalted road (80 km long) replacing an old earth track linking the Bamenda coffee area with Bafoussam.
	Mutengéné-Bolifamba and Banga-Kumba roads	1973	EDF 3 3 241 900	These two sections (28.5 and 7.8 km) complete the 280-km link between Douala and Mamfé near the Nigerian frontier.
	Road studies	1969-75	EDF 3 1 477.5 410	Financing by the third EDF of various road studies and surveys, in particular for the projects for road links between Ngaoundéré and Chad and between Yaoundé and Bafoussam (330 km of cross-country road) and for the Edéa railroad bridge.

Sector	Project	Year	Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million	Project summary
RAILWAY	Wooden sleepers	1962 75.1	EDF 1 18	Survey on the use of Cameroonian tree varieties for the manufacture of railway sleepers. 50% of the sleepers for the first section of the Transcameroon Railway were supplied by Cameroon itself.
	Transcameroon Railway	1963 17 165.4	EDF 1 4 270	Construction of the first section between Yaoundé and Belabo (296 km).
	Railroad bridge over the Mungo river	1962 669.1	EDF 1 165	Construction over the river Mungo as part of the road and rail between Kumba and Douala.
	Mbanga-Kumba railway	1966 1 130.2	EDF 2 279	Construction of the 13.7-km crossover linking West and East Cameroon (Kumba to Douala) via the Ediki-Mbanga section of the Mbanga-Douala line.
	Study for the second section of the Transcameroon Railway	1966-67 36.5	EDF 2 9	Studies and surveys for the construction of the Belabo-Ngaoundéré section (332 km) of the Transcameroon Railway.
	Construction of the second section of the Transcameroon Railway	1969 20 000	EDF 2 5 554	The EDF is providing 47% of the finance for the construction of this section in the form of a grant of CFAF 4 164 million and a special loan of CFAF 1 390 million (40 year loan at 1% interest with a 10-year grace period).
	Purchase of rolling stock and railway equipment	1968 1 400	EDF 2 345	The supply to the Régifercam of imported parts for the construction of 56 wagons, 2 complete refrigerated wagons and machine tools for the maintenance and repair workshops. Special 21-year loan at 3% interest with 6-year grace period.
	Additional financing for the first section of the Transcameroon Railway	1969 3 395.1	EDF 3 1 055	The real cost of the infrastructure work on the Yaoundé-Belabo section exceeded the initial commitments.
	Second section of the Transcameroon Railway	1971 8 640.5	EDF 3 2 277	Additional financing provided by the EDF for the second section from Belabo to Ngaoundéré after an examination of tenders for the works, which were higher than the initial estimates.

Sector	Project	Year	Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million	Project summary
PORTS	Construction of four berths in the port of Douala	1960 3 372.6	EDF 1 822	Construction of a 566-m quay wall, warehouses, provision of a water supply and lighting, and construction of a rail link, in order to increase the port's capacity to 1 200 000 t and to eliminate the need for ships to be kept waiting.
	Purchase of a dredger for the port of Douala	1961 1 349.7	EDF 1 333	With this dredger, it was possible to open up a channel to the port of Douala for ships with a draft of 26 feet (previous limit 21 feet).
	Repairs to the dredger "Garoua"	1968 117.5	EDF 2 29	Repairs to the Douala port dredger purchased under the preceding operation after it had been damaged in a collision.
	Studies	1974-75 360	EDF 3 104	Studies financed by the third EDF, concerning in particular the dredging to a greater depth of the access channel to the port of Douala and site preparations for the future port at Cape Linboh (long-term port investment project).
ENERGY	Power station in Garoua	1965 723.8	EDF 2 189	Construction and equipping of a new 3 200 kW-capacity power station – an essential prerequisite for the establishment of the Garoua textile factory.

