

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



53800
Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.14/436
27 December 1968

Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Ninth Session
Addis Ababa, 3-14 February 1969
Item 10 (ii) of the provisional agenda

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION'S WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME IN AFRICA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>
I. Organization of the Programme	1 - 7
II. Resources of the Programme	8 - 11
III. Activities of the Programme	12
IV. WFP emergency operations in general	13 - 18
(a) Emergency operations in Africa	19 - 21
(b) Aid for development	22 - 44
i) Development of human resources	26 - 30
ii) Development of agriculture	31 - 37
iii) Development of infrastructure.	38 - 40
iv) Development of industry and mineral resources.	41 - 43
v) Price stabilization and food reserves schemes	44
V. The future of the Programme	45 - 49
ANNEXES	
I. WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN IN AFRICA UP TO 30 NOV. 1968	
II. APPROVED WFP DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN AFRICA UP TO 30 NOVEMBER 1968.	

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAMME

1. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the first attempt to be made at multilateral food aid based on the suitability of food for financing undertakings and particularly those in which labour is heavily engaged and where the food bill constitutes a significant part of the total cost. WFP prefers to provide food direct for consumption by the beneficiaries, project by project, care being taken not to disturb trade or production.
2. Though WFP aid amounts so far to no more than 2 per cent of the total value of food aid, the entry of multilateral food aid into the international complex is regarded as a significant development.
3. WFP was set up jointly in 1961 by the UN and FAO with headquarters in Rome and started operating as a 3-year experiment at the beginning of 1963. At the end of 1965, the parent bodies decided to continue it for so long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable.
4. Participation in WFP is open to all Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO. It is supervised by a UN/FAO Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) of 24 members elected half by ECOSOC and half by the FAO Council.
5. The IGC meets in regular session twice a year and provides general guidance on policies, administration and operation. It reports annually to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on the development of the Programme, its administration and operations. These councils in turn report respectively to the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference.
6. The other organ of WFP is a joint UN/FAO administrative unit, which reports to the heads of the two parent bodies. It is managed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the UN Secretary-General and the FAO Director General. Certain basic administrative, financial information and publication services are provided by FAO on a reimbursable basis. At the moment, the WFP staff totals 151 of whom 70 are professional personnel.
7. The Programme is predominantly concerned with the planning and carrying out of field operations of food aid for emergency assistance and in support of development projects in developing countries. In this

connexion the UNDP Resident Representatives are also its representatives in the countries to which they are assigned and are the normal channel of communication between governments and the Executive-Director. Where necessary the Executive Director appoints project officers who inter alia advise governments on the receipt; handling, transportation, storage and distribution of the WFP commodities. At the moment some 55 project officers are in the field.

II. RESOURCES OF THE PROGRAMME

8. For its resources the Programme relies on voluntary contributions by governments members of the UN and FAO. These contributions are pledged at a pledging conference held every two years but they can also be made and often are made at other times. They take the form of commodities, cash and services (transport, insurance and superintendence). Commodities constitute about two-thirds of the resources so provided and they range from cereals and cereal products, through dairy products, vegetable oils, fish, canned meat, pulses, canned and dried fruit, tea and coffee, syrup and sugar and small quantities of other products.

9. The pledging target for the three-year period (1966-68) is \$275 million, while the resources actually available at (31 Oct. 1968) amount to some \$187 million, comprising \$126.5 million in commodities and \$60.5 million in cash and services.

10. The new pledging target for 1969-70 is \$200 million, and so far \$166 million of resources have been pledged.

11. Although the major donors to the Programme are developed countries, 61 developing countries have contributed over \$9 million for the current pledging period. This compares favourably with \$2.8 million contributed by 49 developing countries for the 1963-65 pledging period.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

12. The activities of the Programme are relatively simple in scope. In the first place, the Programme provides food at the request of governments to help meet emergency needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition. In the second place, its aid supports economic and social development projects, particularly when they are related to pre-school and school feeding, the raising of agricultural productivity, labour intensive undertakings and rural welfare.

