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CILSS

COMITÉ PERMANENT INTER-ÉTATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SÉCHÉRESSE DANS LE SAHEL
PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL

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OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
IN CILSS MEMBER COUNTRIES:
INVESTMENT AT A STANDSTILL

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INVESTMENT AT A STANDSTILL

The ideas expressed and the facts stated in this study are the responsibility of the author alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of OECD, the Club du Sahel, or CILSS

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capacity/Investments

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SUMMARY

A STILL PRECARIOUS ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

Since the early eighties, CILSS member countries have experienced a situation of persistent structural imbalance, marked by an excess of internal demand over the wealth produced. Indeed, the two good harvests in 1985 and 1986 enabled the national revenue to increase to some extent, but this did not eliminate the deep causes for the imbalance, as investments have continued to fall off since 1980.

This financial crisis resulted in an external debt of more than eight billion dollars in 1985, and the service of this debt represents more than 25 % of receipts from exports.

FOREIGN AID IN QUESTION

Faced with this situation, foreign donors have not backed down. The volume of official development assistance has increased to a marked extent : it attained an average of 1.9 billion dollars per year between 1983 and 1985, whereas it amounted to about 1.7 billion dollars per year between 1980 and 1982.

As far as ODA disbursements are concerned, they markedly increased in 1985 owing to massive deliveries of food aid. These disbursements tended to stagnate between 1981 and 1984.

What has aid been used for ?

The increase in official development aid has been more especially due to "non project" aid, and notably food aid and budgetary and balance of payments assistance to governments. Over the past few years, this assistance has amounted to half the total aid. It makes it possible for the Sahel to survive by contributing "fresh money", but it has not set the stage for new investment.

The assistance granted within the context of projects has decreased to a very considerable extent in all rural development sectors, as well as in the ecology sector. A reversal of the trend observed between 1975 and 1980 can be observed, when aid was devoted to these strategic sectors.

Donors and Sahel Governments find themselves once again in a very difficult financial situation, where short-term operations must not be privileged to the detriment of investment operations, which do not produce immediate conclusive results but which prepare the future.

I. THE FINANCIAL AND MACRO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

I.1. An external debt situation that remains difficult

Between 1975 and 1985, the total outstanding external debt for the CILSS member countries was multiplied by the factor 8, and exceeded eight billion dollars (see Table N°1). For five countries in the Sahel (see Table N°2) the outstanding debt is greater than the national wealth created.

Owing to successive rescheduling operations (see Table N° 5) and cancellations, the annual service of the debt is small compared with the total outstanding debt itself, but it is increasing all the time and it represents a large part of receipts for exports (often more than 20%).

This debt implies constraints. It compels donors to settle the liquidity crisis in CILSS countries by bringing financial resources, without these resources having any effect on relaunching productive investments.

Cancellation of a debt is an easy operation and not very costly to donors. But it does not in any way modify the basic economic mechanisms ; the meters are reset at zero, and there is nothing to indicate that in a few years a similar situation to the one prevailing to-day will not reappear ; cancellation of the debt would allow an "economy" of thought on the real causes for this indebtedness, in which lenders and borrowers each have their share of responsibility.

Rescheduling these debts does not produce all the expected results, and many reservations, notably on the part of the C.E.C. have been expressed on their effectiveness (*).

Would it not be better to set up productive processes which would produce sufficient funds to reimburse the debt, rather than supply funds without any real economic counterpart ?

(*) "Finance and Debt" : the Commission's Point of view".
"Le Courrier", N° 97 - May-June 1986.

TABLE 1 :

TOTAL OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL DEBT

(USD in millions)

COUNTRY	1975	1980	1984	1985
Burkina Faso	62	295	463	580
Cape Verde	1	20	73	91.6
Chad	67	156	150	167
Gambia	14	118	249	248
Mali	337	692	1292	1503
Mauritania	190	754	1340	1509
Niger	117	608	1001	1138
Senegal	277	938	2137	2653
Guinea Bissau	7	1040	181	253
TOTAL SAHEL	1072	3686	6886	8124

Source : OECD
World Debt Tables

TABLE 2 :
 OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL DEBT
 PER CAPITA (AS A % OF 1985 GDP)

(in \$ millions and %)

CONTRY	DEBT PER CAPITA (1)	GDP PER CAPITA (2)	(1) / (2)
Burkina Faso	87	170	51%
Cape Verde	286	310	92%
Chad	33	80	41%
Gambia	335	220	152%
Mali	193	140	138%
Mauritania	892	450	198%
Niger	178	200	89%
Senegal	402	380	106%
Guinea Bissau	287	180	159%
Mexico	1 241	2070	60%
Brasil	787	1810	44%

Source : OECD/DAC

World Development Report, 1987.

TABLE 3 :
EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE

(USD in millions)

COUNTRY	DEBT ALREADY	EXTERNAL DEBT
	REIMBURSED	TO BE PAID
	1982-84 average	1985-87 average
Burkina Faso	18.6	39.8
Cape Verde	3.2	7.1
Chad	1.1	5.5
Gambia	8.2	16.9
Mali	12.7	86.2
Mauritania	39.6	151.6
Niger	83.6	91.4
Senegal	65.3	227.9
Guinea Bissau	2.7	14.9

Source : World Debt Tables 1987.

TABLE 4 :

RATIO OF DEBT SERVICE

TO EXPORTS IN 1985

(USD in millions)

COUNTRY	TOTAL EXPORTS.(1)	DEBT SERVICE.(2)	(2) / (1)
Burkina Faso	68	26.7	40%
Cape Verde	3	4.6	153%
Chad	113	8.1	7%
Gambia	23	8.1	35%
Mali	172	37.9	22%
Mauritania	374	78.4	21%
Niger	250	66.9	27%
Senegal	526	88.6	17%
Guinea Bissau	8	10.2	127%
Mexico			37%
Brasil			26,5%

Source : World Debt Tables, 1987.

Atlas World Bank.

note : some experts feel that a ratio of debt to exports
of under 20% is acceptable.

TABLE 5 :

NEGOTIATIONS OF EXTERNAL DEBT
OF CILSS MEMBER COUNTRIES

(USD in millions)

	1975-1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		Number of negotia- tions 1975-86
	C P	C L	C P	C L	C P	C L	C P	C L	C P	C L	C L	C P	
GAMBIA												25	1
MAURITANIA									77			27	2
NIGER					33		39	28	32			39	5
SENEGAL		77	84		64			97	105	22		86	7
TOTAL		77	84		97		39	125	214	22		177	
TOTAL		77	84		97		164		236			177	15

C P = Paris Club

C L = London Club

Sources : World Debt Tables 1986, World Bank
IMF Bulletin
OECD/DAC

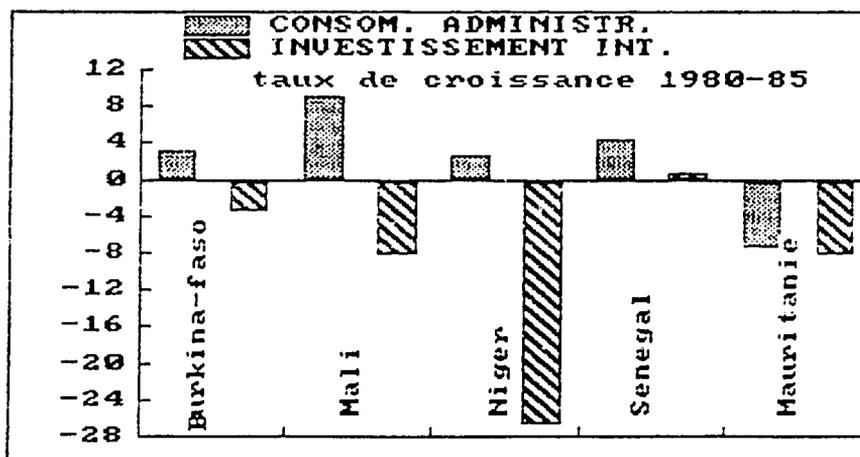
I.2. A persistent structural imbalance

In 1985 and 1986, the GDP per inhabitant made some progress owing to the fact that the favourable climatic conditions meant good harvests. But the deficit of resources (see the following graphs) was not resolved : measured by the difference between imports and exports of goods and services, between savings and investment, it reveals that CILSS countries are moving more and more towards the status of consumer countries and less and less towards that of producer countries ; for most of them public and private consumption exceeds the GDP to a considerable extent.

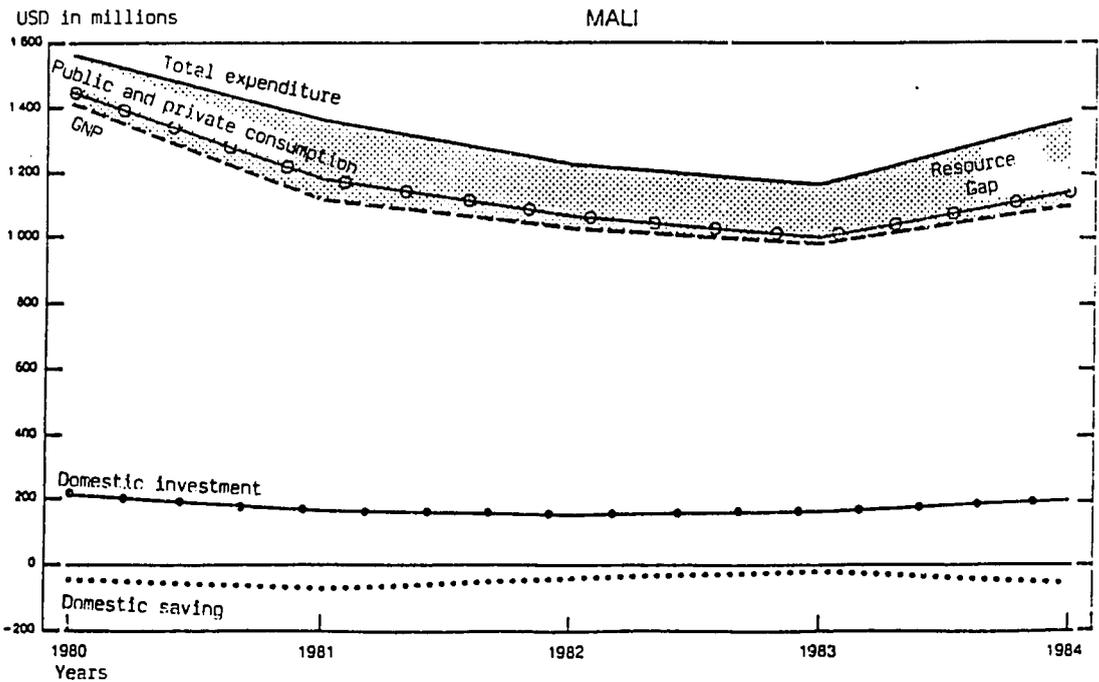
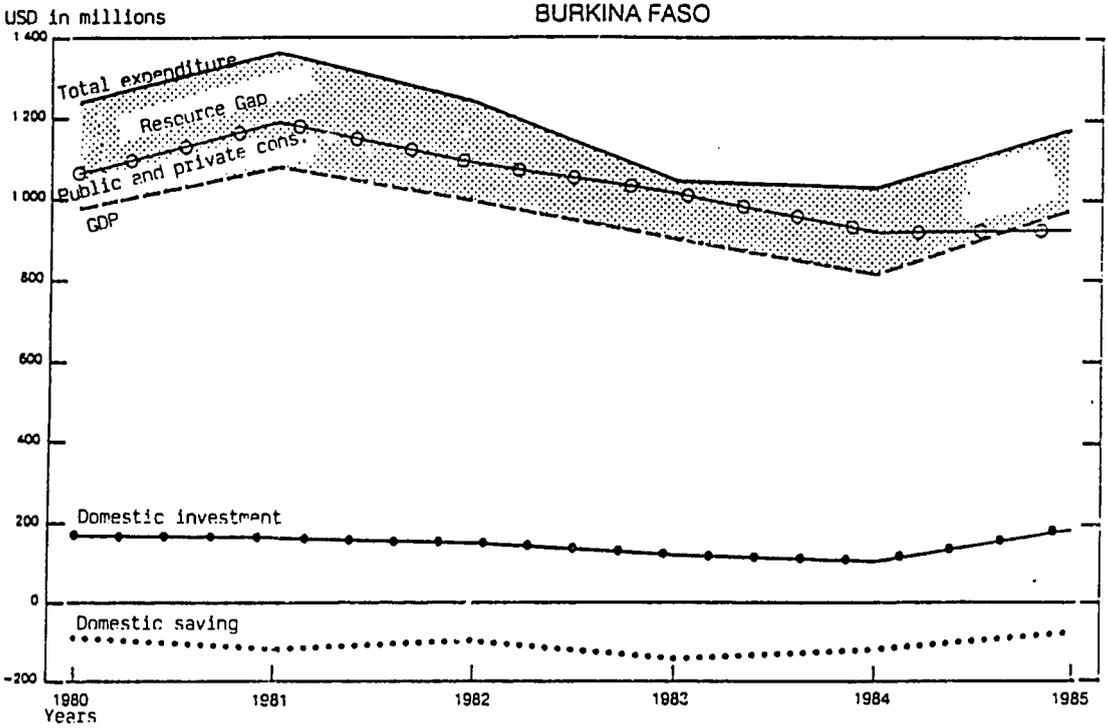
The effectiveness of investments has been falling for the past ten years ; for several countries, the investment rate has stagnated or increased ; simultaneously, the growth rate of the GDP decreased. This trend indicates that more and more Francs CFA are required to obtain an additional product unit (see Table N°6).

