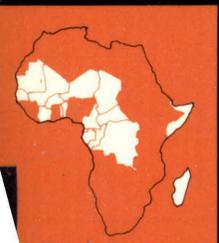
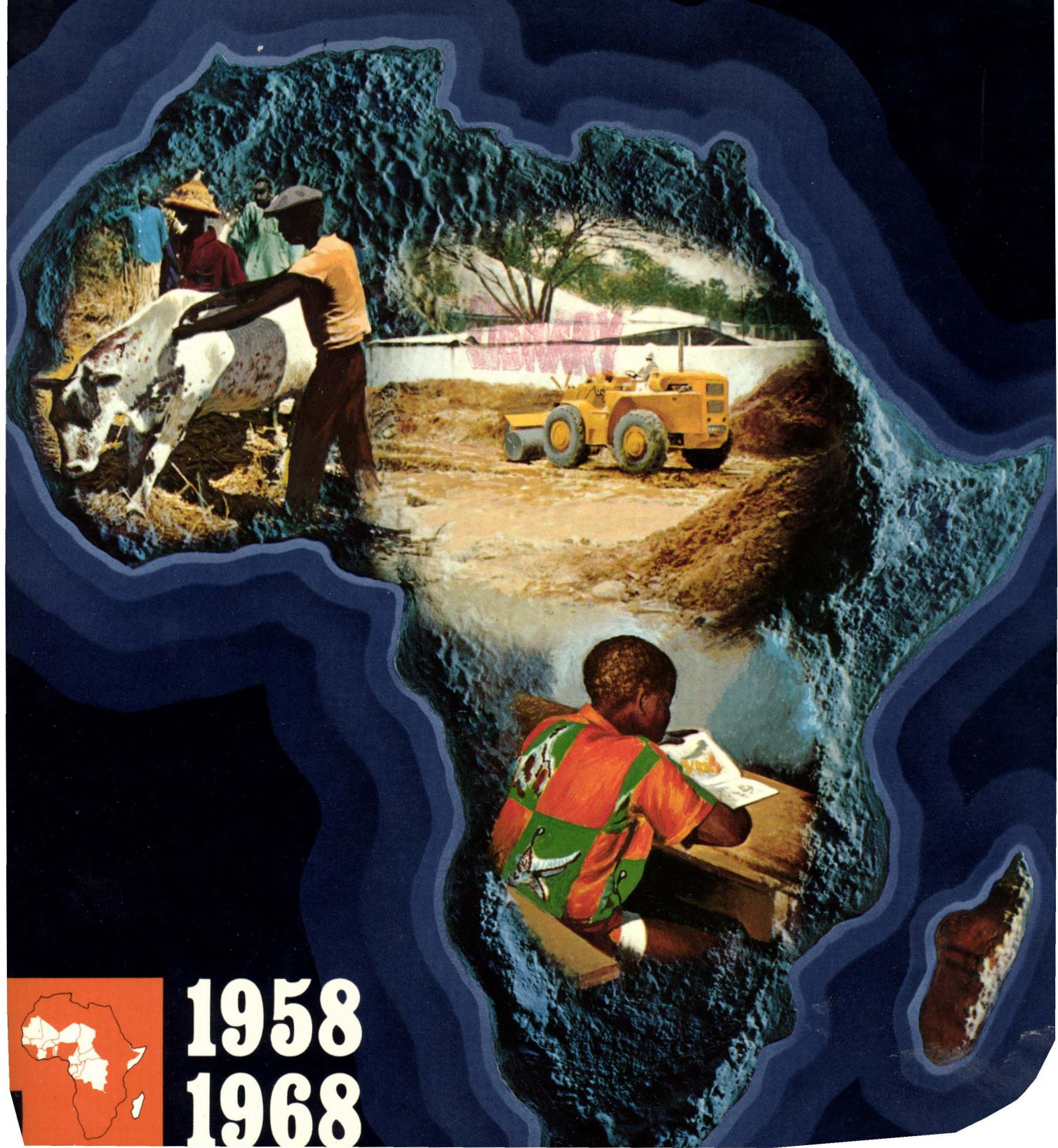


EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



1958
1968

1958–1968. In the life of a man, ten years is a long time; in the life of a country, it is nothing. So it may hardly seem worth drawing up so soon a balance sheet of the aid given by the European Economic Community to the states associated with it.

That is not what we are seeking to do here, for development is something continuous. All that we are aiming at is to answer the question which comes naturally to those in both the member states of the Community and in the associated states, who are interested in this "adventure": "what has been done in these ten years, in these countries, to help them catch up in terms of economic and social development?".

The answer could be given in complicated tables, with impressive sets of figures.

But there is another kind of answer. The member states of the Community made the European Commission responsible for administering a Development Fund for Madagascar and the African states. How has this Fund been used? Where has it given aid? What projects has it financed?

This is what we want to show you, simply and sincerely. There will be some who, when they get to the last page, will say "that's not much", and others "that's too good to be true". They will both be right.

What has been done is not much in relation to the vast needs of these countries, the gap that separates them from the western countries, and their backwardness in all sectors of economic and social development. It is very little compared with the effort the Six member countries of the Community could make.

Nor does it amount to much in terms of the direct influence of these investments on the general economic situation in the countries concerned. Not only is it almost impossible to estimate this influence in precise figures (any particular improvement can always be attributed to other interventions); it can easily be shown that the rate of growth of one or other country has been insignificant, or that output in a given sector has declined. And it will be true.

True – but only half the truth. For all those who follow these problems closely, and have watched these countries over the past ten years, know how very obviously they have progressed.

Others will say: "It's too good. You have shown us only the bright side of Africa, and Africa is not all like that. All the roads are not as good as these, and all the secondary schools are not like the one in Bamako; there are still too few hospitals, and the peasants are still poor".

That is true too. But in this vast continent, marked like a panther's-skin with bright spots of prosperity and dark patches of poverty, the former have gradually to absorb the latter. What we are showing is our contribution to that process. We do not say it is enough, or that it is well done, only that it is necessary. This association, which started as an adventure, has gradually become a policy and today is a "necessity".

Once ten per cent of the countries in the world – concentrating within their frontiers 90% of the world's wealth – accept the idea that they cannot ignore the existence of the other 90%, aid to the developing part of the world becomes a self-evident necessity. All that matters then is to make that aid as effective and realistic as possible, to obtain maximum results with minimum investments.

The European Development Fund does not pretend to have found the key to economic development. It has not discovered anything new at all. But after examining attentively all the forms of cooperation practiced in the world, with their advantages and disadvantages, the Fund chose and perfected a range of methods which seemed best suited to the situation in the associated countries and to their needs.

It took from the experience of each national and international association dealing with aid whatever seemed good from the point of view of the Africans.

There has been a permanent dialogue with the associated states, about their needs, the difficulties encountered in implementing investments schemes, and the best solutions to them.

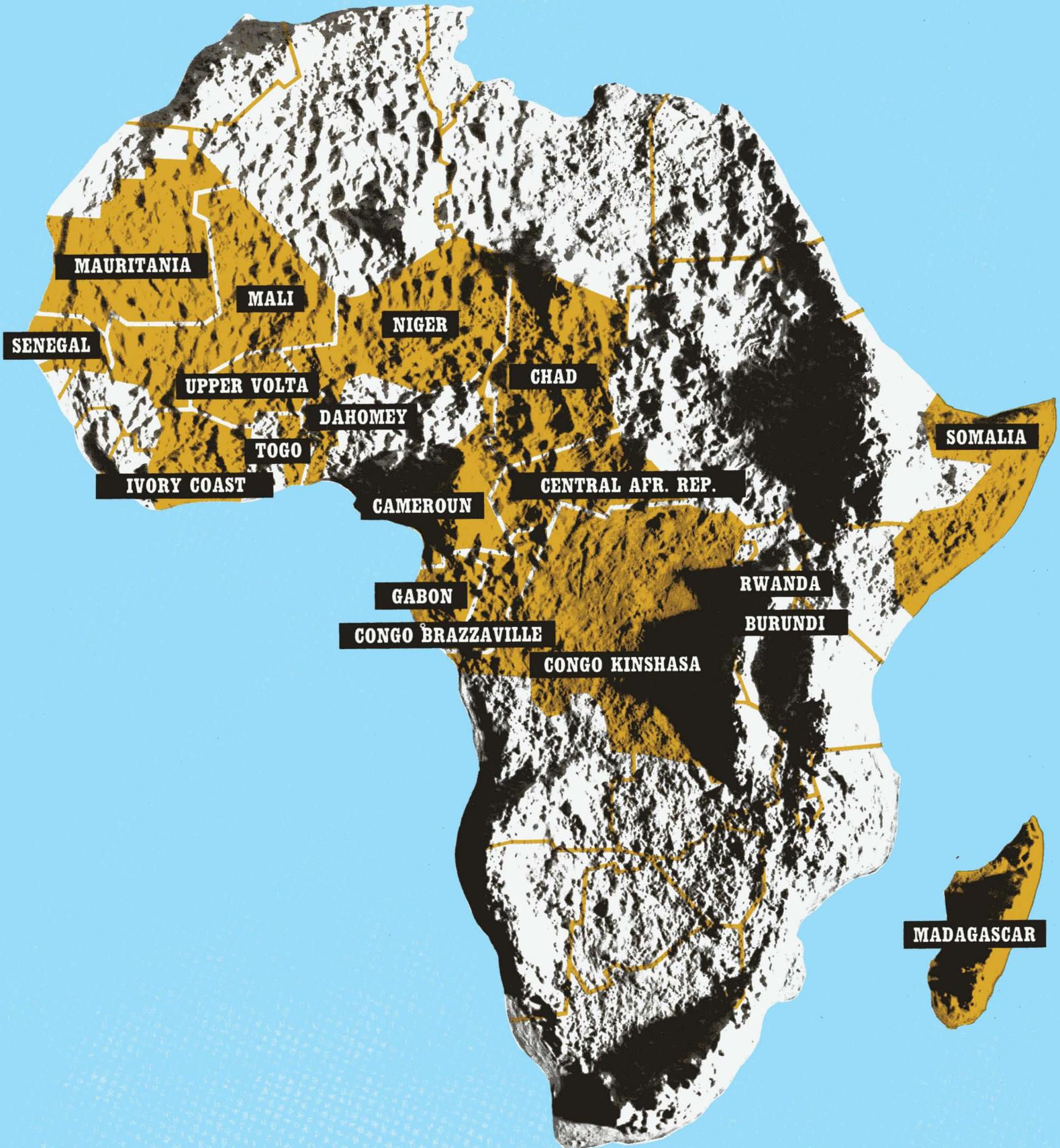
The policy followed can easily be criticised. To some people it will seem utopian, attaching too much importance to the individual and resulting in excessive recurrent costs for the operations of the schemes financed. Others will find it too materialistic, devoting too much money to infrastructure: scattered investments here, spectacular projects there, neglect of long-term planning, too short-sighted an approach.

