

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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## COMMUNICATION CONCERNING A SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO COMBAT HUNGER IN THE WORLD

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(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

COM(82) 320 final

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## INTRODUCTION

The campaign against hunger in the world must be launched immediately, but it is a long-term undertaking.

It must be launched immediately, because in some cases the survival of human beings is at stake. The solution to this type of situation therefore has to be designed and implemented in such a way as to meet the most pressing needs of those affected. The aid supplied in these cases takes the form largely of emergency financial aid or food aid.

The gifts and supplies are intended for specific categories of the population (victims of conflicts or disasters or of an acute food shortage). They are usually distributed by public or non-governmental specialized agencies, whether national or international and do not generally go through the customary economic channels. This action admittedly provides some relief, but it does not in itself stimulate the economic development of the recipient countries.

There are, however, other situations where there is widespread famine and malnutrition, not as a result of any particular or accidental event, but owing to the endemic poverty of large sections of the population. The response to this type of situation, which is rife among the rural populations of the developing countries and also in the urban centres, cannot be confined to immediate supplies, which would deal only with the effects; further-reaching solutions should be sought by creating the economic, social and political conditions required for the development of the agri-foods sector in the countries concerned. The action to be taken in this case is undoubtedly more complex and less spectacular than in the case of emergency aid but it is the only way of securing a lasting development effect. The objective here is not only to save lives but to help people to live.

As is only right, the Community is already taking action on both fronts at once. It has been doing so for a long time through its emergency operations, its food aid and its financial and technical cooperation activities.

Recently it took this further by approving, at the Council of Development Ministers meeting on 3 November 1981, a plan of action to combat hunger in the world which provided for additional emergency food aid resources and in particular the implementation of a set of development operations in the agri-foods sector which tied in directly with the guidelines that emerged from the discussions held in Parliament in 1980 on hunger in the world.

The fact that many countries and large numbers of people are now in an even worse situation make it the Community's duty to step up its efforts event further in this direction a point reiterated by Parliament in very urgent terms in recent months.

The Commission therefore considered that it should take the opportunity afforded by the 1982 Supplementary and Amending Budget to act upon this.

It did so by allocating most of the additional funds requested under the heading of its external responsibilities (184 million ECU) to specific measures to combat hunger in the world. <sup>(1)</sup>

The purpose of this communication is therefore to present to the Council and to Parliament a special action programme in this sphere. A programme of special action in favour of Central America was proposed by the Commission to the Council on 19 May 1982 (cf. COM(82) 257/3 fin.).

This programme provides for three types of action :

- emergency operations;
- operations in support of food policies;
- operations to enable operations with specific themes to be undertaken.

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(1) The sum of 16 million ECU is earmarked for a special operation to help UNRWA (see the Commission's specific communication on this point).

## 1. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The emergencies caused by current internal or external conflicts at present directly affect some 4 500 000 people <sup>(1)</sup>. This constant flow of refugees and displaced persons is a result of the events in Afghanistan, South-East Africa, Central America, Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. In addition to these victims, there are the people affected by these same events in the host regions. They are among the most destitute people in the world and their survival (food, health, clothing, shelter, etc..) depends almost entirely on foreign aid.

This is the explanation for the approaches made to the Commission by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and certain non-governmental organizations.

In the past, the Community has always been attentive to the fate of these categories of the population, and has sometimes been the first to provide large-scale aid. The need for it to carry on providing humanitarian aid is upheld by the Council and Parliament.

The Commission considers that, under this programme, the Community must respond to these new demands; the operations to be implemented involve in particular :

- refugees, displaced persons and those affected by the events in South-East Asia;
- Afghan refugees in Pakistan;
- refugees, displaced persons and those affected by the events in Central America;
- refugees, displaced persons and those affected in Angola.

A Commission communication on emergency aid is being transmitted at the same time as this paper.

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(1) Out of a total of some 10 million refugees, not all of whom require the same type of assistance.

In all, the emergency aid which the Commission intends to allocate to these different categories of people amounts to 35 million ECU<sup>(1)</sup>. In order to get a clearer picture of the scale of the aid effort, it must be borne in mind that the EEC is also granting food aid amounting to 29 million ECU for the same people. Through these various types of aid the Community is this year helping to ensure the survival of at least 3 200 000 people, this being the number of people who have benefited from assistance programmes to date according to the humanitarian organizations. The necessary decisions must be taken as soon as possible, for the lives of certain groups of people depend on it.