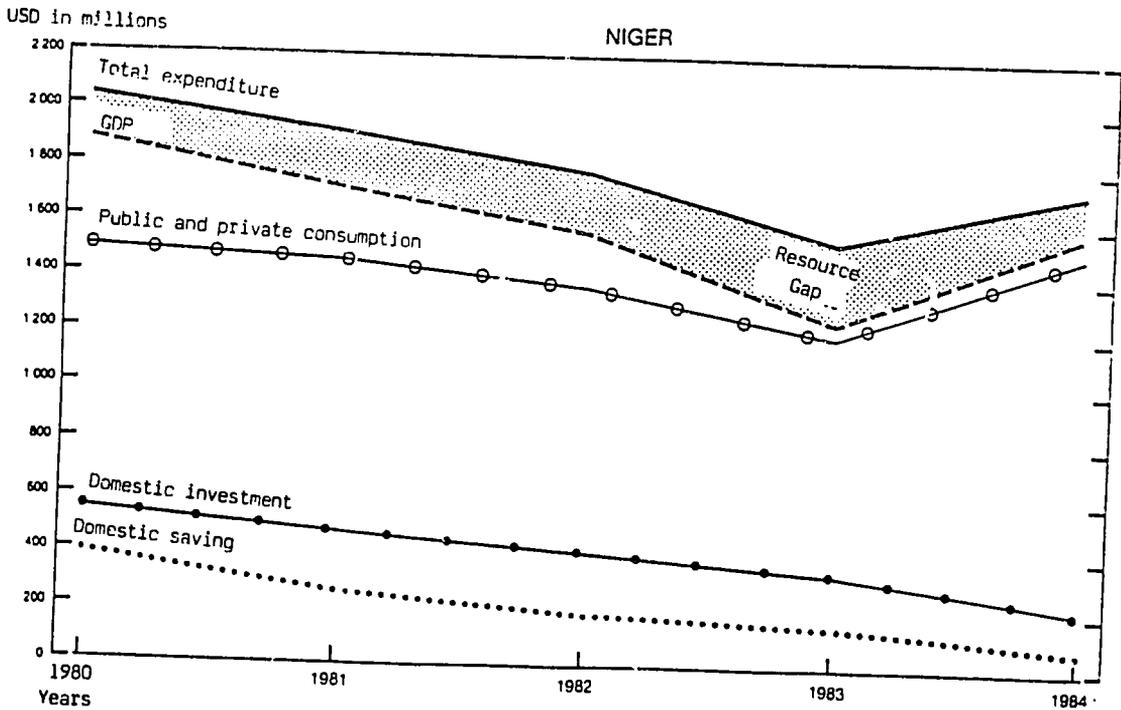
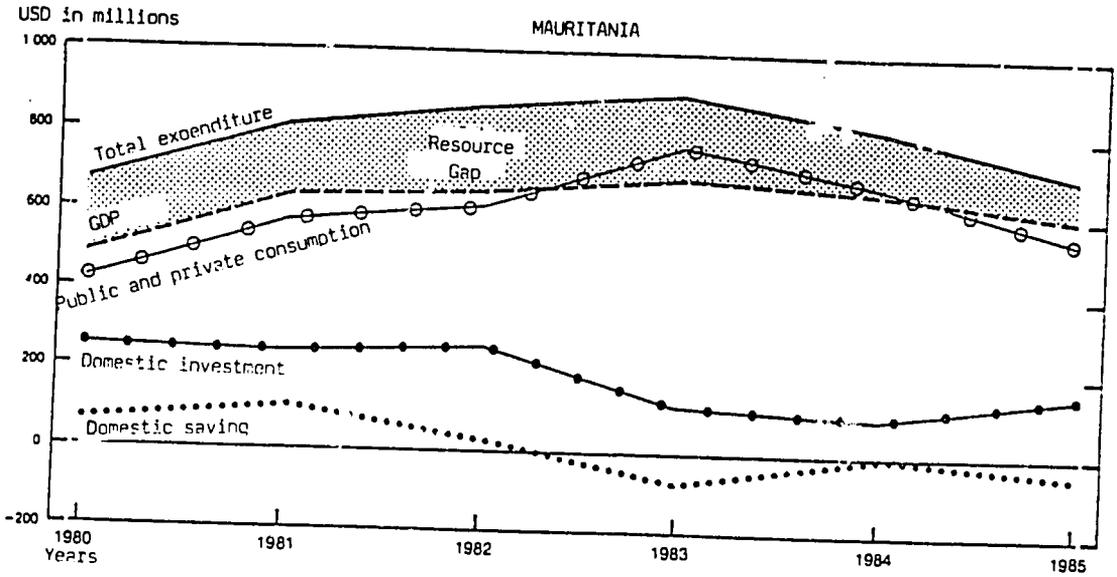
Finally, Table N° 7 indicates that internal savings only cover a very small part of the investment. For some countries, savings have even become negative. Finally, an even more disturbing phenomenon can be noted : the share of added value, directed towards productive investment, has shown a clear trend to decrease since 1981 in Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Graph 1 - Increase in consumption
and investment



Graph 2: Resource Gaps





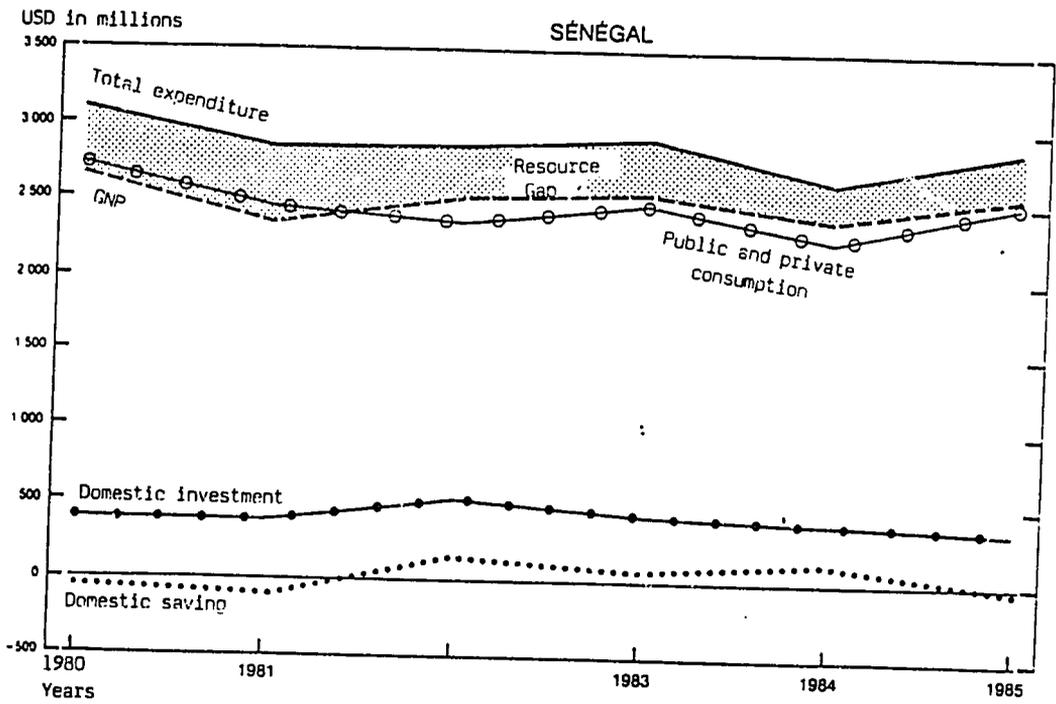


TABLE 6 :
Investment and GDP growth (in %)

COUNTRY	Investment ratio				GDP growth			
	1966-71	1971-76	1976-81	1981-85	1966-71	1971-76	1976-81	1981-85
Chad	13	12	13	--	1,4	1,9	-8,1	--
Mali	17	15	16	17	3,3	5,4	2,2	-0,5
Burkina Faso	11	23	18	15	3,1	4,5	2,9	2,4
Niger	15	25	32	23	1,5	-1,7	7,5	-3,6
Gambia	8	9	26	--	3,5	7,4	0,2	--
Senegal	14	19	19	17	1,4	4,0	1,2	3,3
Mauritania	25	32	36	29	4,3	3,0	1,9	0,2

Sources: "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa". World Bank 1985.
World Development Report, 1987.

TABLE 7 :
Investment and Saving (as a % of GDP)

COUNTRY	Domestic Investment				Domestic Saving		
	1965	1981	1983	1985	1965	1983	1985
Burkina Faso	10	16	12	20	2	-15	-7
Mali	23	16	17	19	11	-2	-5
Mauritania		38	18	25		-11	8
Niger	15	27	25	14	9	11	5
Senegal	12	17	17	14	8	3	1

Source : World Development Report. World Bank, 1984 and 1987.

In conclusion, we shall bear in mind :

- that the external indebtedness continues to increase and that it is a major constraint,
- that the structural adjustment of Sahel economies is not being achieved by investment.

Faced with this economic and financial situation, what has been the attitude of donors to the amount and use made of official development aid ?

II. THE VOLUME OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DURING THE PERIOD 1975-1985

II.1. Trend in official development assistance commitments

On an average over the past three years (1983 to 1985) ODA commitments represented more than 1.9 billion dollars per year, i.e. an increase of 12 % compared with the three-year period 1980-1982, when it attained an annual average of 1.7 billion dollars (see Graph N°6).

From the early eighties, the amount of official aid increased at an average rate of 3 %.

The value of ODA in American dollars takes the variations of exchange rates for European currencies in respect of the dollar into account, which rate increased sharply during the years 1981-85.

It is preferable to express the amount of ODA in ECU (European Currency Unit), owing to the fact that a large share of the financial resources of CILSS member states will be spent in Europe. On this basis, aid has increased by more than 14 % per year, as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8 :

ODA COMMITMENTS

	Current USD in millions	Current ECU in millions
1979	1688	1230
1980	1570	1126
1981	2035	1826
1982	1575	1613
1983	1822	1867
1984	2176	2757
1985	1889	2475
Average Annual growth rate	3%	14%

In order to estimate the purchasing power of aid during the 1975-85 period, the variations in exchange rates and world inflation must be taken into account. The deflationary factor of the GNP of CILSS member countries incorporates these two elements, so as to obtain an estimate of the real value of aid.