You cannot content all the people all the time. In our world, more responsive to words than to acts, moving always too fast, real wisdom will lie in moving step by step and being sure of getting there. The policy of the Fund must be judged on its long-term results.

This book illustrates the work of the Fund in three main areas: infrastructure, rural modernisation, and social development. The general table of schemes financed by the Fund or with its assistance is followed by a series of practical examples of what has been done.

INFRASTRUCTURE





MAURITANIA

SENEGAL

MALI

NIGER

UPPER VOLTA

CHAD

DAHOMEY

TOGO

IVORY COAST

CENTRAL AFR. REP.

CAMEROUN

SOMALIA

GABON

RWANDA

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

BURUNDI

CONGO KINSHASA

MADAGASCAR

Roads, railways, ports, telecommunications, town planning: in Africa as everywhere else – more than anywhere else – infrastructure determines the development of the economy. But in Africa, with its enormous distances and low population density, the problem is particularly complex and difficult. The countries associated with the European Economic Community have a total area ten times greater than the Community (6,875,000 as against 731,250 square miles), whereas their total population is one-third as big (60 million inhabitants against 170 million).

The present lack of equipment and the relative lack of traffic, added to the political barriers between states, further complicate the situation. Although the states have generally inherited from the colonial period an infrastructure of harbours which only need to be strengthened to develop trade with the outside world, the development of internal communications calls for some delicate choices.

These can only be made in each particular case, after very detailed preliminary studies which take into account the nature of the soil and climate as well as the present and foreseeable needs of the area in question. This is why the E.D.F. contributes to all kinds of projects according to the different circumstances: railways, metalled roads, minor earth tracks. Only detailed economic and technical calculations can work out exactly the right solutions to each problem.

Special attention has to be given to certain operations. This is particularly the case with bridges when differences in capacity often reduce the returns on a given route, with traffic limited by the weakest link in the chain. In some cases, construction of a bridge, to replace a ferry or a ford, can be enough to change fundamentally the economic activity and the living conditions of a whole region.

In dealing with the considerable needs arising out of this situation, the E.D.F. has two major trump cards which give it a privileged position in providing basic equipment.

First, it is the only international body which can grant non-repayable subsidies. This is very important as the cost of larger projects imposes very heavy burdens on the budgets of states with strictly limited resources. These charges are practically impossible to bear if the states have to repay their loans as well, even if they were given on very favourable conditions.

Secondly, the Fund can provide considerable sums over quite a long period (up to 5 years). This is also an important element; avoiding the restrictions of annual budgeting, which normally affect bilateral aid agreements, the projects can be carried out in most favourable conditions, thanks to more rational organisation of the work-sites and a more meaningful degree of international competition.

This is why the E.D.F. devotes a considerable proportion of its resources to the improvement of infrastructures and why, without neglecting smaller projects, it tends in general to concentrate its efforts on larger-scale projects important for the development plans of the states.

In choosing its interventions, the Fund concentrates on those plans which can help countries to build up a coherent transport network with different methods of communication (rivers, railways, roads) closely intermeshed. It also pays particular attention to inter-state links, which often hardly existed for historical reasons, and can bring about considerable changes in trade flows, create new markets and through this contribute to the general development of the economies.

This policy, sometimes strengthened by co-operation with other national or international organisations for financial and technical assistance, must contribute to regional integration and co-operation among states whilst encouraging the associated states to promote their contacts with the outside world and better to exploit their often considerable potential wealth.



THE TOGO - DAHOMEY LINK

Road construction plays an important part in the European Development Fund's activities. More than a quarter of the first Fund's resources were devoted to road-building, and this proportion has been maintained under the second Fund. Operations financed vary from major trunk roads and desert roads to small country tracks.

The biggest share of the financial aid from the E.D.F. goes, however, to large-scale operations, which often have a

decisive role to play in overall development plans. This is the case with the work carried out on the Togo-Dahomey arterial road.

An important coast road connects Togo with Nigeria. Not only is this 111-mile road a link between the two states; it passes through the most populated part of Dahomey and its two principal towns, Cotonou and Porto-Novo, comprising a population of some 300,000 inhabitants.

The road was modernised in 1957/58 between the Togo frontier and Cotonou (a distance of 64 miles) using local resources. But the section between Cotonou and Porto-Novo was inadequate for the traffic using it (some 1,500 vehicles and a total load of 1,000 tons daily) which was in addition likely to increase substantially with the development of the port of Cotonou.

It was to check the threat of deterioration of this vital artery that the E.D.F. intervened in 1960 with a grant of

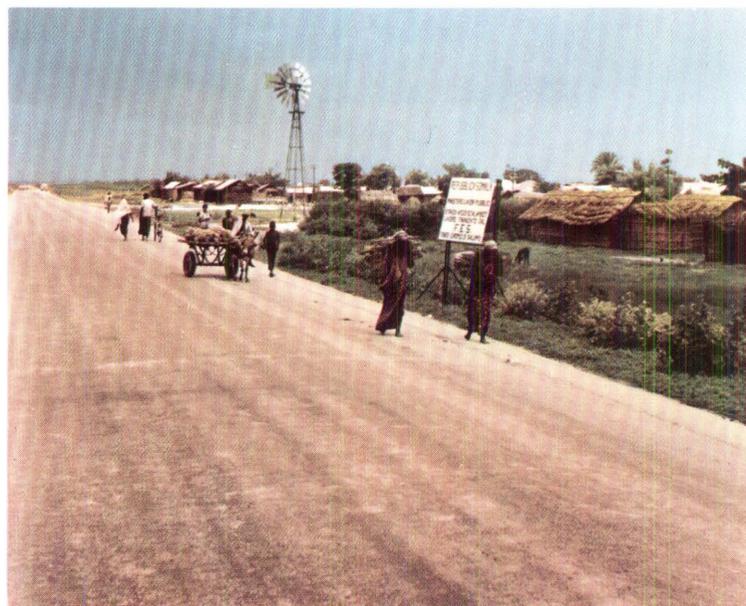
810,000 dollars which enabled not only defective sections to be repaired but also widening of the road throughout. It was thus possible to cope with the tripling of traffic resulting from increased inter-state transit and the development of the Dahomey economy.

SOMALIA THE MOGADISCIO-MERCA ROAD

The Somali Republic, which covers a vast area (285,825 square miles) but is thinly populated (about 1,300,000 inhabitants), has very few natural resources in most of its territory. Its main agricultural resources (bananas above all and also livestock) are concentrated in the southern part where the two principal towns, both ports, are situated – Mogadiscio, the capital (90,000 inhabitants) and Merca (65,000), through which the bulk of the country's trade flows.

The 66 miles road, which links these two towns, is thus very important. The two ends of this road are asphalted, but the central stretch of 43 miles between Afgoi and Vittoria d' Africa consists only of a mere track running on hardened earth and in places just on open ground. Despite costly maintenance work, this principal link was very unreliable, especially in the rainy seasons in the spring and autumn.

Thanks to an important grant of 2,100,000 dollars made by the E.D.F. in 1961, the rough surface has been asphalted throughout, without any change in the route. Somalia has thus been given a modern highway in the richest part of the country, which is also the area where industrial projects, provided for in the national plan, are concentrated.



THE TRANS-CAMEROUN RAILWAY

Railways are rare in Africa because of the scale of investments they involve, but they are of vital importance where it has proved possible to develop them. With large-scale funds available, it was natural that the Community should be led to participate in large-scale projects in this field.

One of the most striking is that aimed at reaching the north Cameroun (and no doubt in the end Chad and the Central African Republic) by extending inland the coastal network created since the beginning of the century, first by the German administration, then by the French, and providing

the link between the port of Douala and the capital of the country, Yaoundé.

The first stage of the programme involves bridging the Yaoundé, in difficult conditions, and laying a first 187-mile section to the Belabo-Goyoum region in the centre of the country. The second section, of about the same length, would then lead north to N'Gaoundéré.

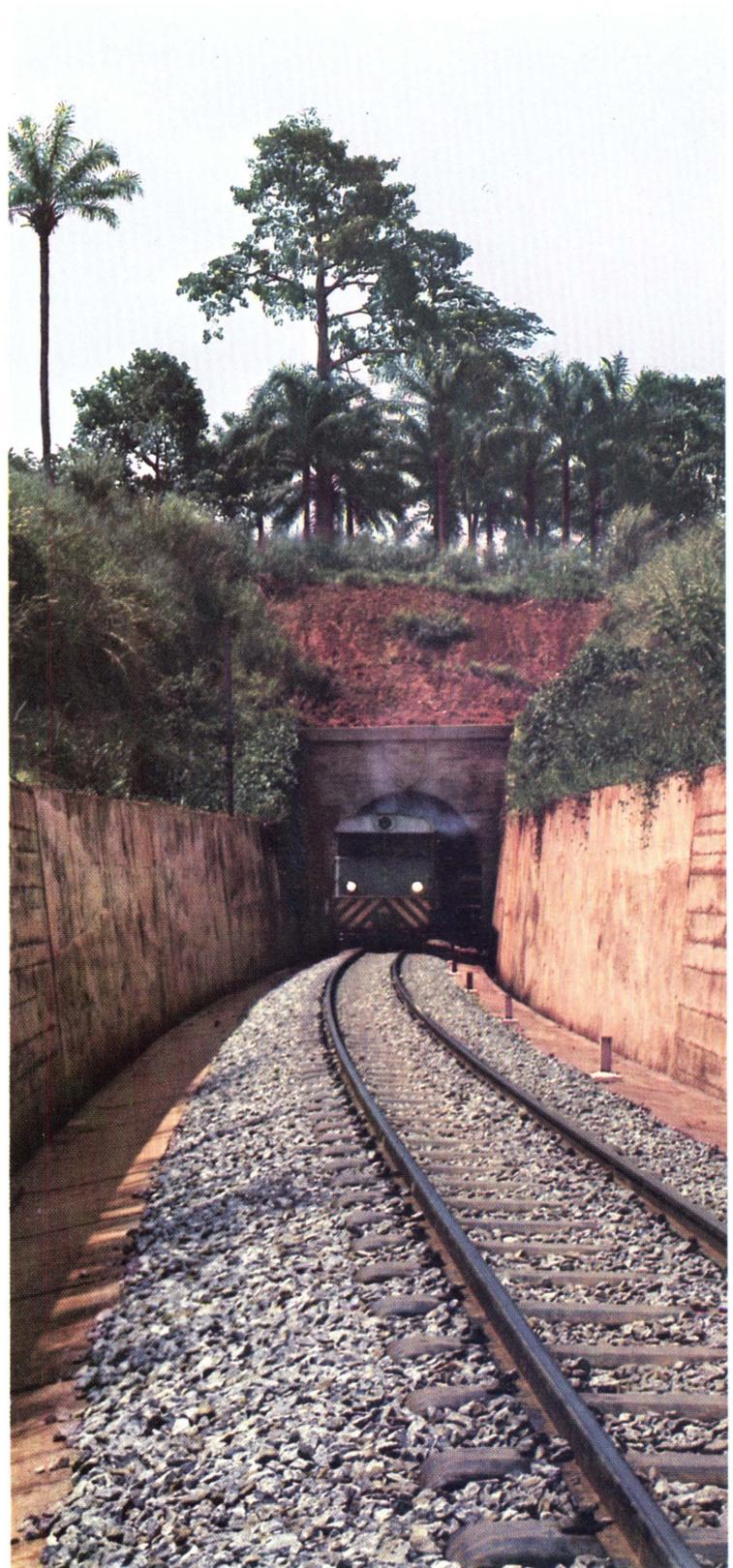
At the end of 1961 the E.D.F. approved this vast scheme and gave 15 million dollars as two-thirds of the funds needed for the first phase of infra-structural work. The other third came from a low interest loan from the I.D.A. (American Agency for International Development), whilst France, through subsidies and loans from the F.A.C., financed the studies of the route, the building of the stations, the rolling stock and the link roads – amounting to about the same sum(1).

