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DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

AFRICA REGION

(Report prepared by the Secretariat)

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AFRICA REGION^{1/}

This part of the general study on development plans in the Non-Self-Governing Territories consists principally of statistical data relating to the estimated costs and expenditures of the plans; the sources of the funds required and some examples of the progress achieved in certain of the functional fields.

The general description of the plans is to be found in Volume II of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1950, on the following pages:

Belgian Congo	350-352
Overseas Territories under French administration	359-380
Morocco and Tunisia under French administration	380-387
Territories under United Kingdom administration	394-455

^{1/} Including Aden, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

I. BELGIAN CONGO

The total capital expenditure of the plan for the period 1950-60 was initially estimated at 25,228 million Belgian or Congo francs.^{1/} Owing to the subsequent over-all rise in prices and to increased labour costs this amount will be greatly exceeded. The following table shows the allocation of the original estimate between the various activities and the increased appropriations which had already been made up to 1953 inclusive.

Government Capital Outlays^{2/} (in millions of Belgian Congo francs)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Original allocation</u>	<u>Appropriations until 1953</u> <u>incl.</u>
Agriculture	1,388	1,247
Immigration and settlement	586	200
Power	1,909	(2,276
Water supply	1,052	(
Roads	6,100	3,398
Railways	1,263	3,119
Waterways	4,385	7,206
Aviation	964	919
Health	1,978	1,597
African housing	1,900	1,143
African education	1,838	1,444
Scientific equipment and administration	1,865	5,248
Total	25,228	27,897

^{1/} One Belgian franc is equivalent to one Congo franc. 50 Belgian francs are equivalent to \$1 U.S.

^{2/} Belgium: L'Exécution du Plan décennal du Congo Belge, Bruxelles, 1953.

The following table shows in millions of Belgian Congo francs the allocation of the appropriations (crédits de paiement) up to 1953 between the various operating agencies together with the commitments (dépenses engagées) up to 30 June 1953.

Agency	Appropriations to 1953	Commitments				
		Before 1951	1951	1952	First half 1953	Total at 30.6.1953
Administration and						
INEACa/	16,440	827	2,889	2,837	1,757	8,310
OTRACOb/	8,104	1,600	1,833	1,180	660	5,274
REGIDESOC/	1,386	218	270	159	212	859
African Townships						
Officed/	1,143	96	51	104	405	656
Native Welfare						
Fundee/	722	292	174	131	56	653
Total	27,897	3,033	5,217	4,411	3,090	15,751

- a/ Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo.
b/ Office des Transports Coloniaux.
c/ Régie de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricité au Congo.
d/ Office des Cités Africaines.
e/ Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène.

Sources of funds

The sources from which the original estimated amount of 25,228 million francs was to be obtained were as follows:

(a) Twenty billion francs from loans floated on the local market (2 to 6 billion) as well as on the Belgian and foreign markets (14 to 18 billion). With regard to the local market, it is expected that savings will be attracted from the European population, from the reserves of insurance and social security organizations and as part of the cash held by the indigenous inhabitants, which is estimated to reach one billion francs. The Royal decree of 3 December 1953

established a colonial public debt carrying interest at 4.25 per cent, the distribution of which is restricted to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Other action taken to secure loans included (1) authorization by an Act of 27 May 1952 for the issue of bonds of the Congo Public Debt to a maximum total of twenty million francs; (2) the floating of two loans on the Belgian market for a total of 2.3 billion francs; (3) the floating of two loans on the Swiss market for approximately 1.4 billion francs; (4) the contracting of a loan of 3.5 billion francs from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and 865 million francs from the American Economic Cooperation Administration.

(b) The balance of over 5 billion francs was to be obtained from the investment of reserves before the end of the ten-year period from public enterprises established by the Plan, as for instance, the electricity-supply corporations; by contributions to the economic and social development of rural areas by the Native Welfare Fund, and by contributions from the Native Districts Funds (Caisses de circonscription indigènes).^{1/}

Summary of progress

Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry

The funds allocated for the development of agriculture are distributed to the Government Agricultural services, INEAC (Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo) and the Native Welfare Fund. Extensive efforts are being made to improve and modernize cultivation methods within the system of native farming projects (Paysannat indigène). By 30 June 1953, nearly 3 million hectares had been developed and 120,000 small holdings had been allotted, while the number of farmers settled exceeded 140,000. INEAC concentrated on the development of its research centres and carried out experiments in mechanized agriculture, mineral fertilizing and improvement of native cattle.

Power and industry

Of the four central hydro-electric generating stations provided for in the Plan, two, namely those of Zongo (Bas-Congo) and of Tshopo (Stanleyville), with a capacity of 42,000 kw. are in course of construction and are expected to be ready in 1955.

^{1/} Belgium: Plan décennal pour le développement économique et social du Congo belge, Bruxelles, 1949, Vol. II, pp. 493 ff.

The development of industry is left entirely to private enterprise. Provision is made in the Plan, however, for basic needs (research, power, transport and communications).

Transport and communications

The linking of the railway system of the Compagnie de chemin de fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga with that of the Compagnie des chemins de fer du Congo Supérieur aux grands lacs africains from Kamina to Kabalo is well under way. OTRACO is improving its rolling stock with new coaches and diesel engines. This organization has also developed the inland-water transport system and increased its carrying capacity by 60,000 tons with the addition of tugboats and barges. New airstrips are being constructed at Leopoldville, Elizabethville and Stanleyville.

Public health

In addition to the health programme carried out by the Government Health Services, the Native Welfare Fund had spent a sum of 509 million francs up to the end of 1952 on the construction of medical establishments in accordance with the Plan. Thus, in rural areas, 51 dispensaries and 31 medico-surgical centres had been built and were functioning; and in urban areas, 13 hospitals had been enlarged and 11 new establishments (hospitals, clinics, laboratories) had been constructed.

Education

Progress towards the objectives of increasing the number of educational establishments and facilitating specialization is illustrated by the following achievements. By the middle of 1953, the school buildings under construction and completed by Government services were: 191 primary schools, of which 100 were completed; 17 schools of domestic science, of which 1 was finished; 8 intermediate schools, of which 1 was completed; 9 modern secondary schools; 5 classical secondary schools; 12 teacher-training centres and 1 University College. In addition, the Native Welfare Fund had financed the construction of the following schools which had been completed up to the end of 1952; 14 primary schools; 54 domestic science schools; 48 apprentice-training trade schools; 48 trainee-teacher schools (écoles d'apprentissage pédagogique) and 32 teacher-training centres. Special attention is being directed to increasing vocational and technical training.

II. TERRITORIES UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

A. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Authorized commitments (autorisations d'engagement) and authorized expenditure (crédits de paiement) under the first four-year programme, 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1953, are shown in the following table: (in million francs CFA)^{1/}

FRENCH WEST AFRICA: Authorized commitments and authorized expenditure under the first four-year programme

<u>Category</u>	<u>Authorized commitments</u>		<u>Authorized expenditure</u>	
Agriculture:				
Agricultural production	6,792		6,341	
Livestock	2,972		2,500	
Hydraulics	105		43	
Forests	417		386	
Fisheries	64	10,349	64	9,333
Mining, power, industry:				
Mines	65		63	
Electricity	2,400		1,949	
Industrialization	5	2,470	5	2,018
Transport and communications:				
Railways	7,182		6,302	
Roads and bridges	12,902		10,767	
Ports	10,384		8,819	
Waterways	315		289	
Air transport	781		744	
Telecommunications	2,162	33,728	1,911	28,832
Education	2,994		2,786	
Technical education (accelerated training)	69	3,062	59	2,845
Public health		1,815		1,752
Housing, town and country planning:				
Urban and rural works	3,846		2,960	
Housing, town planning	197	4,043	172	3,132
General expenditure		61		51
GRAND TOTAL		55,528		47,963

1/ 1 franc CFA = 2 metropolitan francs.

Source of funds

The methods of establishing, and the procedures for implementing the development plan were defined by a decree of 3 June 1949,^{1/} which abrogated the basic decree of 16 October 1946.^{2/} According to this new decree, the four-year programme included all the projects launched between 1 July 1949 and 30 June 1953, at which date this four-year programme was to be terminated. Another decree of 26 August 1953^{3/} provided, however, that all projects launched between the two dates given would constitute one single programme which will definitely be closed on 30 June 1954. The same decree also provided that new projects could be launched after 1 July 1953, but would later be included in the second four-year programme.