TABLE 9:

TABLE 9 :

REAL VALUE OF ODA COMMITMENTS

(base 1975 = 100)

Average 1975-77	Average 1978-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average annual rate of growth (%) 1975-80	Average annual rate of growth (%) 1980-85
940	1050	1332	1055	1223	1492	1280	3%	5%

A few cyclical facts explain the considerable annual variations in aid that can be observed in Table N° 9. :

- In 1980, the decrease in the amount of ODA compared with 1979 can be essentially explained by a decrease in the contributions of countries and OPEC financial institutions in favour of Mauritania ; in 1979, the financing of the Nouakchott-Kiffa-Nema road and the Guelb-El-Rhein mines represented 260 million dollars, i.e. 72 % of the OPEC aid to CILSS countries ;

- In 1981, the increase in the amount of ODA is mostly due to the decision to finance the regional program for development of the Senegal river basin ; the dams at Diama and Manantali mobilized more than 300 million dollars ;

- In 1982, the development of the Senegal river basin continued to mobilize considerable amounts of aid (about 265 million dollars). In spite of this, the ODA amount was less than in 1981, as several bilateral and multi-lateral sources reduced their commitments markedly.

- In 1983, the main change in the volume of ODA compared with 1982 was due to the large increase in bilateral contributions and notably Italy's contribution, where the program exceeded 120 million dollars.

- the year 1984 was noteworthy for an unprecedented increase in American aid (due essentially to food aid ; 120 million dollars in 1984 out of a total of 290 received for this type of aid by the whole of the Sahel region). The regular increase in aid from the Netherlands and Japan since 1981 should be noted. On the other hand, aid from the German Federal Republic has decreased since 1981, the year when it reached its highest level owing to the financing of the Manantali dam. The marked increase in OPEC aid stems essentially from the regional village water supply program financed by Saudi Arabia (about 130 million dollars).

- In 1985, the considerable decrease in ODA was essentially due to the drop in bilateral contributions from OPEC member countries.

II.2. ODA commitments per donor

Between 1975 and 1984, more than 15 billion dollars were committed to CILSS member States. The ODA breakdown per group of donors changed little from one year to the next during that time : OECD countries contributed more than half the total amount of official assistance, multi-lateral financial institutions (IDA;EDF, UNDP and others) over 25% and financial institutions in OPEC countries 20 %.

Some forty donors (excluding the NGOs and private aid organizations) are at present funding development in CILSS member States in widely differing proportions ; the following table shows that ten donors committed a total of 13.7 billion dollars between 1975 and 1985 ; i.e. 79% of the total amount of assistance.

TABLE 10 :

THE TEN LEADING DONORS TO THE CILSS MEMBER STATES

TOTAL ODA COMMITMENTS 1975-85

	Current USD in millions	% of total aid
- FRANCE (FAC + CCCE)	3,321	19,1
- EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	1,847	10,6
- UNITED STATES	1,665	9,6
- WEST GERMANY	1,368	7,9
- WORLD BANK (IDA)	1,358	7,8
- SAUDI ARABIA	1,146	6,6
- UNITED NATIONS	1,048	6,0
- CANADA	781	4,5
- AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	581	3,3
- NETHERLAND	574	3,3
TOTAL OF TEN LEADING DONORS	13,689	79
TOTAL ODA COMMITMENTS	17,345	

II.2.1. Bilateral assistance from the OECD countries

During 1984 and 1985, several agencies increased the amount of their commitments (see Table N° 9).

- FRANCE increased its bilateral contributions by about 35% in 1985 compared with the average amount for the years 1980-1983. However, a drop in ODA in 1985 compared with 1984 can be noticed ; this is due to a reduction of the programs in Mauritania, Mali and Burkina Faso. France's commitments represent more than one third of the bilateral aid from all OECD countries.

- THE NETHERLANDS : In 1985, the Netherlands again attained the level of commitments reached in 1978-1981, i.e. nearly 50 million US. dollars, after a considerable decrease in contributions recorded in 1982, (23 million US. dollars).

- THE UNITED STATES almost doubled its assistance to the Sahel in 1984-1985 compared with the average amount for the years 1980-1983. This major increase involved food aid almost exclusively.

- ITALY began a large-scale program of aid to the Sahel in 1983 (120 million US. dollars), which seems to have been resumed in 1985 (123 million US. dollars), after falling off in 1984. In 1985, the third of Italy's aid contributions to CILSS member countries went to Chad. It should be noted that during the years 1975-1982, Italy's contributions were far more modest (about 1 million US. dollars each year).

- JAPAN increased its commitments in 1984 and 1985 (49 million US. dollars) compared with the level attained in 1981 and 1982 (25 million US. dollars).

- DENMARK increased its commitments substantially in 1983 and 1984 (24 million US. dollars) compared with the 1975-1982 period (an average of 5 to 7 million US. dollars). However, a drop in the amount of aid can be noted in 1985.

- BELGIUM committed a volume of aid in 1985 identical to the volume contributed in the years 1980-81 (about 21 million US. dollars) after a period of continued decrease between 1982 and 1984.

- SWITZERLAND, which had decreased its contributions considerably between 1982 and 1984 (an average of 19 million US. dollars) compared with 1981 (38 million of US. dollars) raised them to more than 30 million US. dollars in 1985.

- THE UNITED KINGDOM increased its aid in 1985 compared with the years 1980-84 ; Senegal was the main beneficiary.

Some donors vary their contributions to a considerable extent from one year to another :

- GERMANY, whose aid program amounted to more than 120 million US. dollars in 1981, decreased its commitments regularly ; the latter attained 80 million US. dollars in 1984. The year 1985 was marked by an increase of more than 80 % compared with the previous year.

- CANADA has increased its commitments to a large extent in 1983 and 1984 (164 million US. dollars) compared with the years 1975-79 (73 million US. dollars), and above all 1980-82 (20 million US. dollars). The year 1985 recorded a commitment five times smaller than the one for the previous year.

- NORWAY has increased its commitments to a large extent in 1984 compared with the years 1975-83 owing to its program in favour of the Gambia. The year 1985 marked a sharp drop.

II.2.2. Multilateral assistance

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the biggest multi-lateral aid donor (see Table 9) with an average of 150 to 200 million US. dollars per annum during the years 1975 to 1985, i.e. 30 to 40 % of this assistance. Other sources are the World Bank (an annual average of 135 million US. dollars between 1980 and 1985, i.e. 20 to 30 % of this assistance), the United Nations (20 to 30 % of multi-lateral aid depending on the years), whose aid contributions have tripled since 1982, and finally the African Development Fund (an average of 10 % during the years 1975-1985).

II.2.3. Assistance from OPEC countries and financial institutions

Assistance from OPEC countries and institutions (see Table 9.) comes essentially from two bilateral donors : Saudi Arabia, which committed more than a billion US. dollars between 1975 and 1985, i.e. 40 % of the total OPEC amount, and Kuwait which committed more than 500 million US. dollars between 1975 and 1985, i.e. nearly 20 % of OPEC aid.

II.3. ODA commitments per Sahelian country

Between 1975 and 1980, assistance commitments increased for all CILSS member countries (See Table 11.) except Chad. This was not the same during the 1980-1985 period, when a fairly regular increase in commitments in favour of Chad, Mali, Senegal, Niger, the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea Bissau were observed alongside a fall in the amount of commitments in favour of Mauritania, the Gambia and Burkina Faso (see Table N°11).

TABLE 11 :

GROWTH IN AND BREAKDOWN OF ODA COMMITMENTS
DURING THE PERIODS 1975 -80 AND 1980-85

	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975 - 1980	Average annual growth rate (%) 1980 - 1985	As a % of Total aid average for 1975 - 1985
Cape Verde Isl.	+ 31%	+ 3,7%	3,6%
Chad	- 6%	+ 38%	6,8%
Gambia	+ 36%	- 11%	3,4%
Guinea Bissau	-----	+ 2,3%	3,8%
Mali	+ 6%	+ 18%	15,8%
Mauritania	+ 19%	- 2%	12,7%
Niger	+ 6%	+ 7%	13,5%
Senegal	+ 16%	+ 5%	18,2%
Burkina Faso	+ 17%	- 2%	13,6%
Regional	+ 20%	--	8,7%
Total aid	+ 13,5%	+ 4,7%	100

TABLE 12 :
TREND IN ODA COMMITMENTS PER DONOR DURING THE YEARS 1975 - 85

I. OECD COUNTRIES

(USD in millions)

Donors	Average 1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Australia	0.704	--	--	--	--	--	0.060
W.Germany	110.864	93.509	209.760	164.517	112.800	81.200	148.430
Austria	0.598	0.833	2.904	--	1.500	2.100	2.490
Belgium	14.406	21.591	24.161	15.887	14.700	9.900	22.600
Canada	73.779	10.730	69.727	38.820	94.300	164.500	32.650
Denmark	3.807	19.160	2.116	7.306	23.600	24.300	11.480
U.S.A.	96.916	130.111	143.322	144.360	190.200	314.600	244.830
Finland	0.045	0.519	0.618	--	0.400	0.500	2.270
France	219.515	319.216	384.068	302.281	328.200	458.880	416.790
U.K.	12.529	8.798	6.830	7.210	5.600	4.500	13.030
Netherlands	43.322	86.883	49.437	23.058	55.800	61.700	49.840
Ireland	0.149	0.029	--	--	--	--	0.030
Italy	0.999	0.710	2.550	--	120.100	41.600	123.650
Japan	18.403	38.747	26.590	25.270	36.600	40.500	49.840
Norway	7.677	3.969	1.851	--	0.900	19.100	1.680
Sweden	5.254	16.384	2.962	8.365	8.200	9.500	15.500
Switzerland	10.637	11.967	38.556	22.661	21.700	14.200	30.020
Total OECD	619.604	763.156	965.452	759.735	1.015.000	1.247.080	1.142.110

TABLE 13 :

TREND IN ODA COMMITMENTS PER DONOR DURING THE YEARS 1975 - 85 :

II. MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (excluding OPEC)

(current USD in millions)

Donors	Average 1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I.D.A.	98.040	122.000	166.300	93.200	138.000	92.000	204.000
E.D.F.	153.024	180.063	239.224	202.474	133.000	175.200	117.120
A.D.F.	38.559	34.326	58.641	73.713	51.200	76.800	76.460
I.F.A.D.	8.725	22.460	19.702	10.986	12.900	4.700	3.900
A.C.C.T.	1.091	2.025	--	--	--	--	--
ACCD special program	205						
B.O.A.D.		5.814					
IMF Trust Fund		22.445					
UNITED NATIONS Aid	52.377	101.227	97.790	72.020	139.900	161.100	220.200
TOTAL MULTI- LATERAL AID	352.021	490.300	581.657	452.393	475.000	509.800	621.680

TABLE 14 :

TREND IN ODA COMMITMENTS PER DONOR DURING THE YEARS 1975 - 85

III. OPEC COUNTRIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(current USD in millions)

Donors	Average 1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
A.F.E.S.D.	15.345			6.671	31.280	21.960	12.060
A.F.T.A.A.C.	305						--
Algeria	785	2.000	100		3.500	330	5.500
Saudi Arabia	88.273	67.900	102.221	160.064	79.010	237.180	50.150
A.B.E.D.A.	15.860		326	9.000	15.050	150	5.050
United Arab Emirates	13.389	13.263	53.751	50.552	1.500		10.000
OPEC Special Fund	15.591	34.000	59.520	41.060	30.600	15.230	11.150
Iran	1.557				50		--
Iraq	11.580	46.610	48.181				--
Kuwait	33.028	40.460	136.002	26.371	56.620	59.330	10.410
Libya	4.809	34.680	1.400		30.130	10.630	1.600
Nigeria	4.769				110		--
Qatar	3.934	3.300			1.000		1.100
F.A.S.A.A.	4.580						
IsDB	9.208	6.000	24.212	8.113	15.430	67.730	18.140
TOTAL OPEC Countries & Financial Institutions	223.013	248.243	425.713	301.831	264.400	412.540	125.560

TABLE 15 :
GENERAL TREND IN ODA COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY THE SAHELIAN COUNTRIES
BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985

(current USD in millions)

	Cape Verde Islands	Chad	Gambia	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Senegal	Burkina Faso	Regional	TOTAL GENERAL
AVERAGE 1975-79	40.700	104.951	37.692	65.300	188.558	201.259	158.521	209.406	162.412	87.383	1.385.884
1980	76.339	35.682	98.519	68.800	208.586	274.694	208.917	287.664	250.473	60.825	1.501.767
1981	60.428	69.237	64.052	63.400	218.225	188.841	272.247	354.622	326.014	389.154	2.036.223
1982	36.870	82.868	46.049	62.400	182.172	144.178	192.244	268.750	218.160	342.668	1.576.359
1983	97.000	109.800	66.400	122.600	302.000	163.100	256.100	431.200	252.700	76.100	1.877.000
1984	94.100	143.900	84.000	76.200	410.700	190.000	345.600	446.530	246.700	207.880	2.245.610
1985	61.970	210.550	33.280	62.600	449.140	231.830	271.110	316.760	249.990	1.850	1.889.150
TOTAL 1975-85	630.208	1.171.794	547.482		2.294.473	1.967.108	2.067.711	2.835.798	2.106.109	1.513.544	17.364.260
1977-85				651.000							

Note : ODA commitments to Guinea Bissau were estimated at 65 USD millions as an average for the 1977-1979 period of time.