## 2. OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF FOOD POLICIES

### a) General approach

The Community, in adopting its plan of action to combat hunger in the world, has stressed two factors that are essential to the agri-food development of the countries which it wishes to help :

- the need to protect and reap maximum benefit from the natural conditions of agricultural production (Chapter 3 takes up this theme);
- the elaboration and implementation of food strategies or policies designed to create, through coordinated operations, economic and social conditions conducive to sustained agri-food and rural development.

The aim of these strategies is to identify and to take into account all aspects of the agri-food problem (from the producer and the production environment through to final consumption) and to integrate them into a cohesive national development policy. They also constitute a framework in which the developing countries' national policies can be more effectively dovetailed with the foreign aid operations, which should also be coordinated better and between which there should be as much flexibility as possible. This is a step towards better use of available resources by co-ordinating cooperation policies and programmes.

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(1) The action under this programme does not involve the refugees in the Horn of Africa. This does not mean that their situation is any the less worrying, but funds are still available for that propose under the Lomé Convention, so that the Community can help where necessary.

However, in countries with food strategies, as in other countries, immediate problems which threaten their capacity to cover their own production needs must also be faced. These problems result from the inability of these countries to provide their producers with the factors of production necessary to improve their productivity and subsequently to integrate them in the trading channels. This inability is often the result of financial difficulties experienced at national and international level by the countries concerned.

The Commission feels therefore that the possibility should be considered of supplying these countries with the means of obtaining for themselves and for their producers (including fishermen and stock-farmers) some of the items which will enable them to improve production :

- fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, vaccines, etc...
- agricultural implements, equipment for fishing vessels, spare parts; supply of means for restoring small irrigated areas etc...
- materials and equipment for storage facilities on farms, in cooperatives and villages; sacks, scales, means of transport etc...
- material for providing information on means of combating losses following harvesting and ways of improving processing and packaging methods.

The result of this type of operation should be a considerable short term improvement in local production and consequently a reduction in the amount of food aid required. A link between food aid and development aid would thus be established.

These operations should in the main be implemented in those least-developed countries<sup>(1)</sup> which have coherent development policies and/or countries which

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(1) as recommended in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 80s in favour of the LLDCs, adopted at the Paris Conference in September 1981.

would have decided to embark on food strategies had they not been confronted in the short-term with a serious lack of resources.

In the same context, a programme of special action in favour of Central America was proposed by the Commission to the Council on 19 May 1982 (cf. COM(82) 257/3 fin.).

Irrespective of the category of country for which this support is intended, it should be designed not solely to remove one or two bottlenecks, but to achieve more lasting development effects. For this reason the inputs financed by this special aid must, wherever possible, be sold on the spot (use being made if necessary of a system of seasonal loans).

The counterpart funds will help finance the operations with specific themes and will combine with the financial resources allocated straight to these operations (see Chapter 3. below).

The advantages of this method are twofold :

- it encourages countries receiving this aid in the short term to undertake or step up longer-term operations;
- it enables the Community aid machinery to be used more flexibly, since it means that the budget can be implemented within the period set and also that the time allowed for the use of the funds can be extended as and when implementation of the operation with specific themes permits.

b) Proposed operations

Under this programme these support operations amount to a cost of around 100 million ECU. It is proposed that out of this sum 65 million ECU should be allocated to Central American countries.

Of the remaining 35 million ECU, 30 million ECU would be earmarked for the least-developed countries and for the countries with food strategies mentioned above in order to give them the possibility of procuring the means of production indicated above.

The sum of 5 million ECU would be earmarked for cofinancing schemes with those NGOs which have stated that they can supply some least-developed countries with inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, implements, etc...) intended mainly for cooperative and small farmers.

This action would be designed to encourage the harnessing of human resources in those countries, to promote information campaigns and to implement simple agricultural development operations (e.g. small livestock production).