In accordance with these new provisions, the Grand Conseil of French West Africa and the Executive Committee of FIDES (Fonds d'investissement et de développement économique et social) agreed upon a regrouping and re-arrangement of the authorized commitments and of the authorized expenditure as of 30 June 1953.^{4/} At the same time, additional expenditure was authorized amounting to 7,525,156,000 francs CFA to cover, together with the previously authorized expenditure, the total of authorizations granted for the execution of the first four-year programme.

A second four-year programme is in preparation. It will be directed principally towards increasing production and improving agriculture, thus having almost exclusively economic aims.

Functioning outside the Ten-Year Plan and independent of the four-year programmes, since 1949 there exists in French West Africa, the FERDES (Fonds d'équipement rural et de développement économique et social), a rural development plan also called Génie rural. Works financed from this fund are undertaken by

1/ France: Journal officiel, 1949, p. 5481.

2/ United Nations: Territoires non-autonomes, Résumés et analyses des renseignements transmis au Secrétaire-général au cours de l'année 1950, Vol. II (ST/TRI/SER.A/5, Add.1, 1951) p. 372.

3/ France: Journal officiel de l'AOF, 19 septembre 1953.

4/ France: Journal officiel de l'AOF, 29 août 1953, Supplément, pp.1485 et suivantes.

local authorities with the objective of improving living conditions and communal development in general. The Authorities participate directly in the financing of these works, by contributing one-third of their cost either in money or in labour. The remaining two-thirds of the cost are provided from the rural development fund (Fonds d'equipement rural) whose financial resources stem in equal parts from the local budget of the territory concerned and from the general budget of the Federation. All works executed under the FERDES become the property of the local authority concerned.

During its first year of operation - 1949 - the Grand Conseil of French West Africa approved various FERDES projects amounting to a total expenditure of 142,618,965 CFA francs. Works authorized in 1950 covered an initial expenditure of 223,261,269 CFA francs, but at the end of that year the actual expenditure amounted to 273,000,000 CFA francs. In 1951, works undertaken and financed by FERDES amounted to an expenditure of 429 million, and in 1952, to an expenditure of 467 million CFA francs.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Financial aspects of the development plan, as at 31 October 1953.^{1/}

(in millions of francs CFA)

Category	Authorized expenditure				Actual expenditure
	Previous to 30 Aug. '53	1952-53 period	New projects	Total	
General expenses	31.4	17.0	-	48.4	41.6
Agriculture	486.6	119.2	190.0	795.8	695.0
Forests	145.8	87.0	-	232.8	231.9
Livestock	375.2	252.1	71.0	698.3	557.7
Fishery	8.0	15.0	10.0	33.0	30.6
Mines	71.5	1.0	-	72.5	67.9
Industry	338.8	2.0	-	340.8	339.7
Power-electric	539.0	107.0	112.5	758.5	593.9
Railways	1,326.4	115.0	100.0	1,541.4	1,232.8
Roads	6,874.0	1,070.0	550.0	8,494.0	8,245.3
Ports	453.0	160.0	114.0	727.0	564.7
Sea transport	146.0	-	-	146.0	136.4
Inland navigation	865.8	189.5	5.0	1,060.3	986.2
Airways	195.0	120.0	175.5	490.5	423.2
Telecommunications	559.6	148.0	110.2	817.8	742.8
Total Economic Services	12,416.1	2,402.8	1,438.2	16,257.1	14,889.7
Health	869.0	486.0	27.0	1,382.0	964.5
Education	682.0	230.7	157.1	1,069.8	891.6
Housing	74.0	15.0	5.0	94.0	73.3
Town and country dev.	480.0	149.0	205.0	834.0	550.8
Total Social Services	2,105.0	880.7	394.1	3,379.8	2,480.2
GRAND TOTAL	14,521.1	3,283.5	1,832.3	19,636.9	17,369.9

Sources of funds

The financing of the development plan follows the pattern set for all Territories of Overseas France. From 1947 to 1952, five loans were negotiated with the Central Fund for Overseas France (Caisse Centrale de la France Outre-Mer), the interest of which amounted to over 110 million francs. As an example of the metropolitan country's assistance to the development of the agricultural resources of French Equatorial Africa, France's contribution to FIDES up to 31 December 1952 amounted to 605.8 million francs CFA as follows:

^{1/} Haut-Commissariat de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française: Statistique Générale, Bulletin d'Informations Economiques et Sociales, Brazzaville, No. 66, Decembre, 1953.

	<u>Millions of francs CFA</u>
Research and education	143.0
Basic equipment	25.0
Phyto-sanitary equipment	22.7
Agricultural implements	9.0
Soil conservations	11.5
Irrigation	6.0
Experimental stations	258.5
Rice cultivation	51.5
Oil-palm cultivation	36.8
Palms	31.3
Cotton cultivation	.5
Rubber cultivation	8.0
Cocoa cultivation	2.0
Total	<u>605.8</u>

MADAGASCAR

The plan provides for expenditures totalling 58,683 million francs CFA allocated as follows:

<u>Economic development</u>	<u>Expenditure in millions of francs CFA</u>	
Agriculture	1,500	
Land improvement and irrigation	8,500	
Power	9,000	
Roads	8,000	
Railways	7,000	
Ports	8,000	
Inland waterways	2,000	
Aviation	2,500	
Telecommunications	<u>2,000</u>	48,500
<u>Social development</u>		
Education	3,000	
Public health	3,000	
Housing	<u>4,000</u>	10,000

The situation of investment expenditures on 31 December 1952 according to type of operation is shown in the following table:

Type of operation	Authorized commitments		Authorized expenditure
	Total provision for 1946-1956	Total commitments authorized on 31.12.52	on 31.12.1952
	(millions of francs CFA)		
Productive services	9,798	1,974	1,636
Basic equipment	37,966	10,994	8,383
Social development	10,919	2,177	1,839
Total	58,683	15,145	11,858

Sources of funds

From 1947 until the end of 1952 the Central Fund for Overseas France contributed 11,858 million francs CFA, of which 6,520 millions were in the form of subsidies from metropolitan France and 4,883 millions were in the form of loans advanced by the Central Fund at 2 per cent interest. The contribution from local sources amounted to 453 million francs CFA.

In addition to public funds contributed as indicated above, the Central Fund granted advances to public and semi-public agencies as well as to private concerns, whose activities were contributing to the economic development of the Territory.

During the war period it had not been possible adequately to maintain the infrastructure of the Territory so that during the first period of the plan from 1 January 1947 to 30 June 1951 it was necessary to allocate 70 per cent of the funds to basic equipment while the balance was equally divided between economic and social development. Most investment expenditures were thus devoted to the modernization and equipment of railways, ports, roads, and bridges as well as the establishment of research centres.

During the second period of the plan which began in 1952 the allocation for basic equipment was reduced to 44 per cent while allocations for economic and for social development were raised to 36 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

A decree of 14 June 1951 created a High Council for peasant agriculture in Madagascar (Conseil supérieur du paysannat malgache), which is responsible for establishing the programmes of modernization to be carried out in the economic field by indigenous rural communities for which a first allocation of funds of 100 million francs CFA was granted.

COMORO

Financial aspects of the plan at 31 December 1952
(millions of francs CFA)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Total provision for 1946-1956</u>	<u>Authorized expenditure</u>	<u>Actual expenditure</u>
Economic	622.4	481.4	319.7
Social	<u>276.0</u>	<u>151.9</u>	<u>81.0</u>
Total	898.4	633.3	400.7

Distribution of the expenditure in 1952
(millions of francs CFA)

Economic:

General	2,036
Agriculture	13,178
Forestry	1,103
Livestock	525
Roads and bridges	29,681
Ports	19,541
Air transport	111,558
Sea transport	3,855
Telecommunications	2,054
Total	183,530

Social:

Health	41,544
Education	21,558
Town and rural works	2,028
Total	65,130

GRAND TOTAL 248,660

Sources of funds

The financing of the plan depends entirely on aid from the metropolitan country. On the one hand, the metropole is directly responsible for 50 per cent of the expenditure on materials and on economic development, and 64 per cent of the expenditure on social development. On the other hand, through the intermediary of the Central Fund for Overseas France, the metropole provides the Territory with long-term loans which complete the financing of the plan. These loans carry an interest rate of 2 per cent and are repayable in twenty years.

