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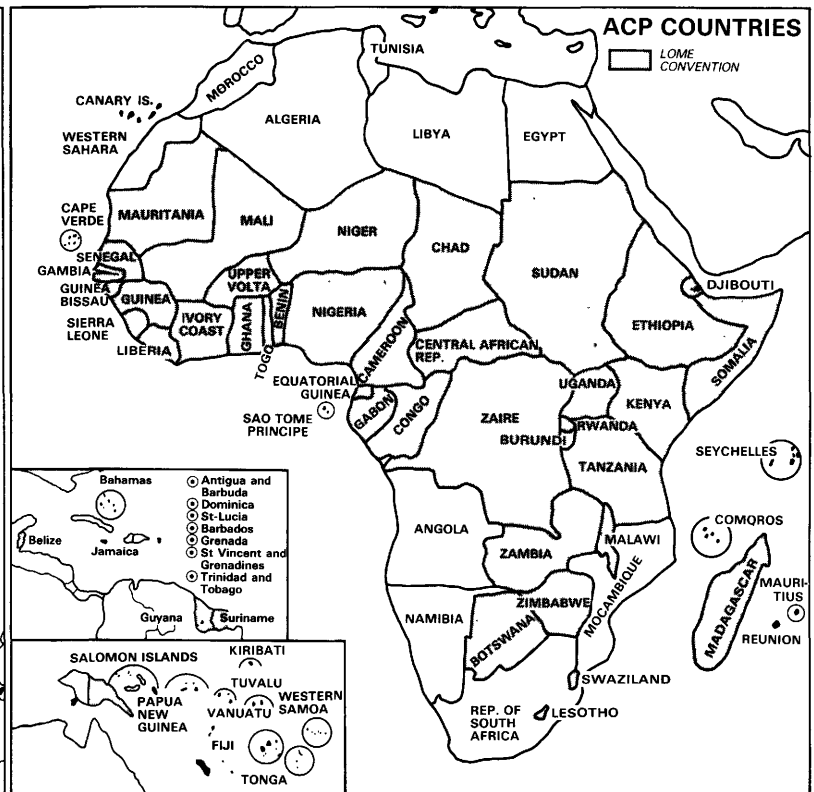
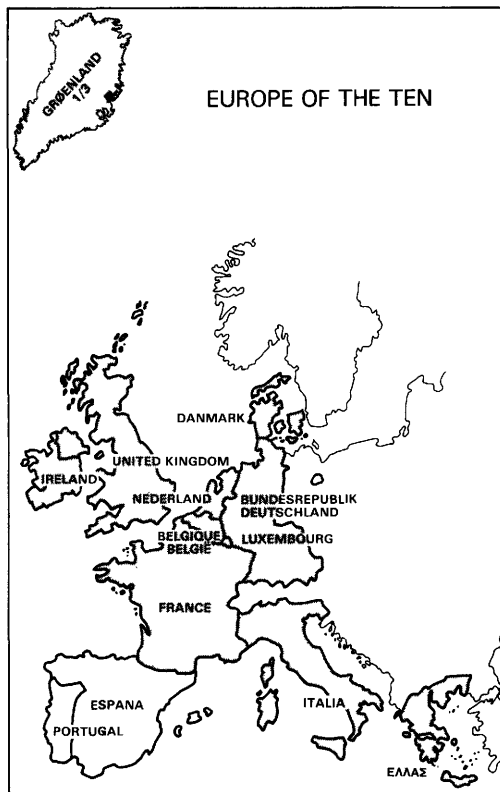
**EDUCATION AND
TRAINING**

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM

THE ACP STATES

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	GRENADA	SENEGAL
BAHAMAS	GUINEA	SEYCHELLES
BARBADOS	GUINEA BISSAU	SIERRA LEONE
BELIZE	GUYANA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BENIN	IVORY COAST	SOMALIA
BOTSWANA	JAMAICA	SUDAN
BURUNDI	KENYA	SURINAM
CAMEROON	KIRIBATI	SWAZILAND
CAPE VERDE	LESOTHO	TANZANIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LIBERIA	TOGO
CHAD	MADAGASCAR	TONGA
COMOROS	MALAWI	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CONGO	MALI	TUVALU
DJIBOUTI	MAURITANIA	UGANDA
DOMINICA	MAURITIUS	UPPER VOLTA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	NIGER	WESTERN SAMOA
ETHIOPIA	NIGERIA	VANUATU
FIJI	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ZAIRE
GABON	RWANDA	ZAMBIA
GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA	ZIMBABWE
GHANA	ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES	
	SAO TOME PRINCIPE	



FRANCE

(Overseas departments)

Guadeloupe
Guiana
Martinique
Reunion
St Pierre and Miquelon

(Overseas territories)

Mayotte
New Caledonia and dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Wallis and Futuna Islands

NETHERLANDS

(Overseas countries)

Netherlands Antilles
(Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St Martin, Saba,
St Eustatius)

UNITED KINGDOM

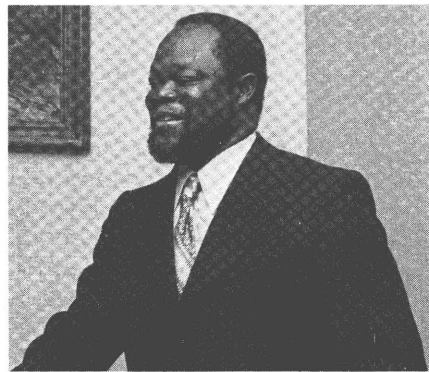
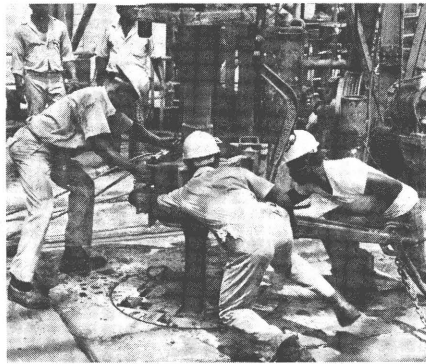
(Overseas countries and territories)

British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Montserrat
Pitcairn Island
St Helena and dependencies
St Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla

This list does not prejudice the status of these countries and territories now or in the future.

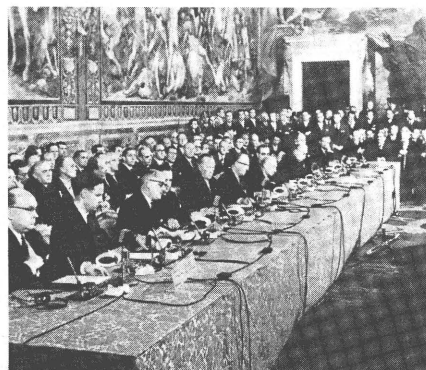
Cover photo: Pupils of a secondary school in Barbados (Photo: Barbados board of tourism)

Trinidad and Tobago — On 31 August next, Trinidad and Tobago will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its independence. The most southerly island state in the Caribbean, it has experienced rapid economic development based on oil and natural gas. In our feature, external affairs minister Basil Ince discusses regional integration in the Caribbean and its influence on the national economy, while the minister responsible for energy and natural resources, Patrick Manning, explains Trinidad and Tobago's attitude to the depressed world oil market. All in all, 1982 will be "a year of consolidation and revision". **Page 3**



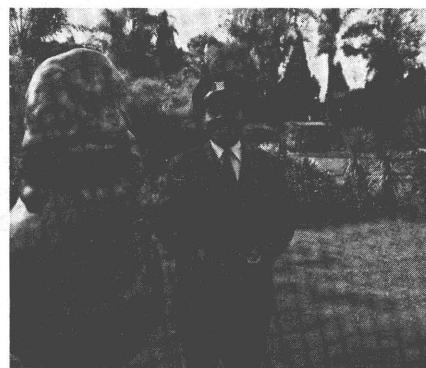
Agricultural cooperation — The agricultural sector has always formed a major part of the cooperation between the EEC and the ACP states, but it is also a sector where results have not measured up to intentions or to the efforts of those involved. This was seen by the negotiators of the second Lomé Convention and they decided to create a centre for agricultural cooperation, along the lines of the Centre for Industrial Development, to stimulate agriculture through better use of techniques and EEC funds. David Gbaguidi, Benin's ambassador in Brussels, and chairman of the agricultural sub-committee of the ACP group, explains the need for the new centre which is now being set up. **Page 21**

Europe — On 25 March 1982 Europe celebrated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957 which set up the European Economic Community. Europe had been torn by war only 12 years earlier. In the space of a generation the EEC has travelled a considerable way and, although now troubled by economic crisis, is today the most powerful trading body in the world. Notable among the many speeches celebrating the 25th anniversary were those by the Presidents of the Commission and European Parliament suggesting a new Messina-type conference to rekindle the European ideal. **Page 34**



Dossier — Human resources occupy pride of place in all types of economic development. It is a fact that no country has developed or will be able to develop its economy, even with a wealth of natural resources, if it does not have the know-how and the necessary skills. Acquiring these has been a major concern for most developing countries. But what creates the difficulties and how can they be overcome? With the help of the individuals and organizations involved, our dossier tries to answer these questions. **Page 46**

Arts — Perhaps because of the priority given to urgent economic problems, the arts and culture of the ACP states do not get the attention they deserve. It is, however, well known that cultural factors have an impact on social and economic change in a country. Since its independence in April 1980, Zimbabwe has revealed to the world its considerable economic and artistic wealth. During the recent joint ACP-EEC parliamentary meeting in Harare, Zimbabwean stone sculptures attracted the particular attention of visitors, including one from the *Courier*. **Page 96**



THE COURIER

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC
— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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Adapting education to the needs and realities of the developing countries

Perhaps because in education the full results take a long time to appear, in no other field do people now suffer so much from the mistakes of the past. There were the mistakes of the colonial administrators, who, with a curious mixture of calculation, naivety and ignorance, thought they could bring in the basic education systems of their home countries, too often paying scant attention to local particularities and cultures. There were the mistakes of those in charge of training policies at the time of independence, people who had been through the existing systems and believed, with generous intentions, that they should aim to educate as many people as possible in a relatively short time, but did not give enough thought to the needs, means and consequences. It was and remains true that the present would hold so many futures were the shadow of the past not already upon it.

But let us not be too hard on the people of the past. It takes time for new ideas, based on real experience, to make their mark. And it takes time to educate children and bring them to maturity when they, too, can be productive. Over the past 20 years, most of the developing countries have had a huge increase in their school populations and not enough money to cope with it, in spite of what has often been a very big effort with the budget.

In a *Courier* interview eight years ago, the present UNESCO director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said that in spite of this enormous effort, teaching in African schools was ill-suited to local realities and national problems and was, in many ways, "an increasing factor of social imbalance". Schooling efficiency is reduced by the large number of dropouts and pupils who repeat their years of study, and many of the products of the system are unfit to perform the productive tasks their country's socio-economic development requires.

Over the last 20 years, the disparity between the crowded towns and the rural areas has become more marked, and education for girls has fallen further behind. But there has been an awakening to the need for adult education, and it has also become apparent that the syllabuses and methods designed for the industrialized countries have to be reviewed and adapted.

In an interview for this issue's dossier, Mr M'Bow stresses that demographic pressure and better educational coverage in most of the developing

countries have brought down the percentage of illiterates—although the figure has gone up in absolute terms and there are now 800 million people in the developing countries who cannot read or write. Unless things change, there will be 1000 million by the end of the century.

Mr M'Bow thinks the developing countries will never solve their problems until they can produce their own scientists and technicians to tackle the problems of research and make the innovations required for the development of their societies. So a bigger effort has to be made in higher education and research. Alongside this, more must be done to train qualified people for the different sectors of economic and social activity.

It is also true to say that there is no point in adding to the already very real intellectual underemployment at all levels of education in the developing countries. What should be done instead is to reflect needs by paying more attention to technical courses and apprenticeships in the countries themselves, and less to the arts and law and training courses in the industrialized countries. The civil service has to stop being the main (and certainly the most sought-after) outlet for trained people in the developing countries. And lastly, a knowledge of languages is vital. Everyone should speak his native tongue, for richness of thought, and at least one major foreign language so as to be able to communicate with others, even to sympathize with them, and acquire a wider view of the world.

Africa has already gone a long way since the Addis Ababa conference of 1961. The extension of education is still a very good way of eliminating certain fundamental obstacles to development, including ignorance in all its forms and even linguistic barriers. But everywhere things are changing, evolving and improving. Without returning to the elitist system of the past, it is clear that the problem is no longer just one of a quantitative development of education systems. Most of the countries of Africa are already having to cope with the problem of the internal output of their schools as related to external efficiency, i.e. with adapting education to the life and needs of society.

This is no easy matter. The industrialized countries are only making a partial success of it. Here, as in other fields, the developing countries have to decide exactly what they themselves want to do.

ALAIN LACROIX

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

A buoyant economy facing the challenges of the 1980s

The most southerly island state of the Caribbean, composed of two islands blessed with lush tropical climates, Trinidad and Tobago has stood out in the region because of its rapid development, which is basically due to oil. To the extent that one man's meat is another man's poison, Trinidad and Tobago's economic perspectives were drastically changed with the 1973 oil windfall of a five-fold petroleum price increase, combined with growing output of local crude oil. Substantial reserves of natural gas also offer prospects for continued industrial expansion in energy-based sectors.

Another main feature of Trinidad and Tobago is political stability. Under the leadership of its creator, Dr Eric Williams, the People's National Movement (PNM) has been in power since the first elections in 1956, when self-government was granted. Usually referred to as "Doc", Eric Williams was Prime Minister for a quarter of a century until his sudden death in March 1981. He led the country to independence in 1962

and to "going republic" within the Commonwealth in 1976. George Chambers assumed the difficult succession and prepared the PNM's victory in the November 1981 elections, when he achieved a comfortable majority 26 out of 36 seats.

Oil and gas have to some extent been a mixed blessing to Trinidad and Tobago as they put pressure on infrastructure, management and productivity to keep up the rapid pace of development. As the country becomes increasingly affected by world-wide economic recession, and given the awareness that oil and gas are non-renewable resources, the mood in Trinidad and Tobago has become somewhat introspective. As it starts its third decade of independence there is a certain party-is-over feeling among Trinidadians which cannot solely be attributed to the last Carnival festivities and their traditional hangover. 1982 will therefore be, in Prime Minister Chambers' words, "a year of consolidation and review".

"Just the two of us"

Trinidad is believed to have split away from the Latin American mainland about 10 000 BC. Lying 11 km from Venezuela at its closest point, north of the Venezuelan Orinoco delta, its total, rather mountainous, surface covers 4828 sq. km. Dense tropical forests, swamps, rivers and beaches allow a wide range of fauna and flora. Tobago, equally mountainous and famous for its white sandy beaches, covers about 300 sq. km. and lies some 30 km north-east of the main island.

The total population of just under 1.1 million is very cosmopolitan and comprises people of African, Indian, Carib, Chinese, Syrian, Lebanese, and European descent, as well as mixtures of these. Port of Spain is the nation's capital and Scarborough is Tobago's main town.

Both islands were discovered by Columbus in 1498 during his third trip. After its discovery Trinidad was occupied for about 300 years by the Spanish until 1797 when, during the war between Spain and England, it was conquered by the British and became their colony up to independence in 1962.