### 3. OPERATIONS WITH A SPECIFIC THEME

#### a) General approach

The specific theme approach as outlined by the Commission in its October 1981 communication on combating hunger in the world is designed essentially to safeguard the developing countries' natural resources and to improve the way in which these resources are utilized. These countries' agricultural production is in danger of seriously deteriorating and consequently the future of their agri-food sectors could be jeopardized unless major corrective measures are taken.

The main feature of action of this kind is that it can be envisaged only in the fairly long term. In the agri-food sphere, more perhaps than in other development sectors, the need for immediate action conflicts with the long-term requirements. The pressure of immediate needs has often caused the authorities to give preference to the exploitation of resources rather than to conserving or replenishing them. Consequently, huge areas are suffering a decline in natural potential (land, water, etc...) or in vegetation and animal resources. This is true in Africa but also in most Asian and Latin American countries.

The objective which the Community can adopt is to give the authorities of those countries under threat the means which would enable them, without giving up the short-term operations, to include in their programmes and plans action designed to protect and develop their natural resources.

However, the nature of the operations with specific themes should also be considered : the objective is not to prompt particular operators to act or react in a given socio-economic context but rather to encourage a whole population to modify or change what are in some cases deep-rooted modes of

behaviour, and make it take into account the environment in which it lives for the sake of its own survival. If a more responsible approach were adopted in this respect within individual areas, countries and even continents the impact could be enormous. In practice, this type of action involves, inter alia, influencing the population's most rudimentary modes of behaviour, implementing simple principles or techniques aimed mainly at the rural population, which is accountable for the environment in which it lives and produces, and combining economic incentives and educational schemes.

If such action is to be effective, it must be carefully worked out but must at the same time be adaptable in order to take into account different social systems, habits and even taboos. If it is to have a lasting effect on behaviour, the initial efforts must be redoubled regularly and assiduously.

What is the most appropriate decision-making level? The Commission's first approach was to stress the regional nature of the operations on specific themes. The reflection which has taken place since has revealed that it would be wrong to place too much emphasis on this aspect. The implementation of these operations requires measures which come under governments' authority or require governmental authorization. Whether it is a matter of the economic factors to be taken into account or whether information or training campaigns have to be undertaken through official channels, the school systems or the NGOs, or again whether the administrative structures required to back up this action have to be set up or strengthened, the decision must be taken at national government level.

This does not mean that the regional dimension of the problems should therefore be neglected. Whole groups of countries have similar problems. The operations, and the psychological and sociological preparations they call for, must be seen on a regional or even continental scale : research or training operations can usefully be handled by a number of countries together; certain techniques, such as remote sensing, can be applied only over a vast geographical area. The best forum for action should be determined on the basis of maximum efficiency.

The reference to the national decision-making context does not mean that administration of these operations should be allowed to become cumbersome and bureaucratic. On the contrary, maximum benefit should be reaped from the exceptional contribution which can be made to the elaboration and execution of these operations by local grass roots organizations (producer organizations, local women's organizations, cooperatives, local authorities, traditional structures, cultural and religious organizations, etc..). The NGOs have a valuable role to play in helping to implement this action.

#### b) Proposed operations

In its document of October 1981, the Commission outlined some of the themes which it considered came under the heading of protecting and making the most of the developing countries' natural resources. On this basis, the Council requested the Commission to put before it more precise proposals. This will be done in the second half of 1982.

However, the importance of this aspect of the Community's action, which constitutes one of the major components of a coherent, long-term policy to combat hunger, must be stressed now, in this programme. The developing countries should get to grips right away with the need to take action in these vital spheres and their governments should know what support they can expect from the European Community in terms of technology and finance.

In view of the highly experimental nature of these initial operations, they cannot cover the entire range of possible action.

The Commission therefore stresses a few essential themes (more rational use of fuelwood, measures to combat desertification, village water engineering, action to eradicate livestock diseases) affecting individual people's way or quality of life and the natural environment in which they conduct their main economic activity (agriculture, stock-farming or fisheries). Since the objective is to create the conditions conducive to subsequent more systematic development of the operations with a specific theme, it is obviously necessary to propose action in the sphere of basic training.

The initial operations therefore include certain measures involving inventories, remote sensing, information campaigns, studies and research; pilot experiments will provide the basis for future action more suited to local requirements.