Sector	Project	Year	Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million	Project summary
EDUCATION	Teacher Training College	1961	EDF 1 1 374.6 340	Establishment in Yaoundé of a Teacher Training College. This college trains 100 short-cycle secondary school teachers and 140 graduate teachers a year.
	Primary schools and secondary school in Ngaoundéré	1962	EDF 1 7 199.9 1 795	Construction of 172 primary schools comprising 767 classrooms and 480 teacher accommodation units in 12 divisions, and extension of the secondary school in Ngaoundéré.
	Extension to the Liberman Secondary School in Douala	1963	EDF 1 703.2 175	The capacity of the Liberman school has been increased to 200 boarders and day-pupils. This school gives tuition leading to the baccalauréat.
	School of Applied Agriculture in Binguéla	1964	EDF 1 427.9 110	Establishment of a school giving a practical training to about 60 farmers a year in the Yaoundé area.
	Inter-African Centre for Statistical Training	1966	EDF 2 222.3 61	Establishment in Yaoundé of a centre to train statisticians for a number of African countries.
	Instructors to give training in statistics	1967	EDF 2 90.6 29	Financing for four years of the salary of a teacher at the Inter-African Centre for Statistical Training.
	Studies	1966-67	EDF 2 69.9 18	Studies for the extension to the Vogt Secondary School and for the establishment of technical colleges, which were built subsequently with finance from the third EDF.
	Extension to the Vogt Secondary School	1971	EDF 3 1 035.2 287	Extension to the Vogt Secondary School in Yaoundé increasing its capacity to 560 day-pupils and 390 boarders.
	Technical colleges	1971	EDF 3 5 401.3 1 500	Construction of two technical colleges in Bertoua and Bouéa, and extension of the technical colleges Garoua, Bafoussam and Yaoundé, providing 900 additional places.
	Supervision of work	1974	EDF 3 90 25	Supervision of work on the Vogt Secondary School and the technical colleges.
Primary classrooms	1974	EDF 3 3 078.7 855	Continuation of the operation started under the first EDF. Financing of 250 classrooms and 30 teacher accommodation units for primary education geared to rural life in six divisions in northern Cameroon.	

Sector	Project	Year Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million		Project summary
HEALTH	Hospital pavilion in Meiganga	1960 63.8	EDF 1 16	Construction of a 36-bed pavilion with a surgical and maternity unit in Meiganga (northern Cameroon).
	Hospital pavilion in Ntui	1960 60.2	EDF 1 15	Construction of a 20-bed pavilion and maternity unit in Ntui, a sub-division of Mbam.
	Health units in northern Cameroon	1961 2 736.6	EDF 1 678	Extension of three hospitals in Ngaoundéré, Garoua and Maroua. Construction of 21 rural dispensaries, 5 medical centres, a maternity and child health centre, 50 accommodation units, 2 surgery units, radiography surgery and technical equipment units. This project provides a further 658 beds for northern Cameroon.
	Health units in southern Cameroon	1963 85.1	EDF 1 21	Studies for health units to be established in West and East Cameroon with financing from the second EDF.
	Health units in southern Cameroon	1965 4 874.3	EDF 2 1 520	Construction (or extension) and equipping of 11 health units (Victoria, Kumba, Bamenda, Nkambé, Wum, Mamfé, Ndiki, Fombot, Banganté, Bafang and Mbouda) comprising 9 maternity units, 16 hospital pavilions (a total of 522 beds), 9 radiography surgery units, 9 lying-in units and 11 accommodation units, a central pharmacy and a school of nursing.
	Equipping of health units in northern Cameroon	1966 390.8	EDF 2 100	Supply of equipment and supervision of work for the project financed under the first EDF.
	Improvement of the Garoua hospital	1975 2 196.5	EDF 2 610	Modernization and extension of the Garoua hospital, work on which had already been financed under the first EDF in 1961. The project involves three lots of 36 beds, two new wings and consulting-rooms for specialists.
	Medical technical assistance	1971 120	EDF 3 33	Provision of an expatriate adviser to train local technicians to maintain and repair medical apparatus.
	Studies	1971-75 89.2	EDF 3 25	Preliminary studies for the Garoua hospital and various other hospital projects.

Sector	Project	Year	EDF	Project summary
		Amount '000 u.a. – CFAF million		
WATER ENGINEERING URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE HOUSING	Water points in Mora Sub-division	1960 249.5	EDF 1 62	Sinking of 10 wells to provide water for human consumption and construction of 6 permanent pools for watering cattle in the sub-division of Mora in northern Cameroon.
	Water supply	1962 299.4	EDF 1 74	Establishment in Mbalmayo south of Yaoundé of a complete urban network for the distribution of drinking water to replace the present system of wells and distribution by lorry.
	Hydrological studies in northern Cameroon	1963 912.4	EDF 1 225	Systematic search for water in the particularly arid northern Province.

APPENDICES

CAMEROON IN FIGURES

Area :	475 000 km ²
Population :	Total 6 000 000 (estimate)
	Density 12.7 inhab./km ²
	Growth rate 2.2% per annum
Main towns :	Yaoundé (capital) 180 000 inhabitants
	Douala 380 000 inhabitants
	Nkongsamba 80 000 inhabitants
	Bafoussam 70 000 inhabitants
	Kumba 50 000 inhabitants

Gross domestic product (1972/73)

GDP at market prices in current francs : CFAF 356 000 million (US \$ 1 562 million)

Per capita GDP : CFAF 58 750 (US \$ 258).

