

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Report from the Commission
On the implementation of microprojects
Under the Lome Convention

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Report on the implementation of microprojects under the
Lomé Convention

This report is intended to form a basis for the decision to be taken by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers under Article 14 (2) of Protocol No 2 to the Lomé Convention on the follow-up to the two-year microproject experiment.

The Convention stipulates that the Fund shall participate as an experiment in the financing of microprojects, for which the sum of 20 million units of account is earmarked. Microprojects have met with a highly favourable reaction from both local communities and the ACP States, most of which have included such schemes in their indicative programmes. By 31 December 1978, thirty ACP States had programmed microprojects, for a total of nearly 19 million EUA. A number of ACP States have already indicated that they will be asking the Commission for amendments in their indicative programmes to further microprojects. This means that the 20 million units of account made available under the Convention will be inadequate to meet all the requests for financing.

Implementation of the programmes is proceeding most satisfactorily. As of 31 December 1978 the Commission had approved the financing of 28 annual programmes, for a total of over 10 million EUA. In the first half of 1979, it is likely that financing decisions will be taken on thirteen more programmes, for a total of about 4.4 million EUA, bringing the level of commitments to nearly 15 million EUA.

The Commission therefore proposes that the Council of Ministers vote to continue with microprojects and to that end authorize the use of a further 5 million units of account for financing such microproject programmes as the ACP States might wish to carry out with any money remaining over from their EDF-financed indicative development programmes.

MICROPROJECTS UNDER THE LOME CONVENTION

Article 46 (1) of the Lomé Convention and Chapter 7 of Protocol No 2 to the Convention, on the application of financial and technical cooperation

1. The provisions of the Convention

The Convention has earmarked a sum of 20 million EUA for microprojects for grassroots development, in particular in rural areas. To qualify for Community financing these microprojects must :

- stem from an initiative taken by a local community whose active participation must be ensured;
- meet a real, priority need at local level;
- be financed from three sources : the community benefiting (contribution in money or in kind), the ACP State (financial contribution or contribution of public works services) and the Fund (whose contribution may not exceed 75 000 EUA per microproject).

The ACP States present annual programmes within the limits of the appropriations earmarked in their indicative programmes; after examination by the Commission's departments, these programmes are submitted to the relevant bodies of the Community for financing decisions.

Within the framework of these annual programmes, the ACP State concerned takes the financing decisions relating to each microproject with the agreement of the Commission.

2. Application of the Convention

The implementing rules were finalized at the fourth meeting of the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Financial and Technical Cooperation, held on 28 and 29 June 1977, and are set out in Annex I (document ACP-EEC/106/f/77).

3. Programming of microprojects

Article 14 of Chapter 7 of Protocol No 2 to the Lomé Convention stipulates that the Fund shall participate as an experiment in the financing of micro-projects, an appropriation of 20 million units of account, to be made available as grants, being earmarked for this purpose. At the end of the second year after the entry into force of the Convention the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers is to decide on the follow-up to the experiment.

The majority of ACP States have wished to make use of the new type of operation. From the outset of the programming twenty-five of them included microprojects in their indicative programme, and five (Sudan, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, the Central African Empire and Guyana) subsequently requested alterations to their indicative programmes for this purpose.

The amount programmed totals 18 776 million EUA, leaving a balance of 1 224 million EUA, which is likely to prove inadequate to cover requests from ACP States wishing, in the light of the success of their first programme, to have additional programmes financed. In addition, it is likely at the end of the life of the Lomé Convention a number of ACP States will ask that any small sums left over from their indicative programmes be earmarked for microprojects.

Annex II shows details of the sums programmed.