It is too early at this stage to include a theme as vital as the development of national research facilities (a matter which will form the subject of proposals in the autumn); a number of research operations directly linked with the themes on the programme have however been agreed upon.

Theme 1 - Rational use of fuelwood

Energy for cooking is an essential factor in the struggle to control hunger in the world. The price of wood or the effort required to collect and transport it are constantly on the increase, thus aggravating the burden of poverty and contributing to malnutrition. The poorest people are obliged by sheer necessity to destroy the environment on which they depend for their well-being.

In Africa in particular fuelwood is by far the commonest source of energy and most of it (both in rural areas and in towns) is needed for domestic purposes either as it is or in the form of charcoal. Consumption, particularly around the outskirts of towns, is way in excess of the natural capacity of the tree cover to regenerate itself; this means there is both a shortage of wood and erosion of the soil. Similar problems crop up in other parts of the world.

Analyses have revealed, however, that between 75 % and 95 % of the energy available is wasted when the wood is used in the traditional way. They also show that there are no ready alternatives to wood for domestic use. Therefore it is necessary to run a number of parallel schemes to make the population - particularly the women - aware of the problem, to motivate people and to disseminate cooking methods using economical ovens.

The total amount which the Community could devote to these schemes is some 10 m ECU, of which 500 000 ECU could be provided in the form of cofinancing with NGOs that have presented projects of this nature. The future of the essential action proposed here depends on the success of these initial schemes.

Theme 2 - Desertification control -reafforestation

Efforts to combat desertification call for a set of fairly diverse measures, the most important of which are :

- the dissemination of improved methods of using fuelwood, which is but the first stage in the battle; the aim is to slow over-depletion;
- to draw up an inventory, using modern remote-sensing of soil use and the state of the ground cover (forest formation, pastureland, crops);
- to provide backing, notably through technical assistance, for devising national and/or regional forestry policies;
- to produce plant material for the eventual implementation of reafforestation programmes in farming areas - village woodlands, reconstitution of tree cover on farmland;
- to step up certain study and research activities in this field.

The Commission will present its conclusions on all these themes in the autumn.

However, there is an urgent need to undertake certain schemes now - ones that can be embarked upon at short notice and which will pave the way for the implementation of a longer-term policy.

There are four fields in which such schemes should be launched :

- the creation of stocks of plant material in networks of villages nurseries and the establishment of experimental areas for the reconstitution of tree cover;
- the preparation and coordination of integrated remote sensing operations in order to gain a more thorough knowledge of the ground cover (forest, pasture, crops) and desert creep and to collect data on the evolution of such phenomena as well as assess the capacity of the damaged ecosystems to sustain and rehabilitate themselves;

- support for national research programmes, forestry policies and desertification control programmes;
- retraining at all levels, from the research stage through to implementation, of experts and skilled personnel.

The total amount allocated to this kind of scheme could be around 10 m ECU.

### Theme 3 - Village water engineering

A water supply is always a necessity for people in rural areas and, in some cases, can be crucial to survival. In addition to this social dimension (improvement of health and living conditions) there is also an economic dimension (the fight against poverty and development of the rural community).

Requirements here are far from being satisfied; the programmes that are actually under way in the great majority of developing countries fall short of the intentions expressed by the authorities of those countries, in spite of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. Moreover, the funds allocated to this sector are badly utilized and disbursed very slowly; lastly, countries asking for help have great difficulty in working out a national water policy and implementing it within the broader framework of rural development policy.

In collaboration with the ACP States the Commission has determined basic principles for village water engineering. These are to form guidelines for schemes financed from the resources it administers. Such schemes are aimed at using the establishment of a water point to touch off a more comprehensive development process (health, better utilization of the water resources, giving the population a sense of responsibility, introducing new technology and, in the end, helping man adjust his behaviour according to his basic needs). The digging of a well is an event which, if one is careful, can bring about a whole series of developments.

Village water engineering schemes are obviously inadequate either for solving the problem of water supplies for rural communities or for demonstrating that programmes can be fitted into a comprehensive development framework which would make better use of the financial and human resources available.

The exceptional schemes suggested here would form the logical link, in the context of the International Drinking Water Decade, between satisfying basic needs and starting up the development process. They would come on top of the programmes carried out under the association conventions or cooperation

agreements linking the Community with the developing countries.