IV. WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN GENERAL

13. Seven million dollars of the Programme's resources are set aside each year for use by the Director-General of FAO to help meet emergency food needs, but a further \$3 million can be drawn, and the IGC can even make an additional allocation if it deems it desirable. The allocation of \$10 million for emergency relief during 1968 has in fact been raised to \$15 million by the IGC.

14. Emergency needs can arise from sudden and unexpected natural disasters such as earthquake, fire, flood, hurricane, drought, pest and epidemic. They may also arise out of man-made situations, including political conditions that render people homeless or constrain them to migrate as refugees.

15. Emergency operations are regarded as having a bearing on economic and social development.

16. One of the objectives of the Executive-Director and the IGC is to make more use of the resources made available and in this connexion the WFP procedures and arrangements for dispensing relief may be of interest.

17. Upon receipt by WFP of a government request for aid, the extent of the assistance required is assessed in co-operation with the government, other aid-giving agencies, the UNDP Resident Representative and FAO, as well as the WFP project officer that may be stationed in the country. To this end, information is sought as to the probable duration of the emergency, the number of people involved, the quantities and types of

food or feed required, the special needs of vulnerable groups and the extent of possible relief assistance from other sources. Information is also taken as to the facilities available for receiving, transporting and distributing the emergency supplies and to the action co-ordination machinery available. On the authority of the Director-General of FAO, WFP arranges with donors and shippers for the provision of the authorized food or feed supplies to the port of entry or the frontier station of the recipient country. From there on, all expenses are borne by the requesting government, which also assumes responsibility for the storage, transport and distribution of the commodities to the beneficiaries. In such work it usually appoints an executive agency and may be assisted by any WFP project officer assigned to the particular country.

18. Commitments for emergency operations (1963 to 1968) amount to some \$57 million. Seventy-one operations have been undertaken as at 18 November 1968, of which fifty-one have been completed.

(a) Emergency operations in Africa

19. At 30 November 1968, aid to 27 emergency operations has been approved since the beginning of the Programme at a total cost of \$15,858,000 (see Annex I). Fourteen of them have been concerned with refugees situations, on which the UNHCR has been closely associated. Drought has accounted for 5 operations in 4 countries at a cost of \$6,016,500, famine relief for 4 operations in 3 countries costing \$1,814,700 and floods for 2 operations in 2 countries at a total cost of \$3,184,200 (see Annex I).

20. It is interesting to note that one of the regularly recurring causes of emergencies in some areas is the failure of crops due to severe drought. WFP's policy in such cases is tending towards the distribution of emergency supplies on a food-for-work basis, which, it is felt, is more encouraging to a population in distress and brings a positive element into the relief operation. In this way the available manpower resources left idle by a draught are encouraged to volunteer for engaging in public work schemes which will better their lot and which at the same time foster the community spirit. The able-bodied engaged in these schemes receive rations for

themselves and their families. Care has to be taken to see that the old and infirm also receive food, although in most cases they form part of the families benefiting from the food-for-work rations.

21. In many emergency relief situations the need for early delivery of the food is predominant. In this connexion, the Programme finds it increasingly possible to take more timely action. As its support for development projects expands, more and more stocks lying at project sites can be borrowed for a few months, pending shipment and delivery of the emergency commodities: and this of course, is in addition to borrowings that are now and then possible from government stocks and bilateral supplies. In this connexion, too, the question of national food stocks is important (see paras. 44 & 50).

(b) Aid for development

22. Whatever value WFP represents for governments in the matter of emergency aid, the main activity of the Programme is the provision of capital in the form of food or feed in support of economic and social development projects. This aid may be given either as part payment of the wages (up to 50 per cent) of the labour engaged, or as an incentive to participation in self-help development projects. Labour costs amount to a large proportion of capital outlay in many undertakings and much of such expenditure relates to the food needs of the workers. In certain exceptional circumstances the WFP commodities or part of them may be sold on the market but the proceeds must be devoted to expansion or continuation of the particular project.

