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Second

PROGRESS REPORT

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMMES OF
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NON-ASSOCIATED
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR 1976, 1977 AND 1978

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Contents

Introduction

1. The na LDCs Programme

- 1.1. History
- 1.2. Programme Guidelines
- 1.3. Nature and coverage
- 1.4. Sectoral Allocation
- 1.5. Geographical Allocation.

2. The execution of the Programme

- 2.1. General comments on execution
 - 2.1.a. Administrative arrangements for preparing the programme
 - 2.1.b. Type of projects included
 - 2.1.c. The number of cofinanced projects
- 2.2. The 1976 programme
- 2.3. The 1977 programme
- 2.4. The 1978 programme

3. Conclusion

Annexe

List of projects, 1976 - 78

Introduction

Article 15 of the draft Regulation concerning financial and technical assistance to non-associated developing countries (Doc. S/791 (9CD 44) 28 April 1978) states that once a year, within the framework of the annual review, the Commission shall provide the Council and the European Parliament with information on the administration of the Community's aid programme to non-associated countries.

While this draft Regulation has not yet been formally adopted, the Commission has considered it useful to apply already this provision of the Regulation.

A first progress report, concerned with the execution of the 1976 programme, was submitted to Council on 10 October 1978. The present report deals with the execution of the 1976, 1977 and 1978 programmes up to 31 July 1979.

1. The n.a. LDCs Programme

1.1. History of the n.a. LDCs programme.

The n.a. LDCs programme commenced in 1976, when a total of 20 million units of account was made available for financial and technical assistance to non-associated developing countries principally in Asia and Latin America. In the following year 45 million units of account were allocated for the programme, while for 1978 the allocation was 70 million European units of account.¹

1.2. The Guidelines for the n.a. LDCs programme

The 1976 and 1977 programmes were carried out under an ad hoc procedure, pending the adoption of a Regulation governing this aid programme. The Council has already adopted a common position on the draft Regulation proposed by the Commission, but the conciliation procedure between Parliament and Council concerning the regulation has not yet been completed. The 1978 programme was carried out in accordance with the principles suggested in this draft regulation and amplified in the general guidelines.

According to these principles:

- aid provided under this programme shall be in grant form, and shall be mainly directed towards the poorest LDCs to help improve the living conditions of those sections of their populations that are in the greatest need;
- this aid shall be aimed essentially at developing rural areas, and particular emphasis shall be placed on the improvement of food supplies;
- a subsidiary portion of this aid shall be directed towards regional projects, in which case it may be possible to include projects which fall outside the rural sector;
- a limited portion of this aid should be set aside for measures to deal with exceptional circumstances, and particularly reconstruction projects following catastrophes;
- the aid may be used to cover both local and foreign-exchange costs;

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¹The units of account used under the three programmes are not comparable. For 1976 and 1977 a fixed exchange rate was used - one unit of account equalling US\$ 1.25 and US\$ 1.12 respectively. The European Unit of Account, which of course has a floating exchange rate, was used starting with the 1978 programme.

- aid shall be granted by the Community either directly or through cofinancing with EEC Member States or with multilateral or regional bodies.
- the allocation of this aid should help to maintain a Community presence in the major regions of the developing world.

The composition of the programmes has followed closely the general guidelines established by the Commission in cooperation with the Council and the European Parliament.

1.3. Nature and coverage of the n.a. LDCs Programmes

The programmes have been prepared on the basis of projects identified by the Commission's staff in cooperation with the Member States and international aid organizations as well as the governments of the eligible countries. In selecting projects, account was taken of :

- the general aid principles as indicated in the draft regulations and elaborated in the guidelines;
- the state of preparation of the various projects;
- the priorities indicated by the governments of the potential beneficiary countries;
- the practical possibilities of following our criteria in terms of the procurement of goods and services ;
- the advantages of arranging cofinancements with Member States and with the principal international organizations.

Information about the individual projects has been communicated informally each year to Council and Parliament. A list of projects, showing, in each case, the size of the EEC contribution and the amount disbursed up to 31 July 1979 is appended.