Although left unbothered after its discovery for over a century, Tobago's history became quite turbulent after

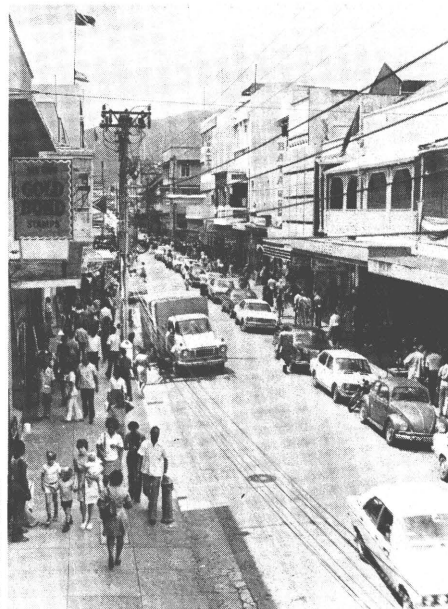
1628 when a British claim suddenly also raised interest from the French, Dutch and Spanish. The small island changed hands so often, perhaps more than any other Caribbean island, that it was granted a sort of neutrality which irresistibly attracted pirates. These in turn became such a threat for the whole area that the British undertook a cleaning operation in 1762 and were

finally granted the island by the 1763 Treaty of Paris. Building up impressive wealth on "king sugar", Tobago's economy was, however, shattered in 1884 when the world sugar market collapsed. In 1889 it became a ward of Trinidad.

Apart from its contribution to world-wide drinking habits—it was here that the famous angostura bitters (a flavouring essence) were first put into commercial production—Trinidad and Tobago has put itself on the world cultural scene by giving birth to rhythmic steelbands and calypsos, the latter playing a social role which should not be underestimated as they tend to ironise social criticism.

Both culminate in what is said to be the best carnival of the Caribbean, not a Rio-type outburst of passion and violence, but a cultural act transcending colour, creed, race and religion and showing that Trinidadians not only "are free", but definitely "feel free".

The presence of a 100-acre surface deposit pitch lake at La Brea, said to be the world's number one source of natural asphalt, was a good indicator for possible oil reserves, which were discovered after initial drilling as early as 1866. After 1907 commercial oil production took off and since then Trinidad has played an important role at world level in the development of drill-



The commercial centre of Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago's capital

T & T Min. of Int.



T & T Min. of Inf.

Queen's Royal College in Port of Spain is one of Trinidad and Tobago's "magnificent nine" buildings



T & T Min. of Inf.

The 100-acre surface deposit pitch lake at La Brea is said to be the world's biggest single source of natural asphalt

ing and other oil/gas related technologies.

1973 triggers money inflow

Ever since the initial 1973 oil crisis, later helped by the '79/80 Iran crisis, notions such as shortage of foreign exchange reserves, balance of payments problems and other negative financial indicators common to most developing countries have disappeared from Trinidad's records.

In fact, after tripling from 1973 to 1974, government revenues increased on average by 44% a year from 1974 to 1980. Relying on these revenues, the government embarked on a broad range of investment programmes in public utilities, social amenities and diversification of the production base of the economy.

Trinidad's boom period really extended from 1978 to 1980, when GDP in real terms grew by an average of 6%, falling to 5.4% last year due to a combination of declining output in the petroleum sector and adverse international economic factors. Over the last few years real growth occurred only in the non-oil sector, basically the construction and services sectors.

The balance of payments, showing a TT \$32 m deficit in 1973, moved into surplus in 1974 (TT \$695 m), reaching almost TT \$1500 m in 1980. At the end of the same year net foreign exchange reserves totalled TT \$4782 m. Unemployment was low, at about 10%, but inflation was as high as 17.5% in 1980 compared to an average of 11% for the 1976-1978 period. Oil revenues allowed domestic budget deficits, which increased from TT \$265 m in 1974 to TT \$2227 m in 1980.

This strong financial position also explains how Trinidad and Tobago has achieved such wide-ranging state participation in its economy. In addition to running all public utilities and services, the government is involved in almost every economic sector be it in banking, agriculture, petroleum, manufacturing and transportation. Few other liberal countries of this type have as much "control of the commanding heights" of their economy and this localization process does not rely on any active ideological approach—no nationalizations but acquisitions—but on the sheer necessity of promoting more self-reliance and for stepping in when the private sector has failed to do so or backed out.

However, the large government capital injections into such a small economy also require strengthening of the

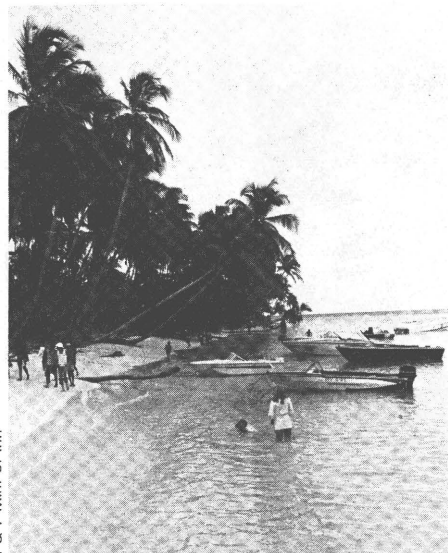
infrastructure to match consumer and business demands. Prime Minister George Chambers, who also deals with finance and planning, listed some more negative side effects in his 1982 budget speech: inflation rose, as did government subsidies; overall financial management deteriorated; bottlenecks, delays and cost overruns occurred in the construction sector, as well as shortages. This overheating of the economy is still reflected to some extent in the impressive traffic jams and equally notorious communication breakdowns. The number of telephones installed, for instance, shows hardly any growth for the peak period 1978-1980, but one should add that a major America company had to refund several million dollars for bad services in this area.

Prosperity based on wasting assets

Even if Trinidad and Tobago is well off by many standards, "its fundamental problem remains", as Frank Barsotti, permanent secretary in the finance and planning ministry and one of the country's long-time economic gurus, pointed out—"the fact that this prosperity is based on wasting assets".

"As a small oil-producing country with a limited reserves' horizon—only about a decade to go, although we've heard that for a long time—we need a careful but rapid transformation of our economy", he said.

With world oil prices stabilizing, local petroleum output declining and worldwide recession increasingly threatening the country's future development—the recession in Caricom trade is already hampering the manufacturing sector—the country wants to lessen its depen-



T & T Min. of Inf.

Tobago's white sandy beaches are just one of its many tourist attractions

dence on oil as the basic foreign exchange earner and as sole source of economic activities.

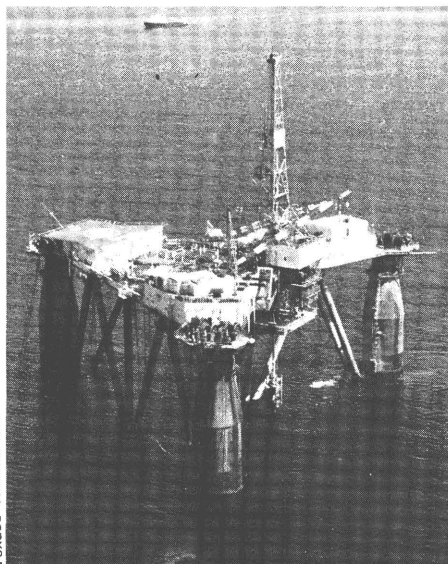
To some extent this dependence on oil may be replaced by one on natural gas, which has become the basis for downstream energy-based industries or the raw material in petrochemicals industries such as fertilizers. The impressive Point Lisas industrial park, south of Port of Spain, already contains three fertilizer plants (urea, ammonia and liquid anhydrous ammonia) as well as a complex for the production of high-quality steel (with Brazilian iron ore), and has a methanol plant under way. Plans for an aluminum smelter seem to be temporarily shelved but more progress has been made with an LNG plant.

Agriculture has not really come up to expectations, despite massive investment. There are a number of reasons, not the least being the demonstration effect on labour of the oil and other heavy industries sector. Given a food import bill of over TT \$800 million, agriculture clearly needs drastic improvements to allow a cut-back on the foreign exchange drain.

"Come to grips with reality"

"By and large the economy has been buoyant, but confronted with the prospect of a tighter revenue situation we are clearly now in a period of introspection—to review our further evolution—not revolution—and here our people have to come to grips with reality", Frank Barsotti stressed.

Generally speaking, the new government plans to focus its attention on a number of priority areas, such as the development of the non-oil sector with particular regard to food production; the perennial problems of housing, national transportation and utilities; the



Texaco Trinidad Inc.

A semi-submersible rig in the protected waters of the Gulf of Paria; most of Trinidad's crude is now produced offshore

efficiency of state enterprises; streamlining procedures and handling and cutting red tape; the return to comprehensive multi-sectoral planning; and the overall improvement of financial management and control.

However, as PM Chambers underlined in his budget speech, the main challenge confronting Trinidadians could well be productivity, "perhaps the most fundamental economic problem and unquestionably a critical area of concern". Attitudes to the work ethic have probably deteriorated worldwide, with the exception of Japanese-style industrial developments, but a combination of stark facts "requires response from the overall citizenry", as Mr Barsotti put it, and this with the understanding that "the government can't do everything on its own". Much is therefore expected from a tripartite national consultation on productivity to be held soon and chaired by the PM himself.

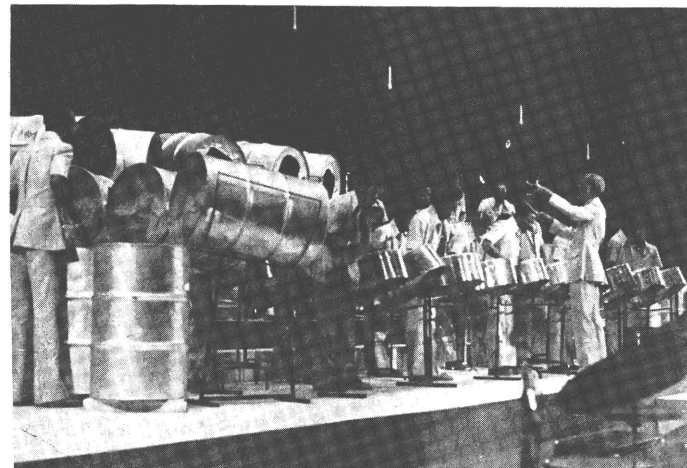
A business climate primed by high consumer demand

Much can be done at the plant level to cope with the problem of productivity, which in the end requires a change of mentality, but equally at managerial level some steps are required to improve business output.

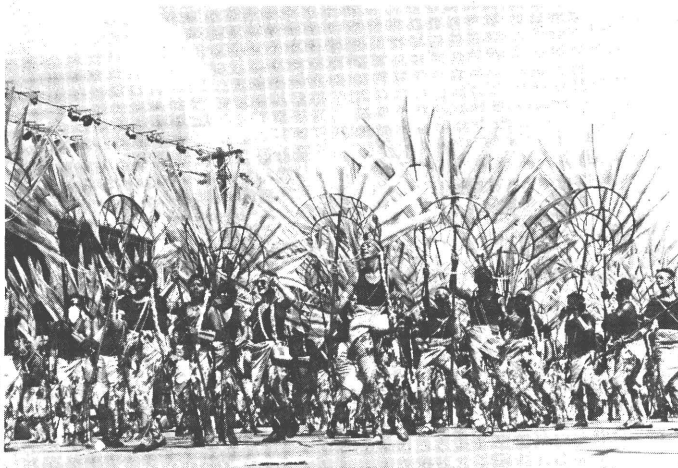
In an oil economy, manufacturing industries obviously benefit from a spillover effect from the petroleum sector. Trinidadians have a sophisticated consumption pattern, which shows in the country's imports; it also stimulates local manufacturing to try and cope with demand. Yet in the words of Clive Teelucksingh, TTMA general manager, "the manufacturers got squeezed and feel somewhat neglected as the oil and energy-based industries have drawn most of the government's attention". Bottlenecks occurred in such sectors as construction and real estate, which were basically turned towards the leading oil/gas and related industries and towards the public sector. Still, the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association, a lobby group representing some 170 companies employing about 23 000 people, feels confident that it has a role to play in the country's pursuit of diversification.

In view of the oil/gas reliance, TTMA's spokesman insisted on "the commitment of all sectors to lessen this dependence because of what may happen if oil runs out, or if prices really collapse. A lot of work is still to be done", he added, "and some constraints, in infrastructure, red tape—public service cost effectiveness—and productivity levels, will have to be dealt with".

From an export point of view, Caricom is the first market for the manufacturing industries, followed by non-Caricom countries in the region. Reces-



Sophisticated steel bands, which originated in Trinidad and Tobago, today produce any style of music, from local calypsos to versions of the classics



T & T Min. of Inf.

Trinidad's famous carnival, a cultural act transcending colour, creed, race and religion



A partial view of Scarborough, the main town of Tobago

sion has hit most Caricom partners and Trinidad's manufactured exports to the main other islands—Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica—have in particular suffered from this. Yet some positive indicators—"the picking-up of the Jamaican economy"—are starting to show.

"On a regional basis it will also require a lot of political will to divide new manufacturing industries over the region—who should do what?" Mr Teelucksingh asked. The Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce, now revitalized, will look into this difficult bargaining on industrial programming.

Also from a regional trade point of view, TTMA's representative thought it "too early to forecast the possible effects on exports of President Reagan's Caribbean Basin initiative".

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is well aware of the problems facing the light manufacturing industries. In the view of Mrs Annisa Abu Bakr, IDC's economic studies and planning director, "the government's swing to more comprehensive planning will be most welcome in tackling the constraints which occur when industry and infrastructure have to come on stream at the same time". The IDC also feels that some "unavoidable protectionism, based on selective import restrictions, may demonstrate the quality of local products and give small and medium-scale enterprises a push".

Newly established merchant banker Patrick Allan is confident that "even considering a difficult run-in period of 2-3 years, good business can be done in Trinidad and Tobago". The establishment of the International Industrial Merchant Bank as a joint venture between the National Commercial Bank and the Paribas group (60-40) is in itself "a bet on the strength of Trinidad's economy". Merchant banking involves providing advise as much as

money (consumer lending excluded) and from its experience in world-wide trade financing, Paribas has found here a "sound economic local basis from which activities can later be extended throughout the region". The choice of this Caribbean base was largely determined by the energy-based profile of the economy, combined with political stability. "I would expect that our presence—and it is certainly one of our justifications for coming here—would also imply an improvement in trade links between Trinidad and Tobago and Europe", Mr Allan said.

"Two for the price of one"

Trinidad's hotels have little difficulty in scoring high occupancy rates, as booming business attracts a number of foreign visitors, mainly from the USA and Canada. From 1979 to 1980 the number of visiting businessmen increased by 21%, totalling over 42 000



Agricultural labour has become both scarce and costly due to the magnetic effect of the petroleum and related industries

or about 20% of the total number of visitors (cruise ship passengers excluded). Tourism revenues in 1980 were estimated at just over TT \$ 300 m.

Apart from the carnival, throughout the year in both Trinidad and Tobago tourists can enjoy calypsos, steel bands, limbo performances and the like while sipping exotic rum cocktails. Tourism is not really a top priority, yet for the island of Tobago it is of basic importance. By selling "two for the price of one", the authorities try to combine the somewhat hectic business atmosphere of the main island with Tobago's varied and multiple tourist attractions. Frequent daily flights between the two islands allow visitors to benefit from a wide variety of relaxations, ranging from classical beach leisure, with all sorts of water sports, via a good game of golf to historical and natural sightseeing.

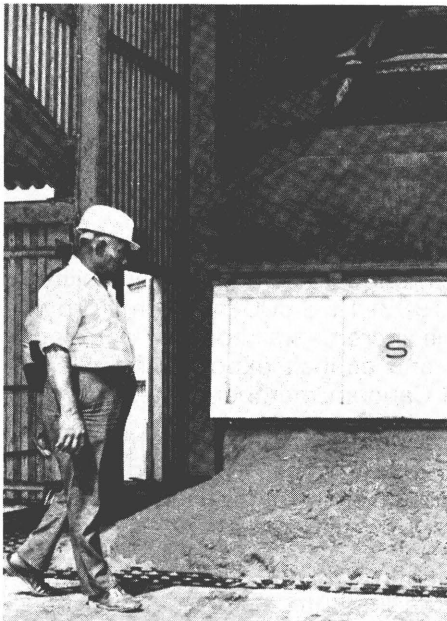
Bird of Paradise Island, a sort of mini-Tobago, as its name suggests is a sanctuary for spectacular birds of paradise and is said to be, next to Papua New Guinea and the Seychelles, the only place where they still live in freedom.