II.4. The breakdown of assistance commitments per donor and per Sahelian country

Between 1975 and 1985, the breakdown of ODA commitments per Sahel Country and per donor did not change much. Some "very privileged" co-operation relationships exist between some Sahel countries and some donors, as is shown in Table 16

- OPEC countries and financial institutions contribute nearly 20% of all aid to the Sahel, but nearly two-thirds of their commitments are devoted to Mauritania.

- France and IDA are the privileged donors to Senegal and Burkina Faso.

- The Cape Verde Islands have close co-operation relationships with the Netherlands and Sweden.

- Assistance from the United Kingdom goes essentially to the Gambia.

- Japan and Canada have a close co-operation relationship with Niger.

II.5. The Trend in ODA disbursements

The trend in ODA disbursements was very different from that of commitments between 1975 and 1981 ; the increase in net disbursements was regular. In constant US. dollars, disbursements increased by about 30 % during this period. On the other hand, they remained practically stationary between 1981 and 1984 (an average of 1.4 billion US. dollars). They increased in 1985, attaining 1.750 billion US. dollars.

Depending on the countries, ODA disbursements vary markedly from one year to another.

A somewhat marked trend toward a decrease can be observed for Burkina Faso and the Gambia ; a marked trend towards an increase for Chad, Mali and Niger.

TABLE 16 :

CONCENTRATION OF ODA COMMITMENTS TO THE SAHILIAN COUNTRIES

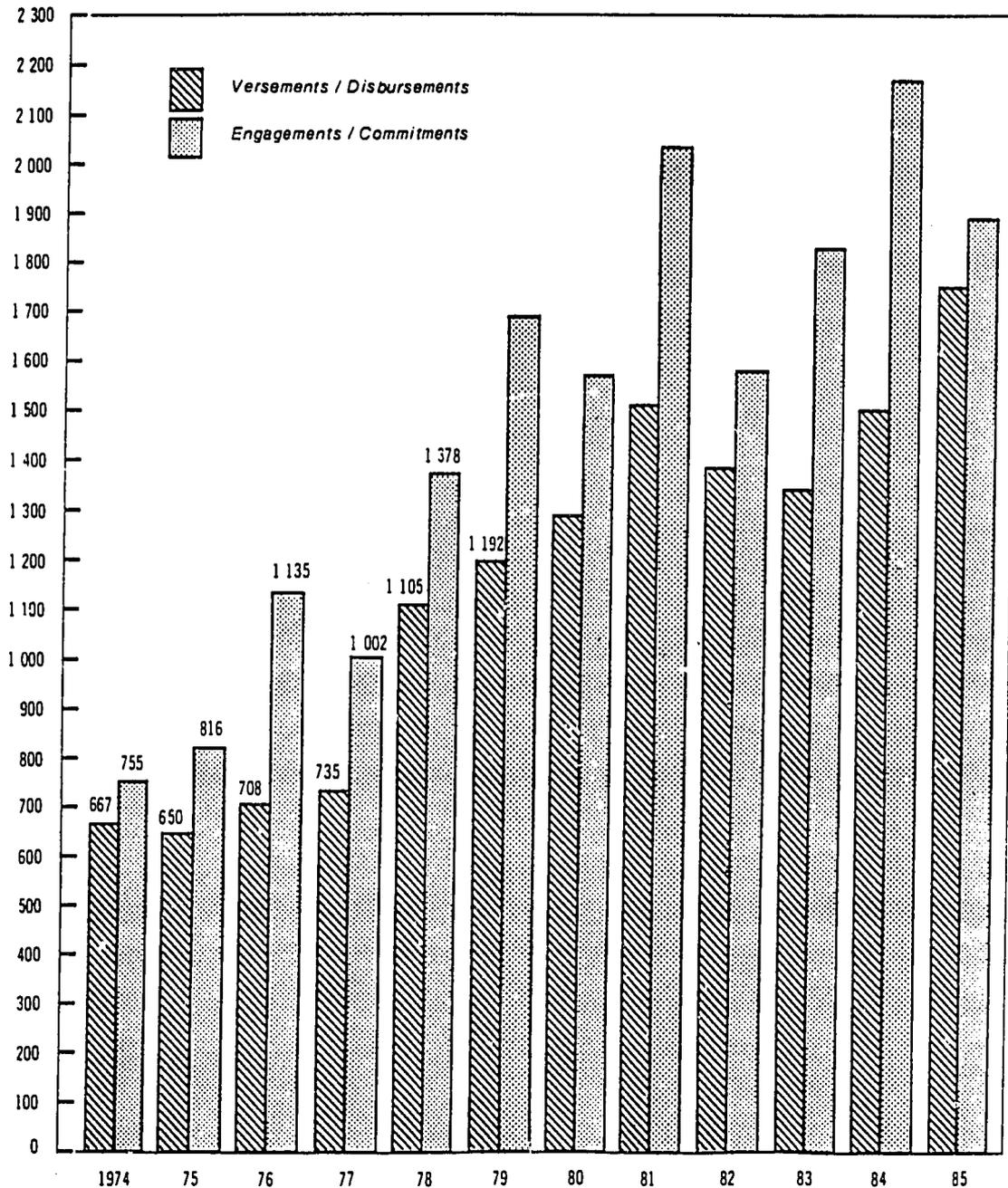
(total commitments over the period 1975 à 1985)

BURKINA FASO			CAPE VERDE ISLANDS			MAURITANIA			NIGER		
USD % in millions			USD % in millions			USD % in millions			USD % in millions		
France	20	418	U.S.A.	12	67	OPEC	51,3	1009	France	19,8	409
EDF	10,4	220	OPEC	11,4	65	France	10,9	214	OPEC	12,6	260
U.S.A.	10	213	Sweden	11,2	64	EDF	9,9	194	EDF	11,7	241
W.Germany	9,7	205	Netherlands	11	62	U.S.A.	5,6	110	W.Germany	9,9	204
IDA	9,7	204	W.Germany	10	59	W.Germany	5	98	IDA	9,4	194
Netherlands	9,5	201	UNDP	8	48	UNDP	4,6	91	Canada	9	188
UNDP	7	147	France	6	34				U.S.A.	8,9	183
Canada	6,5	138							UNDP	5	106
									Japan	3,5	73
GAMBIA			MALI			SENEGAL			CHAD		
USD % in millions			USD % in millions			USD % in millions			USD % in millions		
OPEC	16	89	France	20,7	475	France	31	882	France	31,2	300
W.Germany	13	71	OPEC	12,2	280	EDF	12,2	345	EDF	18	173
U.K.	10	56	W.Germany	10,5	240	IDA	10,6	302	U.S.A.	12,5	120
EDF	9,7	53	EDF	10,5	240	OPEC	10	286	UNDP	10,6	102
ADF	9,3	51	IDA	9,8	224	U.S.A.	9,9	281	OPEC	6,9	66
IDA	9,3	51	U.S.A.	8	185	Canada	5,4	154	IDA	6,5	62
U.S.A.	8,4	46	Canada	6,3	144	W.Germany	5	145	W.Germany	5	48
			UNDP	5,8	132	Japan	2,5	71	ADF	4,3	41
			ADF	4,5	112	Belgium	1,8	50			
GUINEA BISSAU			REGIONAL								
TOTAL 1982-85			TOTAL								
USD % in millions			USD % in millions								
OPEC	15,3	49,5	OPEC	37	560						
EDF	11,4	37	U.S.A.	14,5	219						
Sweden	11,1	36	EDF	11,4	172						
Netherlands	9,8	32	W.Germany	9,8	148						
U.N.	9,2	30	France	8,8	133						
ADF	5,5	18									
U.S.A.	4,6	15									

Graphique 3: ENGAGEMENTS ET VERSEMENTS NETS POUR LES DIFFERENTS
PAYS DU SAHEL ENTRE 1974 ET 1985

Figure 3: TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS
IN THE SAHELIAN COUNTRIES 1974-1985

Millions de dollars courants
\$ Millions



**Graphique 4 ÉVOLUTION DES VERSEMENTS NETS AUX DIFFÉRENTS
PAYS DU SAHEL ENTRE 1971 ET 1985**

Figure 4 NET DISBURSEMENTS TO SAHELIAN COUNTRIES 1971-1985

Millions \$ US
Millions US \$

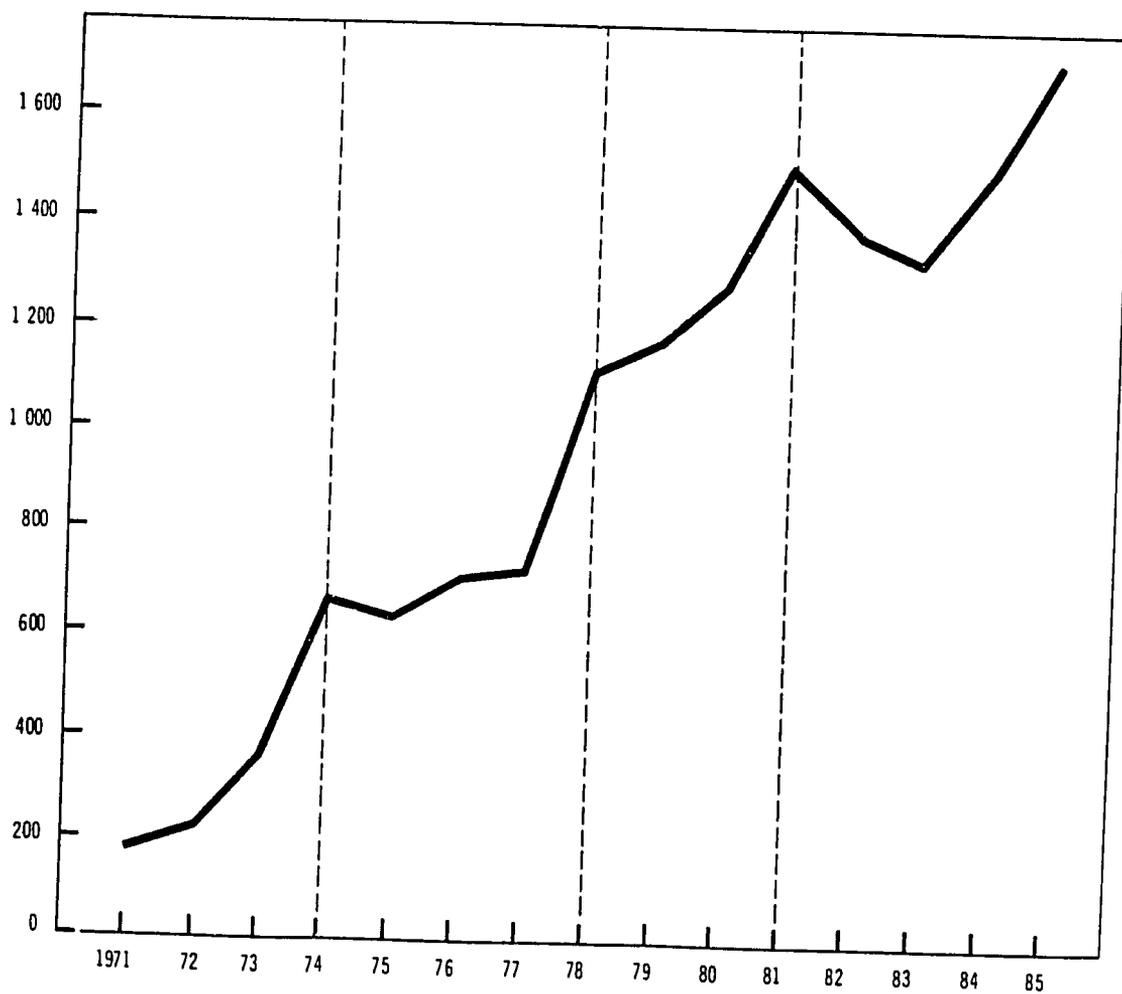


TABLE 17 :

