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REPORT TO THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL AID
FROM 1 JUNE 1965 TO 31 DECEMBER 1966

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

In pursuance of Article 27 of the Yaoundé Convention, the Commission laid before the Association Council in October 1965 its first report on financial and technical co-operation for the period 1 June 1964 to 31 May 1965. When it met in Tananarive in May 1966, the Association Council examined this report and adopted in consequence an important resolution on the general guidelines for financial and technical aid in the future.

To obviate any long time-lag between the date of presentation of the second report and that of its examination by the Association Council, and to enable the latter to effect the examination on the basis of more recent data, the Council decided that the annual report would henceforth be drawn up at the end of the calendar year. This meets the wish expressed by the Parliamentary Conference that the reports should be drawn up at the time which would be most helpful for harmonization of the work done by the Association's various institutions. (point 2 of the resolution adopted at the meeting of 6-9 December 1965). By way of exception, therefore, the present report covers the 19 months between 1 June 1965 and 31 December 1966.

This second report (1965/66) resembles the first report (1964/65) both as regards purpose and general plan: it covers the work carried out as part of the Community's aid to the associated African States and Madagascar, some of it with the support of the second European Development Fund (EDF), some of it through ordinary loans granted by the European Investment Bank (EIB). The EIB collaborated in the preparation of the report wherever it was concerned.

The main aspects of the rules governing the working of the EDF and the chief difficulties arising in the administration of aid were outlined in the 1964/65 report. These fundamental matters are not dealt with again in the present report, which is devoted largely to the Commission's attempts to put into practice the guiding principles set out by the Association Council (see Resolution No. 1 of 1966), and to those aspects of administering the aid which are peculiar to the period under review.

CHAPTER I - GENERAL SURVEY

I - NEW COMMITMENTS

The sums committed out of the 2nd EDF amount to almost 200 million u.a. for the nineteen-month period in question. The pace of commitment has therefore been much the same during the first year. Half-way through the five-year period covered by the Yaoundé Convention, the aggregate sums already committed out of the 2nd EDF amount to 48% of the total specified in the Convention.

In the course of twelve meetings held between 1 June 1965 and 31 December 1966, the EDF Committee gave its support to 112 financing proposals, which the Commission subsequently approved. Only two proposals were not supported by the Committee. The Commission, in pursuance of Article 11(3) of the internal agreement on the financing and administration of aids, referred these two proposals to the EEC Council of Ministers, which approved them. It was certain reservations concerning the arrangements for EDF assistance and not any difference of opinion as to the merits of the schemes put forward that determined the Committee's attitude toward these particular financing proposals.

Type of aid

The sums committed for the financing of capital schemes are much larger than those of 1964/65 (cf. Table 1). On the other hand, some slackening of commitments for technical assistance linked with investment and for aids to production and diversification is noticeable. Nevertheless, the total already committed for the latter items constitutes nearly half (45%) of the 230 million u.a. provided for under the Convention.

The advances made to stabilization funds must be treated separately since they represent short-term credits which will have to be paid back into the EDF to be employed again to finance development operations in two years' time.

Breakdown by sector of activity

If the various forms of aid are classified by the branches of activity assisted (cf. Table 2) it will be seen that agriculture and transport and communications were, in 1965/66, still the two sectors which received most of the funds. The proportions granted for education and training, industrialization and energy production were much greater than in 1964/65.

Of all the funds allocated since June 1964, agriculture took by far the largest share. In 1964/65, a large industrial type of plantation scheme gave relatively great weight to this kind of operation. In 1965/66, support for agriculture (33% of the commitments) was spread more widely; it was devoted mainly to modernization in the form of irrigation and drainage schemes, the organization of co-operatives and rural communities and advisory services to disseminate improved farming methods. Such "ground-level" operations must be planned as part of a systematic effort sustained over several years and designed to attain definite medium- and long-term objectives.

The allocation of a large proportion of the new funds to agricultural production was explained by the magnitude of the aids to production and by the efforts of the associated States and the Community to give priority to directly productive schemes. This important consideration, which is embodied in the first of the general guidelines laid down by the Association Council (Resolution 1/66), took concrete shape in the form of a large increase in the funds made available for industrialization, mainly by EIB loans, which cover various branches of industry (cf. Chapter II, 1).

As in 1964/65, transport and communications came second among the sectors assisted and even strengthened their relative position (29% of the 65/66 total), since clearly many associated States are unable to exploit new economic potentialities because of poor communications. The new operations were mainly directed towards the modernization and extension of road networks.

In the social sphere, education in 1965/66 was (with 16%) far ahead of health and housing (6% each). Technical and vocational training absorbed most of the funds allocated to education, and here the emphasis was on school buildings and scholarships. For the first time, specific projects were added: training for employees of a firm or for a particular public service (cf. Chapter IV, 3).

Methods of financing

There were two innovations in the period under review. The first loan on special terms, one of 3.6 million u.a., was granted to the "Société pour le Développement et l'Exploitation de Palmier à Huile" (SODEPALM), in Ivory Coast, to complete the financing of the scheme to plant 32 000 hectares with selected palms, for which a large EDF subsidy was granted in 1964/65.

Certain other projects have been examined by the Commission and the EIB with a view to financing by loans on special terms. But it was found that the profitability of some of these projects was too slender or precarious to justify such support.

In other cases, the limited capacity to bear debts of the State in question ruled out the possibility of granting loans on special terms for schemes which would not greatly help to solve the main economic problems of the country concerned (long-term development, balance of public finances and external payments).

Finally, it was seen in the case of one scheme that, although it might be considered sufficiently profitable, it concerned a country whose capacity to bear foreign debts was very small. The Yaoundé Convention did not expressly lay down any practical procedure for dealing with such cases. The Commission and the Bank therefore arranged support for this project by means of a two-tier loan, viz: the beneficiary State, whose economic situation does in fact merit advantageous treatment, will receive

the loan on special terms, provided that it relends the principal to the promoters of the undertaking on financial terms appropriate to the profitability of the project itself.⁽¹⁾

The second innovation in the methods of financing consists in the first short-term advance to a stabilization fund (cf. Chapter V, 2).

Lastly, it should be noted that ordinary loans made by the European Investment Bank to the AASM in 1965/66 amounted to almost a tenth of new commitments, corresponding approximately therefore to the general distribution between loans from the Bank and advances from the EDF provided in Article 16 of the Yaoundé Convention.

With the start of special loans and the large increase in ordinary EIB loans there has truly been a diversification in financing methods which meets the concern expressed in point 10 of the Association Council's Resolution 1/66. Having regard to the applications for loans on special terms under consideration at present (some of them involving large sums of money), one may expect that this tendency will become more pronounced in 1967 now that the particularly delicate procedures and methods of financing on special terms have been evolved from actual cases.

Breakdown according to country

Compared with the operations financed during 1964/65, the breakdown of the funds allocated by country appeared to be better balanced at 31 December 1966 (cf. Table 3). It should also be remembered that getting the 2nd EDF under way mainly involved in the case of certain countries the financing of the technical assistance needed for the study and preparation of projects; in other countries projects which had already been prepared were financed from the very first months of the 2nd EDF's existence. Little by little, however, the balance was corrected as prepared projects and instalments of aid to production were approved.

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(1) The EEC Council of Ministers approved this project on 12 January 1967.

It is, however, impossible to base any opinion whatsoever on the data at present available as they still only deal with about half of the resources provided for by the Yaoundé Convention. At most, it may be observed that with the flexible distribution authorized by the Convention it is possible to allocate funds to each country as and when it is really prepared to employ them, while paying due regard to the need for preserving equilibrium in respect of the total funds and over the whole of the five-year period. Furthermore this flexibility will promote a more balanced distribution than that which obtained within the rigid framework laid down for the first European Development Fund.

2 - EXECUTION OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

During the period under consideration, the contracts concluded (contracts awarded after public tender, direct-labour estimates accepted, contracts awarded on single tender) for the execution of schemes to be financed out of the 2nd Fund attained 87 million u.a. whereas the sums disbursed amounted to 42 million u.a.

The ratio between the value of the contracts (as defined above) and the funds allocated rose from 9% on 31 May 1965 to 30% on 31 December 1966 (cf. Table 4). It may therefore be affirmed that the execution phase has now begun, whereas, during the first year, the commitments stage had barely been completed.

Nevertheless, the ratio between the funds allocated and the operations in progress will continue to increase within the next few years since the economic and social investment projects approved during the past two and a half years, which account for 6/10 of the funds allocated, have only reached the contract stage as regards 7% of the total involved (cf. Chapter II , 3, A).

In the case of all the other types of support, the contracts concluded already involve large sums compared with the commitments and they have distinctly increased in relation to the position at 31 May 1965. Progress has been very noticeable as regards technical assistance linked with investments, in which the contracts have risen from 7% to 43% of commitments during the period under review. Even more striking progress has been made with aids to diversification, where the proportion of contracts to commitments has risen from 0 to 54%.

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It is in technical assistance and aids to production that the rate of execution has been the highest (59% and 69% respectively), as could be expected in view of the very nature of these operations, which do not need such a lengthy preparation as investments.

It is also in technical assistance and aids to production that payments out of the 2nd EDF approximate the most to the sums involved in the contracts concluded; such operations can be completed fairly quickly. This is particularly true of scholarships, seminars and in-service training.

In any event, apart from the time absolutely necessary for getting an operation under way and completing it, payments will be more widely staggered than commitments, since work on the largest projects will be spread over a period longer than the five years in which the resources of the second Fund are to be committed. In this connection, the experience gained with the first Fund is instructive: although the final commitments (contracts, as defined above) amounted to 103 and 111 millions in 1963 and 1964 respectively, the payments figures have been stable for three years (1964 to 1966) at between 83 and 85 millions. It must be expected therefore that total annual payments made from the second Fund will also rise in future, but that they will, nevertheless, remain below the annual figures for commitments.

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CHAPTER II - INVESTMENTS AND ASSOCIATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1 - NEW FINANCING DECISIONS

A. The Second EDF

Between 1 June 1965 and 31 December 1966, the commitments of the 2nd EDF for investments, surveys and technical assistance associated with investments totalled approximately 140 million u.a. Even if this sum, which covers eighteen months, is expressed as an annual average (88 million u.a.), it is distinctly higher than that committed (63 million) for this kind of aid during the first year of the second EDF.