23. Each request for WFP aid in support of economic and social development must come from the government through the UNDP Resident Representative in the country. The request must be accompanied by information that will enable WFP, with the assistance of the technical agencies concerned (UN, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO), to determine whether the proposal is technically sound and economically feasible. The government's project should be related to the country's development plans. Existence of the necessary administrative, technical, and financial facilities and arrangements requires to be confirmed, and there must be an assurance that the

WFP aid will not be harmful to producers or markets. Some assurance that the government intends to continue the project after WFP aid has ceased is a further prerequisite to the acceptance of the request. After examination at WFP Headquarters the request is transmitted for scrutiny to the technical agency or agencies concerned. When they have cleared it, the request is recommended to the IGC for approval, or is approved by the Executive Director if the food cost does not exceed \$750,000.

24. Approval is followed by the negotiation and signature of a plan of operations by the WFP and the government concerned. On an average it takes about twelve months from the date of receipt by WFP of the request, complete with the necessary information, for the commodities to begin to arrive in the recipient country.

25. WFP support for 319 projects of aid for economic and social development had been approved either by the IGC or the Executive Director by 18 November 1968. By the end of November 1968, a total of 105 development projects had been approved in Africa for a total cost of \$220,741,500. Such projects can be conveniently grouped under five general categories of development: (a) of human resources, (b) of agriculture, (c) of infrastructure, (d) of industry and mineral resources, and (e) of food reserves.

(i) Development of human resources

26. The development of human resources category includes projects for the feeding of students in professional and vocational training institutions and in elementary and secondary schools, of expectant mothers and pre-school children, and of some other special groups. Of such projects 89 were approved or operational by 18 November 1968.

27. The development of human resources is, in project number, the dominant category in Africa. 33 projects and 15 expansions (total WFP cost: \$80,981,300) out of the over all total of 89 feeding projects (total WFP cost \$146,387,800) fell in this category (see Annex II). Two factors seem to contribute to the predominance of this type of project: first, fairly widespread malnutrition, mainly a lack of protein which affects infants,

pre-school and school children most, retarding and in some cases preventing satisfactory mental and physical development.

28. Another feature is the great need for boarding facilities in secondary schools: in countries where 80 per cent of the population live in areas in which there are no secondary or vocational schools, it is an imperative need.

29. In some countries WFP assists where there is orientation of primary or secondary schools towards practical and theoretical agricultural education, usually carried out with the participation of UNESCO. Such schools establish camps, gardens, poultry farms or fish ponds to produce foodstuffs for their canteens but they need WFP assistance until their own production gathers sufficient momentum.

30. Youth training in camps is another field in which WFP assistance is promoting development of human resources. In all cases, training is combined with practical work mainly in agriculture, including land clearance and bringing new land under cultivation.

(ii) Development of agriculture

31. The main types of agricultural development projects supported by WFP are colonization and land settlement, land reclamation and development, irrigation and drainage, livestock development, afforestation and soil conservation.

32. By the end of November 1968, 151 WFP supported projects aimed at the protection of agricultural development involving commitment of some \$216,928,600 of resources. Most of the workers draw food up to 50 per cent of their wage; the others participated on a self-help basis, with WFP food as compensation or incentive. The results generally have been encouraging. Difficulties, where they exist, may often be due to over-ambitious or inadequate planning or to psychological factors and traditions for which insufficient allowance has been made.

33. Projects for the promotion of animal husbandry present opportunities for converting relatively cheap feed grains into much needed animal protein. Of the 32 projects in this group involving commitment of \$42,947,500, 5 are in Africa (total cost \$2,535,800). (see Annex II).

34. WFP aid for labour-intensive forestry and soil conservation projects helps to relieve, inter alia, difficult employment situations. One project in North Africa, which has all the appearance of becoming very beneficial for checking erosion and encroachment of the desert, aims at planting 10 million trees, employing 30,000 workers and combining the establishment of a forestry school and a forest industry.

35. Following upon the development of human resources in Africa, the direction of communities and, in particular, youth, towards the development of the rural sector is of prime importance. Of the 35 approved projects (total cost to WFP \$102,647,400) entirely or predominantly agricultural in character, a number are multipurpose undertakings (see Annex II).

36. The activities under the multipurpose projects are primarily concerned with agricultural development on a self-help basis, and include the establishment of village orchards, improved rice cultivation, soil conservation measures, construction of warehouses for crops, and land reclamation. Youth training projects are also oriented towards agriculture, and in this connexion government measures to provide such trained youths with opportunities to take their place in rural communities are of great importance. Unless such a follow-up is provided, the skills which the youths have learned remain unused, the stimulus which they could give to agricultural communities is lost and the drift towards the urban centres goes on unabated.