This co-operation, achieved for the first time on such a scale, strengthened the international character of the project, which in African terms should favour close co-operation between states by preparing the way for re-routing to Douala of some Chad and Centrafrican traffic. The work is being carried out by an Italian firm.

Already the Yaoundé-Belabo link has resulted in increased traffic. The line is run by Régifercam using only diesel locomotives. The line is used for importing material needed for developing the centre of the country (cement, fuel, metal products) and will enable the forest area to be exploited and various export crops (cacao, coffee, cotton and cattle-raising) to be developed. A whole hinterland linked to the estuary of the Wouri at Douala will be opened up for development.

The work itself has employed more than 1,500 people and many of the sleepers have come from local sawmills – the rest being imported metal sleepers. Extension of the line should enable further resources to be developed, including eventually the very rich bauxite deposits at Martap, 500 miles from the sea. It will make a decisive contribution to bringing the population of central and north Cameroun out of isolation and will be the key to the country's economic development.

(1) For the second section the same groups are collaborating, with E.D.F. providing 20 million dollars.



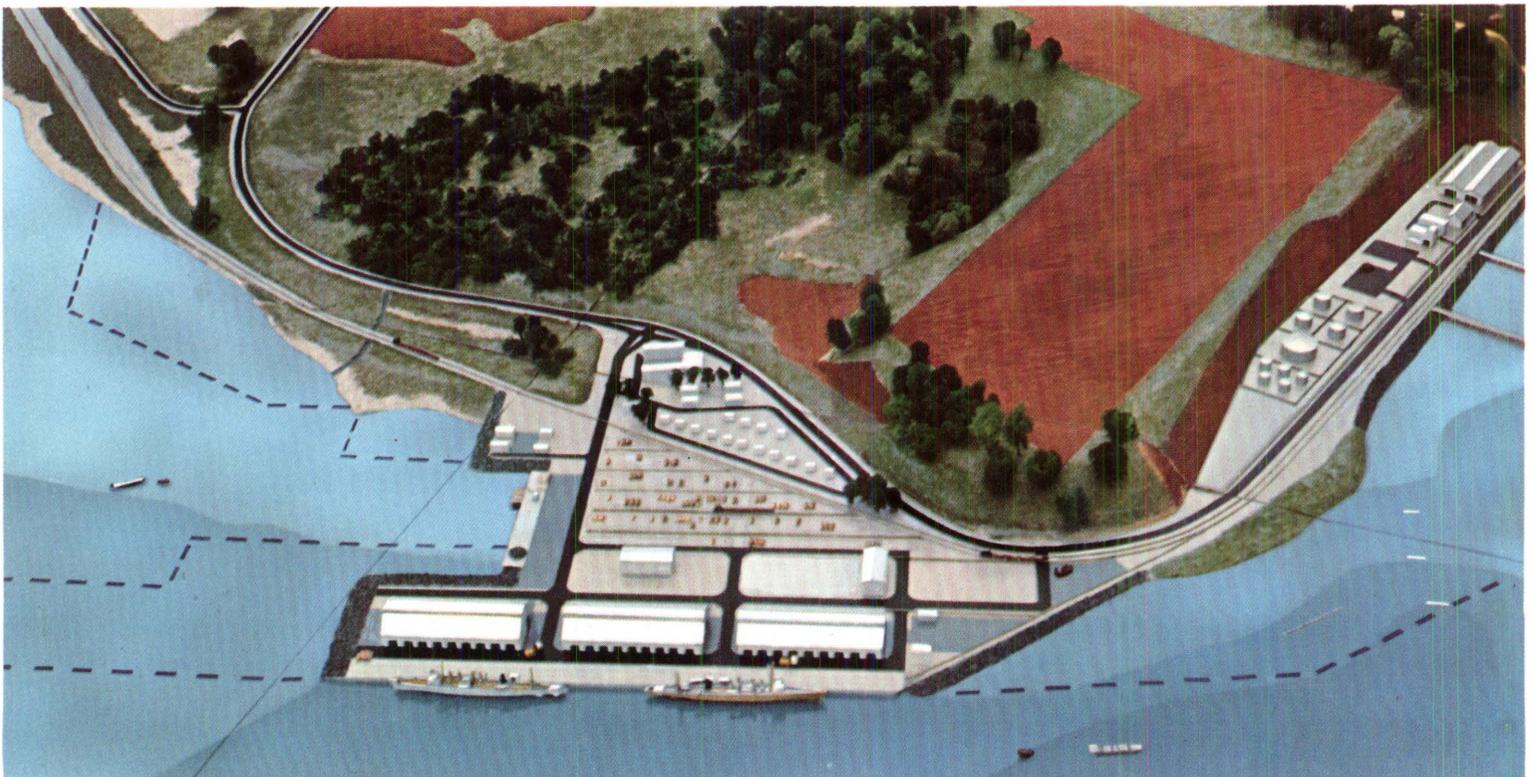
GABON THE PORT OF OWENDO

Port modernisation is vital to the development of Africa: the ports ensure essential supplies from abroad and outlets for local products on the international market. Increase in traffic and the consequent need for better equipment has become in turn a most important factor in expansion. This is why the E.D.F. has actively intervened in the sector of port development where the costs are beyond the reach of the countries concerned.

Until quite recently the 200-yard mole at Libreville in Gabon, with its seven berths, was adequate to meet all needs. But by 1966 rapidly increasing traffic had practically reached the maximum capacity of the installations, about 100,000 tons. To meet this increase, the length of the wharf had to be extended and later doubled, which would have meant sizeable investment, or else a deep-water port had to be built to allow ocean-going ships to berth.

The latter alternative had been under study since 1960 by the Gabon government, and a suitable site, not requiring protective works, had been found at Owendo Point, 9,949 miles south of Libreville. Further studies, carried out under the auspices of the E.D.F. in 1961 and again in 1965, confirmed the suitability of this site and enabled a general plan of the projected port to be drawn up.

Calculations showed that this project, for a port with a capacity of 460,000 tons for 500 ships with a total capacity of 1,600,000 tons, would be perfectly viable thanks to savings made on handling and turn-round costs. The new port would assume a greater importance if certain industrial projects (a cement works, a celluloid factory), were to be



carried out and especially if the big iron-ore field at Me-
kambo–Belinga (with an annual capacity of 8–10 million
tons of high-quality ore) were exploited. This latter project,
studied by the Somifer consortium, and involving the con-
struction of a 400 miles rail link with Owendo, could only
be carried out on satisfactory terms if the existence of a
deep-water port enabled heavy equipment to be trans-
ported.

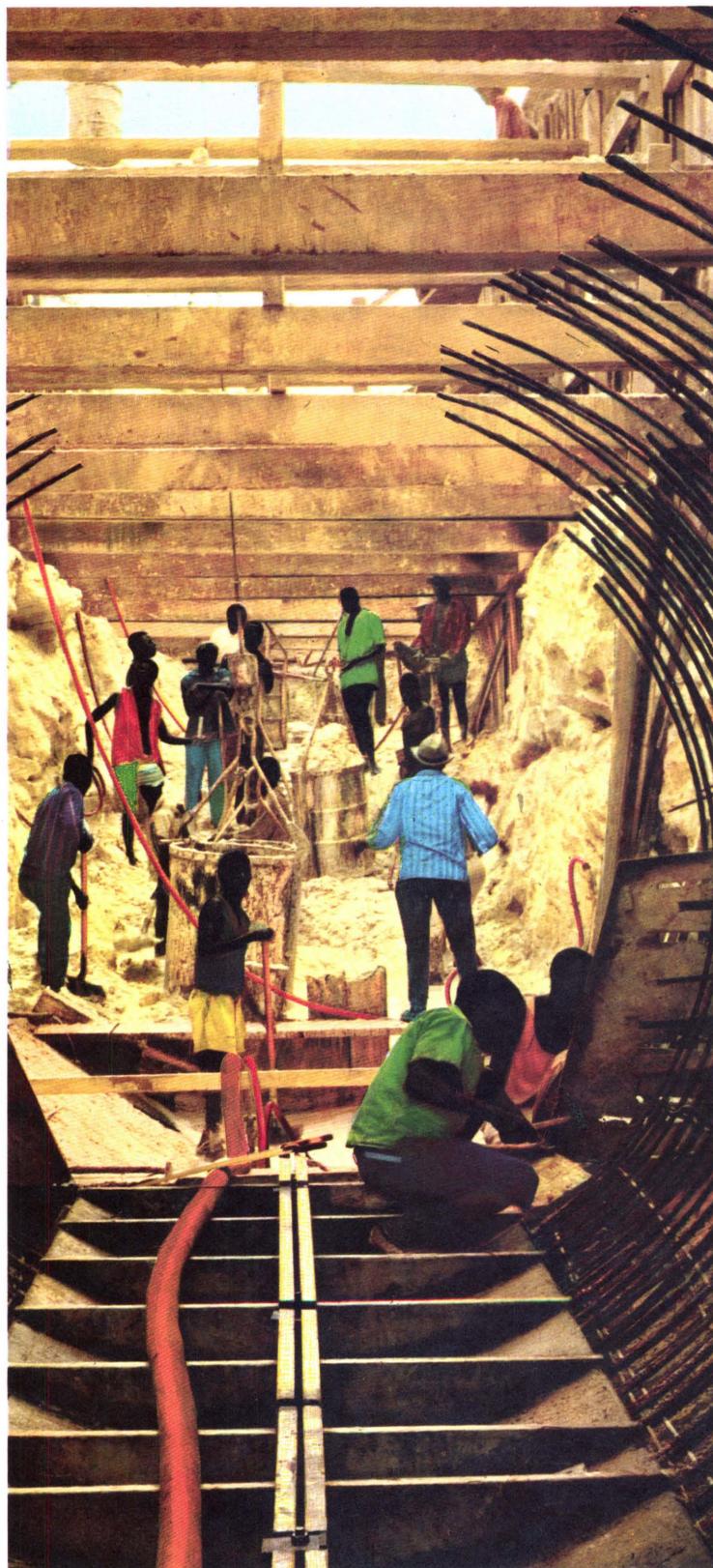
In 1967, therefore, the E.D.F. decided to finance the con-
struction of a port at Owendo. This will not render the
existing wharf useless as it can be used for the fishing
industry which Gabon intends to expand considerably.
The subsidy for the project totals 13,368,000 dollars –
8.8 million for the port itself, comprising a quay 535 yard-
long built of concrete blocks, 1.6 million for the road con-
nection with Libreville and the remainder for other in-
stallations.