The overall sum of 140 million u.a. committed during 1965/66 comprised 15.4 millions for surveys and technical assistance, or 11% of the total. ⁽¹⁾

During the 1964/65 period, the corresponding sum was about 21 million u.a. At the outset, it was natural that the second Fund should finance many surveys preparatory to investments and that the sums committed later should be allocated to a greater proportion of practical schemes thus planned.

As in the past, technical assistance was mostly given for operations preparatory to investments (see next paragraph). To a lesser extent, it concerns making available the necessary staff to carry out the programmes and projects (preparation of specifications and of invitations to tender, directing works), that is to say technical assistance which is practically concurrent with the investment.

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(1) The details of the technical assistance operations are shown in Tables 15 and 16.

Table 14 gives brief particulars of the new investments financed as well as of the diversification projects, aids for the structural improvement of production and special vocational training schemes.

The totals for this technical assistance, which are generally included in the financing of the corresponding investment projects, remained more or less stationary between 1964 and 1966. It was rather the operations concerned with pre-investment assistance which declined.

Several of the investment projects (see below) approved during the period in question were directly instrumental in strengthening intra-African co-operation, especially among associated States, as provided in point 6 of the Association Council's Resolution 1/66.

- (a) Four projects to improve road transport concern the main-road link between Burundi and Rwanda, Rwanda and Uganda, Upper Volta and Mali, and Togo, Dahomey and Niger.
- (b) As regards the improvement of stock-breeding, the drive to stamp out cattle-plague is to be extended in a third stage right to the Atlantic coast; the EDF is contributing to the operations to be carried out in Mali, Senegal and Mauritania, while bilateral American aid covers Gambia, Guinea, Sierra-Leone and Liberia.
- (c) The EDF is financing another health campaign to combat onchocerciasis in Mali, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast.
- (d) Two new regional educational establishments are being financed by the EDF, viz: the International Centre for Statistical Training in Cameroon, and the Central African Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Institute in Chad.

B. The European Investment Bank

During the period under review, the Board of Directors of the Bank decided to grant ordinary loans to a total of 18.7 million u.a., which increased the commitments entered into on behalf of the AASM to 21 million u.a. The projects which the Bank helped to finance in 1965/66 represented total fixed investments worth about 105 million u.a. and will create employment for 2 800 people.

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The completion of these projects, which are all of interest to the industrial, energy-producing and mining sectors, will have particularly important consequences for the development and diversification of the economies of the States concerned because of their direct repercussions as regards increase in production and value added and because of their beneficial effects on revenue and the balance of payments

As is usual in banking practice, in the joint financing of most of these projects the Bank entered into co-operation and close co-ordination with other financial institutions of the Member States and with the World Bank group.

2 - PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF NEW PROJECTS

A. The second EDF

During the period under review, the competent authorities of the associated States officially submitted to the Commission 147 projects, the total estimated cost of which was put at 285 million u.a. These projects mainly concerned the transport and agricultural sectors (33 and 59 projects respectively), accounting for 36 and 41% of the estimated amount. There were 15 projects concerned with industrialization (including the production of energy) accounting for 9% of the funds applied for.

In general, however, the rate at which projects are officially presented is of no great significance as sometimes this procedure comes after a phase of preliminary discussions and sometimes only an outline project is put forward and has then to be worked out.

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As in the past, many of the projects submitted require a good deal of study and investigation to see whether they are worth putting into effect and to decide on the most economical and technically most suitable means to be employed. There has been little if any improvement in the preparation of the dossiers which the associated States submit to the Commission; indeed it may be said that there is even a deterioration in some cases. In these circumstances, examination of the projects is naturally retarded.

In order to improve this state of affairs, the Commission has continued to call in consultants to carry out the surveys or supply the governments of the associated States with the necessary technical assistance for the preparation or evaluation of projects. In some cases, the associated States have put forward pre-investment surveys as separate projects, mainly for building or improving main roads, and these have been financed by the Fund.

During the period 1965/66, there were 89 surveys and specialists' reports preparatory to investments, financed by the EDF and involving commitments to a total of 5 751 000 u.a. They concerned mainly transport and communications (21 operations representing 3 240 000 u.a.) and farm output (20 operations representing 1 146 000 u.a.). Several associated States were also given general assistance in planning their development schemes.

Nevertheless, pre-investment assistance does not solve every problem. Cases still arise in which specifications drawn up by specialists have to be adjusted by the Commission because they exceed the financial or technical limits initially agreed to by the EDF and the competent authorities of the country concerned. Examination of the projects is therefore held up. There have also been instances of major defects in consultants' plans coming to light while the works were in progress. The Commission makes every effort to obviate such difficulties.

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B. The European Investment Bank

Projects financed by ordinary loans from the Bank are not prepared in the same way as operations which are submitted to the EDF.

Hitherto, these projects have only been promoted by private firms or public or semi-public bodies operating in the same way as private firms.

When preparing projects, these firms are often able to rely upon competent planning departments of their own or, when they decide to investigate the possibility of an investment scheme, they have recourse to consultant firms or experts for the preparation of specifications and work schedules.

The market studies and profitability surveys, establishment formalities, technical studies and even negotiations with the particular State, in order to obtain preferential terms under an investment code, are well under way before the promoters seek to obtain the additional funds they need. When the EIB receives an application at this stage, it usually has documents at its disposal; although the Bank must, of course, regularize them and have them completed, they contain enough information to enable it to take a decision. In most cases, however, these projects need finance from several sources and the Bank cannot take its decisions until it has made certain that the promoter (who usually represents several shareholders) has firmly pledged himself and that the others participating are also irrevocably committed.

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3 - EXECUTION OF PROJECTS

A. The second EDF

The sometimes very long periods required for the execution of projects can, in the first place, be attributed to the fact that often several months go by before the financing agreements drawn up by the Commission are signed.

The Commission has also observed that the execution of projects is quite often marred by delays or defects due to the difficulties encountered by the associated States in fulfilling their part of the obligations contracted under the financing agreements.

This problem calls for the following general comment: before the financing agreements are signed, the special clauses contained therein are, in many instances, unknown to the local offices responsible for putting them into effect; in many cases, this state of affairs still obtains after signature. In these circumstances the offices in question cannot therefore put forward their comments and suggestions in time, thereby increasing the practical difficulties of giving effect to the projects.

At the execution stage, the duties incumbent upon the associated States may be placed under four heads, viz:

1. The associated States are responsible for preparing the tender documents. In the first place, this preparation very often takes several months and it frequently happens that a dossier lodged with the Commission for approval is unsatisfactory from both the technical and administrative points of view. In the second place, the technical details of a project as set out in the tender documents are often very different from those specified in the financing agreement. More serious still is the fact that even the body of the project may, in many cases, be found to have been substantially altered between the signing of the agreement and the issue of invitations to tender, by reason of the shortcomings of the documents on the basis of which the acceptability of the project

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was judged. As a result of these shortcomings, tenders are invited only after much delay.

2. Among the responsibilities which fall to the associated States is that of carrying out any operations required by the project in connection with land, viz: moving out of tenants, temporary enclosures, re-allocation of land, abolition of share-cropping tenancies, etc. The competent authorities are in fact often unable to meet these obligations, which are, moreover, politically delicate. Sometimes these authorities also lack the material means to apply the measures jointly agreed. The fact remains that this kind of situation is liable to delay the execution of the operations.
3. The associated States must themselves see that the works are properly supervised; if they lack the means, then supervision may be left to the EDF and this will be expressly stipulated in the financing agreement. It does happen that the competent departments of the State in question prefer not to have recourse to this latter procedure; but this has sometimes led to the project not being properly carried out or to the work being delayed because supervision for it had to be arranged later (technical assistance concurrent with investment). That is why the Commission, in co-operation with the authorities of the associated States, sees that the necessary measures are taken in good time.
4. Where works are carried out by direct labour under State supervision, the associated States undertake to make available the staff and equipment necessary to complete the works in order to exploit the development at an early date, but local authorities are often unable to find the requisite staff and equipment in time.

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B. The European Investment Bank

The pronounced differences (cf. 2) at the preparation stage between projects financed by the Bank and those financed by the EDF are reflected at the execution stage.

It is in the interests of the promoters, who usually sink large amounts of their own money in the operations and contract loans, to do their utmost to conform with the time-limits set for the completion of the works and the estimates given for their cost. The profit potential and the service of the loans depend in fact on the works' being put into commission at the earliest moment. In view of this, any delay in completion can only be regarded as exceptional.

The first undertakings supported by the Bank have already reached the operational stage.

CHAPTER III - AIDS TO PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Of the 230 million u.a. ear-marked by the second EDF for aids to production and diversification, 104 million were already committed by 31 December 1966. In spite of the sometimes substantial unexpended balances that appeared in the first instalments of aid to production, especially as regards price support, the breakdown into aids to production and aids to diversification has not so far been modified in the five-year programme of any of the States (cf. 1964/65 report, page 53).

The aids to production specified in the five-year programmes of the States concerned amounted to 99 million u.a. of which 49% has already been committed. Owing to the difficulty encountered by the associated States in drawing up their plans for economic diversification, only 41% (131 million u.a.) of the corresponding funds has been committed as yet.

1 - AIDS TO PRODUCTION

The five-year programmes

The breakdown by products and types of aid (price support - structural improvement) has in the case of three countries remained the same as in the original five-year programme. Four of the other six States have switched some price support for various products to structural improvement for a single commodity either to give more backing to undertakings already planned or to carry out fresh operations in this particular field (cf. Table 7). In the aggregate, the proportion devoted to price support has thus been reduced from 47 to 38% of the total aids requested for production. Two other States have switched sums, albeit of very different magnitudes, from one product to another:

Madagascar	6 000 000 u.a.	from coffee to rice
Niger	448 000 u.a.	from groundnuts to cotton

(cf. Table 8)

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Financing decisions taken in 1965/66

At various times during the period under review, the Commission committed funds representing eleven individual annual instalments (including one partial instalment - in the case of Senegal) of aid to production, being for some States the first and for others the second or third. Togo alone has not yet made up for its delay in carrying out its programme and is still using its first instalment of aid.