The 1976 programme involved eight projects, with six countries and two international organizations being represented. Three of the projects were cofinanced with international organizations and five were financed autonomously by the EEC.

The 1977 programme involved twenty projects, with twelve countries and six organizations being represented. Twelve of the projects were cofinanced with international organizations and eight were financed autonomously by the EEC.

Thirty-six separate projects were proposed for the 1978 programme, with thirteen countries and eleven organizations being represented. Nineteen projects were cofinanced with Member States or international organizations, while seventeen were financed autonomously by the EEC.

While for the 1976 and 1977 programmes commitments had to be made by the end of the budget year concerned, it was possible for the 1978 programme to make commitments over a two-year period. In fact, however, all but 6% of 1978 programme funds had been committed by the end of March 1979.

Over the three programmes as a whole, (which included a total of 64 projects) thirty-four projects have been cofinanced, of which five projects have been cofinanced with the Member States (three directly and two indirectly through an international organization). Since the 1977 programme a particular effort has been made to cofinance projects with the Member States, in order to utilise their experience and thus to strengthen the impact of Community aid, and it is hoped that the number of such projects will increase in future.

The other important cofinancing partners are the Asian Development Bank (8 projects), the World Bank (7 projects), the Inter-American Development Bank (6 projects) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (7 projects). In terms of the amount of Community funds involved, however, the Asian Development Bank was significantly the most important cofinancing partner, accounting for approximately 14% of the total resources devoted to the three programmes as a whole.

1.4. Sectoral allocation

The distribution of the various projects among the different sectors is shown below.

<u>Sector</u>	1976			1977			1978 ¹		Total ²
	M	UA	%	M	UA	%	M	EUA	%
- Integrated rural development	7.0	35.0		5.8	12.9		17.8	27.2	23.4
- Storage infrastructure	0.0	0.0		14.8	32.9		15.5	23.7	23.2
- Irrigation & water-control infrastructure	7.5	37.5		9.0	20.0		8.7	13.3	19.5
- Other rural projects	2.0	10.0		3.8	8.5		3.4	5.2	7.1
- Fisheries & fish processing	0.0	0.0		2.9	6.4		3.0	4.6	4.5
- Agricultural research	2.0	10.0		6.4	14.2		3.4	5.1	9.0
- Studies & technical assistance									
- rural sector	1.5	7.5		2.1	4.7		8.3	12.7	9.1
- other	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.9	4.4	2.2
- Post-catastrophe reconstruction	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.0	3.1	1.5
- (direct administrative charge)	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.4		0.6	0.9	0.6
TOTAL	20.0	100.0		45.0	100.0		65.5	100.0	100.0

¹ Not including a still uncommitted sum of 4.5 M EUA.

² Approximate percentages only.

The above figures indicate the emphasis given to rural sector projects, with integrated rural development, storage infrastructure, irrigation and technical assistance projects accounting for the major proportions of total aid.

Integrated rural development projects, though often amongst the most difficult to implement, commonly permit a more direct and immediate action in favour of the most disadvantaged groups.

Inadequate storage facilities are recognised to be a major source of wastage of food supplies in LDCs, which warrants the attention which has been given to this sector.

A frequently encountered problem in the poorest of developing countries is that, while there exists a pressing need to alleviate problems of rural poverty, the shortage of suitable projects is particularly acute in this field. The technical assistance and studies financed by the Community are intended to help remedy this deficiency.

Only a small proportion (approximately 2%) was devoted to projects outside the rural sector and this was for studies to promote regional integration.

1978 was the first year that a reserve appeared in the general orientation of the programme, for measures intended to deal with exceptional circumstances, and in particular with reconstruction projects following disasters and for catastrophe prevention and preparedness measures. The inclusion of such projects in the programme must, however, reflect the incidence of disasters and the ability of recipients to offer suitable projects at the appropriate time. Despite the fact that all the countries where disasters occurred were informed of the existence of the reserve, only India provided information about possible actions. Consequently, it was only possible to utilise the reserve for one project - the provision of cyclone-protection shelters in the South East of that country.