GENERAL TREND IN NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS

(USD in millions)

	1971	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average annual growth rate in % 1980-85
Cape Verde Islands	--	24.8	64.4	50.3	54.9	59.2	63.9	69.7	
Chad	30.6	62.3	35.3	59.8	64.7	95.3	115.4	181.5	
Gambia	3.7	12.0	54.4	59.0	47.6	41.1	53.6	50.0	
Mali	30.2	89.0	252.1	229.4	210.3	214.9	320.4	379.2	
Mauritania	12.2	180.2	175.9	233.7	187.0	175.6	171.6	215.5	
Niger	38.0	129.6	170.2	193.4	257.5	175.0	162.0	304.4	
Senegal	53.1	126.8	263.0	396.7	284.8	322.3	368.3	294.5	
Burkina Faso	28.7	84.1	212.3	217.0	212.8	183.7	188.6	197.6	
Guinea Biss.	--	--	59.5	65.2	65.2	64.2	55.2	57.8	
<u>TOTAL SAHEL</u>	196.5	708.8	1,287.1	1,504.5	1,384.8	1,331.0	1,499.0	1,750.3	+ 1,7%
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Sahel)	1,248.5	3,001.4	6,789.2	6,633.4	6,789.2	6,604.0	6,721.7	7,783.0	+ 3,2%
Asia (1)	3,620.5	8,055.6	13,355.3	12,393.0	10,795.7	10,783.7	10,954.6	10,741.0	- 5,4%
Total for Developing Countries	7,612.1	18,537.9	33,779.7	32,822.5	29,596.8	29,201.5	30,171.3	32,149.5	- 3,2%

(1) Excluding China

TABLE 18 :
 BREAKDOWN PER SOURCE OF FINANCING
 OF NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS TO THE CILSS MEMBER STATES

(USD in millions)

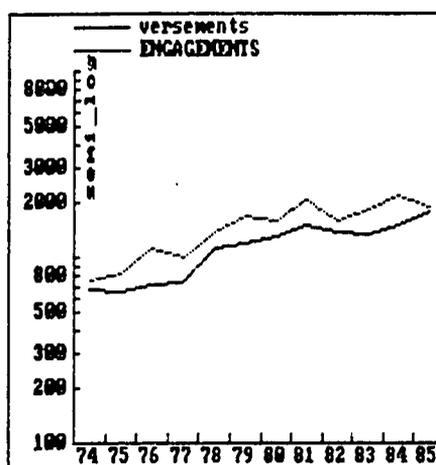
	Average 1975 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total bilatéral DAC	441,5	732,7	823,1	753	767	923,3	1069
France	200	291	349	258	236	352	345
W.Germany	71	115	129	141	108	85	98
United States	62	127	138	127	138	195	281
Total multilatéral	297	368	394	363	342	381	513
EDF	151	117	163	125	85	107	114
IDA	56	70	66	66	77	78	124
United Nations	59	72	99	98	130	151	206
Total OPEC	138	143	215	242	189	115	151
Total net disbursements	877	1287	1504	1385	1331	1499	1750

II.6. Trend in the gap between ODA commitments and disbursements

Compared with the period 1975-80, the gap between ODA commitments and ODA gross disbursements has shown a trend to widen over the 1981-1984 period ; it was on an average 180 million US. dollars per year and now it attains about 250 million dollars. Gross disbursements have been decreasing every year since 1981, for all CILSS countries, except Chad and Mali (for the year 1984 only).

In 1985, the gap became smaller owing to substantial payments for food aid and budgetary support. But it remained considerable for project assistance that is to say, financing for investment.

Graph n° 5 - Gap between ODA commitments and disbursements



Several factors contribute to the increasingly wide gap between ODA commitments and disbursements:

- The technical and administrative formalities required by donors, both for project assistance as well as operating costs, are often cumbersome and entail disbursement delays ;

- the application of certain economic reforms, demanded increasingly often by donors, delays the disbursement procedure. These conditions are difficult to negotiate and still more so to apply ;

- The high number of cases of outside intervention is burdensome to Sahel countries. There are at least 900 to 1000 actions (project and non project assistance) that are undertaken every year in the Sahel. In 1984, 300 missions were sent to Burkina Faso to investigate the village water supply question, and managing such a high number of missions was really a challenge if we consider the capacities of the local bodies involved.

- A less striking but principal factor can explain the delays in disbursements : Many projects do not generate real productive capacities, that is to say there is not additional investment to act as a complement to an operation and to make it cost-effective. For example, in Mali, owing to a lack of investment in electricity transport infrastructures, the Selingué dam only functions at 50 % of its generating capacity and cannot ensure the service of its external debt. This situation has meant that, owing to failure to reimburse loans, disbursements in favour of another investment, the Manantali dam, were suspended;

- A certain increasing perplexity can be observed in donor agencies, when they fail to see the results of their aid and doubt their capacity to promote development. This attitude tends to delay disbursements;

- finally, owing to the budgetary restrictions on donor agencies, aid disbursements are delayed.

It seems that the volume of funds committed and not disbursed, which became accentuated between 1981 and 1984 compared with the period 1975-80 for Niger and Burkina Faso, decreased considerably in 1985.

GAP BETWEEN ODA COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1975-80	1981-84	1985
NIGER	46	245	-32
BURKINA FASO	160	220	53

Since 1981, the gap between commitments and disbursements in Mauritania is practically nil (whereas it was nearly 300 millions US. dollars between 1975 and 1980), owing to the amount of "nonproject" commitments between 1978 and 1980 disbursed in later years, and, in a parallel manner, to the fall in commitments of OPEC countries and institutions during the years 1981 to 1985.

The gap between commitments and disbursements for the other CILSS member States remained stable for the period 1975 to 1985.

Finally, it is observed that the gap between commitments and gross ODA disbursements has grown since 1981 compared to the period 1975-1980, for OPEC countries and financial institutions.

III. TOTAL FOREIGN RESOURCES OF THE CILSS MEMBER STATES

Official development assistance has always been the leading source of foreign funding obtained by Sahel Governments. However, private sources also exist. These private sources have progressed regularly since 1970 and attained 212 million US. dollars in 1982. But since that date, they have become negative. (see Table 19).

This is an indication of the fact that private firms in CILSS countries are diminishing their activities (the sharp fall in export credits and direct investments can be noted). It is observed that, parallel to this drop in private contributions, which were directed towards productive investment, there is also a trend for official investment assistance to decrease.

TABLE 19 :
ODA AS A PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN FINANCIAL RESOURCES
OF THE SAHELIAN COUNTRIES

(net disbursements, current USD in millions)

	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>DAC Countries</u>							
1.1 Official contributions							
. total official aid	318.5	724.7	822.6	753.2	766.2	923	1067.5
. other official aid	-0.8	102.4	40.0	88.6	71.6	92.5	55.1
1.2 Private contributions	19.4	149.5	184.8	210.5	72.4	-16.6	-19.5
. direct investments	18.7	-6.4	0.4	4.2	7.6	-1.2	-10.2
. portfolio investments	-1.4	34.6	44.6	142.8	10.6	-4.5	- 3.5
. export credits	1.9	121.1	139.9	63.7	50.0	-7.6	- 5.8
<u>Multilateral Institutions</u>							
. multilatéral ODA	240.8	391.7	429.8	349.6	367.3	419.5	540.1
. other multilateral contributors	-13.8	52.4	59.9	61.0	81.7	11.1	13.3
<u>OPEC Countries and Financial Institutions</u>							
. ODA	90.8	143.3	214.7	242.8	194.7	117.5	129.4
<u>Total resources</u>	674.1	1.564.0	1.751.8	1.705.7	1.554.0	1.547.0	1786.0
Percentage of official aid	96 %	80 %	84 %	79 %	85 %	94 %	97 %

IV - THE IMPORTANCE OF AID IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION

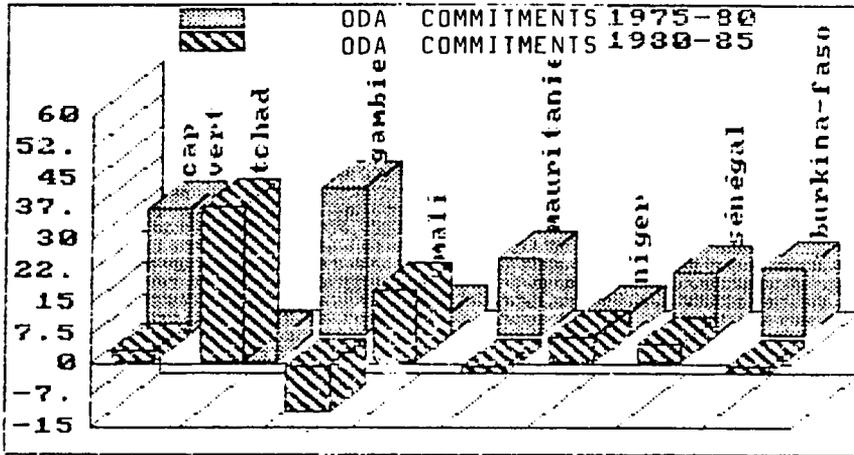
The following table compares the per capita GDP with the per capita aid ; it shows the important role played by aid in the economy of the region and its growth since 1975. However, dependence on ODA varies according to the countries. Finally, it is interesting to note that there is not necessarily any correlation between the growth of national wealth created and the growth of the foreign aid received.

TABLE 20 :

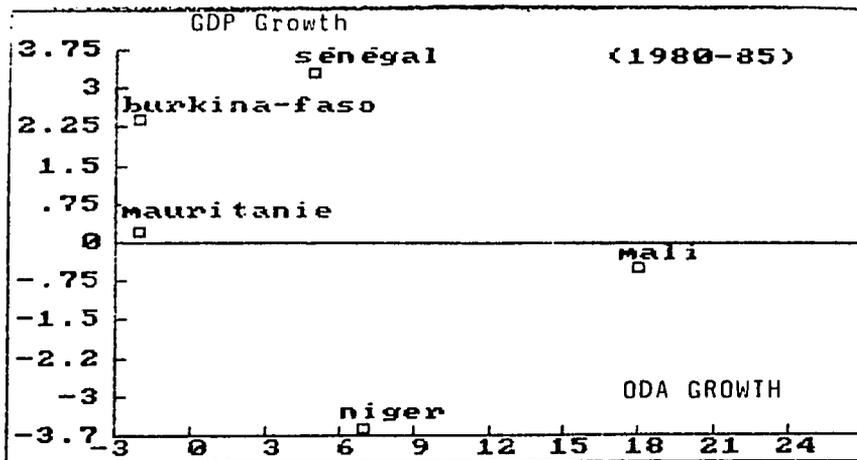
AID AND GNP IN 1985

COUNTRY	G.N.P PER CAPITA(USD)1	AID PER CAPITA(USD)2	RATIO OF AID TO GNP (2)/(1)
Burkina Faso	170	30	18%
Cape Verde	310	218	70%
Gambia	220	67	30%
Guinea Bissau	287	66	23%
Mali	140	48	34%
Mauritania	450	127	28%
Niger	200	47	23%
Senegal	380	45	12%
Chad	80	36	45%

Graph 6 : Growth in commitments



Graph 7 : Growth in GDP and Aid



V. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Table 21 outlines the trend in ODA disbursements to CILSS member States per capita from 1975 to 1985.