The new port, to be operated by a national public con-
sortium created in 1965 and called “Port of Libreville”,
should be a decisive factor in the development of Gabon.
It will lead to a speedy industrialisation of the country, and
give a new impulse to exploitation of the country’s rich
forest resources.

CONGO SITE IMPROVEMENT IN BRAZZAVILLE

Although most of the big operations for improving the
infrastructure in Africa tend mainly to encourage economic
development, some enterprises have a direct social im-
pact. This is especially true for town planning.

The modernisation of Brazzaville is typical of operations on
the border line between economic and social aid. Situated



on the right bank of the river facing Kinshasa, the capital of the Republic of the Congo is in a very favourable position: it is an essential staging post for trade between this area and the outside world, the centre of an important road network; it is linked to the port of Pointe-Noire by the Congo-Ocean railway and has an airport accessible to jet aircraft.

But the development of the city has been seriously hampered by natural handicaps of the site, through which run several tributaries of the Congo. Never having been canalised, these streams flood each year, driving the population out to the edge of the town. As a result the growth of the town (135,000 inhabitants in 1965 against 100,000 in 1955) has brought about a basic disequilibrium between its three sections, spread for about a dozen miles along the banks of the Congo. The centre of the town had only 10,000 inhabitants in 1965, as against 85,000 in Poto-Poto in the east and 45,000 in Bacongo-Makelekele in the west. The density of the population is thus very low in the Centre Town (more than two inhabitants per acre) and with too few bridges communications are difficult. With the population so spread out, basic supplies (water, electricity) are very costly.

An outline plan to reorganise the town had been drawn up in 1952 and complemented in 1955 by a master plan for urbanisation and communications, which was put into operation the same year but remained incomplete. It was to ensure the completion of the work that the E.D.F. intervened in 1962 and again in 1965, making available a total of 3,256,000 dollars for the project.

Lengthy studies were undertaken to draw up the technical dossier. The operation as carried out comprised completing the construction of main rain-water collectors in Poto-Poto and Bacongo-Makelekele and improving the road network by building ten bridges over these channels.

The completion of site improvement in Brazzaville should make it possible to reclaim large areas of building land in the centre of the town, thus facilitating the launching of a large-scale programme of "solid" buildings, whilst diminishing the risks of epidemics resulting from unhealthy conditions and from the floods. At the same time, the improvement in communications and the restoration of a balanced population distribution will increase the town's budget so that it can cope with the upkeep of the catchments and the bridges without expansion.



INFRASTRUCTURE

	FIRST EDF	SECOND EDF
ROADS AND BRIDGES	<p>1,677 m. of asphalted roads, <i>of which 260 m. co-financed by the EDF and International Deve- lopment Association (IDA)</i></p> <p>2,016 m. of non-asphalted roads</p> <p>23 large bridges (30-450 m)</p> <p>604 bridges and culverts</p>	<p>1,360 m. of asphalted roads</p> <p>73 m. of non-asphalted roads</p> <p>10 large bridges (30-140 m)</p>
	TOTAL 169,450,000 U.A.	TOTAL 112,938,000 U.A.
RAILWAYS	<p>236 m. of railway line</p> <p>33 steel bridges</p> <p>purchase of 135 railway trucks</p> <p>modernisation</p> <p>2 combined rail and road bridges</p>	<p>277 m. of railway line</p>
	TOTAL 23,966,000 U.A.	TOTAL 28,573,000 U.A.
PORTS <i>Drainage, water supply, sites for dwellings, electrification, asphalt- ing</i>	<p>in 18 ports</p>	<p>in 6 ports</p>
	TOTAL 45,789,000 U.A.	TOTAL 32,599,000 U.A.
TOWN PLANNING <i>Modernisation, dredging, quays, handling areas, approach roads</i> <i>Markets</i> <i>Airports</i>	<p>in 37 towns</p> <p>in 1 town</p> <p>in 2 towns</p>	<p>in 9 towns</p> <p>in 1 town</p> <p>in 2 towns</p>
	TOTAL 45,171,000 U.A.	TOTAL 31,081,000 U.A.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	<p>2 telecommunication links</p>	
	TOTAL 6,298,000 U.A.	
TOTAL	290,674,000 U.A.	205,191,000 U.A.

TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE 1st and 2nd EDF : 495,865,000 U.A.

RURAL MODERNISATI



Agriculture is the most important sector in the economies of the states associated to the E.E.C., as indeed it is throughout most of Africa. In Congo (Kinshasa), thanks to the massive mining and industrial development, agriculture accounts for only a quarter of G.N.P., but it represents about 50% of G.N.P. in Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Madagascar, 60% in Upper Volta and Chad, and 75% in Rwanda and Burundi.

But agriculture, though providing a living for the majority of the population and accounting for most exports, has grave handicaps. The first (except in Rwanda and Burundi) is the fact that a limited population is widely scattered over vast areas with very different climates and features, from desert to equatorial forest.

Conditions in these huge countries, distant from the centres of modern civilisation, are tough: unhealthy climates, breeding-ground for epidemics which weaken productivity, and poor soil, continually declining in quality, with arable land rare.

In these hostile surroundings, the Africans have established through the centuries techniques of nomadic culture on burnt land, left fallow for long periods, which for long have enabled them to achieve a precarious balance with their environment.

Unfortunately, this balance has been upset by the demographic pressure resulting from social action which, for the past 30 years, has led to a spectacular decline in the rate of mortality. The current birth rate, which increases by 2.2% every year, threatens to increase the present population of the associated states within 30 years from its present level of some 50 million to 100 million.

In the long run such a trend means a real threat to the subsistence of those living in the area. In the immediate future there will be added difficulties over market conditions both within the countries (higher transport costs, costly marketing apparatus) and for exports (the sale of a small range of agricultural products extremely sensitive to variations in the international business cycle).

These few facts show the importance attached by E.D.F. to the modernisation of agriculture. Rural modernisation has top priority as a means of meeting demographic pressure, whilst combatting under-employment and improving the balance of trade of the associated countries.

Such actions clearly cannot be separated from those which, by stabilising markets, help create more favourable general conditions within the African agricultural economies. In certain cases price support can be temporarily imposed. But, as the Yaoundé Convention lays down, the objective must be to make products competitive so that they will be able to do without any artificial support. That is why agricultural development has played an increasingly important part in E.D.F. activities.

The action undertaken covers a very wide range of activities. First, there is "direct action", putting the emphasis on the factors of production: soil conservation; hydro-agricultural schemes or agricultural-industrial complexes aiming at developing or improving the productivity of particular commodities (rice, cotton, palm oil, tea, cocoa, etc.); promotion of "integrated" rural development; animal health protection and rationalisation of stock-raising.

Other plans involve "indirect or complementary activities" – training and advising farmers, infrastructural schemes of specifically rural interest (collecting tracks, village water supplies), preserving and processing (slaughter-houses, plants, tea factories, workshops for processing fish).

In general, concern for efficiency has meant avoiding over-ambitious projects and mechanisation, involving excessive investment, and favouring smaller water schemes which are more useful and can be repeated. Whilst protecting the local diet, an effort has been made to increase the productivity of traditional cultures or to diversify vegetable and animal production in the framework of an overall programme for each area.

At the same time, on the human level, activities have been planned so that, while gradually educating the peasants, they do not upset their whole way thinking and do not impose on them collective structures which are too vast and which destroy the sense of solidarity and responsibility. Where experiments whose results seem problematical are thought worth attempting, they are tried only on a limited scale. It is in this sense that it has been said that Africa needs millions more than it does billions.

This policy, whilst not excluding certain operations on a grand scale, like the fight against cattle disease, the palm-oil operation in the Ivory Coast and Cameroun, the rice and cotton plan in Madagascar, and the tea operation in Rwanda and Burundi, is based in the end on a broad empiricism and on the idea that rural modernisation has to be a continual operation, weaving together a multitude of separate actions. Agriculture is more than an occupation, it is a way of life: in Africa, it is not a plan for farming but a plan for the farmers that has to be worked out.

TEA PLANTING IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

To maintain a regular export trade on the constantly fluctuating international markets, agriculture in African countries must be adequately diversified.

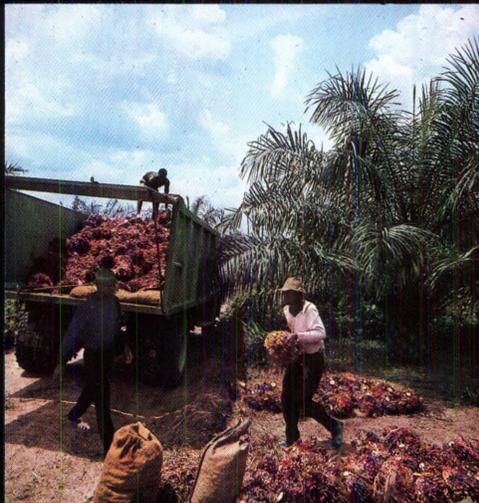
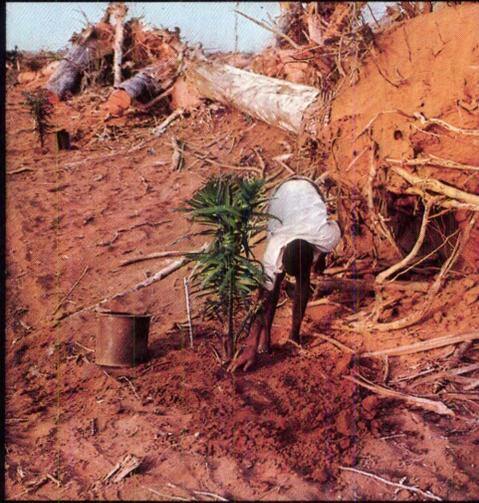
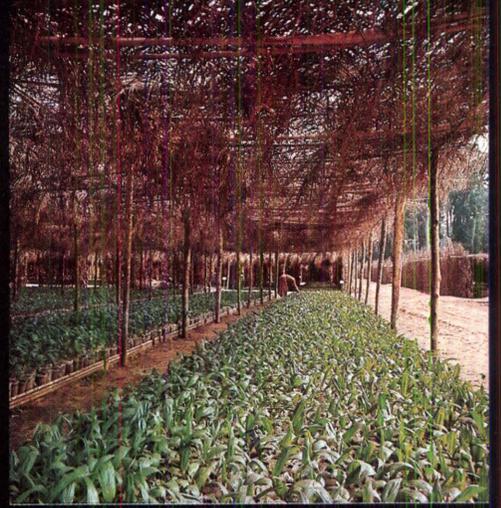
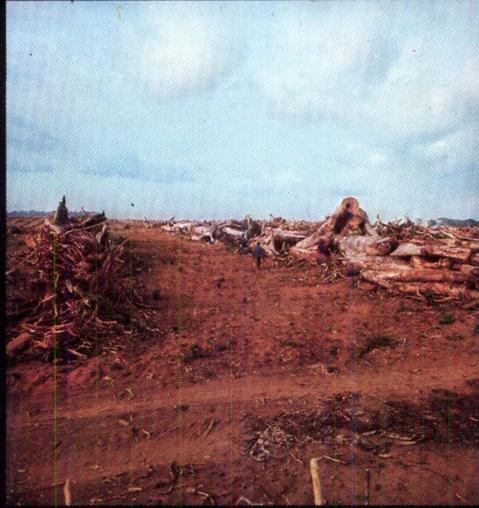
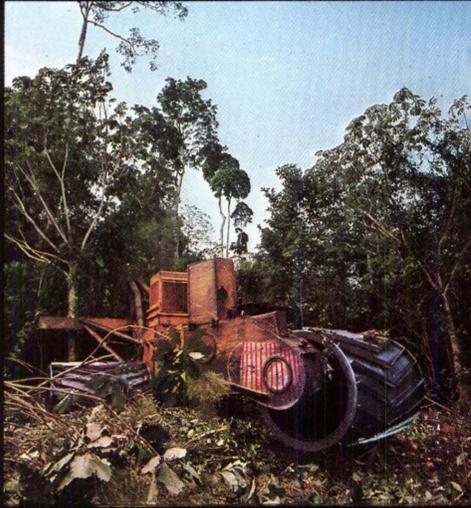
A typical example of the E.D.F.'s policy of diversifying agriculture is the introduction of tea planting in Rwanda and Burundi, on the basis of a study carried out under the auspices of the E.D.F. in 1961–62. This was concerned with enlarging the possibilities for the country's exports which were too exclusively concentrated on one product: arabica coffee.