Where price support is concerned, the funds committed have decreased from one instalment to the next, except in the case of Niger which has had to increase slightly the amount of its second instalment compared with that of its first one owing to a heavy groundnut harvest. The degressive principle has thus been adhered to, even where there has been an increase in the tonnages marketed.

With regard to structural improvement, the funds provided in the second instalment are nearly all greater than those in the first one. This difference is largely due to the fact that, as works had been started after some delay, considerable sums have had to be carried over to the second instalment.

Experience has shown that certain structural improvement schemes do not lend themselves very well to financing by annual instalments. A case in point is the construction of groundnut store-houses in Senegal. In order to facilitate the completion of operations of this kind and reduce their cost, the Commission has allowed sums to be drawn in advance on the subsequent instalment, thereby enabling the works and supplies to be financed without a break in continuity.

Applying the first annual instalments

In order to provide against any detrimental effects of delay in applying the first instalments and to enable schemes conditioned by the farming calendar to be carried out satisfactorily, the Commission has had to institute the procedure of inviting international tenders for the supply of fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural equipment as soon as the EDF Committee has approved the scheme and before the financing agreement is signed.

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As far as actual execution is concerned, the price-support operations are taking place at the scheduled pace, although there has been a tendency for the drawing up of accounts to be delayed owing to certain difficulties which local bodies have had in adjusting to the new procedures. The structural improvement schemes have usually worked better where farmers have been able to obtain the assistance of teams of supervisors.

Although some schemes were postponed in most of the associated States and the first instalment was extended for two of the nine States, it may be expected that the delays will very nearly be made good in the course of the third instalment.

2 - AIDS TO DIVERSIFICATION

By the end of 1966 almost all the associated States had submitted to the Commission their programmes for the employment of the funds assigned to diversification projects under the Yaoundé Convention. The programmes of Somalia, Madagascar, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon were sent to the EDF Committee during the accounting period in question. Only the programmes of the Congolese Democratic Republic, Chad and Togo were still in preparation; the programmes of the last two States will be submitted in the early months of 1967.

In several cases (Mauritania, Togo, Somalia), the EDF provided technical assistance in the preparation of programmes. Such assistance is even more necessary in planning the operations comprised by the programmes.

Between 1 June 1965 and 31 December 1966 11 so-called "diversification" projects were approved by the Commission. They included two surveys for the establishment of new coconut and oil-palm plantations. Seven of the investment projects financed concerned agricultural production (tea, cocoa, palm-oil, oil of orange, pyrethrum and cotton); the other two concerned stock-breeding and the fishing industry respectively.

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This brought up to 17 the total number of projects financed out of the diversification funds of the 2nd EDF, 13 of the projects being for agricultural purposes.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that all the projects that the EIB helps to finance also contribute towards diversification of the economies of the associated States even where they are not included in the diversification programmes. In this connection, the completion of industrial projects constitutes a high degree of diversification since it not only gives rise to the introduction of a new product but, in addition, leads to the development of a new sector usually aiming at a new market; it is generally accompanied by important secondary effects, makes for a more closely integrated economy and contributes to improving the skills of workers.

In the same way, apart from granting funds to assist diversification, the EDF stimulates the development of new economic activities in the associated States by financing industrial surveys, mineral prospecting, transport infrastructure and the training of workers, all of which will help in the establishment of private or semi-public enterprises.

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CHAPTER IV - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1 - SERVICES OF EXPERTS

The item "services of experts" is almost always concerned with the search for fresh resources or for a satisfactory solution to a problem of exploitation in a particular country. These specialist studies are less directly linked with investments than "pre-investment technical assistance", but they nevertheless open up the way to concrete achievements.

For the period under review the following may be noted: geological surveys and mineral prospecting in Burundi and Rwanda, investigation of agricultural development problems in Dahomey and Upper Volta, and an expert survey relating to credit structures for development in Rwanda. The sums committed under these various heads amounted to 917 000 u.a.

This kind of aid is still sometimes retarded by the difficulty of finding experts available at the right time and for the necessarily short period required.

2 - GENERAL SURVEYS

By agreement with the authorities of the associated States, five new surveys were begun in 1965/66. Four of them concerned market studies and trade promotion and the fifth concerned the industrialization of the AASM. Another survey which had been commenced earlier was concluded during the period in question.

The tropical oil-seeds market in the EEC Member States

This survey has been in progress since 1963; the second part of it was started in 1965, however, and financed by the 2nd EDF. It was considered to have been completed by 31 December 1966. The statistical and economic information gathered by this survey constitutes a body of documentary material on the complicated oils and fats market never before assembled; it enables the associated States and the

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Commission to clarify their ideas concerning this sector and in particular to evaluate projects relating to the production of fats and oils.

- (i) Trade promotion of pineapples and certain secondary tropical fruits on the EEC market

This survey will be concluded during the first quarter of 1967.

- (ii) Possibilities of using the "robusta" coffee of the AASM and problems arising in the use of this coffee in the EEC Member States

This survey will be completed at the end of February 1967.

- (iii) Use of cocoa butter by the fats industries

The report of this survey will be available during the second quarter of 1967.

- (iv) Methods of inactivating the rinderpest virus by heat in the meats of countries affected by enzootic diseases and possibilities of using treated meats for the manufacture of preserved foods.

Apart from its technical aspect, this survey has a large economic section which should constitute a source of accurate information on supply conditions, the potentialities of African markets, the position of the European market and, generally speaking, the competitive position of treated meats. It is expected to complete this survey by May 1967.

- (v) Survey of the industrialization of the AASM

The programme of general surveys on the possibilities of industrialization in the AASM begun in September 1965 has been executed by agreement with the associated States and with the co-operation of their competent administrative authorities. Useful contacts have been made with business circles. These surveys may be considered as completed at expert level. The various reports and the collective report will be sent to the associated States and Member States during the early months of 1967.

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As this was a pilot study, the investigations were confined to classes of goods and supplies which lend themselves most easily to the replacement of imports by local products. This limitation is explained by the concern to achieve concrete results within a reasonable time; it in no way stems from any underestimation of the industrial potentialities of the AASM.

3 - VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A. Full-time training scholarships

Commitments and number of scholarships awarded in 1965/66

The scholarship programme for the academic year 1965/66 was financed partly by an advance of 1 million u.a. from the Commission's budget and partly by a sum of 3 810 000 u.a. contributed by the EDF. Together, these two sums exceed the amount used for the 1964/65 programme by a little over 1 million u.a. They covered the award of 1 760 scholarships: an overall increase of approximately 30%. New trainees were awarded 795 of the 1 623 scholarships for nationals of the AASM, while renewals accounted for the other 828.

Breakdown of scholarship-holders by country of origin

Table No. 10 gives the origin of the scholarship-holders. As stated in the 1964/65 report, no strict quota system is followed by the Commission for the award of scholarships; instead it takes account of the known training requirements and the numbers and standard of the applicants. Comparison of Table No. 10 with the previous year's table brings out the fact that through the application of these two criteria there is no uniform spread of the general increase in the numbers of scholarships over the various countries from which the trainees originate.

.../...

Breakdown of scholarship-holders by place of study

Table No. 10 also provides details of this distribution, which calls for the following remarks:

1. In accordance with point 20/b of the Association Council's Resolution 1/66, the proportion of scholarship-holders offered places in training institutions of the AASM is greater than that of the previous year: 22.2% compared with 17.8%. (*) Consequently, the percentage of scholarship-holders accepted for courses in the Member States decreased in about the same proportion: 74.6% compared with 79.4%; the percentage of scholarship-holders accepted for training in Israel, a non-member country, remaining approximately the same: 3.2% compared with 2.8%.
2. It may be noted that a large number of scholarship-holders attended courses in the Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville) and Upper Volta, and that openings were given for the first time in teaching institutions located in Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey and Madagascar.
3. Compared with 1964/65, the distribution trend among the Member States is characterized by a reduction in the number of scholarship-holders training in France (-2.7%) and by slight increases in the numbers of trainees in the other countries, particularly in Germany and the Netherlands.
4. As in previous years and at the formal request of several of the associated States, scholarships were awarded for periods of agricultural training in Israel.

Breakdown of scholarship-holders by type of training

This distribution according to the countries of origin is shown in detail in Table No. 11. When compared with that of the previous year, both with regard to totals and percentages, it reveals that agriculture has progressed considerably, which partly reflects the concerns of Member States and associated States and the Commission's efforts to

.../...

(*) This percentage relates to scholarship-holders who were AASM nationals and accepted for courses in the AASM in 1964/65. The 16.5% shown in ... included scholarship holders from the

increase the number of persons trained in agricultural disciplines. The "female occupations" category has declined rather sharply as fewer applications have been received.

B. Grants for correspondence courses

During the academic year 1965/66, 240 grants were also awarded for nationals of the associated overseas territories to follow correspondence courses. The object of this scheme is to facilitate study for examinations or open competitions leading to full-time courses (e.g. preparation for entrance scholarships to the International Centre for Statistical Training at Yaoundé) and to provide upgrading courses. The grants are worth approximately 300 u.a. each.

C. Special vocational training projects

In 1966, for the first time, the EDF financed training projects for managerial and administrative staff and skilled workers in firms or public bodies. This is consonant with the objects laid down in point 20/a of Resolution 1/66 of the Association Council. The projects concerned the training of:

- (a) Medium-grade staff for the Central African Republic Board of Works (about 40 persons);
- (b) Staff of OTRACO (Congo Transport Board) (about 200 persons) in Congo (Kinshasa);
- (c) Operatives for the Chad textile mill (35 persons).

This third project was started at the end of June 1966: it proceeded smoothly and was completed at the end of February 1967.

.../...

D. In-service training

The programme for the in-service training of associated States' civil servants seconded to the administrative departments of the Commission has provided two complete five-month courses since 1 June 1965. A third course began on 31 December 1966.

The 23 trainees on these three courses came from the following countries: Cameroon (1), Congo (Kinshasa) (14), Ivory Coast (1), Togo (1), Madagascar (2), Somalia (3) and Senegal (1).

E. Seminars

Between June 1965 and December 1966, approximately 1 500 persons (1 200 nationals of the associated States and 300 nationals of non-associated States) attended 53 seminars held in Europe. As to the financial side it was decided that, from January 1966, half of the expenses entailed by the participation of nationals of the non-associated countries, estimated to be about 15 000 u.a. per annum, would be defrayed out of the Commission's budget, while the other half would still fall upon the EDF.