37. By far the largest number of projects for the promotion of agriculture are concerned with land settlement. WFP assistance in such projects provides rations to the settlers during the initial period until such time as they become self-sufficient in food, and phased out gradually as self-sufficiency grows.

(iii) Development of infrastructure

38. The development of infrastructure relates primarily to community development (housing, schools, water supplies, amenities etc.), and the construction and maintenance of communications, especially secondary roads,

to facilitate access to resources and to help multiply and expand markets for agricultural produce.

39. Of the 55 projects of these types for which WFP support has been approved at a total cost of \$81,397,600, 17 relate to Africa and will cost the Programme \$35,726,700. (see Annex II). Many of these are self-help projects in which WFP food acts as an incentive to co-operative effort and sometimes as compensation for loss of wages that might otherwise be earned. Infrastructure projects have tended to promote rural welfare so that some of them have agricultural improvement activities built in such as erosion control and irrigation.

40. By far the most important project in this category is the one concerned with the construction and improvement of rural housing and related community facilities in Morocco at a total cost to WFP of US\$13,000,000. WFP supplies food rations to under-employed rural population groups to encourage them to participate in the construction or renovation of 90,000 houses and community facilities (see Annex II).

(iv) Development of industry and mineral resources

41. The Programme has not been called upon to devote much of its resources to support for industrial projects, in fact, only 14 projects of this nature were receiving WFP assistance as at the end of November 1967, at a total cost of \$7,251,900.

42. In Africa four projects are concerned with the development of industry and mineral resources at a total cost to WFP of \$1,456,100 (see Annex II). In Senegal, Mali and Niger, UNICEF provides equipment for milk plants, WFP supplies dried milk (total WFP cost: \$1,070,600) for the first year's needs and FAO provides necessary technical assistance.

43. In all these cases, measures for the increase of local milk consumption form an integral part of the projects and they are partially financed from the proceeds of the sale of the milk corresponding to the WFP input of dried skim milk.

(v) Price stabilization and food reserves schemes

44. A number of African countries are operating marketing boards or similar schemes for stabilization of staple crops. In order to constitute necessary buffer stocks of grains, some governments have approached WFP for the provision of cereals for use as a basis for revolving stocks. WFP supplies of cereals are usually combined with the construction of storage facilities (also supported by bilateral assistance) and measures for organizational strengthening of marketing boards (also supported by UNDP). At present WFP is assisting such price stabilization projects in Ethiopia, Chad, Ghana, Dahomey and Upper Volta.

V. THE FUTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

45. The future of the Programme depends on several factors: for example, the generosity of donors, their willingness to use the multilateral channel and their appreciation of the success achieved by WFP. As will be seen from paras. 12-41, the pledges for the last two periods have fallen well behind the targets set. In this general connexion, large surpluses of certain agricultural commodities (e.g. dairy products and fish) have recently developed in Europe and largish quantities of some of them are being made available to WFP by the governments concerned for both development and emergency purposes. Six governments have also decided to channel the whole or part of their contributions of wheat under the Food Aid Convention (1967) through WFP; and the WFP grain availabilities from this source may well increase considerably.

46. The experience of the past and the current trends in the interest displayed by developing countries will also have their influence on the future. There are aspects of economic and social development situations which, directly and on close evaluation of results, have proved to be in need of and are particularly suited to WFP food aid. In Africa, as indeed in other parts of the world, there are many areas, especially rural areas, in which a lack of trained leaders and skilled workers is a major drawback to accelerated development. As will have been noted, WFP has been active in this field and there is obviously still great scope for effective

absorption of WFP food in the various kinds of education and training institutions and establishments with beneficial results. The trend, which deserves to be encouraged, is very much in that direction, for the authorities are recognizing more and more that better diets, more food and improved nutrition habits promote better performance and higher attendance and that the financial savings that can accrue to governments from WFP aid in this area can be put to good use for the very necessary extension of the available educational and training facilities.