The 1977 and 1978 programmes each included an allowance for direct administrative expenses (200,000 UA and 600,000 EUA respectively). It should be explained that these relatively low amounts (just 0.6% of total programme resources) do not cover the cost of the Commission's staff engaged

on the programme (who are paid out of a separate Community budget), nor the charges made by cofinancing partners for administering the EEC contributions to cofinanced projects (which, insofar as they arise are included in project costs). The administrative allowance has been used to engage the services of outside experts, mainly for project supervision, but also for project identification and appraisal.

1.5. Geographical allocation

As a proportion of the funds available, projects with a regional orientation accounted for 18% of the 1976 programme, 21% in 1977 and 15% in 1978 (though for Latin America in 1978 the proportion is over 50%). Although the amount of resources devoted to regional projects increased slightly between 1977 and 1978, the decline in the proportion of resources devoted to regional projects goes against the Community's confirmed intention of giving a privileged position to this type of aid. However, this can be accounted for by the unpreparedness of the LDCs to grasp the various possibilities for projects of common interest, and thus of their inability to utilise fully the funds available.

The geographical allocation of aid between Asia, Africa and Latin America is shown below :

Region	1976		1977		1978	
	Amount (M UA)	%	Amount (M UA)	%	Amount (MEUA)	%
Asia	18.0	90	34.8	78	51.9	74
Latin America	2.0	10	10.0	22	14.0	20
Africa	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.5	5
Sub-Total	20.0	100	44.8	100	69.4	99
Direct administration expenses	0.0	0.0	0.2	-	0.6	1
TOTAL	20.0	100	45.0	100	70.0	100

The allocation of aid among continents has been in accordance with the guidelines, Asia receiving over 70% of the total aid in each year. A major part of this has been devoted to the Indian sub-continent, which accounted for over two-thirds of aid under the 1976 programme and around one half in 1977 and 1978.

The direct beneficiaries cover 17 countries (with a total population of over one billion), 3 regional integration organizations, 5 international and one regional research institute, two regional banks and one national development bank, and one non-governmental continental federation.

2. The Execution of the Programme

2.1. General Comments on the execution of the programmes

In considering the execution of the n.a. LDCs programmes certain important features of Community aid to non-associated developing countries should be taken into account :

- (a) The administrative arrangements for preparing the programme;
- (b) The type of projects included in the programme;
- (c) The number of cofinanced projects.

2.1.a. Administrative Arrangements

It should be remembered that aid to the n.a. LDCs is a completely new field for the Community and that no final procedures have been agreed as to how the programme should be administered. Also, owing to the annual character of the programme, the process of programming, project identification and appraisal, as well as commitment, must all be fitted within one year. For other agencies, working with pluriannual programmes, this process would normally be spread over two or even three years.

In future it may be possible to overcome certain of the problems associated with annuality by developing a regular exchange of information with cofinancing partners and recipient countries regarding possible actions. While it would, of course, be impossible to enter into premature commitments for projects to be financed out of future years programmes, the development of "project-pipelines" should improve the coordination of the overall aid effort, whilst enabling the Commission's services to become increasingly involved in the preparation, and eventually the conception, of projects with the Community's cofinancing partners.

The process of programme preparation has been made even more difficult by the absence of in-field representation in the n.a. LDCs, which often have different administrative structures and procedures from the African countries towards which Community aid has so far been directed.

Partly as a result of these factors commitments for the first three programmes were only entered into at the end of each year; on 15 December 1976 for the 1976 programme and 21 December 1977 for the 1977 programme. For the 1978 programme, commitments were first entered into on 20 December 1978 and funds were fully committed, but for a very small proportion, by March 1979.

A truer representation of the payments position for the three programmes may be obtained from the table below. Comparisons between years are not particularly relevant, since the 1976 programme contains only 8 projects, which is a rather small number for the average to be very meaningful. However, it can be seen that disbursements for the 1976 programme stood at 30% after the first year, but rose to 60% only after a further 18 months. The pattern of disbursement indicates the discrete nature of payments. Disbursements for the 1977 programme more than doubled between the 12th and 18th month; Disbursements for the 1978 programme have of course only recently commenced.

