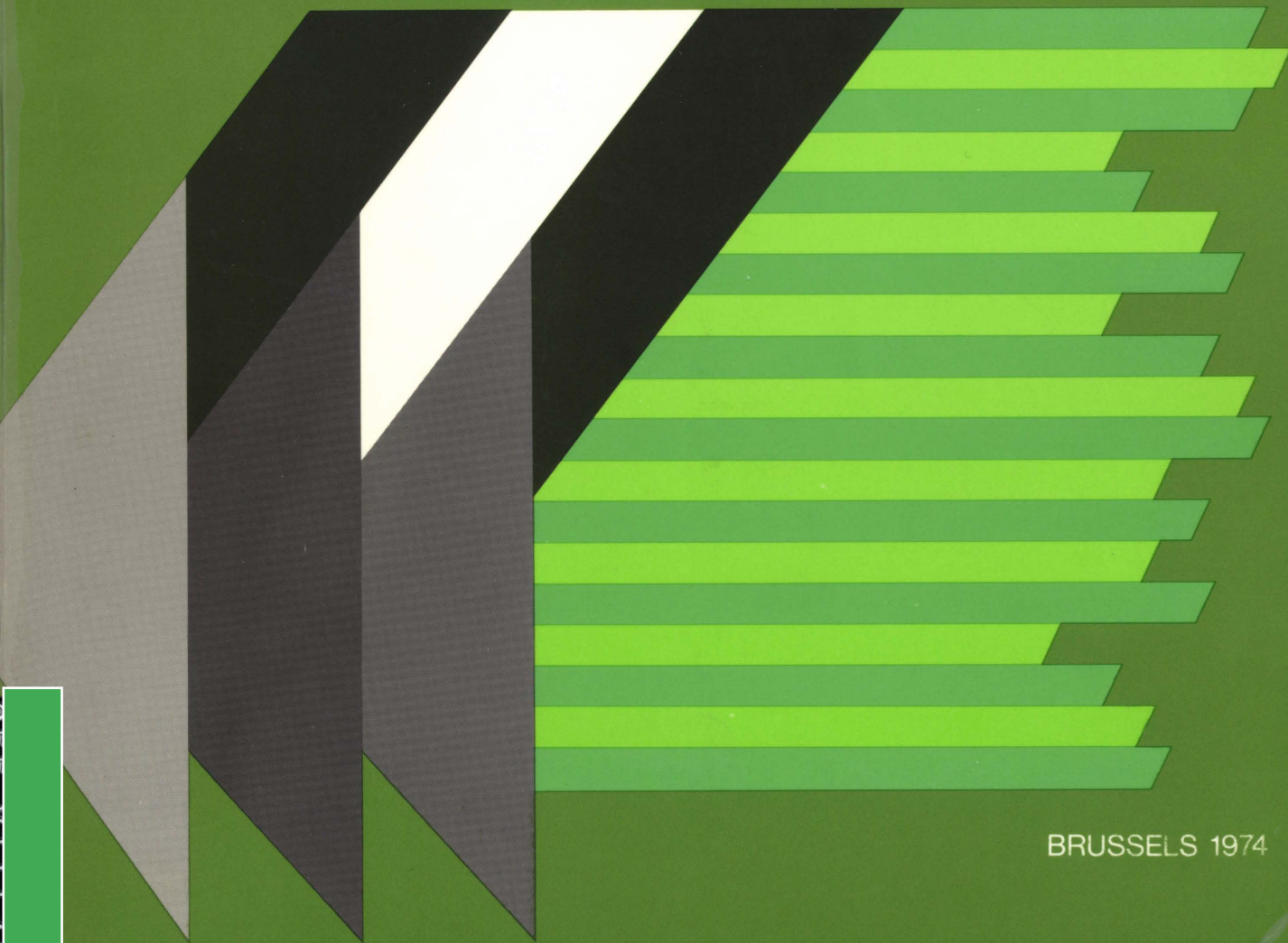


EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



BRUSSELS 1974



EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
" "
Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation

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INTRODUCTION

This document deals with the management of financial and technical cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Associated States (AASM) during 1973, the third year of application of the second Yaoundé Convention.

The nineteen States associated with the EEC under this Convention – seventeen African States, Madagascar and Mauritius – receive financial aid from the third European Development Fund (EDF), and from the European Investment Bank's (EIB) own resources.

The total appropriation from the third EDF for the AASM is 833 million u.a. (1) for the four years and one month of the Convention's application. During the 1973 financial year commitments for the AASM totalled 183.4 million u.a., which brings to 597.8 million the total net cumulated financing from the third EDF.

Additionally, the AASM have obtained ordinary loans from the EIB's own resources worth 10.9 million u.a., which brings to 194.3 million u.a. the total, for 1973, of Community financing in the AASM.

SALIENT POINTS OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN 1973

General problems

In 1973 financial and technical cooperation between the Community and the Associated States came up against two general problems, rising prices and drought.

General inflation and rising cost of energy

The first effect has been considerably to increase the cost of the development projects under way in the Associated States or those under study within the Commission.

One example will illustrate the size of the problem: at the end of 1973, after the successive price increases for oil, the cost per kilometre of asphalted road (in open country, involving no road structures or particular obstacles) has increased by 24% in Niger.

Drought

The disastrous food situation in many developing countries has led the Community to make – under its general food aid programme – a substantial contribution to the international solidarity drive to help those countries.

In the context of the Association, the Community has provided aid for the six Sahel countries affected by prolonged drought (Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta), under Article 20 of the second Yaoundé Convention, which provides for aid for exceptional situations.

In order to meet the requirements of such situations, the Commission has established special procedures adapted to this type of emergency aid. As a result it had been possible

(1) The total value of the third EDF is 905 million u.a. if the appropriation for the overseas countries and territories (OCT) associated with the Community is included.

to take action swiftly and efficiently. Nevertheless, emergency aid is bound to be limited in its scope. Because of the magnitude of the consequences of drought for the population and economy of those countries, the Commission has carried out, in conjunction with the Governments of the six affected States and the Member States, a study on the medium and long-term measures to be undertaken in the Sahel.

1973

The table on page 10 shows, by country and by sector, all the commitments undertaken in 1973. Total commitments for the AASM amounted to 194.3 million u.a. in respect of 77 financing decisions (1). In 1972 the total was 230 million and in 1971, 253 million.

Since the life of the second Yaoundé Convention is four years and 1 month (2), it will be observed that the commitments have been undertaken at a practically normal rate: 71% of the total allocation has been committed in three years, of which 72% was from the amount fixed for the third EDF and 50% from the maximum amount fixed for financing from the EIB's own resources. Moreover, new major priority projects for the AASM were prepared in 1973, for examination in 1974, which explains the slight falling off in commitments for 1973 compared with the preceding years.

A brief look at the spread of commitments by sector reveals the broad lines which characterize the 1973 financial year :

(1) 192 million u.a. if commitments withdrawn in 1973 are discounted.

(2) The Convention came into force on 1 January 1971, but its expiry date was fixed, when it was signed, at 31 January 1975.

The striking factor is the large proportion of exceptional aid, the total sum of which represents more than 10% of the year's commitments (against 3% in 1971-72). Nearly the whole of this aid – provided under Article 20 of the Convention and combined with food aid measures – was given to the Associated States in the Sahel stricken by drought.

As in 1972, nevertheless, the major portion (53%) of financing decisions relating to development measures is concerned with development of production, followed by improvement of economic infrastructure (28%) and social development (12%).

It is normal for the annual statistics to show variations from one financial year to the next as regards the respective portions received by the various sectors. These annual variations must not, however, be interpreted as a new orientation of the Community's policy on financial and technical cooperation, for the sectoral distribution of Community commitments should be considered over the whole period. In the three financial years together (1971, 1972, 1973), 40% of resources (3rd EDF + EIB) were earmarked for development of production, 37% for economic infrastructures, about 15% for social development and 4% for exceptional aid (see Table 2). Moreover, the integrated approach applied to the Associated States' development problems cannot be reflected wholly satisfactorily in a sector-by-sector description of the measures taken. The presentation separately of food crop, stock-breeding, rural water supply and emergency schemes could, on the contrary, give an impression of compartmentalization, which in fact does not exist. The appraisal and the execution of these different types of projects fall within the overall development policy defined by

the AASM themselves and, moreover, follow the same lines as for the projects financed previously from Community resources.

As regards the types of project financing, the range of instruments provided under the second Yaoundé Convention was used more fully in 1973 than in the past. This is confirmation of a trend started right from the beginning of the Convention, that is the endeavour to use these financial instruments in a manner adapted to the economic requirements and the budgetary resources of each Associated State.



CUMULATED COMMITMENTS BY SECTORS OF ACTIVITY
3rd EDF + EIB - situation at 31 December 1973 (AASM + OCT)

000 units of account	3rd EDF	EIB	TOTAL	%
Development of production	242,838	32,680	275,518	40.2
Economic infrastructure	238,794	15,600	254,394	37.1
Social development	102,396	—	102,396	14.9
Miscellaneous	23,908	—	23,908	3.5
Exceptional aid	29,734	—	29,734	4.3
TOTAL (AASM + OCT)	637,670	48,280	685,950	100.0
of which, AASM	597,850	46,280	644,130	

Second Yaoundé Convention :
DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY AND BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY OF FUNDS COMMITTED IN 1973

	Burundi	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Congo	Ivory Coast	Dahomey	Gabon	Upper Volta	Madagascar
000 units of account									
DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION	10.997	18.415	1.041	100	10.532	–	1.533	569	15.484
1. Development of food crops		3.972	1.041		3.316			569	11.163
2. Increasing market value of agricultural produce	10.997	14.343			6.928				4.321
3. Development of stock-breeding									
4. Industrialization and energy infrastructure									
5. Tourism							1.433		
6. Trade promotion	–	100	–	100	288	–	100	–	–
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	–	3.241	5.923	198	14.762	540	–	76	–
1. Roads and bridges		3.241	5.005		14.762			76	
2. Ports and inland waterways			918	198		540			
3. Airports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	–	–	7.164	–	322	349	–	–	2.182
1. Rural and urban water supply and drainage			5.923						1.570
2. Public health infrastructure					240	349			
3. Education and training (Scholarship programme) (1)	(388)	(581)	(275)	(216)	(293)	(202)	–	(360)	(196)
MISCELLANEOUS	622	757	470	312	920	368	227	654	853
1. Information and seminars									
2. Related technical cooperation	441	295	33	75	240	137	–	256	235
3. General technical cooperation					250				
4. Supervision of project execution	181	462	437	337	430	231	227	398	618
5. Administrative and financial costs									
TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	11.619	22.413	14.598	610	26.536	1.257	1.760	1.299	18.519
EXCEPTIONAL AID	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.116	265
GRAND TOTAL	11.619	22.413	14.598	610	26.536	1.257	1.760	2.415	18.784
Grand total by type of financing									
1. Subsidies (EDF)	11.619	10.983	14.598	610	4.846	1.257	327	2.415	18.784
2. Loans on special terms (EDF)	–	8.850	–	–	13.770	–	–	–	–
3. Contributions towards risk capital formation (EDF)	–	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Interest rate subsidies (EDF)	–	240	–	–	–	–	238	–	–
5. Ordinary loans (EIB)	–	1.800	–	–	7.920	–	1.195	–	–

(1) The figures shown correspond to the 1973-74 instalment of the multiannual programme of scholarships (1972 - 31 January 1975), the financial commitment (29 937 000 u.a.) for which was undertaken in 1972.

Mali	Mauritius	Mauritania	Niger	Rwanda	Senegal	Somalia	Chad	Togo	Zaire	AASM not broken down	TOTAL
5.392	-	983	1.260	7.390	7.472	-	-	731	7.166	2.656	91.971
1.048			1.260		717				2.619		
1.872				390				731	4.447		
2.472				7.000	5.783						
		983			972						
									100	2.656	
-	-	2.161	-	-	-	372	1.026	8.750	11.108		48.157
						372	1.026	4.069	11.108		
								4.681			
		2.161									
-	1.260	2.554	1.754	-	3.961	-	1.332	507	-		21.385
			1.754		3.961		1.332	234			
		454									
	1.260	2.100						273			
(118)	-	(47)	(310)	-	(229)	(414)	(13)	(219)	(876)		(4.732)
478	336	305	622	535	657	305	420	319	602	1.780	11.392
										220	220
128	336	98	155	396	282	95	30	128	106	830	3.466
										830	830
350	-	207	467	139	375	210	390	191	496	710	6.856
										20	20
5.870	1.596	6.003	3.636	7.925	12.090	677	2.778	10.307	18.876	4.436	172.805
7.126	-	2.629	2.809	-	2.114	-	3.216	-	-	-	19.275
12.996	1.596	8.632	6.445	7.925	14.204	677	5.994	10.307	18.876	4.436	192.080
12.996	1.596	8.632	6.445	7.925	13.232	677	5.994	10.307	18.876	4.436	156.554
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.620
-	-	-	-	-	972	-	-	-	-	-	1.513
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.915

PATTERN OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The experience gained over fifteen years, the close and sustained collaboration between the authorities of the Associated States and the Community and compliance with the Association Council's directives have enabled the quality of financial and technical cooperation to be improved progressively and significantly.

The EDF, in close liaison with the AASM, and the EIB continues its search to define fresh, more integrated approaches to development projects and to find methods of execution more adapted to the economic and social conditions prevailing in the associated countries. A few examples will serve to illustrate this trend.

Economic infrastructure

Although development progress made by the associated countries has involved a sectoral diversification of aid requirements, the economic infrastructure sector, mainly in the sphere of communications (ports, airports, roads, railways) is still one of those where weaknesses are very marked and where the requests for action are the most pressing and, by their very nature, require heavy financing.

In this field, therefore, it is important to go ahead with the work done since the Fund was set up and which has produced results considered satisfactory by the Associated States. As regards future action, it is indispensable to give priority to lines of communication of a regional or international nature. This sector will also doubtless be the main sphere for applying the measures advocated for improving the maintenance and thus the duration of constructions etc. financed by the Community.

Agricultural development

The agricultural development projects are generally coupled with technical assistance measures, which consist in particular in supervising and training national personnel capable of running the projects.

Experience suggests that more thought should be given to two essential points :

– whether, in future, technical assistance should be spread more thinly but extended, if necessary, beyond the five or six years usually granted, for the lines on which such assistance has been given have not always been realistic. Few agricultural projects involving considerable supervisory personnel (expatriates) have been completed according to schedule. In numerous cases projects have had to be extended, stepped up, relaunched and sometimes linked by interim phases.

In projects financed recently, technical assistance consists therefore more of support of national supervisory personnel. However, this support is given over a sufficient period for the project to produce its effects; the supervision provided is also of a high enough level to enable the national personnel to be completely trained.

– the relation between the intensity of agricultural staffing and the price to the producer. Quite apart from all technical considerations, it is evident that the peasant's productivity in an agricultural development project is affected by two kinds of incentive : persuasion by technical advisers and the price to the producer.

It is found that the price impact is at least as important as the encouragement by technical advisers. It is for this reason that, in such projects, a balance is sought between the cost of technical assistance and agricultural staffing and the cost of financial support enabling sufficiently remun-

*in 1972-73, 53% of capital outlay was devoted to agriculture.
In Mali, rice growing is being developed under EDF-financed
programmes covering 55 000 hectares*



nerative prices to be obtained.

The importance of measures in the agricultural development sphere moreover goes beyond the rural environment alone. Since the movement towards the towns is, because of its magnitude and the dearth of urban jobs a source of disequilibrium and since the nascent national industries call for an enlargement of the home market, speedy development of the whole of the rural sector is the basic condition for a solution to these problems.

World food situation

Because of the world food situation, considered from the twin aspects of price and production levels, wholesale imports of food products by the least developed countries, particularly in Africa, are out of the question. It is therefore up to the Associated States which are not self-sufficient as regards their main food requirements to develop their production as speedily as possible. Such a policy of food self-sufficiency, already embarked on by the AASM with Community aid, is reflected in three main trends which are described later in this document :

- at the level of basic food crops, for example rice, the tendency is towards integrated regional development projects within which the specifically agricultural project is no longer isolated. Planning must take account of the whole of a region's development, for instance other agro-industrial or industrial projects, new social infrastructure, optimal population distribution, etc. In this context, the drive to develop food crops can then be adjusted to the other operation as a whole.

- the large amounts spent by the Associated States on imports of certain foodstuffs - particularly cereals and sugar - have spurred



their authorities to follow a policy of import substitution, with the support of the Community, an instance of which is the new sugar project financed in 1973 in Cameroon.

The very substantial rise during 1973 in the cost of agricultural raw materials and of those for energy production is bound to induce the Associated States to speed up the development of the production of foodstuffs currently imported, so as to reserve their foreign currency holdings for the purchase – to a certain extent irreducible – of petroleum products and equipment.

– the improvement in the local population's nutrition, together with the requirement to improve the return from livestock resources, has led many Associated States to promote a rational development of stock-breeding : the practice of fattening on pasture, improvement of animal feeding, provision of infrastructure (tracks, wells, etc.).

Until recently the national programmes designed to develop stock-breeding and meat production dealt mainly with animal health measures and the construction of infrastructure. Henceforth Community aid will be orientated towards direct promotion of livestock production, in accordance with the new priorities defined by the AASM Governments.

The decisions taken in 1973 reveal an additional trend, namely the integration of crop-growing and stock-breeding, which leads to a more balanced regional development, as in Ivory Coast (association of food crop growing, export crops and stock-breeding).

Hydraulics

As regards rural water engineering, the number of wells and boreholes sunk with Community

and other international aid, although below requirements, is considerable, particularly in West Africa.

As regards implementation of water supply projects financed by the Community, a clear trend has appeared in recent years.

In the early years of EDF activity, water supply projects were handled in isolation, with the sole purpose of providing man and livestock with the water vital to their survival. Today, these measures are increasingly integrated in joint agricultural and stock-breeding development programmes.

Moreover, these projects were almost wholly executed by large European firms. Considering the difficult working conditions and the tight time schedules, on the whole the results have been positive. Furthermore, developments in the conditions of execution and the effects of competition between firms from the Associated States and the Member States have led year by year to an appreciable reduction of costs. For example, the price per metre of well sunk has gone down from CFAF 80/100 000 to CFAF 40/50 000, which has enabled the AASM to get twice the number of water points for the same capital outlay.

Since then the Associated States, aware of the vital importance of the water supply sector, have progressively created or reinforced their national organizations responsible for the maintenance of the water points. Those States have therefore proposed to the Commission that the activities of these organizations be extended to the execution of water supply programmes financed from the EDF.

Not only must cost prices be reduced, but above all projects must be integrated better into the realities of the local situation. Additionally, this



gives the national organizations valuable experience, which they can use to reinforce their staff and their equipment, in a word, their ability to carry out maintenance work.

Finally, execution under State supervision, on the national agencies' direct responsibility, makes it easier to call upon local manpower. In this fashion remarkably successful participation of the population has been possible whereas under other circumstances such participation had failed.

When one considers the magnitude of the problems confronting the AASM governments in the upkeep of installations resulting from projects, it seems advisable, as in 1973 in Niger, to do more to strengthen the means available to the national authorities.

Regional projects

The policy of fostering intra-African regional projects was confirmed in large measure in 1973, particularly in the improvement of transport networks. The Community's latest contributions to inter-State links provide continuity of action in harmony with the AASM's priorities.

As well as the establishment of main lines of communication between countries in the interior, the purpose of many inter-State networks has been to facilitate access to sea ports. Examples are the road project joining Upper Volta to Togo and the transequatorial route project linking Chad and the Central African Republic to the Congo. These two large projects are described in detail in this document.

Public health development

The Community's contribution to the development of the Associated States' public health facilities has so far been mainly directed towards

the building of hospitals (of large or medium capacity, but in limited numbers), for which large sums of money were requested from the EDF. However, because of the vast area of the countries concerned and the public health situation in Africa, it has become clear that increased financing of primary health facilities would be desirable. The main requirements are to improve the facilities for training the population in hygiene and prevention of disease and to meet immediate public health needs by means of networks of small dispensaries run by a qualified nurse, capable of handling without delay current complaints, endemic diseases and early treatment of serious cases, for which the regional and national hospitals would then be reserved.

Technical cooperation

As regards technical cooperation, the Community has taken account of the Association Council's guideline that investment projects should be accompanied, even more often than in the past, by appropriate technical assistance measures. These measures, which are applied in most sectors, usually contribute, during the execution or normal operation of the project, to the training of supervisory staff capable of seeing to the operation and upkeep of the project.

Along the same lines, specific training measures tend to be adapted to the real requirements of the Associated States' economies, as much by sector of action – principally agricultural and technical – as by level of training required – medium and lower-level supervisory staff. In 1973, this tendency was particularly evident in water supply, roadworks and public health infrastructure projects.

Because of the dearth of medium-level supervisory staff in the various spheres of economic

life, efforts ought to be directed very especially towards this level of training. Some priority should be given to technical education and to vocational training, particularly to meet industrialization requirements.

Finally, the means of meeting the growing demands for management staff in the various economic fields will have to be developed to the maximum, in particular in agriculture, commerce, tourism and crafts.

Intermediate technology

This is where the problem of "intermediate technology" in particular raises its head. The least endowed countries often experience grave difficulties in undertaking the upkeep of projects financed by foreign aid, but the initial fault is often to be found in the technical solutions which were selected during the preparation of the projects.

The technology used so far in projects has been almost exclusively that applied in industrialized countries. *Ad hoc* methods based on research, adaptation, invention or experience are seldom put to use.

The AASM authorities concerned and the Community should therefore make sure that technical assistance preparatory to projects should indicate, wherever appropriate, the possibility of a choice between modern techniques and "intermediate" techniques adapted to the economic and social background.

THE ASSOCIATED STATES AND COMMUNITY AID

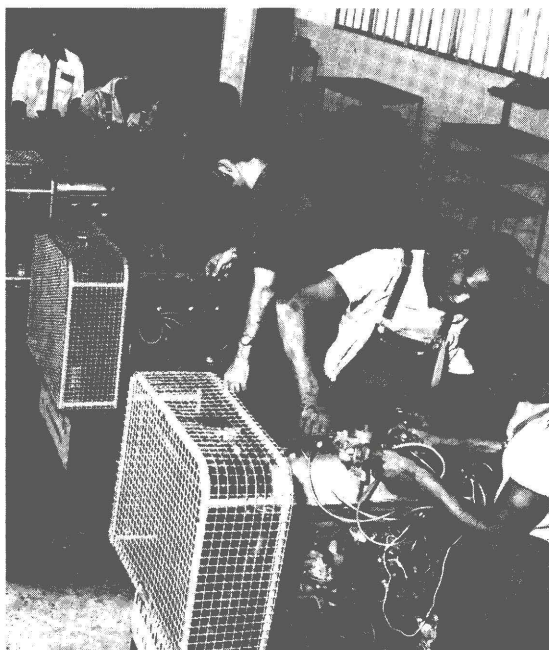
Among the developing countries as a whole the Associated States have, during recent years, tapped a little more than 10% of the total flow of official bilateral and multilateral aid from the member countries of the Community. In 1972, for example, they received over \$ 800 million (net payments) out of a total of \$ 7 878 million to the developing countries as a body.

A brief analysis of the origin of the official aid flow (bilateral and multilateral) to the Associated States demonstrates the importance of the financial contribution from the Community countries for the economic and social development of those countries. This contribution (bilateral aid from the Member States plus Community aid) represents nearly 80% of the amounts received (78% in 1962 and 78.5% in 1972) by them. In absolute value, this flow of official aid has risen from US \$ 409.5 million in 1962 to 645.4 million in 1972, i.e. more than a 50% increase in net disbursements.

Of this total, specifically Community aid represented an increasing share : from 12% in 1962 to more than 20% in 1972. In absolute value, Community aid has been multiplied by more than 2.5 in 11 years. (1).

Financial and technical cooperation provided in the context of the Association of the 19 African States, including Madagascar and Mauritius, with the EEC has therefore represented a substantial and increasing contribution to their development.

(1) This relates to net disbursements and not to commitments.



Training tailored to development requirements :
the Technical College at Libreville (Gabon).

OFFICIAL BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AID TO THE AASM (1)
(Net disbursements in US \$ million)

	1962	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
TOTAL Developing Countries	3 822.9	7 334.6	6 319.8	6 521.9	7 449.3	7 878.5
of which African developing countries	1 767.4	1 579.5	1 635.1	1 682.4	1 961.9	2 080.8
of which AASM	534.9	553.9	623.8	651.4	769.8	800.9

(1) Source : Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Only aid provided by DAC member countries is included in these figures (Eastern European countries excluded).

ORIGIN OF AID RECEIVED BY THE AASM (2)
(net disbursements, in US \$ million)

	1962	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Bilateral aid	485.5	412.1	461.2	455.3	524.5	587.1
of which :						
F.R.Germany	6.5	17.6	32.9	34.0	40.7	28.9
Belgium	53.4	60.6	65.8	72.8	81.3	102.5
France	288.1	269	288.8	269.7	294.6	351.8
Italy	10.8	11	12.6	8.6	16.8	9.6
Netherlands	-	-	-	2.9	4.7	4.6
TOTAL EEC	358.8	358.2	400.1	388.0	438.1	497.4
United States	94.0	43.0	44.0	37.0	48.0	39.0
2. Multilateral aid	96.4	135.6	175.7	200.6	235.8	226.9
of which : EEC	50.7	101.3	112.5	137.1	155.7	148.0
UN	15.3	25.3	41.9	38.0	56.1	56.1
Other	30.4	9	21.3	25.5	24.0	18.7
3. Total aid (1+2)	581.9	547.7	636.9	655.9	760.3	814.0
of which : EEC	409.5	459.5	512.6	525.1	593.8	645.4

(2) Source : DAC (OECD)

The difference between Tables 3 and 4 in respect of aid received by the AASM is explained by the time interval between entries for amounts disbursed (Table 4), and those for amounts received (Table 3). This time interval is appreciable, particularly where financial aid is provided through international organizations.