The table also shows the same statistics for all Africa South of the Sahara, (excluding the Sahel), for the whole of Asia and for Egypt, a country known to have received substantial assistance over the past few years.

These comparisons illustrate the privileged situation of CILSS countries since the seventies.

TABLE 21 :

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS, PER CAPITA

	Average 1979-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sahelian countries	41	42	38	41	48
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding the Sahel)	19	20	19	21	20
Asia (1)	8	7	7	7	7
Egypt	35	32	32	38	37

(1) China has been excluded from the present statistics.

As a conclusion to this chapter, we retain the fact that :

- the foreign financial aid made available to CILSS States is considerable, both regarding national resources and as compared with the resources supplied to other countries in the process of development ;

- these resources are granted by a large number of donors (about forty), both bilateral and multilateral , but ten of them finance nearly 80 % of the assistance ;

- the pace of commitments does not necessarily follow the pace of disbursements ; the growth of net ODA disbursements in 1985 can be essentially explained by the massive "non-project" assistance commitments contracted between 1983 and 1985 ;

- since 1980, the growth of ODA has above all benefitted Mali and Chad ;

- private contributions (direct investments, export credits) have become negative since 1984. Development in the Sahel is therefore essentially funded by official organizations.

VI. SECTORAL ORIENTATIONS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

VI.1. Problems encountered

The following sectoral analysis was made possible thanks to two sources of information :

- aid agencies with which the Club du Sahel communicates directly every year,

- the Secretariat of the Development Assistance Committee(DAC) of OECD. However, the sectoral breakdown resulting from this analysis is not sufficiently specific to determine whether the strategic guidelines defined at OTTAWA (1) actually resulted in a high-priority effort, or to assess the extent of that effort.

Let us take the example of a project classified as "integrated rural development" : the "Fonds pour la Zone Sahélienne", located in Chad and co-financed by the World Bank and the Canadian Agency for International Development (amount : 3.9 million US. dollars). This project comprises no less than 14 sub-projects including the following : improvement of lowland crops, village storage, livestock health care, livestock water supply, reforestation, etc... The same applies to the community development project in Mauritania, financed by Kuwait for an amount of 15.5 million US. dollars, for which the breakdown between six very different sub-projects (village water supply, human health care, infrastructures, ...) is only partially known. Failing detailed analysis of each project - (impossible to be carried out here) - it is impossible to discover the amount of the investments planned and above all those made for each type of action corresponding to the various sub-sectors.

Sectoral analysis therefore comes up against the lack of accurate statistics concerning the breakdown of the different targets of development projects. The following paragraphs attempt to give orders of magnitude and the ODA breakdown for the period 1975-1984.

(1) See "Strategies for drought control" adopted by the Club du Sahel Conference at OTTAWA.

VI.2. Non project aid

A considerable share of official development assistance to the Sahel is given directly to Governments, without being linked to the execution of any clearly defined development project. This will be called "non-project" aid here.

Non project aid comprises technical assistance provided to Governments with total or partial financing by the International Community, food aid and other emergency aid packages, and a number of contributions designed to provide national budget or balance of payments assistance : budget subsidies, STABEX contributions, debt re-structuring, etc... It can also include research expenditure and cultural activities, funded by some sponsors.

Between 1975 and 1980, the share of "non project" aid in overall aid remained roughly constant, representing an average of 35 % of the total official aid. It increased in much the same proportions as the total amount of aid. In 1985, it represented more than half the total amount of aid.

In this type of aid, several headings seem important :

- Food aid : Food aid and emergency aid represented about 12 % of all aid between 1975 and 1985. This aid showed a tendency to decrease between 1975 and 1980, but has increased since the early eighties. The 1984-85 drought brought food aid up to 1 137 000 T., a figure never previously attained. But, in 1985-86, when the harvest was good and there were surpluses, the quantities of food aid received were markedly greater than requirements, a paradoxical situation where considerable cereals surpluses found no solvent buyers on local markets.

The following table gives a synthesis of the quantities of food aid delivered between 1975-76 and 1985-86. It will be observed that Mali is the leading beneficiary of food aid in CILSS countries, that Mauritania received an average of 100 000 T/year between 1980 and 1985, whereas it only received 30 000 T/year during the 1975-80 period, and finally, that Niger does not receive any food aid in a normal year.

TABLE 22 :

FOOD AID TO SAHEL COUNTRIES

(in thousand tons)

Years	BURKINA FASO	GAMBIA	GUINEA BISSAU	MALI	MAURI TANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL	CHAD	CAPE VERDE I.	TOTAL SAHEL
1975-76	15.	3	10	39	27	85.5	16	3.6	15	215
1976/77	22	3	14.2	0.2	29	46	31	34	22.6	201
1977/78	50.5	17	23.3	32.8	51	20	167	47	48.3	457
1978/79	49	7.4	16.5	21.5	31	23	60	23	31	262
1979/80	36	6.8	17.6	21.8	26.2	9	61	16	34	229
1980/81	51	16	26.2	50.2	106	11	152.5	14	31	458
1981/82	81	21	30.3	66.4	86.4	71	83	28.6	54	521
1982/83	45	12.8	34.9	88	71	12	91	36	35	426
1983/84	57	17	19.4	108.5	129	13	146	74	62	626
1984/85	124	20.6	30.9	265.6	135	218	130	163	49.6	1137
1985/86										

Source: FAO

PART OF FOOD AID IN TOTAL CEREAL IMPORTS TO THE SAHEL

Years	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
in %	38%	27%	57%	32%	29%	50%	49%	36%	51%	69%	

Since 1985, triangular operations^(*) have developed. They represent an average of 85 000 T/year of products, as donors are becoming generally more and more favorable to this practice. As for common counterparts funds, they exist since 1981 in Mali through the PRMC, in Senegal since May 1985 and are in the process of being established in Mauritania. A large amount of useful data is to be gleaned from this form of aid, where co-ordination between donors and local bodies is designed to make aid more efficaceous.

- technical assistance : here being used to mean technical assistance not directly linked to development projects. It grew in importance during the 1975-1985 period, and it represented nearly 16 % of the total amount of aid granted to the Sahel.

- assistance to Government budgets and balance of payments : This represents an average of 13 % of all aid granted during the 1975-1985 period. This form of aid tended to decrease between 1980 and 1984, but increased sharply in 1985, when it represented 16 % of official development aid. These forms of aid take the form of cancellations of bilateral official debts. The Structural Adjustment Loans (SAL), in existence since the early eighties, are "non project" aids concerning three countries :

- Senegal,
- Niger,
- Burkina Faso

They are implemented by the World Bank and France, and their financial volume represents :

1 to 2 %

of the total amount of O.D.A. granted to these three countries between 1980 and 1985 (see Annex).

It should be noted that stand-by arrangements or extended IMF facilities attain financial volumes markedly higher than the SAL, while having complementary targets. They are not included in the accounting of official development assistance owing to the fact that their financial terms are near to those of the market.

(*) "Food aid to the Sahel", Stéphane Jost, Acts of the Mindelo Conference, 1986, CILSS/Club du Sahel, Paris.

The following table sums up the operating costs aid to the CILSS countries.

TABLE 23 :

AID FOR OPERATING COSTS

	1975 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total budget assistance	67	87	22	43	75	60
MAURITANIA'S SHARE	34	1	--	1	15	22
SENEGAL'S SHARE	6	49	3	19	8	12
MALI'S SHARE	7	9	3	5	5	4
CHAD'S SHARE	9	13	10	12	16	11
Total balance of payments assistance	84	96	76	42	107	200
MAURITANIA'S SHARE	25	9	10	6	--	32
SENEGAL'S SHARE	20	23	35	5	75	50
MALI'S SHARE	8	13	5	11	7	93
NIGER'S SHARE	9	28	1	7	8	16

Generally speaking, the considerable amount of non project aid to Sahel countries, which continues to grow in real value, is astonishing. Assistance may be broken down into three categories through an analysis of the role of each type of aid:

- The first category of assistance promotes economic development in a more or less direct way. It includes the technical assistance that provides support for planning, project preparation and implementation, and technical training. It also includes research conducted in Sahel countries (or at least most of them), funded mainly through French assistance, and whose results are intended for subsequent development of the country. Fields of research include : pedology, hydrology and agronomy.

- The second category of assistance, food aid, is directly linked to the imbalances that are to-day preventing Sahel countries from achieving food self-sufficiency and from having sufficient resources to acquire food on world markets.

- Lastly, a third category of assistance is directly linked to lack of the resources required by Governments to manage their administrative and economic systems. It includes all technical assistance involving administrative tasks in the widest sense, as well as those involving maintenance of the economic system. It also includes subsidies earmarked for budgetary and balance of payments assistance.

An attempt has been made to estimate the amounts allocated to these different functions for the 1975-84 period (expressed as a percentage of the overall aid) :

- development assistance (technical assistance, research)	15.5 %
- food aid, emergency aid	11.4 %
- aid for administrative and economic operations	10.7 %

Total "ex-project" aid	37.6 %

"Non project" aid is for the most part an outside contribution designed to support the economic and administrative mechanisms of CILSS member States. As they are faced with many problems : insufficient food crop production to feed the population, deterioration of trade conditions, rising external debt, increasing budgetary deficits, etc..., the governments are compelled to devote a large share of their foreign resources to their survival and to easing their liquidity squeezes, to the detriment of productive investments.

VI.3. Project assistance

Project assistance concerns two main sectors:

- rural development, in the widest sense of the term, absorbs 40% of project assistance (25% of the total aid) ;
- development of infrastructures, which absorbs one third of this assistance (18% of the total aid) ;

VI.4. Rural development

An analysis made of the Sahel situation just after the drought, chronic insufficiency of cereals production, threats to the environment, as well as the strategic guidelines adopted by both CILSS member countries and the International Community, all indicate that rural development should be given high-ranking priority.

A considerable amount of aid is at present being devoted to rural development. It increased during the 1975-1980 period, but it decreased between 1980 and 1985.

If an analysis is made of all commitments to rural development, the following figures are obtained:

TABLE 24 :

ODA COMMITMENTS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(USD in millions)

	Average 1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	TOTAL 1975-1985
Development of river basins (OMVS, OMVG)	47	12	295	272	15	30	29	888
Rainfed agriculture	98	146	200	173	164	179	85	1436
Irrigated agricult.	89	131	145	118	68	95	110	1112
Livestock	38	22	21	21	28	10	12	302
Fishing	17	23	18	5	14	13	18	177
TOTAL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	289	334	679	589	289	327	254	3915

NOTE : In this table, in addition to the initial amounts, the following sectors have been grouped together under the headings "rainfed agriculture" and "irrigated agriculture" : integrated rural development, unspecified agriculture, plant protection, and marketing and storage costs. It has been assumed that 80% of commitments in these sectors concern rainfed crops and 20% concern irrigated crops. Furthermore, it is estimated that assistance to irrigated agriculture involves food crops. The development of the Senegal River should be considered a long-term investment in irrigated agriculture.

To be complete, these figures should be increased by inclusion of a part of the non-project assistance : technical assistance in the rural development sector and credits for agricultural research (which are difficult to isolate.). These additions would increase the percentage of aid commitments from 4 to 5 % (2 to 3 % for research and 2 % for technical assistance).

Rural development aid represents approximately :

25 % to 30 % of the total aid

It represents the largest item in official development assistance to the Sahel.

It is also shown that commitments for rural development increased from 180 million US. dollars in 1975 to 330 million in 1980, that major increases in commitments in 1981 and 1982 enabled the Diama and Manantali dams to be financed, but that commitments in favour of rural development, for the years 1983 and 1984, are at a lower level in current dollars than in 1979 and 1980.

During the period 1975-1985, the volume of aid granted for rural development grew far more slowly than the volume of total aid.

This sector has not received the major effort warranted by the present situation in the Sahel.

Rural development is a vast field. The term is used to cover : the development of rainfed and irrigated agriculture, development of fishing and livestock, protection of crops, complicated "integrated rural development" programs and river basin development. The latter does not concern rural areas alone in so far as its aim is to promote energy generation or to facilitate river transport.

It is essential now to examine how this aid was used in the different sub-sectors.