Trinidad too has some renowned beaches and nature reserves, not to mention the capital's so-called "magnificent nine", nine buildings of great architectural and historical value.

Being a small oil economy, with both on and off-shore activities and undergoing a rapid industrialization process, Trinidad and Tobago's environment is naturally under pressure. For instance, there is the threat of possible oil-spills or of air and sea pollution by petro-chemicals. Environmental activists like Stephen Mohammed, publisher and editor of the *Trinidad Naturalist*, are deeply concerned about the present use of the country's natural resources.

Soil erosion by building, squatting and "shifting cultivation"; annual floods in the increasingly barren hills, with devastating effects on farmland as well as on fauna and flora in natural reserves, such as the famous Caroni swamps—the unique habitat, with the exception of Venezuela, of the scarlet ibis; deforestation and real estate speculation; the possible effects of an oil disaster on Tobago's tourist assets or on the fish resources—the list is far from complete, but gives enough reason for concern for those wanting to make the country a better place to live for the next generation of Trinidadians, or even just to preserve it.

As some observers ironically remark, of the PNM's 25-year old slogan calling for "discipline-production-tolerance",



Sugar, replaced as the major foreign cash earner by oil and gas, faces a number of problems

one should not be left with just the latter.

The EEC, an alternative?

From a private sector point of view, links with the EEC are seen as a means of lessening dependence on US and Canadian enterprises and as a possible means of access to technology. Trinidad and Tobago is generally more geared to benefit from commercial, industrial and monetary links with the EEC than from EDF-financed projects. During the 1978 regional seminar on the Lomé Convention, George Chambers referred to the Lomé approach as "the only real protection against the protectionism threatening to engulf the Third World".

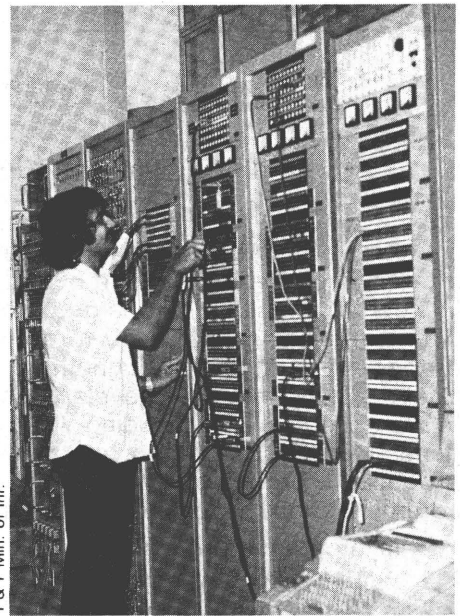
TTMA's manager Clive Teeluck-singh, however, pointed out that "what seemed to be a lowering of tariff barriers through Lomé and the GSP appeared less advantageous because of the effect of non-tariff barriers". Lessons for access to the EEC market were drawn from the experience of exporting to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

In Frank Barsotti's view as national authorising officer, "Trinidad and Tobago has not really been able to counterpart the EEC in its projects for a variety of reasons". One of the main reasons is probably the limited availability of skilled people, given the demonstration effects (higher salaries, fringe benefits, etc.) of the oil sector and related industries. The overall high literacy rate and generally high expectations of Trinidadians make them very mobile from a job point of view, and they are easily "drained" to where their skills provide higher incomes.

Again speaking as NAO, Mr Barsotti stressed that "market access for our products must be accompanied by meaningful transfers of technology and adapted technical assistance, given the limited range of products a small and open economy like ours has to offer". This goes as much for the EEC market as for the US/CBI free trade offer.

Possible joint ventures with small and medium-sized European enterprises would be most welcome and here the country counts on EIB/CID interventions to establish the necessary contacts.

From an overall ACP point of view, Mr Barsotti referred to "the influence the EEC might consider it has for bringing together ACP countries in a trading mould, in other words promoting trade between the different ACP countries and regions. The EEC itself could bene-



Telephone breakdowns are chronic in Trinidad and Tobago; the infrastructure has not kept pace with the economic boom

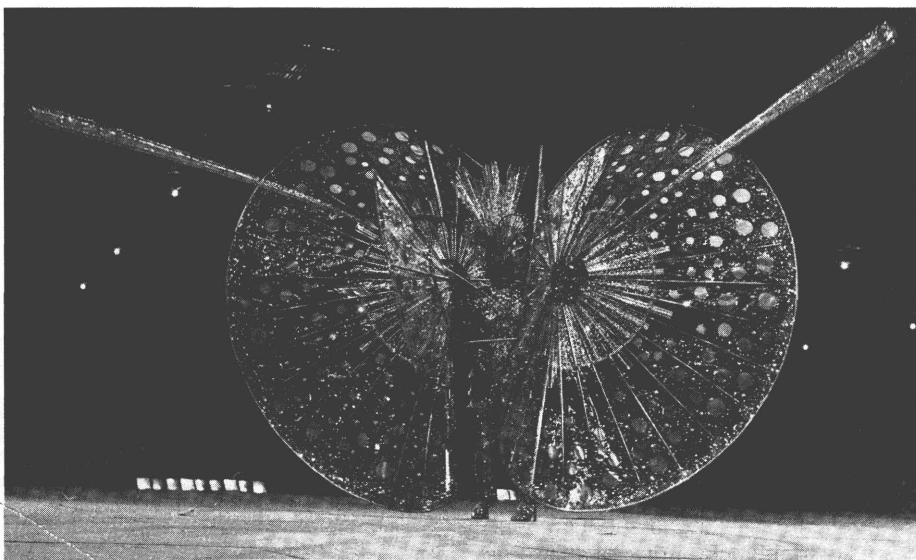
fit from this general rise in economic activities. The EEC's good offices could thus play a meaningful role to the benefit of all concerned". Such a diversion of the classic South-North raw materials flow along colonial lines could allow the EEC, in Mr Barsotti's view, to sell equipment, plant and technology to industrializing ACPs, which, in turn, could develop more South-South trade. Trinidad's own fertiliser production capacity could be a concrete example of this approach, if it could meet West African demand for those much-needed agricultural inputs.

Fortunate in many ways

Trinidad and Tobago has many advantages thanks to the oil/gas resources which service its industrialization. Some sub-sectors have been less able to cope with this rapid growth. The oil wealth has generally been well spread and Trinidadians are on the whole the richest members of Caricom. Life has been made comfortable for Trinidadians, notably through subsidies, already topping about TT \$1000 m annually (who can even dream of paying TT \$1.25 for a gallon of premium petrol elsewhere?).

Fortunate in many ways as the country is, it still wants to accelerate its development, and as the odds stand now, this looks more than feasible. Recognition of the fact that "the fete is over and the country must go back to work", to use PM Chambers' expression, is the basic step this small, open, mixed economy must take to cope with the challenges of the 1980s.

○ ROGER DE BACKER



"The fete is over and the country must go back to work...". Yet for this carnival beauty, preparing next year's outfit is a round-the-year job

“We put our money where our mouth is”

An interview with Foreign Minister Basil Ince

Caricom integration seems to be picking up again after having run out of steam over the past few years. In view of this slowdown, a group of 11 “wise men” was commissioned in 1980 to prepare a strategy for further integration throughout the next decade. Chaired by Caribbean Development Bank president William Demas and including ACP deputy secretary-general Edwin Carrington, at the end of 1981 they produced a blueprint comprising over 50 concrete recommendations to give Caricom its second wind.

This integration process is not just the promotion of the regional and national economic viability of a few Caribbean islands; it could culminate in a Caribbean identity, the final result of 300 years of West Indian kinship, to the benefit of all involved.

Preparations are now under way for an action-oriented heads of government summit by mid-1982. The last fully-fledged summit of this kind goes back as far as 1975, the late Dr Williams being reluctant to attend such events, which he tended to consider as mere talking-shops.

Trinidad’s own approach to Caricom is clearly action-oriented, and by spending over 2% of its GNP on furthering integration, it has become the big brother to

its 11 other Caricom partners. The bulk of this assistance is channelled through its so-called “oil facility”, a three-year (1980-1982) TT \$ 500 m scheme providing financing for the incremental cost of petroleum products, fertilizers and asphalt exported from Trinidad and Tobago to Caricom member states.

In 1972, Carifta became Caricom through the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas—Trinidad’s former US base—and the country is now actively promoting the advent of phase II of this agreement.

Trinidad’s new foreign minister, Dr Basil Ince, previously director of the Institute of International Relations of the University of the West Indies, is one of the main lobbyists for Caricom’s revival. He champions peace and security in the area to smooth economic development.

President Reagan’s so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), launched on 24 February—a US free trade offer accompanied by increased US economic assistance—has become another major topic for discussion among Caribbean leaders. In this *Courier* interview, Dr Ince comments on the CBI, Caricom’s future and on Trinidad’s philosophy as a donor country.

A call for regional peace and security

► *How would you describe the overall guidelines in Trinidad and Tobago’s foreign policy?*

— Our guidelines for foreign policy are, first of all, non-interference in the affairs of other states, be they near or far. A second principle is that of non-alignment: we belong to the group of non-aligned countries. We find that both principles, that of non-interference and that of non-alignment, juxtapose each other very nicely. Thirdly, and I would like to say of great importance to me personally, we stand for peace. With respect to the Caribbean region, we are very much for a zone of peace and security. These, I would say, are the principles upon which our foreign policy is built.

► *Peace and security in the Caribbean region are of major interest now, notably with reference to President Reagan’s recently-launched Caribbean Basin Initiative. Could I have a first comment on its content and what it could mean for a country like Trinidad and Tobago?*

— We find the initiative a most interesting one. I think that any initiative that holds out hope for the economic



Dr Basil Ince
Minister of External Affairs

development of the region is worthwhile. We all know the state of our economies and the political situation of the region. However, the latest information we have since President Reagan’s speech is that the Caribbean countries are seeking a meeting with the major donor countries of this area to discuss the US proposals, and this meeting is planned for later on this

month (1). I assume that it will thrash out some of the President’s statements on the CBI, and I think it would be somewhat premature for us to say anything at this point.

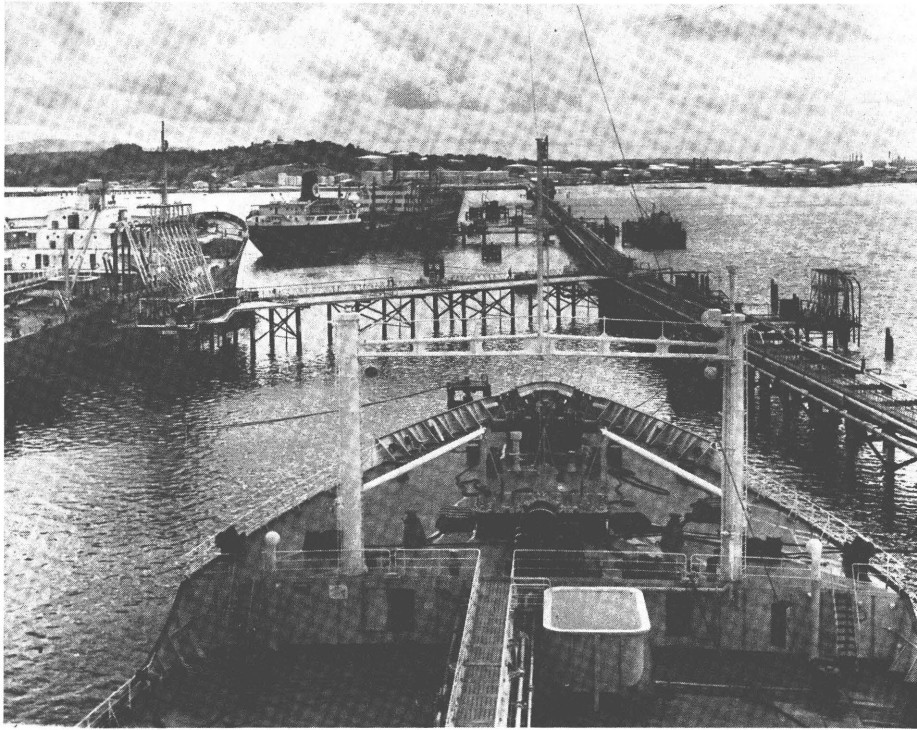
Caricom: “The integration we want is alive”

► *Turning to Caricom integration, from an outside observer’s point of view it is sometimes difficult to understand why Caricom integration is faltering and hasn’t achieved more than it has up to now.*

— Well, quite a few people say Caricom integration is faltering, but I would not subscribe to that. I would say it could possibly do better. The fact is that very many integrative movements in the Third World have not done as well as we would have liked them to. However, if we take a look at the so-called “wise men’s” report and their recommendations, we see that there is a great deal of hope for Caricom.

In this respect, in Trinidad we put our money where our mouth is. We have

(1) This interview was recorded on 4 March 1982.



Trinidad and Tobago's three-year (1980-82) TT \$ 500 m "oil facility" provides financing for the incremental cost of petroleum products exported to Caricom member states

supported the integration movement economically and politically. There is a variety of structures in the integration movement, amongst them the Council of Ministers, covering various portfolios rather as in the EEC integration movement. These structures are operative; in some, I think we have faced our problems. The countries are attempting to be practical and will tackle most of them at the upcoming foreign ministers meeting in Belize. The major problems will be discussed there, and I suspect again later on, probably some time in July or August, when a heads

of government conference will be held. There hasn't been a heads of government conference for some time and the fact that one is likely is some indication that the integration we want is alive.

► *Does the heads of government meeting mean that there is a feeling that an action-oriented agenda can now be tackled?*

— This is the hope. That meeting will be preceded by a foreign ministers meeting, during which the agenda will be hammered out for the heads of government. I would say that, indeed,



"The fact of the matter is that BWIA has made the effort to be the regional airline"

there should be an action-oriented agenda.

► *So you are optimistic that phase two of the Chaguaramas agreement will come into operation in the end?*

— Yes.

Regional air transport: compete or complement?

► *If Trinidad "puts its money where its mouth is" as regards regional integration, how come BWIA, Trinidad's national airline, is the main competitor to the regional airline, LIAT?*

— BWIA has been in existence for quite some while, even before the airline you mention, and BWIA has been seeking for some time to become the regional airline. I wouldn't want to say that it is BWIA's fault that it hasn't become the regional airline. Many diplomatic and other efforts have been made over the past years; even to this day I can see other airlines springing up, but the fact of the matter is that BWIA has made the effort to be the regional airline.

From a technical point of view I don't see BWIA and LIAT as real competitors. True, they sometimes serve the same area, but LIAT is basically a feeder airline and, in fact, Trinidad and Tobago has provided support for LIAT over the years.

Furthermore, I think BWIA has borne the brunt of the air communication problem in the region for some time and in fact we wonder why other Caricom countries do not see us as the regional airline. They are free to participate in it and we invited them to indicate their feelings in regard to this. We are not really competitors, therefore.

I would add that LIAT was supposed to be a feeder airline, but if you look at the records you will discover that they haven't been very successful in that capacity, at least as far as we are concerned.

Reconsidering the oil facility

► *One of the major means of assistance that you provide to other Caricom states is the so-called TT \$ 500 m "oil facility", which expires at the end of this year. Facing declining oil revenues, what will the Trinidad government undertake as far as this scheme is concerned?*

— As I said at the outset, one of the cardinal points in our foreign policy is our support for regional integration and as I have already said, we put our money where our mouth is. Now, the fact that oil prices are likely to go down will certainly affect many countries worldwide.