As for the distribution of participants by country of origin, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Cameroon sent the largest groups, in that order; of the countries not included among the AASM, Nigeria sent the largest group.

During the period under review, 600 Africans took part in a total of 8 seminars held in Africa.

x

x

x

So that the Community may keep in touch with those who have taken part in the various training schemes, a news-letter called the "Courrier de l'Association" was started for the benefit of former scholarship-holders, trainees and members of seminars; No. 12 was published in December 1966.

.../...

4 - INFORMATION PROGRAMMES

In order to enlighten public opinion in the Member States and other countries on what the EDF does with European public funds and on how the governments of the associated countries are trying to further the economic and social development of their countries, a documentary film has been made, at a cost of approximately 40 000 u.a., on the question of water in the Sahel zone of western Africa (between the Sudan and the Sahara).

Dutch, English, French, German and Italian versions of this 35 mm. technicolor film, which lasts 25 minutes, are in the course of distribution. It has been shown on Belgian and German television and exhibited at the Afro-Asian Film Congress held at the Viennese Institute for Co-operation and Development, where it qualified for the prize of honour.

A second documentary showing the achievements of the EDF in the various fields of assistance is almost ready for distribution. Its purpose is to provide visual aid for the lectures given at the headquarters of the Community and in the member countries.

A wall-newspaper, published for distribution in the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Chad and other associated States, illustrates in diagrammatic form the main provisions of the Yaoundé Convention and the accomplishments of the EDF in these countries.

By agreement with specialized official bodies in the associated States, a folder dealing with the same subjects was prepared for distribution during official celebrations, trade-fairs, exhibitions and inauguration ceremonies held by these States.

Lastly, the booklet describing the various objects and methods of the EDF's financial and technical aid by means of diagrams, which met with considerable success, has been re-issued.

Thanks to the funds made available for the 1964/65 information programmes, these operations were effected without new commitments.

.../...

CHAPTER V - OTHER TYPES OF AID

1 - EMERGENCY AID

At the end of 1965, emergency aid was given to Somalia to cover, until 30 June 1967, the cost of auxiliary staff and the running expenses of the hospital which was built at Mogadishu out of grants from the first EDF and for which technical assistance is provided from the second EDF up to the same date. This aid was supplied because of the very weak state of the public finances in the country concerned, which ought normally to have borne these expenses from the start as the hospital is vital to the local population.

2 - ADVANCES TO STABILIZATION FUNDS

1. Owing to the fall in world cocoa prices in 1965, the Cameroon Republic requested the Commission to make an advance to the cocoa-price Stabilization Fund for the 1965/66 marketing year. An agreement to make a cash advance of 1 500 million fr. CFA from the EDF was signed in March 1966. The Cameroon Government has given a guarantee that the advance will be repaid on or before the due date of 1 July 1968.

As world cocoa prices improved during 1966, the Stabilization Fund disbursed much smaller sums than it expected; at the end of the marketing year it made a call on the Commission for 226 million frs. CFA. The major part of the advance was therefore not used.

2. Chad requested the Commission to make an advance of up to 353 million frs. CFA to the cotton price Stabilization Fund for the 1965/66 marketing year. This request was subsequently withdrawn, but a new application has been made for the 1966/67 marketing year.

.../...

CHAPTER VI - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL AID

1 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE EDF

A. Technical and delegated supervision

The system of delegated supervision began to operate in 1966. Ten supervisor-delegates were appointed in the AASM during that year; by 31 December 1966 they were at their posts or settling in.

Each supervisor-delegate was in charge of agents to supervise the execution of works, who were either directly appointed or were local representatives of the consultant firms already responsible for the technical supervision of the projects of the first Fund. By 31 December 1966 there were 71 of these agents.

The distribution of the technical and delegated supervisors according to country of origin is shown in Table No. 12. No accurate breakdown by nationality can be made, because the consultant firms responsible for technical supervision in a particular country quite often employ staff of a Community nationality other than their own.

With regard to the cost of the technical and delegated supervision of the projects financed by the EDF, it is impossible to draw comparisons with the sums committed for projects during the 1965/66 period, because the supervisors in the field are also dealing with projects previously approved, including those financed by the first EDF.

B. Management of supervisory and technical assistance staff

After a period of running-in, during which the administrative staff of the ECA (European Co-operation Association) head-quarters became established, their general organization was laid down, the statutes of head-quarters staff and overseas agents were drawn up and the various regulations adopted, the tasks relating to the selection,

.../...

recruitment and personnel management of the agents taken on for technical supervision, assistance and co-operation during the year 1966 have grown as rapidly as the Commission foresaw.

By 31 December 1966 there were 21 persons working at the ECA headquarters. The expenses entailed up to the same date amounted to 30 290 u.a. for installations and 296 923 u.a. for staff and current operation.

Up to the same date as well, the Commission concluded, through the intermediary of the ECA, 174 contracts of employment, involving a total of 9.6 million u.a., 103 of which were still valid at the end of 1966. In this way 214 persons were recruited, 116 of whom were specialists in technical co-operation and assistance and 98 delegate and technical supervisors.

During the year 1966, the expense of recruiting specialists and supervisors and administering their contracts through the ECA amounted to 5% of the cost of employing the specialists and supervisors.

2 - EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION OF PROJECTS IN THE AASM

Compared with the year 1964/65, there was less examination and supervision of EDF projects on the spot by Commission staff than during the 1965/66 period. In spite of the genuine needs relating to the examination and execution of projects, the average monthly numbers of missions carried out in the AASM had to be reduced from 13 to 9 (cf. Table No. 13). It was solely in the field of technical co-operation operations (general surveys and training programmes) that the volume of first hand information on the actual conditions in Africa and Madagascar was maintained at the same level as previously.

.../...

3 - CO-ORDINATION OF COMMUNITY AID WITH OTHER AID

The exchange of information and the co-ordination meetings between the official departments responsible for administering bilateral aid from the Member States and those of the Commission continued as and when necessary for the harmonization of assistance to the associated States.

The main advantage of co-ordination with bilateral aid has been to enable decisions to grant financial assistance to be harmonized so that each operation should have the maximum efficiency in the field. Much French, German, Italian, Belgian and Dutch financial support, not only as regards the works carried out but also in the sphere of technical assistance, are thus co-ordinated with EDF projects.

During the period under review, discussions also assumed a new and technically more specialized aspect; they concerned the methods of support for road surveys and the technical characteristics of roads to be built in Africa.

The studies of the Technical Assistance Group, a body under the aegis of the EEC Council, have also enabled the bilateral aids of the Member States and the financial support of the EDF to be co-ordinated. One of the biggest projects dealt with in this sphere is the "Centre de Recherches Industrielles en Afrique Centrale" (CRIAC), which is established in the Congo (Kinshasa) and will be able to extend its services to any African country that calls upon them.

Lastly, being represented on the OECD Development Assistance Committee the Commission has continued to co-operate in the work of this body, which is concerned with rules and methods. In a more concrete way, the Commission has maintained effective contacts with certain Governments of non-member States, the USA in particular, which give support to the associated States. The same is true of the chief international aid organizations.

.../...

Two operations have been begun in conjunction with the United Nations Special Fund. The EDF has assumed responsibility for building and equipping the Burundi Technical Agricultural Institute, whereas the Special Fund will finance certain items of equipment and pay the teaching staff during an initial period of 6 years. The EDF has undertaken to finance the agricultural part of the development of pyrethrum production in Rwanda; the Special Fund will finance the pilot plant for the extraction of pyrethrum.

TABLE 1

NET SUMS COMMITTED DURING THE PERIOD 1965/66
AND RECAPITULATION SINCE 1 JUNE 1964

AASM + total operations

'000 u.a.

Source	Type of aid	1 June '65 31 Dec. '66	1 June '64 31 Dec. '66
2nd EDF	Investments	131 855	174 375
	Associated technical assistance and supervision	5 173	22 820
	Aids to production	29 732	49 345
	Aids to diversification	15 262	54 674
	Technical co-operation	<u>11 450</u>	<u>17 966</u>
	Experts and general surveys	2 485	5 642
	Vocational training programmes	8 965	12 099
	General information	-	255
	Emergency aid	1 600	1 849
	Advances to stabilization funds	(6 076)*	(6 076)*
	Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	227	518
	TOTAL	195 299	321 547
EIB	Participation in the financing of investments	18 720	20 950
	GRAND TOTAL	214 019	342 497

* Not included in the total commitments as these are cash advances from the Fund.

TABLE 2

BREAKDOWN OF SUMS COMMITTED BY SECTORS

'000 u.a.

Sectors	1 June '65 to 31 Dec. '66			Total 1 June '64 to 31 Dec. 1966
	EIB	2nd EDF	Total	
<u>Industrialization</u>				
General		514	514	594
Manufacturing industries	3 645	77	3 722	4 937
Agricultural industries	2 025	547	2 572	3 587
Energy	4 050	275	4 325	5 074
Mines	9 000	889	9 889	9 889
	<u>18 720</u>	<u>2 302</u>	<u>21 022</u>	<u>24 081 (7.1%)</u>
<u>Rural production</u>				
General		180		192
Plantations		7 589		47 594
Agriculture		28 549		34 519
Structural improvement		15 549		22 532
Price support		15 627		26 809
Stock-breeding (and fisheries)		5 669		7 512
		<u>73 163</u>	73 163	<u>139 158 (41.3%)</u>
<u>Transport and communications</u>				
General		21		29
Roads and tracks		59 181		77 895
Railways		1 145		1 145
Ports and inland waterways		3 467		7 478
		<u>63 814</u>	63 814	<u>86 547 (25.7%)</u>
<u>Water engineering, public building, housing</u>				
Rural water supply		4 549		8 579
Urban water supply		2 336		6 714
Urban drainage		5 143		5 143
		<u>12 028</u>	12 028	<u>20 436 (6.1%)</u>
<u>Health</u>				
Infrastructure		12 229		19 666
Health campaigns		734		734
		<u>12 963</u>	12 963	<u>20 400 (6.0%)</u>
<u>Commission's budget</u>				
<u>Education and training</u>				
General		43		43
Infrastructure of general education		6 928		9 063
do. of technical and vocational education		16 725		17 106
Special vocational training projects		978		978
Scholarships	1 000	8 610		13 527
In-service training		108		164
Seminars	8	296		464
	<u>1 008</u>	<u>33 688</u>	<u>34 696</u>	<u>41 345 (12.3%)</u>

TABLE 2 (continued)

BREAKDOWN OF SUMS COMMITTED BY SECTORS

Sectors	Commission's budget	2nd EDF	Total	Total 1 June '64 to 31 Dec. 1966
	-----1 June '65 to 31 Dec. '66			
<u>Miscellaneous (not by sector)</u>				
Information, documentation		-		225
Emergency aid		1 600		1 849
Programming and general technical assistance		486		2 193
General surveys		-		224
Administrative and financial expenditure		227		518
		<u>2 313</u>	<u>2 313</u>	<u>5 009 (1.5%)</u>
GRAND TOTAL	EIB: 18 720	199 641	219 369	336 974
	----- COMMISSION'S BUDGET 1 008			
Advances to stabilization funds		6 076	6 076	6 076

N.B. The amounts shown in this table are the commitments originally undertaken for the various operations; they do not take account either of later adjustments (upward or downward) or of technical and delegated supervision costs. This explains the differences between the totals in Table 1 and those in Table 2 and the discrepancies between these two tables in respect of certain particular types of operations (e.g. aids to production). Table 2 also shows the funds from the Commission's budget set aside for technical and financial aid.