VI.4.1. Aid for rainfed agriculture

The exact amount of aid allocated to rainfed agriculture is very difficult to ascertain. Loans or grants for the development of rainfed agriculture appear throughout the table under the following headings :

- integrated rural development,
- agricultural production,
- crop protection,
- rainfed agriculture,
- marketing.

Using certain hypotheses given in Table 24, the following figure for ODA commitments for rainfed agriculture (for the period 1975-85) can be deduced :

less than 9 % of the total amount of aid

However, rainfed agriculture also covers export crops (cotton, ground nuts) as well as food crops. What is the breakdown of the aid granted to each of these sectors ? It is difficult to determine a figure with any accuracy. However, examination of the projects surveyed reveals that aid to rainfed agriculture does not represent more than :

4 % of the total amount of aid

It should be noted that 95% of the cereals produced in the Sahel to-day come from rainfed crops and that cereals are the basic food in all countries. The resources devoted to development of rainfed food crops seem low considering their importance. Since 1980, aid to rainfed agriculture has increased far more slowly than the total amount of aid.

VI.4.2. Aid for irrigated crops

Aid for irrigated crops embraces several areas :

- specific irrigated crop development projects,
- a large share of the credits allocated for development of major river basins,
- some credits for research devoted to rice farming and specific technical assistance to this branch of irrigated agriculture.

Table 24 lists the amounts of ODA commitments to this sector and takes all the factors mentioned above into account :

approximately 12% of the total amount of aid was allocated to irrigated agriculture between 1975 and 1985.

The trend of aid commitments to this sector during the period 1975-1985 can be summarized in three phases :

- 1975-1981 : very strong increase in the aid allocated to this sector within the following context : projects for rehabilitating deteriorated farming areas, studies for the development of the Niger and Senegal rivers and creation of new outlying farming plots. During this period, the Sahel received, for each ton of irrigated cereals produced, about sixty times the aid for each ton of cereals produced in rainfed areas, from the international Community ;
- 1981-1982 : aid to irrigated agriculture was heavily concentrated on financing the Diama and Manantali dams. Nearly 600 million US dollars were committed during these two years, i.e. more than half the aid granted to rural development ;
- 1983-1984 : dramatic drop in aid commitments to this sector ; they now only represent 4% of total aid, whereas they attained from 9 to 10% in 1974-1979 ;
- 1985 : a sharp increase in aid, with many rehabilitation operations in Mali, Niger and Senegal.

VI.4.3. Aid for livestock production

Aid to livestock production assumes several forms :

- general operations for livestock production development (two-thirds of aid commitments in this sector).
- animal health care operations,
- combined agriculture/livestock production operations,
- livestock production sub-projects within the context of integrated rural development projects.

VI.6. Aid for water supply

Aid commitments for water supply in urban and rural areas can be broken down as follows for the 1975-85 period:

HUMAN WATER SUPPLY

(USD in millions)

Total project related assistance	Average 1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	41	46	66	46	165	264	119
Percentage of total aid	3,3%	3%	3,3%	3%	10%	13%	7%

Aid for this sector, which was stagnant between 1975 and 1982, increased sharply between 1983 and 1985 due to a marked increase in commitments of OPEC countries and financial institutions. This seems to be a sector that is better understood and "mastered" by donors and where the factors for success of water supply programs are used to better advantage.

VI.7. Aid for infrastructure

During the period 1975-85, aid for the construction of infrastructures represented more than 18 % of the total aid. The largest part of this aid was devoted to the transport infrastructures : roads, railways, ports and airports. Since 1975, this aid progressed in the following manner :

(USD in millions)

Total aid for transportation infrastructure	Average 1975-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	175	201	130	228	212	168
Percentage of total aid	14%	10%	8,6%	14%	10%	10%

Considering all these factors, aid to livestock production during the period 1975-85 does not represent more than :

2,5% of the total amount of aid.

Based on the data in Table 24, it can be seen that this aid has not ceased falling in current US. dollars since 1975.

VI.4.4. Aid for fisheries

Aid for fisheries (essentially deep-sea fishing) during the period 1975-85 did not represent more than :

1% of the total amount of aid

Most of this aid is earmarked for port equipment or supplies for deep-sea fishing boats (Mauritania and Senegal were the main beneficiaries).

It can be seen that aid commitments in this sector have been falling continuously since 1980, whereas a tentative increase in investments occurred between 1975 and 1979. The increase observed in 1985 is timid.

VI.5. Aid for the ecology and forestry sector

During the period 1975-1985, the aid granted to this sector was very modest. It represented between :

1.5 and 2% of the total amount of aid

Nevertheless, it must be noted that this almost non-existent aid in 1975 (0.3 % of total aid) increased sharply until 1981 (2.4 % of total aid).

However, since 1981, aid commitments to the ecology-forestry sector have continued to decline. For the period 1982-85, their level was lower than the level attained in 1979.

Investments in favour of this sector may be slightly under-estimated in so far as a good number of agricultural projects comprise an ecology factor, but if they were taken into account, the trends noted previously would be little changed.

The amount of aid allocated to this sector has always been sizeable, although it has been declining slightly since 1981.

It will be noted that allocations for the construction of transport infrastructure alone represents three times the amount of aid allocated to rainfed cereals agriculture.

VI.8. Conclusions drawn from this sectoral analysis

The sectoral breakdown of aid during the years 1975-84 is summarized in Table 25 below. This table indicates :

- the breakdown of the main "blocks" of official development assistance for the period,
- the trends concerning these "blocks" between 1975 and 1980, on the one hand, and between 1980 and 1984, on the other.

Examination of this table prompts a few remarks :

- On non project aid

Non project aid is considerable and has been growing at a faster rate than total aid since 1980. This has meant that Sahel countries have experienced difficulties in assuming normal administrative costs, as well as recurrent costs from development programs. Food aid has not ceased and has increased four times as fast as total aid since 1980.

- On project aid

From 1975 to 1980, there was a noticeable shift in aid following the guidelines of the strategy adopted at OTTAWA.

On the other hand, since 1980, a reversal of this trend can be observed : aid allocated to all sectors linked to rural development is dropping, and aid for investment in agriculture is constantly decreasing. The most alarming point is the very sharp drop in aid for the ecology-forestry sector, which places this sector among those "forgotten by aid".

TABLE 25 :

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS DURING THE PERIOD 1975-1985

	As a % of total aid, average for 1975-84	Average annual growth rate 1975-80	Average annual growth rate 1980-85
Technical assistance	15.5	→	↗
Basic research			
Food aid and humanitarian aid	11.4	↘	↗
Budget and balance of payments assistance	10.7	↗	↗
NO-PROJECT AID	37.6	→	↗
Rainfed agriculture	9.2	↗	↗
Irrigated agriculture	6.8	↗	↗
River basins(OMVS,OMVG)	6	↗	↗
Fishing	1	↗	↗
Herding	2	↗	↗
Ecology	1.7	↗	↗
Mining	2.3	↗	↗
Rural and urban water supply	5.4	↗	↗
Transportation and Infrastructure	13	→	↗
Energy	3	↗	↗
Education	4.8	↗	↗
Health care	2.7	↗	↗
Industry and Tourism	2	↗	↗

A N N E X E S

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TABLE 26 :

AGREEMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS
BETWEEN IMF AND CILSS COUNTRIES

(SDR in millions)

COUNTRY	DATE	AMOUNT SIGNED	AMOUNT USED	COMMENTS *
GAMBIA	Nov 79 Nov 80	1.6	1.6	Rest Cancelled
	Feb 82 Feb 83	16.9	16.9	
	Apr 84 Apr 85	12.8	2.6	
	Sept 86 Oct 87	5.1	2.0	
	Sept 86 Oct 89**	8.0	4.6	
MALI	May 82 May 83	30.38	30.38	
	Dec 83 May 85	40.5	40.5	
	Nov 85 Mar. 87	22.8	6.5	
MAURITANIA	July 80 May 81	29.71	8.9	Rest Cancelled
	June 81 Mar. 82	25.8	25.8	
	Apr 85 Apr 86	12.0	9.6	
	May 87 May 88	10.0	8.09	
	Sept 86 Sept 89**	15.93	9.15	
NIGER	Oct 83 Dec 84	18.0	18.0	
	Dec 84 Dec 86	16.0	16.0	
	Dec 85 Dec 86	13.48	2.7	
	Dec 86 Dec 87	10.11	8.0	
	Nov 86 Nov 89**	15.84	9.09	
SENEGAL	Mar. 79 Mar. 80	10.6	10.6	Rest Cancelled
	Sept 81 Sept 82	63	63	
	Nov 82 Sept 83	47.26	5.91	
	Sept 83 Sept 84	63	63	
	Janu 85 July 86	76.6	55.6	
	Augt 80 Sept 81	184.8	41.1	
	Nov 86 Nov 87	34.0	7.5	
	Nov 86 Nov 89**	39.99	22.97	

* Rest cancelled means that the country could not draw all the amount it had been granted as its economic results did not prove satisfactory

** SAL : structural Adjustment loans. All other arrangements are stand by arrangements. SAL is a concession aid, with an interest rate of 0.5 %/year, reimbursable over 10 years

Source : IMF

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TABLE 27 :
 OUTSTANDING DEBT IN 1985
 ACCORDING TO "SOURCES"

	BURKINA	GAMBIA	CHAD	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL	GUINEA BISSAU	TOTAL
<u>1 - OECD BILATERAL DEBT</u>									
. O D A	70	20	11	261	70	123	287	1	843
. CONTRACT CONDITIONS	158	64	31	160	338	574	1159	76	2560
<u>2 - MULTILATERAL DEBT</u>									
. O D A	284	77	85	404	231	227	400	95	1803
. CONTRACT CONDITIONS	23	14	1	9	111	49	162	--	369
<u>3-OTHER LOANS</u>									
OPEC - CAEM	45	46	29	588	729	98	404	78	2017
<u>4 - IMF CREDIT</u>	--	27	9	81	30	67	241	3	458
<u>TOTAL</u>	580	248	166	1503	1509	1138	2653	253	8050

Sources : World Debt Tables 1987

TABLE 28 :
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

COUNTRY : SENEGAL

	(USD in millions)					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EXPORTS(fob)	852.8	814.9	829.9	777.2	794.6	
IMPORTS(fob)	-1327	-1365.5	-1193.9	-1143.5	-1105.7	
TRADE BALANCE	-474.2	-550.6	-364	-366.3	-308.1	
SERVICE (net)	- 99.9	- 93.9	- 87.9	-104.7	-116	
Interest service						
External debt service	- 64.8	- 67	- 63.3	- 81.3	- 93.8	
PRIVATE TRANSFERS(net)	0	31.3	29.5	29.1	29	
PUBLIC TRANSFERS(net)	103.8					
Including foreign aid transfers	119.7	122.2	106.5	112.8	114.3	
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-454.4	-491	-316	-329.1	-280.7	
LONG-TERM NON-MONETARY CAPITAL						
Public long-term (net)	155.2	177.4	279.1	319.9	138.6	
Repayment of principal on foreign loans	- 117.4	- 46.4	- 9.1	- 16.8	- 84.3	
BASIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	- 116.9	-153.5	-111.4	- 78	- 73.6	

Source : Senegal Country Economic Memorandum BIRD, Nov.84

TABLE 29 :

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

COUNTRY : BURKINA FASO

(SDR in millions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
EXPORTS(fob)	123.4	135.1	114.5		
IMPORTS(fob)	- 283	- 295.5	- 326		
TRADE BALANCE	-159.6	-160.4	-211.5	0	0
SERVICE (net)	-125.5	-130.6	-123.1		
Interest service					
External debt service	- 5.4	- 7.6	- 10		
PRIVATE TRANSFERS(net)	85.9	102	80.45		
PUBLIC TRANSFERS(net)	161.8	153.3	170.8		
Including foreign aid transfers	146.2	129.3	148.9		
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 37.4	- 35.7	- 83.4	0	0
LONG-TERM NON-MONETARY CAPITAL					
Public long-term (net)	41.1	31.6	52.6		
Repayment of principal on foreign loans	38.5	25.9	40.9		
BASIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	3.7	- 4.1	- 30.8		

Source : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS I.M.F.