An historic event: the birth of Caricom on 4 July 1973 when the Treaty of Chaguaramas (Trinidad) was signed. William Demas, then Caricom secretary-general, addresses the heads of government of Caricom countries

What I suspect Trinidad would do, if it is to continue some sort of financial support to the other countries of the Caribbean, is probably to rationalize to some extent its assistance for a given programme to which it attributes a percentage of its GNP. It is quite possible that this percentage may fall, but I think this will be expected and I hardly think countries expect more money under these circumstances.

Serving several purposes as a donor

► What is Trinidad's aid policy?

— I think Trinidad serves several purposes through its Caricom assistance—not only the economic development of the countries themselves, but also, of course, making them a better market for Trinidad. In addition, I think our action also promotes the peace and security of the region which I referred to earlier. I don't think that policies conceived under economic stress make for very stable countries or societies in which to live. I think Trinidad would want neighbouring countries to be fairly stable, so that not only Trinidad's but their own development can continue peacefully. We have definitely no imperialistic designs as far as our assistance is concerned.

The second factor is that when you have a small number of island economies, basically with limited markets, you tend to think of the economic grouping as a primary market. This happened in the case of Trinidad and Tobago as it did in the case of Jamaica, Barbados

and Guyana, usually referred to as the more developed countries of the group.

The economic situations in Guyana and Jamaica and now, to some extent, in Barbados have interfered quite substantially with the development of our secondary manufactured sector, which used the Caricom region as a primary market. When the economic activity declines in the region and sales fall off, we have a problem which comes back to us. So this is one of the economic reasons why assistance designed to raise the general development of the region, and obtain overall economic viability once more, is important to us.

Our assistance to the Caricom region is quite substantial and we are way beyond the 0.7% target set by the United Nations: it is now just over 2% of GNP, and for a small country like ours it is truly—to be immodest—a magnificent effort. Still, we should not be considered just as a senior donor in no need of cooperation.

Dividing the sea

► You have two major resources offshore, fish and hydrocarbons. To what extent has the introduction of the 200-mile economic zone given you a negotiating problems with neighbouring countries, Venezuela in particular?

— We are starting negotiations with Venezuela in the next few months. We expect to establish a mid-point line in the sea between the two countries. I can't say that we've been having a

hard time so far, but I think the problem will be fairly difficult to negotiate.

"The EEC's role has been commendable"

► Do you consider the EEC as an economic alternative for the traditional US/Canada orientation of this region, and to what extent has EEC assistance been successful in promoting regional Caribbean integration?

— I think we in the Caribbean start from the premise that we welcome any assistance, any positive role that any power or group of powers wish to play in the Caribbean region. I think the EEC role so far has been commendable. As regards the efforts that others from the western hemisphere are making, I think they are also to be commended.

But the fact is that we have to look carefully at the Caribbean's own interests and try, as much as possible, to see how whatever assistance is being offered can be geared to those specific interests. In other words, as I pointed out before, these programmes aren't perfect, but we have to try to utilize them as much as we can. These programmes do further the integration process in some cases, but don't in others. Some of the programmes begin on a multilateral basis but end up mostly on a bilateral level; and in some cases there is great competition between the states themselves for scarce resources, which to some extent gives the donor country or countries a certain amount of leverage in negotiating with these states. ○

Interview by R.D.B.

Petroleum

Oil and gas fuel the economy

In its various forms of pitch, crude oil and natural gas, petroleum has helped make Trinidad and Tobago one of the richest countries in the Caribbean. The country's dependence on these hydrocarbon resources clearly shows in its national accounts. Oil revenues account for over 60% of total government revenue and the petroleum sector contributes almost 40% to GDP, totalling over 90% of total visible exports and nearly 40% of imports. As a major foreign cash earner, it also explains the country's traditionally favourable balance of trade payments position.

Yet both the government, holding a large stake in this sector, and private industry, are now confronted with a number of downward trends, both world-wide and domestic, which are giving cause for concern. The combination of today's world oil glut, declining spot crude prices, the deepening of economic recession resulting in weakened demand—pushed even further down by energy-saving policies and increased use of other sources of energy—are matters of discussion for both OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers, as well as for the so-called "seven sisters", the seven major international oil companies. From a domestic point of view, petroleum production has further deteriorated: from peak production of 229 000 bpd (1) in 1978, or 83.8 m barrels (13.32 mcm (2)) for the whole year, it fell to only 189 000 bdp in 1981 (69 m barrels or just under 11 mcm for the whole year).

A graveyard for geologists

Trinidad and Tobago, being one of the oldest oil-producing countries, is often referred to by oil experts as "a graveyard for geologists". The structure of the country's underground geology, the size of the oilfields and the complex nature of the reservoirs have set real challenges and oil exploration, drilling and production here have reputedly made a contribution to world-wide geological science and oil technology development.

The first oil deposits were found way back in 1866 but serious, i.e. commercial, oil drilling only started as of 1907. Soon a small refinery was erected and up to 40 small oil companies pioneered this sector. Producing about 0.32 mcm annually during World War I, the post-war depression of the '30s brought a drastic slump in petroleum production and the bankruptcy of many of the smaller companies. Those who survived and consolidated contributed to the British World War II effort by producing around 3.5 mcm annually.

Offshore discoveries lead to peak production

The dwindling of oil reserves led to the first offshore exploration in 1954.

(1) barrels per day; 1 barrel = 159 l or 0.159 cubic metres.

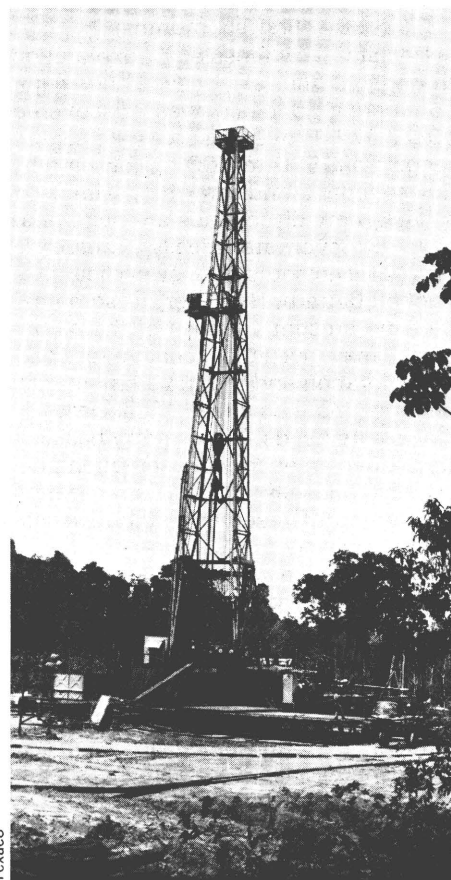
(2) mcm: million cubic metres.

Fields discovered in the protected waters of the Gulf of Paria allowed annual crude production to increase to about 6.5 mcm in 1960. Important fields discovered by the end of that decade off the country's east coast were brought into production in 1972 and led to the 1977-78 peak production years. Offshore wells then provided up to 80% of the total crude production of 13.3 mcm, but by 1981 this had declined to about 75%. Over the past five years onshore production in terms of cubic metres produced (2.7 mcm) remained fairly stable.

Only about six companies or consortiums are involved in production, Amoco being the major producer, solely from offshore fields, with almost 55% of domestic production. Amoco produces a high quality light crude, all of which it exports for refining in its own plants elsewhere, the two local refineries traditionally being more oriented to processing medium crude fuel oils.

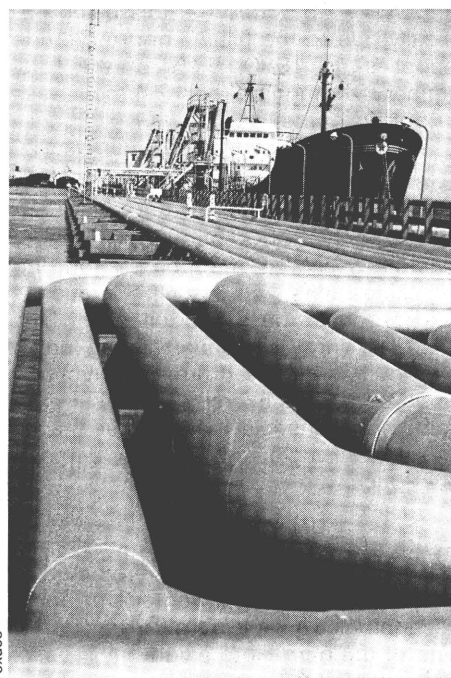
Domestic oil production in decline

Since 1977-78, production has been gradually declining for a number of reasons, not the least being the introduction of gas conservation measures in fields producing associated gas off the east coast. This decline also shows in the exports of local crude—the rest of it, on average about 5 mcm for the



Texaco

Trinidad and Tobago, being one of the oldest oil-producing countries, is often referred to as a "graveyard for geologists" in view of its sub-surface structure



Texaco

"In and out" at Texaco's refinery: supertankers in the distance discharge crude for processing while the tanker in the foreground loads refined products

1976-80 period, being locally refined—which as a percentage of total production went down from 61% (1978) to 53% (1981, first six months).

Despite intensive exploration throughout the last decade, no major commercial deposit was discovered after 1972. Proven reserves are said to range from 500 to 800 million barrels, but sediments indicate that, with a bit of luck, new discoveries are quite possible and even statistically probable in view of Trinidad's almost cyclical production pattern. However, to some extent the present vagaries of the oil business may give little incentive for costly exploration and the government may become more involved, financially, in view of its needs. The country has also developed an energy conservation policy which it sees as "the optimization of the use of reserves without necessarily implying preservation for future use". Effective control over the manner of production and maximization of derived revenues are key elements of this policy, which, however, is liable to the country's revenue requirements.

Generally speaking, there is a fair amount of optimism (see interview with energy minister Manning) about striking lucky again in the near future with commercial reservoirs.

Refineries in a slump

Can the refineries go on forever losing US\$3.5 on every barrel they process? This seems to be the key question for the industry's managers. During the 1970s, refinery activities showed a 45% decline, this being basically due to the fall in imported crude supplies. In 1980, 67% of the total refinery throughput of 12.4 mcm was imported crude.

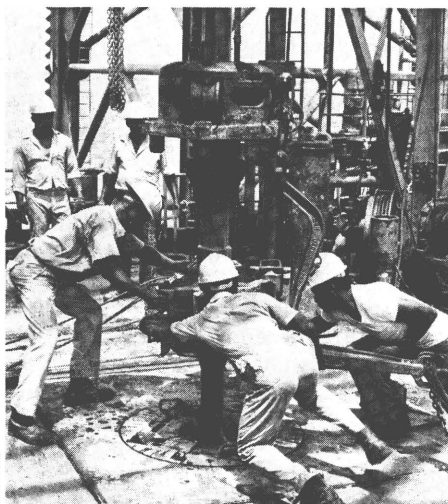
The state-controlled Trintoc refinery, with a capacity of about 85000 bpd, last year achieved an average throughput of only 38000 bpd. This refinery has a low degree of sophistication—no cracking units, no desulphurization—and produces basic fuel oils for which there is hardly a market these days. Trintoc has hit a bad time for investing in an upgrading exercise, as it suffered substantial financial losses since the recession brought down both demand and prices.

Texaco's refinery at Pointe-a-Pierre, south of the Point Lisas industrial area, has equally been hit by adverse market trends, but has the advantage of being technologically able to turn the heavy end of the barrel into a light, high-value product. From its previous capacity of 350 000 bpd, for very simple refining this refinery has now only a 275 000 bpd capacity and in fact regards only 220 000 bdp as economi-



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In its various forms of pitch (above at La Brea) ...



Texaco

crude oil (above an offshore drilling platform) ...



T & T Min. of Inf.

and natural gas (above laying of a gas pipeline), petroleum has helped make Trinidad and Tobago one of the richest countries in the Caribbean

cally viable. Early March, throughput was only about 120 000-130 000 bpd.

The Texaco Trinidad Inc. complex forms an almost autonomous community, comprising not only the refinery plant, stockage and transshipment facilities, administrative buildings and senior staff housing, but also a dairy farm, a bird sanctuary and, last but not least, an 18-hole golf course. Out of 6700 permanent staff there are only nine expatriates, including general manager L. Austin.

Mr Austin stressed that "the fully sophisticated reduction capacity of 175 000 bpd is not only maintained but the downstream units will even be further enhanced. This refinery is a very versatile one, being able to handle a wide range of crudes—over the years we have processed 56 different types of crude here—and allowing us to break down the barrel up to petrochemicals and lubricating oils". Presently it uses about 29 000 bdp of local crude, the rest being imported. In 1981, of the 48.9 million barrels of crude processed here, 57.3% came from Saudi Arabia, 21.8% was indigenous and 20.6% was Indonesian, while Mexico and West Africa supplied respectively only 0.2% and 0.1%. At the risk of over-simplifying, the blending with imported crudes allows the production of sophisticated end products.

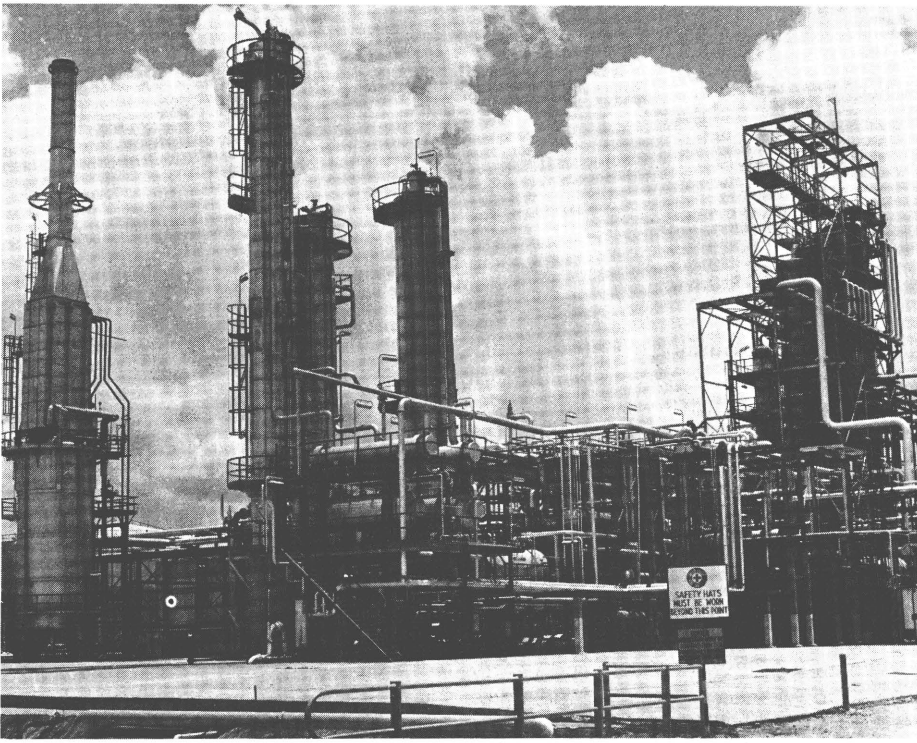
"The present economics of refinery management imply that we take a very close look at everything we do", assistant general manager A. Nunes added. In Mr Austin's view, "the present market surplus and depressed prices are killing everybody". At least the producers, the consumers ...

With regard to the Trinidad business climate, the industry views positively the introduction last year of a new Petroleum Act, retroactive to 1 January 1980: "this meant a big step forward; even if it didn't reduce our taxes, it helped our long-term planning and introduced a more realistic approach tax-wise—and more credible to US tax purposes—by moving away from the OPEC-posted price as a base for taxation", Mr Austin declared.

Abundant cheap gas

Over the last decade, vast gas reserves have been identified in Trinidad and Tobago since the first significant offshore gas field discovery in 1967. Constantly rising since 1975, production reached a peak of 198 000 m cubic feet in 1981. Amoco is again the major producer. As far as the use of the gas produced is concerned, about 18% of it is used by the oil companies

T & T Min. of Inf.