4. Financing decisions taken by the Commission

4.1. By 31 December 1978 the Commission had approved the first twenty-eight annual programmes submitted to it, for the amounts and on the dates given below :

Cameroon	270 000 EUA	20.12.76
Senegal	340 000 EUA	6. 5.77
Gambia	370 000 EUA	25. 5.77
Upper-Volta	186 000 EUA	18. 7.77
Sierra Leone	300 000 EUA	18. 7.77
Madagascar	2 060 000 EUA	28. 9.77
Kenya	630 000 EUA	28. 9.77
Malawi	420 000 EUA	28. 9.77
Liberia	300 000 EUA	28. 9.77
Samoa	105 000 EUA	23.11.77
Togo	235 000 EUA	23.11.77
Jamaica	363 000 EUA	23.11.77
Swaziland	75 000 EUA	1.12.77
Ethiopia	320 000 EUA	3. 2.78
Ghana	175 000 EUA	3. 2.78
Grenada	223 000 EUA	3. 2.78
Malawi (2nd programme)	580 000 EUA	11. 4.78
Chad	380 000 EUA	7. 4.78
Samoa	280 000 EUA	7. 4.78
Sudan	75 000 EUA	7. 4.78
Lesotho	190 000 EUA	16. 6.78
Guyana	122 000 EUA	16. 6.78
Solomon Islands	550 000 EUA	25. 7.78
Burundi	166 000 EUA	25. 7.78
Zambia	300 000 EUA	28. 7.78
Upper-Volta (2nd progr.)	490 000 EUA	18. 8.78
Sudan (2nd programme)	70 000 EUA	24.10.78
Sierra Leone (2nd pr.)	440.000 EUA	10.11.78

10 015 000 EUA, i.e. 53 % of the amount programmed

i.e. by year : in 1976 1 decision, for a total of 270 000 EUA
in 1977 12 decisions, for a total of 5 384 000 EUA
in 1978 15 decisions, for a total of 4 361 000 EUA

4.2. At the end of 1978, 3 annual programmes were being appraised by the Commission :

Kenya (2nd programme)	1 370 000 EUA
Sao Tome	200 000 EUA
Samoa (3rd programme)	170 000 EUA

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4.2. Broken down by country, this shows that : (Annex II)

- 18 countries have presented one annual programme
- 5 countries have presented two annual programmes
- 1 country has presented three annual programmes
- 6 countries have presented no programme; they are :
 - Cape Verde
 - Guinea
 - Surinam
 - Uganda
 - Papua New Guinea
 - Central African Empire

only the last two of which have announced the forthcoming presentation of a programme.

5. Content of annual programmes financed (Annex III)

As required by the Lomé Convention microprojects covered by the annual programmes proposed must "normally be carried out in rural areas".

The ACP States have fully understood the purpose of microprojects, concentrating on schemes designed to enable the rural population to live and work in improved conditions. The twenty-eight annual programmes for which the Commission has already taken financing decisions can be broken down as follows :

Social infrastructure	:	254 schemes or 39 % of all schemes
Rural water engineering and wells	:	311 schemes or 23 % of all schemes
Rural tracks and bridges	:	163 schemes or 12 % of all schemes
Development of production	:	106 schemes or 8 % of all schemes
Storage facilities and markets	:	114 schemes or 8 % of all schemes
Processing of crops; small irrigated areas; soil conservation; fisheries; afforestation; stock-farming	:	135 schemes or 10 % of all schemes

1 353 schemes
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The table in Annex III gives the breakdown of the schemes by country.

The ACP States' requests for financing show that in the majority of cases the initiative for the proposed schemes comes from the local communities which are to benefit.

It is also clear that the schemes cater for basic needs; the two most popular types of scheme, with 62 % of the total, covering social needs and water supply. The provision of social infrastructure accounts for 40 % of all the schemes. This mainly means schools, but also covers maternity clinics and rural dispensaries, creches, and social centres for women and young people, and so on.

Wells, boreholes and water supply account for 23 % of the schemes.

6. Participation in implementation of the programmes (Annex IV)

The implementing rules of the Lomé Convention for microprojects state that "the share borne by the ACP State and the community concerned should be at least equal to the grant requested from the European Development Fund".