Percentage of Commitments disbursed

Programme	<u>period following commitment, in months</u>				
	6	12	18	24	30
1976		30.0 %	31.5 %	46.4 %	60.3 %
1977	2.4 %	11.1 %	23.2 %		
1978	2.3 %				

It is hoped that it will in future be possible, with improved working methods, to enter into commitments somewhat earlier in the year than hitherto. But given the time required to fully identify and appraise projects, and the shortage of Commission staff working on the programme, preparation must inevitably take up a significant part of the year.

2.1.3. Type of Project

A second important point which should be recognized is that projects which comply most closely with the guidelines for the n.a. LDCs programme - projects concerned with food supplies and those which benefit the poorest sections of the rural populations of the poorest countries - are typically among the most difficult to prepare and the slowest to implement. Long lead times (i.e. the time-lags between the adoption of financing decisions and the making of payments) are thus to some extent inevitable if the programme is to achieve its objective of directing aid to the rural poor.

This point has already been noted by commentators on various other aid programmes which have attempted to fulfil similar objectives, and has been used to account, in part, for the apparent slowness of disbursement of projects financed from the EDF¹.

Progress with the execution of programmes must depend to a considerable extent on the type of projects that are included. Obviously, implementation schedules vary between projects and the greater the proportion of projects with longer drawn-out implementation schedules the slower the execution of the programme overall.

The projects that have been the most ready to implement and the soonest to complete are those where Community participation involved merely the funding of activities that were already defined or ongoing. Into this category fall the grants to the research institutes which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The institutes are used to handling donations of this sort and the research programmes are prepared well in advance of funds becoming available. Out of a total commitment to the CGIAR institutes of 6.8 M UA over the three years' programmes, 5.7 M UA has already been disbursed.

Another important feature making for early disbursement of EEC funds is the degree to which procedures have been developed by the recipients for the rapid utilization of resources. However, in most cases the national ./.

¹See Commission Report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the Administration of Financial and Technical Cooperation in 1978 under the Lomé Convention VIII/557/79, Page 2.

administrations of recipient countries were totally unprepared to deal with this new form of aid from a new donor. In Indonesia, for example, the national administration had become geared to following World Bank procedures, while Community's aid from the n.a LDCs programme requires rather different procedures.

Also relatively straightforward to implement are projects which involve the supply of equipment or commodities which can be specified fairly precisely at the project identification stage. The supply of earth moving equipment under the 1977 programme to Vietnam to assist in land clearance for agricultural purposes is an example of a project of this type.

However, the bulk of the funds in the n.a. LDCs programme are devoted to integrated rural development, irrigation and similar projects which have been specifically designed to meet the needs of the rural sector. Here the disbursement of project funds may not commence for several months while tender procedures are completed and contractors selected. Then the implementation of the project is commonly phased over several years, and while the Commission may endeavour to select components which can be completed earlier in the implementation schedule, it is frequently necessary to include components which will not be financed till later in order to ensure the completion of the project as a whole.

It must also be noted that one of the principal advantages of Community aid, compared with that from many other bilateral or multilateral sources, is that it can be used to cover local-cost finance. From the development viewpoint, this is often of crucial importance for the poorest recipients. However, this point, in combination with the grant nature of Community aid, has meant that non-associates funds are often best used to cover the most difficult and complex (but nevertheless essential) project components.

For the future it would be possible to increase the proportion of projects which could offer the prospect of earlier disbursement, especially through the use of programme aid, with counterpart funds from the sale of imported agricultural inputs being used to cover the local costs of specific rural development projects.⁽¹⁾ This possibility can offer major advantages both to the recipient and to the donor, but it is one which will only be appropriate for a relatively small number of countries.

¹Such a possibility is in prospect for India under the 1979 programme.