The state owned Trintoc refinery has suffered substantial financial losses and is now launching an upgrading exercise to make more out of a barrel

themselves as fuel in their fields and refineries; 24% goes as fuel into manufacturing mainly for the electricity company and the Point Lisas industrial estate; and 6% is used as process gas for fertilizer production. Newly introduced conservation measures will bring down the amount of gas flared without use from 32% to 25%.

Talking of gas reserves means lining up impressive numbers of zeros: total

reserves for Trinidad and Tobago as at 1 January 1981 stood at 17.9 trillion cubic feet or 506 giga cubic metres (1) from which 10.6 Tcf are regarded proven, 5.2 Tcf probable and 2.1 Tcf possible. In terms of energy production by 1990 gas could easily account for half of petroleum production.

(1) 1 Tcf = 1 000 000 000 000 cubic feet
1 Giga cubic metres = 1 000 000 000 cubic metres

Considered as a premium source of energy and being pollution-free, there is growing recognition at large that natural gas could supply much of the world's energy needs throughout most of next century. Cheaply produced, it is, however, a difficult energy resource to handle as regards the possibility of exporting: its liquifaction and transportation, not to mention the security element, require massive capital investment. Policy decisions are therefore determined by access to capital and technology and are a function of defining the size of gas reserves and their most efficient utilization.

Apart from domestic use of gas for its long-term industrialization programme—by the end of this year Trinidad could become the world's fifth exporter of fertilizers—the government is now closely looking into gas exports. "This poses all kinds of problems, not at least the market for it; but the current thinking is that we have enough resources for satisfying our local needs and going into exports" Trevor Boop-singh, permanent secretary for energy pointed out.

An LNG joint venture between the state and two large US companies—one specialized in gas transportation, the other in distribution—has already been created by the authorities. To catch up with the market, decisions are now necessary as to whether and when US\$ 4000 m will be invested in this LNG project.

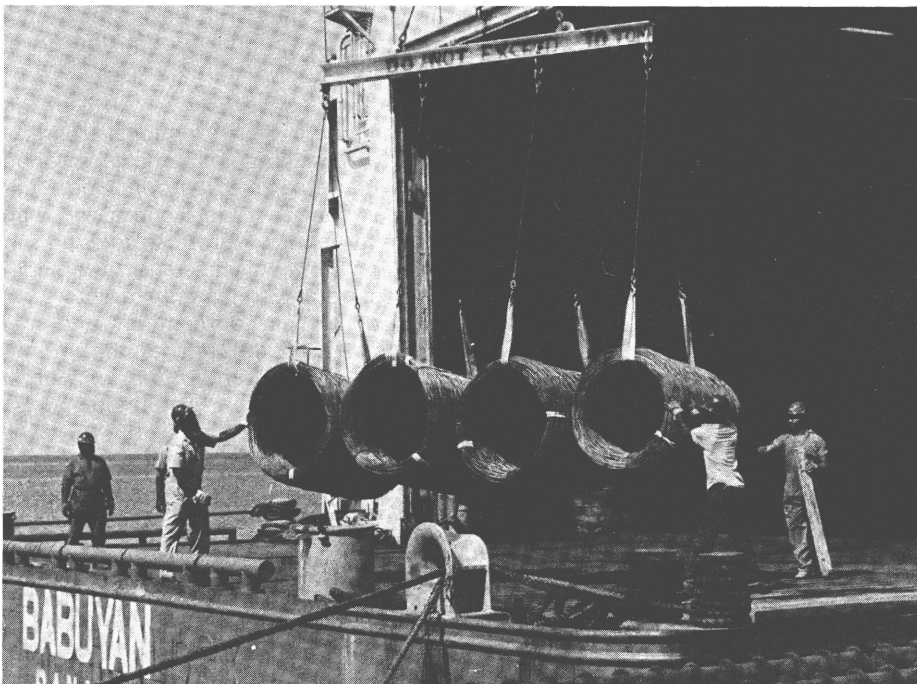
Dual restructuring

Having fuelled Trinidad and Tobago's economic growth in the past, thereby quickly raising people's expectations, oil and gas seem to be set for a dual restructuring: on the one hand, they provide the basis for industrialization and thereby for lessening the country's direct economic dependence upon them; on the other hand, within the sector itself gas seems set to take over from the previously dominant oil industry.

Apart from requiring heavy capital inputs to preserve its comfortable energy surplus, the petroleum sector will also, in the years ahead, have to take a close look at its manpower needs. Many skills and brains have been drained to the Point Lisas development, yet Trinidad's petroleum sector will be confronted with technological challenges requiring the best people it can get.

Providing a solid base for diversification and industrialization, including spin-off industries to supply the major industries, oil and gas will continue to fuel Trinidad and Tobago's future growth. ○ R.D.B.

T & T Min. of Inf.



A shipment of wire rods from the T & T Iron and Steel Company being loaded; thanks to its gas resources providing cheap energy, the country has been able to develop heavy industries

Energy minister Patrick Manning

“We won’t behave as innocent bystanders”

Recently appointed energy and natural resources minister, Patrick Manning comments on Trinidad and Tobago’s stand as regards the oil glut and its effects on the economy, is optimistic about future oil production and puts gas in perspective, both domestically and internationally. Could Trinidad and Tobago in the long term be an alternative LNG supplier to Europe?

Keeping a close eye on market evolution

► *To what extent is the economy suffering from the present world oil slump?*

— Our economy has been adversely affected in many ways. If we look at the exports of refined products first, we are obviously confronted with reduced demand in our major markets, basically the USA. Secondly, access to that market for our refined products has become increasingly difficult. At this stage it would be too early to comment on what the US Caribbean Basin Initiative could meaningfully represent in this sense; it will require some in-depth study.

Let’s look at our two refineries, both have suffered from the downward trend. The Texaco refinery considerably receded its primary reduction capacity of crude, from 350 000 bpd to about 220 000 bpd, by dismantling old crude distilling units, present throughput reaching only about 130 000 bpd; but on the other hand, it has increased its secondary conversion capacity to turn out more sophisticated products. The Trintoc refinery has suffered substantial financial losses and these have caused the government and board of directors to study the problem closely. Trintoc is now considering a major upgrading exercise to cut losses and reverse those trends. Again, given the present market situation, this is not an easy exercise.

From the production point of view, to the extent that there is a reduction in crude prices there will be a reduction in the revenue position of the country. For 1982 we could probably expect to receive some TT \$ 300 m less than expected from oil. If this trend is sustained, or if it gets out of hand, it will adversely affect the ability of the government to sustain its ambitious development programme. Therefore we are

not unconcerned and cannot be considered as innocent bystanders in these international developments, nor do we behave as such.

We look at it very closely and we try to see to what extent we can maximize our take accruing to the country. We do have sufficient market expertise to keep an eye on these events.

“Our decline in oil production is only temporary”

► *Given this oil market situation, will Trinidad and Tobago’s main future potential therefore be gas?*

— Not necessarily. From my own previous experience in the private sector I learned that as far back as 1934 geologists were already alarmed that the country’s reserves might run out. Now, if you look at the evolution of crude production today, it is clear that by that date only a minor fraction of our oil had been produced. There is good reason for this. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, unlike other oil-producing countries in the Middle East, for instance, our geology is very complex. We have no easily accessible, “handbook” type reservoirs; ours are restricted because of faulting. That mixed blessing has meant that oil production has continued, we just had to look for it. Exploration costs have risen, but we are certain that the oil is there. I therefore consider our production decline only temporary. We have already taken appropriate legislative measures and these are bound to stimulate oil production. So I am not unduly concerned about our decline in production, which I view as only temporary.

Gas to stabilize revenues

As for gas, we have substantial quantities which we are now using to stimulate our industrial development. It



Patrick Manning
*Minister of energy and natural
resources*

T & T Min. of Inf.

is a straightforward question of adding value to that gas before exporting it; so we use it to produce fertilizers, for instance. We have methanol and urea plants under construction; we have just completed an increase in our ammonia production capacity; we have also just gone into steel production based on cheap gas energy. All this being based on gas, we are now looking into an LNG project to export liquefied natural gas to stabilize the country’s revenue position, given the oil revenue fluctuations. Such stabilization can easily be done through the development of our gas resources.

Looking specifically at LNG, we are not unaware of international trends in the LNG market, in particular production in and sales to Europe. Some major gas contracts were concluded there recently, and we are also looking into the ongoing discussions over LNG prices, notably in these contracts. With regard to these agreements and their terms, and in the light of the international market trends, we of course have to make the appropriate adjustments to our own position. All in all, we have the determination as a government to maximize the returns from our natural gas.

An LNG supplier to Europe?

► *Could Trinidad and Tobago therefore become an LNG supplier to Europe?*

— For possible marketing we are, of course, disadvantaged by high transportation costs to Europe, in compari-

Profile of Trinidad and Tobago

Area: total 5128 sq.km (1980 sq. miles)

Trinidad 4828 sq.km (1864 sq.miles)

Tobago 300 sq.km (116 sq.miles)

Population: 1 087 000 (1980 census)

Average growth rate 1.4 %

Port of Spain (capital) 66 000

Independence: 31 August 1962

Government: parliamentary democracy

Head of State: President Ellis Clarke

Prime Minister: George Chambers

Governing party: People's National Movement (26 out of 36 seats)

Total GDP: TT \$ 15 537.2 m (1980— at factor cost and current prices)

GDP per capita: TT \$ 14 294 (US \$ 5956)

Total visible trade (1980 provisional):

exports TT \$ 9785 m

imports TT \$ 7626 m

balance TT \$ 2159 m

Balance of payments (1980): TT \$ 1497 m

Main exports (1980): petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee

Main imports (1980): petroleum, raw materials, vehicles and equipment, manufactures and food

Main trade partners: USA, Caribbean, EEC

Currency: Trinidad and Tobago dollar (US \$ 1 = TT \$ 2.4 = ECU 0.98)



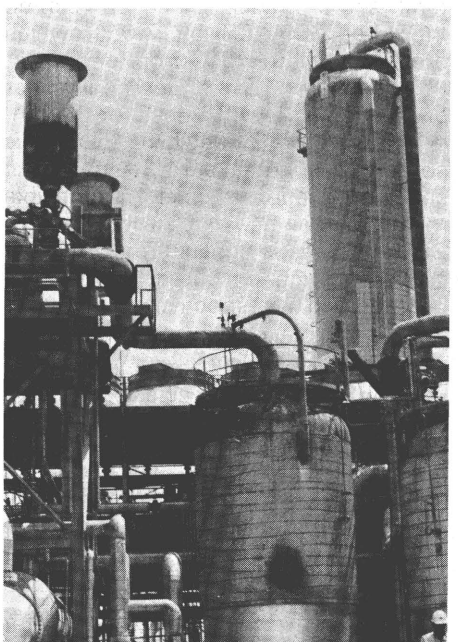
son with the US Gulf coast. On the other hand, as we understand it, West Europe is short of gas, is moving away from coal, and its nuclear programmes have made slower progress than expected due to some major problems. So gas seems to be a way out for European countries and the extent to which they have had to rely on the USSR is an indication of how badly they need it. I am sure that questions of security of supply will arise at some stage and that those countries will then be bound to look elsewhere. We will be there, with 25 years of political stability; we have every reason to believe in continued stability and we see ourselves, therefore, as a possible and re-

liable energy supplier to Western countries.

► *From a local energy consumption point of view, Trinidad and Tobago seems to be a paradise in terms of costs to consumers?*

— Though it may be temporary! The move to make appropriate adjustments has started. In the 1982 budget we have increased most petroleum product prices by approximately 25 %, including those of petrol, kerosene and gasoil. LPG prices have increased already over the past few years. One can't sustain such cheap energy prices forever, so those days are gone. ○

Interview by R.D.B.



One of the Point Lisas fertilizer plants

Agriculture

Revitalization is the key word

Trinidad and Tobago's economy and society have undergone drastic change since oil revenues started booming. Much of that change seems to have been to the detriment of the agricultural sector.

People's attitudes to farm work were affected and due to the magnetic effect of the oil and other heavy industries, the rural-urban drift accelerated. Tastes and preferences became more metropolitan and expensive, as reflected in the 1981 food import bill of TT \$ 810 million.

As far back as early 1975, during a major debate on oil and food, the then PM "Doc" Williams called for "an attempt to make agriculture as an occupation and food as an industry so much more attractive, meaningful and remunerative, that we will correct the even greater distortion of our population's pronounced distaste for agricultural activity and endeavour, due to the long association of Caribbean agriculture with unfree labour and incredibly backward and inefficient technology". To this aim massive resources were mobilized: government expenditure in the agricultural sector from 1975 to 1981 totalled TT \$ 2 095.8 m.

Agricultural output in the doldrums

"Despite this substantial investment, the performance of the agricultural sector has fallen far below expectations", PM Chambers—himself formerly in charge of the agriculture portfolio—pointed out in this year's budget speech.

Over the last decade almost all farm sub-sectors saw a decline in real output. In 1980 the output of the agricultural sector which then represented 2.3% of GDP, fell by 7.6%, which broke down into a 5% drop for domestic agriculture, a 9.9% decline in sugar production and 10.3% less for the other export crops. The 1981 picture is somewhat brighter: a 14.3% decline in sugar production is solely responsible for the overall negative growth rate of 2.6%, domestic agriculture and export crops showing an output increase of 5% and 7.6% respectively.

Historically, like most Caribbean islands, Trinidad and Tobago initially developed plantation agriculture, predominantly producing such crops as sugar, cocoa, coffee and citrus for the metropolitan market and largely neglecting domestic food production. To a large extent this dualism still prevails, but export agriculture has obviously lost its place as principal foreign exchange earner to petroleum and is now facing the collapse of most international market prices.

Upgrading agriculture through technology

"Agriculture is a difficult task to tackle in an oil country which is also rapidly industrializing, and has suffered from a good deal of bottlenecks and constraints as well as from adverse weather conditions in some years", according to Patrick Alleyne, perma-

nent secretary in the agriculture, lands and food ministry.

Generally speaking, there are some chronic bottlenecks: water and irrigation, power and access roads are some of the prerequisites "not fully satisfied"; marketing arrangements have proved inadequate; agricultural labour is both scarce and costly, given more rewarding job opportunities in oil and industry; farm land is under pressure of speculation for housing or industry.

The weather has been quite tricky for Trinidad's farmers: suffering from drought in 1973, they were hit by a hurricane in 1974 and have been confronted with continual floods since 1979.

In view of the labour drain, the restricted land available and poor soil quality, Mr Alleyne feels that "for the sector as a whole we need some sort of local green revolution to close the technological gap in agriculture, which has stayed too labour-intensive for too long".

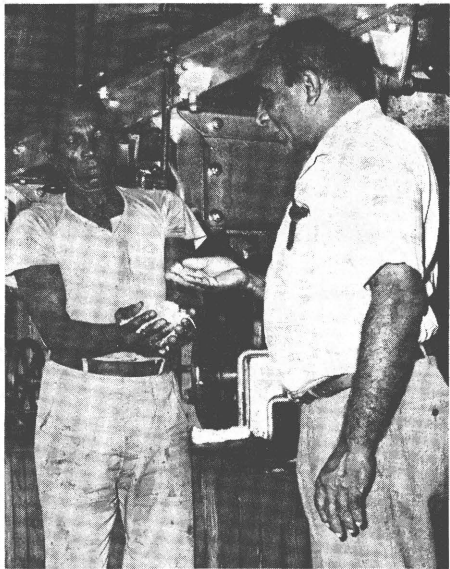
Sugar goes sour

1981 has been an exceptionally bad year for Trinidad's sugar production; due to unusually heavy rains during the harvest season, only about 93 000 tonnes of raw sugar were turned out, down from 113 500 tonnes in 1980. As far back as 1965 some 250 000 tonnes were produced and in the '70s



Tobago farm family preparing a hillside for growing vegetable crops

T & T Min. of Inf.