Tea was an obvious choice in this area, for the uplands (at an altitude of 6,000–6,600 feet) gave reason to expect a high-quality product sure to find wide outlets.

The method was to establish pilot zones of 1,000 acres (five in a first stage, three of them in Rwanda, the other two in Burundi), each with a processing plant and on land not formerly cultivated. Once favourable results had been obtained, experiments were undertaken in 1964–65, establishing family lots around these zones, supplying the same processing plants.

This extension of a new crop into a rural area, on bits of land freed by improving the productivity of the crops previously grown, met with an encouraging response. Helped by infrastructural projects (tracks, etc.) and by technical assistance paid for by the E.D.F. 2.2 million dollars for Burundi) this operation has made it possible to think in terms of a total area of 24,000 acres of tea plantations in a first phase, marketing some 10,000 tons of tea and making this, by about 1975, the country's second most important export product.





OIL PALMS IN THE IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast has already achieved remarkable success in diversification by developing several products: mainly coffee and cocoa but also bananas, wood and rubber.

To help these efforts continue, the E.D.F. gave its support to the development of another export crop, well-suited to the soil and climate in the southern region of the country, sure of a reasonably stable market and calculated to bring in its wake a certain degree of industrialisation: the oil palm.

The results of research begun before the war by the I.R.H.O. (Institute of Research into Oils and Oil Plants) at the experimental station of La Mé showed it would be possible to multiply by at least ten the returns of natural palms (more than 1.5 tons instead of 330 lbs per acre), thus ensuring competitive prices on an expanding market.

This gave rise to the exceptionally ambitious project of creating 64,000 acres of selected palms to produce 100,000 tons of oil, one-third for the local market and the rest for export, with the participation already assured of a big international firm. Begun in 1962 and enlarged in 1965, this project has so far entirely lived up to expectations. It is being carried out by the Sodé palm, a state firm with considerable autonomy, with the technical assistance of the I.R.H.O. It should allow the capacity of the two existing oil factories to be increased and six more to be built.

Having ensured an average of 4,500 new jobs a year during the period of construction (six years), the plantations will provide a living, while in use, for 8,000 farming families,

representing about 50,000 people; the plots have been placed under a system of permanent usufruct and can be bequeathed. Added to this are some 1,250 industrial jobs in the oil-plants. The incomes of the Ivory Coast farmers concerned are almost doubled.

This vast project was the object of two grants by the E.D.F., 4,659,000 dollars in 1962 and 32,813,000 dollars in 1965. Added to this, in 1966, was a loan on special conditions of 3,600,000 dollars. The all-in initial investment, made up by local financing, will total 56,000,000 dollars. But the agricultural and industrial centre to be created will provide each year, when the work is finished, some 80,000,000 dollars of extra income. This shows the great value of this project, which will play a leading part in the development of the Ivory Coast economy.

MADAGASCAR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANGOKY DELTA

If carefully studied and carried out prudently, major operations of hydro-agricultural development can play an essential part in the African development by favouring the introduction of new crops and by aiding the conserving, or even the reclamation of the soil.

A characteristic example of the E.D.F. activities in this sphere is provided by the development of the Mangoky Delta in southwest Madagascar. In this alluvial plain a vast area of nearly 200,000 acres lies waiting to be brought into use by irrigation. But the scale of investment needed led to the choice at the first stage of a less ambitious programme: the development of 20,000 acres on the left



bank of the river, thanks to the construction of a water intake, an irrigation canal and the corresponding infrastructure.

Put into operation in two successive stages, in 1962 and 1965, this scheme is based on the development of two crops, both well-adapted to this region and certain of ready local or export markets: rice and cotton. It will affect about 5,000 families, or 20,000 people, some of whom have immigrated from other regions. The management has been entrusted to a semi-public firm, Samangoky, and the farmers have been formed into an association which, without making them owners, gives them the right of occupancy and allows them to keep a certain part of the harvest.

The rice (predicted total production: 8,000 tons) is mainly for immediate consumption, supplemented by market garden produce. The cotton crop (some 4,000 tons of

fibre) will go to the spinning and weaving factory of Antsirabé, though with some still available for export. In addition, the cotton seed (7,000 tons, allowing the extraction of 1,000 tons of oil) will improve the situation as regards the supply of edible oils in Madagascar and will contribute to the industrialisation of the island by the installation of a shelling factory and finally of an oil plant.

Already well under way, this undertaking has received two non-repayable grants from the E.D.F (6,522,000 dollars for the first stage and 9,722,000 for the second). It fits exactly into the development plan of Madagascar, which gives priority to the cultivation of cotton and of which Tuléar, centred around Mangoky, is one of the principal poles.



DRINKING - WATER SUPPLY IN NIGER

The scarcity of water constitutes one of the major obstacles to the development of many African countries. Thus, water supplies for drinking and for cattle occupy a most important place in the E.D.F.'s actions.

The case of the Republic of Niger is particularly characteristic since this continental country, situated in between the savannas and the desert, has only one sedentary zone of about 156,250 square miles, or 20% of its total surface, south of the line of $8\frac{1}{2}/13\frac{1}{2}$ of annual rainfall. Even in this region, which contains most of the population (nearly 3 million inhabitants) the needs are far from satisfied either in quantity or quality. The whole economy is paralysed, human activity being mainly taken up with raising and transporting water, often over long distances to widely scattered villages. In the dry season (October-June) the situation sometimes becomes critical. Finally, diseases arising from water shortage, especially billharzios, wreak havoc among the population.

In 1959 an initial programme of 395 wells, now completed, was launched to deal with the most urgent local needs. In 1965 a second programme was put into action, for a further 150 wells. As the results were clearly good, a fuller enquiry established in 1966 an order of priority among some 2,000 villages of more than 300 inhabitants, and this led to a new programme of 514 wells affecting about 325,000 people, or about 12% of the population of the sedentary area and some 355,000 head of livestock.

Cement-walled wells 2 yards in diameter will allow a much better exploitation of the water scale (46 yards on average). But, with the exception of 30 special wells fitted experimentally with hand pumps, water will continue to be

raised by traditional methods (using men and animals), so as to avoid the heavy costs which would result from the use of mechanical methods. The government has undertaken also to ensure the upkeep and cleaning of the wells with the help of the villages which benefit.

Since it costs about 10,000 dollars to build each well, the programme, which lasts until 1970, will involve an annual depreciation of 170,000 dollars for 30 years, whilst upkeep will cost some 145,000 dollars a year. But increased annual receipts from the improvement in existing livestock alone are estimated at 240,000 dollars without allowing for the increase in numbers. Taking into account the influence it will have also on the health and working capacity of the population, this programme, which will get 5,388,000 dollars in non-repayable grants from the E.D.F., can be seen to be an essential element in the development of the Niger Republic.

FROM CHAD TO THE ATLANTIC THE ERADICATION OF CATTLE DISEASES

Cattle-breeding is potentially a source of great wealth to Africa. But the value and economic exploitation of the herds will never be fulfilled unless the threat of epidemics caused by the pockets of animal plague in nearly all the countries south of the Sahara is eliminated. Efficient methods of vaccination have existed for a long time but, largely due to nomadism, which ignores political frontiers, action at the national level has never been able to produce decisive results despite their comprehensive nature. Thus in 1960 the idea emerged of a massive campaign on the international level. It was launched by the African coun-

tries themselves, the E.E.C. rallied to it, and then the US government, and at the beginning of 1962 "joint programme" No. 15 was drawn up.

This project was particularly significant in that it was doubly international – bringing together 10 African countries in a common undertaking financed by Europe and the US (through U.S. AID). Although the E.E.C.'s contribution is predominant (about two thirds of the total aid so far) contribution outside the framework of the association agreement extends the scope of the project and in particular to anglophone countries.

On the practical level, three succeeding stages were worked out. The first was to cover 922,222 square miles, including Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria, and was to be carried out between 1 October 1962 and 3 May 1965. The second (1964–1967) covered, in part or wholly, eight countries – Niger, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Togo, Dahomey, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Mali. The third, launched in 1966, involves Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. It is possible that a fourth phase will be added in the east, from Chad to the Sudan and Ethiopia.

Each phase, involving 10 million head of livestock, consists of three massive vaccination campaigns, carried out by international mobile teams, based at immunisation centres with the assistance of freezing units to preserve vaccines.

The operations were carried out under the direction of two international administrators (a French co-ordinator and a British assistant). They were under the responsibility of the O.A.U. (Organisation of African Unity) with the total co-operation of the countries involved, which carry out their obligations and continue to devote at least as much financial backing to vaccination as they had done previously.

The results of the first phase were very satisfactory, since the proportion of animals vaccinated was at least in two cases more than 90% and a vaccination coverage of only 80% is deemed sufficient to ensure the extinction of the sickness. For the first time the plague was completely wiped out and only a careful watch in isolated areas was needed. The average cost of vaccinating one animal (30 cents) makes this project one of the cheapest of all the operations which are designed to protect nature and promote the development and unity of Africa.