FINANCING DECISIONS

During 1973, 77 financing proposals on which the EDF Committee had delivered a favourable opinion were approved by the Commission of the European Communities for a total sum of more than 192 million units of account.

One decision, taken on 5 March 1973, represents over 19 million u.a., i.e. 10% of all the commitments. It concerns the emergency aid for the six drought-stricken Sahel countries: Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

This single measure, by its importance for the recipient countries, by its significance for future European Development Fund activity in these countries, and by its relative weight in 1973, calls for separate presentation in this document. The financial commitments by economic and social sectors, excluding the exceptional aid mentioned above, total for 1973 more than 172 million u.a., distributed as follows :

Development of production	91 971 000 u.a.	53.2%
Economic infrastructure	48 157 000 u.a.	27.9%
Social development	21 385 000 u.a.	12.3%
Sundry commitments	11 392 000 u.a.	6.6%
TOTAL (excluding exceptional aid)	172 905 000 u.a.	100.0%
Exceptional aid	19 275 000 u.a.	
GRAND TOTAL 1973	192 180 000 u.a.	

BREAKDOWN OF AID BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR

As in 1972, financing decisions taken in 1973 have mainly concerned the development of production, in particular rural production.

It should be emphasized that the annual trend of the distribution of Community action by sector is of limited import. It is generally the result of changes made in the timetable for certain projects, of alterations made by one or more Associated States in the order of sectoral priorities, or even of a decision to finance a particularly important project during the current or following year.

The examination in the following pages of the measures financed in 1973 will try to place them in the context of the Associated States' development programmes and will also try to indicate the threads of continuity of the body of Community actions.

In Chad the main emphasis of EDF work has been on improving cotton-growing productivity : types of cultivation, insecticides, fertilizers. The programme already covers more than 300 000 hectares. Eventually it should reach all the cotton-growing areas, thus allowing the freeing of land to increase food production.



DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION

In accordance with the wishes of the Association Council, the Community has been extensively active in 1973 in the AASM's directly productive sector. This is not, however, a deliberate trend away from infrastructure or social development projects. It is simply that the preparation of important infrastructure schemes, particularly railway projects, for 1974 has warranted a temporary easing up of action in that sector. Agricultural production and agro-industrial projects have, in particular, done well from Community financing in 1973. This development is a direct consequence of the desire expressed by the Associated States to develop their agricultural production along two main lines:

- to increase their degree of self-sufficiency in food, in order to reduce or to remove their dependence on outside sources for primary food requirements (cereals, rice, etc.). For some AASM countries the survival of the most deprived among their peoples is at stake;
- to draw the maximum benefit from their soil and their climate; the natural, economic and social conditions of some Associated States are particularly favourable for a vast development of industrialized crops (integration of plantations with processing factories, for example: sugar, hevea rubber, oil palms, tea). This type of project can lead to the substitution of local products for imports or the export of processed or semi-processed products. In both cases, the economic benefit from the local processing of agricultural products is of considerable importance for the countries concerned.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD CROP FARMING

In 1973 food crop projects in the Associated States had the benefit of new commitments worth 22 743 000 u.a. and were the subject of eight financing decisions affecting Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaire.

In general the aim of the schemes decided on is to meet the demand in the Associated States for basic food products by seeking a better regional balance within a country or between neighbouring countries.

The development of food crops raises different problems in different countries: geography, climate and natural conditions determine the nature of agricultural schemes. It is for this reason that the projects financed by the Community in 1973 in this sphere vary in conception and in importance from one State to another.

In particular, a distinction may be made between the measures undertaken for the Sahel countries - where the scarcity of water is the crucial problem - and those brought to bear in better endowed countries, where it has been possible to finance all or part of the vast programmes that these Associated States have embarked on. What are the aims, ways and means common to all these projects?

The aims are simple to define: the rural population's nutrition must be improved by creating the conditions for more rational production and agricultural self-sufficiency, and the general standard of living must be raised by promoting the sales of certain crops aimed at the home market (in this fashion the liquidity of the traditional economy is improved and imports of food products for the urban population are

reduced). It should be noted that the specific purpose of several agro-industrial projects is to substitute locally processed agricultural products for imported food products. (See later : Increasing the market value of agricultural produce.)

The ways of bringing about such improvements are based on better cultivation methods and increased agricultural productivity. The Commission is possessed of much experience in this sphere, since rural development projects financed by the Community have often been accompanied by preparatory or concurrent technical assistance.

Technical assistance is part, moreover – under the same heading as provision of agricultural equipment or fertilizer and seeds – of the means that the Community places at the disposal of the Associated States in order to help develop their food crops.

For many projects, for instance, intensive and prolonged supervision has been provided in order to train supervisory staff and personnel to take over from the technical assistants.

Action for the benefit of the Sahel countries :

In the Sudano-Sahelian region the rainy season is very short (three to four months) and is characterized by violent and irregular rainfall, whereas the dry season, which is very long, is characterized by drying winds and very low humidity. Water is therefore the key factor for agricultural production.

Concerned with making the best use of available water resources, and in agreement with the Associated States' aims, the Community acts in three main directions :

1. greater use of surface water is made possible by hydro-agricultural schemes (cultivation using flooding and irrigation);

2. optimal use of rain is ensured by disseminating information on dry farming techniques (pre-ploughing, early sowing, adoption of short-cycle varieties, clearing of weeds and second ploughing);

3. finally, the use of ground water and deep underground water levels is made possible by increasing the number of wells and drillings. (1). More generally, the magnitude of the problems raised by the current drought afflicting these countries calls for a review of the methods so far used. Among other points it is necessary to take into consideration the overall development of the Senegal and Niger river systems (and their tributaries), to develop agriculture and stock-breeding together harmoniously, to protect the most vulnerable areas (preservation of certain soils, regeneration of vegetation) and to improve cultivation techniques.

These points are covered by an overall examination of the question undertaken by the Commission's departments following the 1972-1974 disaster, in particular by the "Sahel Committee", an internal working group in the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (see later).

(1) This aspect is dealt with separately (see under social development : rural water engineering), as are also the specific stock-breeding projects (see 3 below).

Participation in vast integrated agricultural development programmes :

In most cases the measures decided on in the context of integrated programmes undertaken by certain Associated States are concerned with the development of food crops. To these must also be added measures to promote certain industrial crops – cotton for example – for the home market or for export, and also promotion of stock-breeding.

It is significant that most of the projects contain a large element of related technical assistance : training, supervision, advisory services.

Seed treatment and preservation of crops in Mali

Throughout Mali, insects and crop parasites attack the seeds and stored cereals, involving loss of income for the farmers.

The Community has contributed 1 048 000 u.a. for promoting and disseminating seed treatment and crop preservation methods : mobile teams covering the country at the rate of two circuits of the country per year for three years, training the farmers in seed treatment methods and distributing pesticides.

Seed treatment will be aimed at millet, sorghum, groundnut and maize cultivation. It has been calculated that these measures will avoid potential seed losses (estimated reduction of yield) of 179 000 tons and of real losses of stored crops of 51 000 tons.

In terms of cash, Mali will thus avoid a total annual loss of MF 4 851 million, i.e. 8 700 000 u.a., which represents 4% of GDP and 8% of the agricultural sector's gross production.

A similar project, financed by the Community in Upper Volta from February 1968 to February 1972

enabled the annual production of cereals to be increased by 58 000 tons and avoided a loss of stocks of 38 000 tons. It consequently increased added value by CFAF 1 392 million as against the 385 million expected at the start of the project.

Storage for sorghum in Upper Volta.



2. INCREASING THE MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The relatively low level of industrial equipment in certain Associated States has compelled them for years to export raw materials and to import processed products to satisfy the requirements of their home market.

This was particularly true of agricultural products for human consumption, such as sugar, oleaginous products, etc. For a long time now these products have been affected by a sharp deterioration in the terms of trade, raw materials being exported at less and less profitable prices and processed products being imported from developed countries at ever increasing cost.

Although in recent years and months the generalized upsurge of prices for raw materials has somewhat improved these unbalanced terms, it is nevertheless still true today that a number of local requirements as to food or other products may be met by processing agricultural products on the spot.

Alive to these opportunities, the Associated States have undertaken industrialization programmes directly linked to their agricultural potentialities.

The Community has never failed to encourage this approach and to give its financial support to these agro-industrial projects. In 1973 for instance, thirteen projects for a total of 44 917 000 u.a. can be considered as helping to develop the AASM's agricultural potential.

Development of this potential can take two forms: on-the-spot processing of agricultural products for export (tea and latex), or processing of products to meet the requirements of the home market (for example, palm oil, sugar, etc.).

The Associated States drive to develop the processing of export crops :

The process of integrating agriculture with industry, by means of which added value is given to raw agricultural products, has – on the AASM's economies – beneficial effects which have only to be enumerated to be appreciated: raising of the level of employment, increase in personal incomes and in the economy's liquidity, encouraging the creation of businesses (supplies, sub-contracting, maintenance and other services), improving the balance of payments.

The Community contribution to speeding up this process in the Associated States has been in the form, in particular, of aid for integrated projects setting up plantations with factories, with in every case provision of accompanying technical assistance. In two cases, the aid consisted of additional financing and in seven cases out of nine it permitted the follow-up or extension of programmes already undertaken from EDF resources.

A particularly powerful effort has, for instance, been made in favour of tea growing: continuation of Community action in Rwanda and Burundi, and also in Zaire, and the launching of tea production in Madagascar.

Tea-growing projects financed in 1973 from the third EDF :

Burundi (3 projects) :	9 096 000 u.a.
	1 510 000 u.a.
	391 000 u.a.
Rwanda (1 project) :	390 000 u.a.
Zaire (1 project) :	4 447 000 u.a.
Madagascar (1 project) :	4 321 000 u.a.
<hr/> Total :	<hr/> 20 155 000 u.a.



*(left photograph)
A natural insecticide :
pyrethrum.*

*(right photograph)
In 1973 the EDF carried on
with its programme
of reviving agriculture
in Zaire.*

It should be noted that in Rwanda the Community has contributed to the drive to diversify export crops (after coffee and tea) by financing for the second time in seven years a project for developing the cultivation of pyrethrum (638 000 u.a. for improving drying processes and technical assistance), which is processed on the spot (pyrethrin extraction factory financed by the UNDP).

The Associated States' drive to satisfy home demand :

A process of import-substitution is very profitable for similar reasons to those mentioned above regarding the export industries, even if the States concerned have to bear the cost of importing equipment for the factories which are to be created.

Four projects are concerned with the substitution of processed agricultural products : in Cameroon and Togo for palm oil, in Cameroon again for sugar and in Mali for the manufacture of sacks, cloth and string from dah.

In Cameroon, for instance, the Community is taking part in an investment programme whose purpose is to double by 1985 the national production of palm oil so as to meet the home demand at moderate prices. Community participation – particularly important since it amounts to 11 763 000 u.a. – in the first phase of the agro-industrial palm tree complex at Dibombari has taken the dual form of a grant (2 913 000 u.a.) and a loan on special terms (8 850 000 u.a.):

The Community is also contributing to the financing of a project to extend the sugar cane plantations and to increase the capacity of the M'Bandjock mill, whose production will rise from 15 to 22 000 tons in 1974/1975 and then to

30 000 in 1976/1977. This production will go in its entirety to the Cameroon market, which in 1972 absorbed 24 000 tons of sugar.

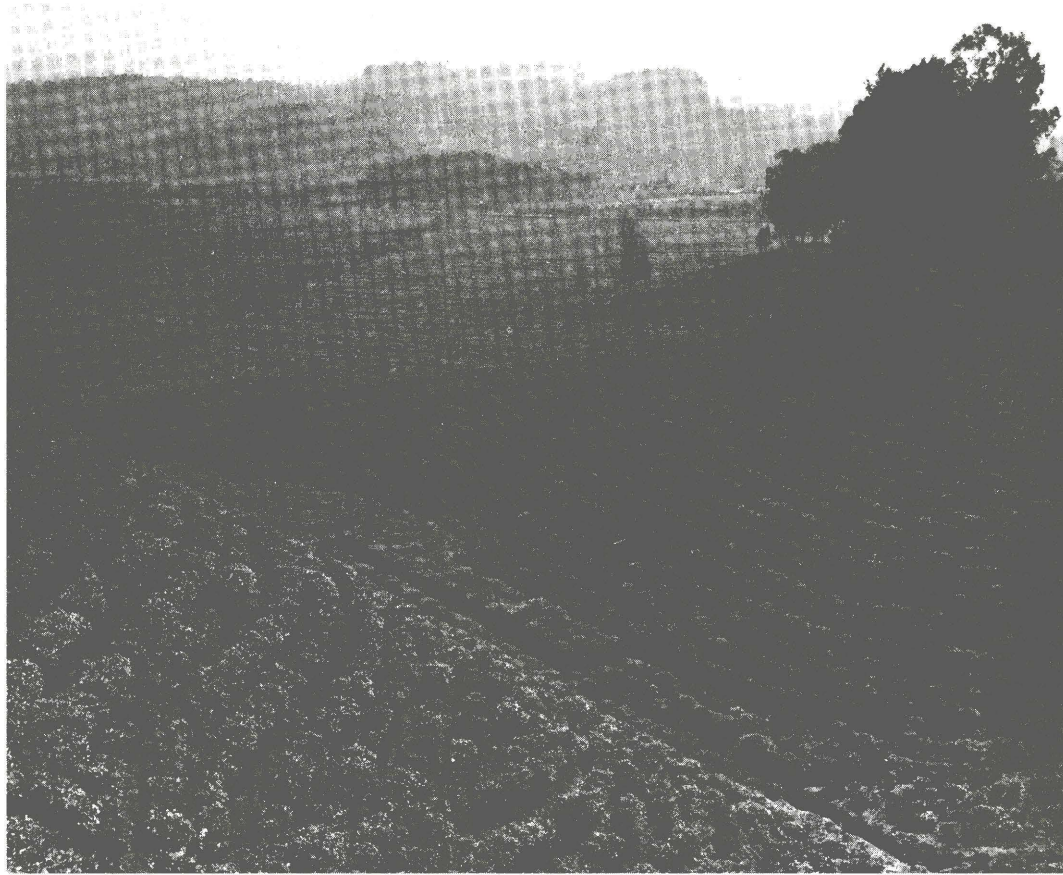
To make this extension possible, the Community has applied three of the financing formulae provided for in the second Yaoundé Convention : an ordinary loan from the EIB's resources (1 800 000 u.a.), with an accompanying interest rate subsidy (240 000 u.a.) from the resources of the third EDF. Additionally the Community has acquired an interest in the capital of SOSUCAM (Société Sucrière du Cameroun) (Cameroon Sugar Company) of 540 000 u.a. These three measures bring to nearly 2 580 000 u.a. the total financing granted for this project, for the first instalment of which the EIB had provided an ordinary loan from its own resources (2 025 000 u.a.) in 1966.

Development of tea growing in Rwanda and Burundi

On the basis of a study financed by the EDF in 1960, Rwanda and Burundi chose tea cultivation as a first step in diversifying their export crops. At that time, these countries were almost exclusively dependent on one product – coffee – and one customer, the United States. The introduction into the two countries of large-scale tea cultivation was based on the possibility of growing there a quality tea comparable with Kenya tea and was undertaken in two stages : the first tea-growing projects financed by the EDF in 1962 were carried out in the form of industrial plantations, consisting of production units covering several hundreds of hectares, managed by a cooperative which supplies a local factory. Currently, the establishment of these agro-industrial blocks is ceasing and a phase of spreading the cultivation of tea within small traditional family farms is getting under way. This new approach results from the lack of free land for creating new agro-industrial blocks. It will enable the incomes of rural families to be increased and their farms to be modernized. For these reasons, the Community has given the same priority as the Rwanda and Burundi authorities to this type of tea growing for 1970-1980. By the end of 1973, Community financial aid from the first, second and third EDFs for tea cultivation had been applied to :

- 4 610 ha and four factories at a total of 21 349 000 u.a. in Burundi and
- 5 418 ha and four factories at a total of 17 655 000 u.a. in Rwanda.







*Water supply :
the EDF has financed 1 350 wells in Niger.*

3. DEVELOPMENT OF STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding is traditionally one of the main resources of several Associated States, particularly in the Sahelian area : Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

So far Community financing oriented towards stock-breeding has been essentially for rural water engineering projects, livestock health measures (vaccination posts, rinderpest control campaigns) or infrastructure.

In 1973, for example, Community participation in rural water engineering programmes in Niger, Senegal and Togo has benefited stock-breeding in those countries (see Social Development, page 40). Similarly, the development of Kaédi airport in Mauritania will permit the expansion of stock-breeding for export, by facilitating the movement of large tonnages of chilled meat (see page 62).

Today two facts are revealed by a study of the stock-breeding situation in the West African Associated States.

First of all, the policy so far pursued towards aid for stock-breeding has not had solely beneficial results, for the development of veterinary medicine (vaccinations) and the water supply facilities (wells) have produced a livestock increase such as to disturb the previous natural balance.

The animal health and water supply measures failed to take account of the precarious nature of the vegetation and of the limited food potential of the Sahel countries. The animal overpopulation, in particular, has brought about massive destruction of trees and grass cover (overgrazing, trampling of grazing areas and surrounds of water holes).

Secondly, the economic development of the

AASM in general, the improvement in living standards and the transformation of the population's consumption patterns in particular, have over the last few years given increased importance to the African meat market. It is already expected that, towards 1980 demand for beef will far exceed supply in West Africa. It is therefore clear that – over and above its contribution to the emergency measures for the benefit of the Sahel countries, particularly in the field of stock-breeding (see page 47) – the Community must henceforth provide broader and more specific aid for stock-breeding policy formulated in the Associated States.

Points of a stock-breeding policy in West Africa :

Faced with the twin requirements of developing meat production and of slowing down the transformation into desert of the usual stock-breeding areas, it seems that three main guidelines must be selected for future development of stock-breeding in the Associated States in question.

– In view of the precarious ecological conditions, a movement of man and beast towards more secure areas must be promoted in case of drought.

– The evacuation areas must be put “on the defensive” to foster regeneration of the vegetation (grasses and bushes).

– The reception and transit areas must be prepared in order to safeguard the existing agricultural balance and to allow normal development of the stock-breeding to be introduced.

The implications of such a policy :

The application by the Associated States of the preceding guidelines assumes the expenditure of large sums of money on carrying out

simultaneously a whole series of operations :

– infrastructure for the livestock in transit (tracks).

– cleansing the reception areas (animal diseases).

– infrastructure to permit fattening on pasture.

– reception infrastructure for the population (schools, dispensaries, etc.).

– integrated development of crops and stock-breeding.

The social aspect of such a policy of transplanting stock-breeding must be emphasized since it implies converting previously nomadic farming people to a semi-sedentary life.

Furthermore, the accelerated development of the fattening on pasture system – the only one capable of satisfying the increased demand for meat – implies rationalization of animal feeding by using feed rich in protein (cotton seed, groundnut oil cake, niebe) which up to now has been used for human consumption. This presupposes therefore the development of food crops (hydro-agricultural schemes, animal-assisted tillage) to enable the change-over to be made.

4. INDUSTRIALIZATION

As shown above, in 1973 the Community made a great effort in favour of industrialization linked to the agricultural sector : 13 financings bearing on agro-industrial projects were agreed during the year.

The Community also participated in more exclusively industrial projects by sponsoring the "Dakarmarine" project and by carrying out a number of studies in that sector.

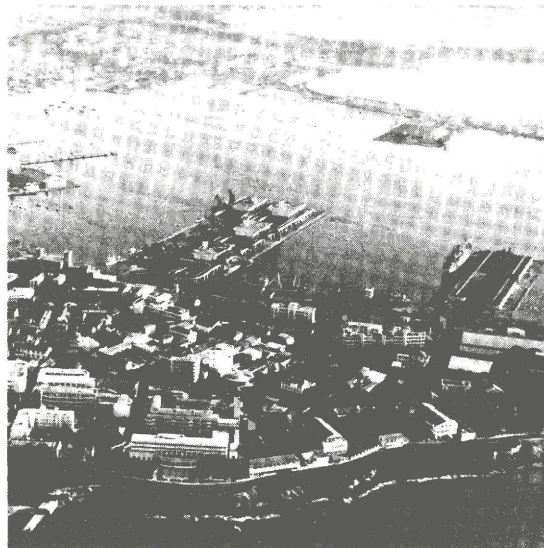
The Community's participation in the project for the construction of a ship repair dockyard at Dakar known as DAKARMARINE took the form of a contribution of 972 000 u.a., or approximately CFAF 270 million, to the formation of risk capital.

This contribution will be in two forms :

- a contribution from the EEC to increase Dakarmarine's capital, which will be raised from CFAF 100 million to 200 million and will be made up as follows :

Senegal Government :		
CFAF 130 million	468 000 u.a.	65%
Beliard Murdoch (Belgium)		
CFAF 20 million	72 000 u.a.	10%
SCAC (France) :		
CFAF 20 million	72 000 u.a.	10%
EEC :		
CFAF 30 million	108 000 u.a.	15%

- help in the form of "semi-capital" worth 864 000 u.a., whose exact form (loan on special terms, advance, other form) will be determined only after the final decision has been taken to build the ship repair dockyard, a decision which is dependent on current and future studies.



Dakarmarine The location of a ship repair yard is justified by the situation of this harbour, conveniently placed on the route taken by a large portion of the tanker fleet supplying Europe from the Persian Gulf (See map). It is planned to provide the yard with two dry docks for vessels of 250 000 and 500 000 tons deadweight, docks for floating repairs, a ballast tank and bilge evacuation station (anti-pollution campaign) and a workshop complex (sheet iron, mechanical and electrical work, etc.). This project could immediately create approximately 3 500 jobs in Dakar and attract connected industries, which would assist the economic development of Senegal. Community financing from EDF funds is to help carry out a programme of additional studies aimed at defining in greater depth the characteristics of the project and its viability. They are the following :

- engineering studies on infrastructure (slipways, wharfs);
- engineering studies on superstructure (workshops, warehouses, mains);
- market research and profitability studies;
- manpower studies.

In addition, the Community contributed to the industrial development of the Associated States by means of several studies. In 1973, twelve studies by sector of the export industries, one study on the textile industry and an inventory of existing industrial studies were completed for the AASM.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

The development of tourism is one of the aims of the second Yaoundé Convention, and the Associated States are progressively completing a policy for tourism.

However, the need to preserve the natural, social and cultural heritage of the host countries, the relative novelty of "Africa" as a product on the European tourism market, the magnitude of the capital outlays on infrastructure and on staff skills, call for particular circumspection in this sector.

For, apart from the international hotels, for which tourism is but a secondary consideration, most tourist projects in the Associated States have so far been based on successful models in the Mediterranean, Caribbean or Pacific Ocean.

Yet climatic conditions, for example, are not suited to the same way of spending one's day or the same sporting activities as in temperate zones. Moreover, certain patterns of holiday ("club" style) are not very profitable for the host countries (small tax earnings, limited local provisioning, few jobs created).

The AASM have undeniable strong cards, and some have made a promising start, in the tourist field. It is for them to work out types of tourism and formulae suited to local conditions and likely to make a substantial contribution to

their economic development without damage to their social and cultural values.

6. TRADE PROMOTION MEASURES

During 1973, in the context of the Community programme of trade fairs, the Associated States took part in sixteen international fairs or exhibitions, at which they accounted for 105 appearances between them. Since the start of this programme in 1968, with the help of financial and technical assistance from the Community they have had 457 stands in 75 trade events. At these events, the Commission took care of the construction and fitting out of the stands, publicity for the products, and public relations. The Commission also arranged in 1973 eleven meetings of persons in the trade, especially in the spheres of coffee, leather, vanilla, tropical woods and out-of-season fruit and vegetables. In addition, the Community decided to finance from EDF resources a programme to promote sales of tropical forest species as yet only slightly exploited, if at all.



Somalia : the resurfacing of the road leading from the main region of agricultural development to the capital.

IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A substantial part of European Community aid is generally devoted to improving the economic infrastructure of the Associated States.

A recapitulation of the principal characteristics of this type of investment is sufficient to show how vitally important it is :

- The introduction of most productive activities is assisted by, and frequently depends upon, the services provided by the economic and social infrastructure.

- In most cases, infrastructure facilities are managed by public or semi-public organizations and provide services which are offered free to users.

- The investment required for the creation of such infrastructure is characterized by its "technical indivisibility" and its intensive capital content.

Such an importance in the economic and social development of the least developed countries explains the priority they have given to it in their development plans and the fact that they have made of it one of the principal points of application of the outside aid they receive.

During 1973, the European Community took sixteen financing decisions concerning the improvement of the AASM's economic infrastructure (roads, bridges, waterways, ports, airports and transmission of energy) for a total sum of 48 157 000 u.a., that is 28% of total EDF and EIB commitments for the year.

Two broad patterns are evident in the whole of this financing and throw a clearer light on European Community aid. These actions will make it possible to :

- facilitate local trade in and export of agricultural or industrial products, and therefore to obtain a better return on these products. This applies to most of the projects financed in 1973, and in this

respect Community action is fully complementary to its aid for development of production (see A).

– improve inter-State trade within a region in Africa, and thereby promote regional integration. An instance of this is the work on the Lomé-Ouagadougou road, the development of the transequatorial waterway and the construction of an integrated high-voltage electricity grid (Burundi, Rwanda, Eastern Zaire). Here again, the Community follows its natural tendency to help bring together complementary economies. Three additional remarks should be made on the financing decisions for improving the economic infrastructure of the Associated States :

– A large number of projects financed consist in improvement or modernization of existing infrastructure : asphaltting a dirt road, increasing the handling capacity of a harbour or an airport, etc.

– Very frequently, such improvement is connected with schemes which have already received Community financing in the past : it can then be a case of improving a finished project or of taking on a fresh instalment of a more extensive project.

– The purpose of all this financing is to meet the objectives considered as having priority by the recipient States and it therefore dovetails in their infrastructure improvement policy.

1: ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are nine projects under this heading for a total sum of 31 663 000 u.a., that is 66% of total financing devoted to economic infrastructure improvement.

Some of these projects were more specifically concerned with continuing and improving projects financed in the associated countries in previous years.