TABLE 3

BREAKDOWN OF SUMS COMMITTED BY COUNTRIES
RECAPITULATION FROM 1 JUNE 1964 TO 31 DEC. 1966

'000 u.a.

AASM	EIB	2nd EDF	Total
Burundi	-	6 362	6 362
Cameroon	8 505	17 072*	25 577*
Central African Republic	-	14 933	14 933
Congo (Brazzaville)	9 000	11 631	20 631
Congo (Kinshasa)	-	38 891	38 891
Ivory Coast	1 015	41 783	42 798
Dahomey	-	8 458	8 458
Gabon	-	2 438	2 438
Upper Volta	-	7 046	7 046
Madagascar	-	44 769	44 769
Mali	-	14 260	14 260
Mauritania	-	11 772	11 772
Niger	-	10 653	10 653
Rwanda	-	7 511	7 511
Senegal	2 430	30 171	32 601
Somalia	-	10 305	10 305
Chad	-	25 453	25 453
Togo	-	3 805	3 805
TOTAL	20 950	307 313	328 263

* Not including 6 076 000 u.a. advance to the stabilization fund.

N.B. This recapitulation does not include aid which cannot be precisely broken down by country, viz: general surveys, scholarships, in-service training, seminars and general information.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF THE EXECUTION OF THE 2nd EDF PROJECTS

Use	'000 u.a.					
	On 31.V.1965			On 31.XII.1966		
	Commitments	Contracts and direct-labour estimates	Payments	Commitments	Contracts and direct-labour estimates	Payments
Investments	42 520	64	3	174 375	12 846	3 280
Technical assistance for investments; supervision	17 647	1 259	486	22 820	9 880	5 086
Aids to production	19 613	7 910	2 241	49 345	33 927	23 007
Price support	11 895	4 558	1 481	26 843	26 843	15 923
Structural improvement	7 718	3 352	760	22 502	7 084	7 084
Aids to diversification	39 412	-	-	54 674	29 499	12 856
Technical co-operation	6 516	1 886	1 807	17 966	10 641	8 263
Experts and general surveys	3 157	77	36	5 642	2 803	1 258
Scholarships	2 917	1 617	1 617	11 479	7 277	6 517
Seminars	160	65	65	456	308	277
In-service training	57	39	39	164	110	88
General information	225	88	50	225	143	123
Emergency aid	250	130	24	1 849	1 770	327
Advances to stabilization funds*	-	-	-	(6 076)*	-	(916)*
Financial and administrative expenditure	291	111	111	518	135	135
TOTAL	126 249	11 360	4 672	321 547	98 698	52 954

* Not included in the total

TABLE 5

SURVEYS, SERVICES OF EXPERTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR INVESTMENTS FINANCED BY THE 2nd EDF (a)

'000 u.a.

Sectors	Accelerated procedure	T.A. included in the investment projects	Separate projects	Total	Total from 1 June '64 to 31 Dec. 1966
From 1 June 1965 to 31 Dec. 1966					
Industrialization	1 220	-	507	1 727	1 807
Rural production	638	6 184	789	7 611	17 841
Transport and communications	1 630	962	1 681	4 273	8 659
Water engineering, public buildings and housing	162	138	553	853	1 280
Health	-	-	43	43	1 322
Education and training	-	247	631	878	1 139
Miscellaneous	-	-	486	486	2 193
TOTAL	3 650	7 531	4 690	15 871	34 24

(a) Commitments

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF EXPERTS AND ADVISERS FINANCED BY THE EDF

FROM 1 JUNE 1965 TO 31 DEC. 1966 (a)

Country of origin \ Sector	Public administration and social services	Agriculture	Industry and technology	Health	Other	Total
Germany	44	41	114	3	-	202
Belgium	61	51	40	9	-	161
France	33	91	70	4	1	199
Italy	17	58	106	29	-	210
Luxembourg	-	-	2	-	-	2
Netherlands	28	27	2	1	-	58
EEC total	183	268	334	46	1	832
Algeria	-	-	5	-	-	5
Burundi	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cameroon	-	2	10	-	-	12
Congo (Br.)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ivory Coast	1	4	2	-	-	7
Dahomey	-	3	-	-	-	3
Madagascar	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mauritania	-	2	4	-	-	6
Rwanda	-	6	1	-	-	7
Senegal	-	-	2	-	-	2
AFRICA total	1	19	25	-	-	45
UNSPECIFIED	9	36	10	-	-	55
GRAND TOTAL	193	323	369	46	1	932

(a) Experts and advisers actually working during the period under review, in some cases on projects approved earlier.

TABLE 7

AIDS TO PRODUCTION
FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMMES

STATE State	Price support		Structural improvement		Total	
	'000 u.a.	%	'000 u.a.	%	'000 u.a.	%
Cameroon	1 702	21.7	6 137	78.3	7 839	100
Chad	4 177	98.5	64	1.5	4 241	100
Central African Republic	2 872	56.7	2 188	43.3	5 060	100
Niger	2 145	44.3	2 693	55.7	4 838	100
Dahomey	1 105	28.1	2 820	71.9	3 925	100
Senegal	14 876	44.5	18 537	35.5	33 413	100
Togo	863	24.1	2 717	75.9	3 580	100
Mali	1 594	38.-	2 596	62.-	4 190	100
Madagascar	4 097	19.1	17 269	80.9	21 366	100
TOTAL	33 431	37.8	55 021	62.2	88 452	100

TABLE 8

AIDS TO PRODUCTION
BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMMES

('000 u.a.)

	Price support	Structural improvement	Total
<u>GROUNDNUTS</u>			
Senegal	14 876	18 537	33 413
Niger	1 863	1 934	3 797
Cameroon	1 702	810	2 512
Dahomey	674	604	1 278
Togo	333	912	1 245
Mali	214	932	1 146
	19 662	23 729	43 391 (= 49%)
<u>COFFEE</u>			
Madagascar	158	6 677	6 835
Cameroon	-	3 667	3 667
Central African Republic	-	1 209	1 209
Togo	-	709	709
Dahomey	-	55	55
	158	12 317	12 475 (= 14.1%)
<u>COTTON</u>			
Chad	4 177	64	4 241
Central African Republic	2 872	979	3 849
Mali	1 379	1 318	2 699
Cameroon	-	1 662	1 662
Togo	478	1 021	1 499
Dahomey	294	618	912
Madagascar	-	698	698
Niger	285	758	1 043
	9 485	7 118	16 603 (= 18.7%)
<u>RICE</u>			
Madagascar	2 772	9 624	12 396
Mali	-	344	344
	2 772	9 968	12 740 (= 14.4%)
<u>OIL PALMS</u>			
Dahomey	-	1 426	1 426
Togo	50	-	50
	50	1 426	1 476 (= 1.7%)
<u>PEPPER</u>			
Madagascar	1 166	272	1 438 (= 1.6%)
<u>COCONUTS</u>			
Dahomey	138	116	254
Togo	-	75	75
	138	191	329 (= 0.4%)
Total	33 431	55 021	88 452 (= 100%)

TABLE 9

AIDS TO PRODUCTION

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS APPROVED BETWEEN 1 JUNE 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966

('000 u.a.)

Country	1st instalment			2nd instalment			3rd instalment		
	Price support	Str. improve-ment	Total	Price support	Str. improve-ment	Total	Price support	Str. improve-ment	Total
<u>MALI</u>									
Cotton	511	239	750	361	576	937	-	-	-
Groundnuts	210	134	344	160	423	583	-	-	-
Rice	-	98	98	-	132	132	-	-	-
	721	471	1 192	521	1 131	1 652	-	-	-
<u>MADAGASCAR</u>									
Coffee	4 254	940	5 194	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	822	45	867	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	1 357	948	2 305	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 433	2 119	8 552	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOGO</u>									
Groundnuts	88	294	382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	142	204	346	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee	-	204	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconuts	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Oil	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	244	721	965	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CAMEROON</u>									
Cotton	-	-	-	-	377	377	-	-	-
Groundnuts	-	-	-	447	11	458	-	-	-
Coffee	-	-	-	-	847	847	-	-	-
	-	-	-	447	1 235	1 682	-	-	-
<u>CHAD</u>									
Cotton	-	-	-	1 069	65	1 134	-	-	-
<u>NIGER</u>									
Groundnuts	-	-	-	962	563	1 525	-	-	-
Cotton	-	-	-	81	175	256	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1 043	738	1 781	-	-	-
<u>SENEGAL</u>									(a)
Groundnuts	-	-	-	4 286	5 455	9 741	-	2 435	2 435
<u>CENTR. AFR. REP.</u>									
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	153	774
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	333
	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	486	1 107
<u>DAHOMEY</u>									
Palm oil	-	-	-	-	372	372	-	-	-
Groundnuts	-	-	-	123	103	226	-	-	-
Cotton	-	-	-	86	134	220	-	-	-
Coconuts	-	-	-	37	58	95	-	-	-
Coffee	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-
	-	-	-	246	692	938	-	-	-
TOTAL	7 398	3 311	10 709	7 612	9 316	16 928	621	2 921	3 542