The total cost of these schemes under the special programme could be of the order of 9 M ECU, of which 2 M ECU would in fact be used for schemes in conjunction with NGOs.

The originality of these schemes does not lie in the technology or means used to gain access to water resources but in the fact that by harnessing the water they can create a certain social and economic dynamism.

Theme 4 - Control of endemic livestock diseases and development of animal production

The Commission has often stressed the importance of combating diseases which are a serious threat to animal production in vast areas of the world. At the same time it has pointed up the absolute necessity of following up projects in this field with measures designed to improve animal nutrition and make better use of livestock for the purposes of agricultural production. The following proposals combine these different types of scheme. They cover three areas :

Control of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

In spite of the fact that an effective vaccine does exist, these two serious diseases are still endemic in many African countries. The EDF is itself financing campaigns against them (in Niger, for example) and nearly all livestock projects include an animal health component.

The Commission has financed two regional studies. One covers nineteen countries in west and central Africa; the other covers Ethiopia and Sudan. These two studies reveal that a sum of between 40 M ECU and 50 M ECU will be needed to start a campaign in all the countries concerned. The sum of 17 700 000 ECU has been earmarked for this campaign, to be drawn from the regional appropriation. France and Italy will probably also take part in the project. However, the total funds required are still not available.

The actual vaccination measures are not part of the present programme. On the other hand the Community could take action on two problems which have been neglected thus far, namely :

- measures to control endemic livestock diseases in and around the project impact areas;
- stepping up, in those same areas, the production of fodder crops and the dissemination of ways of using agricultural by-products (straw, molasses) which are all too frequently wasted.

It is proposed that a pilot project be launched in these two spheres, to be carried out in a region which is an important focus for rinderpest.

Control of diseases caused by the tse tse fly

At least one third of Africa is affected by this kind of disease.

The fly and the disease it causes, trypanosomiasis, must be attacked from several angles at once, namely by

- producing a vaccine against trypanosomiasis;
- controlling the fly;
- treating infested animals.

The fly itself must be controlled in regions which are seriously infested or which have been reinfested (in these cases sleeping sickness also affects the population). This means, in particular, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, because of the wars that have been going on in that region over the last few years.

Hence, it is proposed that a chemical eradication campaign be launched in these three countries, starting with Zimbabwe, since it is there that the situation is the most critical.

Research activity

There are two institutes in Africa (The International Livestock Centre for Africa - ILCA - and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases - ILRAD) which carry out basic research on trypanosomiasis and tick-borne diseases - they are developing long-term control strategies. ILCA also does research into combinations of stockfarming with arable farming and the introduction of the use of draught animals; this research is highly important since it will lead to better utilization of livestock in regions infested with tse tse fly.

Under this special programme the Community could step up the resources at the disposal of these institutes. Both come under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which the Community has thus far been unable to support (unlike in the case of the institutes situated in

non-associated developing countries) because it was not possible to integrate such support into the EDF's regional programmes.

In all, the schemes to control livestock diseases and develop animal production could involve some 10 M ECU.

### Theme 5 - Basic training

The human factor is of prime importance in any development effort. Unless more efficient use is made of human resources it is not possible to achieve faster economic growth nor make any substantial progress towards self-sufficiency in food.

Only by developing basic education in rural areas is it possible to ensure that the population plays a more active part in development programmes, becoming both their motivators and their beneficiaries.

Illiteracy, as is emphasized in the Brandt Report and several studies by the World Bank, UNESCO, the ILO and the Commission, represents an enormous waste of human resources. What is more, it deprives the population of the justification for, and the means of, contributing to its own development. No highly illiterate society is developed - and vice-versa. Therefore, a literacy campaign is essential, both on a human and on a cultural level; it is a prerequisite for development. The LLDCs must go all out to overcome this handicap. There are several countries that are working along these lines in that they have started literacy campaigns or reformed education in rural areas. <sup>(1)</sup>

They are aspiring to an educational system suited to development requirements and not one that is left over from the colonial days.