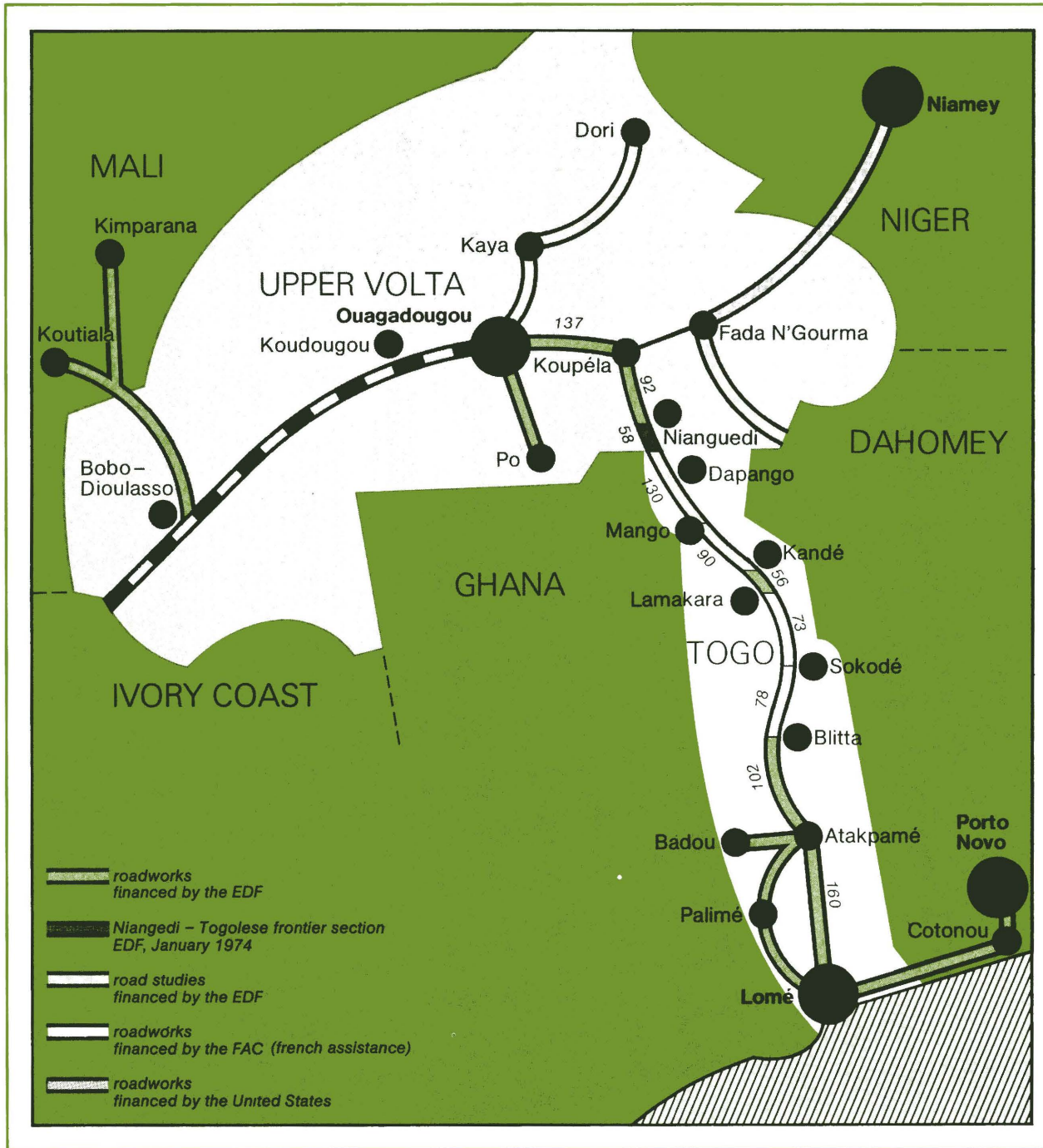
Other projects are specifically designed to meet the concern of the Associated States to get the best return from local production. They facilitate the movement of traffic between the production areas and the consumption areas or ports of export.

2. PORTS, WATERWAYS AND AIRPORTS

In 1973 five projects were financed for a total sum of 14 989 000 u.a., that is 27% of total financing devoted by the Community to the improvement of economic infrastructure.

As in the case of road projects, the purpose of this financing is not to create new infrastructure, but to extend or to improve existing infrastructure.

The vital importance of maritime outlets, as much for the seaboard countries as for the countries of the interior, is generally recognized. The Associated States, therefore, are concerned to modernize and to extend their harbour facilities.



The inter-State Lomé-Ouagadougou trunk route

This trunk route is of prime importance for Togo and for Upper Volta. It will permit :

- the development of trade between the two countries;
- the opening up of two regions which so far have been ill-served by the communications networks : northern Togo and south-east Upper Volta;
- the traffic using the port of Lomé to be expanded;
- the creation of a second outlet to the sea for Upper Volta, which until now has been dependent on the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway (a distance of 1 147 km against 977 by road).

This road also concerns Niger : a north-east branch could in the future join Fada N'Gourma (Upper Volta) and Niamey (Niger). Financing by means of American bilateral aid is currently being studied. Further, the Community has financed studies and roadworks for linking Upper Volta to neighbouring states, which is in accordance with its position as the crossroads for the lines of communication between Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Niger.

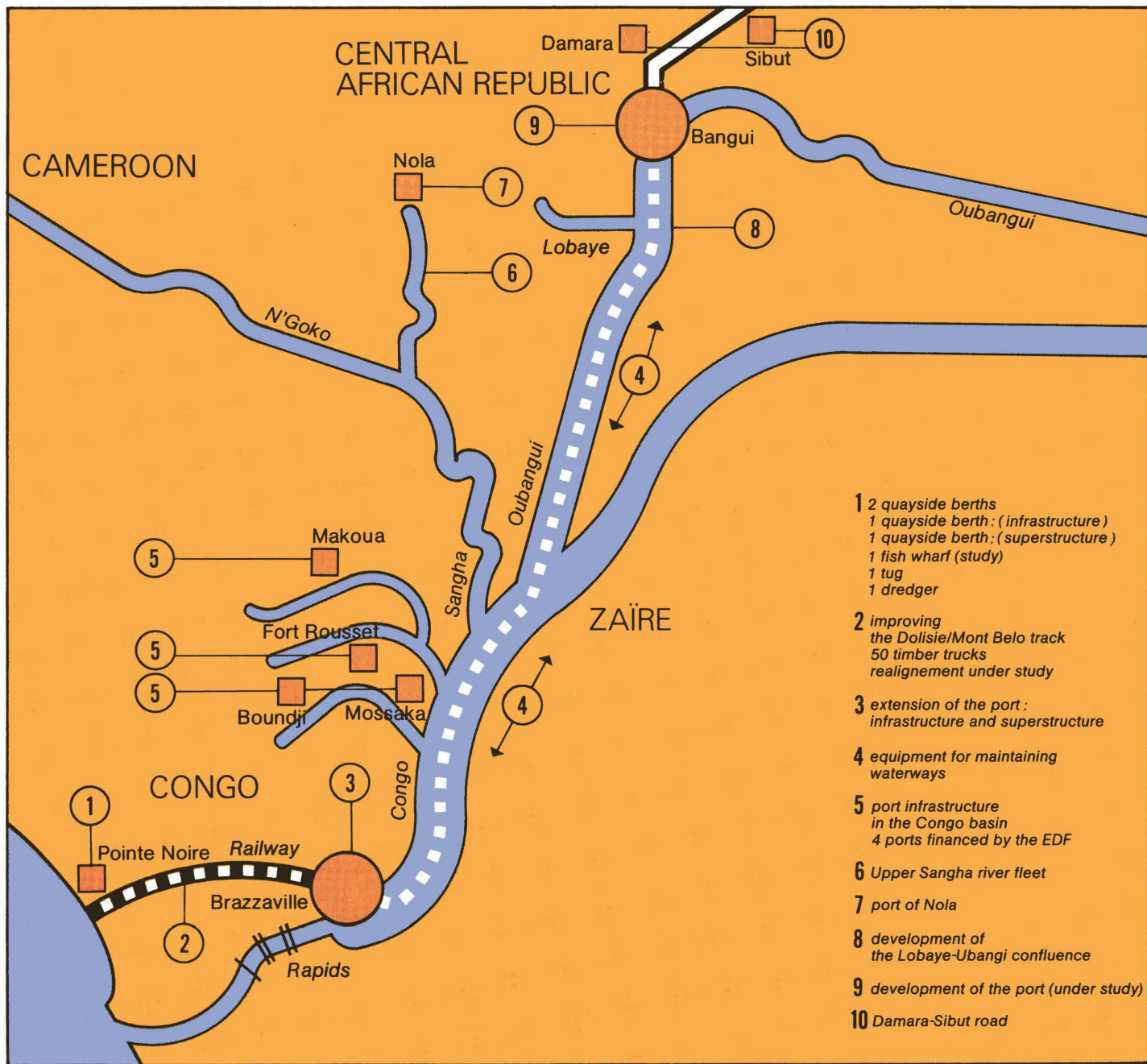
The Togo and Upper Volta Governments have already repeatedly emphasized the importance they attach to the creation of the Lomé-Ouagadougou trunk route. The volume of outside funds devoted to this project bears witness to the support given to such a regional policy by outside financing sources, and particularly by the Community.

By 31 December 1973, the Community had financed the asphaltting of 548 of the 977 km of this road for a sum of 27 880 000 u.a., to which must be added the

financing of the studies of the 220 km remaining to be asphalted between Kandé and the Upper Volta frontier (432 000 u.a.). To this must be added the financing of the 58 km between Nianguedi and the Togo frontier decided on in January 1974 for 4 375 000 u.a. (third EDF).

A total of 32 687 000 u.a. has therefore been made over as grants from the resources of the second and third EDF's.

The Togo budget, bilateral French and German aid, and the World Bank have also contributed to the financing of studies and work on the Lomé-Ouagadougou trunk route, 757 km out of 977 of which will henceforth be asphalted.



The community's participation in developing the transequatorial route

The transequatorial route consists of a network of communications about 5 000 kilometres long concerning four Associated States : People's Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad.

It consists of five elements :

1. The port of Pointe-Noire (Congo) which is its outlet to the sea.
2. The Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO), which links Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville (Congo) and which replaces the riverway, which cannot be used over this section because of the river Congo rapids. The railway includes a northern branch line towards M'Binda, which is currently used for the movement of manganese from Gabon.
3. The port of Brazzaville (Congo), a transshipping point between river traffic and railway traffic.
4. The network of waterways, itself consisting of :
 - the river Congo and its tributaries of the Congo basin, an area producing coffee, cocoa and oil palms;
 - the Sangha and its waterways towards the north (the Ngoko towards Cameroon and the Upper Sangha towards the Central African Republic), which enable wood to be moved out from the south-east of Cameroon and the south-west of the Central African Republic;
 - the Ubangi, which joins Bangui to Brazzaville, and its tributary, the Lobaye, which serves a forest exploitation area in the Central African Republic.
5. The road network in the Central African Republic and Chad, which serves the cotton-growing areas of the Central African Republic (Bossembélé and Bambari) and of Chad (Moundou and Sahr). This network is of considerable importance for the four States concerned. In 1970 import and export traffic over the transequatorial route amounted to :
 - 1 275 000 tons for Congo, that is 100%.
 - 260 000 tons for the Central African Republic, that is 98%, the remainder moving through northern Cameroon.

– 75 000 tons for Chad, that is 35%, against 30% via Cameroon and 35% via Nigeria.

– 30 000 metric tons coming from south-east Cameroon.

Additionally, 1 510 000 tons of manganese from southern Gabon used a small section of the CFCO and the port of Pointe-Noire. This part of the traffic excluded, 1 640 000 tons of goods were transported over the transequatorial route.

At the request of the Associated States concerned and in accordance with their policy on developing communication infrastructure, the Community has provided finance from the first, second and third EDF's, jointly with other aid sources, for improvements to this route. Total Community aid relating solely to the transequatorial route in the Central African Republic and Congo amounted at the end of 1973 to 38 977 000 u.a., distributed as follows :

Grants :

first EDF : 9 230 000 u.a.
second EDF : 5 020 000 u.a.
third EDF : 22 675 000 u.a.

Loans on special terms :

third EDF : 2 052 000 u.a.

The map opposite shows the details of this financing and their location. The EDF is currently studying various Central African and Congolese projects to take earlier measures further : development of the port of Bangui, superstructure for the port of Pointe-Noire (after financing of infrastructure in 1972), extension of that port, particularly for fishing, realignment of the CFCO track. It is doing this jointly with local users and the World Bank, UNDP and FAC (bilateral French assistance).



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3. ENERGY

The two projects approved in 1973 were for the construction of high-tension lines in Rwanda, financed by grants totalling 7 million u.a.

The first project is directly supplementary to EDF measures to develop production. The planned high-tension lines will supply electricity to the new tea factory at Gisakura.

The second project is for a high-tension line between the hydro-electric power station of Mururu (Zaire-Rwanda frontier) and Kigoma (Rwanda). It helps to integrate into a single system the electricity networks of Burundi, Rwanda and the province of Kivu in Zaire, and provides a significant example of regional cooperation in Central Africa.

Since 1962, the EDF will in all have contributed 14.7 million u.a. to the creation of an electricity infrastructure in Rwanda, consisting of around 360 km of transmission lines vital for the development of the country's agriculture and industry.

The financing decisions taken in 1973 for social development (rural and urban water engineering, public health, educational infrastructure, training activities) amounted in total to 21 385 000 units of account, i.e. 12.3% of the year's total commitments.

It must be stressed that, at the request of the Associated States – particularly those in West Africa that had to face the cumulated effects of several seasons of drought, the last of which (1972/73) was particularly catastrophic for humans, cattle and crops – 75% of this sum, i.e. 16 070 000 u.a., was set aside for financing rural and urban water engineering projects.

In many Associated States – especially those of the Sahel belt and also southern Madagascar, for instance – water is one of the factors which limits development. The Governments of these States have, therefore, set up extensive water engineering programmes, to which the Community has regularly given financial aid, particularly in 1973, when seven such projects were financed.

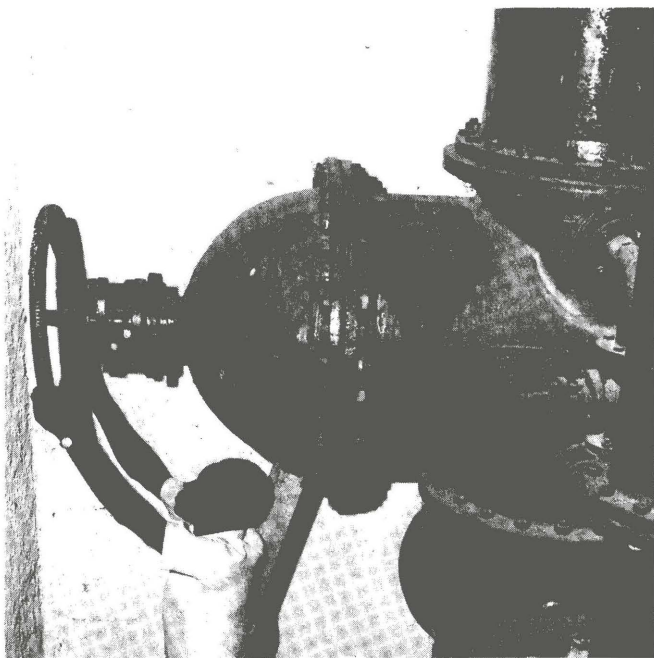
Moreover, the exceptional gravity of the drought in the Sahel and Madagascar made emergency measures necessary and provoked serious thought about the longer-term consequences (see page 47).

The Community also financed three public health projects at a cost of 1 043 000 u.a., six educational infrastructure projects and training schemes costing 5 568 000 u.a.

It is significant that the Community, anxious to help provide the AASM with the equipment and manpower to ensure that infrastructure is serviced, in most cases financed technical assistance (staff training) and the purchase of equipment (for the public maintenance services). Such measures are designed to

remedy the deficiencies often discovered when completed projects are evaluated (see page 78).

Upper Volta : Ouagadougou water supply, pumping station.



1. RURAL AND URBAN WATER ENGINEERING

The Community continued to concentrate a good deal of attention on water engineering projects proposed by the Associated States, particularly those belonging to regions at a disadvantage climatically and geographically.

The volume of such financial aid in 1973 was related to the disastrous weather conditions in the associated countries of West Africa and Madagascar.

The desire to ensure that emergency measures and projects financing are complementary was particularly evident in the case of Madagascar. The grant to provide 140 water points in the south of the island (Commission decision of 5 June 1973) followed directly upon the exceptional aid decided on 18 April 1973.

In the case of Madagascar, the sinking of wells is being accompanied by the training of people responsible for their upkeep; this also applies to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Togo.

In several cases, Community financial aid complements earlier measures and therefore contributes to extensive rural water engineering programmes started by the Associated States. In Senegal, for instance, the 154 wells financed in 1973 (3 961 000 u.a.) are in addition to the 233 wells already financed at a total cost of 6.3 million u.a. under the first and third EDFs. Similarly, in Niger the 300 wells financed to the tune of 1 754 000 u.a. supplement the 1 059 wells already sunk since 1959 thanks to the first and second EDFs and further the water policy introduced by the Niger Government, the objective of which is to increase the number of wells or drillings throughout the territory from 4 000 to 9 000. This would partly solve Niger's crucial problem, that of a country where a large

part of human activity is daily devoted to the transport of water and where livestock – cattle, sheep and goats – is still of major importance in the economy.

Supplying large towns with water

The very rapid growth of the urban population in the Associated States poses serious problems for the African authorities in the matter of investments and the management of public services.

In particular, the supply of drinking water to the large towns, and especially the capitals, is frequently poor in both quantity and quality. The capacity of the water-supply and storage systems is often exceeded, there is a need for supplies from new, but more expensive, sources and the purification systems are wanting.

A national urban water policy, moreover, requires new structures to be created capable of operating and maintaining services.

The standard of living of the urban populations is affected by the present situation and public health is often jeopardized. This is why the Community has continued contributing to the AASM's efforts to improve the supply systems and the management services.

After Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Cotonou and Dakar, N'Djamena and Bangui received Community financial aid in 1973, while the study of the Bangui water supply system was paid for by the Community.

2. HEALTH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Community is financing projects to build public health and educational infrastructure; these projects are frequently accompanied by concurrent training schemes. The Community also finances training in various forms : specific projects, scholarships, providing instructors, traineeships.

Public health

The Community took part in three major public health projects in the Associated States, amounting in all to 1 043 000 u.a.

Two of these projects involved both the provision of infrastructure and the training of ancillary medical and maintenance staff. The diversity of these schemes illustrates the Community's desire to apply its financial and technical cooperation to the priority areas in the public health sector of the AASM.

– In Mauritania, the Nouakchott National Hospital, financed under the first EDF, was no longer meeting the medical requirements of a very rapidly growing population; in particular, it had been diverted from its original purpose – that of treating the most serious cases in the whole country – and was attending to the needs of the capital alone.

As a matter of priority, the Community therefore financed the building of the first instalment of a polyclinic in the Medina district of Nouakchott, which is to relieve the National Hospital of the task of attending to the more basic medical needs of the capital's inhabitants. At the same time it financed technical assistance for the purpose of organizing the maintenance departments of the two establishments and giving practical training to the maintenance staff for two

years (454 000 u.a.).

Further, in its concern to provide a wider solution to the health problems of the country, the Community financed the study of the second instalment of the National Hospital in Nouakchott.

Some public health schemes, and educational infrastructure projects too, have been too perfectionist in their technical approach or ill-suited to socio-economic requirements.

This may be due partly to the Associated States' desire to be provided with installations applying the latest techniques and partly to the failure of the firms undertaking studies to take full account of the local situation.

However, the national authorities concerned have come to realize this and are keen to simplify public health and educational building projects and equipment so as to adapt their technical characteristics to available maintenance facilities (in respect of staff and financial resources).

This trend supports the Commission's long-held belief that the excessively technical nature of certain projects should be reduced.



Nouakchott Hospital (Mauritania) and development of rural medical center in the Sahel.

Educational infrastructure

Since the European Development Fund was set up, school infrastructure has received substantial financial aid : more than 115 million u.a. from the first EDF and more than 70 million from the second EDF. With this aid, construction of the following was possible :

2 275 primary classrooms,
1 836 dwellings for teachers,
40 secondary schools for 18 500 pupils, of which 5 230 boarders,
37 lower secondary schools,
13 teacher-training institutes,
6 higher educational establishments,
extensions to certain universities,
approximately fifty vocational training schools,
some 200 centres for agricultural supervisory staff.

In 1973 the Community set aside 5 213 000 u.a. for financing educational infrastructure in four Associated States : Central African Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania and Mauritius.

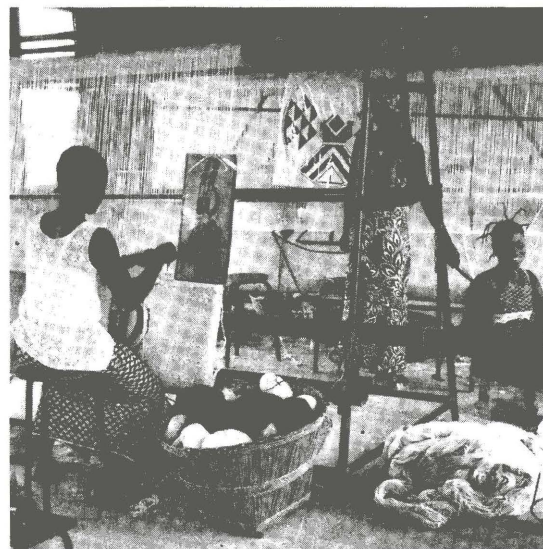
The authorities in the Associated States are asking themselves what are the aims of the education being provided. Their educational effort can be truly effective only if it is undertaken within an educational system tailored to the specific needs of the country.

The Community, for its part, is following very closely these efforts by the AASM in order to evaluate, at the project appraisal stage, the usefulness of any school infrastructure up for financing. In particular it examines the educational system in which the infrastructure is to be fitted so as to adapt as well as possible the design of buildings to the type of education which will be provided in them.

The aid granted to Mauritius for example – the first since the country's accession to the second

Yaoundé Convention in 1972 – for the extension of its university (1 260 000 u.a.) meets the Mauritian Government's concern to align education on the needs arising from the island's economic development : middle-management staff for business and Government departments, agriculture, applied research and industrial technology.

Women's training centre in Upper Volta.



Training schemes

The AASM are faced with serious problems in respect of education. Expenditure allocated to increasing the school-attendance rate in primary and secondary schools represents a heavy burden on their budgets: some spend 20 to 30% of their budget on education, mainly on staffing.

Moreover, the Associated States have implemented various additional measures: educational reform, new methods, the Africanization of education, etc. These are approaches and political choices for which the Associated States are responsible. The Community intervenes only where as it is necessary – for an investment or training scheme – to evaluate the existing situation and employment prospects in the light of the AASM's development plans.

Lastly, more often than in the past, training schemes are included in projects involving all sectors, particularly in agricultural development, road building or public health, water engineering and educational infrastructure projects (see the relevant sections).

Scholarships and in-service training grants:

This programme has developed considerably (see page 98): the number of scholarship holders (66 in 1960/61, 1370 in 1964/65) rose to more than 2 700 in 1973/74 for the AASM alone.

In accordance with the principle established jointly by the AASM and the Community, scholarships are granted in the countries' priority development sectors especially agriculture and the technical occupations.

The proportion of scholarships awarded in Africa has continued to increase: it rose from 21% in 1965/66 to approximately 65% in 1973/74. This enabled the disadvantages to be avoided

which result from training in an alien social and cultural environment and make it difficult for the scholarship holder to settle down again in his country of origin; moreover, the cost of such training is estimated to be twice that of on-the-spot training.

The present nature of this programme will enable higher-level training to be reduced in favour of that of medium-level and professional supervisory and managerial staff in order to counter the lack of qualified personnel found to exist when implementing certain projects financed by the Community.

Since 1972, the programme of scholarships has been defined on a multiannual basis for the remaining period of the Yaoundé Convention (1972 - 31 January 1975), training being paid for even if it is to continue beyond January 1975. Training and further training periods at the Commission and study seminars have enabled the participants to get to know better how cooperation between the Associated States and the Community works.

Part-Time and correspondence courses:

In 1972/73, 228 grants were given to craftsmen and heads of small businesses in Congo to follow part-time courses. On the basis of experience in this field, the Commission is at present negotiating with the Zaïre Government the possibility of helping with the development of small business in Zaïre.

In 1972/73, 846 scholarships were awarded for training by correspondence course.

Provision of educational instructors:

The purpose of this aid is to help certain associated countries to face difficulties encountered in certain scientific and technical branches, for limited periods.