2.1.c. Cofinancing

Article 4 of the draft regulation concerning financial and technical aid to the n.a. LDCs states that the aid shall be granted substantially by means of cofinancing with Member States or multilateral or regional bodies.

As described above, over half of the projects included in the first three programmes have been cofinanced either with the Member States or other organizations which were able to offer the expertise and experience required to identify, prepare and execute projects in the n.a. LDCs. This has enabled the Community to participate in many projects which would have been too large for it to have financed out of its own resources, although it has been necessary to devise working arrangements acceptable both to the Community and its cofinancing partners. In certain cases difficulties with these have resulted in delays for the Community between the making of commitments and project disbursements. It is hoped that improved methods of cooperation will help to reduce these problems in future.

Cofinancing is especially advantageous when the projects are located in countries where the Community has little or no direct experience of working and lacks representation. However, cofinancing usually requires lengthy negotiation and frequently involves delays while arrangements are finalized for financing from the slowest contributor. This often means that the Community is able to exercise less control over the speed with which projects are implemented than with autonomous projects. This is especially the case with projects which are financed out of a common fund from which payments are made in relation to the size of the contributions of each donor. In such cases, disbursement of the Community's contribution is tied to that of the project as a whole. An attempt is made to avoid such arrangements in favour of parallel cofinancing, which the draft Regulation suggests should be considered as the norm, but in some cases this was not practicable.

2.2. The Execution of the 1976 Programme

Of the eight projects included in the 1976 programme, three are now virtually completed and five ongoing (of which all but one have experienced significant delays). The first three projects account for 9.5 M UA of the 20 M UA made available for the programme, and less than 0.2 M UA remains to be disbursed. Of the remaining 10.5 M UA of commitments, 3.7 M UA has been disbursed, so that 13 M UA, or 65% of the total funds were disbursed within 31 months following commitment (as of 31 July 1979).

As may be expected, given the differences in the types of projects included in the programme, progress has varied tremendously between individual projects. The contributions to the international research institute and the ADB TA programme were both fully disbursed within the year following commitment and spent exactly according to provisions. The other near-completed project is the drought-prone areas programme in India. An excellent technical performance has been reported by the experts sent to monitor this project.

Three irrigation projects were included in the programme, one of which (in Bangladesh) is being implemented according to schedule without any major problems. The other two projects are both almost two years behind schedule. One of these (in Pakistan) is cofinanced with a major international aid organization and disbursement of the EEC contribution is tied to progress with the implementation of the project as a whole, which has been affected by procurement delays and political disturbances. The other project (in Sri Lanka) has been affected by exceptional weather conditions, a lack of machinery and of an efficient work organization. Two on-site missions have been carried out so far and a further mission is planned to examine the advisability of technical assistance for this project.

The autonomous project in Indonesia included in the programme has faced difficult natural conditions and disbursement problems due to government regulations so that project implementation is some 18 months behind schedule.

Finally, the funds made available for the Bolivia project have only now begun to be utilised due to the failure until recently of the local development bank to present projects which possessed the marked social component stipulated in the agreement with the Community.

2.3. The Execution of the 1977 Programme

Of the 20 projects included in the 1977 programme, 5 are now virtually ^{completed.} /
Commitments to these projects amounted to 6.1 M UA, almost all of which has been
disbursed. Of the remainder, disbursements have commenced for 10 projects
involving a total commitment of 31.5 M UA, of which 4.5 M UA has been disbursed.
This brings total disbursement in the 18 months since commitment to 10.5 M UA, ~~or~~
or to slightly over 23% of the 45 M UA made available for the programme.

The 5 completed projects include the contributions to the two
international agricultural research institutes, reflecting the speed and
ease of implementation of this type of aid. The others are the project
in Viet Nam and the contributions towards the funding of research and
institutional support to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Yemen Arab
Republic, and to the ADB TA programme.