47. While the number of labour intensive projects suitable for WFP aid is still relatively limited in Africa, it may be anticipated that the need for extended road networks and other public works will increase the demand for WFP aid. WFP is ready to assist governments in such programmes by providing food as an incentive to voluntary workers or as part payment of wages. And as the construction of regional highways begins to come nearer to realization, the desirability of WFP food aid in such large labour intensive projects will no doubt be kept very much in mind. Such a project would, of course, entail separate requests for assistance from the participating governments.

48. An interesting feature in Africa is the development of agricultural and infrastructural projects in which a combination of various sources of multilateral and bilateral aid is needed in order to overcome the financial difficulties faced by many governments. WFP endeavours to promote and facilitate its combination of resources, and believes that this approach should be regarded as essential by all concerned with the planning of aid.

49. And finally, there appears to be quite a scope for the use of WFP grains in support of national food reserves functioning as buffer stocks for price stabilization purposes (see para. 44 above) and capable of helping to promote early relief action in emergency situations. Several African governments are studying with the WFP Secretariat the possibility and desirability of establishing such schemes in their countries.

ANNEX I

WFP Emergency Operations undertaken in Africa up to 30 November 1968

Country	Operation No.	Date approved	Title of operation aid	Food/Feed cost	Total cost to WFP	Total commodities commitments (MT)
Algeria*	803	1.11.62	Rehabilitation of needy and refugees	666,700	721,200	10,000
Algeria*	833	7.1.66	Afforestation	1,243,500	1,375,300	19,130
Botswana*	824	24.5.65	Famine and drought relief	2,054,100	3,051,100	25,094
Botswana	861	25.3.68	Aid to drought stricken areas	566,100	975,000	5,637
Burundi*	822	16.4.65	Feeding of refugees	204,900	310,700	1,438
Brundi*	829	17.11.65	Feeding of refugees	92,800	126,200	385
C.A.R.	845	10.2.67	Feeding of refugees	200,300	422,500	1,620
Chad*	849	18.5.67	Famine relief	65,400	250,000	935
Congo (Brz.)*	814	26.8.64	Feeding of refugees	8,600	9,700	32
Congo (Kins)*	825	23.8.65	Malnutrition relief	24,100	42,000	155
Congo (Kins)*	830	10.12.65	Relief of Malnutrition	21,400	25,600	142
Dahomey*	812	22.1.64	Feeding of refugees	18,800	21,200	72
Kenya*	828	11.10.65	Famine relief	1,336,500	1,597,100	2,340
Lesotho	863	23.5.68	Aid to drought stricken areas	462,600	714,600	3,452
Mali*	847	7.3.67	Drought relief		924,000	3,906
Morocco*	804	28.1.63	Relief of flood victims	2,250,600	2,524,200	33,000

Country	Operation No,	Date approved	Title of operation aid	Food/Feed cost	Total cost to WFP	Total commodities commitments (MT)
Senegal*	841	4.10.66	Food relief for rural drought stricken population	299,900	351,800	1,400
Somalia*	819	15.1.65	Feeding of needy due to crop failure	377,200	495,300	3,023
Sudan*	858	3.10.67	Feeding of refugees	270,000	344,000	1,568
Tanzania*	805	8.2.63	Feeding of refugees	28,000	32,300	50
Tanzania*	817	27.10.64	Feeding of refugees	139,800	182,200	1,224
Tanzania*	823	3.5.65	Feeding of refugees	24,800	31,500	211.5
Tanzania*	831	25.11.65	Feeding of refugees	5,800	7,600	45.75
U.A.R	856	8.4.68	Displaced persons	494,600	622,000	3,563
Uganda*	815	25.1.65	Feeding of refugees	147,700	235,200	1,282.5
Zambia*	857	30.8.67	Feeding of refugees	10,300	17,000	70.5
Zambia	860	21.3.68	Feeding of refugees	6,700	14,000	46

* Operations completed at 30 November 1968

ANNEX II

Approved WFP development projects undertaken in Africa
up to 30 November 1968

(with title, duration and total WFP cost in US\$)