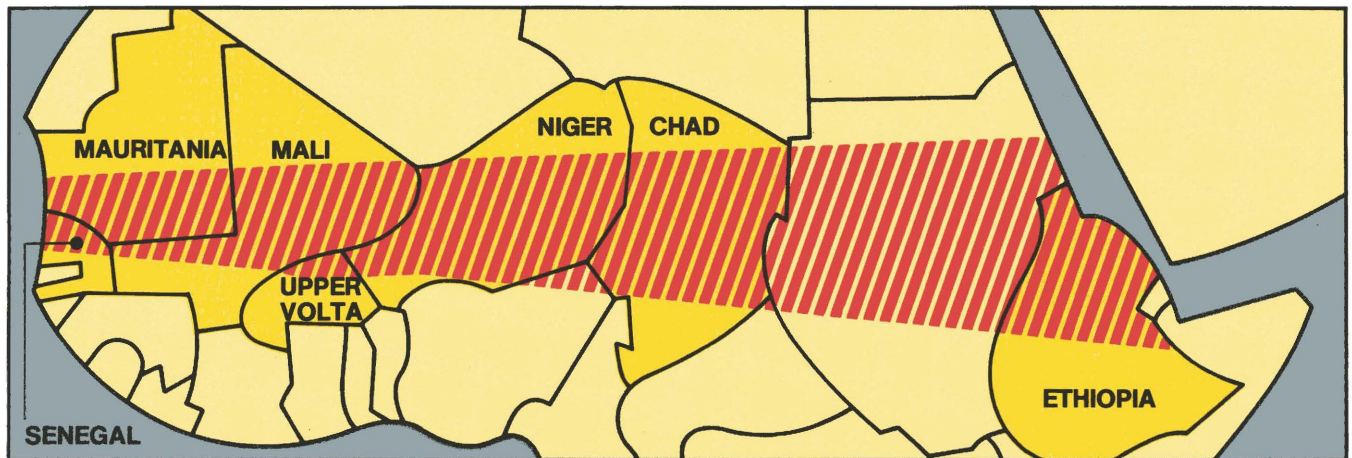
Specific training projects :

This type of aid enables vocational training requirements to be met, and can take very different forms. This is why these projects can be of various types and include both the installation of infrastructure (construction of a vocational training college) and the provision of technical assistance and equipment (educational or office equipment, vehicles, tools, etc.) and, in some cases, certain operating costs. In 1973 the Community granted this kind of aid to the Central African Republic by financing the Bangui Public Works Vocational Training Centre.



Practical training under the rural education scheme.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT



In view of the catastrophic proportions assumed by the drought in the six Associated States of the Sahel, the Community undertook two separate but complementary courses of action in 1973:

- Under the general food aid programme, the six Sahel States received 113 000 tons of cereals and 13 000 tons of milk powder as emergency aid.

- Under Article 20 of the second Yaoundé Convention, these seven States received more than 19 million u.a. as aid for an exceptional situation.

Because of the continuing drought in the Sahel, the Community decided in December 1973 to step up its effort during the year 1973/74. To do this, it adopted a special food aid programme at a cost of over 48 000 000 u.a. and emergency financial aid of over 35 000 000 u.a. for the six Sahel States and Ethiopia.

Two important features of the Community's aid must be stressed:

- Full coordination with the drought-afflicted Associated States in West Africa was achieved thanks, in particular, to the setting up of an Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought (CILSS) in Ouagadougou by the Governments of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. Action taken by this Committee has enabled the Community to intervene where and as indicated by the Associated States themselves.

There was of course coordination between the Commission and the Member States' Governments especially in respect of air transport (military aircraft) provided by the Member States. Coordination between the Commission and other sources of aid (international and non-governmental organizations) was also effective.

- The Commission did its best to act both

flexibly and rapidly, in particular by adapting the operational procedures for emergency aid. It simplified and speeded up formalities and left wide scope for initiative to the countries concerned in conjunction with the EDF's Deputy Controllers.

Part of such adaptation was the setting up of a working party known as the Sahel Committee within the Commission's departments. This committee, which is responsible for the internal coordination of all measures aimed at the Associated States of the Sahel, is also engaged in rethinking how and where Community aid must be applied in the Sahel.

FOOD AID

The Community's food aid programme, adopted under the second Food Aid Convention, which came into force on 1 July 1971, is independent of the association conventions and is designed to help all developing countries. For two years now, however, an increased effort has been made under the food aid programme to help the Associated States of the Sahel in view of their particularly tragic situation.

In 1971/72, 21 developing countries and three organizations received 414 000 tons of cereals. Among them were seven Associated States, which received 16% of the total (66 555 tons, of which 44 555 tons, i.e. 11%, were for the AASM of the Sahel), and 750 tons of milk powder.

In 1972/73, 35 developing countries and five organizations received 464 000 tons of cereals. Among them were nine Associated States, which received 20% of the total (92 400 tons, of which 68 400 tons, i.e. 15%, were for the Sahel countries), and 13 000 tons of milk powder (1). For 1973/74, the Community, anticipating its general programme, has allocated to the Sahel countries alone 110 000 tons, i.e. 19% of the total quantities provided for. In addition, the Sahel countries will receive 14 000 tons of milk powder and 6 000 tons of butteroil. Allocations of cereals to other associated countries will be decided subsequently by reference to the overall location of 580 000 tons.

(1) Apart from the associated countries of the Sahel, Mauritius received 12 000 tons of cereals, Somalia 7 000 tons and Madagascar 5 000 tons.

EMERGENCY AID FROM THE COMMUNITY TO THE SAHEL COUNTRIES AND ETHIOPIA IN 1973 AND 1974

		Mauritania	Sénégal	Mali	Upper Volta	Niger	Chad	Ethiopia	TOTAL
BALANCE SHEETS FOR 1973	Food aid : by volume (metric tons)								
	- cereals	5.000	23.600	37.000	19.900	14.500	13.000	5.000	118.000
	- milk powder	1.800	2.400	2.100	1.800	2.500	2.400	-	13.000
	Food aid : by value (1 000 u.a.)	1.811	4.942	7.190	4.859	4.487	3.549	1.000	27.838
Financial aid (EDF) under article 20, Yaoundé Convention		2.629	2.114	7.126	1.116	2.809	3.216	-	19.010
DECISION FOR 1974	Food aid : by volume (metric tons)								
	- cereals	10.000	15.000	20.000	15.000	20.000	10.000	20.000	110.000
	- Sahel reserve								20.000
	- milk powder	2.000	-	2.900	2.600	3.200	800	2.500	14.000
	- butter oil	1.000	-	300	1.800	1.450	150	1.300	6.000
	Food aid : by value (1 000 u.a.)								
	- foodstuffs	5.400	2.600	7.900	8.300	11.100	3.900	9.000	(1) 54.000
	- transports								5.000
	Emergency financial aid from Commission budget								
	by country	4.800	3.300	7.400	4.300	7.700	5.100	2.400	35.000
remainder of budget 1973							600	600	
Total 1974 by value									94.000

(1) inclusive of reserve of 5 800 000 u.a. for the 20 000 tons of cereals not yet shared amongst the Sahel

REVIEW OF MEASURES DECIDED ON IN 1973

The six Associated States of the Sahel benefited from two Community aid decisions at the beginning of 1973.

The first, taken under the heading of food aid, involved some 27 000 000 u.a. and enabled 113 000 tons of cereals and 13 000 tons of milk powder to be supplied to these States (see Table). A point to note is that since 1 January 1973 the nine Member States of the Community have been participating in the financing of the food aid programme.

The second decision, taken under Article 20 of the second Yaoundé Convention – to which only the six original Member States of the Community are party – involved more than 19 000 000 units of account and its aim was to supplement the supplies of food.

This financial aid for an exceptional situation consisted of :

- paying the cost of rapidly transporting and distributing food aid supplied by the Community and the Member States. In view of the distances to be covered to reach the population affected by the disaster, transport costs may equal the value of the provisions supplied;
- supplying agricultural by-products, for example cotton seeds, in order to combat malnutrition in cattle;
- taking steps to improve protection of cattle against disease. Owing to undernourishment, animals are weakened and more easily exposed to the dangers of disease. Moreover, the increased concentration of livestock around water-holes fosters contamination. Improved protection of cattle against disease will be achieved by increasing the number of vaccinations (rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-

pneumonia, trypanosomiasis) and by increasing the mobility of the veterinary services.

For certain countries, supplementary measures were decided, such as :

- paying, as an exceptional measure, the cattle taxes which the stockbreeders are unable to pay (Upper Volta). In Niger, it was decided to pay to the Niger Investment Fund an equivalent amount offsetting the non-collection of these taxes by the Government in order to permit the rapid execution of water supply projects for the benefit of nomadic herdsmen.

- supplying seed or paying sowing grants to enable family holdings affected by the disaster to restore the production potential for the next season (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad).

- emergency work on existing boreholes to increase their capacity and enable certain areas of pastureland abandoned owing to inadequate water supplies to be used again (Mauritania, Mali).

Catastrophic climatic conditions in Madagascar have also made emergency measures necessary.

The Community supplied the Malagasy Republic, as part of the normal food aid programme, with 5 000 tons of cereals and, under the heading of exceptional aid (Article 20), with 265 000 u.a. to pay for ten tanker-trucks and their operating costs for six months. With these, it will be possible to meet the water requirements of 30 000 people in 200 different villages.

The Community was anxious to extend its action beyond emergency assistance and therefore studies the financing of 140 water-points in the same region. A financing decision on this project was reached on 5 June 1973 (see social development, page 41).

DECISIONS FOR 1974

With the prospect of an equally serious drought in the Sahel countries during the 1973/74 season, the Community has stepped up its efforts and adapted its methods of taking action.

In 1973 rainfall was hardly any better than in 1972. Continuation of the disaster situation in the Sahel made new emergency measures necessary for 1974.

However, the funds still available from the third EDF were insufficient to provide exceptional aid on the same scale as in 1973. The Community was therefore obliged to find a new formula. By three decisions taken in December 1973, the Community granted a total of 84 million u.a. to the six Associated States of the Sahel and Ethiopia :

- a special food aid programme (48 480 000 u.a.) will enable a total of 130 000 t of cereals, 14 000 t of milk powder and 6 000 t of butteroil (for feeding children) to be supplied to the six Associated States and Ethiopia (see Table).

- emergency financial aid was adopted by the Council of the Community on a proposal from the European Parliament supported by the Commission. A sum of 35 million u.a. was therefore written into the 1974 Commission budget to finance two types of operations :

- supplementary measures to make food aid as effective as possible: repairs to roads and tracks, creation of storage facilities, strengthening the fleet of trucks in the countries affected by the disaster;

- supplementary measures aimed especially at restoring and improving the machinery of agricultural and animal production by the same type of measures as those decided on in 1973.

It should be noted that this emergency financial

aid, since it comes from the Commission budget, is provided by the nine Member States of the Community and for the first time involves a non-associated country, namely Ethiopia.

PREPARATION OF MORE EXTENSIVE MEASURES FOR THE SAHEL COUNTRIES

Since the EDF was set up, the six Associated States of the Sahel have received 128 million u.a. for stock-breeding and water-engineering projects.

Since the EDF's origins, therefore, there has been continuity in the Community's activities on behalf of these AASM countries, together with a marked increase in these activities in 1973.

But emergency measures, however indispensable they may be, may no longer be dissociated from medium- and long-term structural measures.

An initial systematic approach is contained in the programme resulting from the meeting of the Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), held in Ouagadougou in September 1973. This programme embodies all the requests for international aid formulated by the Heads of State following the tragedy of 1973.

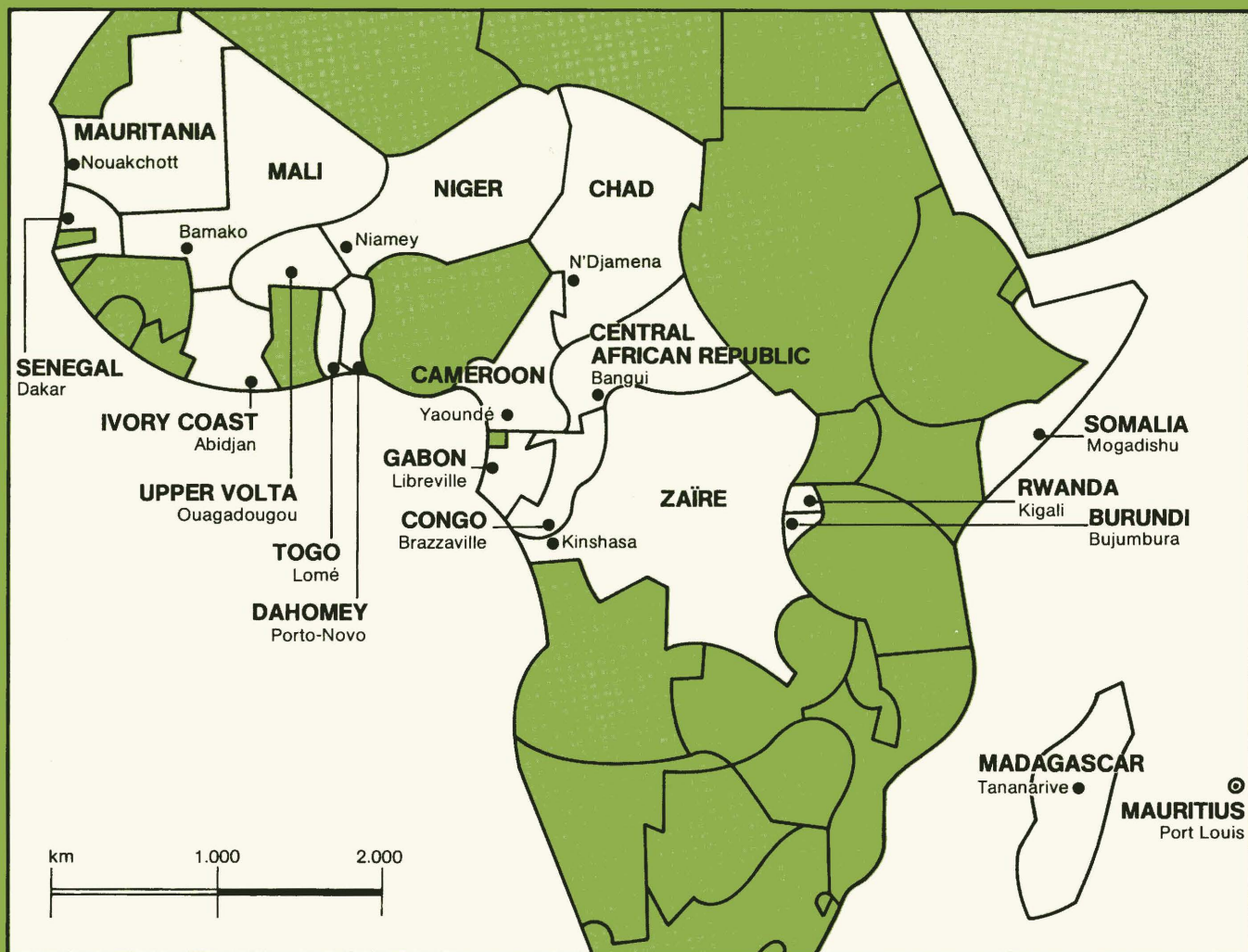
On this basis, the Community will have to define possible kinds of action for the future in addition to the emergency operations. In general, it seems that it will be necessary to reconcile a comprehensive approach to the problems of the Sahel with case-by-case planning of concrete measures.

The basic objective of this long-term action may be described as follows : to guarantee a normal and secure existence for the peoples of the Sahel by maximizing agricultural food production and by rationalizing and intensifying livestock production; this must be done by restoring a biological balance between natural resources (water and vegetation) and their utilization (man and animals).

Possible measures concern :

- an inventory of resources, especially water;
- agriculture and fodder production (irrigated);
- restructuring of production circuits;
- building up of reserve stocks and stabilization of cereal prices;
- improvement of marketing methods.





PROJECTS BY COUNTRY IN 1973

Attached hereto is a summary of the commitments undertaken in 1973 by the European Community in favour of the Associated States, under the third European Development Fund and from the European Investment Bank's own resources.

Two associated countries were limited to one investment during the year, namely Congo and Gabon. This is of no special significance as very extensive projects relating to these countries were being examined in 1973 for financing in 1974.

Explanation of the abbreviations used :

G : Grants
LST : loans on special terms
OL : EIB ordinary loans
CRCF : contribution to risk capital formation
IRS : interest rate subsidy
2nd EDF : second European Development Fund
3rd EDF : third European Development Fund
EIB : European Investment Bank

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
BURUNDI	Extension of tea growing and technical assistance to the Tea Board	3rd EDF G 9 096 000 u.a.	Establishment over seven years of a new plantation of 1650 ha of tea plants. Extension of the Rwegura plantation (500 to 800 ha). Technical assistance to the Burundi Tea Boards. Purpose : to increase production of dried tea to 3 120 tons in 1985.
	Extension of the tea factory in Teza	3rd EDF G 1 510 000 u.a.	Extension of premises and installation of a new tea-processing chain to enable capacity to be increased from 500 to 1 500 tons per year.
	Technical assistance and tea factory for the Tora plantation	3rd EDF G 391 000 u.a.	Supplementary financing as the sums committed in 1972 proved inadequate. Operation of the new tea factory is planned for 1975.
CAMEROON	Rural development areas in the Benue valley	3rd EDF G 3 972 000 u.a. 2nd EDF 637 000 u.a.	Economic and social infrastructure schemes permitting the progressive installation of 10 000 people (2 000 per year) by 1977/78.
	Establishment of an agro-industrial complex of palm plantation at Dibombari (SOCAPALM)	3rd EDF G 2 913 000 u.a. 3rd EDF LST 8 850 000 u.a.	Establishment of an agro-industrial estate of 6 000 ha of selected palms, development of plantations and construction of an oil-mill and annexes.
	Cameroon Sugar Company (SOSUCAM)	EIB OL 1 800 000 u.a. 3rd EDF IRS 240 000 u.a. 3rd EDF CRCF 540 000 u.a.	Extension of sugar cane plantations and increase in production capacity of the sugar refinery at M'Bandjock in the department of Upper Sanaga.
	Improvement and asphaltting of the Muntengene-Bolifamba and Banga-Kumba roads	3rd EDF G 3 241 000 u.a.	Improvement and asphaltting of 36.3 km in the south-western part of the country. This completes the modernization of the main trunk road in West Cameroon.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Supplement to the development programme for the cotton area	3rd EDF G 1 041 000 u.a.	Supplementary financing to supply fertilizer and insecticides for the 1974/75 instalment of the development programme for cotton and coffee-growing financed by the Community in 1972.
	Asphalting of the Damara-Sibut road	3rd EDF G 5 005 000 u.a.	This aid will reduce transport costs (with an effect on cost prices and competitiveness of exports from the north-east of the country) and also maintenance costs for this 111-km road.
	Improvement scheme for the Lobaye-Ubangi tributary	3rd EDF G 918 000 u.a.	All-year navigation between km 90 on the Lobaye and Brazzaville will improve forestry exploitation conditions and the general transport economics of the whole trans-equatorial route.
	Water supply for Bangui	3rd EDF G 5 923 000 u.a.	The first stage is to enable the collecting capacity to be tripled by 1975. The second stage will be devoted to the building of additional storage facilities and the extension of the distribution system to meet the requirements of a population of 332 000 in 1985.
	Building of a Public Works Vocational Training Centre and staff training	3rd EDF G 1 241 000 u.a.	Construction of buildings, supply of equipment, three-years' training for technical supervisory staff (middle and junior levels) who will be engaged in maintaining the national network.
CONGO	Extension of port of Brazzaville	3rd EDF G 198 000 u.a.	Supplementary financing to provide the difference between the initial amount allocated for this project (2 056 010 u.a., fixed in 1971) and the minimum sum required to carry out the project : building of a 250-metre quay, dredging, preparation of a handling-area, roads and railways, and electricity supply lines.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
IVORY COAST	Agricultural development programme in the Kossou Bandama region	3rd EDF G 3 316 000 u.a.	Four operations plus supervisory personnel : semi-motorization of crop growing, setting up of farms for fattening livestock on fallow land, pilot market-gardening scheme, modernized coffee plantations. The producer's total annual income will be increased by 50% and his liquid assets will be seven times greater than at present.
	Industrial rubber tree (hevea) plantation	3rd EDF LST 6 928 000 u.a.	Operation spread over eight years, comprising : land-clearance, planting of rubber trees, infrastructure and equipment, first instalment of a latex processing factory. The plantation covers 13 500 ha, and is to supply 27 000 tons of latex.
	Industrial rubber tree (hevea) plantation	3rd EDF G 250 000 u.a.	Supply of an expert for the post of Technical Director of the Ivory Coast Rubber Company (five-year contract).
	Asphalting the San Pedro-Issia road	3rd EDF LST 6 842 000 u.a. EIB OL 7 920 000 u.a.	Construction of this 215-km artery (providing normal access to the sea for the south-western region and also for all of the north-western region of Ivory Coast) will contribute to the agricultural and industrial development of the region.
	Rural water-engineering programme in the northern part of the country	2nd EDF G 1 116 000 u.a.	Sinking of 200 wells, fitting out of three maintenance squads and technical assistance from a mechanic-instructor for two years.
	Future Regional Hospital Centre of Korhogo	3rd EDF G 240 000 u.a.	Financing of all studies relating to the Regional Hospital Centre of Korhogo, the capacity of which will be 420/430 beds with the possibility of extension.
	Cooperation in education	3rd EDF G 82 000 u.a.	Extension of the contracts of two teachers for two years.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
DAHOMÉY	Extension of superstructure in the port of Cotonou	3rd EDF G 540 000 u.a.	Construction of cold-storage and refrigeration plants for products of the fishing industry. The development prospects thus created make an output of 32 000 t of fish products likely for 1981 compared with 5 810 t in 1971.
	Enlargement and extension of the Medical and Social Institute of Cotonou	3rd EDF G 349 000 u.a.	A new building and enlargement of the refectory. Once this project has been completed, the institution will turn out 50 nurses and 15 midwives every year and this will make it possible to cope with requirements arising from the population growth.
GABON	Construction of an international hotel in Libreville	EIB OL 1 195 000 u.a.	Since the EIB has granted an ordinary loan for the construction of an international-class hotel (120 rooms) in Libreville, the EDF has granted an interest rate subsidy to reduce loan servicing.
		3rd EDF IRS 240 000 u.a.	
UPPER VOLTA	Development of 150 ha of level ground downstream from rural dams	3rd EDF G 569 000 u.a.	Financing of (a) first instalment of development work and (b) drawing up of technical dossiers for implementing the second phase of this project. When developed, the area will produce rice and market-gardening crops.
	Supplementary financing for modernization of the Bobo Dioulasso-Faramana road	3rd EDF G 76 000 u.a.	This investment will cover certain modifications to the road decided upon during construction.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
MADAGASCAR	Development of the Lower Mangoky area (3rd instalment)	3rd EDF G 11 163 000 u.a.	Continuation of the hydro-agricultural development of the Mangoky River delta (3 000 ha of additional agricultural land) which, in 5 years, will enable cotton production to rise from 3 900 t to 9 800 t and paddy production to increase from 1 810 to 5 000 t.
	Tea plantation in Sahambavy	3rd EDF G 4 321 000 u.a.	Introduction of tea as a new crop in the country's economy. Preparation of 500 ha for tea-growing and construction of a small tea factory with an initial capacity of 40 t.
	New school building for the Nossibé lower secondary school	3rd EDF G 612 000 u.a.	This new building (8 classes, accommodation for boarders and related installations) will enable the number of classes to be doubled and the number of pupils to be increased from 150 to 320.
	140 new water points in the southern part of the country	3rd EDF G 1 570 000 u.a.	Construction of 80 rainwater storage tanks and sinking of 60 wells. This will provide 20 000 inhabitants of a particularly ill-endowed region with permanent water points, which will enable them to fight more effectively against the disastrous effects of drought.
	Grant of aid for an exceptional situation	3rd EDF G 265 000 u.a.	Bringing water to the drought-afflicted population of the southern part of the island. Provision of ten tanker-trucks and payment of the operating costs of these trucks for six months.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
MALI	Seed treatment and crop storage	3rd EDF G 1 048 000 u.a.	The purpose of the project, which covers both advisory services and the distribution of chemical products, is to conduct a campaign throughout the territory of Mali against insects and plant parasites which attack sown seeds and stores foodstuff.
	Development of dah cultivation	3rd EDF G 1 872 000 u.a.	To permit full use of the production capacity of the bag, canvas and string factory being set up in Mali, the following measures are contemplated : purchase of collective agricultural equipment and vehicles, construction of buildings and water points, technical assistance at management and supervisory level. This project will benefit employment and the balance of payments (import substitution).
	Setting up a breeding centre for N'Dama cattle	3rd EDF G 2 472 000 u.a.	This scheme is to develop the breeding of trypanosomiasis-resistant N'Dama cattle in the Yanfolila area (southern Mali). It comprises the building of a cattle-breeding station and the setting up of a supervisory service on animal health and nutrition in the area.
MAURITIUS	Extension of the University of Mauritius	3rd EDF G 1 260 000 u.a.	This extension is needed in order to re-orientate education towards the island's economic development (enlargement of the departments of administration, agriculture and industrial technology and of the library).