For the annual programmes on which financing decisions have been taken, the average level of contribution to the total sum is :

- EDF : 41 %, with a maximum of 65 % (Burundi) and a minimum of 19 % (Ghana)
- ACP States : 34 %, with a maximum of 54 % (Gambia and Jamaica) and a minimum of 8 % (Solomon Islands);
- Local communities : 25 %, with a maximum of 50 % (Ghana) and a minimum of 11 % (Sudan).

The three-way breakdown of contributions is therefore in line with both the spirit of the Convention and the implementing rules.

The total for the programmes is 24 336 000 EUA, which breaks down as follows :

- 10 015 000 EUA from the EDF
- 8 149 000 EUA from the ACP States
- 6 172 000 EUA from the beneficiary communities.

In most cases the ACP States' contributions consist of supplying equipment, means of transport and extension staff.

The communities supply voluntary labour, and contribute some construction materials and, exceptionally, money.

The Lomé Convention (Article 15 (1) of Protocol No 2) also stipulates that "The Fund's contribution to each microproject may not exceed 75 000 units of account". For the programmes financed, the average contribution is 7 400 EUA per microproject.

7. Execution of the programmes (Annex V)

The possibility of carrying out microprojects which meet the needs of local communities met with a favourable, and in some cases highly enthusiastic, welcome from the ACP States and the potential beneficiaries. For that reason, and also because the schemes have on the whole been well-chosen, there are few if any problems inherent in the execution proper, apart from those involved in the introduction of any new type of operation.

As microprojects are small-scale grassroots development schemes, based to a great extent on labour and the provision of services, it might be thought that they could be rapidly implemented.

The experience gained from carrying out the first programmes showed that in most instances there are certain minimum timings and other constraints which mean that work cannot start immediately the financing decision is taken.

At Commission level the introduction in October 1977 of an expedited procedure for the approval of annual programmes means that a financing decision can be taken very shortly after the Commission Delegate submits a financing proposal drawn up in agreement with the ACP State concerned. It then takes a further month on average for the financing agreement to be signed.

Work in the field can generally take place only outside the winter or raining season, and depends on the availability of local labour, which must be freed from traditional agricultural tasks.

Although where microprojects are concerned the normal competition rules may be freely waived, some considerable time may still be needed for price consultations, the award of contracts, and in particular delivery.

It also takes a certain amount of time to set up the organizational framework for the programme, selecting the necessary supervisor(s) and the manager of the imprest fund and opening of bank accounts and related formalities, particularly since in some ACP States such operations need to be given publication in the official gazette.

This means that some considerable time may elapse between the signing of the financing agreement and the start of the actual work.

One must also bear in mind that as microprojects were an innovation introduced by the Lomé Convention initially for a two-year experimental period, it was necessary to work out a method of implementation best suited to their purpose. That is why the implementing rules were adopted jointly by the Commission and the ACP States, and why the Commission, before authorizing the expedited approval procedure, followed the normal procedure for the first few programmes, to gain a better idea of their content.

The new type of operation also gave rise to certain problems in connection with their implementation, which the experience gained from the first programmes should make it possible to avoid in future. Article 17 (1) of Protocol No 2 to the Lomé Convention states that the ACP State concerned should prepare an annual programme setting out the broad outlines of the projects planned and submit it to the Commission. This presents no problems as regards the decision by the Commission. For the purpose of implementation, however, it is necessary to draw up a detailed estimate for each scheme coming within the programme. A number of the ACP States have had difficulty in preparing the estimates as some schemes were based on old, out-of-date evaluations, or had been insufficiently studied, or posed technical problems; this meant cancelling or postponing some schemes.

Certain factors obtaining in specific countries may affect the length of time required for execution :

- In certain countries funds from external sources of finance must appear in the budget, which requires parliamentary assent. The same applies to the ACP States' contribution to the cost of the programme.
- In some cases the transfer or disappearance of a technician has put paid to a scheme.
- Temporary shortages, particularly of building material, can hold up work.
- In one instance a local community reluctant to make its contribution because in an identical project all costs had been borne by external aid.