TABLE 11

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS (1965/1966) BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
AND TYPE OF TRAINING

AASM	Economics	Agriculture	Technical	Occupations for women	TOTAL
Burundi	15	25	57	7	104
Cameroon	62	50	65	27	204
Central African Republic	7	13	24	1	45
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	16	100	7	124
Congo (Kinshasa)	92	59	150	16	317
Ivory Coast	19	33	45	14	111
Dahomey	26	12	9	37	84
Gabon	1	4	14	-	19
Upper Volta	16	7	14	26	63
Madagascar	40	26	35	8	109
Mali	20	4	6	5	35
Mauritania	5	16	12	-	33
Niger	2	19	25	-	46
Rwanda	18	8	46	4	76
Senegal	6	10	10	3	29
Somalia	40	13	29	4	86
Chad	8	41	9	1	59
Togo	25	15	23	16	79
Total	403	371	673	176	1 623
Percentage: 1965/66	24.8	22.9	41.5	10.8	100
1964/65	25.9	16.8	42.7	14.6	100

TABLE 12

TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS AND SUPERVISOR-DELEGATES
FOR THE EXECUTION OF EDF PROJECTS
(Situation at 31 Dec. 1966)

Country of origin ----- Duty-station (a)	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Total
	Burundi	1	1	1	-	-	-
Cameroon	1	1	6	-	-	-	8
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Congo (Brazzaville)	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Congo (Kinshasa)	-	2	1	-	-	1	4
Ivory Coast	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Dahomey	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Gabon	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Upper Volta	-	1	-	7	-	-	8
Madagascar (b)	-	3	5	-	-	-	8
Mali	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Mauritania	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Niger	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rwanda	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Senegal	2	3	-	1	-	1	7
Somalia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chad	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
Togo	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
T O T A L	21	16	22	12	7	3	81

(a) The staff of consultant firms are presumed to be nationals of the country of their employers.

(b) and Comoro Islands.

TABLE 13

MISSIONS OF COMMISSION STAFF TO THE AASM
between 1 June 1965 and 31 December 1966^(a)

Country	Nature of visit					
	General	Economic	Technical	Financial	Technical co-operation	Total
Burundi	-	3	5	-	1	9
Cameroon	-	2	5	-	5	12
Central African Republic	-	3	3	-	1	7
Congo (Kinshasa)	-	5	4	-	3	12
Congo (Brazza.)	-	5	2	-	2	9
Ivory Coast	2	3	5	1	4	15
Dahomey	2	4	2	-	3	11
Gabon	-	2	4	-	2	8
Upper Volta	-	3	5	1	2	11
Madagascar	2	4	4	3	3	16
Mali	2	2	2	1	2	9
Mauritania	1	1	1	-	2	5
Niger	-	-	1	-	3	4
Rwanda	-	1	4	-	2	7
Senegal	-	1	2	1	6	10
Somalia	-	1	2	2	4	9
Chad	-	2	2	1	-	5
Togo	2	3	2	1	1	9
	11	45	55	11	46	168

(a) Each unit corresponds to one visit by a Commission representative.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS: ENERGY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Commitments of 2nd EDF: 1.6.65 to 31.12.66

Country and project No.	Purpose	Place	Amount (u.a.)	Remarks
<u>Burundi</u> BU/207/65	Construction of a low-capacity hydro-electric power station	Bugarama	160 000	Will supply current to the tea factory (cf. project for 500 hectares of tea-plantation financed by the 1st EDF)
<u>Senegal</u> SE/204/65	Construction of 2 slaughter-houses	Saint-Louis Thiès	405 000	

TABLE 14 b

RURAL PRODUCTION
 INVESTMENT PROJECTS (IP) - DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP)
 AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION (SIP) - FINANCED BY THE 2ND EDF (1.6.65 to 31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION(1) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OR EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN u.a.	MARKETS
<u>BURUNDI</u> (DP) BU/206/65	tea	roads and tracks plantations	Tora	500 t.		2 200 000	Export
<u>CAMEROON</u> (SIP) PH/101/20-15/30 A/B	cotton groundnuts coffee	fertilizers, sprayers disinfection operations selected seed agronomic research insecticide - fertilizer				377 000 10 500 847 500	Export Export Export
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> (IP) CF/206/65	manioc coffee groundnuts tobacco sesame paddy cabbage palm	equipment and technical assistance for co-operatives	Centr. African Republic (except east & north-east)			1 191 000	Local consumption Export " " " "
(IP) CF/214/65	cattle-breeding	fattening ranch	Bangui region			608 000	Local consumption
(IP) CF/222/65 CF/221/65	cattle-breeding	development of a cattle-breeding area of 150 000 ha; cross-breeding ranch of 20 000 ha.	Bambari			2 025 000	
(SIP) PH/10225.30 A/B	cotton coffee	3rd instalment of aid to production fertilizers, insecticides spraying fertilizers, insecticides processing equipment	centre and north	40 000 t.		152 700 333 400	Export Export

(1) for SIP completion of the five-year programme

for DP when the project has attained 100% completion

RURAL PRODUCTION
 INVESTMENTS PROJECTS (IP) - DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP) AND STRUCTURAL
 IMPROVEMENTS OF PRODUCTION (SIP) - FINANCED BY THE 2ND EDF (1.6.65 to 31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION(1) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OR EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN u.a.	MARKETS
CONGO-BRAZZA (DP) RC/212/65 RC/210/65(DP)	cattle-breeding	import of 2 400 cows 2 ranches	Niari Valley	790 t. carcasses		1 398 000	Local consumption
	cocoa	model plantation of cocoa trees (500 ha)	Loukolela	400 t.		749 000	Export
CONGO-KINSHASA RDC/2 03/64 (IP)		agronomic research: equipment and staff for the National Institute for the Study of Agronomy in the Congo				785 000	
RDC/228/66 (IP)	food crops maize groundnuts beans manioc cotton	revival of rural communities in Gandajika provision of supervisory personnel; equipment, fertilizers and pesticides	Eastern Kasai	14 000 t. 5 100 t. 2 450 t. 45 300 t. 7 000	54 830 at the end of 7 years	3 750 000	Local consumption " " " " " " " " Local industry
RDC/226/65 (IP)	tobacco maize manioc groundnuts beans	improvements to farming: provision of supervisory personnel and vocational training equipment, fertilizers	Katanga	12 000 11 125 2 380 680		3 183 000	Local industry Local consumption " " " " " "
IVORY COAST CI/201/65 B (BP)	palm-oil	establishment of 32 000 hectares of plantations of selected oil- palms clearing, levelling, ploughing, sowing.	Lower Ivory	90 000 t. of oil		3 644 200	Export Local industry Local consumption

(1) for SIP: by completion of the five-year programme

for IP: when the project has attained full output

TABLE 14b: continued

RURAL PRODUCTION
INVESTMENTS PROJECTS (IP) DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP) AND STRUCTURAL
IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION (SIP) FINANCED BY THE 2ND EDF (1.6.65 to 31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (1) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OR EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN U.A.	MARKETS
DAHOMEY (SIP) PH/105.20/ 29.30/A/B	palm oil	2nd instalment of aid to production servicing, blade grass control	south Dahomey			374 000	Export 5 000 t.
	groundnuts	cover crops - selected seed, shelling, provision of supervisory personnel	north and north-west	13 000 t		103 000	Export
	cotton	insecticides, spraying equipment, fertilizers	north-east	4 600 t lint		133 500	Export
	coconut	fertilizers, drainage, mechanical equipment provision of supervisory personnel	coastal area	560 t		57 900	Export Local industry
	coffee	processing equipment, provision of supervisory personnel	south Dahomey	2 000 t		24 700	Export Local consumption
UPPER VOLTA (IP) HV/202/65b	food and industrial crops	soil conservation, agricultural extension services, technical assistance - equipment	Yatenga			960 000	
MADAGASCAR (IP) MA/203/64	cotton rice	hydro-agricultural scheme: 10 000 ha (2nd instalment)	Lower Mangoky	4 000 t lint 8 000 t paddy		9 722 000	Export Local consumption
MA/233/65 (IP)	rice	hydro-agricultural scheme: (covering a further 1 600 ha)	The Anony Delta	4 800		344 000	Export Local consumption
MA/224/65 (IP)	cotton Lima beans maize	hydro-agricultural scheme (2 300 ha) (2nd instalment)	Tuléar- Fiheranana	1 840 1 380 1 150		2 066 000	Local industry Export Local consumption

PRODUCTION

INVESTMENT PROJECTS (IP) - DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP) - AND STRUCTURAL -
IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION (SIP) - FINANCED BY THE 2ND EDF (1.6.65 to 31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (1) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN U.A.	MARKETS
MADAGASCAR (continued) PH/106-20/28-30 A/B	coffee	fertilizing, agricultural extension services				939 000	Export
	pepper	fertilization system				45 400	Export
	rice	propagation of new methods of cultivation - chemical fertilizers, irrigation				947 900	Local consumption
	cotton	insecticides, fertilizers cultivation with animal-drawn equipment				186 300	Export
MALI (DP) ML/213/65	oil of orange	equipment for extraction, collection and transport buildings, packaging	Farraba Faléa 'arrondis- sement'	8 500 at the end of the 3rd year		41 000	Export
(SIP) 107.21.30	cotton	aid to production: 1st instalment. insecticides - fertilizers				239 000	
	groundnuts	fertilizers - selected seed				133 700	
	rice	fertilizers - selected seed				97 200	
PH(107.21.30) A/B (SIP)	cotton	aid to production: 2nd instalment. insecticides fertilizers - provision of supervisory personnel	Bamako Sikasso Ségou region	24 000 cottonseed		576 500	Export Local industry
	groundnuts	fertilizers - selected seed crop rotation - provision of supervisory personnel	Kipa Koulibore- Banamba region	86 000		422 900	Export Local consumption
	rice	cultivation with animal-drawn equipment - seeds, fertilizers	Niger Delta region	165 000		132 500	Local consumption