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
MAURITANIA	Infrastructure to serve the Nouakchott Beach tourist complex	3rd EDF G 983 000 u.a.	Building of a 6.5-km road, laying on of water and electricity, and a telephone link. The complex will considerably increase the capital's hotel capacity and will constitute the main tourist centre. It will encourage the creation of permanent jobs and promote the development of local crafts.
	Improvements to Kaédi airport	3rd EDF G 2 161 000 u.a.	The purpose is to extend (900 m) and widen (5 m) the runway of the present airport so that it can accept aircraft with a 12 t load. This improvement will enable the Kaédi slaughterhouse to operate fully and will facilitate the movement of chilled meat, so that the export price will be appreciably reduced.
	Construction of a polyclinic at Nouakchott and technical assistance for the purpose of organizing the hospital maintenance department and training staff	3rd EDF G 454 000 u.a.	Building the first operational part of the polyclinic and financing the cost for two years of technical assistance connected with training maintenance personnel for the polyclinic and the National Hospital.
	School building programme	3rd EDF G 2 100 000 u.a.	48 classrooms and annexes for elementary education in Nouakchott and four lower secondary schools, each with four classes, in areas remote from the capital. This regional approach should encourage school attendance at secondary level in the interior of the country.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
NIGER	Development of rice growing in the Niger Valley	2nd EDF G 1 440 010 u.a. 3rd EDF G 1 260 000 u.a.	Development of the Toula Basin so that, by artificial flooding, it will be possible to obtain two paddy crops a year.
	Rural water supply	3rd EDF G 1 754 000 u.a.	Sinking of 300 modern wells in villages in rural areas. This will help improve water supplies for the inhabitants and their cattle.
RWANDA	Continuation and extension of the Mwaga-Gisakura tea growing project	3rd EDF G 390 000 u.a.	Supplementary financing. This is to supplement the funds already allotted to this project in 1972, which have been found inadequate. The main purpose is the construction of the Gisakura tea factory with a capacity of 1 200 tons of dried tea per year.
	The Shagasha-Gisakura power line	3rd EDF G 400 000 u.a.	Construction of the 19-km power line joining Shagasha to Gisakura and of two distribution stations feeding the Gisakura tea factory. This connection will simplify the running of the factory, which will thus be made independent of thermal energy, and the cost price of tea will be reduced.
	Construction of the Kigoma-Mururu high-tension (110 KV) power line (131 km)	3rd EDF G 6 600 000 u.a.	This project enables the electricity infrastructures of the Zairian province of Kivu and of Rwanda and Burundi to be grouped into a single system.
	Continuation and extension of the development of pyrethrum cultivation	2nd EDF G 638 500 u.a.	This project, which already received financing in 1966 worth 2 560 000 u.a., is being continued. This commitment, under the second EDF, will serve to extend technical assistance and introduce a new method of drying pyrethrum.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
SENEGAL	Interim agricultural development scheme in Casamance	3rd EDF G 717 000 u.a.	The purpose is to finance an agricultural supervision scheme for 16 months with the object of finalizing and integrated regional development project for crops and stock-breeding.
	Development of cattle breeding in the eastern area of the country	3rd EDF G 5 783 000 u.a.	This project comprises a water-engineering programme (sinking of 46 water points to provide better watering for the herds), and the exploitation of a pilot area in Ferlo.
	Pre-investment expenditure for a ship repair yard at Dakar (Dakarmarine)	3rd EDF CRCF 972 000 u.a.	This is a contribution towards a programme of additional studies on creating and financing a ship repair yard for ocean-going vessels (tankers). This repair yard and the likely attendant industries could provide 3 500 new jobs in Dakar, where there is serious unemployment.
	Water supply for villages	3rd EDF G 3 961 000 u.a.	Sinking of 22 bore holes and 132 wells in five areas of the country. The scheme will help to make more water available to crop farmers and livestock breeders who have been disastrously affected by the recent years of drought.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
SOMALIA	Repair of the Afgoi-Scialambot road surface	3rd EDF G 372 000 u.a.	Community aid will cover the provision of construction material for this exceptional repair work.
CHAD	Repair of the asphalt surface of the N'Djamena Massaguet road	3rd EDF G 486 000 u.a.	The repair of this permanent link with the north and east of the country is required because the increased traffic and climatic conditions cause particularly rapid wear of the surface.
	Bridge over the Ba-Illi	3rd EDF G 540 000 u.a.	An 80-m road bridge and 1.5 km of access road to permit all-season use of the trunk route.
	N'Djamena water supply	3rd EDF G 1 332 000 u.a.	Initial emergency instalment of water supply scheme. The purpose is to improve N'Djamena's water supply by sinking, equipping and linking to the water distribution system a number of borings, and by building a water tower of 1 500 m3 capacity. This emergency aid will also pay for studies on the execution of a programme to put into service in 1976/77 a pumping and water filtration station supplied from the river Chari.

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
TOGO	Restoration of the Alokoegbe palm-oil mill	3rd EDF G 731 000 u.a.	Extension of its handling capacity from 9 000 to 18 000 tons of bunches per year. This will treble the tonnage of palm oil (2 240 tons per year) and double that of palm kernels (1 330 tons per year).
	Improvement and asphalting of the Lamakara-Kandé section (56 km) of the Lomé-Ouagadougou inter-State trunk route	2nd EDF G 540 000 u.a.	This project will enable trade between Upper Volta and Togo to be increased, open up backward areas in the south-east of Upper Volta and the north of Togo, and develop traffic in the port of Lomé.
		3rd EDF G 4 069 000 u.a.	
	Extension of the port of Lomé	3rd EDF G 4 681 000 u.a.	Building additional facilities to increase the handling capacity of the autonomous port of Lomé. Among other items : a 420 m lengthening of the jetty, construction of a bulk goods terminal, work on a fishing wharf. The development of the activities of this port will boost Togo's economy and will permit transport economies.
	Rural water engineering programme	3rd EDF G 234 000 u.a.	The purpose of this project is to provide three sub-districts of the water-engineering district of the Directorate of Public Works with well maintenance equipment (dump trucks, mechanical equipment, motorcompressor units, pumps, cables, etc.). This equipment will serve to maintain the whole national network of wells (640 wells by 1975). Training for the personnel who will use the equipment is also to be provided.
Cooperation in the educational field	3rd EDF G 273 000 u.a.	Prolongation for two years of the contract of one teacher and taking on of four new teachers for two years.	

Recipient State	Title of project	Type of financing Amount	Description of project
ZAIRE	Further promotion of tea growing in Kivu	3rd EDF G 4 447 000 u.a.	Additional financing which will also permit new investments : construction of a tea factory at Butuhe (northern Kivu), creation of eucalyptus groves. The production of dried tea will be increased so that home demand is satisfied and a flow for export is produced.
	Further promotion of agriculture in eastern Kasai	3rd EDF G 2 619 000 u.a.	Extending for three years the supervision of 18 000 planters and extension of the supervision to 2 000 new planters. Increase in the production of cottonseed and food crops. The additional cash will enable the peasants to reimburse by 1976 the real cost of the means of production.
	Kenge-Kikwit Road (section B : 108 km)	3rd EDF G 11 108 000 u.a.	Completion of the second section (Mosango-Kikwit) of this road with the dual purpose of linking the port of Matadi and Kinshasa, the capital, to the eastern areas of the country and of opening up the Kwilu region. The new alignment will be 77 km shorter than that currently used.



IMPLEMENTATION OF AID

METHODS OF FINANCING

New commitments in 1973 on behalf of the Associated States – from third EDF funds and from the EIB's own resources - totalled 194 million u.a. for 77 financing decisions.

The total was 213 million u.a. in 1972 and 253 million u.a. in 1971. In all, therefore, 660 million u.a. have already been committed during the second Yaoundé Convention, that is 71% of the total appropriation (923 million u.a.).

Grants (including interest rate subsidies) from the EDF's resources represent 82% of total commitments undertaken in 1973. Repayable aid (loans on special terms and contributions towards risk-capital formation) from the EDF's resources account for 12.4% of this total, and ordinary EIB loans account for 5.6%.

In 1973 there was a considerable increase in loans on special terms and EIB ordinary loans (over 33 million u.a. for these two categories). This trend resulted from the fact that certain Associated States had put forward financially profitable projects, which could therefore be financed by these particular methods.

If the commitments are examined by sector and by method of financing, it will be found that – in general – the greatest diversity of methods of financing appears in the development of production. Five different types of financing were used, contributions towards risk-capital formation showing a particular increase (1 512 million u.a. in 1973 compared with 990 000 u.a. in 1972).

It must be noted, however, that of the 47 million u.a. allocated to economic infrastructure, nearly 15 million u.a. was in the form of EDF loans on special terms or EIB ordinary loans.

The breakdown by country of the methods of financing shows that Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Senegal were accorded financial aid

in a variety of forms. This demonstrates that the range of financial instruments provided in the second Yaoundé Convention has enabled Community aid to be adapted to the economic conditions of each Associated State. In particular, it has enabled assistance solely in the form of grants to be reserved for the most needy AASM. Agro-industrial projects, for instance, which were likely to prove financially profitable, were financed by means of loans on special terms (EDF) or ordinary loans (EIB). These were the sugar cane and oil palm plantations in Cameroon, and rubber tree plantations in Ivory Coast. At the same time, grants were given for projects of long-term, uncertain, or indirect profitability, which is usually the case with economic infrastructure or social development projects, but also with certain major directly productive projects in the less advanced associated countries. Such are the tea-growing projects financed in Burundi and Madagascar (where a new crop is being introduced into the Malagasy economy), and the development of dah cultivation in Mali.

**SUMS COMMITTED IN 1973 : BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR AND METHOD OF FINANCING
(third EDF and EIB)**

'000 u.a.	Development of production	Economic infrastructure	Social development	Miscellaneous (1)	Exceptional aid	TOTAL	%
Non-repayable aids	75.100	32.761	23.330	8.822	19.274	159.287	82,0
Grants	74.622	32.761	23.330	8.822	19.274	158.809	
Interest rate subsidies	478	-	-	-	-	478	
Repayable aids	17.291	6.842	-	-	-	24.133	12,4
Loans on special terms	15.778	6.842	-	-	-	22.620	
Contributions towards risk-capital formation	1.513	-	-	-	-	1.513	
EIB - Ordinary loans	2.995	7.920	-	-	-	10.915	5,6
TOTAL	95.386	47.523	23.330	8.822	19.274	194.335	100
%	49,1	24,5	12,0	4,5	9,9	100	

(1) Information activities, general technical cooperation, supervision of project execution, administrative and financial costs.

**SUMS COMMITTED IN 1973 : BREAKDOWN BY METHOD OF FINANCING AND TYPE OF AID
(third EDF and EIB)**

'000 u.a.	Investments and related technical cooperation	General technical cooperation	Administrative costs	Exceptional aid	TOTAL	%
Non-repayable aid	130.388	2.749	6.876	19.274	159.287	82,0
Grants	129.910	2.749	6.876	19.274	158.809	
Interest rate subsidies	478	-	-	-	478	
Repayable aid	24.133	-	-	-	24.133	12,4
Loans on special terms	22.620	-	-	-	22.620	
Contributions towards risk-capital formation	1.513	-	-	-	1.513	
EIB - Ordinary loans	10.915	-	-	-	10.915	5,6
TOTAL	165.436	2.749	6.876	19.274	194.335	100
%	85,2	1,4	3,5	9,9	100	

GRANTS FROM THE EDF'S RESOURCES

Grants given by the Commission in 1973 from the European Development Fund's resources amounted to 163.7 million u.a., i.e. 159.3 million from the third EDF and 4.4 million from the remainder of the second EDF. These include project subsidies and interest rate subsidies to accompany EIB ordinary loans.

1. Subsidies

The subsidies were used as follows :

–Investments and related technical cooperation :
In 1973, 130 million u.a. was allocated, in the form of subsidies, to this type of activity. The proportion involving investments alone amounted to 126.5 million u.a.

The term investments is understood here in the wide sense, as in Article 1 of Protocol No 6 to the Yaoundé Convention, and embraces rural economy and applied research activities.

Technical cooperation related to these investments totalled 3.5 million u.a., some 2.3% of the cost of the investments (including those financed by special loans).

It should be noted that even if these related technical cooperation measures relate to investments financed by loans, they are still covered by subsidies.

–Exceptional aid : 19,275 m.u.a.
–General technical cooperation : 2,7 m.u.a.
–Administrative costs : 6,8 m.u.a.

2. Interest rate subsidies

Two requests for interest rate subsidies examined by the European Investment Bank in connection with loans granted from its own resources were the subject of a Commission decision in 1973. These interest subsidies, updated when the loan contract was signed by the Bank, are charged against grant aid from the third EDF and amounted in 1973 to 0.48 million u.a. The subsidies were granted at the flat rates fixed by the Second Yaoundé Convention.

The total of 3.8 million u.a. granted from 1971 to 1973, relating to ordinary loans of 23.44 million u.a., represented 0.7% of total grants approved during those three years.

Of the eleven ordinary loans made by the EIB under the second Yaoundé Convention, eight were accompanied by interest subsidies, six of these at the flat rates laid down for industrial projects and schemes to develop tourism.

The interest rate subsidies granted in 1973 were connected with the following projects :

	Terms of loan for borrower		Interest rate subsidy financed by EDF	
	Amount ('000 u.a.)	Interest rate (after subs.)	Amount ('000 u.a.)	Rate
GABON : Hôtel du Dialogue	1 195	4 3/4%	237.6	3%
CAMEROON :				
SOSUCAM II (sugar complex)	1 800	4 3/8%	239.8	3%

	Amount in million u.a.	Repayment period	Period of grace	Rate of interest
CAMEROON				
Oil palm plantations (selected varieties) and an oil mill (SOCAPALM)	8.85	25	9	2%
IVORY COAST				
Rubber-tree plantation 60 km from San Pedro (SOCATCI)	6.93	30	10	0.5% from the first to the 14th year, 3% from the 15th to the 30th year
Improving and asphaltting the road linking the port of San Pedro to the locality of Issia	6.84	30	4	1%
	22.62			
(for the record) Banfora sugar complex (SOSUHV)	5.04			
Total of loans on special terms signed in 1973	27.66			

	Amount in million u.a.	Duration	Interest rate (ex subsidy)	Interest rate subsidy
GABON				
Construction of an international-class hotel in Libreville	1.19	15	4 3/4%	3%
CAMEROON				
Extension of the sugar mill and refinery and the sugar-cane plantations in Mbandjock	1.80	9	4 3/8%	3%
IVORY COAST				
Improving and asphaltting the road linking the port of San Pedro to the locality of Issia	7.92	15	7 3/4%	—
	10.91			

REPAYABLE AID FROM THE EDF'S RESOURCES

1. Loans on special terms

In 1973, the Commission and the Bank, as an authorized agent of the Community, signed four contracts for loans on special terms from the EDF's resources, amounting in all to 27.66 million u.a. One of these contracts, worth 5.04 million u.a., for the partial financing of the sugar complex of Banfora in Upper Volta, was the subject of a Commission financing decision in 1972 and has already been commented upon in the 1972 Report.

One of these loans was concluded with the Republic of the Ivory Coast, while the other two were granted to public companies.

The loan to SOCAPALM was in connection with an "integrated" project, for which studies were carried out jointly by the Commission and the EIB. The project also received a subsidy of 2.9 million u.a. from the EDF.

Of the 34.7 million u.a. in loans on special terms committed since the beginning of the second Yaoundé Convention, disbursements amounted to 4.6 million u.a., i.e. approximately 13%.

2. Contributions towards risk capital formation

This new form of action, provided for in the second Yaoundé Convention, was used twice in 1973.

In the case of the SOSUCAM project, which received an ordinary loan from the EIB (see below), the latter, as an authorized agent on behalf of the European Economic Community, subscribed from the resources of the European Development Fund a total of 540 000 u.a. to the company's capital.

A contract involving a contribution totalling 972 000 u.a. towards the formation of Dakar-

marine's risk capital was concluded on the same terms. The purpose of this contract was to enable feasibility studies to be carried out on the project to create a ship repair yard for ocean-going vessels in Dakar. The contribution was in two forms :

- a subscription towards increasing Dakar-marine's capital from CFAF 100 to 210 million, in which, as well as the Government of Senegal, European groups interested in ship repairs are participating;

- a "semi-capital" contribution of 864 000 u.a., the exact nature of which (special loan, advance, other form) will not be determined until the final decision to build the ship repair yard has been taken. This decision is dependent on studies not yet completed.

Since the beginning of the second Yaoundé Convention, three contributions towards risk capital formation, totalling 2.5 million u.a., have been made.

ORDINARY LOANS FROM THE RESOURCES OF THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

In 1973, the EIB granted three loans from the funds it raises on the capital market for a total exchange value of 10.9 million u.a. The three loans were for the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Gabonese Republic and the United Republic of Cameroon.

For two of these loans, granted to companies in which the State has a holding, the State on whose territory the project is being carried out has acted as joint guarantor. The loans are accompanied by interest rate subsidies from the EDF, at the flat rates laid down in the relevant instruments.

The third loan was granted to the Republic of the Ivory coast, which received a loan on special terms for financing the same project.

Of the 46.3 million u.a. committed by the EIB for the eleven loans signed since the beginning of the second Yaoundé Convention, disbursements reached 22.9 million u.a. by the end of 1973, that is, nearly half.

Execution of the projects which the Bank has helped to finance will entail the creation of many jobs and appreciably augment value added and foreign currency receipts.

AID PREPARATION

Effective participation by the Associated States in orientating financial and technical cooperation and supervising its implementation is one of the main achievements of the Association. The programming, appraisal and execution of schemes financed by the Community necessitate a "permanent dialogue" between the Community's departments and the Associated States' authorities, together with a constant exchange of information and concerting of effort with the other sources of aid to these countries. Similarly, the stress which the Community makes a point of laying on finance for directly productive investments, in accordance with the wishes of the Associated States, helps to strengthen the concerting of action by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EEC AND AASM

An essential aspect of this cooperation is the human and personal contact, at all levels, especially that of the operational departments, between AASM officials and the representatives of the Commission and EIB.

In this connection the Africanization of supervisory and managerial staff in the AASM has led to improvement of this dialogue as a result of the national departments' showing increased awareness of their ultimate responsibility for projects.

CONCERTING OF ACTION BETWEEN THE EDF AND THE EIB

Coordination between the Commission and the EIB continued in 1973. The EDF and EIB discussed the methods of financing suited to the projects presented for the third EDF and kept each other informed of progress in the appraisal of projects for which they were responsible.

The concerting of efforts was particularly evident in the case of the four loans on special terms granted from the resources of the third EDF and signed by the Commission and by the EIB as an authorized agent of the Community. There was also cooperation on the two projects financed by the EIB from its own resources and for which interest rate subsidies were granted from the resources of the EDF. Likewise there was cooperation on the terms of execution of the projects financed by loans on special terms and by contributions towards risk capital formation.

COORDINATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AID AND OTHER AID

Coordination between Community aid and the bilateral aid organizations, which consists of a continuous exchange of information, continued smoothly in 1973 and was supplemented, as in the past, by coordinating sessions with the French, Belgian, German, Canadian and American aid organizations.

In addition, several information sessions took place with the UK aid organizations in London, Brussels and Luxembourg.

Coordination between Community aid and the multilateral aid organizations also continued in 1973 by means of regular exchanges of infor-

EXECUTION OF AID

mation and coordinating sessions with IBRD, UNDP and UNESCO.

Lastly, an initial coordinating session was held in Brussels on 26 November between the European Development Fund and the African Development Bank.

INVITATIONS TO TENDER AND CONTRACTS

1. Invitations to tender

In 1973, 82 international invitations to tender were issued, involving approximately 108 million u.a.

Of these 82 new invitations to tender, 25 concerned works contracts totalling 92 million u.a., while 40 involved supply contracts amounting to approximately 10 million u.a.

For some of these invitations to tender, the Commission applied Article 49 (2e) of the Financial Regulation of the third EDF and authorized the issue, by accelerated procedure, of 17 invitations to tender totalling 5.2 million u.a. Lastly it should be pointed out that of these 82 invitations to tender, 48 were issued under operations financed from the third EDF, representing an estimate of approximately 98 million u.a.

2. Contracts

In 1973 total contracts (contracts placed on the basis of an invitation to tender or estimate and service contracts) for implementing the three Funds amounted to 205 million u.a., thus confirming the sizeable increase which had already been recorded in the preceding year.

This situation resulted from the increase in the rate of implementing the third EDF (185 million u.a. committed, compared with 99 million the preceding year), which of course offsets the decrease in the rate of implementing the second EDF (20 million u.a. compared with 44 million u.a. in 1972 and 70 million u.a. in 1971).

At the end of 1973, total contracts placed represented 97% of the first EDF's endowment, 91% of that of the second EDF and 35% of that of the third EDF.

In 1972 there had been an improvement in the rate at which firm commitments had been undertaken under the third Fund compared with that under the earlier Funds.

This trend was confirmed in 1973, for the level of firm commitments (35%) attained under the third Fund after three years of operation had not been reached under the first Fund until the sixth year and under the second Fund until the fifth year. This is a sign that the execution of third EDF projects in the field is following upon financing decisions much more rapidly than in the past.

Participation by national firms in contracts : The Community is trying to develop participation by firms which are nationals of the AASM in works, supply and technical assistance contracts which it finances from EDF and EIB resources. In 1972 and 1973 there was an increase in the part played by national firms, especially in third EDF projects (up 13% in 1973).

The Community grants, case-by-case, a price preference of up to 15% to supplies from firms of the country concerned or other associated countries in the same region. For minor projects, more and more use is being made of invitations to tender issued by accelerated procedure, which favour resident firms.

In 1973 the proportion of disbursements made in national currency is estimated to have been 50% of the total amount.

REDUCING PROJECT APPRAISAL AND PROJECT EXECUTION TIMES

The Commission's determination to seek ways of accelerating project appraisal and project execution has been strengthened by experience of currency erosion and the resulting rapid fall in purchasing power.

Project appraisal times are being progressively reduced :

- technical definition of programmes : direct contacts between operational departments enable options and methods to be defined accurately and thus help speed up project financing and execution;

- in the AASM some streamlining of procedures is possible; in some of them, for instance, simplification of the rules governing approval of contracts (e.g. by sole signature of the National Authorizing Officer) would be a significant improvement. Similarly, with regard to technical cooperation contracts, the delegation of the right of signature to the Representatives of certain AASM in Brussels has yielded valuable results and could be generalized. Among the improvements identified and put into practice by the Commission may be mentioned : a large degree of decentralization in favour of the Deputy Controllers, the drawing up of the General Specifications for works and supply contracts, standardization of the general provisions of contracts, and recourse, wherever possible, to the accelerated procedure for invitations to tender (see above)

Reducing project execution times :

One of the measures introduced by the Commission to accelerate the execution of projects was to programme invitations to tender for road projects.

The preliminary results for 1973 of applying this method are very encouraging and show that it is possible to speed up project execution. The Commission therefore proposes to generalize the application of this method and, as a next stage, to programme construction projects on a multiannual basis.

Further, it has been decided to authorize the Deputy Controllers to approve contracts directly which have been concluded by mutual agreement, provided that two preconditions are satisfied :

- the procedure of contract by mutual agreement must have received prior authorization either in the financing proposal and the subsequent financing agreement, or by an amending decision of the Chief Authorizing Officer;
- the value of such a contract must remain within the financing limits set.

INCREASE IN THE RATE OF DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements under the three Funds in 1973 amounted to approximately 170 million u.a., thus showing a very marked rise over the preceding year.

This rise resulted mainly from the substantial increase in payments made under the third Fund, which amounted to 110 million u.a. compared with 42 million u.a. in 1972.

At the end of 1973, disbursements, expressed as a percentage of commitments, accounted for 95,5% of the first EDF compared with 94% in 1972 88% of the 2nd EDF compared with 81,3% in 1972 27% of the third EDF compared with 15% in 1972

EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS

In 1973 the Community continued to seek information on the use made of completed projects financed by the European Development Fund.

Evaluation was concerned mainly with the following sectors :

- road, port and railway infrastructure;
- electricity and water-engineering infrastructure;
- education and training;
- telecommunications;
- urban water supply and drainage.

The Commission is currently making an overall study of a more complex sector - development of agriculture - and the results will be communicated to the Association Council at a later date. The twenty-two reports on the utilization of completed projects which became available in 1973 have provided important conclusions and lessons regarding infrastructure (roads, ports, telecommunications) and the educational and training sector. For these sectors much detailed information is available, and what is learnt from this can be put to use in the planning and execution of similar projects and also be extended to other sectors, especially with regard to the maintenance of completed schemes.

The majority of the projects financed by the Community were successful. Project costs were according to estimates and the objectives set (economic development of a region, rise in the standard of living of the population, reduction or stabilization of transport costs, increase in trade) were attained.

This overall success was not unaccompanied by a few problems, which appeared at three successive stages :

- implementation of financing decisions : the

period required for the award of contracts (by international invitation to tender) was in some cases overextended;

- execution of projects : some projects were not sufficiently adapted to local or human conditions;
- running of completed projects : this involves the major problem of inadequate maintenance, which may arise from lack of management or from a shortage of equipment and skilled staff.

At all events, one merit of these problems is that they provide Associated State users and EDF staff with valuable experience for future projects.

Positive aspects and problems to be overcome

The success achieved in most cases should not be allowed to conceal the fact that some projects encountered difficulties. The purpose of evaluating completed projects - which is done by the EDF Deputy Controllers and also during visits of officials to the AASM - is to establish the causes of any shortcomings. The Commission then endeavours to remedy them, for instance by encouraging the national authorities to take action.

The analysis of the positive and negative effects given below is based on five assessments of completed projects which bring out particularly clearly the problems examined in all the assessments carried out.

The projects concerned are as follows :

Cameroon : Yaoundé-M'Balmayo road, opened to traffic in April 1964.

Power station at Garoua, put into service in May 1967.

Ivory Coast : School building programme, which became operational in 1969/1970.

Abidjan-Man telecommunications network, put into service in July/November 1969.

Mauritania :
School buildings, opened in June/September
1968.

Lessons drawn from successful projects

The project for the construction of a power station at Garoua in Cameroon met the growing needs of a town which had a rapidly increasing population and was open to industrial development (textile factories in particular).

This power station, for which the costs were fully in line with estimates, is a complete success and has enabled the Cameroon Electricity Board (EDC) to finance from its own funds extensions to the project necessitated by the establishment of new factories.

The first lesson to be drawn from this evaluation exercise is that account should be taken right from the first stage of a project of the possibilities of plant extensions later on. In this particular case, the modular design adopted for the layout of electricity production units enabled additional units to be built more cheaply as the area developed.