1. Projects concerned with the development of human resources.

<u>Algeria</u>	exp.	Assistance to primary schools (5 years)	30,210,000
		Education and training of war orphans (360 days)	336,700
	exp.	" " " " " (4 years)	1,377,000
		Assistance to teachers' colleges (4 years)	596,000
		Assistance to primary schools (4 years)	5,762,000
		Total:	38,281,700
<u>Botswana</u>		Supplementary feeding programme for school children, mothers and pre-school children (5 years)	6,456,500
<u>C.A.R.</u>		Training of unemployed rural youth for rural development (4 years)	642,000
<u>Chad</u>		Nutrition education of mothers and pre-school children (5 years)	299,100
		Training of rural youth in rural development (5 years)	217,600
		Land reclamation and school feeding N.E. of Lake Chad (3 years)	1,177,200
	exp.	Land reclamation and school feeding (3 years)	1,527,100
		Total:	3,221,000
<u>Congo (Braz.)</u>		Training of unemployed urban youth for rural settlement (43 months)	609,000
<u>Gabon</u>		Development of secondary and vocational education (5 years)	668,000
<u>Guinea</u>		Feeding scheme in technical schools (2 years)	415,900
	exp.	" " " " " (2 years)	2,723,800
		Total:	3,139,700

<u>Ivory Coast</u>	Secondary education development (5 years)	3,564,400
<u>Lesotho</u>	Institutional and livestock feeding	158,500
	Pre-school and school feeding (18 months)	985,600
exp.1	" " " " " (11 months)	249,500
exp.2	" " " " " "	1,581,700
	Total:	2,975,400
<u>Liberia</u>	Feeding of students and trainees (3 years)	461,000
<u>Madagascar</u>	Feeding of secondary school students (5 years)	2,133,000
<u>Mali</u>	National literacy campaign (9 months)	450,700
exp.	" " " (3 years)	1,471,900
	Total:	1,922,600
<u>Mauritania</u>	School feeding (2 school years)	232,600
exp.	" " (3 years)	343,300
	Total:	575,900
<u>Morocco</u>	School feeding (2 school years)	429,800
exp.	" " (4 years)	2,086,000
	Total:	2,515,800
<u>Senegal</u>	Expansion of rural employment in self-help activities (2 years)	474,700
exp.	" " " " " " (2 years)	764,500
	Total:	1,239,200
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	Feeding in higher educational institutions (5 years)	348,000
<u>Tanzania</u>	Feeding in agricultural training institutions	245,000
	Voluntary youth work camps (5 years)	747,000
	Total:	992,000
<u>Togo</u>	School feeding (2 years)	96,800
exp.	" " (2 years)	174,900
	Rural development training of rural youth (3 yrs.)	389,000
	Total:	660,700

<u>Tunisia</u>		Assistance to pre-vocational training centres	831,000
		Vocational training camps and boys' towns (2 years)	
exp.	" " " " " "	(44 months)	2,438,500
		Agricultural education establishment project (2 years)	237,900
exp.	" " " "	(2 years)	410,000
		Community development and institutional feeding for economic and social development of Jendouba	2,060,000
		Training of agricultural workers (2 years)	610,000
		Total:	6,587,400
<u>Upper Volta</u>		Feeding of patients in general and leper hospitals (4 years)	517,000
		Secondary school feeding (4 years)	1,691,000
		Total:	2,208,000
<u>Zambia</u>		National youth service (2 years)	177,600
exp.	" " " (2 years)		224,200
		Training and resettlement of refugees (2 yrs.)	132,700
	" " " " " (1 yr.)		366,000
		Prevocational and vocational training	576,500
exp.2		Training and resettlement of refugees (1 yr.)	303,000
		Total:	1,780,000
		Overall total cost to Programme	80,981,300
2. <u>Projects concerned with the development of agriculture</u>			
<u>Algeria</u>		Reforestation and rural development (4 yrs.)	7,745,500
	" " " " " (5 yrs.)		22,470,000
		Total:	30,215,500