In the ACP States where a second annual programme has already been financed, the experience of the first has been found of value, and the schemes are got under way without problems. The schemes presented have been studied more thoroughly, and the costs more accurately estimated.

The information campaigns mounted by the ACP States to publicize the advantages offered by microprojects gives communities a chance to pass on suggestions for projects to their governments.

With regard to implementation it is found that schemes are more easily carried out if they are linked or complementary to projects being executed, or are coordinated by bodies such as the rural expansion centres in Senegal or the Rural Development Fund in Upper Volta.

8. Conclusions

Despite a rather slow start and a number of problems due to the novelty of this type of operation, microprojects are undoubtedly ideally suited to the ends assigned them under the Lomé Convention.

The enthusiasm shown by the beneficiary communities and the ACP States has been such that the appropriations earmarked under the Lomé Convention will be inadequate to meet the demand from ACP States wishing to include microprojects in their indicative programmes for financing before the expiry of the Lomé Convention.

The Commission therefore recommends that the Council of Ministers :

- decide in favour of continuing with microprojects;
- accordingly, authorize a further 5 million units of account to be used for financing such programmes of microprojects as the ACP States may wish to carry out with facilities remaining unused under their EDF-financed indicative development programmes.

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ACP - EEC CONVENTION OF LOME

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Council

ACP-CEE/106/77

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND
PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES

ACP-N/641/77

Brussels, 18 July 1977
(19.07)

N O T E

Subject: Application of the Lomé Convention as regards micro-projects

1. On the basis of the proposals put forward by the Community [ACP-CEE/129/76] and the counter-proposals made by the ACP States [S/861/77], the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Financial and Technical Co-operation, at its 4th meeting on 28 and 29 June 1977, finalized the arrangements to be adopted for the appraisal, financing and implementation of microprojects.

The text of the arrangements appears in the Annex to this note.

2. It should be noted that the comments of the ACP States and the replies given them by the Community on certain specific arrangements and the interpretation to be given in Article 4(1) of Protocol No 2 to the Lomé Convention will be included in the summary record of the 4th meeting of the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Financial and Technical Co-operation.

Application of the Lomé Convention
with regard to microprojects

I. Introduction

In order to respond concretely to the needs of local communities with regard to development, the Lomé Convention lays down that the European Development Fund may participate as an experiment in the financing of microprojects, mainly in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. A sum of 20 million units of account in the form of grants may be used to cover commitments relating to this type of scheme. After a two-year period the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will decide whether the experiment should be continued.

Article 46 of the Convention lays down the principle of Community help for microprojects. The main points concerning the fields of application and the conditions for granting this form of aid are set out in Articles 14 to 17 of Chapter 7 of Protocol No 2 on the application of financial and technical co-operation.

The above-mentioned texts stipulate that microprojects eligible for financial assistance from the European Development Fund must meet very precise requirements: any microproject may qualify, provided that:

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- the initiative is taken by the local community which will benefit from the microproject, and
- the financing, in addition to the contribution from the European Development Fund, which may not exceed 75,000 units of account, is also undertaken by the recipient community and the ACP State concerned in the form of money or in kind or by the provision of services.

The following particular procedures are applicable to the appraisal, financing and implementation of proposed microprojects.

II. General principles

1. Type of schemes

Article 15(2) of Protocol No 2 contains a non-limitative list of the principal types of schemes of an economic and social nature which may be considered to be microprojects.

This list shows that most microprojects involve water engineering and minor infrastructure projects of a social or socio-economic nature.

Microprojects should be related as far as possible to projects already carried out or in progress; at the very least, they should be complementary to some extent to other operations.

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2. Beneficiaries

According to the texts, the main beneficiaries should be rural communities, although certain projects in urban areas are not ruled out. However, the latter should only be exceptions and should concern only the most needy districts of urban centres.

3. Structures

It could be helpful if the works supervisor of the operations were a public, State or even private organization which would act as technical adviser, supervisor and manager of the advance fund in the event of the local community concerned not being sufficiently organized to fulfil such functions.