Growth of GDP in current terms

1966/67 to 1970/71 : 11.1% per annum

1970/71 to 1972/73 : 7.9% per annum

Growth of GDP in real terms

1966/67 to 1969/70 : 8.5% per annum

1969/70 to 1970/71 : 3.6% per annum

1970/71 to 1971/72 : 2.4% per annum

Value of exports : 1973 : CFAF 78 300 million (\$ 344 million)

1974 : CFAF 114 500 million (\$ 503 million)

of which : to Netherlands 30.6%

France 27.0%

Germany (FR) 7.1%

Italy 5.4% (in 1974)

UDEAC-Chad 6.8%

Main exports : 1973 : Cocoa 27.9%, coffee 25.9%, timber 16.9%, aluminium 5.0%, cotton 3.2%, rubber 2.3%, bananas 1.3%

Value of imports : 1973 : CFAF 74 400 million (\$ 327 million)

1974 : CFAF 104 800 million (\$ 460 million)

Origin of imports : France 49.2%

Germany (FR) 8.0%

United States 5.0%

Italy 3.9%

UDEAC-Chad 5.1%

OFFICIAL EXTERNAL AID RECEIVED BY CAMEROON

(Amounts in thousands of units of account)

Source of finance	1968-71	% of total	1972-74	% of total
FRANCE	G 51 366	27	G 27 904	26
	L 16 836		L 30 844	
EDF/EIB	G 44 561	23	G 17 199	13
	L 14 340		L 11 841	
IBRD/IDA	-	19	-	34
	L 49 650		76 360	
USA	G 4 268	10	G 4 690	12
	L 20 400		L 22 857	
UN	G 17 043	7	G 8 272	4
GERMANY	G 2 404	4	G 6 281	3
	L 8 538		L 928	
USSR	G 1 548	3	-	-
	L 7 800		-	
CANADA	G 8 088	3	G 8 275	4
OTHER	G 3 363	3	-	-
	L 6 077		-	

G = Grants / L = Loans and acquisitions of holdings

Notes :

1. The striking feature of external aid to Cameroon is the large number of joint financing operations, such as the Transcameroon Railway (EDF, AID, France), Socapalm (France, IBRD, EDF), Sosucam (France, EDF, EIB), the National School of Agriculture (AID, France, FAO) and the University Centre for Medical Sciences (France, AID, Canada, WHO).
2. During the period 1972-74, the IBRD share practically trebled compared with the preceding period because it was involved in numerous transport and telecommunications projects.
3. The increase in the volume of IBRD loans, on terms close to market terms (58% of IBRD aid is in the form of ordinary loans), has raised the proportion of loans to grants in the aid received by Cameroon in recent years. Since 1968 the trend has been as follows :