Beginning from 1952, the delay in the execution of the plan was made up and expenditure during that year was greater than the total expenditure during the first five years of the plan.

Summary of progress in French Overseas Territories
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries

Agricultural production has reached the highest levels attained in pre-war years and in most cases surpassed them. In spite of a steady growth in local consumption from 1946 to 1952, the production of export crops, which form the chief source of income of the indigenous cultivators, has also shown a progressive increase.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Production in tons</u>			
	<u>1938</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Cocoa	92,000	108,000	112,000	109,000
Coffee	16,000	27,000	30,000	34,000
Bananas	90,000		125,000	135,000

The production of oilseeds has not only surpassed pre-war levels but as more and more processing of the seeds is done locally both its value and its consumption have increased. In order further to boost oilseeds production special efforts have been made in French West Africa through the distribution of selected seeds by the Agronomic Research Centre at Bambey and through the mechanization and co-operative cultivation system in practice at the Casamance scheme in Senegal and the Experimental Groundnut Scheme at Kaffriue,^{1/} where 215 million francs were invested from 1946 to 1950. A similar scheme operates in the Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa, where the General Tropical Oilseeds Company has reclaimed 800 hectares and cultivated another 700, obtaining higher yields than ever before. In Madagascar, good results have also been obtained in the Manya region by the groundnut experimental station.

Palm kernel and oil production have been extended considerably in French West Africa through opening up new plantations and erecting extraction mills. In Dahomey, 239,500 palm trees were planted, while in French Equatorial Africa, a research station has contributed by selecting seeds in order to improve the quality of the palm kernels.

^{1/} France: Cinq ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1952.

Production of food crops has also increased though exact figures are not available since all are consumed locally. A research centre for food plants such as manioc, sweet potatoes and igname, was established in the Ivory Coast, and pilot rice culture stations of about 200 hectares each were set up in the Middle Congo and the Chad, French Equatorial Africa. A similar station is planned at Lake Alaotra, Madagascar.

Textile fibre production is being promoted through the agency of four research and experimental centres established in French Equatorial Africa by the Cotton and Textile Research Institute and the French Textile Development Company.

Efforts to develop animal husbandry were concentrated on selection of stock, disease control and rural water supplies. In French West Africa research and veterinary schools were set up, and of the 52 immunization centres planned, 21 were already functioning by 1952. Similarly in French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar research centres and vaccine-producing laboratories were established, while in the latter Territory pig-raising was considerably extended and encouraged by the provision of pedigree stock to the indigenous producers.

Progress in forestry includes re-afforestation programmes in the Ivory Coast, plantations in Guinea, establishment of forest reserves in French Equatorial Africa with attention being paid to the improvement of okoumé-limba production. In Madagascar five forestry research stations were established.

Power and industry

The implementation of the power development programme, which included the establishment of electric power stations in all urban centres, continued at an accelerated pace. The development of hydro-electric power sources for industrial use was furthered by the construction in progress of a power plant at the "Great Falls", about 100 miles from Conakry, which will provide 9,000 kw., and another plant at Kjoue Falls, in French Equatorial Africa, generating 15,000 kw., which was opened in October, 1953. Extensive developments were carried out by the Electricity and Water Corporation at the two hydro-electric plants of Antelomita I and II in Madagascar.

In the field of mining, efforts were directed to the exploitation of heavy minerals, such as bauxite, iron phosphates, manganese and non-ferrous metals like

copper, lead, zinc and tin in whose production foreign investment capital showed particular interest. Added stimulus to mining research and development will be given by the survey being undertaken in all Territories by the Overseas Geological Service, whose work should be completed by 1957.

Transport and communications

In both French West and French Equatorial Africa, special efforts were made to transform the existing main channels of surface transport into systems of permanent roads provided with bridges, viaducts and tunnels, in order to facilitate the flow of economically essential products from the interior to the ports and markets. Similarly, in Madagascar, where 450 kilometres of road were asphalted in 1952.

Existing railway lines were improved and extensions constructed. In French West Africa, the Abidjan-Niger line was extended towards Upper Volta and the western region of the Ivory Coast. The Mossi railway was due for completion in 1954, and the double rail line, between Rufisque and Thiès, the first of its kind in the Federation, was opened to traffic.

Diesel locomotives and new rolling stock were acquired for the only railway in French Equatorial Africa, the Congo-Ocean Line. In Madagascar, similar improvements were made, more especially on the Tananarive-Tamatave Line.

Permanent equipment of the ports of French West and French Equatorial Africa was improved, as at Abidjan, the Vridi Canal opened in 1950, permits ocean-going vessels to enter the lagoon; a new wharf at Kassa in Guinea, for bauxite loading; a lighterage quay at Abidjan and another wharf at Sassandra, Ivory Coast. At Pointe-Noire, port installations were improved by the provision of warehouses, repair shops and heavy equipment, while preparatory work is under way to transform Libreville and Port Gentil into full lighterage-handling ports. In Madagascar, the port installations of Tamatave were increased to the extent that goods traffic has doubled since 1947, while lighterage quays were constructed at Msjunga, Ambilobé and Morondava.

River ports on the Senegal and Niger were improved by the addition of quays and landing stages, and the construction and equipment of the Brazzaville river port were almost completed.

The modernization of the airfields in French West Africa included the extension of landing strips of existing airports and the construction of new airports at Abidjan, Ziguindor, Conakry and Kages. A number of new airfields were opened in French Equatorial Africa and existing ones enlarged. The Brazzaville airport was equipped to handle jet planes. In Madagascar many new airfields were built and air traffic increased from 33,440 passengers and 1,143 tons in 1947 to 55,132 passengers and 5,560 tons in 1952.

Public health

In French West Africa, a number of maternity wards were constructed at Bobo-Dioulasso (Upper-Volta), Bamako (Sudan), and Niamey, (Niger). Pharmaceutical supply centres for the Ivory Coast, the Sudan and Guinea were completed, and the construction of the federal pharmaceutical supply centre at Dakar was well under way. Other construction work included improvement and extensions of the African Central Hospital at Niamey and the establishment of an ophthalmological centre at Bamako. The Mobile Health and Prophylactic Service completed a chemical laboratory at the Bamako Leper Institute and established seven diagnostic centres and twelve treatment centres. New projects under construction in French Equatorial Africa include the hospitals at Brazzaville, with 800 beds, at Pointe-Noire and at Fort-Lamy, and a number of medical centres in the interior. Among the principal achievements in Madagascar, were the construction of isolation pavilions and surgical units at the hospitals at Diego-Suarez, Majunga, Tamatave and Fianarantsoa, of a new hospital of 44 beds at Tuléar and another at Ambetondrazaka, as well as the extension and modernization of existing hospitals at Tamatave, Antsirabe and Tananarive. Under construction are the dormitories for students of the School of Medicine and of the Midwifery School.

Education

In addition to a construction programme for new primary schools which is being undertaken in all of the territories and is nearing completion, the following achievements may be noted: In French West Africa, establishment of a modern secondary school (collège moderne) and a girls secondary school at Conakry (Guinea) and of a girls secondary school at Bamako (Sudan); construction undertaken to establish other secondary schools at Bouake, Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya and Bobo-Dioulasso; extension and modernization works at several existing

secondary schools. As regards technical education, the higher technical college at Bamako and the technical colleges at Bamako and Conakry were completed, and others are being constructed at Abidjan and Ouagadougou. Achievements in French Equatorial Africa include new secondary schools at Brazzaville, Dolisie and Bongor, new technical schools at Libreville, in the Tshad and at Bongor. Other secondary and technical schools are under construction in various centres. In Madagascar, the pedagogical centre of Tuléar and the dormitory building of the pedagogical centre at Tamatave were completed in 1952.

B. MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Except for differences in the expenditures involved, which are set out in separate tables below, the financial aspects of the development plans for the two Territories are similar. For these reasons the two Territories are presented together.

The actual government capital outlay for the years 1949 to 1952 and the estimated expenditure in 1953 are set out in the following tables:

MOROCCO: Development expenditure 1949-1953

Category	1949 ^{a/}	1950 ^{b/}	1951 ^{c/}	1952 ^{d/}	1953 ^{d/}
(millions of francs)					
Economic development:					
Agriculture and soil conservation	958	1,529	4,424	5,573	
Irrigation and water supply	3,875	5,923	7,582	8,565	
Electric power and gas	2,770	4,200	14,406	11,635	
Coal mining	-	-	3,837	3,992	(
Mining and mineral research	632	535	1,923	1,780	(
Industrial development	-	-	-	-	(
Roads	1,475	1,690	1,961	1,464	(
Ports	1,484	1,309	2,320	4,135	(
Aerodromes	350	280	227	182	(
Railways	1,829	1,917	2,960	2,998	(
Telecommunications	1,115	1,840	2,770	2,282	(
Miscellaneous	60	350	433	538	(
Total	14,458	19,573	42,843	43,144	
Social development:					
Education	2,222	2,578	4,307	4,058	
Public health	1,200	1,314	2,017	2,163	
House and town planning	600	621	5,068	8,948	
Total	4,022	4,513	11,392	15,169	
Administration	600	1,620	1,568	2,236	
Extra-budgetary investments	17,800	18,200	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL	36,970	43,906	55,803	60,549	

a/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Quatre ans d'exécution du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1951, 1

b/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Cinq ans d'exécution du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1952, 1

c/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Rapport sur la réalisation du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1953, 1

d/ These estimates do not include extra-budgetary investments. In table the extra-budgetary investments made in the years 1951 and 1952 have been included in the expenditures of the various activities.

TUNISIA: Development expenditure 1949-1953

Category	1949 ^{a/}	1950 ^{a/}	1951 ^{b/}	1952 ^{c/}	1953 ^{d/} (Estimates)
(millions of francs)					
Economic development:					
Agriculture and soil conservation	373	634	2,032	2,450	
Irrigation and water supply	3,249	4,337	5,251	6,528	
Electric power and gas	144	178	1,670	2,312	
Mining and mineral research	760	464	2,370	2,510	
Industrial development	-	-	100	50	
Roads	439	869	928	450	
Ports	2,674	1,343	1,092	625	
Aerodromes	5	9	5	20	
Railways	921	303	1,350	1,400	
Telecommunications	220	388	433	350	
Miscellaneous	-	128	50	-	
Total	8,785	8,653	15,281	16,695	9,080
Social development:					
Education	604	997	1,111	1,100	
Public health	300	314	448	500	
Housing and town planning	192	683	350	1,150	
Total	1,096	1,994	1,909	2,750	2,300
Administration	434	479	568	750	600
Reconstruction	870	2,599	2,205	3,100	2,500
Extra-budgetary investments	3,900	10,700			
GRAND TOTAL	15,085	24,425	19,963	23,295	

a/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Quatre ans d'exécution du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1951, pp.231-232.

b/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Cinq ans d'exécution du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1952, p.238.

c/ France: Commissariat général au Plan: Rapport sur la réalisation du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement de l'Union française, Paris, 1953, p.284.

d/ These estimates do not include extra-budgetary investments. In the above table the extra-budgetary investments made in the years 1951 and 1952 have been included in the expenditures of the various activities.

Sources of funds

Since 1949, the programme for the economic development of both Territories have been financed under a special provision of the Modernization and Equipment Plan of the French Union, while the programmes for social development continued to be financed out of the revenue or reserve funds of each Territory.

In both Territories, capital expenditure is financed by means of public funds supplying, on the one hand, the extraordinary budget of each Territory (budget investments) and on the other, public bodies and semi-public corporations, such as districts, municipalities, chambers of commerce, low-rent housing corporations, agricultural institutions and private concerns carrying out operations in the public interest (extra-budgetary investments).^{1/}

The funds required for both types of investments are obtained from local and external sources as shown in the following table:

	<u>Morocco</u>	<u>Tunisia</u>
	(billions of francs)	
<u>Local sources</u>		
Ordinary budget and reserve funds	28.	2.7
Loans raised on local market	32.1	3.1
Investment of reserves from public enterprises (autofinancement)	<u>9.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	69.6	10.1
<u>External sources</u>		
Advances from FIDES ^{a/}	38.8	29.4
Advances from French Treasury	-	8.0
Loans raised on external markets	11.4	13.4
Subsidy from French budget	<u>.2</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Total	50.4	60.1
Miscellaneous sources	<u>.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
GRAND TOTAL	120.4	72.1
Percentage of funds from local sources	57.8	15.7
" " " " external sources	41.9	83.3

^{a/} included in these advances if the franc counterpart of US aid in the following amounts: Morocco 13,329 million francs
Tunisia 6,188 " "

^{1/} Morocco: Bulletin économique et social du Maroc, No.53, 1952, p.356.

Summary of progress

Morocco

One of the essential aims of the first four-year period of the Moroccan Development Plan was to equip the Territory with the basic needs of a modern country in order to increase its productivity and improve the social conditions of its people. In this respect, success was achieved in creating an extensive network of roads and in developing hydro-electric power and mining.

Roads: There are now 7,500 surfaced roads and 18,760 miles of maintained roads.

Power: The total installed capacity of the Territory has been increased by more than 100 per cent during the four years from 1949 to 1952 (the total installed capacity - both hydro-electric and steam - in 1952 amounted to 230,760kva) while the annual production increased by 80 per cent - 720 millions KWH in 1952.

The full operation of 2 new major power works at Afourer and Bin-el-Guidane contemplated for 1955 will supply an additional annual production of about 600 million KWH.

Mining: Despite the two major difficulties to be overcome in this field, chiefly the high cost of mining operations and transportation problems, satisfactory progress was achieved. Anthracite production rose from 290,000 tons in 1948 to over 460,000 tons in 1952; manganese production from 195,000 to 382,000 tons; lead and zinc from 39,000 and 3,500 tons respectively, to 115,000 and 51,000 tons. Phosphate production rose from 1,488,000 tons in 1938 to 3,950,000 in 1952 (a peak production of 4,717,000 tons was reached in 1951).

The aim of the second four-year period 1953-56 is to lay an even greater stress than before upon agricultural productivity in order to reduce imports and increase exports of foodstuffs.^{1/}

The capital expenditure envisaged amounts to 180 billion francs, 45 billion for each year of the four-year plan, of which 130 billion are distributed as follows:^{2/}

- 35 per cent for basic equipment
- 30 per cent for agricultural development
- 35 per cent for social development

1/ France: Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement, Paris, 1953.

2/ France: Nouvelle revue française d'Outre-mer, January 1954, p. 24.

Tunisia^{1/}

Efforts during the first four-year period of the Plan (1949-52) were devoted to reconstructing the general framework of the Territory's economic life which had been greatly damaged by the war. The principal objectives were the restoration of the communications network, the development of hydro-electric power, the repair and modernization of harbour installations and the reconstruction of buildings damaged or destroyed.

By the end of 1952, considerable progress had been achieved:

Communications:

(a) Railways were built primarily to serve the numerous mines which have been developed in Tunisia since 1914. In 1952 there were 1,270 miles of railroads.

(b) Roads included 5,400 miles of good highways and 3,600 miles of maintained roads.

Power: The power production reached 180 million KWH with an expected rate of increase of 15 to 20 million KWH per year for the following years.

Ports: 80 per cent of the works provided in the plan for the enlargement and improvement of the ports of La Goulette, Sousse and Sfax were completed. Ocean-going vessels now have access to these ports where modern installations make possible faster loading and unloading operations.

Housing: The number of dwellings destroyed or damaged during the campaign of 1942-43 was estimated at 8,000 destroyed and 18,000 damaged and unusable. At the end of 1951, 11,165 dwellings had been restored and 8,400 million francs had been paid as compensation for war damage.

The second four-year period (1953-56) includes two different aspects. On the one hand, efforts to complete the major equipment works undertaken are being continued and, on the other, emphasis is being placed on all productive activities, especially the development of agricultural productivity.