TABLE 30 :

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

COUNTRY : MAURITANIA

	(SDR in millions)				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
EXPORTS(fob)	150.8	228.9	217.4	295	286.6
IMPORTS(fob)	- 246.8	- 327.5	- 386.4	- 353.8	- 294.7
TRADE BALANCE	- 96	- 98.6	-169	- 58.8	- 8.1
SERVICE (net)	- 75.1	-110	-141.1	- 195.8	- 184.3
Interest service					
External debt service	- 9.3	- 26.9	- 19.6	- 22.2	- 11.5
PRIVATE TRANSFERS(net)	- 21.5	- 15.2	- 25.3	- 25.2	- 19.9
PUBLIC TRANSFERS(net)	89.5	98.9	84.5	80	103.8
Including foreign aid transfers	81.4	85.6	78.1	74.1	97.7
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-103.1	-125.2	-250.9	-199.8	-108.5
LONG-TERM NON-MONETARY CAPITAL	98.5	109.3	151	155.8	80.7
Public long-term (net)	82.7	79.4	74.4	74.6	58.3
Repayment of principal on foreign loans	- 1.9	- 2.8	- 5.6	- 5.0	- 10.0
BASIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	- 13.3	- 21.3	- 98	- 22.1	0

Source : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS I.M.F.

TABLE 31 :
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

COUNTRY : MALI

(SOR in millions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EXPORTS(fob)	157.5	130.8	132	156	187.3	169.2
IMPORTS(fob)	- 236.9	- 228.1	- 210.7	- 225.4	- 251.5	- 250.6
TRADE BALANCE	- 70.4	- 97.3	- 78.7	- 69.4	- 64.2	- 81.4
SERVICE (net)	-131.2	-131.7	-129	- 142.6	- 154.5	- 141.9
Interest service						
External debt service	- 12.9	- 27.6	- 21.9	- 25.8	- 27	- 18.2
PRIVATE TRANSFERS(net)	- 31.1	- 27.5	- 22.6	- 21.8	- 20.3	23.2
PUBLIC TRANSFERS(net)	79.8	80.3	80.8	83.2	85.5	134
Including foreign aid transfers	79.8	80.3	80.8		85.5	134
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 99.7	-121.2	-104.3	-106.9	-114.1	- 65.7
LONG-TERM NON-MONETARY CAPITAL	85.1	81	- 9.5	- 8.9	83.3	81.8
Public long-term (net)	85.1	74.3	- 10.9	- 11.8	79.3	76.3
Repayment of principal on foreign loans	- 4.9	- 6.2	- 10.9	- 10.6	- 16.5	- 21.7
BASIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	- 14.6	- 40.2	-113.8	-107.8	- 62.3	

Source : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS I.M.F.

TABLE 32

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

YEAR: 1985

(Current USD in millions)

	BURKINA	CAP VERT	GAMBIE	GUINEE	MALI	MAURITANIE	NIGER	SENEGAL	TCHAD	TOTAL
DAC Countries										
AUSTRALIE	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
AUTRICHE	0,2		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2
BELGIQUE	1,1		0,0	0,5	4,3	1,2	7,6	5,1	1,3	21,1
CANADA	9,1		0,9	0,6	15,1	4,7	16,2	13,9	2,6	63,1
DANEMARK	2,8		0,4	0,2	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,0	6,1
FINLANDE										0,0
FRANCE	26,5		3,6	2,7	120,0	32,7	46,4	80,1	32,9	344,9
ALLEMAGNE	11,9		5,1	0,6	28,1	8,0	21,9	14,6	7,7	97,9
ITALIE	5,4		1,8	2,5	9,5	10,2	9,8	15,7	25,1	80,0
JAPON	5,3		1,2	1,3	3,7	3,9	9,3	11,4	0,0	36,1
PAYS-BAS	13,7		3,0	4,3	15,5	2,5	3,7	3,6	2,4	48,7
NORVEGE	0,0		0,8	0,0	2,7	0,1	2,6	1,9	0,2	8,3
SUEDE	0,0		0,2	8,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	9,4
SUISSE	1,9		0,1	0,8	5,6	0,8	3,5	3,8	2,3	18,8
ROYAUME UNI	0,4		4,1	0,0	1,0	12,0	0,4	1,3	1,9	21,1
ETATS-UNIS	44,0		10,0	2,0	44,0	34,0	84,0	44,0	19,0	281,0
S/Total DAC	122,3	0,0	31,2	24,3	250,5	111,2	206,1	196,3	95,8	1037,7
Multilateral										
F.A.D	5,5		2,8	0,6	11,3	1,9	11,2	2,3	5,9	41,5
F.E.D	13,8		2,2	6,5	24,7	14,1	27,5	6,0	19,1	113,9
I.D.A/B.I.R.D	20,8		3,8	14,6	28,1	5,6	21,3	27,0	2,6	123,8
F.I.D.A	1,0		0,5	0,0	2,4	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,0	6,9
NATIONS UNIES	27,5		8,5	8,9	31,3	19,6	36,2	16,8	57,2	206,0
O.P.E.P mult.	3,2		0,2	0,0	4,1	6,0	-0,7	7,4	0,9	21,1
S/TOTAL MULTI.	71,8	0,0	18,0	30,6	101,9	48,7	96,5	60,0	85,7	513,2
O.P.E.P bilat.	3,5		0,8	3,0	26,8	55,6	1,8	38,2	0,0	129,7
TOTAL D.P.E.P	6,7	0,0	1,0	3,0	30,9	61,6	1,1	45,6	0,9	150,8
TOTAL GENERAL	197,6	69,7	50,0	57,9	379,2	215,5	304,4	294,5	181,5	1750,3

TABLE 33
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS FOR 1985

(Current USD in millions)

	BURKINA	CAP VERT	GAMBIE	GUINEE	MALI	MAURITANIE	NIGER	SENEGAL	TCHAD	REGIONAL	TOTAL
DAC Countries											
AUSTRALIE	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06
AUTRICHE	0,19	1,21	0,01	0,04	0,02	0,67	0,02	0,33	0,00	0,00	2,49
BELGIQUE	1,06	1,53	0,00	0,50	4,33	1,18	7,65	5,13	1,27	0,00	22,65
CANADA	5,04	0,28	0,57	0,39	7,38	4,24	0,91	11,16	2,68	0,00	32,65
DANEMARK	0,05	0,00	0,66	0,00	0,00	8,56	0,00	2,21	0,00	0,00	11,48
FINLANDE	0,00	2,27	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,27
FRANCE	27,28	6,84	0,25	2,26	116,85	25,79	58,43	141,87	37,22	0,00	416,79
ALLEMAGNE	43,16	8,85	1,85	2,32	32,92	3,58	27,99	12,74	15,02	0,00	148,43
ITALIE	13,12	8,49	1,79	2,56	17,40	11,68	11,02	16,88	40,71	0,00	123,65
JAPON	4,19	1,12	1,13	1,05	6,21	2,50	3,62	6,89	0,00	0,00	26,71
PAYS-BAS	13,03	1,19	1,90	10,28	11,66	1,68	3,56	2,79	3,75	0,00	49,84
NORVEGE	0,00	0,02	0,22	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,91	0,50	0,00	0,00	1,68
SUEDE	0,25	6,12	0,00	8,22	0,00	0,04	0,12	0,59	0,16	0,00	15,50
SUISSE	0,25	1,15	0,06	1,05	6,91	0,79	7,33	7,30	3,33	1,85	30,02
ROYAUME UNI	0,36	0,03	2,46	0,00	0,96	1,15	0,43	5,76	1,88	0,00	13,03
ETATS-UNIS	19,95	4,21	12,48	4,18	48,56	29,54	51,26	46,48	28,17	0,00	244,83
IRLANDE	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
S/Total DAC	127,94	43,31	23,42	32,85	253,20	91,47	173,25	260,63	134,19	1,85	1142,11
Multilaterals											
F.A.D	14,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	46,07	8,97	0,00	6,83	0,00	0,00	76,46
F.E.D	18,02	0,06	1,14	8,37	27,16	18,83	21,34	3,14	19,06	0,00	117,12
I.D.A/B.I.R.D	61,90	4,00	0,00	0,00	68,10	29,20	16,80	24,00	0,00	0,00	204,00
F.I.D.A	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,90
NATIONS UNIES	27,50	14,00	8,70	8,90	31,30	19,50	36,20	16,80	57,30	0,00	220,20
O.P.E.P mult.	0,00	0,30	0,00	1,00	7,75	22,32	13,16	1,37	0,00	0,00	45,90
S/TOTAL MULTI.	122,01	18,36	9,84	18,27	180,38	102,72	87,50	52,14	76,36	0,00	667,58
O.P.E.P bilat.	0,04	0,30	0,02	11,55	15,56	37,64	10,36	3,99	0,00	0,00	79,46
TOTAL O.P.E.P	0,04	0,60	0,02	12,55	23,31	59,96	23,52	5,36	0,00	0,00	125,36
TOTAL GENERAL	249,99	61,97	33,28	62,67	449,14	231,83	271,11	316,76	210,55	1,85	1889,15

TABLE 34

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR 1985

(Current USD in millions)										
	CHAD	CAPE VERDE	GAMBIE	MAURI-TANIA	MALI	NIGER	GUINIA	SENEGAL	RUPKINA	TOTAL
I. NON-PROJECT AID										
Balance of payments assistance	0	0	603	32200	92900	13950	7798	50304	0	199755
Budget assistance	10726	0	0	21983	3757	9421	1221	11759	404	59271
Merchand. assis. pro.	4402	5288	1505	100	12399	680	944	0	0	25318
Study grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
Food aid	30524	11337	3318	38487	34345	42249	3887	16129	11408	191684
Emergency aid	1118	0	0	224	2152	2721	1000	65	194	7474
Technical assistance	91150	19820	17400	41170	64663	76180	16120	103060	51717	481280
Basic research	0	132	0	167	0	0	0	0	189	488
TOTAL NON-PROJECT AID	137920	36577	22826	134331	210216	147201	30970	181317	63941	965299
II. PROJECT RELATED ASSISTANCE PER SECTOR										
Integrated rural dev.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River basins	0	0	0	483	6797	2723	0	4125	14614	28742
Irrigated agriculture	0	723	0	19041	35638	21332	223	13228	134	90319
Reinforced agriculture	0	0	0	303	456	5900	0	38	367	7064
Livestock	4211	0	0	2000	0	5012	0	540	334	12097
Fisheries	0	0	0	9790	0	0	818	7447	0	18055
Unspec. agric. projects	16404	1184	245	270	30984	18778	7750	1847	13901	91363
Marketing	0	0	0	0	6435	0	0	0	0	6435
Agriculture subtotal	20615	1907	245	31887	80330	53745	8791	27225	29350	254095
Village & livestock water supply	557	0	408	7694	29873	7648	0	8227	20447	74854
Water supply	0	0	0	8376	7750	3747	0	24000	779	44652
Ecology forestry	0	0	0	9523	1284	1030	76	3837	1474	17224
Natural resources subtotal	557	0	408	25993	38907	12425	76	36064	22700	136730
Health care	8716	0	0	1565	1480	1471	392	13775	656	28055
Education	417	274	0	2657	8017	8415	465	9911	366	30522
Social projects	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	82
Human resources subtotal	9133	274	0	4222	9579	9886	857	23686	1022	58659
Transport	3890	6443	4536	6000	73735	5975	7082	16367	4764	127892
Communication	189	0	0	779	0	8739	779	0	0	10486
Energy	0	1564	657	11319	981	7500	218	7345	0	29584
Urban development	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	116
Tourism	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
Infrastructure subtotal	4079	8007	5193	18098	74749	21314	8195	23712	4764	168111
Industry	11909	0	0	0	3803	167	2615	0	0	18494
Mining	0	0	0	0	11308	0	0	0	5564	16872
Industry and mining subtotal	11909	0	0	0	15111	167	2615	0	5564	35366
TOTAL	184213	46765	28672	214131	428892	244738	51504	292004	127341	1618260