Amongst the ten projects for which disbursements have started but
are not complete, the autonomous projects with the Latin American organizations
are progressing on schedule, as are the two projects in India, although certain
problems are making for minor delays with these latter projects. The other
autonomous project, in Thailand, is well on the way to completion despite initial
delays in implementation due to difficulties with the national administration.
Of the four ongoing cofinanced projects, for which disbursements have started,
in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bolivia and Pakistan, delays have been experienced with
the first three involving, respectively, problems with the procurement conditions
of other cofinancing partners, over-ambitious target dates, and delays in
project preparation.

Of the remaining 5 projects for which disbursements have yet to commence,
one is an autonomous project (Yemen Arab Republic), for which successive delays
have been experienced with the national administration in the formulation and
publication of tender documents. The other projects are cofinanced with inter-
national development banks, for which slowness in implementation is accounted for
by delays in the cofinancing partners entering into commitments.

In summary, of the 20 projects included in the 1977 programme, 5 are
virtually complete (i.e. IRRI, ICRISAT, ADB TA, Viet Nam, and Yemen Arab
Republic research and institutional support). Commitments have started on a
further 10, of which 4 are progressing as anticipated (i.e. both projects with
the Andean Pact, INCAP and Pakistan) and the remainder are somewhat retarded for
various reasons (i.e. both projects in India, Thailand, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka,
Bolivia).

Of the five remaining projects where disbursements have still to commence, only one (Yemen Arab Republic) is autonomous (with delays due to the national administration) while for the other four (BCIE, IDB-Honduras, ADB-Thailand/ Afghanistan/ Burma and ADB-Indonesia) the delay may be attributed to arrangements entered into by the cofinancing partner.

2.4. The Execution of the 1978 Programme

The implementation of the 1978 programme has only recently begun, and no projects have yet been completed, though disbursement has commenced for 9 projects and amounts to 2.5 M EUA.

3. Conclusion

Community technical and financial assistance to non-associated developing countries under the first three programmes has been allocated to projects in accordance with the general criteria governing the allocation of this aid.

The programme has grown from 20 M UA in 1976, which was committed to 8 projects, to 45 M UA in 1977, committed to 20 projects, while in 1978 a total of 70 M EUA was made available, almost all of which has now been committed to 35 projects.

This report comments on programme execution up to 31 July 1979. Disbursements under the 1976 programme then amounted to 65 % of commitments, and 3 projects had been completed. Disbursements under the 1977 programme amounted to just over 23 % of commitments, and 5 projects had been completed. For 1978, understandably, no projects have been completed and few disbursements have yet been made. This arises from the fact that commitments, as in previous years, could only be made towards the end of the budget year.

The apparent slowness in the execution of the programme, as measured by the rate of disbursements, may be accounted for by the special factors affecting aid to the na LDC's. This is a new venture for the Community, and in the short time available the small number of Commission staff concerned directly with the programme have had to cooperate with the national administrations of a large number of recipient countries and with the aid agencies of Member States and international organizations.

As improved methods of cooperation are devised, and especially if more Commission staff can be made available for this work, it should be possible for the date of commitment to be brought forward somewhat earlier within the year. Those delays in implementation which can be attributed to the problems of dealing with the national administrations of recipient countries and cofinancing partners should be reduced.

However, while there are grounds for expecting execution to proceed at a faster rate in future, the relative slowness of programme execution is to a large extent an inevitable consequence of the programme's underlying objectives of directing aid to meet the needs of the poorest sections of the rural populations of the world's poorest countries.

NA LDCs

PROGRESS REPORT

A N N E X

N.A. LDCs Programmes 1976 - 1978

Project description and status

NA LDCs
1976 PROGRAMME

Project description and status

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (MUA)	EEC Contribution (MUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31.7.1979)
A. National Projects					
INDIA : Drought-prone areas project, Uttar Pradesh	Integrated rural development	Autonomous	12.00	6.00	5.82
PAKISTAN: Khaipur tile drainage and irrigated farming development	Irrigation and agricultural development	Joint cof. IBRD	23.30	3.00	0.89
BANGLADESH : Barisal irrigation	Irrigation and agricultural development	Joint cof. IBRD	34.80	2.50	0.80
SRI LANKA : Maha Diulwewa reservoir	Irrigation and agricultural development	Autonomous	2.00	2.00	0.48
INDONESIA : Pilot project for soya cultivation	Agricultural development (field crops)	Autonomous	1.40	1.00	0.58
BOLIVIA : Agro-industrial projects (BISA)	Food processing	Autonomous	2.00	2.00	0.90
B. Regional Projects					
ADB Technical assistance programme	TA : project preparation	Channel Cof. through ADB	1.50	1.50	1.50
ICRISAT Research support	Agricultural research	Channel Cof. through CGIAR	4.80	2.00	2.00
T O T A L			81.80	20.00	12.97