There is continued uncertainty about the future of the increasingly inefficient sugar factories

total production still reached 235 000 tonnes (1972).

The overall downward trend in sugar output is explained by a combination of factors: basically, diseases affecting the crop, breakdowns in equipment in both transportation and milling, shortage of skilled labour particularly at the middle management level (supervision, etc.), and, last but not least, continued uncertainty about the future of the increasingly inefficient sugar factories. Only five sugar mills are left out of more than 50 at the turn of the century.

The production decline was also reflected in falling exports and increasing imports. From 158 000 tonnes in 1976, exports went down to only 64 000 tonnes in 1980. In 1981 (end November) the country had already imported the equivalent of almost 18 000 tonnes of raw sugar from the USA. With only one mill presently equipped for refining, local demand cannot be met; investments are now under preparation to upgrade the overall equipment, notably by separating the grinding from the refining process, which could check imports in the end.

The sugar industry has been suffering considerable and continued losses but, if financially unviable under the present conditions, from a socio-economic and political point of view, this sector as a whole cannot be written off. Considering that almost 40 000 jobs are directly involved, some 200 000 people in total draw their livelihood from this sector. Therefore for 20% of the total population, practically all of them of Hindu origin, sugar is still predominant in their daily lives, enough to make the government aware of the need for an overall rationalization of this sector.

Guaranteed prices for cocoa and coffee

Preliminary data seem to indicate that 1981 may have witnessed a reversal in the production of cocoa and coffee, which again were declining, over the last decade. The introduction of guaranteed prices "substantially above world market prices" has certainly played a major role there. The point is, however, as Mr Alleyne reflected, whether "one can encourage this approach endlessly?" The government is therefore working out a national rehabilitation programme to revitalize these two major crops.

From the earliest days when cocoa was commercially produced, Trinidad has played an important role on the cocoa world scene. It was a very profitable business for local producers, who averaged about 25-30 000 tonnes during the 1900-1930 period, when world production was around half a million tonnes. 1920 was a peak year, when Trinidad's cocoa production topped about 10% of the then world production of 370 000 tonnes.



Trinidad and Tobago's cocoa has "something special": chocolate-makers pay a premium price for its strong flavour

For various reasons, notably disease attacks on the cocoa crop, production rapidly fell, to average about 3000 tonnes between 1976-1980. The trend seems to be more positive now: from January to June 1981, over 2200 tonnes were produced as against about 1800 tonnes for the same period of the previous year.

The Trinidad-based Cocoa Research Unit of the University of the West Indies has an outstanding reputation among world-wide cocoa experts for the quality of its research work, and may make a precious contribution to the revitalization of this sector.

Demand will probably hold up as the local cocoa is really something special: its very strong flavour makes manufacturers, including the important Swiss chocolate-makers, pay a premium price for it.

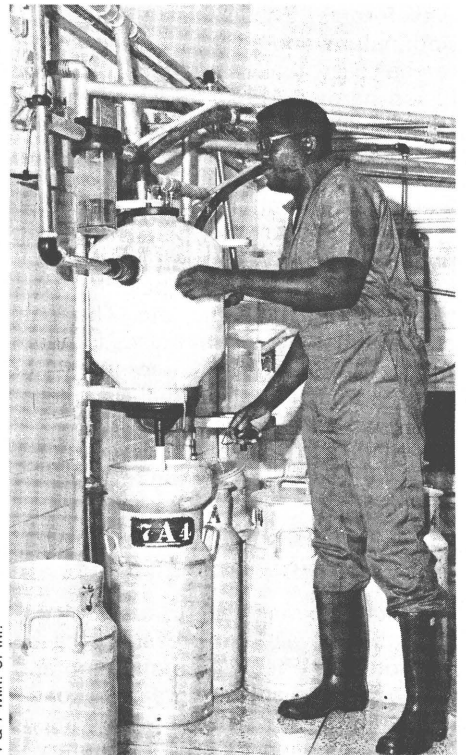
Limiting the food import bill

Cereals, meat and meat products, dairy products and fruit and vegetables form the main components of the food import bill. The rise in that bill is more due to increases in the prices than in the quantities of the items imported.

This is not really cattle country, yet a number of livestock projects are in the pipeline to raise local output and limit the foreign cash drain. Prior to 1979 there was no problem with the local provision of cabbages, tomatoes and sweet potatoes; now the government has suspended imports of these and will provide incentives for local producers to meet demand.

Fruit production will equally be promoted. Many of the traditional fruit tree areas have gone to housing, yet planting fruit trees—avocados, citrus, mangoes, etc.—could also help provide basic soil cover against erosion. To some extent fruit has become a luxury here, as prices can be up to TT \$ 1 for only two oranges.

The fish catch has averaged about 18-20 million pounds over the last few years. Imports of processed fish were around 6-7 million pounds, but cor-



Dairy products are an important part of the food import bill



Fruit has become almost a luxury. Two oranges can cost as much as TT\$ 1

rected to a "fresh fish equivalent" this represents some 20 million pounds. So in effect the country produces about half of its own consumption. The aim is to produce around 40 million pounds by the end of the '80s from own resources and by exploiting neighbouring fishing grounds, given the necessary agreements. The quality of fish landed is sometimes poor and an incentive programme is therefore under way to improve both landing and cold storage facilities.

About half of Trinidad is covered with forests. These vast areas are of both natural and artificial origin, the latter basically teak, Caribbean pine and mixed hardwood plantations. Reforestation projects have notably been established on some critical slopes to combat erosion. Fruit trees, wildlife feed trees, forest timber trees, all have their specific role to play in feeding people and animals, providing the construction and transport (palettes) sector with basic material, etc. The local teak stands out as a first class furniture teak. The state-owned company for processing and selling teak is one of the few self-sufficient companies of this kind, and it is now being allowed to export up to 25% of the teak lumber produced.

Promoting local produce

Fighting its many handicaps and constraints such as land pressure, the labour drain, ineffective organization and marketing and adverse weather conditions (flood control), the government remains convinced of the country's agricultural potential. Most sub-sectors are given specific attention through re-



Promoting consumer preference for locally produced rather than imported food will be a major challenge; here, a market in Tobago

vitalization programmes. Implementing these will involve convincing not only farmers and fishermen of the value of better techniques and new organization structures, and effectively introducing them, but also promoting consumer preference for locally produced rather than imported food.

Prime Minister Chambers himself feels that "the real challenge facing us in agriculture is to convince the population that the distinct possibility exists

that, in the not too distant future, food may not be available for purchase in the international market".

Patrick Alleyne concluded: "Overall there is an overriding need for more interdependence between the various sectors of the economy; we will fight some old imbalances which were not originally foreseen". Ailing as it is, agriculture certainly deserves better and can do better; the only question is when? o R.D.B.



In the fisheries sector an incentive programme is underway to preserve the quality of the fish landed by improving landing and cold storage facilities

EEC-Trinidad and Tobago cooperation

Thanks to its oil earnings, Trinidad and Tobago can finance plenty of development projects and programmes on its own and its relations with the Community should not be seen in economic terms alone. For the countries of the Caribbean, Lomé is also a political counterweight in their relations with the USA. At the Freetown session of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee, Trinidad and Tobago's ambassador to Brussels, James O'Neil Lewis, lightheartedly compared the Caribbean's relations with the USA, which proximity has forced upon them, to those of a man who has to share his bed with an elephant and spends all night worrying it will squash him when it moves.

Trade trends

Trade between Trinidad and Tobago and the Community is by no means negligible, as Europe is the country's second largest supplier and its second largest customer after the USA. In 1970-1979, its trade balance with the EEC showed a constant deficit, but became slightly positive in 1980. Overall, Community exports to Trinidad and Tobago went up in 1975-1980, although there was a slight drop in 1979. Similarly, imports into the Community from this country increased over the same period (a ratio of 1:2.7), although there was a drop in 1977 and 1978.

The Community's main imports from Trinidad and Tobago are oil derivatives

and sugar for refining, followed by a variety of chemicals and cocoa, rum and sugar.

In 1976, heavy fuel oil (produced since 1974), crude petroleum oil (important in terms of value since 1974) and light oil (which has considerably decreased as a percentage of exports since 1974) accounted for 83% of total export earnings, with other petroleum derivatives making up 14% of this. The USA, the EEC and Guyana have a very clear lead over the other customers.

The sugar quota — force majeure in 1981

In 1976, sugar represented 2% of total export earnings. Under the terms



The EEC's assistance to the Cocoa Research Unit of the University of the West Indies will not only promote inter-regional cooperation in this field between the Caribbean and West Africa, but also benefit Trinidad's own cocoa production

of the sugar protocol, Trinidad and Tobago has to export an annual quota of 69 000 t white sugar to the EEC, but it failed to meet this, for reasons of *force majeure*, for the first time in 1981, when only 60 300 t were delivered.

The Community's main exports to Trinidad and Tobago are milk, eggs and honey, beverages, alcohol and vinegar, cast iron, iron and steel, machines, vehicles, electrical equipment, milled products, cereal preparations, mineral fuels, organic and inorganic chemicals, tanning and dyeing extracts, artificial plastics, rubber, paper and card, bookshop articles, haberdashery, footwear, ceramics, glass, copper, tools, common metals, navigation equipment (particularly since 1979), optical instruments and collectors' items (particularly on the increase since 1978).

The United Kingdom is Trinidad and Tobago's biggest trading partner in the Community, and had a trade balance between 1975 and 1980 constantly in its favour.

In 1974, Trinidad and Tobago's main exports included sugar, which accounted for ECU 25 m of a total ECU 39 m (i.e. 64%) of the United Kingdom's imports from them.

It is also worth noting that oil from Trinidad and Tobago accounted for ECU 24 m of the Netherlands' ECU 29 m worth of imports (i.e. 82%) from that country.



Maurice Foley, deputy director general for development, and George Chambers — then a cabinet minister — at the 1978 Caribbean regional seminar where the latter declared: "The Lomé approach is the only real protection against the protectionism threatening to engulf the Third World"



The doyen of the ACP ambassadors to the EEC in Brussels, James O'Neil Lewis, presenting his credentials in 1973

Lomé I indicative programme

Trinidad and Tobago's indicative programme under Lomé I ran to ECU 10.28 million (see table) and stressed rural development (33 % of the funds), water supply schemes (35 %), and training and technical assistance (22 %).

The EIB granted the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company two global loans worth ECU 5 m each (with total interest rebates worth ECU 1 578 000) to finance small and medium-sized industrial and tourist schemes.

The country has also been involved in a number of regional projects totalling ECU 14 530 000, but the specific effects of these on Trinidad and Tobago are difficult to calculate. The EEC also contributed ECU 33 000 to a co-financed project (total cost ECU 68 000) with the Cebemo, an NGO in the Netherlands, building and fitting out a school where handicapped children can obtain vocational training and learn to be independent.

The passage to Lomé II

The Lomé II indicative programme is worth ECU 10-11.5 million. The priorities are technical assistance and training (30 % of the funds), rural development (30 %), health (12 %), protection of the environment (3 %), trade promotion (10 %) and microprojects (6 %), leaving a 9 % reserve which will be allocated later on. The EIB could well be contributing to any viable projects submitted.

A sum of ECU 55 million will be channelled into promoting regional cooperation in the Caribbean ACP group, so Trinidad and Tobago will also be benefiting from a share of this. ○

4th EDF indicative programme

Status at end 1981

G = grant; L = special loan

Sector	Project	Allocation (ECU)	Commitment
Agriculture	Food processing unit	400 000 (G)	12 000 80 000
	Timber production	1 200 000 (L)	1 020 000
	Oropouche Development	1 200 000 (L)	60 000 (G)
	Fisheries	600 000 (L)	570 000 30 000 (G)
		3 400 000	1 772 000
WASA	St. Patrick's water supply	3 000 000 (L)	55 000 (G) 90 000 (G) 30 000 (G)
	Tobago water supply	600 000 (L)	600 000
		3 600 000	775 000
Industry	Fertilizer factory	200 000 (G)	168 000
Trade Promotion	Technical assistance/ Training/etc.	700 000 (L)	700 000
Multiannual Training Programme	Technical assistance	1 325 000 (G)	
	Fellowships	556 500 (G)	
	Equipment - seminars, etc.	45 000 (G)	2 080 000
		353 500 (G)	200 000
		2 280 000	2 280 000
Reserve		100 000	
	TOTAL	10 280 000	5 695 000



The EEC provides assistance to Trinidad's forestry development; (photo: a pine nursery)

Agricultural centre to open soon

Interview with D. D. Gbaguidi, Benin's ambassador to Brussels

One of the innovations of Lomé II was to give agricultural cooperation a full chapter and include a technical centre as one of the instruments of it. This was in line with a request made by the ACP group, wanting to promote the development of its rural sector, during the negotiations. The chairman of the ACP sub-committee on agricultural cooperation, the man who led the discussions on setting up the centre, was Benin's ambassador Douwa David Gbaguidi, an agronomist and ex-director of an agricultural teaching and research centre back in Benin. In this interview, Mr Gbaguidi outlines what has happened since the Convention was signed.

► *The centre for agricultural cooperation mentioned in Lomé II still hasn't seen the light of day. Don't you think too much time has been wasted here?*

— This agricultural and rural cooperation centre was, as you know, provided for in Lomé II, in article 88 of title VI, and the Convention was signed in October 1979. It didn't take effect until 1 January 1981, but the people involved in it started paving the way for the implementation of title VI before that. We started on the legal texts for the centre very early on and so the arrangements for its operation, the financial regulations and the rules for its staff were ready back in 1980. The ACP-EEC committee of ambassadors was able to adopt them in April 1981. That was the first stage, the preliminary one.

Then we had a second stage, when we set up various structures, came up with a job description for the director and decided where the centre would be. This stage has seemed a bit on the long side to the ACP countries, as they made a certain number of proposals to their Community partners in May 1981 and had to wait until October for proper reactions to them all. We lost several months there and it wasn't until 20 January, at the meeting of the ACP-EEC sub-committee on agricultural cooperation, that we were finally able to adopt the director's job description and decide on the structure of the centre and where it should be sited.

Modest beginnings

We all agreed that the director would have to be very highly qualified, someone with a degree in agronomy and at least 10 years' experience in agricul-

ture and rural development in the tropics as well as some experience of running a production unit or research or a national department. The problem of the two working languages was also raised, and it was felt that it was important to have a knowledge of both. As to the structure of the centre, we did, after some hard discussion, agree that there would be about a dozen staff to begin with and that more could be taken on later as needed and according to what finances were available. It is worth remembering here that one point the ACP group stressed during discussion of the structures was that the centre should have a technical service that would recruit experts in different areas of rural development and concentrate on making a more detailed analysis of the ACP requests for information, and seeing that this information was better channelled.

We have advertized the post of director and we expect to have things sorted out by the end of April. So, on the eve of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Libreville, it is true to say that stage two of the work is over and that, ultimately, although we haven't been very quick about it, we aren't all that much behind. We could have had stage two completed by the end of last year, but a number of problems cropped up, particularly on our partners' side.