(1) for SIP: by completion of the five-year programme for IP: when the project has attained full output

TABLE 14b continued

RURAL PRODUCTION
 INVESTMENT PROJECTS (IP) - DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP) AND STRUCTURAL
 IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION (SIP) - FINANCED BY THE 2ND EDF (1.6.65 to 31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (1) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OR EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN U.S.A.	MARKETS
NIGER (DP) NI/202/64		*Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Coopération. - 50 storehouses for co- operatives - 5 centres for regional operations				936 000	
(SIP) PH/108/21/25-30 A/B	groundnuts cotton	aid to production: 2nd instalment. selected seed, fertilizers, animal-drawn tillage Co-op.-agricultural extension services provision of supervisory personnel co-operatives. selected seed, pesticide treatment animal-drawn tillage.		95 000 shelled groundnuts		563 900 174 500	Export Local consumption Export
RWANDA (IP) RW/211/65	coffee	vehicles, roads establishment of smallholdings aid to farmers	Mayaga			900 000	Export
(DP) RW/212/65	pyrethrum	roads, building equipment technical assistance	3 600 ha. Bugoyi-Mulera region	1 240		2 560 000	Export
SENEGAL (DP) SE/203/65	cotton	irrigation	eastern Senegal Upper Casamance			1 025 000	Export

(1) for SIP: completion of the five-year programme for IP: when the project has attained full output.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS (IP) - DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS (DP) AND STRUCTURAL
IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION (SIP) - FINANCED BY THE 2nd EDF (1.6.65-31.12.66)

Country and Registration No.	PRODUCTS	NATURE OF AID	AREA CONCERNED	ANTICIPATED TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (T) (METRIC TONS)	FORECAST INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OR EXPORTS (METRIC TONS)	TOTAL AMOUNT IN U.A.	MARKETS
SENEGAL (continued) (SIP) PH/109.21.30 A/B	groundnuts	aid to production - 2nd instalment. selected seed, animal-drawn tillage, storage, rural development centres	Casamance Kaolack Diourbal Thiès		200 000 (at the end of 5-years)	5 455 000	Export Local industry
(SIP)	groundnuts	3rd instalment of aid for production (partial) store-houses				2 435 000	Export
CHAD TC/218/65 (IP)	cattle- breeding	control of rinderpest: technical assistance and equipment	eastern region			525 000	Local industry and consumption
(SIP) PH/110/25-30 A/B	cotton	mobile crushers of cotton seed for fertilizer				64 800	Export
TOGO (SIP) PH/111/20/25-30	groundnuts	phosphatic fertilizer and animal-drawn tillage - advancement of rural communities	centre and north	30 000 t	6 000 t	294 000	Export Local consumption
	cotton	fertilizers, insecticides, sprayers, wider distribution of the "Allen" variety of cotton	north-east south	22 000 cotton-lint	5 000 cotton-lint	203 800	Export
	coffee	rejuvenation of old planta- tions. cutting-back - farm tracks	Tsévie- Akposso Klouto			203 700	Export
	coconut	wider distribution of dwarf coconut palm, mineral fertilizers, insecticides				18 900	Export Local consumption
MALI ML/2004/64 SENEGAL SE/201/64 MAURITANIA	cattle- breeding	control of rinderpest: personnel and equipment	western Mali Senegal Mauritania			242 000 271 000 507 000	Local consumption and local industry

TABLE 14c

INVESTMENT PROJECTS - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country and No. of project	Purpose	Place	Amount (u.a.)	Remarks
CAMEROON CA/201a/64	railways: laying down permanent way (13.7 km) and provision of rolling stock	Ediki-M'Banga	1 130 000	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CF/218/65	highways: improvement of secondary roads (approx. 116 km.)	Lobaye	1 620 000	
CONGO-BRAZZA RC/202/64	highways: supply of road maintenance equipment	Gamboma and Djambala	932 000	
RC/221/66	highways: improvement and asphaltting of 57 km.	Kinkala/Boko	2 431 000	
CONGO-KINSHASA RDC/209/64 b	highways: building of a 126 km. asphalt road	Mburjimayi/ Mweneditu	7 000 000	
RDC/225/65	bridges: building of two bridges, 140 and 70 m. long	Lubilash and Lulilu rivers	2 000 000	
IVORY COAST CI/202/65	fishing port 430-m. of quay-side	Abidjan	2 001 000	Diversification scheme
DAHOMEY DA/206/66	highways: improvements and repairs over 95 km.	Cotonou/ Hillakondji	3 221 000	
UPPER VOLTA HV/210/66	highways: modernization of 118 km.	Bobo-Dioulasso/ Faramana	3 767 000	Road link with Mali

INVESTMENT PROJECTS - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE I.A
(continued)

Commitments of the 2nd EDF : 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country and No. of project	Purpose	Place	Amount (u.a.)	Remarks
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/211/64	<u>highways</u> : asphaltting of 67 km. and constructional work	Farafangana Vangaindrano	3 079 000	
MA/223/65	<u>highways</u> : asphaltting of 104 km. <u>dike</u> : approx, 500 m.	Andapa-East Coast Morondava	1 499 000 243 000 1 742 000	Commitment to complement two 1st EDF projects
MA/215/64	<u>highways</u> : improvement of 104 km. of road	Vohidiala Vohitraivo	5 469 000	
<u>MALI</u> ML/217/66	<u>highways</u> : modernization of 190 km.	Koutiala/Kouri Kimparana/ Paramana	5 550 000	Road link with Upper Volta
<u>MAURITANIA</u> MO/211/65	<u>fishing port</u> quay: 265 m. long fish market (108m. x 22m.) cold-store (85m. x 64m.)	Port Etienne	1 134 000	Commitment to complement a 1st EDF project
<u>SENEGAL</u> SE/210/65	<u>highways</u> : building of a 200 km. road	N'Dicum/Matam	4 861 000	
SE/212/65	<u>bridges</u> : building of 2 bridges	Baïla and Diouloulou	587 000	

TABLE 14 c
(continued)

INVESTMENT PROJECTS - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country and No. of project	Purpose	Place	Amount (u.a.)	Remarks
CHAD TC/203/64 a TC/216/65	Culverts on cotton tracks	western and eastern Logone, Tandjile, Middle Chari	2 188 000	
TC/220/65	Highways: 152.7 km. of metalled road	Fort-Lamy/Guelendeng	7 191 000	
TC/205/64 b	Highways: asphaltting of 86.6 km.	Fort-Lamy Massaguet	2 633 000	
TOGO TO/201/65	Highways: asphaltting of 30 km., bridge	Lomé-Tsévié	1 013 000	
TO/204/66	Highways: asphaltting of 180 km.	Atakpamé/Palimé and Atakamé/Badou	1 053 000	

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place	Constructional work	Amount (u.s.)
WATER ENGINEERING, PUBLIC BUILDING, HOUSING			
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/205b/65 CF/220/65	Water supply for the towns of Bouar and Bambari	Construction and equipment	1 641 000
<u>CONGC-BRAZZA</u> RC/211/65	Urban drainage in Brazzaville	Main sewers and 10 bridges	1 661 000
<u>DAHOMEY</u> DA/202/64	275 wells: Central and North Dahomey	Sinking and lining	2 094 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> HV/201/65	Rural wells (60 or more); Ouahigouya region	Provision of supervisory personnel for construction by local inhabitants	122 000
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/207/64	Urbanization of 67 ha. in Tananarive	Filling and other operations to prepare sites for dwellings for 12 000 people	3 342 000
<u>CHAD</u> TC/206/64	154 wells in Kanem	construction	2 228 000
TC/215/64 a	Water supply for Fort-Lamy	Sinking: 4 bore-holes and 16 pressure wells	225 000

TABLE 14d
(continued)

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place	Constructional work	Amount (u.a.)
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
<u>BURUNDI</u> BU/201/64	Intermediate technical education: "Institut Technique Agricole du Burundi" (Jointly with the UN Special Fund)	Construction and equipment of teaching establishments and living quarters; establishment of an experimental farm	1 509 000
<u>CAMEROON</u> CA/206/65	Higher technical education: International Centre for Statistical Training (80 students)	Construction, equipment	247 000
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/203b/65	Vocational training: enlargement of the National School of Administration at Bangui	Construction of school and residential buildings external improvements, equipment	563 000
CF/207/65	Vocational training: training of medium-grade staff for the Ministry of Public Works	Services of an engineering instructor 32 scholarships	150 000
<u>CONGO-KINSHASA</u> RDC/214/65	Higher education: Human science block, Lovanium University, Kinshasa	Construction of 2nd building, equipment	2 460 000
RDC/206/64	Vocational training; "Ecole Supérieure Pédagogique, Elisabethville"	Construction: Schools, residential quarters, equipment, external improvements	3 726 000
RDC/207/64	" " " " Thysville"		2 770 000
RDC/217/64	" " " " Léopoldville"		3 120 000
RDC/216/64	Primary and secondary education Complex of school buildings in K Kimwenza		3 180 000

TABLE 14d
(continued)

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place	Constructional work	Amount (u.a.)
EDUCATION AND TRAINING (continued)			
<u>CONGO-KINSHASA</u> (continued)	Vocational training: Training of staff for Otraco (transport)	Training of 200 higher-grade personnel (teaching staff and equipment) Training of medium-grade personnel	761 000
<u>IVORY COAST</u> CI/206/65	Higher technical education "Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie" near Abidjan (an advanced school of agriculture)	Construction and equipment of the teaching complex, boarding establishment and experimental farm	2 034 000
<u>DAHOMEY</u> DA/201/64	Secondary education: Classes for girls at Cotonou	Extension, equipment	385 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> HV/205/65	Vocational training: Centre for teaching female handi- crafts at Ouagadougou	Construction: workshops, classrooms, halls, living quarters	427 000
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/222/65	Secondary education: St. Gabriel's College in Majunga - 1 500 pupils, dormitories for 160 boarders	Construction, equipment	660 000
<u>NIGER</u> NI/206/65	Vocational training: School for veterinary nurses and stock-raising assistants (100 students) in Niamey	Teaching, boarding and administrative premises	749 000

TABLE 14d
(continued)