1977 PROGRAMME

Project description and status

Project	Sector	Mode of finance	Total Cost (MUA)	EEC Contribution (MUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/79)
A) National Projects					
INDIA Grain and fertilizer storage (GWC)	Crop storage infrastructure	Autonomous	13.00	6.40	0.82
INDIA Village grain storage	Crop storage infrastructure	Autonomous	5.60	5.60	0.66
BANGLADESH Muhuri irrigation	Irrigation and agricultural development	Joint cof. IERD, Canada	46.40	5.00	0.41
PAKISTAN Chasma Right Bank irrigation	Irrigation and agricultural development	Joint cof. ADB	119.00	4.00	0.32
SRI LANKA Mahaweli Ganga development	Irrigation and agricultural development	Joint cof. IERD, UK, NL, USA, Canada	89.70	2.00	0.09
VIETNAM Supply of agricultural equipment for land-clearing	Supply of agricultural machinery	Autonomous	6.90	2.40	2.29
INDONESIA South-East Sulawesi transmigration	Integrated rural development	Parallel cof. ADB	65.00	2.00	0.00
THAILAND Pig-breeding pilot project	Livestock development	Autonomous	0.10	0.10	0.07
NORTH YEMEN Taiz agricultural research centre	TA and research support	Joint cof. IERD	10.70	1.30	1.30
NORTH YEMEN Wadi Rasyan study	TA; project preparation	Autonomous	0.70	0.70	0.00
ADB Channel finance for agricultural projects: Afghanistan: fertilizer storage Burma: aquaculture Thailand: aquaculture	Crop storage infrastructure and inland fisheries dev.	Channel cof. through ADB	24.10	2.90	0.00

1977 PROGRAMME
(2)

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (MUA)	EEC Contribution (MUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/77)
BOLIVIA Ulla Ulla integrated rural development	Integrated rural development	Joint cof. IBRD	21.50	1.60	0.12
HONDURAS Artisanal fisheries	Fisheries development	Parallel cof. IDB	3.00	1.00	0.00
B) <u>Regional projects</u>					
ADB Technical assistance programme	TA: project preparation	Channel cof. through ADB	0.40	0.40	0.40
IRRI Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	12.30	1.00	1.00
ICRISAT Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	7.60	1.00	1.00
BCIE Regional grain storage, Central America	Crop storage infrastructure	Parallel cof. through BCIE	18.80	1.80	0.00
INCAP Research in food technology and nutrition	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	2.40	1.60	0.12
ANDEAN PACT Technical assistance for rural sector marketing and technology	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	1.90	1.00	0.61
ANDEAN PACT Food technology research	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	5.00	2.60	3.27
C) <u>Administrative expenses</u> Consultants' services				0.20	0.10
T o t a l			454.10	45.00	10.49