The centre is a necessity

► *On a number of occasions, various of the European partners have been very sceptical about the point of adding yet another centre to the many existing institutions. What do the ACP countries say to this?*

— Yes, it's true that throughout the Lomé II negotiations and after the



Ambassador Gbaguidi

agreement was signed in October 1979 it was made clear in a number of ways that some of our partners were not terribly enthusiastic about the centre. It is also true that their arguments against it did in fact, vary as time went by. In the beginning, the more or less general tendency was to say that there were already organizations of this kind at national (ACP and EEC), regional and international level. There were research bodies such as ORSTOM (the French overseas scientific and technical office) and IRAT (the tropical agronomical research institute) and for the English-speaking countries there was the TPI (the Tropical Products Institute), which carried out research in the field. And at international level, they pointed to FAO projects like Caris and Agris. But what we said to this was—and I think we really did convince our partners there—that, although these institutions were doing a grand job and their work could be used in a number of ways, there had been something wrong with the way research was organized since the 1970s, particularly when it came to coordination because, until then, there had been various bodies that coordinated research in the different zones of influence. It you take food crops in the French-speaking areas, for example, something I know a bit more about, you had IRAT looking after both coordination locally in Senegal, in Mali, Benin and the Congo, and coordination between these different countries, and between them and the metropolis. Since that time, with the emergence of independent national research institutes, these horizontal connexions and this coordination have disappeared. So

this is one of the main functions of the centre, as you can tell from article 88 of the Convention, which says:

“The functions of the Centre shall be:

(a) to ensure, in particular when requested by the ACP States, the dissemination of scientific and technical information relating to particular questions of agricultural development raised by those States;

(b) to direct to the bodies qualified to deal with them the ACP States' requests in respect of specific techniques or their adaptation to the field of agriculture;

(c) to help make scientific publications on agricultural matters available to the ACP States' agronomic research institutions and provide them with access to data banks”.

And so on. So this is what you might call the centre's main job and I must say that I can see no institution that does this for the whole of the ACP group at the moment.

The experience of the CID

► *The future agricultural centre will have fairly modest means. Won't that restrict what it can do?*

— If you look at the structure the committee of ambassadors has adopted and the financial means that Lomé provides, you can see that the centre's activities will indeed be fairly limited. This was not what the ACP group wanted or what it was aiming at. But there are many partners in the Convention and the consensus we arrived at is the situation as I have described it. It is also clear that we have had the benefit of the experience of the CID and, in view of this, the committee of ambassadors wanted to be careful about setting up a technical centre for rural and agricultural cooperation. They wanted it to be fairly lightly structured to begin with and then expanded in the light of what requests were actually received from the ACP countries and how far the centre could reply to them.

But we also think that we must look beyond the figures as they stand, because, first of all, financially speaking, the centre can get more than what is provided by the Convention. It can get help from outside, bilateral aid from the member states of the EEC and other countries, that is to say, and from international organizations and so on. We also think that, in time, there will have to be local branches in the different ecological zones of the ACP group and that we could eventually go deeper into such things as farming methods and herding and fishing.

Article 83

1. The basic objective of agricultural cooperation between the Community and the ACP States must be to assist the latter in their efforts to resolve problems relating to rural development and the improvement and expansion of agricultural production for domestic consumption and export and problems they may encounter with regard to security of food supplies for their populations.

2. Accordingly, cooperation in rural development shall contribute, in particular, within the general objectives of financial and technical cooperation:

(a) to a higher standard of living for the rural populations, in particular by raising incomes and creating jobs, by means of increasing agricultural production generally;

(b) to reinforcing the security of the food supplies of the ACP States and to satisfying their nutritional requirements, particularly by improving the quantity and quality of food production;

(c) to improving the productivity of and diversifying rural activities, in particular through the transfer of appropriate technology and rational use of crop and livestock resources while protecting the environment;

(d) to local exploitation of agricultural produce, in particular through the processing of crops and livestock products in the countries concerned;

(e) to the social and cultural development of the rural community, in particular through integrated health and educational schemes;

(f) to increasing the populations' capacity for self-development, notably through greater control over their technical and economic environment. ○

One of the things the centre will have to spend a lot of time on is training, organizing seminars, I mean, and colloquia on specific aspects of rural development in our countries. So, this is our ambition and we can sum up by saying that the centre will be very small to begin with but it will nevertheless expand to reflect its own effectiveness and the demand for assistance.

Siting the centre in Europe — only a provisional solution

► *Has any decision been taken on where the centre is to be?*

— You have to realize that the ACP countries are finding it very difficult to

fix on somewhere that is satisfactory from all points of view. If you take the functions of the centre we talked about just now, it would have been logical to put it in one of the ACP countries — to be nearer the consumers, if you like, and also to have a better picture of the needs and realities of our countries. You also have to realize that, if information is to be better distributed and collected, the centre should be in a place that meets a number of conditions. It should, for example, have direct access to the data banks and sources of information. And it should be near one of the specialized institutions that has the resources and teaching aids needed for seminars and colloquia and so on. And what is even more important, the centre has to be somewhere easy to reach by telephone and letter and easy for students and others to travel to. If you look at all these conditions, you realize—and this is something we have to face—that very few of the ACP countries are able to meet them all. That is why the group has suggested to its partners that the centre should be in a European country to start with and transferred to an ACP country later on, with branches in the different ecological areas in the group, if the conditions we have listed can be met. Our European partners have suggested that the centre be sited at Wageningen in the Netherlands and we have agreed to this. I have to say, by the way, that the Dutch government has been extremely hospitable, having invited the enlarged bureau of the committee of ambassadors and then a small delegation from the ACP agricultural cooperation committee to visit the site. So we think that in the very near future, the present discussions should



Better agricultural methods would raise food production



There are a number of agricultural research bodies in the ACP states such as this university institute in Ghana

enable us to solve the problem of where the centre is to be, at the outset at least.

Work begins in the summer

► *Will the director be from the Community or the ACP group?*

— I think that there is a consensus here and the director will be from one of the ACP countries. This is what we

put in the job advertisement. We think this is reasonable, although technically speaking, Europe has some very worthwhile people who are very well up on agriculture in the ACP countries. And I should also say that, having personal experience of this field, the ACP countries have qualified agronomists of their own, people of a high level who fit the specifications perfectly, who know their job and who are able to run the

centre well and see that its duties are carried out properly.

► *What will the centre's action programme for 1982-83 involve?*

— That means talking about phase three of the implementation process. Once the director has been appointed, he will have to get the centre open, recruit the staff and work out the action programmes very fast. And these programmes will have to be adopted by the ACP-EEC committee of ambassadors, the organ responsible for the centre. The Convention itself, article 88 that is to say, said what the main lines of the action programme should be, i.e. to very rapidly make contact with our states and the EEC member states, seek out and identify all possible sources of information, forge links and start to meet demands for information. It would also be a good idea, I think, to run colloquia and seminars on specific topics right from the start, so that people wanting information are made aware of just what is involved. But it would be wrong to put the horse before the cart, if you like, and wait for the director to be appointed and make proposals for a programme of work.

► *When can he be appointed?*

— We in the ACP think that the problem should be sorted out by May so that work can be started before the summer holidays — i.e. before June or July.

The sub-committee hasn't only dealt with setting up the technical centre. It has also gone into various other aspects of agricultural cooperation. The results obtained in agriculture and rural development haven't always been totally satisfactory. Food production has not kept pace with the population increase and good ACP-EEC cooperation in agriculture could help the situation a lot.

The Community could help a great deal with its ability, its technology and its financial resources. Now is not the time to mention the action plan which the Commission proposed to the Council on 3 November last year, whereby the Community should be involved in a first batch of schemes to help the developing countries cope with the problems of a food shortage as soon as possible.

This is a good thing for ACP-EEC cooperation in agriculture and rural development within the framework of the cooperation generated by Lomé II and it would be a good idea if the actions proposed in the plan were an integral part of the ACP countries' own national programmes. ○

Interview by
AMADOU TRAORE



A tobacco plant nursery in Madagascar

ACP-EEC cooperation in mining, energy and investment

by Anthony MARTIN (*)

The following text is a summary up of a statement by Anthony Martin on ACP-EEC cooperation, during a seminar organized by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Barbican Centre in London, December 1981:

From an ACP point of view, the second Lomé treaty as a whole marked a disappointingly small advance on its predecessor, with very few innovations. One notable exception was in the area of minerals. Here, there is indeed something new—and something potentially hopeful, even though the ACP believes, for reasons I will try to explain, that the present arrangements can and should be substantially improved.

The mining sector in Lomé

When we talk about mineral cooperation between the EEC and the ACP within the Lomé framework, what problems exactly do we have in mind that this cooperation could help to solve? There seem to be two main ones. The first is how to encourage new European investment in mineral development in the ACP states. The second is what, if anything, should be done to assist those ACP states whose economies depend heavily on mineral exports, so that they will be better able to cope with the effects of the enormous fluctuations they experience, from one year to the next, in the earnings they receive from those exports.

For convenience I shall refer to these two problems as the investment question and the stability question. The connection between them may seem loose, but I shall argue that it is helpful to see them as rather closely bound up with each other, since without a fair prospect of stability new development is unlikely to flourish.

On the whole the European states, with their need to secure access to reliable sources of essential mineral sup-

plies, have shown most interest in the investment question. The ACP states on the other hand, some of whom know all too well what it is like trying to manage their economies as they ride the perpetual roller-coaster of world metal markets, have tended to be more preoccupied with the question of stability. For them, cooperation under Lomé would have a lot more substance if it contained a mechanism to help them manage the economic effects of sending their minerals to Europe.

The first Lomé Convention of 1975 made no provision for minerals. Indeed, it would hardly be unfair to say that it did the opposite. One of the chief innovations of that treaty was the Stabex system for stabilizing national export earnings from key commodities: but minerals, with the isolated exception of iron ore, were excluded from the list of commodities covered by Stabex.

The ACP always maintained that the exclusion of minerals was wrong in principle, and that the arguments which made it right to introduce a scheme to stabilize export earnings from agricultural commodities applied equally to metals. For years these arguments got them precisely nowhere. Then in 1978, no less a European than Chancellor Schmidt paid a visit to Africa, and was so struck by the massive problems of the mineral economies of Central Africa that he came out publicly with the suggestion that copper, at least, should be included in Stabex under the successor convention to Lomé I, negotiations on which were just about to start. At around the same time the major European mining companies, under the leadership I believe of Rio Tinto-Zinc, drew the EEC's attention to a very sharp drop in mineral exploration and investment in the ACP states over recent years, and put forward radical proposals under which the Community would guarantee investors against political risks in new mining agreements.

As the Lomé II negotiations got under way, the Community was thus under increasing pressure to do something about minerals. In March 1979 the EEC told ACP ministers that they would be putting forward certain proposals in this area. These finally surfaced in mid-

May, which was unfortunately only a very short time before the deadline of the end of June which had been set by the Community for the conclusion of all the negotiations. The proposals were purely a European creation with no ACP input, and when the ACP tried to negotiate modifications it became clear that there was very little room for movement on the European side. In effect the ACP was handed a package on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

The EEC package was made up of two elements. One was a set of measures designed to develop the mining and energy potential of the ACP states. The Community proclaimed itself ready to give money and expert advice to ACP countries to strengthen their scientific and technical capacity in geology and mining, and also to help set up national or regional exploration funds. Perhaps more importantly, it empowered the European Investment Bank to commit more loan funds to mining and energy projects in ACP states, at the same time increasing the amount of so-called "risk capital" that might be available for these projects.

This part of the package (title 3, chapter 2 of the Convention) was straightforward enough, representing as it did the Community's attempt to tackle the first of the two problems mentioned earlier, which I have called the investment question. In the first year of implementation the European Investment Bank made one commitment of loan funds under the new mining facility, in the form of a credit to the large Ok Tedi copper and gold project in Papua New Guinea which is now entering the construction stage. It would not be accurate to say that this European Investment Bank credit was decisive in tipping the scales for the project to go ahead, since the project was bankable in any case and the loan was on commercial terms. But from the point of view of the ACP government concerned, the total financial package available under Lomé had the attraction that in addition to the European Investment Bank loan to the project, there was also an element of risk capital, which will allow the government to finance part of its own minority stake in the equity on terms that would not have been obtainable elsewhere.

So far as it goes, therefore, one can see this section of the Lomé mineral package as a useful initiative. The main question is whether it can make more than a very marginal contribution to its declared objective of developing the mining and energy potential of the ACP

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Mining in Fiji. The Sysmin system in the Lomé Convention encourages ACP mining, but output also depends on market prices—could Lomé protect these in the future?

states. From an ACP point of view, the chief reservation concerns the amounts of money involved, which seem decidedly modest when set beside the massive capital requirements of present day mining and energy projects.

It is when we turn to the other part of the package that we find a much more unusual animal. This is the scheme contained in title 3, chapter 1 of the Convention which has come to be known by the somewhat unattractive name of Sysmin.

The ACP had argued for minerals to be treated on the principles governing Stabex. But what they were actually offered was a very different sort of scheme. The essential difference is that under Lomé I, a state whose export earnings from a commodity in a given year experienced a fall on the recent average level *for any reason* (and it is these words *for any reason* that have to be underlined), that state is entitled to claim a financial transfer in the form of an interest-free loan from the Community. In other words, if a country's economy depends significantly on export earnings in a particular commodity, and if those earnings decline either because the level of sales is down, or because market prices are lower, or for any other reasons the country can get financial help to tide it over the lean period.

Under Sysmin, by contrast with Stabex, assistance is severely restricted. It can only be given when the cause of

the decline in earnings is a reduction in capacity to produce the mineral in question and export it to the EEC. In those very special cases, the Community may provide aid for projects and programmes designed to rehabilitate the mining industry or plant concerned, the purpose being to make good some or all of the best production capacity.

Regular production doesn't guarantee an increase in revenue

However, and here is the rub, if a country comes to produce at full capacity but its exports fetch lower prices and as a result the country finds itself in serious financial trouble, it is not entitled to any assistance at all.

The difference is fundamental and it would be misleading to think of Sysmin as any sort of variation or mutation of Stabex. Stabex is designed to stabilize export earnings. Sysmin is designed to rehabilitate mining industries that have got into trouble for certain special reasons, such as natural disasters, technical mishaps, political disturbances, transport problems or even past failure to maintain the plant in proper working order. The essential criterion for assistance is that the *physical* capacity to produce minerals or export them to the Community must have declined.

Going back to what I said earlier about the 1979 negotiations, the ACP was presented with the Community's

package and told, in effect, to accept or reject it in toto. The ACP was thereby placed in a type of difficulty which is rather common in the somewhat one-sided relationship that exists between itself and the Community. On the one hand, there was enough in the proposals of potential benefit to at least one or two of the ACP states to rule out rejection. On the other, the ACP believes that there were serious design faults in the proposals, but the Community was not prepared to talk about modifying the scheme except in very small ways.

The ACP's eventual position was dictated by the logic of events: it accepted the EEC proposals as a first step in the right direction, at the same time placing on record its conviction that the system should be reviewed early in the implementation period. This position is recorded in a unilateral declaration of the ACP which appears as annex 42 attached to the official text of the Convention: it says, among other things, that the ACP requests the Community to re-examine the entire scheme "with a view to improving it and widening its provisions to take account of the economic effects on the producing states of instability in the export earnings from mineral products".

Two questions arise: what improvements would the ACP like to see? And perhaps more importantly for our present purposes to-day, why should European business leaders take an inter-



Bougainville copper mine in Papua New Guinea. The ACP states put a lot into mining, but it is not yet a sector that generates much other activity

est in what they may regard as a political debate?

The answer to the first question is that for the ACP, the need remains to assist mineral producing states so that they can cope with the economic effects of fluctuations in export earnings: this need is not adequately met by the present system. Sysmin can be plausibly represented as a European device to promote cheap supplies of metals for its own benefit rather than to assist the ACP states. I don't personally believe that this was the only, or even necessarily the main motive behind the introduction of the scheme. But it is undeniable that if Sysmin is successful in restoring the production capacity of mining industries that have fallen into difficulties, the increased metal supplies that would come on to the market as a result can only reduce the prices received by all producers. If Sysmin is to be fair and to be seen to be fair, it must be widened to permit financial transfers on concessional terms to all ACP states that are hurt by lower than normal earnings in the minerals they send to Europe.