<u>Botswana</u>	Livestock feeding scheme (23 weeks)	624,200
<u>Burundi</u>	Improvement of agricultural production through distribution of improved seeds (44 months)	397,300
	Refugee settlement (20 months)	1,391,600
	Total:	1,788,900
<u>C.A.R.</u>	Rural development (4 years)	481,500
<u>Congo</u> (Kinshasa)	Reforestation in Kinshasa area (3 years)	231,000
<u>Dahomey</u>	Rural development	2,758,000
<u>Ghana</u>	Volta River agricultural resettlement	1,506,100
exp.	" " " "	1,098,000
	Volta River land clearance and settlement	3,332,000
	Poultry and pig supplementary feeding programme	355,600
	Total:	6,291,700
<u>Madagascar</u>	Pilot land settlement scheme, Lower Mangoki (3 years)	120,200
<u>Malawi</u>	Multipurpose development in rural areas (18 mon.)	171,700
exp.	" " " " (2 yrs.)	283,000
	Total:	454,700
<u>Mali</u>	Rural development (18 months)	576,200
	" " (3 years)	1,091,500
	Total:	1,667,700
<u>Mauritius</u>	Extension of milk production through livestock improvement (3 years)	644,000
<u>Morocco</u>	Economic and rural development of Western Rif Region (4 years)	1,150,000
	Rural development in selected areas (5 yrs.)	13,000,000
	Land development in Sahela-Sra (W. Rif)	601,400
	Total:	14,751,400

<u>Tanzania</u>	Development scheme preparatory to refugee settlement (3 years)	735,000
exp.	" " " "	411,000
	Refugee settlement scheme (2 years) (Muhukuru)	730,500
	Land settlement in 5 areas	151,100
	Four settlement schemes	190,700
	Total:	2,218,300
<u>Tunisia</u>	Promotion of poultry production and sheep husbandry (5 years)	1,631,400
	Food assistance to co-operatives in Centre and South of Tunisia	26,880,000
	Pilot project for reforestation	489,000
	Total:	29,000,400
<u>U.A.R.</u>	Nomad resettlement and livestock improvement (3 years)	3,875,200
exp.1 Part A	Land settlement in North Western Coastal Zone (5 years)	860,000
exp.1 Part B	Livestock improvement (5 years)	3,693,000
	Resettlement of Nubiens (18 months)	1,570,100
exp.	" " " (6 months)	443,400
	Total:	10,442,700
<u>Uganda</u>	Development scheme preparatory to refugee settlement (15 months)	877,200
Overall total cost to Programme:		<u>102,647,400</u>

3. Projects concerned with development of the infrastructure

<u>Botswana</u>	Community development	2,745,800
<u>Chad</u>	Price stabilization (2 years)	793,000
<u>Dahomey</u>	Experiment in the feasibility of using yellow maize to stabilize the price of white maize (2 years)	139,200
exp.	" " " " " " "	243,000
	(67/68 agricultural season)	
	Total:	382,200

<u>Lesotho</u>	Self-help public works (3 years)	428,500
<u>Ethiopia</u>	Price stabilization of wheat	593,700
exp.	" " " "	566,700
Total:		1,160,400
<u>Ghana</u>	Price stabilization	936,000
<u>Somalia</u>	Multipurpose development project (3 years)	423,000
<u>Togo</u>	Rural community development (3 years)	678,500
<u>Tunisia</u>	Community development including houses and secondary road construction in Beja Governate	3,407,000
	Construction of small dams production in Medenine (5 years)	3,116,000
Total:		6,523,000
<u>U.A.R.</u>	Conversion of basin irrigation in Upper Egypt (42 months)	8,200,000
exp.	" " " " " "	7,330,000
	(30 months)	
	Agricultural development through drainage (5 years)	5,225,000
Total:		20,755,000
<u>Upper Volta</u>	Construction of small dams and wells (5 yrs.)	484,000
	Price stabilization scheme	417,300
Total:		901,300
Overall total cost to the Programme		35,726,700

4. Projects concerned with the development of industry and mineral resources

<u>Mali</u>	Development of milk industry in Bamako (4 yrs.)	158,600
<u>Senegal</u>	Development of milk industry (4 years)	752,000
	Development of food industries	305,500
<u>Niger</u>	Development of milk production in Niamey	240,000
Total:		1,456,100
Overall total cost to Programme		1,226,100