The contracting authority would still, of course, be the ACP State, which could set up as part of its contribution certain units which would provide technical services: for example, a mobile well-sinking team, a rural engineering or road works team, and so on.

4. Contributions by the parties

The share borne by the ACP State and the community concerned should be at least equal to the grant requested from the European Development Fund. This share would, however, be likely to vary according to particular local conditions which might justify an increase in the proportion of the Fund's contribution or, on the other hand, a reduction in cases where the community concerned and the ACP State had more ample means at their disposal.

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5. Period of execution

In order to allow the recipients to derive benefit from the projects as quickly as possible and to prevent their work capacity becoming blunted, the duration of the actual works should be as short as possible and should, in principle, not extend beyond one year. In addition, as in the case of other project financed by the EDF, a clause in the financing agreement could stipulate that the Commission may review its financing if after consulting the beneficiary ACP State within a period fixed, by joint agreement the ACP State has been duly notified that a start has not been made on the proposed project. It will therefore be important when a financing decision is made on each individual project, that the various contributions in money, goods, equipment and services available as quickly as possible.

III. Request for financing

The annual programme submitted by the ACP State to the Commission will set forth the broad outlines of the projects planned.

The request for financing which, should the ACP States so wish, may be drawn up with help from the Commission Delegation and with technical assistance from the EDF should, for each type of microproject, provide the following information:

- the position to be occupied by the microproject in the context of the existing situation in the area in question,
- the social and, where appropriate, socio-economic justification for the investment,

.../...

- a brief technical description with details of the works to be carried out,
- the means which are to be employed (materials, equipment, personnel, and so on),
- a breakdown of costs, and
- the proportions of the various contributions and details of how they are to be mobilized.

IV. Appraisal

The annual programmes will be appraised on the spot by the Commission delegation, working closely with the national administration.

The purpose of the appraisal will be to check not only that the operation comes within the framework defined above but also that the proposed scheme meets real, priority needs and has the support of the local community concerned.

The outcome of the appraisal should be the preparation, by common agreement with the relevant national administrative departments, of the annual programme in the form of a financing proposal to be submitted to the Community decision-making authorities.

Where the programme does not call for any comment from the Community decision-making authorities, this formula should make it possible to reduce to a minimum the administrative formalities and, consequently, the time needed to implement schemes.

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V. The financing decision

After the annual programme has been approved by the Community and the financing agreement has been signed, the financing decisions on each scheme in the programme shall be taken by each ACP State in agreement with the Commission. The agreement of the Commission shall be deemed to be given within one month of notification of such decision except in special cases.

To expedite matters, the agreement of the Commission may be given by its Delegate. The latter will have to verify whether the contributions from the ACP State and the recipient community have been mobilized and, in addition, obtain further details of the proposed project: exact location, method of execution, unit costs, timetable, name of the manager of the advance fund and of the works supervisor, technical means, etc.

The Delegate will also have to verify the undertaking given by the ultimate beneficiaries to ensure the proper functioning and maintenance of the projects. In practice this could take the form, for example, of a record of discussions held.

However, in order better to assess the beneficiaries' ability to satisfy these requirements, it would be preferable for this undertaking to be given by a body representing the beneficiaries: a local administrative body, a grouping of communities, a co-operative or group of co-operatives, a regional development organization, a religious community or charitable organization.

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VI. Financing

The grant from the European Development Fund and the contributions from the ACP State and the local community will be mobilized at the same time, except in cases where there are reasons for not so doing. This process will involve a special form of co-financing, combining as smoothly as possible money contributions and contributions which more often than not will be in kind or will take the form of services and labour.

Given the nature of the microprojects, whose implementation will mainly require labour and services to be provided, all exceptions to the usual rules of competition will be allowed. Invitations to tender will be the exception and can scarcely be considered except in cases where it would be possible to group a suitable number of microprojects of a similar kind.