	1968-69	1970-71	1972 - July 1974
Grants	49%	54%	33%
Loans	51%	46%	67%

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

FINANCING DECISIONS - SITUATION AT 31.12.1974

'000 ua

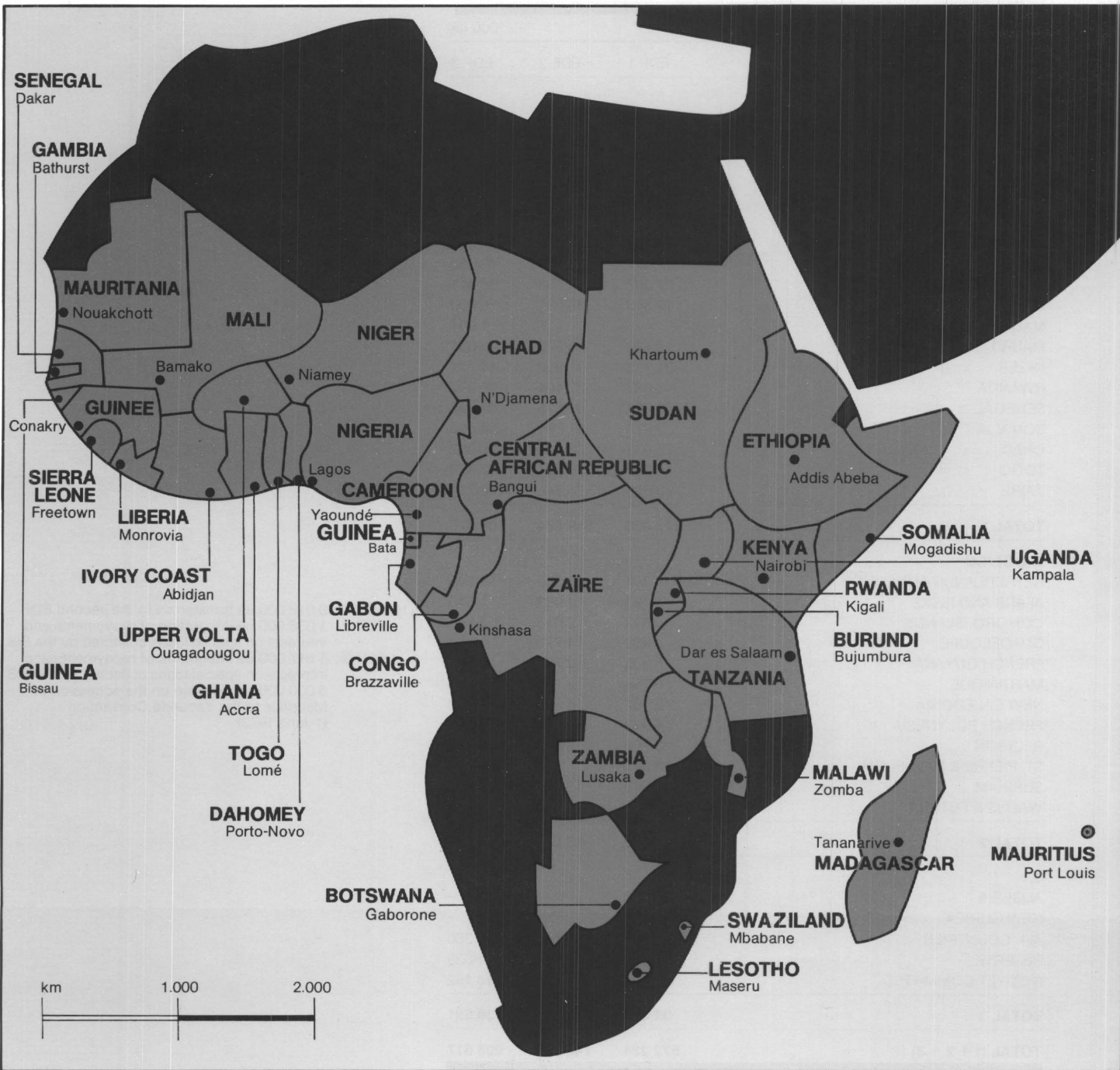
SECTOR	EDF 1		EDF 2		EDF 3	
		%		%		%
INDUSTRIALIZATION	4 175	0.73	42 288	5.61	49 489	7.15
TOURISM	-	-	24	-	2 033	0.26
RURAL PRODUCTION	94 108	16.49	268 056	37.19	220 515	29.63
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	1 445	0.21	7 142	1.04
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION	248 390	43.51	233 642	32.30	289 665	37.45
EDUCATION, TRAINING	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 INFRASTRUCTURE	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	-