AID FOR GROUND-NUT PRODUCTION IN SENEGAL

The policy of the E.D.F., while it favours the diversification of crops, also aims to stimulate productivity in the sectors of traditional African farming. In Senegal, in parallel with a limited campaign for diversification, a special effort has been made to improve yields and lower costs in the all-important production of ground-nuts. Based on the overall programme presented by the Dakar government, three successive grants were given for this particular operation: 10,492,000 dollars in December 1964, 9,741,000 dollars in January 1966, 10,036,000 dollars in March 1967.

In accordance with the Yaoundé Convention the E.D.F. aid was in part composed of credits for support buying, but this has rapidly diminished in relation to the amount devoted to structural improvements: widespread use of more modern techniques, diffusion of selected seeds, development of implements drawn by animals, use of fertilizer, various equipments.

The aim was to increase the returns per acre by about 25% in five years. In fact the results of the first stage led to the extension of the time limit and a change in some of the details of the proposed actions. In particular, a special effort was made with stocking facilities instead of introducing a system of mechanical husking as previously planned.

However, a substantial improvement in productivity was immediately apparent, especially owing to the success of the vulgarization carried out with the help of a very efficient European advisory team. At the same time as the operations are being carried out, a special effort is being made to ensure the replacement of this team by Africans.





AGRICULTURAL RENEWAL IN CONGO KINSHASA

The troubles in Congo (Kinshasa) greatly delayed the operations of the E.D.F. They also determined the direction these operations would take: for they caused agricultural output to drop so much that supplies to the cities were endangered and the country's trade balance subjected to heavy pressure.

To meet this situation, the E.D.F. launched in 1966 in Katanga a programme dealing both with the increase of food crops and the development of industrial crops which would help the Congo's balance of payments.

This operation, the object of a 3,183,000 dollars subsidy, affects 8,500 families, almost 40,000 people. The first step was to help these farmers to increase considerably their production of maize, manioc, groundnut and beans, thanks to the assistance of specialised European advisers, the supply of selected seeds, the distribution of fertilisers anti-pest products, and the adoption of more adequate methods.

Whilst improving the level of food supply and the buying power of the producers, this first step should also ensure food supplies for nearly 20,000 inhabitants of the town centres of industrial Katanga.

The chosen industrial crop was tobacco (the Kentucky variety), a crop eminently suited to the local conditions. Within five years output will reach about 2,000 tons, enough to meet the needs of the domestic market, supplied from the factory of the firm Tabacoongo in Elisabethville.

This whole operation, entrusted to the "Société de développement rural du Katanga" should make a particular contribution to the much-needed renewal of Congolese agriculture, because the high yield on tobacco will avoid any extra burden on the country's budget.



RURAL MODERNISATION

	FIRST EDF	SECOND EDF
IMPROVEMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION RURAL DEVELOPMENT	75,000 ac. of plantations plantations and pilot schemes 7 processing plants 18 karité presses storing facilities 28 centres of rural development 12 camps for rural training	300,000 ac. of plantations development of agricultural areas and crops protection 4 processing plants
IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE	497,500 ac. drained or irrigated construction of 50 dams	107,500 ac. drained or irrigated
VILLAGE WATER SUPPLIES FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL CONSUMPTION	2 227 wells 383 springs	1,318 wells
STOCK RAISING	development of stock-raising purchase of 5,210 head of cattle 1 ranch 13 centres of veterinary control inoculation centre joint rinderpest control 1 insulated slaughterhouse	development of stock-raising purchase of 2,400 head of cattle 2 ranches cattle markets setting up of 2 farms joint rinderpest control 3 slaughterhouses 1 poultry farm
MISCELLANEOUS	fishing development	400 aviaries construction of 64 cooperations and extension of their activities
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		sending of experts in rural organization
AID TO PRODUCTION		price support and structural improvement (provision of advisers and instructors, provision of equipment, fertilisers,...)
TOTAL	115,901,000 U.A.	254,142,000 U.A.

TOTAL RURAL MODERNISATION 1st and 2nd EDF : 370,043,000 U.A.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT





Experience has shown too often the pointlessness of efforts made to supply developing countries with competent capital and modern machinery if the people who are benefitting have not the necessary education to put this to good use, even more so if illness or psychological weakness make them incapable of regular and effective work.

In the countries associated with E. E. C. the tasks to be undertaken in the two fields of education and health are enormous.

A few figures are sufficient to demonstrate this. The extent of illiteracy in Africa today is around 85% of the entire population, and while a great effort has been made since the last world war, the results obtained vary enormously from one area to another. The countries of the Sahel in particular, for historical and sociological reasons (isolation, nomadism), have populations where only 10% have been to school. The situation is somewhat more satisfactory in the coastal regions of West Africa (25% and sometimes many more), in the African republics along the equator (32% on the average) and finally and especially in Madagascar (more than 50%). But apart from the obvious differences between countries, great gaps are to be noticed between urban areas, where a 100% literacy has been achieved in primary schools, and the rural areas, which are often completely neglected. Everywhere the education of girls remains very scant compared to that of boys.

It is the same with health; there is still a very long way to go. Some remarkable results have already been achieved, particularly in the fight against infant mortality and eradication of endemic diseases. The expected life-span has increased from 20 years before the last world war to about 35 years now, but the very lowness of this figure shows how necessary it is to continue the job in hand.

The task is all the more difficult to accomplish because in this field, too, the situation varies considerably. Sometimes, it is a population explosion which increases needs enormously, especially the protection of mother and child. Sometimes it is the opposite—a struggle against stagnation and even a decline in population in distant areas still having frighteningly high rates of mortality. The shortage of equipment, which is general, reaches critical proportions in some states: the number of hospital beds, rarely more than 25 per 10,000 inhabitants (as against more than a hundred in Europe), sometimes drops to less than five.

Facts of this kind show both the scale and the complexity of the tasks facing the young nations which are anxious to widen the scope of basic education and health facilities but also want to speed up the training of more African teachers and doctors to take over from the Europeans, whose aid, still indispensable, continues to be provided by the former metropolitan countries.

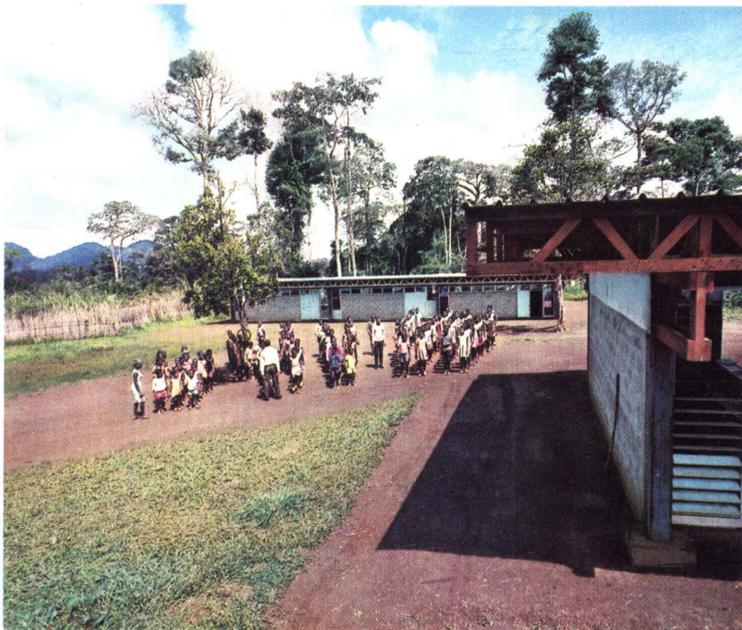
This situation also explains the number and diversity of the operations financed by the Fund in the two fields of health and education. With certain exceptions, such as the struggle against the major endemic diseases, organised within the framework of several countries, the Fund decides mainly to support, among the schemes in the development plans, those which even though apparently modest could have the most immediate effect and be most likely to improve the situation of the African peasants scattered in the bush. Thus, in the case of education, first priority was given to primary schools, with the accent also on training colleges for farming and the professions, without however neglecting to support what had already been accomplished at the secondary level or to aid the training of senior staff by making grants and by organising courses and traineeships with E. E. C. services.

While aiding the development of biological research institutes and hospital training centres in the larger towns, the E.D.F. concentrated in particular on ensuring that health facilities penetrated into the rural areas by financing dispensaries, maternity wards and isolation centres and by multiplying the number of light-weight or mobile installations – the only way to bring people out of the bush and end their isolation.

Here as elsewhere, the policy of the Fund is based on the need for effectiveness rather than a desire for prestige. The only criterion in the choice of operations is what caters most to the basic needs of countries: real ambition is knowing how to show humility and realism.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The main effort in education in Africa for a long time to come will have to be concentrated on the development of primary schools, the first aim being to increase the percentage of children attending school. Some years ago the Central African Republic was in quite a favourable position in this respect, with slightly more than 40% of the possible total number at school. However there were large discrepancies between areas, with the percentage reaching 65% in Bangui but falling to less than 25–30% in certain areas (Bouar-Baboua, Ouham, Ouaka).



This is why the Bangui government, by a 3-year-plan established in 1959, aims to have schools in all the large villages so as to reach an overall figure of 50%. This meant re-building in solid materials many temporary school huts made of mud or wood and costly to maintain, and establishing new classes to enable children to complete their education. The plan also included the construction of many houses for teachers.

Under a convention signed early in 1962 for a grant of 2,390,000 dollars, E.D.F. helped to finance, as part of this plan, the re-building of 167 class-rooms, the building of 49 new classrooms in the schools formerly incomplete, and the building or re-building of 216 dwellings for school teachers.

Thanks to this major effort covering the whole of the country, the number of pupils attending primary school reached 138,000 in 1966–67, which for a population of 1,350,000 inhabitants corresponds more or less to the 50% school-attendance figure that was aimed for. The proportion of girls at school, however, remains unsatisfactory – one to every four boys.