The European Development Fund will place at the disposal of the advance fund a sum equivalent to 80% of the amount of the project estimate, the balance being payable on acceptance of the works. In order to reduce to a minimum the administrative formalities and supporting documents, the bulk of the Fund's payments will be made in the light of the quantities actually carried out on the basis of estimates fixed beforehand.

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VII. Progress reports

Upon completion of each microproject, the beneficiary ACP State will forward a progress report to the Commission Delegate.

At the end of the two-year period referred to in Article 14 of Protocol No 2 to the Convention, the Commission will forward to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers a report enabling it to decide on the follow-up to the experiment.

Programming and financing decisions

	Amount programmed	Amount financed	Date of Commission decision	Date of signature of agreement
Burundi	166	166	25. 7.78	4.10.78
Cameroon	385	270	20.12.76	22. 3.77
Cape Verde	150	-		
Central African Empire	142	-		
Ethiopia	858	320	3. 2.78	24. 2.78
Gambia	500	370	25. 5.77	3. 6.77
Ghana	376	175	3. 2.78	24. 2.78
Grenada	223	223	3. 2.78	24. 2.78
Guinea	1 000	-		
Guyana	122	122	16. 6.78	17. 7.78
Upper-Volta	1 154	186) 490)	18. 7.77 18. 8.78	19. 7.77 9.10.78
Jamaica	363	363	23.11.77	25. 4.78
Kenya	2 000	630	28. 9.77	12. 1.78
Lesotho	500	190	16. 6.78	17. 7.78
Liberia	300	300	28. 9.77	26.10.77
Madagascar	2 000	2 060	28. 9.77	18.10.77
Malawi	1 000	420) 580)	28. 9.77 11. 4.78	27.10.77 4. 7.78
Papua New Guinea	800	-		
Uganda	400	-		
Samoa	1 000	105)	23.11.77	9. 3.78
Solomon Islands	1 450	280) 550)	7. 4.78 25. 7.78	7. 6.78 28. 9.78
Sao Tome	200	-		
Senegal	387	340	6. 5.77	3. 6.77
Sierra Leone	740	440) 300)	18. 7.77 10.11.78	19. 7.77 9. 1.79
Sudan	145	75) 70)	7. 4.78 24.10.78	16.5.78 28.10.78
Surinam	500	-		
Swaziland	75	75	1.12.77	13. 2.78
Chad	1 100	380	7. 4.78	29. 5.78
Togo	380	235	23.11.77	4. 1.78
Zambia	300	300	28. 7.78	4.10.78
	18 776	10 015		

MICROPROJECTS : Types of projects included in annual programmes

Country	Rural water engineering-wells	Rural tracks-bridges	Social infrastructure	Storage facilities and markets	Development of production	Processing of crops-workshops	Small irrigated areas	Stock farming fisheries	Afforestation, soil conservation	Other	Total
Cameroon	4	13	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
Gambia	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6
Upper-Volta	25	2	9	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	42
Senegal	4	2	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	14
Sierra Leone	3	4	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Kenya	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	16
Malawi	-	34	97	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	133
Liberia	95	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Madagascar	27	7	30	58	40	12	-	2	-	4	180
Samoa	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	12	-	-	22
Togo	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Jamaica	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Swaziland	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ethiopia	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	9	3	17
Ghana	-	-	20	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	24
Grenada	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Malawi	-	46	192	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	241
Chad	20	-	33	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	61
Samoa	-	-	-	8	24	-	-	43	-	-	75
Sudan	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Annex III

2.