BREAKDOWN OF AID BY COUNTRY

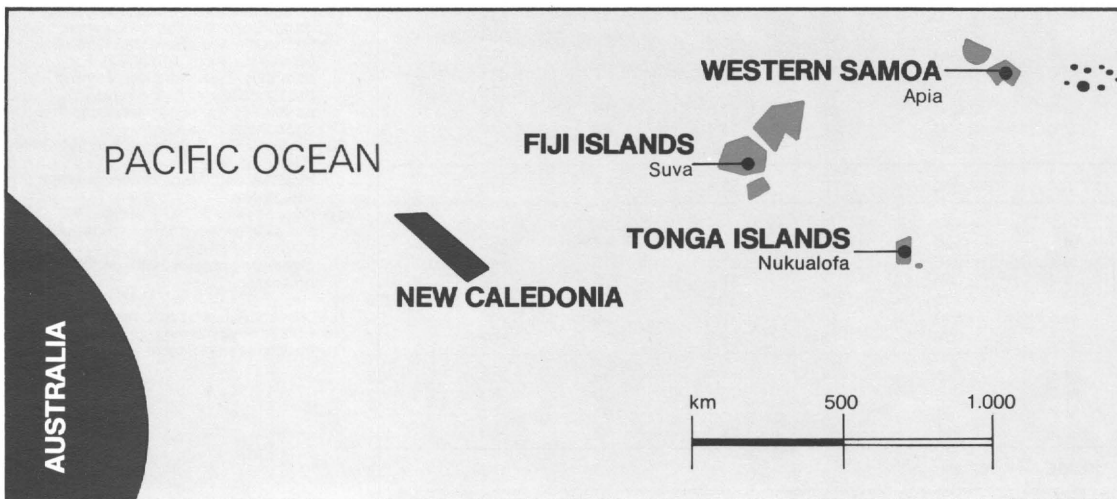
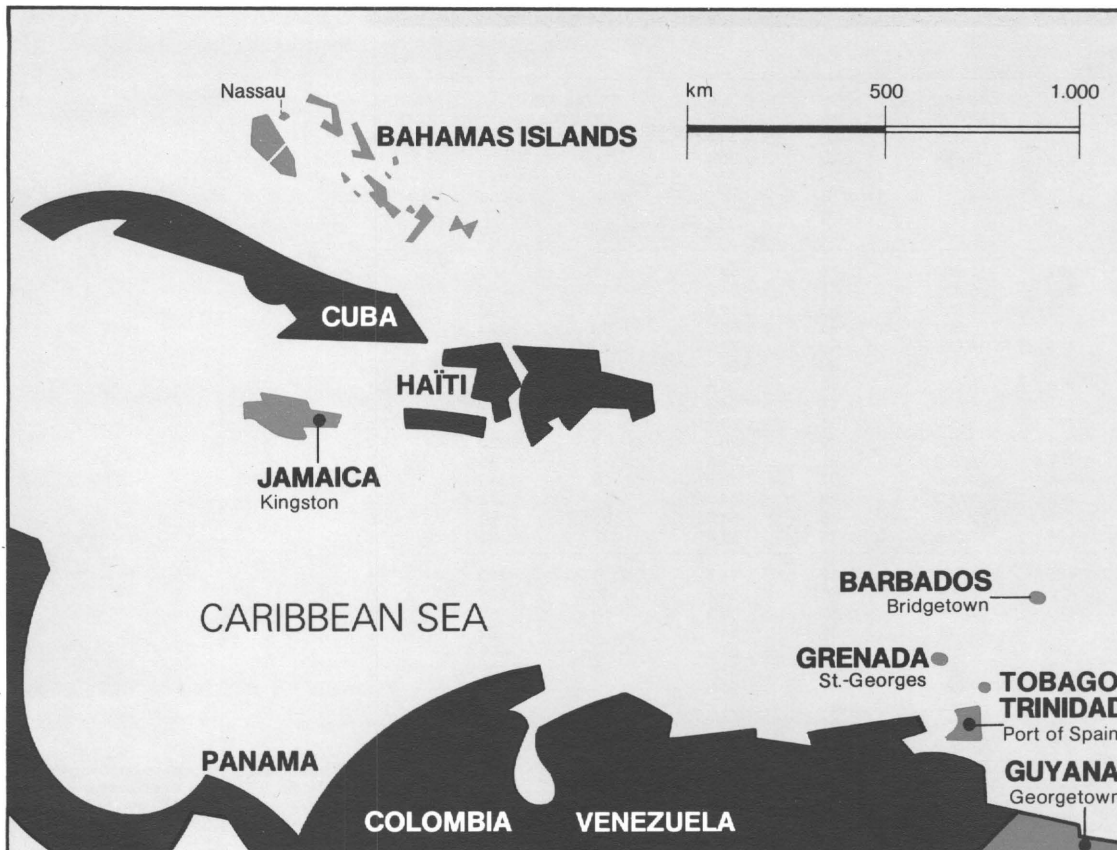
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COUNTRY	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
1. AASM			
BURUNDI	5 058	21 299	29 623
CAMEROON	52 515	54 179	55 016
C.A.R.	17 806	27 230	20 036
CONGO	24 498	20 157	20 567
IVORY COAST	39 769	57 194	57 870
DAHOMY	20 674	23 919	22 522
GABON	17 501	20 564	25 264
UPPER VOLTA	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 (1 + 2 + 3) (1)	572 234	740 049	906 617

- (1) FED 1 : 9 016 000 ua transferred to the second EDF
FED 2 : 1 033 000 ua integration of repayments and interests on special loans collected by the EIB
FED 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).



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



AREA AND POPULATION (1972)

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ km ²)	TOTAL POPULA- TION (⁰⁰⁰)	AGRI- CULTU- RAL POPULA- TION (% of B)	LABOUR FORCE (% OF B) (2)	POPULATION DENSITY (B)		ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF TOTAL POPULA- TION (4)
					Total area	Arable land (3)	
	(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 underestimated.

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

**COMMISSION OF
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