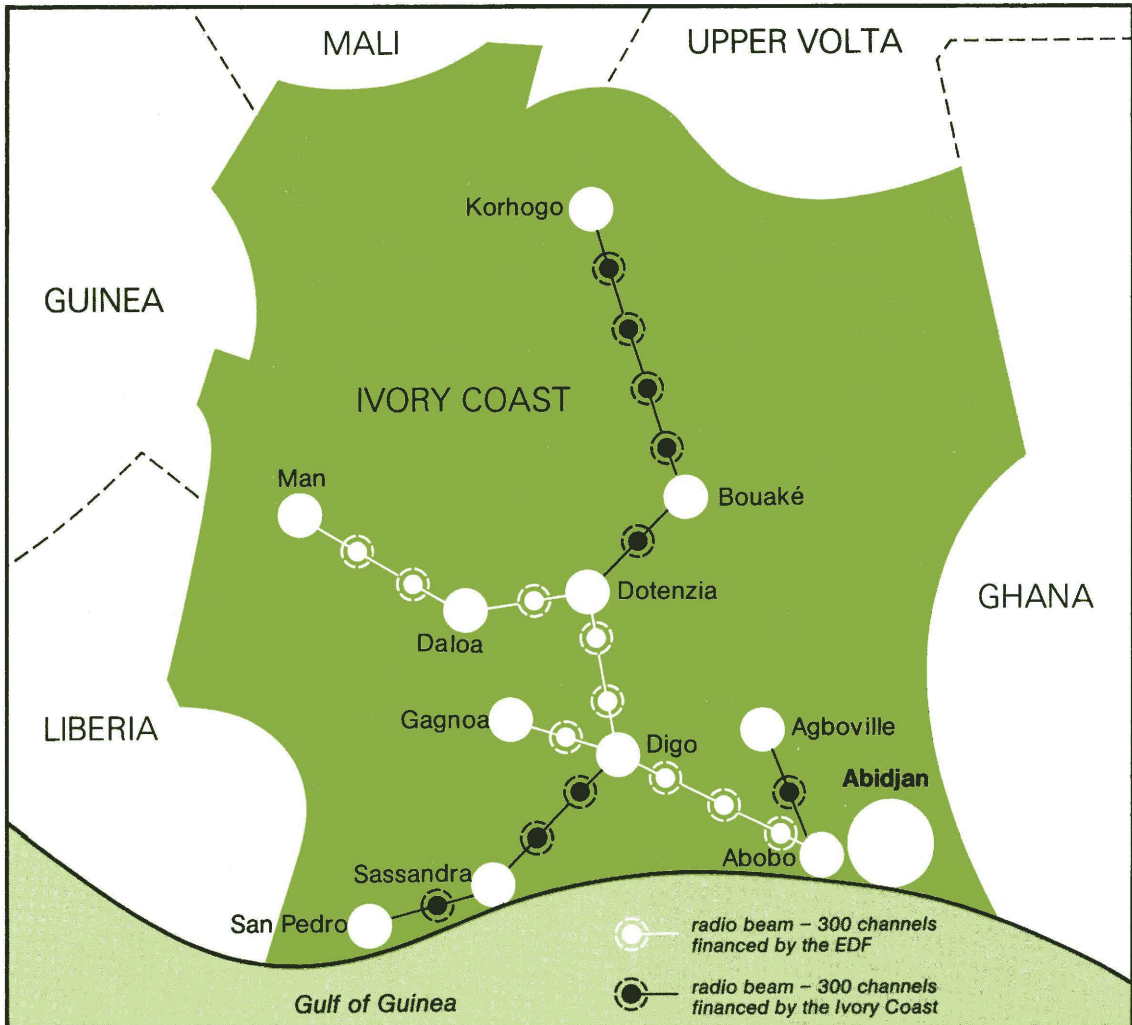
The second lesson is the advantage of full cooperation with national authorities : the latter financed, in parallel with the power station project, repairs to the existing power lines and the increase in their capacity, which enabled full and immediate use to be made of the station by removing the possibility of power failures. The plant is efficiently maintained.

The establishment of a radio-beam telecommunications network between Abidjan, Gagnoa, Daloa and Man in Ivory Coast represented the backbone of the national telecommunications network, which is being rapidly extended to cover the whole country.

This completely successful project was accom-



TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN THE IVORY COAST.



panied by major additional schemes financed by Ivory Coast from the Posts and Telecommunications budget and French bilateral aid.

However, the very success of this project, which calls for an extension of the radio-beam telecommunications network, poses certain difficulties for the future.

Such an extension, for instance, could soon suffer from a lack of skilled maintenance staff and calls for immediate further analysis of the follow-up action to be taken in connection with staff training; this study has been undertaken by the EDF Representatives in Ivory Coast working in close cooperation with the relevant authorities (Abidjan School of Telecommunications).

Moreover, the fact that operations to be financed by the European Development Fund have to be broken down into individual projects can create difficulties where the work involved is on a small scale and spread over a wide area. An example is the school buildings programme financed in Ivory Coast.

This project concerned the construction or extension of six groups of school buildings (technical, modern and classical education).

The general objectives have been achieved: higher attendance by the pupils (97 and 90%), a better success rate than the national rate, more jobs available than the number of qualified pupils in 1972.

The question is whether the European Development Fund works in such a way as to make it the most appropriate source of finance for extensions to school buildings: planning for extensions has regularly proved inadequate to meet immediate needs which have become apparent during preparations for each new school year. This discrepancy has further been aggravated by the five-year period which must

elapse between preparation of the project and handing over of the buildings.

In addition, the cost estimate given in the financing decision can be "exceeded" for a number of reasons such as currency depreciation, introduction of new customs, fiscal or social arrangements, increased prices of certain raw materials or additional work not planned at the outset but considered indispensable to the project. In some cases extra costs can also result from inadequate works supervision or errors by consultancy firms in planning or costing.

Consequently, in the case of a country like Ivory Coast, which has a high school attendance rate and fairly substantial budgetary resources, the question must be asked whether the Community effort under the European Development Fund should not be limited to building new schools. Shortening the time necessary for procedural requirements is one of the points of current concern to the EDF, as has been shown above. Although it sometimes happens, in the implementation of projects, that certain installations financed by the EDF are found to be unsuited to local economic and human conditions, it must be emphasized straight away that past experience is used as a guide to avoid similar mistakes. On the basis of the shortcomings which have been noted and the difficulties encountered, the national and Commission departments concerned have arrived at conclusions which ensure as far as possible that the equipment supplied is not highly sophisticated, requiring complex and costly maintenance and consequently having a short service life.

As a result, uncomplicated equipment suited to local requirements will be chosen in future.

Mauritania provides a striking example of equipment which is unsuited to local conditions.

The school buildings programme financed in that country concerned sixty-three classes, three courses at secondary level and twenty-one dwelling units for head teachers.

It is not necessary to point out the value of such a programme to a country with a very low school attendance rate (10% on average). This project introduced primary education to regions where previously no schools existed. Since, however, certain equipment could not be maintained or replaced, e.g. gas cookers, or was unsuited to the way of life.

More generally, it would seem essential that in planning a school building the architect's design should be more closely related to the type of training to be provided. The following points in particular will be carefully examined :

Integration of the school into its natural and social environment to prevent it being cut off from village life. On this depends acceptance of education by the local population (pupils and adults), which is revealed by the attendance rates at classes. This criterion also determines the value of the school to the village, since the teachers can be real leaders of community life. The choice of architectural design is determined by the budgetary resources earmarked, which do not allow for certain excessively costly techniques – air conditioning, kitchens, etc. – and by maintenance possibilities : easy maintenance carried out by the users themselves calls for simple design.

Problem of maintenance

The degree of utilization of a project and the way in which it is maintained largely decide its service life and consequently the profitability for the beneficiary country.

The problem of maintenance is by far the most pressing since it recurs in almost all the evaluation reports. Although it can sometimes arise from bad management of equipment, it is nearly always the result of a lack of maintenance facilities.

Cameroon : Yaoundé-M'Balmayo road

Faulty maintenance hampers the proper operation of this otherwise completely successful road. Improvement of the alignment and asphaltting of the Yaoundé-M'Balmayo road, which links the country's capital to the cocoa-producing region in the south-east, have enabled :

- isolated economic centres to be serviced;
- more speedy and regular transport to be provided for food crop products;
- the standard of living to be raised for the rural population in the hinterland, which has been given a stimulus by the construction of an important main road.

This success is however jeopardized by inadequate maintenance. The sides of the road have deteriorated along the whole of its length, pot-holes have appeared and the road has become uneven (bad drainage owing to lack of maintenance of ditches). It would appear that the authorities' annual allocations for maintaining this road are not put to full use.

In most cases, the problem arises from the lack of maintenance equipment and skilled staff in the Associated States. In Article 28(2) the Yaoundé Convention provides that "The management and upkeep of the economic and

social infrastructure and of the production equipment set up by means of Community aids shall be the responsibility of the beneficiaries". The authorities of the Associated States, in conjunction with the Commission, endeavour to provide solutions by increasing maintenance funds and make the number of staff assigned to upkeep.

The problem is particularly acute when private companies fail to provide upkeep, as in the case of the refrigeration plant in the fishing port at Nouadhibou or the tracks in the Mayumbe area of Zaïre, where upkeep was entrusted to two agricultural concerns which have looked after only the part of the network directly affecting them.

However, the frequency of defective maintenance has led the Community to act as required in each specific case.

In Chad, for example, for the repairs to the N'Djamena (Fort Lamy) – Massaguet road, the Community applied the provisions adopted by an Association Council resolution of 10 October 1972, authorizing, subject to certain conditions, the financing of part of the cost of major or exceptional repairs to EDF investments. In this case, the decision took into consideration the financial situation of the country and the maintenance work done on the country's road network.

grade staff who, on completion of three years' study, will be engaged in maintenance of the national road network.

In general the Community has continued to supply servicing equipment and to train maintenance staff in the Associated States.

Examples are the rural water supply projects financed in 1973 in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo and Madagascar, where the investment covers not only the sinking of wells, but also the equipping and training of maintenance teams. Likewise with the San Pedro-Issia road in Ivory Coast, the main project (asphalting of 215 km) was accompanied by a supplementary scheme to take advantage of this important project in order to train Ivory Coast public works officials. Another case is the Nouakchott polyclinic project (Mauritania), where the Community is providing funds to cover construction costs and also technical assistance to train maintenance staff and organize a maintenance department, which will serve both the polyclinic and the national hospital (financed earlier by the Community).

Still more indicative of the Community's concern to provide training is the project for a Public Works Vocational Training Centre in the Central African Republic. In addition to the buildings, the Community will also finance the technical and practical training of middle and lower-

Harbour facilities at Cotonou (Dahomey), financed in 1973, will raise the output of the fishing industry from 5 800 tons to 32 000 tons by 1981.





EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THREE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

1 unit of account = 1 dollar

in millions of units of account	ROME TREATY		YAOUNDE 1		YAOUNDE 2	
BELGIUM	70	12,04%	69	9,45%	80	8,89%
GERMANY	200	34,41%	246,5	33,77%	298,5	33,16%
FRANCE	200	34,41%	246,5	33,77%	298,5	33,16%
ITALY	40	6,88%	100	13,70%	140,6	15,62%
LUXEMBOURG	1,25	0,22%	2	0,27%	2,4	0,28%
NETHERLANDS	70	12,04%	66	9,04%	80	8,89%
TOTAL EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	581,25	100%	730	100%	900	100%
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	-	-	70	-	100	-
TOTAL	581,25	-	800	-	1000	-

FINANCING DECISIONS - SITUATION AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1		EDF 2		EDF 3	
		%		%		%
INDUSTRIALIZATION	4.175	0,73	40.225	5,61	45.598	7,15
TOURISM	-	-	25	-	1.631	0,26
RURAL PRODUCTION	94.108	16,49	266.919	37,19	188.966	29,63
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	1.484	0,21	6.645	1,04
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS	248.390	43,51	231.841	32,30	238.786	37,45
EDUCATION, TRAINING	111.043	19,45	70.092	9,77	66.328	10,40
HEALTH	50.028	8,76	29.292	4,08	5.836	0,92
WATER ENGINEERING, URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	48.429	8,48	49.814	6,94	30.231	4,74
EXCEPTIONAL AIDS	-	-	475	0,07	29.734	4,66
MISCELLANEOUS	14.729	2,58	27.505	3,83	23.908	3,75
TOTAL DECISIONS	570.902	100	717.672	100	637.663	100
RESERVE	1.028	-	15.316	-	-	-
NOT YET COMMITTED	304	-	6.028	-	267.337	-
TOTAL (1)	572.234	-	739.016	-	905.000	-

(1) 1st EDF : 9 016 000 u.a. transferred to the second EDF

2nd EDF : 730 000 u.a.

3rd EDF : 5 000 000 u.a. increase on the accession of Mauritius to the Yaoundé Convention (1 June 1973)

BREAKDOWN OF EDF AID BY COUNTRY (31.12.1973)

'000 u.a.

COUNTRY	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
1. AASM			
BURUNDI	5.058	18.921	26.966
CAMEROON	52.515	51.597	50.574
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	17.806	25.309	28.010
CHAD	28.442	32.759	26.739
CONGO	24.498	19.308	19.287
DAHOMY	20.674	21.874	22.095
GABON	17.501	20.230	18.042
IVORY COAST	39.769	55.901	39.242
MADAGASCAR	57.097	69.235	50.390
MALI	42.340	32.479	41.021
MAURITANIA	15.432	18.000	15.157
NIGER	31.115	30.578	40.477
RWANDA	5.038	20.226	28.460
SENEGAL	42.867	59.692	46.162
SOMALIA	9.773	25.344	22.588
TOGO	15.815	18.793	24.526
UPPER VOLTA	29.521	29.118	30.327
MAURITIUS	-	-	1.596
ZAIRE	18.021	72.055	44.849
TOTAL 1	473.282	621.419	576.508
2. OCT/OD			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	13.394	16.593	4.801
AFARS AND ISSAS	1.195	1.924	1.548
COMORO ISLANDS	3.392	2.562	3.745
GUADELOUPE	4.483	4.770	2.368
GUYANE	1.905	2.784	2.584
MARTINIQUE	6.788	3.700	4.246
NEW CALEDONIA	2.167	4.108	120
FRENCH POLYNESIA	4.373	875	2.886
REUNION	8.906	9.312	8.362
St. PIERRE & MIQUELON	3.042	473	15
SURINAM	16.940	13.517	8.624
WALLIS & FUTUNA ISLANDS	-	624	330
TOTAL 2	66.585	61.242	39.629
3.			
ALGERIA	26.028	-	-
NEW GUINEA	4.117	-	-
ALL COUNTRIES	890	35.011	21.526
RESERVE	1.028	15.316	-
NOT YET COMMITTED	304	6.028	267.337
TOTAL 3	32.367	46.355	288.863
GRAND TOTAL (1 + 2 + 3)	572.234	739.016	905.000

(1) In the period of the first EDF, the scholarship programme was financed out of the Commission's budget. The amounts of the programme charged to the second EDF have not been broken down by recipient state (see page 98 and 99).

**FINANCING DECISIONS
SITUATION AT 31 DECEMBER 1973 (1)**

1

BURUNDI

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	659	2.961
Extractive industries	-	148	-
Energy productions and infrastructure	-	511	-
Mainly industrial integrated projects	-	-	2.961
RURAL PRODUCTION	2.666	11.864	11.768
Plantations	-	1.396	11.644
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	-	4.442	115
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	2.666	5.879	9
Miscellaneous	-	147	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.082	3.647	8.051
Roads and bridges	1.082	3.567	8.051
Miscellaneous	-	80	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	-	2.036	3.344
Educational infrastructure	-	2.036	1.721
Scholarships	-	-	1.623
HEALTH	485	-	90
Infrastructure	485	-	90
WATER ENGINEERING, URBAN INFRASTR.	699	-	-
Urban drainage	699	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	126	715	752
TOTAL	5.058	18.921	26.966

CAMEROON

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	2.364	12.834
Manufacturing industries	-	1.640	290
Agricult. and foodmanufact. industries	-	-	781
Energy production and infrastructure	-	724	-
Mainly industrial integrated projects	-	-	11.763
RURAL PRODUCTION	2.564	14.415	4.119
Plantations	-	148	147
Agriculture	1.248	-	-
Stock-breeding	1.316	-	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	7.147	3.972
Miscellaneous	-	7.120	-

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	35.276	25.755	23.662
Roads and bridges	10.635	3.070	10.738
Railways	19.919	22.568	12.714
Ports and inland waterways	4.722	117	210
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	9.791	859	8.557
Educational infrastructure	9.791	333	6.437
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	526	-
Scholarships	-	-	2.120
HEALTH	2.861	6.415	156
Infrastructure	2.861	6.415	67
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	-	-	14
Miscellaneous	-	-	75
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	1.212	26	-
Urban water supply	300	26	-
Miscellaneous	912	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	811	1.763	1.246
TOTAL	52.515	51.597	50.574

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	2.166	-
Agricult. and foodmanufact. industries	-	2.166	-
RURAL PRODUCTION	1.340	11.898	6.743
Plantations	-	12	-
Agriculture	-	-	904
Development of cooperatives : credit - trade	-	1.191	-
Stock-breeding	1.340	2.806	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	2.641	5.839
Miscellaneous	-	5.248	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	5.038	6.345	10.648
Roads and bridges	4.818	4.805	5.005
Ports and inland waterways	-	1.540	5.643
Airports	220	-	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	6.618	723	2.610
Educational infrastructure	6.618	583	759
Specific vocational training projects and provisions of instructors	-	140	1 240
Scholarships	-	-	611
HEALTH	2.649	394	-
Infrastructure	2.649	-	-
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	-	394	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	871	1.782	6.585
Village water supply	871	-	-
Urban water supply	-	1.782	6.585

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 1.290 2.001 1.424

TOTAL 17.806 25.309 28.010

CHAD

'000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Manufacturing industries - 1.215 -

Agricult. and foodmanufact. industries - 44 -

RURAL PRODUCTION 2.083 9.268 13.183

Plantations - 409 12

Water engineering schemes for agricult. 93 680 -

Agriculture - - 13 161

Stock-breeding 1.990 510 10

Mainly agricultural integrated projects - 3.433 -

Miscellaneous - 4.236 -

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 10.416 13.291 4.793

Roads and bridges 10.416 13.291 4.793

EDUCATION AND TRAINING 1.753 1.441 1.159

Educational infrastructure 1.753 1.376 110

Specific vocational training projects

and provision of instructors - 65 -

Scholarships - - 1.049

HEALTH 7.840 2.754 1.672

Infrastructure 7.840 2.754 1.672

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR. 5.656 3.656 1.493

Village water supply 4.118 3.169 56

Urban water supply - 487 1.437

Urban drainage 1.538 - -

EXCEPTIONAL AID - - 3.316

Natural disasters (ex emergency aid) - - 3.316

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 694 1.090 1.123

TOTAL 28.442 32.759 26.739

CONGO

'000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Extractive industries - 69 -

Manufacturing industries - 186 -

RURAL PRODUCTION - 4.426 1.308

Water engineering schemes for agricult. - 3.022 -

Stock-breeding - 1.398 1.308

Miscellaneous - 6 -

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 17.554 10.913 16.337

Roads and bridges 9.398 7.544 2.146

Railways 956 - -

Ports and inland waterways 5 669 3.369 14.191

Telecommunications 1.531 - -

EDUCATION AND TRAINING 3.817 690 563

Educational infrastructure 3 817 690 -

Scholarships - - 563

HEALTH 989 490 21

Infrastructure 989 490 21

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR. 1.782 1.517 100

Urban water supply 23 - 80

Urban drainage 1.759 1.517 20

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 356 1.017 958

TOTAL 24.498 19.308 19.287

DAHOMY

'000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Extractive industries 679 - 3.354

Agricult. and foodmanufact. industries - - 3.354

TOURISM - - 12

Miscellaneous - - 12

RURAL PRODUCTION 6.363 13.549 7.214

Plantations - 477 7 022

Agriculture - 25 27

Stock-breeding - 6 135

Mainly agricultural integrated projects 6.363 9.518 -

Miscellaneous - 3.523 30

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 5.571 4.694 5.187

Roads and bridges 3.654 4.049 4 537

Ports and inland waterways 1.917 645 650

EDUCATION AND TRAINING 2.286 385 2.355

Educational infrastructure 2.286 385 349

Specific vocational training projects

and provision of instructors - - 963

Scholarships - - 1.043

HEALTH 876 - 140

Infrastructure 876 - 140

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR. 4.501 2.521 3.248

Village water supply 1.984 2.094 -

Urban water supply 200 59 3.248

Urban drainage 2.317 368 -

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 398 725 585

TOTAL 20.674 21.874 22.095

GABON

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TOURISM	-	-	238
Miscellaneous	-	-	238
RURAL PRODUCTION	630	1.406	-
Agriculture	-	1.406	-
Stock-breeding	225	-	-
Forestry	405	-	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	10.912	18.253	17.014
Roads and bridges	8.827	3.861	414
Railways	-	50	-
Ports and inland waterways	155	14.442	15.844
Telecommunications	1.930	-	756
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	3.306	5	247
Educational infrastructure	3.306	-	-
Specific vocational training projects and provision of infrastructure	-	5	-
Scholarships	-	-	247
HEALTH	1.504	-	-
Infrastructure	934	-	-
Miscellaneous	570	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	914	-	-
Urban drainage	914	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	235	566	543
TOTAL	17.501	20.230	18.042

IVORY COAST

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	2	1.603
Manufacturing industries	-	-	1.603
Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries	-	2	-
RURAL PRODUCTION	5.169	42.904	21.444
Plantations	5 169	574	7.178
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	-	4	522
Agriculture	-	7.227	10.428
Stock-breeding	-	170	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	34.929	3.316
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	13.115	8.753	12.095
Roads and bridges	7.436	140	10.803
Railways	2.717	6.040	180
Ports and inland waterways	1.036	2.550	1.112
Telecommunications	1.926	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	23	-

EDUCATION AND TRAINING	10.356	2.615	1.939
Educational infrastructure	10.356	2.421	-
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	194	152
Scholarships	-	-	1.787
HEALTH	2.211	215	295
Infrastructure	2.082	-	295
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	129	215	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	8.069	-	-
Village water supply	5.062	-	-
Urban water supply	1.136	-	-
Urban drainage	1.871	-	-
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	687
Trade structures	-	-	687
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	849	1.412	1.179

TOTAL 39.769 55.901 39.242**MADAGASCAR**

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	3.707	205
Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries	-	3.617	205
Miscellaneous	-	90	-
RURAL PRODUCTION	12.898	40.593	34.177
Plantations	-	4.957	6.113
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	12.306	13.210	7.406
Agriculture	-	-	20.544
Stock-breeding	453	-	-
Miscellaneous	139	22.426	114
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	36.272	12.034	9.146
Roads and bridges	29.614	12.034	9.146
Ports and inland waterways	5.443	-	-
Railways	1.215	-	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	4.739	672	3.385
Educational infrastructure	4.739	672	612
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	-	966
Scholarships	-	-	1.807
HEALTH	1.302	6.864	-
Infrastructure	1.302	6.864	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	972	3.442	1.570
Village water supply	-	100	1.570
Urban water supply	587	-	-
Urban drainage	385	3.342	-
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	-	265
Natural disasters (ex emergency aid)	-	-	265

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 914 1.923 1.642

TOTAL 57.097 69.235 50.390



MALI '000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION 2.788 298 -

Extractive industries - 90 -

Manufacturing industries - 6 -

Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries 2.788 202 -

TOURISM - 25 -

General - 25 -

RURAL PRODUCTION 6.360 9.651 24.240

General - 4.179 -

Water-engineering schemes for agricult. 3.690 3.983 11.883

Agriculture - 1.163 7.454

Stock-breeding 2.345 326 2.777

Fisheries 325 - 2.126

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 18.245 16.722 4.687

Roads and bridges 18.245 8.264 1.140

Airports - 8.458 3.547

EDUCATION AND TRAINING 13.143 194 1.789

Educational infrastructure 13.143 194 26

Specific vocational training projects

and provision of instructors - - 195

Scholarships - - 1.568

HEALTH 592 1.394 370

Infrastructure 209 1.238 367

Health campaigns and

technical cooperation 383 156 3

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR. 653 3.070 1.084

General - 107 5

Village water supply 134 - -

Urban water supply 519 2.963 1.079

EXCEPTIONAL AID - - 7.533

Natural disasters (ex emergency aid) - - 7.533

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 559 1.125 1.318

TOTAL 42.340 32.479 41.021



MAURITANIA '000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION - - 2

Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries - - 2

TOURISM - - 983

General - - 983

RURAL PRODUCTION 1.971 2.717 3.387

Water-engineering schemes for agriculture 785 1.890 865

Agriculture - 301 -

Development of cooperatives :

Credit - Trade - - 27

Stock-breeding 1.186 526 2.495

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 8.124 7.965 3.712

Roads and bridges 1.571 2.979 1.111

Ports and inland waterways 6.553 4.077 440

Airports - 909 2.161

EDUCATION AND TRAINING 1.548 1.206 2.633

Educational infrastructure 1.548 1.201 2.107

Specific vocational training projects

and provision of instructors - 5 -

Scholarships - - 526

HEALTH 2.717 - 646

General - - 2

Infrastructure 2.177 - 644

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR. 912 5.591 252

Village water supply 578 - -

Urban water supply 334 5.591 252

EXCEPTIONAL AID - - 2.928

Natural disasters (ex emergency aid) - - 2.928

MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS 160 521 614

TOTAL 15.432 18.000 15.157



NIGER '000 u.a.