NA LDCs

1978 PROGRAMME

Project description and status

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (M EUA)	EEC Contribution (M EUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/79)
<u>A) National Projects</u>					
INDIA Cooperative storage (NCDC)	Crop storage infrastructure	Autonomous	21.00	15.40	0.00
INDIA Cyclone protection shelters (catastrophe reserve)	Social infrastructure	Autonomous	2.00 ¹⁾	2.00	0.00
BANGLADESH Tea sector rehabilitation	Integrated rural development	Parallel cof. UK	o. 37.00	6.60	0.00
PAKISTAN Tarbela dam	Irrigation infrastructure	Joint cof. IBRD and Member States	120.00	4.80	0.00
SRI LANKA Integrated farm development Mahaweli Ganga	Integrated rural development	Autonomous (in coop. with FAO)	2.00	2.00	0.00
INDONESIA Baturaden dairy sector study	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.15	0.15	0.04
INDONESIA Technical assistance for KIK/KIKP small business credit programme	TA: rural credit	Autonomous	2.35 ¹⁾	2.35	0.00
INDONESIA South-East Sulawesi transmigration	Integrated rural development	Parallel cof. ADB	65.00	3.00	0.00
THAILAND Integrated rural dev., Northern region	Integrated rural dev.	Parallel cof. ADB	33.00	2.40	0.00
THAILAND Seed centre study	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.10	0.10	0.00

NA LDCs
1978 PROGRAMME

(2)

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (M EUA)	EEC Contribution (M EUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/79)
THAILAND Crop diversification study, North-Eastern region	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.20	0.20	0.13
LAOS Vientiane Plain irrigation and flood control	Irrigation and agricultural development	Autonomous (in cooperation with Lekong Committee)	2.50	2.00	0.00
NEPAL Sagarmatha integrated rural dev.	Integrated rural dev.	Channel cof. through ADB	33.00	3.00	0.00
HAITI Jacmel integrated rural dev.	Integrated rural dev.	Parallel cof. France	1.20	0.80	0.00
HAITI Rural water supply and sanitation	Rural water supplies	Parallel cof. IDB	3.20	1.60	0.00
HONDURAS Agricultural research+ extension	TA: rural development	Parallel cof. IDB	8.00	2.40	0.00
BOLIVIA Pilot project for development of the Chaco	Irrigation and agricultural development	Parallel cof. IDB	15.00	1.90	0.00
ANGOLA Project preparation studies	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.50	0.50	0.01
MOZAMBIQUE Fish-canning plant, Beira	Fisheries and fish processing	Parallel cof. Italy	3.20	3.00	0.00
B) <u>Regional projects</u>					
ADB Technical assistance programme	TA: project preparation	Channel cof. ADB	1.20	1.20	0.00
ASEAN Study for regional post-harvest research and training centre	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.30	0.30	0.00

NA LDCs
1978 PROGRAMME
(3)

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (M EUA)	EEC Contribution (M EUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/79)
ASEAN Study for regional timber research and training centre	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.30	0.30	0.00
IRRI Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	11.20	0.80	0.70
ICRISAT Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	7.20	0.80	0.40
OLADE Geothermic surveys	TA: resource survey	Autonomous	0.80	0.60	0.15
CPAD Credit for small farmers	Rural credit	Joint cof. IDB	7.00	1.80	0.00
BCIE Technical assistance programme	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.43	0.43	0.00
ANDEAN PACT Wood technology study: use of wood in low-cost housing	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	3.80	1.60	0.30
ANDEAN PACT Wood technology study: alternative construction materials derived from wood	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	0.10	0.10	0.00
ANDEAN PACT Wood technology study: pilot project for low-cost housing	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	0.40	0.40	0.00
ANDEAN PACT Study for palm oil development	TA: project preparation	Autonomous	0.40	0.40	0.00

NA LDCs
1978 PROGRAMME

(4)

Project	Sector	Mode of Finance	Total Cost (M EUA)	EEC Contribution (M EUA)	
				Commitment	Disbursements (to 31/7/79)
ANDEAN PACT Study for industrial standardi- sation and quality control	TA: research and project preparation	Autonomous	0.20	0.20	0.00
CIP Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	5.60	0.40	0.19
CIAT Research support	Agricultural research	Parallel cof. through CGIAR	10.00	0.80	0.40
CATIE Pilot project for rural dev.	Applied research and extension	Autonomous	0.57	0.57	0.11
c) <u>Administrative expenses</u> Consultants' services	_____	_____	_____	0.60	0.07
T o t a l			398.90	65.60 ²⁾	2.50

note : 1) Not including government contribution (as yet undefined) for possible extension of project.

2) Not including uncommitted funds totalling 4.50 M EUA.