To this end the second four-year period of the plan concentrates on immediately productive investments. The realization of the first part of the plan, a programme of general basic equipment, depended only to a small extent on

^{1/} France: Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement, Paris, 1953.

Tunisia itself as 80 to 90 per cent of its requirements were financed by the French Modernization and Equipment Fund. But the efforts to develop productivity is being furnished entirely by Tunisia. These will include mainly reorganizing marketing channels and methods of agricultural production; soil conservation, drainage, planting, development of modern production co-operatives and accelerated training of technicians and of skilled manpower.

III. TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION^{1/}

The estimated costs of the development plans together with the sources from which the necessary funds are to be obtained are given in the table below:

Financial summary of development plans in African territories under United Kingdom Administration

Territory	Total esti- mated cost	Sources of funds		
		C.D. and W.	Loans	Local resources
(Thousands of pounds)				
Gambia	2,130	1,500	200	430
Sierra Leone	11,178	2,950	5,000	3,228
Gold Coast	77,344	3,000	23,000	49,090
Nigeria	55,479	23,739		
British Somaliland	857	857	-	-
Kenya	41,700	3,500		
Uganda	28,500	2,500		
Zanzibar	1,413	900		513
Northern Rhodesia	52,000	2,778	13,000	
Nyasaland	12,292	3,474	3,000	6,000
Basutoland	830	830	-	-
Bechuanaland	830	830	-	-
Swaziland	664	664	-	-
Aden	6,270	850	2,385	3,035
Cyprus	6,350	860		
Gibraltar		14 ^{a/}		
Mauritius	8,122	1,908	4,538	1,676
St. Helena	200	200	-	-
Seychelles	325	250	-	75

^{a/} in 1952.

Owing to the number of Territories concerned only the statistics of estimated costs and of expenditures relating to the plans of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Cyprus are given in detail while those of the remaining Territories have been summarized.

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories, 1952-53, HMSO London, 1953, p.141; Commonwealth Relations Office, Annual Reports on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland; An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951, Vol. I, London, 1952; Revision of the Northern Rhodesia Ten-Year Development Plan, November, 1953, Lusaka, 1953.

All amounts are given to the nearest £ thousand.

In order to present a more complete picture of the amount of public finance involved in the general development of the Territories, a table is included of the amount of capital invested in the projects operated by the Colonial Development Corporation.

GOLD COAST

The following table shows the allocations of total expenditure according to the plan as revised in 1951. The total cost of the plan has been subsequently increased but no information as to its breakdown is available.

GOLD COAST: Development plan, total estimated cost and expenditures 1952-53^{1/}

Category	Total estimated cost	Estimated expenditure 1952-53	
	(1951 revision)	Annual recurrent	Total
(thousands of pounds)			
Defence and External Affairs	2,483	63.5	1,053
<u>Agriculture and Natural Resources</u>			
Agriculture	3,574	18	361
Soil and land-use survey	76	5	49
Animal health	85	7	18
Fisheries	57	4	5
Forestry	179	11	8
Rural Water Development	1,860	21	350
Tsetse control	332	-	50
Total	6,163	67	842
<u>Commerce, Industry and Mines</u>			
Commerce and industry	3,410	-	86
Geological survey	456	1	25
Mines	65	-	20
Total	3,931	1	131
<u>Communications and Works</u>			
Civil aviation	75	-	10
Electricity	1,834	32	319
Meteorological services	44	-	15
Official buildings	3,125	211	871
Posts and telegraphs	1,540	23	195
Railways	14,919	-	1,005
Roads	7,920	-	1,742
Transport	100	19	8
Urban water supplies	1,640	25	503
Harbour extensions	340	-	340
Total	31,537	309	5,007
<u>Education and Social Welfare</u>			
Co-operation	70	6	1
Ministry of Educ. and Social Serv.	4,120	-	903
Education	8,149	1,729	2,823
Prisons	871	57	188
Social Welfare	708	93	198
Total	13,918	1,884	4,113
<u>Health and Labour</u>			
Labour	137	13	2
Medical	5,340	70	482
Total	5,477	83	484
Grant-in-aid to Local Government	2,000	-	172.5
<u>Housing and Town and Country Planning</u>			
Housing	5,985	27	1,301
Lands	600	-	150
Surveys	53	8	8.5
Town and Country Planning	2,000	2	100
Total	8,638	37	1,559.5

^{1/} Gold Coast: Gold Coast Estimates 1952-53 Development, Accra, 1952, pp.5-9.

The total expenditure up to 31 March 1952 was approximately £14.8 million; the actual expenditure in 1952-53 was £13.6 million and expenditures in 1953-54 and 1954-55 have been estimated at £16 and 18.2 million respectively.^{1/}

Outside the scope of the Development Plan the two main items are the Volta River Project and the construction of a new modern port at Tema, about 17 miles from Accra. The former is a multiple development scheme involving the harnessing of the Volta for the production of cheap hydro-electric power; the exploitation of the extensive bauxite deposits for the production of aluminium, the construction of the necessary road and rail communications to provide for the movement of the bauxite to the smelter and the aluminium to the port; and possible the transmission of electricity to Tema and Accra and the irrigation of the Accra Plains.^{2/}

NIGERIA

The expenditure under the ten-year development plan from its inception in 1946 up to 31 March 1951 amounted to £21,294,988. In 1951, the original plan was revised and an expenditure of £34,183,591 was provided for the remaining period 1951-56, thus bringing the total estimated expenditure up to £55,478,579. The allocation of the expenditure during the period 1951-56 is shown in the following table.^{3/}

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- 1/ United Kingdom: An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951, Vol. III, London, 1952.
Gold Coast: Digest of Statistics, Accra, 19 August 1953.
- 2/ Gold Coast: Handbook of Trade and Commerce, 3rd issue, Accra, 1953.
- 3/ Nigeria: A revised plan of development and welfare for Nigeria, 1951-56, (n.p.) 1950, pp.23-25.

NIGERIA: Financial Summary of the revised development plan 1951-1956

Category	Total Allocation	Sources of funds		
		C.D.W. grants	Loans	Revenue
(thousands of pounds)				
Agriculture	3,052	2,289		763
Veterinary	456	456		
Forestry	473	355		118
Fisheries	174	131		44
Geological survey	75	75 <u>b/</u>		
Electricity	500		500	
Major industrial projects -				
Northern	1,000			1,000
Textiles	190	143		48
Roads	3,177		3,177	
Major extensions to national .				
communications-Bornu Prov.	2,000		2,000	
Marine (staff)	165			165
Marine (excluding staff)	1,301		1,301	
Launch service	50			50
Meteorology	23	23 <u>b/</u>		
Telecommunications	1,234		1,234	
Broadcasting	525	190 <u>a/</u>		335
Social welfare	329			329
Community development	485			485
Building staff	720	540		180
Medical and health	4,473	3,355		1,118
U.C.I. Hospital	60			60
Y.F. and smallpox vaccine	85			85
production				
Research	239	76		164
Leprosy control	1,232	924		308
Rural water supply	2,892	{ 2,642		{ 294
Rural water Geol. Sec.	43			
Urban water supplies	1,709		1,709	
Education-general	2,955	2,216		739
technical	2,351	1,763		588
technical <u>c/</u>	1,581	500 <u>a/</u>		1,081
Rural Training Centre	70	52		17
Preliminary investigation	50			50
Development officers	484	484		
	34,184	16,213	9,950	8,021

a/ In respect of capital costs.

b/ Completion of old schemes.

c/ Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Other sources from which development springs include the following: the Native Administrations, the four Marketing Boards, the three Regional Production Development Boards, and the Cameroons Development Corporation. All these bodies together contribute to the economic development of the country on a scale that is little if at all inferior to the equivalent provisions of the Ten-Year Plan.^{1/}

Outside Government and public corporation projects, examples of private industrial enterprise are limited. A brewery operated by a company formed from several of the largest importing firms in the country has been erected near Lagos, and should be able to meet all the needs of the Territory. A large plywood factory and sawmill have been built near Sapele. Encouragement has been given to the establishment, by a company of African business men, of a ceramic industry in the neighbourhood of Lagos, and in the North one firm is establishing an enlarged groundnut oil expressor plant, and further plants are projected. Several small African businesses have undertaken the production of soap, which finds an export market mainly in the Gold Coast.^{2/}

KENYA

The table below shows the allocations of the original estimated expenditure. In 1952-53, the total estimated cost was increased to £41.7 million.