SECTOR EDF 1 EDF 2 EDF 3

INDUSTRIALIZATION 360 528 659

Manufacturing industries - 77 -

Agricult. and foodmanufacturing industries - 401 659

Energy production and infrastructure 360 50 -

RURAL PRODUCTION 9.275 6.491 2.865

Water-engineering schemes for agricult. 438 767 69

Agriculture 1.163 1.876 1.345

Development of cooperatives :

Credit - Trade - 1.212 -

Stock-breeding 7.674 10 317

Mainly agricultural integrated projects - - 1.134

Miscellaneous - 2.626 -

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 10.963 6.899 25.203

Roads and bridges 10.963 6.899 25.203

EDUCATION AND TRAINING	9.392	663	2.530
Educational infrastructure	9.392	662	634
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	-	604
Scholarships	-	-	1.292
HEALTH	138	4.436	2.037
Infrastructure	95	4.436	2.037
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	43	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	355	9.787	1.864
Village water supply	119	6.680	1.864
Urban water supply	-	3.107	-
Urban drainage	36	-	-
Miscellaneous	200	-	-
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	225	4.238
Natural disasters (ex emergency aid)	-	225	4.238
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	632	1.549	1.081

TOTAL	31.115	30.578	40.477
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RWANDA

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	5.035	11.817
Extractive industries	-	184	-
Metal manufacture	-	25	-
Energy production and infrastructure	-	3.369	11.762
Infrastructure integrated in industrial projects	-	1.457	55
RURAL PRODUCTION	4.345	9.467	12.667
General	683	-	-
Plantations	-	4.801	10.819
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	273	4	-
Agriculture	848	1.146	1.752
Miscellaneous	-	88	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	2.541	3.428	96
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	321	265	1.350
Roads and bridges	321	265	1.350
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	216	4.181	2.035
Educational infrastructure	216	3.129	146
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	1.052	245
Scholarships	-	-	1.644
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	-	573	-
Village water supply	-	550	-
Urban water supply	-	23	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	156	705	591
TOTAL	5.038	20.226	28.460

SENEGAL

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	512	2.038
Extractive industries	-	-	94
Metal manufacture	-	41	972
Agricult. and foodmanufacturing industr.	-	466	972
Craft industries	-	5	-
TOURISM	-	-	323
General	-	-	323
RURAL PRODUCTION	7.175	45.614	24.594
General	476	34.444	36
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	418	176	6.017
Agriculture	-	10.747	12.690
Stock-breeding	2.211	247	5.851
Miscellaneous	4.070	-	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	22.905	5.438	6.746
Roads and bridges	17.958	5.438	6.746
Railways	2.114	-	-
Ports and inland waterways	2.832	-	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	6.878	298	1.605
Educational infrastructure	6.878	293	28
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	5	-
Scholarships	-	-	1.577
HEALTH	4.866	-	-
Infrastructure	4.732	-	-
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	134	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	425	6.611	4.061
Village water supply	-	6	3.961
Urban water supply	425	6.605	-
Urban drainage	-	-	100
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	23
Trade information	-	-	23
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	-	5.715
Natural disasters (ex emergency aid)	-	-	5.715
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	618	1.219	1.057
TOTAL	42.867	59.692	46.162

SOMALIA

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	5	-
Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries	-	5	-

RURAL PRODUCTION	37	6.957	225
Plantations	-	553	225
Stock-breeding	-	5.818	-
Miscellaneous	37	586	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	3.640	10.510	16.477
Roads and bridges	3.640	6.780	2.176
Ports and inland waterways	-	-	11.550
Telecommunications	-	3.730	2.751
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	1.575	2.650	2.479
Educational infrastructure	1.575	2.544	205
Scholarships	-	-	2.274
Miscellaneous	-	106	-
HEALTH	4.065	3.795	-
Infrastructure	2.820	27	-
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	1.245	3.764	-
Miscellaneous	-	4	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	375	608	-
Village water supply	375	566	-
Miscellaneous	-	42	-
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	3
Marketing	-	-	3
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	250	2.807
Natural disasters (ex emergency aid)	-	250	2.807
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	81	569	597
TOTAL	9.773	25.344	22.588

TOGO

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	-	755
Agricultural and foodmanufact. industries	-	-	755
RURAL PRODUCTION	672	6.452	3.268
Plantations	672	-	33
Agriculture	-	760	-
Stock-breeding	-	283	39
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	-	2.653	3.036
Miscellaneous	-	2.756	160
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.659	11.670	16.240
Roads and bridges	4.780	11.611	11.559
Railways	1.709	39	-
Ports and inland waterways	170	-	4.681
Miscellaneous	-	20	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5.624	-	1.627
Educational infrastructure	5.624	-	-
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	-	273
Scholarships	-	-	1.354

HEALTH	985	-	-
Infrastructure	985	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	1.470	-	2.159
Village water supply	-	-	2.159
Urban water supply	535	-	-
Urban drainage	935	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	405	671	477

TOTAL 15.815 18.793 24.526

UPPER VOLTA

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	3.494	8.525
Agricult. and foodmanufact. industries	-	2.121	144
Energy production and infrastructure	-	1.373	-
Mainly industrial integrated projects	-	-	8.381
RURAL PRODUCTION	14.704	3.585	3.500
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	9.772	103	609
Agriculture	4.143	2.145	2.755
Stock-breeding	789	-	26
Predominantly agricult. integr. projects	-	1.337	110
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	720	16.722	9.979
Roads and bridges	720	16.722	9.800
Railways	-	-	179
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	4.859	343	1.747
Educational infrastructure	4.859	343	173
Scholarships	-	-	1.574
HEALTH	4.647	393	-
Infrastructure	4.647	-	-
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	233	393	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	3.291	3.163	2.360
Village water supply	334	328	-
Urban water supply	1.193	2.824	2.360
Urban drainage	1.764	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	11	-
TRADE PROMOTION	-	-	30
Miscellaneous	-	-	30
EXCEPTIONAL AID	-	-	2.931
Natural disasters (ex emergency aid)	-	-	2.931
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	1.300	1.418	1.255
TOTAL	29.521	29.118	30.327

MAURITIUS

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TOURISM	-	-	25
General	-	-	25
RURAL PRODUCTION	-	-	248
Water-engineering schemes for agricult	-	-	248
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	-	-	1.323
Educational infrastructure	-	-	1.323
TOTAL	-	-	1.596

ZAIRE

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	19.400	213
Other manufacturing industries	-	-	143
Energy production and infrastructure	-	19.400	70
RURAL PRODUCTION	3.216	19.344	7.066
Plantations	-	9	4.447
Agriculture	-	13.647	2.619
Stock-breeding	-	60	-
Mainly agricultural integrated projects	1.717	4.838	-
Miscellaneous	1.499	790	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	9.834	14.815	29.256
Roads and bridges	9.135	9.253	29.256
Railways	84	-	-
Ports and inland waterways	615	4.200	-
Miscellaneous	-	1.362	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	2.689	17.545	6.894
Educational infrastructure	2.689	14.692	2.338
Specific vocational training projects and provision of instructors	-	2.830	-
Scholarships	-	-	4.556
Miscellaneous	-	23	-
HEALTH	-	5	228
Infrastructure	-	5	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	228
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	1.607	-	-
Urban drainage	1.607	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	675	946	1.192
TOTAL	18.021	72.055	44.849

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	-	-	10
Energy production and infrastructure	-	-	10
RURAL PRODUCTION	-	-	13
Agriculture	-	-	13
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	7.899	11.827	3.111
General	-	100	-
Roads and bridges	762	3.711	772
Ports and inland waterways	3.712	7.290	125
Airports	3.425	726	2.214
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	4.065	-	706
Educational infrastructure	4.065	-	308
Scholarships	-	-	398
HEALTH	-	15	-
General	-	11	-
Infrastructure	-	4	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	1.430	4.210	-
Urban water supply	-	1.982	-
Urban drainage	1.430	2.228	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	-	541	961
TOTAL	13.394	16.593	4.801

AFARS AND ISSAS

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	457	-	410
Ports and inland waterways	457	-	410
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	727	1.922	1.138
Urban water supply	-	697	-
Urban drainage	727	1.225	1.138
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	11	2	-
TOTAL	1.195	1.924	1.548

COMORO ISLANDS

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
INDUSTRIALIZATION	348	4	-
Energy production and infrastructure	348	-	-

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.267	2.317	2.143
Roads and bridges	1.401	2.317	2.143
Ports and inland waterways	866	-	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	198	-	-
Educational infrastructure	198	-	-
HEALTH	511	241	-
Infrastructure	511	241	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	-	-	1.602
Urban water supply	-	-	1.602
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	68	-	-
TOTAL	3.392	2.562	3.745

GUADELOUPE

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
RURAL PRODUCTION	-	128	-
General	-	128	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.810	4.246	318
Roads and bridges	275	3.871	-
Ports and inland waterways	2.535	375	318
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	1.606	-	1.620
Urban water supply	1.606	-	1.620
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	67	396	430
TOTAL	4.483	4.770	2.368

GUYANE

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	1.862	2.784	2.584
Roads and bridges	1.862	-	2.584
Ports and inland waterways	-	2.784	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	43	-	-
TOTAL	1.905	2.784	2.584

MARTINIQUE

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
RURAL PRODUCTION	-	-	1.546
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	-	-	1.546

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	4.204	2.431	2.700
Roads and bridges	1.904	2.431	2.700
Ports and inland waterways	2.300	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	2.509	1.269	-
Urban water supply	2.509	-	-
Urban drainage	-	1.269	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	75	-	-
TOTAL	6.788	3.700	4.246

NEW CALEDONIA

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	-	4.027	-
Roads and bridges	-	2.395	-
Railways	-	1.632	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	1.867	-	-
Educational infrastructure	1.867	-	-
HEALTH	285	-	-
Infrastructure	285	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	15	81	120
TOTAL	2.167	4.108	120

FRENCH POLYNESIA

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	105	-	2.881
Roads and bridges	105	-	2.881
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	-	818	-
Educational infrastructure	-	818	-
HEALTH	4.261	-	-
Infrastructure	4.261	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	7	57	5
TOTAL	4.373	875	2.886

REUNION

'000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
RURAL PRODUCTION	4.497	4.724	4.968
Water-engineering schemes for agricult.	4.497	4.724	4.968
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	1.372	4.378	3.220
Roads and bridges	1.372	327	3.220
Ports and inland waterways	-	4.051	-

WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	2.967	-	-
Urban water supply	2.174	-	-
Urban drainage	793	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	70	210	174

TOTAL **8.906** **9.312** **8.362**

ST.-PIERRE AND MIQUELON '000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.997	-	-
Ports and inland waterways	2.997	-	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	36	466	-
Urban water supply	36	466	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	9	7	15

TOTAL **3.042** **473** **15**

SURINAM '000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
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RURAL PRODUCTION	2.859	1.319	424
Plantations	-	3	424
Water engineering schemes for agricult.	2.749	1.316	-
Fisheries	110	-	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	7.769	4.535	521
Roads and bridges	2.028	2.890	521
Ports and inland waterways	5.741	1.645	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	820	6.497	6.130
General	-	1	-
Educational infrastructure	820	6.496	5.739
Scholarships	-	-	391
HEALTH	-	645	-
Infrastructure	-	645	-
WATER ENGIN. AND URBAN INFRASTR.	5.389	150	1.094
Urban drainage	5.389	150	1.094
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	103	371	455

TOTAL **16.940** **13.517** **8.624**

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS '000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	-	607	330
Roads and bridges	-	607	330
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	-	17	-

TOTAL - **624** **330**

ALGERIA '000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
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RURAL PRODUCTION	2.957	-	-
Plantations	1.863	-	-
Eleavage	1.094	-	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	15.503	-	-
Educational infrastructure	15.503	-	-
HEALTH	6.205	-	-
Infrastructure	6.205	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	1.363	-	-

TOTAL **26.028** - -

NEW GUINEA '000 u.a.

SECTOR	EDF 1	EDF 2	EDF 3
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RURAL PRODUCTION	2.327	-	-
General	2.327	-	-
HEALTH	40	-	-
Infrastructure	40	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS ALL SECTORS	1.751	-	-

TOTAL **4.117** - -

3

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED, BY ACADEMIC YEAR AND BY COUNTRY (AASM & OCT)

Country	60/61	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	Total
Burundi	–	9	19	32	68	103	103	153	154	154	175	190	132	125	1.257
Cameroon	1	9	41	54	139	206	206	179	182	202	172	196	197	262	2.046
Central African Republic	4	2	2	15	28	44	34	24	39	77	57	80	104	106	616
Congo	9	19	23	26	130	118	42	60	37	29	25	26	39	44	627
Ivory Coast	12	23	44	60	75	111	119	111	181	196	166	154	162	174	1.588
Dahomey	6	12	20	27	65	82	86	89	97	120	130	174	188	187	1.283
Gabon	1	38	36	35	42	18	21	22	38	41	40	35	29	21	417
Upper Volta	1	3	16	37	60	63	87	128	156	173	123	145	155	175	1.322
Madagascar	3	47	39	42	84	110	66	89	94	109	81	79	77	82	1.002
Mali	2	–	24	32	44	28	48	56	51	58	74	134	214	187	952
Mauritania	1	4	11	15	25	31	48	52	65	9	6	33	33	37	370
Niger	5	15	21	32	42	45	50	52	91	69	102	130	138	193	985
Rwanda	7	8	10	31	65	70	114	127	143	152	174	147	134	124	1.306
Senegal	4	13	19	35	34	29	35	67	95	101	117	129	205	203	1.086
Somalia	–	30	35	48	96	90	128	152	169	182	193	204	139	349	1.810
Chad	–	5	30	29	32	62	54	44	87	60	47	74	103	94	721
Togo	6	11	7	32	71	77	89	103	115	166	159	184	180	193	1.393
Zaire	4	57	69	81	169	317	333	369	361	333	331	111	171	172	2.878
Total AASM	66	305	466	663	1.269	1.604	1.663	1.857	2.155	2.231	2.172	2.225	2.400	2.727	20.573
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	1	1	1	41	55	97	92	97	99	99	102	92	63	78	918
OCT	3	5	9	30	45	39	22	16	15	11	8	5	3	1	212
Total OCT	4	6	10	71	100	136	114	113	114	110	110	97	66	79	1.130
GRAND TOTAL	70	311	476	734	1.369	1.740	1.777	1.970	2.269	2.341	2.282	2.322	2.486	2.806	21.703

**TRAINING, BY TYPE, OVER THE PAST NINE ACADEMIC YEARS
(AASM + OCT)**

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Economics	33,2%	37,5%	29,7%	24,1%	23,7%	27,9%	24,4%	24,6%	27,3%
Agriculture	20,5%	14,3%	17,1%	15,7%	22,9%	24,4%	24,7%	24,0%	24,4%
Technical	46,3%	35,2%	39,2%	45,7%	42,7%	36,1%	39,3%	37,0%	35,4%
Occupations for women	-	13 %	14 %	14,5%	10,7%	11,6%	11,6%	14,4%	12,9%

**TRAINING, BY LEVELS, OVER THE PAST NINE ACADEMIC YEARS
(EXCLUDING OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN) (AASM + OCT)**

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Vocational	32,9%	16,9%	30,4%	26 %	21 %	13,4%	6,3%	5,6%	2,5%
Intermediate	31,2%	38,5%	27,8%	40 %	36,7%	35,8%	36,2%	35,1%	34,5%
Higher	36 %	44,6%	41,8%	34 %	42,3%	50,8%	57,5%	59,3%	63 %

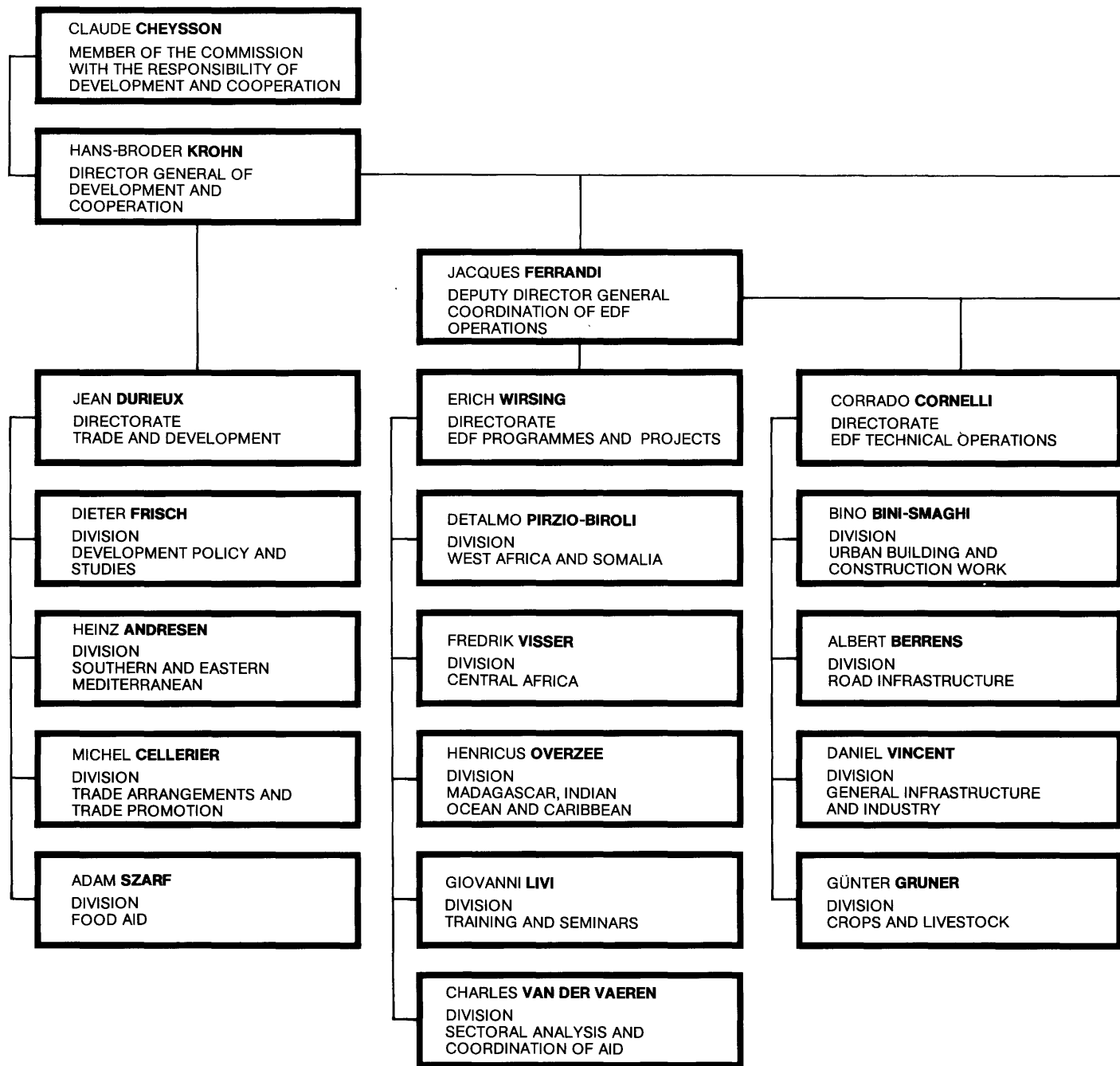
**PERCENTAGE (APPROX.) OF SCHOLARSHIP
HOLDERS STUDYING AT ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE AASM**

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
± 21%	± 28%	± 35%	± 45%	± 47%	± 50%

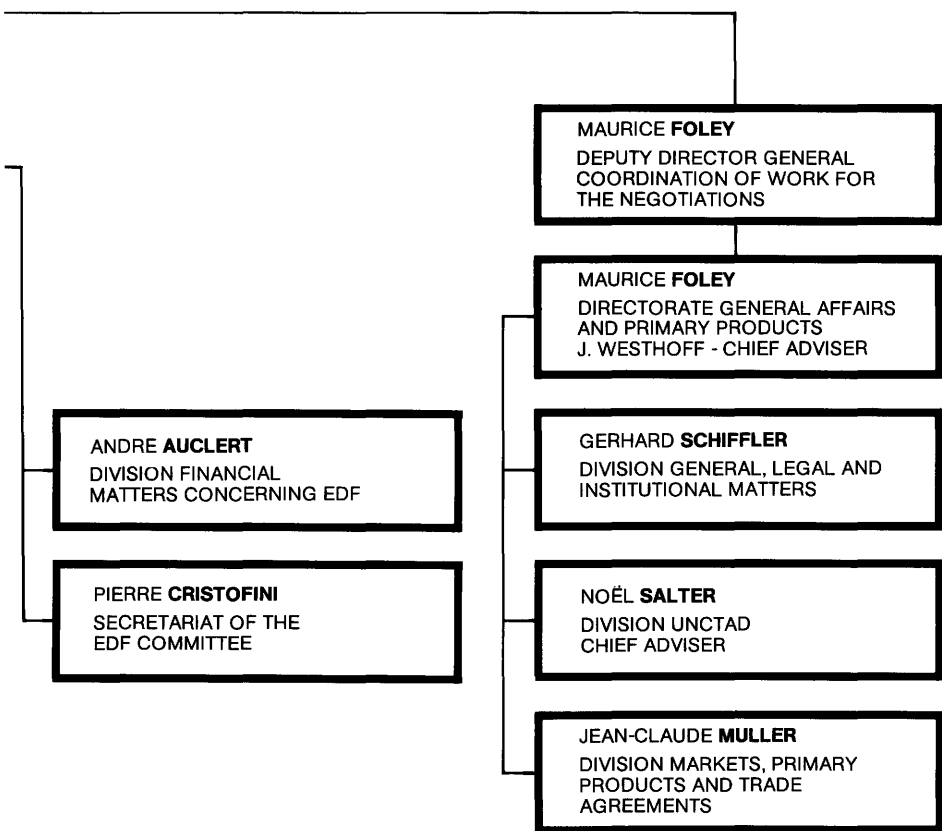
The growing number of scholarships awarded by the Commission has been accompanied by a progressively greater adaptation to the needs expressed by the Associated States.

Another point of note is the trend in recent years towards a marked increase, compared with previous years, in the number of scholarships holders studying in the AASM. The accompanying table shows the percentage of scholarship holders at establishments in the AASM.

DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION



EDF DELEGATIONS IN THE AASM



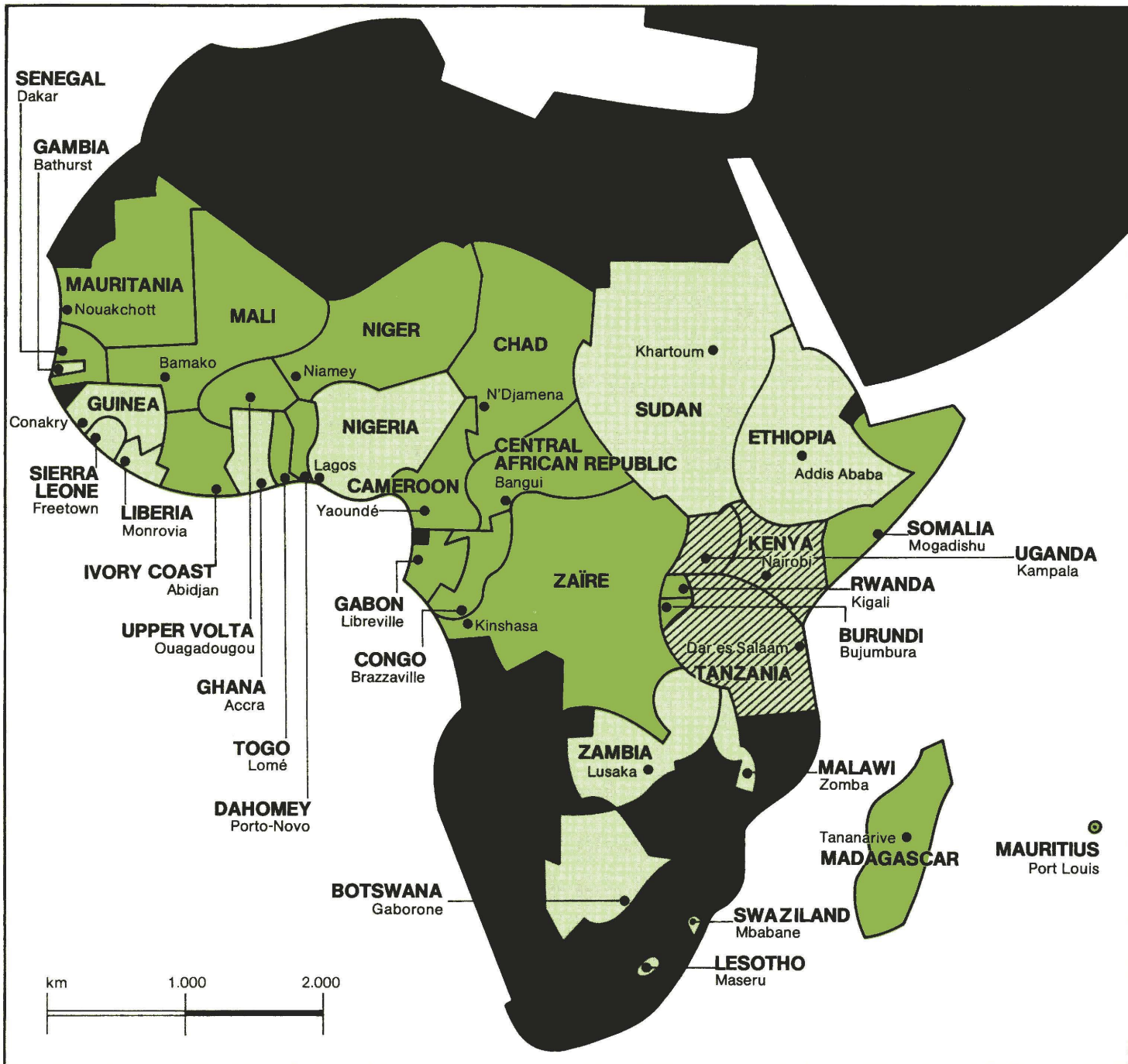
BURUNDI Bujumbura – B.P. 103
 CAMEROON Yaoundé – B.P. 847
 CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. Bangui – B.P. 1298
 CONGO Brazzaville – B.P. 2149
 IVORY COAST Abidjan – B.P. 1821
 DAHOMEY Cotonou – B.P. 910
 GABON Libreville – B.P. 321
 UPPER-VOLTA Ouagadougou – B.P. 352
 MADAGASCAR Tananarive – B.P. 746
 MALI Bamako – B.P. 115
 MAURITIUS Port Louis – B.P. 144
 MAURITANIA Nouakchott – B.P. 213
 NIGER Niamey – B.P. 877
 RWANDA Kigali – B.P. 515
 SENEGAL Dakar – B.P. 3345
 SOMALIA Mogadiscio – B.P. 943
 CHAD N'Djamena – B.P. 552
 TOGO Lome – B.P. 1657
 ZAÏRE Kinshasa – B.P. 2000



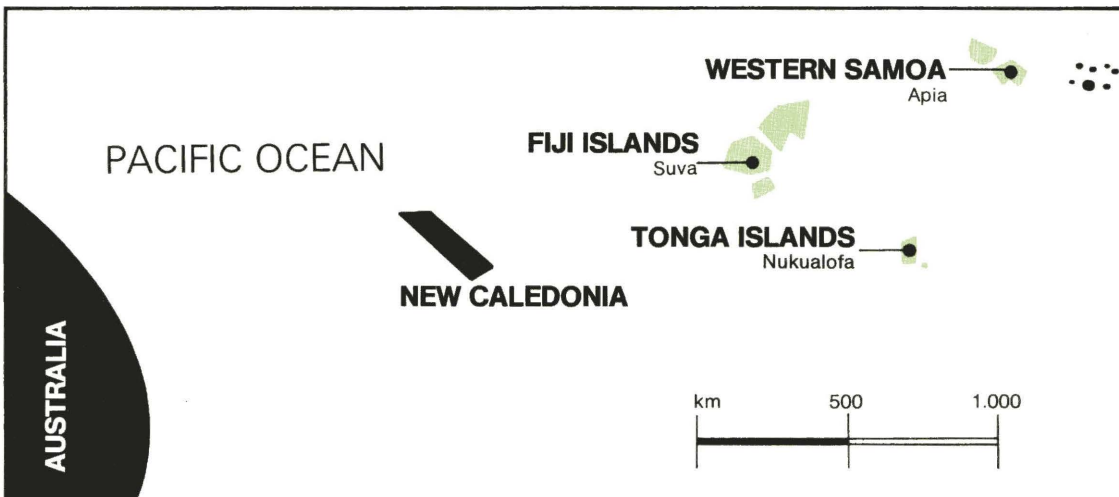
SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS A.C.P. STATES

AFRICA CARIBBEAN PACIFIC

The following pages are a guide to some sociological and economic basic data regarding forty-four countries which are jointly negotiating a comprehensive cooperation agreement with the European Economic Community.