Country	Rural water engineering-wells	Rural tracks-bridges	Social infrastructure	Storage facilities and markets	Development of production	Processing of crops-workshops	Small irrigated areas	Stock farming fisheries	Afforestation soil conservation	Other	Total
Upper-Volta	38	4	80	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	127
Lesotho	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Sudan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zambia	81	3	-	29	-	-	-	24	-	-	137
Sierra Leone	3	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Burundi	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Guyana	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Solomon Is.	-	13	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
TOTAL	311	163	524	114	106	16	8	85	15	11	1 353

Annex IV

MICROPROJECTS : Cost of programmes and breakdown of contributions (000 EUA)

	EDF	Government	Local communities	Total
Cameroon	270 (34 %)	144 (18 %)	379 (48 %)	793 (100 %)
Gambia	370 (22 %)	930 (54 %)	410 (24 %)	1 710 (100 %)
Upper-Volta	186 (43 %)	154 (36 %)	92 (21 %)	432 (100 %)
	490 (43 %)	308 (27 %)	349 (30 %)	1 147 (100 %)
Senegal	340 (53 %)	213 (33 %)	90 (14 %)	643 (100 %)
Sierra Leone	300 (50 %)	142 (24 %)	160 (26 %)	602 (100 %)
	440 (50 %)	238 (27 %)	201 (23 %)	879 (100 %)
Kenya	630 (48 %)	240 (18 %)	455 (34 %)	1 325 (100 %)
Malawi	420 (36 %)	357 (30 %)	402 (34 %)	1 179 (100 %)
	580 (34 %)	553 (32 %)	575 (34 %)	1 708 (100 %)
Liberia	300 (40 %)	301 (40 %)	154 (20 %)	755 (100 %)
Madagascar	2 060 (42 %)	2 050 (42 %)	750 (15 %)	4 860 (100 %)
Samoa	105 (50 %)	53 (26 %)	49 (24 %)	207 (100 %)
	280 (53 %)	115 (22 %)	135 (25 %)	530 (100 %)
Togo	235 (41 %)	225 (39 %)	119 (20 %)	579 (100 %)
Jamaica	363 (29 %)	672 (54 %)	218 (17 %)	1 253 (100 %)
Swaziland	75 (80 %)	9 (10 %)	9 (10 %)	93 (100 %)
Ethiopia	320 (53 %)	125 (20 %)	159 (27 %)	604 (100 %)
Ghana	175 (19 %)	293 (31 %)	467 (50 %)	935 (100 %)
Grenada	223 (48 %)	127 (27 %)	112 (25 %)	462 (100 %)
Chad	380 (62 %)	113 (18 %)	125 (20 %)	618 (100 %)
Sudan	75 (55 %)	43 (32 %)	18 (13 %)	136 (100 %)
	70 (22 %)	218 (67 %)	36 (11 %)	324 (100 %)
Lesotho	190 (38 %)	146 (29 %)	162 (33 %)	498 (100 %)
Zambia	300 (45 %)	175 (26 %)	196 (29 %)	671 (100 %)
Burundi	166 (65 %)	55 (21 %)	37 (14 %)	258 (100 %)
Guyana	122 (50 %)	82 (34 %)	40 (16 %)	244 (100 %)
Solomon Is.	550 (62 %)	68 (8 %)	273 (30 %)	891 (100 %)
TOTALS	10 015	8 149	6 172	24 336
Average contributions	41 %	34 %	25 %	100 %

Implementation of Programmes

Country	Amounts programmed	Amounts financed	Date of Commission decision	Date of signature of agreement	Date of starting works	Amounts committed	Amounts disbursed	State of progress	
Burundi	166	166	25. 7.78	4.10.78	Nov. 78	166	-	normal	The programme was started as soon as the Convention was signed. Work on launching schemes is under way.
Cameroon	385	270	20.12.76	22. 3.77	Jan. 77	270	191	fair	Out of 25 microprojects : 14 are completed; 1 is near completion; 10 have been cancelled because of underestimates, poor studies, or because outdated. The money saved has been transferred to the projects actually implemented.
Cape Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAE	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	858	320	3. 2.78	24. 2.78	1. 6.78	320	119	normal	The programme is proceeding satisfactorily, given local conditions. Despite delays caused by supply difficulties and building material shortages all but 3 of the projects, which had to be postponed, should be completed in the first half of 1979.
Gambia	500	370	25. 5.77	3. 6.77	-	-	-	poor	The Government has requested that the programme be cut back to 113 500 EUA. The 2 remaining projects have teething troubles.
Ghana	376	175	3. 2.78	12. 4.78	31 5.78	175	83	very good	The State and communities have been busy preparing the projects, while awaiting the arrival of equipment ordered in September '78. Most projects should be completed in the first half of the year.