^{1/} Nigeria: Annual Report on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes, 1950-51, Lagos, 1951.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Colonial Office, An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951, Col. No. 281, London, HMSO, 1952, Volume III.

KENYA: Ten-year development plan 1946-55; summary of cost and expenditure

Category	Total estimated cost <u>a/</u>	Expenditure to 31 Dec. 1951 <u>b/</u>	Expenditure 1952 <u>c/</u>
(thousands of pounds)			
Agriculture	(1,116	413
Veterinary	{ 7,795	534	131
Settlement	(2,894	444
Forestry	598	258	54
Water Supplies	2,843	961	346
Roads	5,896	2,888	750
Posts and Telegraphs	791	107	-
Buildings	6,451	7,479	2,492
Education <u>d/</u>	7,039	23	-
Health and Hospitals <u>d/</u>	1,931	-	-
Town Planning	18	18	-
Administrative expenses	170	52	7
Miscellaneous	1,862	969	328
Loans to Local Authorities	-	301	263
Public Works Non-Recurrent	-	-	78
African Livestock Marketing Org.	-	-	48
Unallocated	96	-	-
Total	35,490	17,600	5,352

a/ Kenya: Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, 1951, Nairobi, 1951. Computed from p.2; p.28.

b/ Kenya: Financial Statement for 1951, Nairobi, 1952, p.220.

c/ Kenya: Financial Statement for 1952, Nairobi, 1953, p.222.

d/ Expenditure on Educational Development and on Health and Hospitals was also incurred under the Head of Buildings.

UGANDA

The Plan is an integrated over-all financial one, covering the total expenditure of the Territory for the period 1947-56; it covers both the recurrent expenditure (termed "maintenance of existing activities"), and the non-recurrent expenditure (termed "development") and including non-recurrent expenditure as well as new development schemes.

UGANDA: Ten-year development plan 1947-56: summary of cost and expenditure

Category	Total estimated cost (1947-56) a/	Expenditure		
		1947-52 b/	Revised estimates 1952 c/	Estimates 1953 c/
(thousands of pounds)				
Agriculture	2,155	1,695	452	414
Veterinary and Animal Industry	741	354	140	133
Tsetse Control	1,034	318	68	86
Forests	818	433	130	123
Game and Fisheries	348	94	34.5	66
Geology	968	466	325	258
Hydrology	275	5.5	49	37
Survey, Land and Mines	834	428	138	180
Public Works	10,831	9,633	3,438	5,264
Township authorities	1,225	450	180	249
Labour	402	129	53	66
Medical	6,323	2,888	933	964
Education	5,649	2,428	1,300	1,553
Community Development	(589	(291	(71	102
Information	(((73
Co-operative Development	169	52	29	60
Colonial Dev. and Welfare Schemes	-	1,676	272	438
Administration and misc.	<u>30,384</u>	<u>16,698</u>	<u>7,687</u>	<u>5,664</u>
Total	62,743	38,037	15,300	15,729

a/ Uganda: A Development Plan for Uganda, the 1948 Revision, Entebbe, 1949, p.13.

b/ Uganda: Accounts for the Years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951.

c/ Uganda: Estimates, 1953, Entebbe, 1953, p.3.

The above represents the total of all budget expenditure into which development expenditures have been integrated. A more precise idea of the amount of actual development expenditure may be had by distinguishing the non-recurrent expenditure included in the total budget figures. These are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Non-recurrent expenditure on development</u> (thousands of pounds)
up to 1950	6,132.3
1951	3,936.3
1952	4,640.8
1953 (Estimate)	6,466.8

The sources of funds were:

	<u>Estimated total^{1/} 1947-1956</u> (thousands of pounds)
Annual Revenue	49,282
Resources other than annual revenue	10,180
Colonial Development and Welfare Act	3,281
Total	62,743

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The ten-year development plan was approved in February 1947. In 1948 and 1951 the plan was revised. In November 1953, with the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the continued increase in costs and the growth of the population, a third financial revision was found necessary. The result of this revision is presented in the following tables:

^{1/} Uganda: A Development Plan for Uganda, the 1948 Revision, pp.4 and 8.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: Summary of the development plan covering the period 1947 to 1957 1/

Category	Total	Federal subjects	Territorial subjects
(thousands of pounds)			
Economic services:			
Agriculture	717	-	717
Forestry	442	-	442
Veterinary	313	-	313
Game and Tsetse	486	-	486
Tourist	21	-	21
Rural development	1,000	-	1,000
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	991	991	-
Water development	1,480	-	1,480
Economic development	341	-	341
Public works and utilities:			
African housing	6,550	-	6,550
General building	7,622	854	6,768
P.W.D. staff	1,900	-	1,900
Public utilities	3,228	-	3,228
Roads and transport	7,258	5,297	1,961
Aerodromes	978	978	-
Social services:			
Health	3,633	3,633	-
Education - African	1,795	-	1,795
" - European	4,262	4,262	-
Publications	14	-	14
Law and order:			
Police	1,153	-	1,153
Judicial	400	-	400
Prisons	250.5	250.5	-
Loans to Local Authorities	5,500	-	5,500
Territorial share of Central C.D. and W. Schemes	174	121	53
Unallocated	1,493	514	979
Total	52,000	16,900	35,100

1/ Northern Rhodesia: Revision of the Northern Rhodesia Ten-Year Development Plan, Nov. 1953, Lusaka, p.14.

Sources of funds

The division of financial responsibility between the two sections of the plan cannot be defined until the actual expenditure to 23 October 1953, is known. Previous to the last revision, when the total estimated cost of the plan was £37,528,000, the sources from which the money would come were:

Colonial Development and Welfare grants	£ 2,778,000
Northern Rhodesia Development Account	21,750,000
Loan funds	13,000,000
	£ 37,528,000

In the new revision, a major problem is the apportionment of responsibility for advances of cash made in anticipation of raising loans against the general loan programme of £13 million. These advances were made from surplus balances in the belief that they would be recouped in full within the currency of the plan. It is estimated that by 30 June 1954, the loan account will be overdrawn by £3.08 million.

Northern Rhodesia now has to finance a plan of £35,100,000 of which the estimated expenditure to 30 June 1954 will be £20,665,097. Thus, the balance of estimated expenditure from 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1957 will be £14,435,000, to which must be added the loan advances of £3,080,000 to be repaid, making a total of £17,515,000 to be found. It is suggested that this should be found on the following basis:

Appropriations from Revenue	£ 6,000,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	840,000
Credit balance on Development Account	1,740,000
By further loans or appropriations from reserve funds	8,935,000
	£17,515,000

In addition to the achievements attained under the plan and paid for from the Development Fund, a considerable measure of development has been financed from ordinary revenue and shown in the various annual estimates under the heads of appropriations, Departmental Special Expenditure, Loans and Public Works Extraordinary. It is estimated that over the seven years from 1947 to 1953 the total expenditure on such projects of a genuinely development character amounts to about £15 million. The following table sets out a few of the major items which have gone to make up this total.^{1/}

^{1/} Northern Rhodesia: Revision of the Northern Rhodesia Ten-Year Development Plan, Nov. 1953, Lusaka, p.8.

	£
European education	111,500
Roads and bridges	802,200
Airfields	334,800
Loans to Local Authorities	4,631,000
Posts and telegraphs	579,300
Health	193,000

NYASALAND

The table below shows the allocations of the original estimated expenditure; this has now been raised to £12,292,000.