Thus, the conditions in which contributions towards education and training can help achieve the objectives of a food strategy are being created, namely :

#### Vocational and technical training for development

This involves providing more widespread vocational training to equip men and women for running projects properly, financial management of development projects and programmes, promotion and management of cooperatives, and posts in local government.

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(1) Commission communication to the Council prior to the UN Conference on the least developed countries (COM(81)319 final).  
Request presented to COREPER by the Latin American Ambassadors Group at the GRULA meeting of 9 December 1981.

The idea is essentially to train middle-ranking staff since there are not sufficient numbers available - nor are they sufficiently qualified - and this is one of the stumbling blocks encountered when establishing infrastructure and development programmes, and when trying to make proper use of them.

#### Basic education in rural areas

Although such education comes under the general national programmes, there are cases where external aid can help finalize an experiment or provide an opportunity for linking primary education to an adult training scheme. We must be in a position to help with such experiments.

#### Extension work and back-up training for the other operations with specific themes

The human factor is crucial in the five fields mentioned above, namely

1. more rational use of fuelwood
2. control of desertification
3. village water engineering
4. research into food production
5. control of livestock diseases.

No stone must be left unturned in activating that factor.

The amount devoted to these training schemes should be of the order of 10 M ECU, of which 800 000 ECU would go to cofinancing with NGOs.

## CONCLUSION

In proposing this special programme to combat hunger in the world, the Commission intends first of all to meet a need for solidarity. In so doing, it answers the ever increasing anxieties expressed by European public opinion.

However the scope of this document is not restricted to a series of limited operations of a more or less symbolic character. The operations proposed are not only necessary individually, but, above all, they form an ensemble. Their coherence lies mainly in the search which they will initiate for long term self-development by the populations for which they are intended.

Their success depends on two conditions :

- beneficiary countries must be helped in the difficult task of taking into account the global and long-term dimensions of their own agri-food development policies;
- donors must, for their part, endeavour to ensure that their aid system fits into the same logic and be prepared to adapt the terms and modalities of their interventions to the evolution of their partners' policy in this field.

The programme in this document is intended to show that it is possible to tread this difficult path.

1. Cost of the proposed schemes

All the schemes proposed will be financed from an overall package of 184 M ECU.

An indicative breakdown by type of scheme and category of beneficiary is as follows : (the figures are only intended to give a rough idea of the amount to be allocated to each scheme).

|  |                             |             |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|
| a) <u>Emergency schemes</u>                      |                             | 35 000 000  |
| b) <u>Operations in support of food policies</u> |                             | 100 000 000 |
| . countries with food strategies                 | 10 000 000                  |             |
| . other countries                                | 25 000 000                  |             |
|  | (of which NGOs : 4 500 000) |             |
| . Central America                                | 65 000 000                  |             |
| c) <u>Operations with specific themes</u>        |                             | 49 000 000  |
| . rational use of fuelwood                       | 10 000 000                  |             |
| of which - NGOs                                  | 500 000                     |             |
| - other  | 9 500 000                   |             |
| . desertification - reforestation                | 10 000 000                  |             |
| . village water engineering                      | 9 000 000                   |             |
| of which - direct action                         | 6 800 000                   |             |
| - ONGs   | 2 200 000                   |             |
| . endemic livestock diseases                     | 10 000 000                  |             |
| . training                                       | 10 000 000                  |             |
| of which - ONGs                                  | 800 000                     |             |
| - other  | 9 200 000                   |             |
|  | TOTAL                       | 184 000 000 |

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## 2. Financing

The resources required to cover these schemes can be included in Title IX of the budget only by means of an amending budget. This special programme requires not only increasing certain existing budget headings but also creating a new heading.

The Commission will shortly be presenting preliminary draft amending budget 1/82 to include, inter alia, budget provision for this programme.

It will consist in :

### a) increasing the allocations under three existing budget articles :

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries   | + 65 M ECU |
| Article 941 : Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non governmental organizations | + 8 M ECU  |
| Article 950 : Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries   | + 35 M ECU |

### b) creating a new heading :

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Article 958 : Special programme to combat hunger in the world | + 76 m ECU |
|---|------------|

The reasons for choosing the various existing articles and for creating a new heading to act as a framework for the appropriations requested will be given in detail in preliminary draft amending budget 1/82.