Annex V
2.

Country	Amounts programmed	Amounts financed	Date of Commission decision	Date of signature of agreement	Date of starting works	Amounts committed	Amounts disbursed	State of progress	
Grenada	223	223	3. 2.78	24. 2.78	-	218	-	poor	As it was impossible to begin the programme owing the lack of adequate personnel, it proved necessary to have recourse to technical assistance.
Guinea	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	122	122	16. 6.78	17. 7.78	-	-	-	poor	The programme does not appear to have started yet.
Upper-Volta	1 154	186) 490)	18. 7.77 18. 8.78	19. 7.77 9.10.78	23. 9.77	186 480	181 197	very good	80 % of the projects under the first programme are complete. A fish-farming project had to be abandoned because of the lack of supervisors. The second programme is being launched.
Jamaica	363	363	23.11.77	25. 4.78	-	-	-	poor	The programme could not be started as it was impossible to get a detailed estimate for construction of the five schools.
Kenya	2 000	630	28. 9.77	12. 1.78	-	630	-	good	After some administrative difficulties and technical adjustments the programme got underway and is 70 % incomplete. It should be finished in the first half of 1979.
Lesotho	500	190	16. 6.78	17. 7.78	-	169	114	65 %	-
Liberia	300	300	28. 9.77	26.10.77	-	300	196	good	Because of administrative formalities the funds became available only at the beginning of September 1978, preventing the purchase of the equipment necessary to make a real start to the work.

Country	Amounts programmed	Amounts financed	Date of Commission decision	Date of signature of agreement	Date of starting works	Amounts committed	Amounts disbursed	State of progress	
Madagascar	2 060	2 060	28. 9.77	18.10.77	-	2 060	1 840	normal	The scale of the programme called for a long technical and financial preparation. Orders have been placed and work in the field started off well.
Malawi	1 000	420) 580)	28. 9.77 11. 4.78	27.10.77	-	420 580	271 428	very good	Nearly all projects in the first programme are complete. The second-stage projects are well under way.
Papua New Guinea	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	1 000	105) ,280)	23.11.77 7. 4.78	9. 3.78 7. 6.78	Dec. 77	105	-	very good	All first-stage projects are finished, except in one instance where the community failed to provide its contribution. Half of the second-stage projects are complete. A financing proposal for a third programme will be presented early in 1979.
Salomon Is.	1 450	550	25. 7.78	28. 9.78	-	550	-	normal	Implementation of the programme has started.
Sao Tome	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	387	340	6. 5.77	3. 6.77	10. 3.77	340	247	very good	Two projects were technically satisfactory. A further nine are complete and the remaining three will be finished in the first quarter of 1979.

Annex V
4.

Country	Amounts programmed	Amounts financed	Date of Commission decision	Date of signature of agreement	Date of starting works	Amounts committed	Amounts disbursed	State of progress	
Sierra Leone	740	440) 300)	18. 7.77	19. 7.77	25.11.77	740	198) 0)	good	Two out of the fifteen projects in the first programme are complete. The programme should be finished in the first half of 1979.
Sudan	145	75) 70)	7. 4.78 24.10.78	16. 5.78 28.10.78	-	145	60	normal	Both projects are experiencing teething troubles.
Surinam	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swaziland	75	75	1.12.77	13. 2.78	June 78	40	31	very good	Proceeding according to plan. Work practically finished.
Chad	1 100	380	7. 4.78	29. 5.78	Oct. 78	380	118	-	Work began at the end of 1978 and should be finished by the end of April 1979.
Togo	380	235	23.11.77	4. 1.78	May 78	235	57	normal	Work is proceeding according to plan, at a moderate pace.
Zambia	300	300	28. 7.78	4.10.78	-	-	-	-	The detailed estimates were being prepared at the end of 1978.