NYASALAND: Development plan: estimated cost and expenditures

Category	Total estimated cost (1946) <u>a/</u>	Expenditure ^{b/} <u>To 31 Dec.</u> 1950 (1947-50) <u>c/</u> 1951 <u>c/</u> 1952 <u>c/</u>		
	(thousands of pounds)			
Agriculture	768	672	19.5	10
Animal husbandry	139	21	-	-
Forestry	116	53	-	-
Game, tsetse control, fishery	-	7	5	5
Water supplies	234	38	-	-
Stabilization of lake level	160	-	-	-
Flood water control	250	-	-	-
Surveys (geological, hydrological)	100	31	3.3	8
Roads	1,075	256	265	-
Aviation	310	63	2.5	8.4
Posts, telegraphs	231 <u>d/</u>	-	-	-
Public works	-	.8	-	-
Health	1,814	189	-	-
African urban housing	150)	-	-	-
Provincial rebuilding programme	140)	-	-	-
Social welfare	100) <u>d/</u>	-	-	-
Public relations	56)	-	-	-
Education	1,868)	310	6.5	7
Polytechnic scheme	-	3.5	-	-
Total	7,512	1,644	302	39

a/ Nyasaland: Report of the Post War Development Committee, Zomba, 1946, p.38.

b/ Excluding expenditure from Loan Funds.

c/ Nyasaland: Report on the Accounts for the Years, 1947-52 passim.

d/ Expenditure from Loan Funds 321 541 1,313

In addition to the ten-year development plan, the Native Development and Welfare Fund, established in 1945, has financed many individual schemes.

CYPRUS

CYPRUS: Development plan: estimated cost and expenditure, 1946-56

Category	Total estimated cost 1946-56 (as of 1951) a/	Expenditure	
		to 31.12.1950 b/	1952 c/
(thousands of pounds)			
Agriculture	318	158	65
Irrigation	789	624	165
Forestry	575	432	88
Geological and geophysical survey	46	6	4
Roads	392	273	39
Harbours	429	38	79
Tourism	81	42	11
Health	352	83	70
Anti-malarial work	462	361	42
Village improvement	509	245	131
Co-operation	2	2	-
Education	519	155	56
Broadcasting	272	10	80
Miscellaneous	818	385	115
Total	5,564	2,815	944

a/ Cyprus: Financial Report for the Year 1952, Nicosia, 1953, p.46.

b/ Ibid., p.46.

c/ Ibid., p.46

Sources of funds

	Estimated total <u>a/</u>	To 31 Dec. 1951 (Actual) <u>b/</u>	1952 (Actual) <u>c/</u>
	(thousands of pounds)		
Colonial development and Welfare grants	1,750	861	299
Cyprus revenue contribution	1,600	1,954	645
Loan funds	3,000	-	-
Total	6,350	2,815	944

a/ Cyprus: A Ten-Year Programme of Development for Cyprus, Part II, Nicosia, 1946, p.65.

b/ Op. cit., p.48.

c/ Ibid., p.46.

UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

Estimated costs and expenditures of development plans
 (to nearest thousand £, except for Mauritius to nearest thousand rupees)

Category	GAMBIA		SIERRA LEONE ^{b/}		BRITISH SOMALILAND ^{c/}		ZANZIBAR ^{d/}		BASUTOLAND		BECHUANALAND		SWAZILAND		MAURITIUS	
	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 31 Dec. '51 ^{a/}	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 31 Dec. '52 (estimated)	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 31 Dec. '52	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 30 Sept. '51	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 31 Mar. '53 (estimated) ^{g/}	Total estimated cost	Expenditure to 31 Mar. '51 (estimated) ^{f/}	Total estimated cost ^{g/}	Expenditure to 31 Mar. '51 ^{h/}	Total estimated cost (000 rupees) ^{i/}	Expenditure to 30 June 1951
<u>Economic development</u>																
Agriculture	364	201		759	224.5	74	181	79		87	112	25	59	43	5,536	1,750
Soil conservation									303.5	275.4						
Land settlement													80	71		
Sugar research															5,729	5,729
Cloves research							256.5	53								
Tea control											79	29				
Irrigation and water supply									80	79	296	106			36,598	8,989
Industry	58	18		44											8,275	66
Communications					93	54			236	166	36	16			2,842	2,271
Buildings and Public Works					28	23					14	6				
Surveys and research				106	80.5	54					105	42	11	52	8,000	4,291
Miscellaneous	17	19		137	163	163	224	152	1.4	87			4	7		
<u>Social development</u>																
Education	446	112		916	102	69	507	268	100	62	62	18	150	134	1,435	1,124
Public health	967	484		173	65	50	273	84	109	63	75	31	150	113	6,261	4,040
Town and rural development	167	208		76			100	51					163	96	24,334	3,720
Administration							54	16							2,500	1,556
Unallocated					86										7,182	
Totals	2,130		11,178		857		1,413		830		830		664		£ 8,122	

^{a/} Gambia: Financial Report with appendices for the years 1950 and 1951, Bathurst.

^{b/} Sierra Leone: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1952, Freetown, 1952, pp.100-117.

^{c/} 73 = information transmitted in 1953; Appendix - Annual review of the Development Plan, pp.16-17.

^{d/} Zanzibar: Report on the progress of the Development Programme for the years 1946-51, Zanzibar, 1951, pp.4, 56-57.

^{e/} United Kingdom: Annual Report on Basutoland, 1952, Commonwealth Relations Office, London, 1953, p.8.

^{f/} United Kingdom: An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, Vol. I, Colonial Office, London, 1952, p.87.

^{g/} Ibid., p.103.

^{h/} United Kingdom: Commonwealth Relations Office, Annual Report on Swaziland for the years 1951 and 1952, London, 1952, '53, pp.19-22.

^{i/} One rupee = 1 shilling 6 pence = 0.2 cents US.

Summary of progress in United Kingdom TerritoriesAgriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery

With agriculture in general as the basic element in the economy of all Territories much effort was devoted to its development. In the West African Territories, production of the principal crops such as cocoa, oilseeds and vegetable oils, was increased. Cocoa disease control and replanting, including the payment of compensation and replanting grants, was carried on. Mechanized cultivation was tried out, on rice growing in the Gambia and Sierra Leone; and on the settlement schemes such as at Gonja in the Gold Coast and in the Niger district of Nigeria.^{1/} Progress was made in the control of diseases affecting cattle and in the improvement of hides and skins. In Sierra Leone, the Musaia animal husbandry station was extended and its stock increased; in the Gold Coast, in addition to improvements made to the two existing veterinary stations, mobile immunization units for the control of rinderpest were introduced and a new quarantine station and new stock routes were opened. Development of the valuable forestry resources of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria was advanced by the extension of forest reserves, reafforestation programmes and construction of modern saw-mills. Fisheries development made progress by the increase of fish ponds in Nigeria and in power fishing methods in the Gambia and Gold Coast.

In the East African Territories, production was maintained, and the quality improved of the principal export crops such as coffee, cotton, tea, sisal and pyrethrum. A notable feature was the increasing participation of African farmers in the growing of cash crops formerly not cultivable by them. Considerable progress was made in the reconditioning of African areas by soil conservation practices, the construction of dams and the settlement of new areas.^{1/} In Uganda, it was estimated that some three and a quarter million acres had been reclaimed from tsetse infestation during the past six years. New livestock improvement and animal industry centres were completed. In fishery, demonstration fish farms were established in Kenya and Uganda, and a salt water fish farm in Zanzibar.

^{1/} Further information on these schemes may be found in the document dealing with questions of land distribution.

In the Central and Southern African Territories similar progress was made in all sectors of the agricultural economy. In Nyasaland, the schemes for land usage, soil conservation and improvement of agricultural methods were amalgamated into a single co-ordinated scheme. Of note were the prevention of soil erosion in Basutoland; the improvement to the cattle industry in Bechuanaland, and the irrigation and afforestation schemes in Swaziland.

In other Territories, advances were made in the Abyan reclamation and cotton growing scheme in Aden; in the promotion of date cultivation in British Somaliland where a hydrological survey was instituted; with terracing and irrigation in the Seychelles; with the opening up of the Government tea estate, the operation of the cattle breeding centre and the experimental dairy in Mauritius.