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place.	Constructional work	Amount (u.a.)
EDUCATION AND TRAINING (continued)			
<u>SENEGAL</u> SE/209/65	Vocational and higher training: "Institut de Pédiatrie Sociale" of Dakar University (child-care training for nurses and social workers etc.)	Enlargement of buildings, roads and other services, equipment	243 000
<u>CHAD</u> TC/219/65	Secondary technical education: "Institut d'Enseignement Zoo- technique et Vétérinaire de l'Afrique Centrale" (Animal husbandry and veterinary school in Fort-Lamy)	Construction of school buildings and lodgings; equipment, exterior improvements	992 000
<u>CHAD</u>	Vocational training: Training of workers for the Archambault textile factory	35 grants for the training of skilled and semi-skilled workers in Europe	67 000

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place	Constructional work	Amount (u.a.)
HEALTH			
<u>CAMEROON</u> CA/210/65	Health establishments in North Cameroon 3 hospitals 5 large clinics with facilities for minor surgery 22 clinics 8 doctors' dwellings	Provision of technical apparatus and running equipment	547 000
<u>MA DAGASCAR</u> MA/202/64	Ampefilcha Hospital (1 933 beds) in Tananarive	Construction	6 583 000
<u>MALI</u> ML/210/65	National institute for human biology in Bamako	Construction	766 000
<u>NIGER</u> NI/204/64	Medical equipment for: 2 hospitals, 5 departmental centres, 4 "arrondissement" in-and-out-patient clinics; 6 mobile medical treatment centres	enlargement, modernization, equipment; establishment	3 281 000
NI/204/66 b	16 rural clinics	Construction of buildings and equipment	361 000
<u>SOMALIA</u> SO/212/65	Temporary assistance - hospital in Mogadishu (emergency aid)	staff administrative expenses	577 000 1 023 000 1 600 000

TABLE 14C
(continued)

SOCIAL PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose and place	Constructional work	Amount (u.a.)
HEALTH (continued)			
<u>CHAD</u> TC/212/62	State pharmaceutical depôt in Fort-Lamy	Construction	648 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> <u>IVORY COAST</u> <u>MALI</u> HV/GI/ML/200/65	Anti-onchocercosis campaign	Personnel Vehicles Insecticides, therapeutic apparatus drugs	385 000 211.000 138 000 <hr/> 734 000

TABLE 22

PROJECTS FOR SURVEYS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966
(not including operations financed by accelerated procedure)

Country and No. of project	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	TA category	Amount (u.a.)
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS				
<u>BURUNDI</u> BU/208a/66 BU/209a/66	Road improvements: Bugarama/Rwanda frontier (80km) and Muramvya/Gitaga (49km) sections	Technical surveys for preparation of application dossiers	PA(a)	260 000
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/204a/65	Road improvement surveys	Final survey for execution of works	PA	304 000
<u>CONGO-BRAZZA</u> RC/219/65 RC/218/65	Olombo-Obouya road NSah-Djambala/Lekana road	Final survey for execution of works do.	PA PA	115 000 109 000
<u>GABON</u> GA/200/64	Port of Owendo (complementary financing)	Harbour, water-engineering, town-planning and road surveys	PA	263 000
<u>NIGER</u> NI/207/65	NIAMEY/ZINDER road link (424 to 608 km)	Constitution of dossier for execution of work	PA	352 000
<u>RWANDA</u> RW/210c/65 RW/216a/66	15 km. section of the Gitarama/Ruhengeri road and the Kigali/Uganda frontier road (95 km)	Technical surveys for preparation of application dossiers	PA	220 000
<u>TOGO</u> TO/201b/65	Tsévié-Blitta and Lomé-Palimé road links	Final survey for execution of works	PA	583 000

(a) = pre-investment assistance

TABLE 15 continued

PROJECTS FOR SURVEYS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966
(not including operations financed by accelerated procedure)

Country and No. of projects	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	PA category	Amount (u.a.)
RURAL PRODUCTION				
<u>DAHOMEY</u> DA/204/65	Agonvy palm-plantation	Final survey for execution of works	PA (a)	354 000
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/226a/65 MA/228a/65	Nut-growing on an industrial scale Oil-palms in Tamatave	Pre-investment survey " " "	PA PA	81 000 203 000
WATER-ENGINEERING, PUBLIC BUILDING, HOUSING				
<u>MALI</u> ML/209/65	Laying on water to Bamako	Master plan for the town; draft for 1st stage of the work	PA	162 000
INDUSTRIALIZATION, MINES				
<u>RWANDA</u> RW/209b/65	Geological and mining surveys in Kagera Park (Rwanda) and in the Ruzizi Plain (Burundi)	Prospecting operations	PA	420 000
<u>BURUNDI</u> BU/202b/64				400 000
<u>AASM</u> 213.180.15	General investigations into the industrialization potentialities of the AASM		PA	400 000

(a) = pre-investment assistance

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT AND INCLUDED IN THE AMOUNTS OF PROJECTS

(Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966)

Country	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	TA category	Amount (u.a.)		
				technical assistance		project total
RURAL PRODUCTION						
<u>BURUNDI</u> PU/206/65	500 ha of tea plantations at Tora	Works superintendence Training local supervisory staff	CA(a) + Post-A (b)	836 000	38%	2 200 000
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/222/65 CF/221/65	Development of a stock-raising area at Bambari and establishment of a cross-breeding ranch	Personnel to carry out the project	CA	175 000	8.5%	2 025 000
<u>CONGO-BRAZZA</u> RC/210/65	Establishment of a 500 ha model cocoa-tree plantation	Provision of supervisory personnel, supervision	CA	97 000	13%	749 000
RC/212/65	2 stock-raising farms in Niari Valley	Provision of supervisory personnel	CA + PA Post-A	251 640	18%	1 398 000
<u>CONGO-KINSHASA</u> RDC/228/66	Improvements to farming in eastern Kasai	Provision of supervisory personnel	CA	1 900 000 (approx)	50%	3 750 000
RDC/226/65	Improvements to farming in Katanga	Provision of supervisory personnel	CA	1 150 000	30%	3 813 000
RDC/205/64	gricultural research: equipment and staff for the National Agronomic Institute the Congo	Technical assistance in the organization of research work	CA	151 000	19%	785 000
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/203/64	Development of Lower Mangoky	Provision of supervisory personnel	CA	405 100	4%	9 722 000

TABLE 16 continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT AND INCLUDED IN THE AMOUNTS OF PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	TA category	Amount (u.a.)		
				technical assistance		project (total)
RURAL PRODUCTION (continued)						
<u>MADAGASCAR</u> MA/233/65	Development of 1 600 ha in the Anony Delta	Supervision of work	CA	40 000	12%	344 000
MA/244/65	Hydro-agricultural scheme for the Tuléar plain (2 300 ha)	Supervision of work and technical assistance for execution	CA	240 000	12%	2 066 000
<u>NIGER</u> NL/202/64	Expansion of "Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Coopération" activities	Technical assistance for labour investment	CA	97 000	10%	936 000
<u>RWANDA</u> RW/211/65	Development of Mayaga	Execution of work and setting-up of co-operatives	CA + Post A	234 000	26%	900 000
RW/212/65	Development of pyrethrum cultivation	Managing and overseeing staff	CA	166 000	6.5%	2 560 000
<u>CHAD</u> TC/218/65	Control of rinderpest	Operational staff	CA	120 000	24%	525 000
<u>MALI</u> ML/204/64	Joint control of rinderpest	Operational staff	CA	170 000	17%	1 020 000
<u>SENEGAL</u> SE/201/64						
<u>MAURITANIA</u> MO/203/65						

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT AND INCLUDED IN THE AMOUNTS OF PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	TA category	Amount (u.a.)		
				technical assistance		Project (total)
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS						
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/218/65	Improvement of secondary roads	Complementary technical surveys	CA	121 000	7.5%	1 620 000
<u>IVORY COAST</u> CI/202/65	Fishing harbour: construction of a new quay	Technical surveys	CA	24 000	1.2%	2 001 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> HV/210/66	Bobo-Dioulasso/Faramana road	Supervision of work	CA	163 000	1.3%	3 767 000
<u>MALI</u> ML/217/66	Koutiala/Kimparana road	Supervision of work	CA	325 000	6%	5 550 000
<u>SENEGAL</u> SE/210/65	Building a 200 km road from N'Dioum to Hatam	Supervision of work	CA	280 000	6%	4 861 000
SE/212/65	Building of 2 bridges	Supervision of work	CA	49 000	8.3%	587 000
WATER ENGINEERING, PUBLIC BUILDING, HOUSING						
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u> CF/205b/65 CF/220/65	Water supply for the towns of Douar and Bambari	Draft schedule of works, preparation of tender documents, supervision of work	CA	120 000 (approx.)	7.5%	1 641 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> HV/201/65	Sinking of rural wells (60 or more)	Services of technicians	CA	18 000	15%	122 000

TABLE 16 continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINKED WITH INVESTMENT AND INCLUDED IN THE AMOUNTS OF PROJECTS

Commitments of the 2nd EDF: 1 June 1965 - 31 December 1966

Country	Purpose	Form of technical assistance	TA category	Amount (u.a.)		
				technical assistance		project (total)
EDUCATION						
<u>CAMEROON</u> CA/206/65	"Centre internationale de formation statistique"	Survey and supervision of work	CA	17 290	7%	247 000
<u>CONGO-KINSHASA</u> RDC/206/64 RDC/207/64 RDC/217/64 RDC/216/64	Construction and equipping of the "Ecoles Pédagogiques Supérieures" in Elisabethville, Thysville and Kinshasa and the complex of school buildings in Kinwenzha	Drawing up of work schedules	CA	210 000	1.7%	12 796 000
<u>IVORY COAST</u> CI/206/65 b	Establishment of the "Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie"	Supervision of work	CA	21 000	1%	2 034 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> HV/205/65	Instruction centre for female handicrafts in Ougadougou	Architectural surveys and supervision of work	CA	26 000	6%	427 000
HEALTH						
<u>CAMEROON</u> CA/210/65	Health establishments in North Cameroon	Supervision of work	CA	82 000	15%	547 000
<u>UPPER VOLTA</u> <u>IVORY COAST</u> <u>MALI</u> HV/CI/ML/200/ 65	Anti-onchocercosis campaign	Personnel and equipment	CA	325 000	45%	734 000