**THE 44 STATES
NEGOTIATING WITH THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**



Associated States :
Yaoundé Convention
(1st. January 1971 -
31st. January 1975)

Associated States :
Arusha Convention
(1st. January 1971 -
31st. January 1975)

Other States

AREA AND POPULATION (1972)

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA ('000 km2)	TOTAL POPULA- TION ('000)	AGRI- CULTU- RAL POPU- LATION (1)	LABOUR FORCE (% OF B) (2)	POPULATION DENSITY (B) (hab./km2)		ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF TOTAL POPU- LATION (4) (G)
					Total area (E)	Arable land (3) (F)	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
WEST AFRICA	6.101	118.000	72	53,2	19	150	2,5
IVORY COAST	322	5.410	81	54,8	17	60	3,0
DAHOMEY	113	2.850	52	52,6	25	183	2,7
GAMBIA	11	364	84	56,0	33	193	2,0
GHANA	239	9.600	55	52,0	40	319	2,4
GUINEA	246	4.070	83	54,6	16	...	2,2
UPPER VOLTA	274	5.620	89	54,4	20	64	2,1
LIBERIA	110	1.590	74	57,3	14	41	3,0
MALI	1.240	5.250	91	53,4	4	73	2,5
MAURITANIA	1.031	1.200	85	55,0	1	489	2,2
NIGER	1.267	4.200	91	51,1	3	36	2,7
NIGERIA	924	69.100	67	52,9	75	319	2,5
SENEGAL	196	4.080	76	54,3	21	72	2,4
SIERRA LEONE	72	2.620	73	54,5	36	75	1,5
TOGO	56	2.050	75	52,4	37	90	2,6
CENTRAL AFRICA	5.465	43.750	82	54,6	8	210	2,4
BURUNDI	28	3.700	86	54,1	132	295	2,0
CAMEROON	475	6.090	82	55,9	13	85	2,1
CONGO	342	1.030	65	54,9	3	162	1,7
GABON	268	510	72	61,1	2	400	1,2
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	73	310	...	61,1	4	135	1,4
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	623	1.660	87	54,8	3	27	2,1
RWANDA	26	3.800	91	51,6	146	540	2,9
CHAD	1.284	3.850	91	53,1	3	53	2,3
ZAIRE	2.346	22.800	78	54,9	10	...	3,0
EAST AFRICA	8.254	100.900	84	53,2	12	200	2,6
BOTSWANA	600	690	...	55,0	1	181	3,0
ETHIOPIA	1.250	26.100	85	55,3	21	203	2,1
KENYA	583	11.850	80	51,0	20	721	2,8
LESOTHO	30	930	...	57,1	31	266	1,7
MADAGASCAR	587	7.060	86	52,4	12	257	2,3
MALAWI	118	4.950	87	52,6	42	173	3,3
MAURITIUS	2	880	60	54,5	440	834	1,6
SOMALIA	638	2.930	82	51,5	5	339	2,4
SUDAN	2.500	16.420	80	52,5	7	241	2,8
SWAZILAND	17	420	93	50,5	25	178	2,7
TANZANIA	940	13.980	86	53,0	15	120	2,7
UGANDA	236	10.330	86	54,1	44	214	3,0
ZAMBIA	753	4.360	80	50,8	6	90	2,6
TOTAL AFRICA	19.820	262.650	78	53,4	13	170	2,5
"WEST INDIES"	246,2	4.247	...	...	17	340	1,4
BAHAMAS	14	190	...	...	14	1.266	4,2
BARBADOS	0,4	246	23	37,5	615	946	0,5
GRENADA	0,3	96	...	37,9	279	600	1,7
GUYANA	215	775	32	30,2	4	96	2,5
JAMAICA	11,4	1.890	27	32,5	166	790	1,4
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	5,1	1.050	17	32,3	205	807	1,0
PACIFIC	21,8	795	...	...	36	210	2,5
FIJI	18,3	550	...	...	30	244	2,5
TONGA	0,7	94	...	...	134	177	3,0
WESTERN SAMOA	2,8	151	60	31,7	53	168	2,4
TOTAL ACP	20.088	267.692	...	...	13,3	170	2,5

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

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

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

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT 1971 MARKET PRICES

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	POPULA- TION (000)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (60-70)		
		TOTAL (million US \$)	PER CAPITA (US \$)	POPULA- TION	GNP	GNP PER CAPITA %
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WEST AFRICA	104.034	16.080	154	2,5	4,4	1,9
IVORY COAST	5.297	1.730	330	3,1	7,7	4,6
DAHOMEY	2.783	280	100	2,8	3,6	0,8
GAMBIA	370	50	140	2,0	5,6	3,6
GHANA	8.856	2.250	250	2,6	2,6	0,0
GUINEA	4.080	380	90	2,6	2,7	0,1
UPPER VOLTA	5.497	390	70	2,1	3,0	0,9
LIBERIA	1.570	330	210	3,1	5,6	2,5
MALI	5.123	370	70	2,1	3,5	1,4
MAURITANIA	1.190	200	170	1,9	7,6	5,7
NIGER	4.132	400	100	2,9	0,4	-2,5
NIGERIA	56.510	7.840	140	2,5	4,6	2,1
SENEGAL	4.019	1.020	250	2,4	2,0	-0,4
SIERRA LEONE	2.668	540	200	2,2	6,1	3,9
TOGO	2.009	300	150	3,0	7,6	4,6
CENTRAL AFRICA	39.727	4.610	116	2,5	5,0	2,5
BURUNDI (2)	3.615	220	60	2,0	3,1	1,1
CAMEROON	5.786	1.160	200	2,1	6,1	4,0
CONGO	1.123	300	270	2,1	3,0	0,9
GABON	494	340	700	1,0	6,2	5,2
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	295	60	210	1,8	4,5	2,7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1.586	240	150	2,5	2,9	0,4
RWANDA (2)	3.786	230	60	3,5	2,7	-0,8
CHAD	3.716	310	80	1,8	2,4	0,6
ZAIRE (2)	19.326	1.750	90	2,8	5,7	2,9
EAST AFRICA	98.206	12.320	125	2,6	4,8	2,2
BOTSWANA (2)	618	100	160	1,8	5,0	3,2
ETHIOPIA	25.250	1.990	80	2,1	4,8	2,7
KENYA	11.670	1.850	160	3,1	6,6	3,5
LESOTHO (2)	941	100	100	2,0	2,0	0,0
MADAGASCAR	7.220	1.020	140	2,5	3,1	0,6
MALAWI	4.550	410	90	2,6	5,1	2,5
MAURITIUS	847	230	280	2,3	1,9	-0,4
SOMALIA (2)	2.895	210	70	2,4	1,3	-0,9
SUDAN (1)(2)	16.135	1.900	120	2,8	2,8	-
SWAZILAND	433	80	190	2,9	7,6	4,7
TANZANIA	13.249	1.470	110	3,0	6,1	3,1
UGANDA	10.148	1.340	130	2,7	4,8	2,1
ZAMBIA	4.250	1.620	380	2,5	5,7	3,2
TOTAL AFRICA	241.967	33.010	136	2,5	4,6	2,1
"WEST INDIES"	4.746	3.270	689	1,7	4,9	3,2
BAHAMAS (2)	178	430	2.400	4,4	7,7	3,3
BARBADOS (2)	244	160	670	0,9	4,4	3,5
GRENADA (2)	110	40	330	1,9	2,8	0,9
GUYANA	732	300	390	2,5	4,4	1,9
JAMAICA	1.901	1.370	720	1,5	4,8	3,3
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	1.030	970	940	1,9	4,0	2,1
PACIFIC	766	300	392	2,8	4,7	1,9
FIJI (2)	530	250	470	2,8	5,1	2,3
TONGA (2)	90	30	300	3,3	3,1	-0,2
WESTERN SAMOA (2)	146	20	140	2,5	1,5	-1,0
TOTAL ACP	247.470	36.580	148	2,5	4,6	2,1

Source : World Bank Atlas 1973
(rounded figures)

General remarks : The figures of GNP for 1971 at market prices are rounded at 10 million. The estimates of GNP per capita and their rates of growth should be considered as indicative, above all those relative to GNP per capita under \$ 100. In the absence of satisfactory bases, the official exchange rates have been used to convert into US dollars amounts originally shown in national currencies. In several cases, however, the exchange rates have been adjusted to correspond more adequately to what would be a balanced rate of exchange. The base period of the calculation of conversion rates is 1965-1971; the choice of a period over several years should reduce temporary distortions.

(1) rates of growth 1966-1971
(2) rough estimates.

VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CURRENT PRICES, 1961-1972

millions u.a. (fob)

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY								RATE OF INCREASE
	1961/1963	1964/1966	1967/1969	1970	1971	1972	1950/1960	1960/1970
WEST AFRICA	1.390	1.870	2.090	2.941	3.597	4.002	5,1	8,9
IVORY COAST	205	297	401	469	456	553	4,5	11,7
DAHOMY	13	13	21	31	41	34	4,7	6,8
GAMBIA	9	11	16	15	17	17	1,6	9,3
GHANA	286	276	296	458	430	449	3,1	1,9
GUINEA	54	51	51	48	50	32	11,1	0,0
UPPER-VOLTA	7	14	20	19	16	17	3,1	20,3
LIBERIA	71	137	173	214	338	351	9,0	13,0
MALI	12	16	13	18	23	26	-	3,6
MAURITANIA	7	58	74	87	105	113	-	52,9
NIGER	19	27	32	32	39	40	6,6	9,1
NIGERIA	496	716	724	1.240	1.811	2.009	4,1	8,3
SENEGAL	120	133	138	152	125	200	5,8	3,1
SIERRA LEONE	73	89	92	103	97	109	11,7	2,9
TOGO	18	31	39	55	49	52	2,5	13,0
CENTRAL AFRICA	620	740	1.020	1.354	1.169	1.225	7,0	7,8
BURUNDI	-	12	14	31	22	19	-	14,5
CAMEROON	112	141	191	232	206	219	7,0	9,3
CONGO	32	46	47	68	70	76	14,9	6,7
GABON	62	95	128	121	201	233	11,7	11,3
C.A.R.	17	29	34	31	34	34	-0,8	10,5
RWANDA	4	13	14	25	22	29	-	18,4
CHAD	20	26	29	30	28	58	-0,8	6,6
ZAIRE	362	382	563	816	586	557	4,5	5,7
WEST AFRICA	1.330	1.730	2.110	2.657	2.363	2.432	4,8	8,2
BOTSWANA	...	14	13	11	10	12	...	...
ETHIOPIA	82	110	109	122	126	144	6,1	5,1
KENYA	129	156	177	305	314	305	6,5	6,3
LESOTHO	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	...
MADAGASCAR	85	94	111	163	147	146	0,4	5,5
MALAWI	28	41	53	59	72	75	4,4	9,8
MAURITIUS	72	72	64	71	68	104	2,5	2,1
SOMALIA	28	29	30	31	35	40	15,2	2,4
SUDAN	211	198	232	298	328	359	2,6	3,4
SWAZILAND	...	43	61	53	57	55	...	...
TANZANIA	168	214	234	259	278	264	3,9	7,2
UGANDA	128	184	189	279	260	247	2,5	7,1
ZAMBIA	344	565	831	1 001	668	681	6,6	13,4
TOTAL AFRICA	3.340	4.340	5.220	6.952	7.129	7.659	5,3	8,4
"WEST INDIES"	680	810	929	1.088	1.367	1.416	9,0	9,7
BAHAMAS	9	19	43	87	264	273	7,0	27,5
BARBADOS	32	38	38	46	43	45	3,2	4,7
GUYANA	95	100	114	133	189	194	7,5	4,6
JAMAICA	189	240	274	340	347	384	14,5	7,0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	355	413	460	482	524	520	10,5	4,7
PACIFIC	48	59	58	78	78	120	7,9	3,8
FIJI	40	52	52	72	71	116	8,0	4,0
TONGA	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
WESTERN SAMOA	7	6	5	5	6	3	6,0	-4,1
TOTAL ACP	4.068	5.209	6.207	8.118	8.574	9.195	5,9	8,5

Source : United Nations Statistical manual of International Trade and Development 1972 (for 1961-69) and Direction of Trade IMF - IBRD 1968-72 (for 1970-72); ECA study of Economic conditions in Africa 1970 and 1971; EC estimates see Tropical Africa, Commission of European Communities, VIII/557/73-F/E (rounded figures)

MAIN EXPORT COMMODITIES (AVERAGES 1968-70)

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS REPRESENTED BY THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES					TOTAL	
	I		II		III		
WEST AFRICA							
DAHOMY (1)	Palm (kernel) Oil	35	Cotton	11	Groundnuts	7	53
GAMBIA (2)(3)	Groundnuts	43	Groundnut oil	35	Fodder	19	97
GHANA	Cocoa	66	Wood	10	Diamonds	4	80
GUINEA (4)	Iron ore (6)	90	Aluminium	...	...	...	...
IVORY COAST	Coffee beans	30	Lumber	21	Cocoa beans	21	72
LIBERIA	Iron ore (6)	72	Rubber	16	Ind. Diamonds	5	93
MALI (5)	Live animals	33	Cotton	23	Fish	14	70
MAURITANIA	Iron ore (6)	88	Fish (7)	6	Gums, resins	2	96
NIGER (5)	Groundnuts	63	Live animals	12	Cotton	5	80
NIGERIA (8)	Petroleum	71	Cocoa	12	Groundnuts (9)	3	85
SENEGAL	Groundnuts (9)	57	Phosphates	8	Fish (7)	6	71
SIERRA LEONE	Diamonds	63	Iron ore	12	Palm Kernels	8	83
TOGO	Cocoa	35	Phosphates	28	Coffee	17	80
UPPER VOLTA (3)	Live animals	48	Cotton	16	Groundnuts	6	70
CENTRAL AFRICA							
BURUNDI	Coffee	82	Cotton	9	Cakes	1	92
CAMEROON	Cocoa	25	Coffee	23	Aluminium	9	67
C.A.R.	Diamonds	46	Cotton	24	Coffee	17	87
CHAD (5)	Cotton	79	Meat	7	Hides and Skins	2	88
CONGO	Wood	56	Diamonds (10)	20	Sugar (11)	7	83
EQUAT. GUINEA (12)	Cocoa	46	...	...	...	...	...
GABON	Petroleum	36	Wood	25	Manganese	17	78
RWANDA	Coffee	54	Tin ore	23	Tungsten	10	87
ZAIRE	Copper	61	Diamonds	5	Coffee	4	70
EAST AFRICA							
BOTSWANA (3)	Live animals (+ carc.)	80	Hides and Skins	7	Other animal prod.	7	94
ETHIOPIA	Coffee	58	Hides and Skins	9	Pulses dry	9	76
KENYA	Coffee	25	Tea	16	Petroleum prod.	12	53
LESOTHO (3)	Wood and Mohair	32	Cattle	22	Diamonds	19	73
MADAGASCAR	Coffee	29	Vanilla	9	Rice	9	47
MALAWI	Tobacco	30	Tea	22	Groundnuts	11	63
MAURITIUS (3)	Sugar	92	Molasses	3	Tea	3	98
SOMALIA	Live animals	56	Bananas	27	Hides and Skins	7	90
SUDAN	Cotton	60	Gum hasbad	9	Groundnuts	6	75
SWAZILAND (2)(3)	Iron ore	26	Sugar	23	Forest products	19	68
TANZANIA	Coffee	17	Cotton	15	Sisal	10	42
UGANDA	Coffee	55	Cotton	20	Copper	10	85
ZAMBIA	Copper	95	Zinc	2	Cobalt	1	98
"WEST INDIES"							
BAHAMAS (13) (3)	Petroleum prod.	32	Concrete	12	Sugar & prod.	5	49
BARBADOS (5)	Sugar & prod.	45	Petroleum prod.	13	Mach. & transp. equip.	10	68
GRENADA (14)(3)	Cocoa	40	Nutmeg	30	Bananas	24	94
GUYANA (15)(3)	Bauxite & Alumina	48	Sugar & prod.	34	Rice	7	89
JAMAICA (16)(3)	Alumina	30	Bauxite	27	Sugar & prod.	12	69
PACIFIC							
FIJI (17)	Sugar & prod.	56	Petroleum prod.	11	Copra oil	5	71
WESTERN SAMOA	Copra	43	Cocoa	34	...	...	77

- (1) 1969
(2) 1966-68
(3) National source
(4) Forecast 1975
(5) 1967-69
(6) and concentrated
(7) Fresh
(8) 1971
(9) And groundnut products
(10) Not produced in the country - 1967-69 average
(11) Raw and refined
(12) IBRD, 1967-69
(13) 1970 (including re-exports). The remainder consist above all of a wide range of manufactured products
(14) Estimate 1970
(15) 1970-82 (national source)
(16) 1970
(17) 1969-71

Sources :
I.M.F. International Financial Statistics, July 1972 and
U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1969 (for data with footnote 5)
U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1970-71 (for data with footnote 17).

PATTERN OF EXPORTS (1970)

million u.a

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	WORLD	E.E.C. TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY	ITALY	U.K.	% OF TOTAL	
							E.E.C.	D.C.*
WEST AFRICA	2.990	1.948	472,0	401,6	174,0	537,9	65	90
IVORY COAST	531	364	173,8	77,2	57,8	21,0	69	93
DAHOMEY	30	24	14,2	5,7	1,6	1,2	80	93
GAMBIA	21	13	1,1	2,2	0,5	9,0	62	99
GHANA	458	226	2,3	44,7	14,4	107,2	49	88
GUINEA	42	13	1,5	7,8	1,0	2,3	31	99
UPPER-VOLTA	20	6	2,5	0,3	1,8	0,6	30	46
LIBERIA	313	198	18,8	81,5	32,3	26,1	63	93
MALI	19	8	5,2	1	1,5	0,7	42	70
MAURITANIA	87	76	20,7	13,7	12,4	18,7	87	100
NIGER	32	28	21,3	1,0	5,6	0,3	88	91
NIGERIA	1.143	748	108,9	141,8	39,1	270,3	65	87
SENEGAL	131	106	82,1	6,6	4,0	4,6	81	89
SIERRA LEONE	103	83	0,1	3,3	neg.	73,1	81	90
TOGO	60	55	19,5	15,7	2,0	2,8	92	99
CENTRAL AFRICA	1.400	1.063	244,3	121,0	113,2	59,9	76	90
BURUNDI	31	9	0,2	2,0	1,4	4,5	29	100
CAMEROON	213	169	68,1	37,2	5,9	4,5	79	98
CONGO	72	47	8,7	16,0	11,2	3,9	65	77
GABON	178	100	72,6	14,0	1,2	2,4	56	68
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	44	26	18,6	2,0	1,2	1,0	59	79
RWANDA	14	7	0,3	1,3	0,4	2,1	50	57
CHAD	35	18	11,3	2,5	1,2	0,3	53	72
ZAIRE	813	687	64,5	46,0	90,7	41,2	85	96
EAST AFRICA	2.436	1.091	170,8	201,8	172,6	485,6	45	78
ETHIOPIA	123	23	2,6	8,9	7,6	2,3	19	78
KENYA	217	83	1,6	19,1	4,4	43,6	38	61
MADAGASCAR	163	70	55,7	6,7	1,8	3,1	43	69
MALAWI	47	33	0,6	1,4	...	26,5	70	83
MAURITIUS	71	51	0,5	0,2	-	49,1	72	100
SOMALIA	25	15	0,6	0,2	13,4	0,2	60	68
SUDAN	250	99	9,4	35,8	31,1	16,6	40	61
SWAZILAND	52	22	-	-	-	20,5	42	99
TANZANIA	239	89	2,8	11,1	6,4	52,1	37	60
UGANDA	246	71	11,2	2,7	4,5	50,4	29	76
ZAMBIA	1.003	535	85,8	115,7	103,4	221,2	53	90
TOTAL AFRICA	6.826	4.102	887,1	724,4	459,8	1.083,4	60	86
"WEST INDIES"	1.136	185	3,4	11,4	4,0	150,8	16	80
BAHAMAS	105	10	-	2,0	-	6,0	10	96
BARBADOS	28	16	-	-	-	14,9	58	95
GUYANA	141	36	2,1	2,4	1,1	27,4	25	88
JAMAICA	405	65	0,4	2,8	-	60,4	16	77
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	456	59	0,9	4,2	2,9	42,1	13	75
PACIFIC	56	25	negl.	1,1	negl.	22,5	44	94
FIJI	51	23	negl.	0,5	negl.	22,3	45	94
WESTERN SAMOA	5	1,6	-	0,6	-	0,2	36	96
TOTAL ACP	8.018	4.312	890,5	736,9	463,8	1.256,7	54	85

* developed countries

Source : I.M.F. - I.B.R.D., Direction of Trade, Annual 1966-1970 (rounded figures).

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS (1970)

mio u.a.

SUB REGION AND COUNTRY	WORLD	E.E.C. TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY	ITALY	U.K.	% OF TOTAL	
							E.E.C.	D.C.*
WEST AFRICA	3.015	1.690	522,7	294,6	110,3	508,5	56	82
IVORY COAST	390	274	184,5	27,9	24,1	8,3	69	86
DAHOMY	56	46	29,3	4,3	2,0	3,3	82	90
GAMBIA	13	7	0,7	0,2	0,2	5,6	56	85
GHANA	411	191	15,0	43,8	9,8	97,1	47	79
GUINEA	55	41	20,6	4,4	7,9	3,3	74	97
UPPER-VOLTA	52	32	23,7	3,2	1,1	0,8	60	67
LIBERIA	493	217	22,9	65,5	8,4	36,0	43	93
MALI	27	23	18,0	1,2	1,0	0,8	84	86
MAURITANIA	34	29	19,0	1,9	1,0	3,3	85	100
NIGER	42	37	26,4	4,7	0,4	0,9	87	93
NIGERIA	1 011	559	32,5	112,1	42,1	302,0	55	82
SENEGAL	250	137	100,4	10,8	8,3	4,0	55	60
SIERRA LEONE	119	56	4,5	8,1	1,8	34,2	47	68
TOGO	61	41	18,9	6,5	2,2	8,9	68	83
CENTRAL AFRICA	1.043	723	312,5	96,0	70,5	53,9	69	90
BURUNDI	21	10	2,0	2,0	0,9	0,8	48	80
CAMEROON	221	182	122,1	17,6	13,9	9,8	82	96
CONGO	89	73	47,1	7,7	6,2	6,4	82	85
GABON	80	66	47,1	8,1	2,2	2,9	82	95
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	35	31	23,2	3,5	1,8	0,8	88	94
RWANDA	23	9	1,2	2,1	0,1	0,7	38	64
CHAD	72	27	20,0	2,2	1,4	0,7	37	45
ZAIRE	501	325	49,8	52,8	44,0	31,8	65	95
EAST AFRICA	2.092	965	162,9	160,8	121,8	418,9	46	72
ETHIOPIA	172	78	4,9	23,6	29,1	12,8	46	77
KENYA	398	199	14,4	31,4	17,3	116,1	50	76
MADAGASCAR	192	148	104,9	17,4	11,4	3,4	77	86
MALAWI	53	29	1,1	3,4	1,2	21,1	54	82
MAURITIUS	71	29	4,7	3,1	1,0	15,6	40	72
SOMALIA	60	23	1,2	4,5	13,1	3,2	38	63
SUDAN	285	94	6,1	17,9	7,4	48,0	33	53
SWAZILAND	2	1	-	-	-	0,9	58	58
TANZANIA	271	127	9,0	25,4	15,3	57,6	47	67
UGANDA	121	67	4,4	11,1	6,3	39,0	56	80
ZAMBIA	467	170	12,2	23,0	19,7	100,0	36	76
TOTAL AFRICA	6.150	3.377	998,1	551,4	302,6	981,3	55	80
"WEST INDIES"	1.654	412	19,0	29,8	48,2	276,9	25	73
BAHAMAS	336	86	6,3	6,5	37,7	29,3	26	100
BARBADOS	93	33	-	-	-	31,6	35	53
GUYANA	127	51	1,3	3,5	0,9	39,4	40	81
JAMAICA	537	142	7,3	13,5	6,8	102,3	26	87
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	560	99	4,1	6,3	2,8	74,3	18	44
PACIFIC	109	19	-	1,3	0,2	17,2	17	83
FIJI	96	17	-	1,1	-	16,1	18	83
WESTERN SAMOA	13	1,6	-	0,2	0,2	1,1	12	87
TOTAL ACP	7.913	3.808	1.017,1	582,5	351,0	1.275,4	44	79

* developed countries.

Source : I.M.F. - I.B.R.D., direction of Trade, Annual 1966-1970 (rounded figures).

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Printed in Belgium by S.A. Albe
Photogravure : Sprl Wens
Photo-compo by Fotosetting J. Evenepoel, Edegem
Lay-out : Luc Vanmalderen
Photographs : AAA Photo Paris and EDF Photographic and Film Library

July 1974