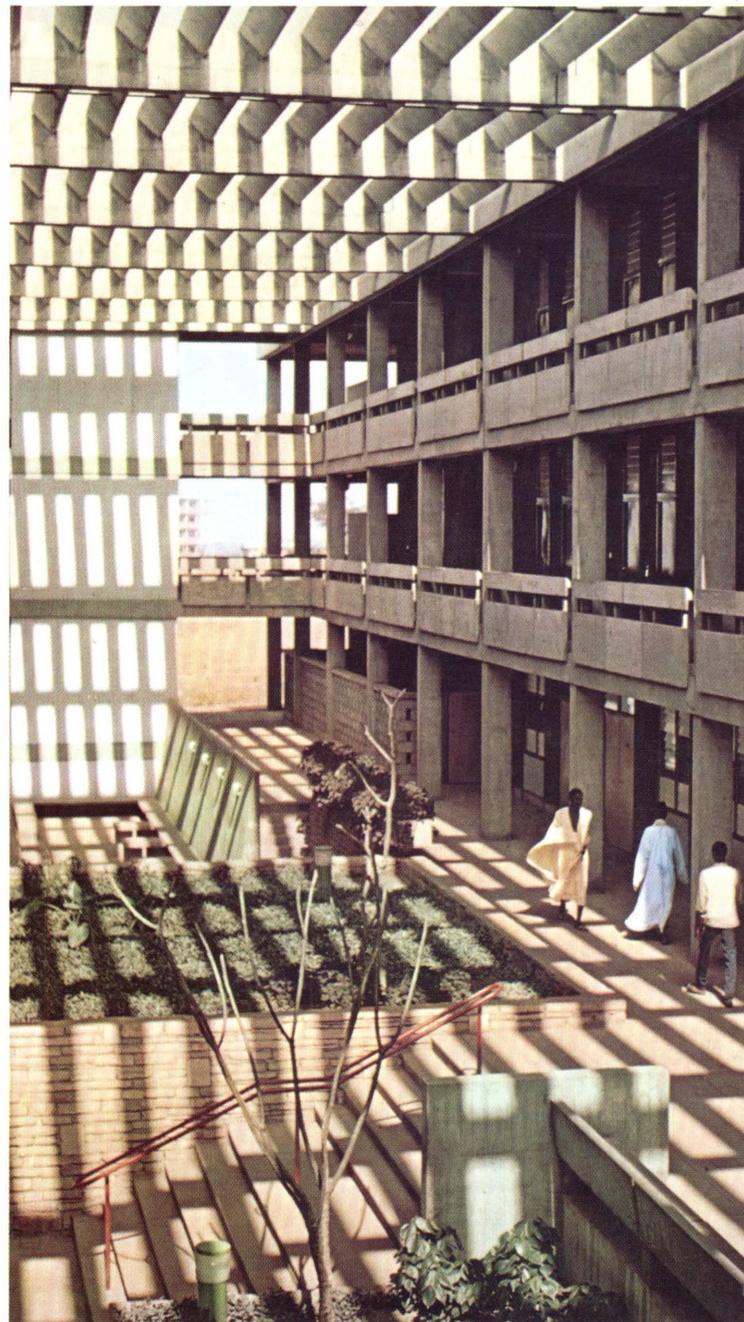
MALI BAMAKO SECONDARY SCHOOL

Of all the states associated to the E.E.C. the Republic of Mali is the one where the government has done most to develop the public sector and to push furthest and fastest the "Africanisation" of the civil service. But Mali is also one of the states where education was most backward, with scarcely 10% of the population at school in 1960.

The basic disequilibrium resulting from this situation led the Mali authorities to concentrate their efforts on secondary education, both to train teachers for the primary schools and improve the quality and the quantity of staff in positions of responsibility throughout the country.

It was with these aims in mind that a plan was drawn up to build a new secondary school at Bamako to replace the Lycée Terrasson de Fougères, which offered only long courses leading to the full French school-leaving examination. The old school buildings which housed 800 pupils were given over to additional primary-school teaching and replaced by a new complex on the right bank of the Niger with a secondary school for 1,200 boys and girls (with 900 boys living in) and a teacher's training school for 300 boarding pupils.

The E.D.F. provided 61,000 dollars for drafting this scheme and went on to finance its implementation with a grant of 6,279,000 dollars made in 1962. The school at Bamako, with 28 classes of general education and 12 classes specialising in science, is today the essential element in Mali's edu-



cational development policy. The teacher's training school, with eight classes of general education and six of science, is helping to strengthen the staffs of the primary schools. The total number of pupils receiving secondary education has increased from about 3,500 in 1960 to more than 24,000 in the 1965-66 academic year.



MAURITANIA THE HOSPITAL AT NOUAKCHOTT

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is one of the associated states where an effort to provide adequate health facilities was most urgently needed. In 1960 it had only 240 hospital beds, spread out among a dozen medical centres and three recently-constructed regional training centres.

These facilities, quite inadequate for a population of one million, could only be used to provide basic care, and patients more seriously ill had to be evacuated to the hospitals at Saint-Louis in Senegal or even to Dakar. So the

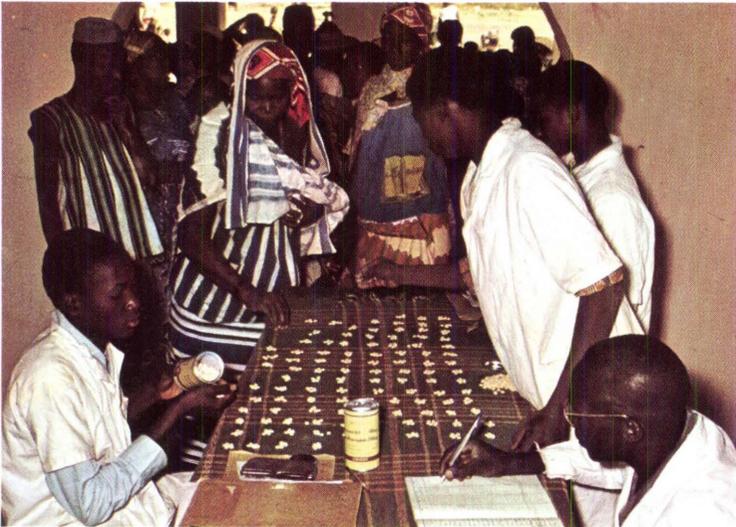
government of Mauritania gave priority to the construction of a hospital in Nouakchott, the new capital, whose rapid growth was creating special needs in the area.

In 1961, with a subsidy of 2,009,000 dollars, the E.D.F. financed the first stage of the plan which included the construction of a training college for male nurses. For the moment the number of beds is limited to 135. But from the beginning the hospital was equipped with a lot of medical and surgical equipment so that it could be the national centre for diagnosis and treatment of illnesses needing special treatment. A newly-created camping land and shelter area nearby enables it to fulfil this function for a population which is largely nomadic, the patients staying in the hospital itself only for the minimum time needed.

Whilst looking after the needs of the population of Nouakchott and of the Cercle de Trarza (more than 100,000 inhabitants), the hospital, which can ultimately hold 230 beds, can at the same time act as the centre of Mauritania's medical organisation. Furthermore, its training college looks after the training of staff (20 male nurses and nurses and five midwives yearly), whose practical education up to now had to be carried out abroad.



SANITATION IN UPPER - VOLTA



Shortage of medical personnel is undoubtedly the most serious of all the problems in the health field in Africa. It is thus important, whilst seeking to improve recruitment, to use the existing medical staff to the maximum by providing them with adequate equipment. This policy underlays E.D.F.'s activities in the Upper Volta from 1961 onwards.

The Upper Volta may seem relatively well-equipped, with two big general hospitals at Ouagadougou (with 500 beds) and Bobo-Dioulasso (425 beds). But apart from these, a secondary hospital in Ouahigouya and about forty reasonable maternity dispensaries, there were antiquated medical centres, barely capable of providing elementary medical aid. This excessive centralisation, requiring inconvenient and costly transfers of patients, further reduced the efficiency of an already inadequate staff (scarcely one doctor to 50,000 inhabitants).

To remedy this situation, the government has worked out a plan for establishing 18 rural hospitals capable of meeting day-to-day medical and surgical needs and six secondary hospitals rather better equipped and able, apart from their function as local hospitals, to take in patients from further afield.

In an agreement signed in July 1961 the E.D.F. granted a subsidy of 3,634,000 dollars to launch this vast programme. But owing to the limited resources available it was decided to limit the first stage of this programme to the building of two minor hospitals at Gaoua and Koudougou and ten country hospitals (Barsalogo, Bogandé, Houndé, Kongoussi, Niangoloko, Po, Safané, Tenkodogo, Yako and Ziniaré).

It was also decided to stop initially at 130 beds in the minor hospitals and to limit the country establishments to "medical centres" with the minimum resources needed for the staff working there or being trained. Two kinds of centres have been worked out: one for one male nurse and one nurse midwife (small dispensary, maternity block and about 20 beds); the others for a team led by a doctor with the help of a male nurse, a midwife and assistant nurses doing manual work (average dispensary, maternity block and about 35 beds).

This programme, involving 609 beds and the re-equipment of 14 centres to treat endemic diseases (leprosy and trypanosomiasis) and two X-ray trucks for tuberculosis control, lays the basis for a new coherent infrastructure of medical services, ready to develop as soon as Upper Volta has more staff available. All the buildings which have been constructed are largely prefabricated and will remain in use when more ambitious projects can be begun.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

FIRST EDF	SECOND EDF
<p>primary education 2,750 classrooms 1,770 dwellings for teachers</p> <p>secondary education 30 colleges and secondary schools for 15,000 pupils <i>including 4,500 boarders</i> 32 complementary classes with boarding facilities</p> <p>higher education 7 teachers' training establishments 4 higher training schools</p> <p>technical and agricultural training 40 professional and technical training schools 100 centres of agricultural improvement 104 seasonal schools of agriculture</p>	<p>primary education 388 classrooms - 66 dwellings</p> <p>secondary education 10 colleges and secondary schools for 3,500 pupils <i>including 720 boarders</i> 5 complementary classes</p> <p>higher education 5 teachers' training establishments 4 higher training schools extension of one college</p> <p>technical and agricultural training 3 professional and technical training schools</p>
TOTAL	TOTAL
112,939,000 U.A.	33,146,000 U.A.