Power and industry

The industrial potential of several Territories is in process of being expanded by the development of hydro-electric power, as in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Cyprus and Aden. The Volta River Project of the Gold Coast provides for the construction of a dam and hydro-electric power station generating electricity for industry, including large-scale aluminium production from local bauxite. The estimated cost, including that of a new port and railway, is £144 million. In Uganda, the construction of the dam and power station at Owen Falls is well advanced. The scheme is for the provision of 95,000 kw. of electricity to industries to exploit the mineral resources of the Tororo and Kilembe areas as well as others such as a cement plant, a brewery, a paint factory and a textile mill. In Northern Rhodesia, plans are being made to proceed with the Kafue scheme at an estimated cost of £30 million.

New factories and processing plants continued to be built in most of the Territories and statutory development organizations were set up to promote and facilitate further progress, as in Uganda, where an Industrial Development Corporation was established on the lines of the one in the Gold Coast, while in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Northern Rhodesia statutory boards promoted by means of loans the growth of industrial enterprises.

Transport and communications

In all Territories, progress was maintained in the improvement and extension of the roads, railways, sea, and airports and telecommunications. In West Africa, this was exemplified by the completion of a trans-territorial road and provision of a deep-water quay at Bathurst, the Gambia; the extensive road and railway improvements in the Gold Coast where the railway track between Takoradi and Takwa was doubled; the new port of Tema was being linked to the existing railway system; 20 new locomotives were put into service and telecommunication and postal facilities extended. In Nigeria, over £2.5 million was spent by the central Government on the construction and improvement of trunk and feeder roads while an equal amount was incurred by Native Administrations on feeder roads. A Nigeria Port Authority will assume responsibility for all ports in the Territory. In Sierra Leone, a deep-water quay at Freetown was completed, and work continued on the realignment of the railway between Clive Town and Banya.

In East Africa, efforts were directed to improving the trunk road and railway systems, as well as to constructing a new line from Kampala to Kilembe, of which 45 miles were completed by 1953. Additional locomotives and rolling stock were obtained, and with the introduction of the import cargo phasing scheme, Mombasa port was freed of congestion. Improvements were made to Entebbe airport and a new airport is under construction at Nairobi.

In Northern Rhodesia, more than 422 miles of roads were bitumen-surfaced, and over £1 million was spent on road construction and maintenance in 1952. New equipment for the railway helped to release the pressure of traffic, and work was begun on the new rail link to Laurenço Marques. Improvements were made to the runways at Ndola, Lusaka and Livingstone.

Progress in other Territories included improvements to the ports at Limassol and Famagusta in Cyprus, and the completion of a trans-island road on Seychelles.

Health

In all Territories, expansion of existing facilities and construction of new hospitals, dispensaries, maternity and child clinics have taken place. Common to all Territories too, is a steady increase in training facilities for local staff.

In general, health services are becoming more highly organized and capable of extending their activities from routine maintenance of a satisfactory state of hygiene and prevention of communicable diseases to constructive endeavour in the field of social medicine.^{1/}

In West Africa, in addition to the increase in medical facilities, improvements have been made in rural areas by the construction of lined wells, catchment tanks, piped water supplies and boreholes and in urban areas, piped-water supplies are being expanded. Research on nutrition problems continued at the Research Station in the Gambia, and in the Gold Coast, further experiments were made with prefabricated buildings for houses and factories.

In East Africa, developments included the completion of the Asian ward and of the surgical wing at the King George VI Hospital in Nairobi; two African blocks of the Infectious Diseases Hospital; several health centres; a health clinic and additions to the African Hospital, Nyeri. A Leprosarium, capable of catering for some 500 patients, is near completion in North Nyanza district. In Uganda, a notable achievement was the campaign to eradicate the larvae of the fly Simulium damnosum which carries the filarial disease known as onchocerciasis. The breeding places of the fly were sprayed with lethal concentrations of DDT insecticide over a 40 mile stretch of the river Nile, near Jinja.

In other Territories, progress may be marked by the completion of a large mental hospital, a rural health unit, a tuberculosis unit and 3 dispensaries in Zanzibar; the opening of the Butha-Buthe hospital and plans for a new hospital in Maseru, for the people of Basutoland; the increase in infant welfare centres in Cyprus; the building of a civil hospital in Aden, the improvement of water supplies in Seychelles and the success attending the anti-malarial campaign in Mauritius.

Education

Steady progress was made in all Territories towards the objective of universal primary education; in the extension of secondary and technical education and in the provision of facilities for higher education in both the Territories and overseas.

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories 1952-53, London, HMSO, 1953. p.84.

In the West African Territories, in addition to the establishment of new primary and secondary schools, teacher-training colleges, technical and trade schools, notable increases took place in the realm of higher education. In the Gold Coast, the University College and the College of Technology, Science and Arts at Kumasi made good progress in the construction and equipment of the requisite buildings, the recruitment of staff, the expansion of the curriculum and the enrolment of an increasing number of students which reached 482 in 1952-53. In Nigeria, the first group of permanent buildings of the University College, Ibadan, were opened in November 1952. During that academic year, there were 368 students in residence taking a wide range of courses leading to degree examinations. There was also an increase in the staff, which comprised 15 professors, 9 senior lecturers, 38 lecturers, 9 assistant lecturers, 2 demonstrators and 8 extra-mural department senior staff, in addition to 4 senior staff in the library and 9 senior administrative staff. Substantial progress was made in the general organization of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology with branches at Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu. In Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College continued technical and commercial courses alongside its arts degree courses and its teacher-training and extra-mural activities.

The enrolment at Makerere College, University College of East Africa, reached 265 in 1952-53. Increased facilities for technical training are being provided by the Commercial College, Kampala, the Kampala Technical School, the Institute of Muslim Education, Mombasa and the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi. In addition, the teacher-training programme is being achieved by the establishment of over 40 new centres in Kenya and the plan in Uganda to concentrate training in 22 colleges of 120 students each. In Zanzibar, a secondary school to accommodate 1,100 students and a girl's secondary school were completed.

A University is being planned for the Central African Territories. In Northern Rhodesia, the expansion of secondary and technical education continued, and good progress was made in improving and increasing educational facilities for African children living in the industrial areas. In Basutoland, the rebuilding programme at the Training College was completed and the provision of facilities for training in agriculture and housecrafts was extended in Bechuanaland.

In other Territories, developments of note were, in Aden, the completion of the Technical College, the Intermediate School for Girls and Aden College; in British Somaliland, a boarding primary school, a junior secondary school, a trade school, a girls boarding school and buildings and workshops at Sheikh Intermediate School, in Seychelles, the Government Modern School in Praslin, the Government Girls' School at Victoria, a Technical Centre for boys and a Domestic Science Centre for girls; and on Mauritius, the completion of 7 primary schools and construction of four more, the Teachers Training College and additions to the new Government Secondary School for Girls.

UNITED KINGDOM: Projects financed by the Colonial Development Corporation, as at 12/31/52

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Capital sanctioned</u> (thousands of pounds)
Gambia	Yundum Farm	31
Nigeria	Apapa Site - Lagos	34
	Lagos Executive Development Board	1,250
	Niger Agricultural Project Ltd.	250 ^{a/}
	Nigerian Fibre Industries	990
	Omo Sawmilles of Nigeria Ltd.	174
	West African Fisheries	337
Kenya	East Africa Industries Ltd.	500
	East African Ramie Investigation	17
	Kenya Fish Farms	3
	Macalder-Nyanza Mines Ltd.	1,700
	Vitingini Lead Investigation	5
Uganda	Lake Victoria Hotel Ltd.	120
Northern Rhodesia	Chilanga Cement Ltd.	1,500
Nyasaland	Kasungu Tobacco Estates	193 ^{a/}
	Nyika Forestry Development Syndicate	7 ^{a/}
	Vipya Tung Estates	1,559 ^{a/}
Bechuanaland	Bechuanaland Cattle Ranch	1,229 ^{a/}
	Lobatsi Abattoir	493 ^{a/}
	Molopo Holding Ranch	417 ^{a/}
Swaziland	Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	2,580 ^{a/}
	Ubombo Ranches Irrigation Scheme	85 ^{a/}
	Usutu Forests	1,427 ^{a/}
All three High Commission Territories	Bantu Press Ltd.	10

^{a/} Further information on these projects may be found in the document dealing with questions of land distribution.

In all, the capital sanctioned for investment in Territories by the Colonial Development Corporation amounted to £14,911,000 at the end of 1952.