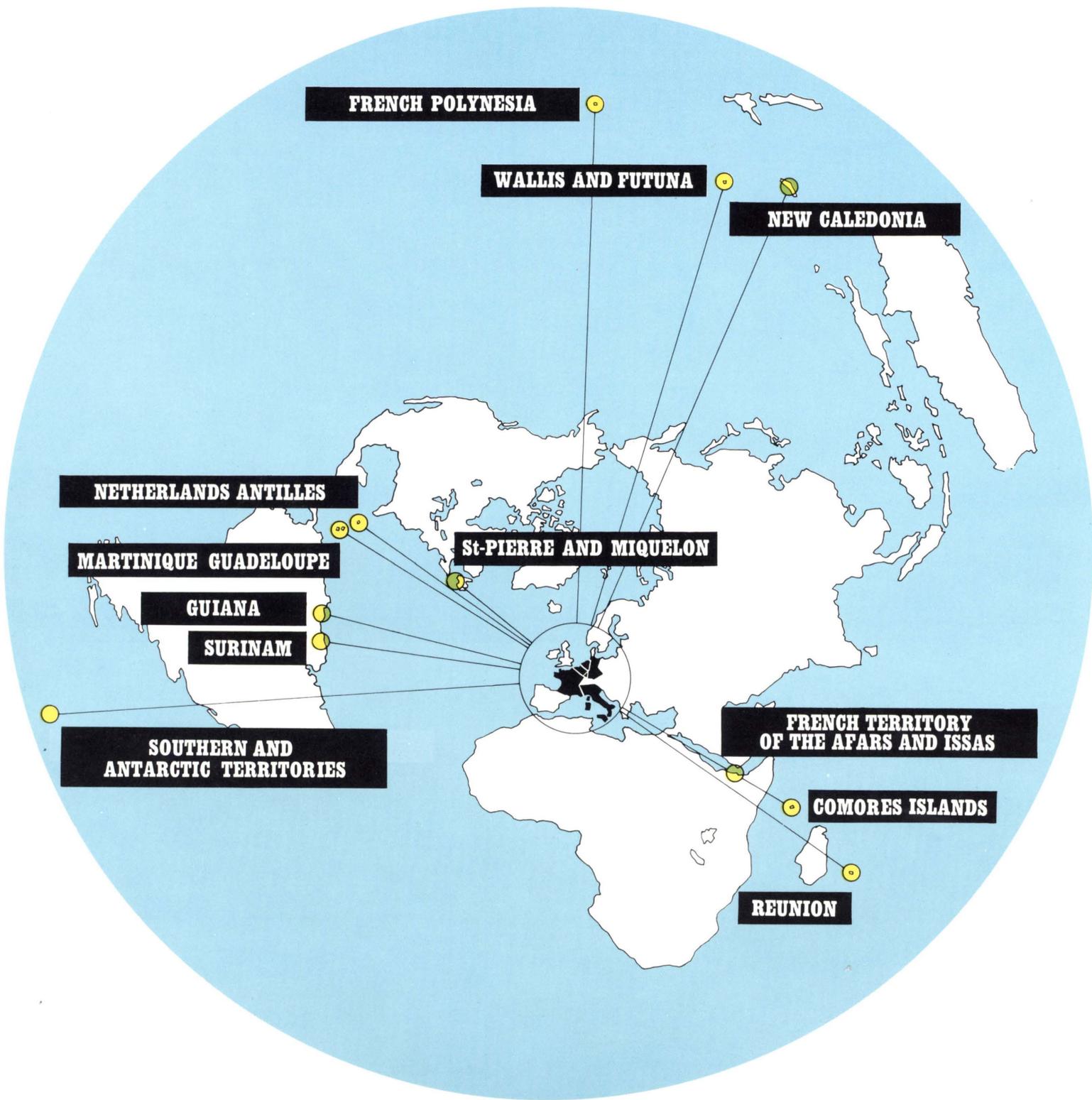
TRAINING	since 1958, 8,500 scholarships were given, referring to the following fields :
technical subjects	mechanical engineering, building and public works, carpentry and joinery, water engineering
agriculture	theory and practice of agriculture, stock-raising, water conservancy and forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine
economics	theory and practice of economics, finance, commerce, development statistics, planning
at three levels :	<p>higher : university and post-graduate</p> <p>middle : engineering technicians</p> <p>lower : foremen, semi-skilled workers</p>

HEALTH

FIRST EDF	SECOND EDF
<p>37 hospitals 105 hospital wings 55 maternity hospitals 129 dispensaries 20 mobile units to combat major endemic diseases 18 mobile X ray units 5 nursing schools 1 research institute 1 institut of education 1 blood transfusion unit 2 pharmaceutical depots</p>	<p>5 hospitals 47 hospital wings 12 maternity hospitals 1 nursing school 1 research institute 1 institute of education 3 pharmaceutical depots joint campaign against onchocerciasis</p>
} total beds : 8,500	} total beds : 2,125
TOTAL	TOTAL
43,630,000 U.A.	26,729,000 U.A.

TOTAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 1 st and 2 nd EDF : 216,444,000 U.A.

Beside the associated countries, signatory states of the Yaounde Convention, the interventions of the E.D.F. also benefit overseas countries and territories which have special relations with the member states of the European Community: Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, the Comores islands, French Territory of the Afars and Issas, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, the French Southern and Antarctic Territories and the four French overseas departments: Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and Reunion.

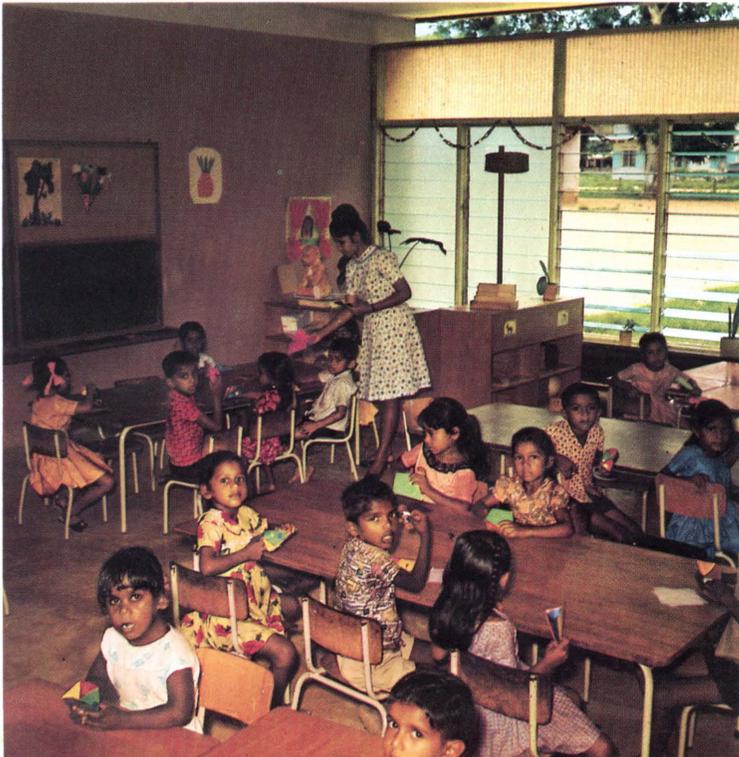


SCHOOLS IN SURINAM

The first schools in Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana), were built at Paramaribo in the first half of the 19th century and primary teaching for children up to the age of 12 was made compulsory in 1876. By 1960 primary school attendance was a high as 90%.

This situation was far from being completely satisfactory, however, for many schools were too old or delapidated to be worth repairing, and the school system had to keep pace with an annual population increase of nearly 4%. A mixed population (44% Creole, 36% Hindu, 16% Indonesian, 2% Chinese and 2% White) and the diversity of languages created another difficulty. To make full use of the primary schools, children have first to be taught Dutch-the one common language in schooling-for two years in nursery schools.

This was the object of a ten-year plan: to enable all children to go to these nursery schools and at the same time to increase the number attending primary school from 55,000 to about 100,000 in 1971. The European Development Fund has contributed to this plan by a grant of 799,000 dollars to finance the building of 150 classrooms, 112 of them in primary schools, and 38 for nursery schools. In difficult conditions, this building project has ensured the maintenance of the high level of attendance already achieved as well as opening the way for new steps towards a comprehensive education of the whole population. A second, complementary project, consisting of the construction of 134 classrooms and 34 houses for teachers costing 960,000 dollars in all, is currently being undertaken.

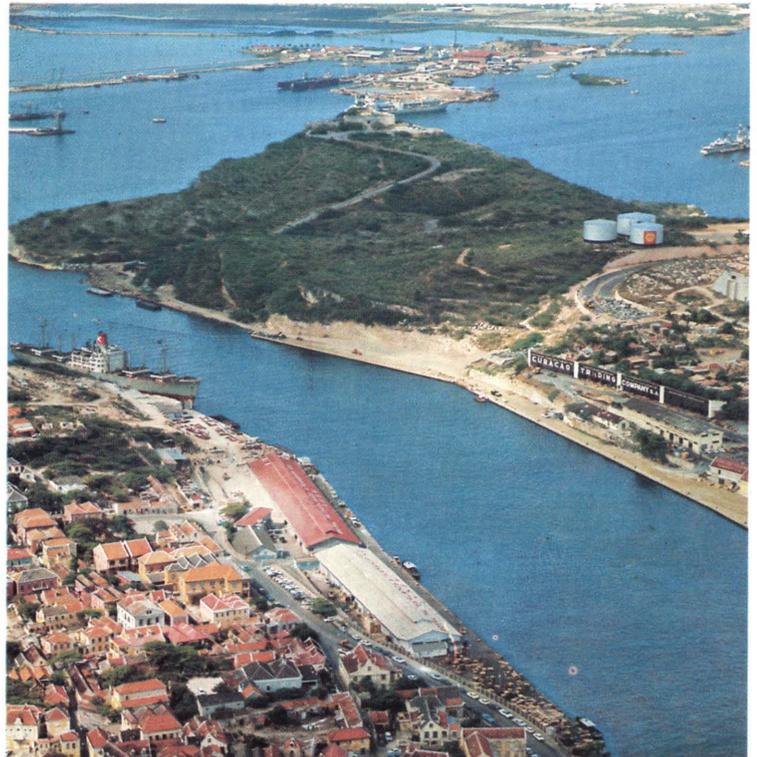


CURACAO IMPROVING THE PORT OF WILLEMSTAD

Curacao, the principal island in the Dutch Antilles, achieved complete internal autonomy in 1954, but possess very meagre resources. The population of about 130,000 depends for its existence on two activities operating in the excellent natural harbour of Willemstad Schottegat: the refinery, built in 1916, treating Venezuelan oil from the lake of Maracaibo (18 million tons in 1962), and the dry dock of the Curacaose Dokmaatschappij, built mainly for the repair and upkeep of oil tankers.

These two industries are of the utmost importance to the whole Caribbean area. But recently their prosperity has been threatened by the fact that the St. Annabaai channel giving access to the port can only take ships of up to 45,000 tons, whereas the size of tankers is increasing very rapidly. The Schottegat channel has to be widened both to enable larger tankers to discharge their crude oil in the inner port and also to ensure access to the dry dock the capacity of which is to be increased from 27,000 tons to 90,000 tons. These projects are part of a bigger programme for adapting the port to the new demands of maritime traffic.

At the end of 1965 the European Development Fund contributed to the execution of this urgently needed work by a non-repayable grant of 1,777,000 dollars. Thanks to this grant it has been possible to preserve the essential basis of the Curacao economy, seriously threatened by the development of bigger tankers and to ward off unemployment which was also threatening to spread throughout the island, despite efforts undertaken to exploit other activities and in particular tourism.



CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MEMBERSTATES TO THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

In millions of units of account

TREATY OF ROME			YAOUNDE CONVENTION		
BELGIUM	70		BELGIUM	69	
GERMANY	200		GERMANY	246,5	
FRANCE	200		FRANCE	246,5	
ITALY	40		ITALY	100	
LUXEMBOURG	1,25		LUXEMBOURG	2	
NETHERLANDS	70		NETHERLANDS	66	
E.D.F.	581,25	581,25	E.I.B.* 70 + E.D.F. 730		800

COMMITMENTS OF THE E.D.F. - 1958 / JUNE 1968

	FIRST EDF		SECOND EDF	
	<i>units of account</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>units of account</i>	<i>percentage</i>
INFRASTRUCTURE	290,674,000	50	205,391,000	38
RURAL MODERNISATION	115,901,000	20	254,142,000	47
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	156,569,000	27	59,875,000	11
MISCELLANEOUS	18,106,000	3	20,677,000	4
TOTAL	581,250,000	100	540,085,000	100

UNITS OF ACCOUNT - EQUIVALENTS - JUNE 1968

FRANCS C.F.A.	246,85	BELGIAN FRANCS	50	FLORINS	3,62
FRENCH FRANCS	4,937	LUXEMBOURG FRANCS	50	LIRE	625
		GERMAN MARKS	4		

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