At best, Sysmin as it stands can be regarded as a form of emergency aid, and if seen in that light then no doubt it has a place in the total scheme of things. But can it really be right that a country which has managed its mining industry efficiently, which has continued to produce at full capacity and send its minerals to Europe through good times and bad, but which finds

itself in major economic trouble when metal prices fall to disastrously low levels, is not entitled to any assistance whatsoever? The more one considers the present Sysmin, the more one is inclined to see it as a system which positively encourages mismanagement and penalises those countries that do everything in their own power to keep their mining industries in good shape.

As a separate point the ACP maintains that the scheme should cover all mineral products that are of importance to ACP states and not just the present short-list of copper, phosphate, manganese, bauxite and alumina, tin and iron ore.

Why should business leaders be concerned? The answer here, surely, is that European business has a vital interest in seeing that conditions are created which allow for a stable and thriving trade in minerals between the EEC and the ACP states. Europe has traditionally drawn much of its mineral supplies from countries that were once colonies but are now independent members of the ACP. Historically European companies have been predominant in mining, in trading and in further processing. But at present that relationship is stagnating, as both sides would acknowledge.

The causes of stagnation are complicated, but at the heart of them, I would suggest, lies a basic suspicion in the minds of the developing countries that the rules of the game are unfair and that the benefits of so-called co-opera-

tion are distributed altogether too unevenly. This suspicion inevitably finds expression in the politics of the country concerned, and unless it can be dispelled, proposals for development are always likely to run into difficulties and the level of activity will remain well below what it ought to be—at a serious cost to both sides, and very much to the disadvantage of European business concerns.

I can't go into the technical problems of precisely how the minerals system could be revised to meet the needs of the ACP. So far as I know the EEC has never formally spelled out its difficulties, but at least two problem areas have been hinted at, the first of which is the cost of implementing a full Stabex scheme for minerals, and the second the danger that the Community will end up making payments which would benefit multi-national mining companies rather than ACP states.

The cost argument merely highlights the size of the problem faced by ACP mineral exporters, and if the EEC is unable to find resources on the scale required to tackle the problem, that is no reason for allowing the best to become the enemy of the good: the logical step is to find a formula which will make maximum use of the resources that *could* be made available.

The problem of working out an arrangement which avoids undesirable side-effects is one which would almost certainly yield to sufficiently thorough technical analysis. It may be necessary to amend the standard Stabex mechanism, possibly by introducing some concept of government revenue from minerals as the reference point, but that does not require throwing out the baby with the bathwater. The European Community was right to claim Stabex as an important new principle in co-operation when it was introduced in 1975. They should now have the courage of their convictions and be prepared to extend it to minerals, which should never have been excluded.

Finally, it would be wrong to suppose that all problems can be solved by EEC-ACP cooperation at government level. That cooperation can only help to create conditions in which commercial possibilities are likely to bear fruit. The minerals provisions in Lome II are a first step in that process so far as this important sector is concerned. The ACP is formally on record as stating that the present system should be re-examined at an early date, and I would propose that the time is now ripe for that re-examination to begin. Is it permissible to hope that the arrival of a new commissioner of development will prove the catalyst for fresh thinking and a fresh approach? o A.M.

European Investment Bank

Breakdown of 1981 investments in the ACP

With a total of ECU 209.8 million lent for development in 25 countries, 1981 saw a rapid start to the EIB's activities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries under the second Lomé Convention.

Three quarters of the funds—ECU 158.4 million—came from the EIB's own resources, with the remainder—ECU 51.4 million—drawn from part of the Community's European Development Fund (EDF) which is reserved for financing risk capital operations on concessionary terms, managed by the EIB.

The Bank extended its financing operations to a number of countries in which it had not operated before. Another feature was the first financing under article 59 of the Convention which makes special provision for the EIB to lend for mining and energy investments of joint interest to the ACP state concerned and the Community (1).

Financing was concentrated on development in three sectors: mining, energy (principally development of local resources so as to reduce oil imports) and industry, in particular small and medium-scale ventures supported through global loans to development banks in ACP countries.

AFRICA ECU 140.4 million

Zambia

ECU 33 million in two global loans (*) to the Development Bank of Zambia and for process facilities to recover copper from mining "waste" dumped over some 40 years.

Gabon

ECU 22 million for development of uranium mining and upgrading a hydroelectric power station

Senegal

ECU 12.7 million for modernization and expansion of a cementworks, construction of a chemicals (sulphuric and phosphoric acids)/fertilizer plant (*), a preinvestment study on development of an offshore oil field and funds for oil exploration on and offshore (*).

Cameroon

ECU 10 million for modernisation of a section of the trans-Cameroon railway.

Niger

ECU 10 million for upgrading a thermal power station (fuelled with local coal).

Kenya

ECU 8.13 million for expansion of cementworks and switching from oil to coal-firing for part of the production, construction of a chemicals plant (furfural, acetic and formic acids) (*), preinvestment study on production of sodium fluoride (*).

Tanzania

ECU 7.5 million for offshore oilfield development (*).

Swaziland

ECU 7 million towards a hydroelectric power station.

Zaire

ECU 6 million in a global loan to Société Financière de Développement for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures (*).

Togo

ECU 4.4 million for extension of port facilities at Lomé.

Burundi

ECU 4 million for construction of a glass bottles and jars factory (*).

Lesotho

ECU 3.1 million in a global loan to Lesotho National Development Corporation for financing small and medium-scale ventures (*), studies (*) on ceramics industry and tourism development.

Madagascar

ECU 2.17 million for a study (*) on development of bituminous sandstone deposits (for extraction of oil to replace imports).

Djibouti

ECU 1.8 million for upgrading a thermal power station (*).

Liberia

ECU 700 000 for two palm oil mills and technical assistance (*).

Malawi

ECU 400 000 for a geological study (*) with a view to developing limestone deposits.

Uganda

ECU 350 000 for a study (*) concerning a copper mine.

Mali

ECU 210 000 for technical assistance (*) in managing a rice-mill.

Comoros

ECU 170 000 for a participation (*), on the Community's behalf, in the recently-formed Comoros Development Bank.

In addition to the above operations the EIB lent ECU 5 million to Banque

Ouest-Africaine de Développement and took a ECU 1.8 million equity participation (*) on the Community's behalf, to help the bank extend its financing of small and medium-sized investment in West Africa, mainly in the industrial, energy and telecommunications sectors. BOAD operates in the member states of the West African Monetary Union: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

THE CARIBBEAN

St Lucia

ECU 180 000 for a study (*) on possible development of geothermal energy resources.

THE PACIFIC ECU 68.17 million

Papua New Guinea

ECU 52 million for mining of gold-bearing copper ore deposits (*) (mostly from the Bank's own resources—40 million ECUs—under article 59 of the Lomé Convention).

Fiji

ECU 12.17 million for extending a hydro-electric scheme and a feasibility study on producing ethanol (a substitute for some oil derivatives) from sugar cane (*).

Western Samoa

ECU 3 million for of a hydroelectric power station (*).

Tonga

ECU 1 million to the Tonga Development Bank to help finance small industrial and tourism undertakings (*).

Under provisions parallel to the Lomé Convention, extending development aid to overseas countries and territories which have close links with certain Community member countries, ECU 1 million was lent in **New Caledonia** in the form of a global loan to Société Immobilière et de Crédit de la Nouvelle-Calédonie for financing small-scale industrial, handicraft and tourism ventures (*). ○

(1) The second Lomé Convention was signed on 31 October 1979, came into force in 1981 and expires on 28 February 1985. This Convention, together with the decision on aid to overseas countries and territories, provides for the EIB to lend ECU 700 million from its own resources, with interest subsidies paid by the Community, and carry out risk capital operations worth ECU 291 million. Apart from these amounts, article 59 of the Convention foresees the possibility for the EIB to lend up to a further ECU 200 million from its own resources for mining and energy investments of joint interest to ACP countries in which they are undertaken and the Community.

(*) Denotes finance provided wholly or partly on special conditions, using European Development Fund (EDF) resources which the Bank manages on the Community's behalf to carry out various forms of risk capital operations.

Breakdown of EIB financing in 1981 in the ACP states

Country	Beneficiary	Amount (ECU)	Duration	Interest rate	Observations
<i>Conditional loans – Lomé I</i>					
Senegal	The state	6.4 million	20 yrs	2%	Together with ordinary loan
Senegal	Industries chimiques du Sénégal	9 million	15 yrs	8% (Interest subsidy)	Together with ordinary loan
<i>Conditional loans – Lomé II</i>					
Senegal	The state	2.3 m	20 yrs	2%	
Liberia	The state palm products corp	0.7 m	15 yrs	2%	
Burundi	Burundi glass	3 m	20 yrs	3.5%	
	ditto	1 m	25 yrs	2%	
Madagascar	Sandstone exploitation	2.17 m	13 yrs	2%	
Zaire	SOFIDE	6 m	25 yrs	2% (1 m) 8% (5 m)	
Zambia	Zambia Development Bank	1.5 m	10, 15, 20 yrs	2-4%	Together with global loan
Tonga	Tonga Development Bank	0.5 m	25 yrs	1%	Together with global loan
Kenya	Dev. Finance Co	1.55 m	20 yrs	1%	
Tanzania	State oil prospecting	7.5 m	15 yrs	2% (8%)	
PNG	The state	12 m	20 yrs	2%	Together with ordinary loan
Samoa	Sauniatu	3 m	20 yrs	2%	
<i>Global loans – Lomé II</i>					
Zambia	Dev. Bank of Zambia	6.5 m	10 yrs	8% (interest subsidy)	Together with conditional loan
Tonga	Tonga dev. bank	0.5 m	12-25 yrs	2%	Together with conditional loan
Lesotho	LNDC	3 m	10-25 yrs	2%-8%	
<i>Subordinated loans – Lomé II</i>					
Djibouti	Electricity of Djibouti	1.8 m	20 yrs	2%-7% then 6%	
<i>Ordinary loan – Lomé II</i>					
Cameroon	Trans-Cameroon railway	10 m	20 yrs	8% (interest subsidy)	
Gabon	COMUF (uranium)	15 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
	The state	7 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Swaziland	Electricity Board	7 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Togo	Lomé port	4.4 m	20 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Niger	SONICHAR (coal)	10 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
W. Africa	BOAD	5 m	12 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	Together with participation
Senegal	Sococim	10 m	12 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Kenya	Bamburi Portland Cement Ltd	6.5 m	12 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Zambia	Nchanga mines	25 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
Fiji	Electricity Auth.	12 m	15 yrs	8% (int. sub.)	
PNG	KfK/OK Tedi mining	40 m	15 yrs	to be decided	Together with conditional loan
<i>Participation – Lomé II</i>					
W. Africa	BOAD	1.8 m			Together with ordinary loan
Comoros	BDC	170 000			
<i>OCT conditional loans – Council of Ministers decision 16.12.1980</i>					
New Caledonia	SICNC	1 m		2%	
<i>Global authorizations</i>					
Senegal	Société Petrosen	400 000	7 yrs	2%	
Lesotho	Tourism study	50 000	5 yrs	2%	
	Ceramics studies	50 000	6 yrs	2%	
Malawi	Géology study	400 000	7 yrs	2%	
Mali	Technical assistance	210 000	10 yrs	2%	
Uganda	Kilembe mines study	350 000	8 yrs	2%	
St Lucia	Geothermal study	180 000	7 yrs	2%	
Kenya	Sodium Florida study	80 000	7 yrs	2%	
Fiji	Ethanol study	170 000	8 yrs	2%	

NEW CALEDONIA

Get out of the aircraft after your 25-hour flight from Paris to La Tontoua airport, 53 km out of Nouméa, the capital of New Caledonia, and there you are in Melanesia, 5000 km from Tahiti. New Caledonia itself is east of Australia on the other side of the world from France. Paris is about 17 000 km away. California is 10 000 km, Japan 7000 km and New Zealand and Australia, at 1700 km and 1500 km respectively, are almost neighbours.

When Parisians are getting their breakfast, people in Nouméa, 10 hours ahead, are finishing dinner. Tahitians are on their way to bed, as with an 11-hour time difference (the international date line runs between New Caledonia and Tahiti, near the Wallis Islands) it is still the day before in their part of the world.

New Caledonia is the biggest of the French territories in the Pacific. In addition to the big island (about 400 x 50 km and 19 103 km²), one of the largest in the Pacific, there are the "dependencies"—Belep (48 km²) and the smaller Huon and Chesterfield to the north, the Isle of Pines to the south and the five Loyalty Islands of Uvéa, Lifou, Maré, Tiga and Beautemps-Beaupré (1925 km² in all).

So much for geography and distances. But an hour

after touchdown, you get to Nouméa and it is difficult to imagine you have come so far. Why? Because it is just like a town in the south of France, with café terraces, stores and boutiques. There are even people playing *pétanque*! It is very much a European town and about 50 000 of New Caledonia's 145 000-strong population are indeed Europeans and many of them live in Nouméa itself. But leave Nouméa and you are back in Melanesia where the customs, clans and attachment to the sacred land have remained very strong, as Roch Pidjot, New Caledonia's representative in the French parliament, made clear when he visited commissioner Pisani on a trip to Brussels (1).

The Melanesians, the Kanaka, feel they have been robbed of what is traditionally theirs by those Europeans who have been on the islands for many years. And that is New Caledonia's problem, some people say. But it is much more complicated than that. Why? The *Courier* tries to get to the heart of the matter in an interview with Henri Emmanuelli, France's secretary of state for the OCT (2).

(1) New Caledonia is associated to the European Community (see box).

(2) Overseas countries and territories.

"I went for a pragmatic, realistic approach"

says Henri Emmanuelli

► In a recent speech to the French national assembly, you said that the European population of New Caledonia had almost total power over the economy and that the majority of Melanesians were the victims of cultural and political marginalization. Do you think this is the root cause of the present uneasy situation and behind the violence that started with the assassination of the secretary general of the Calédonian union on 19 September last year?

— When I said that I didn't mean that in New Caledonia all the haves were European and all the have-nots Kanaka.

Can we just look at agriculture for the moment? Don't forget that while 4% of the European landowners have big properties of more than 2000 ha, 52% of them have less than 25 ha. But I maintain what I said in that debate. Even if some among the European community are poor, their situation is nothing like that of the Melanesians.

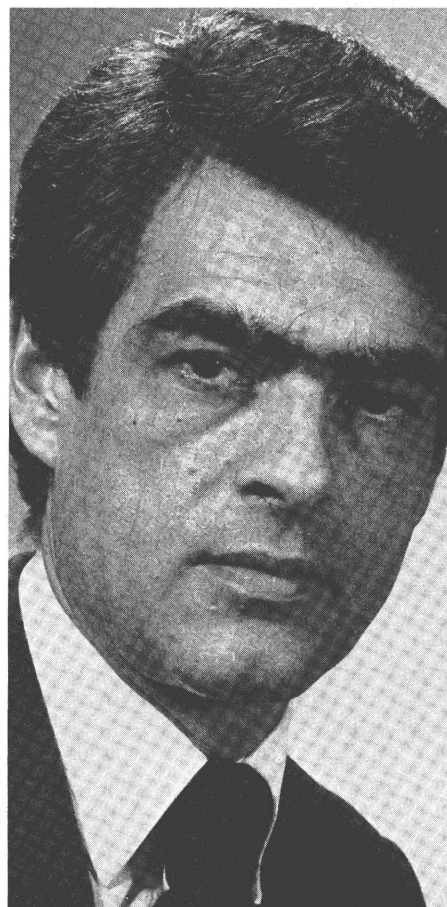
The Melanesians are still the victims of a kind of political, economic and cultural ostracism—I shall explain what I mean by this in a minute—which is a sequel to the influx of colonizers in the last century.

Let us look at the phenomenon of economic domination. Take agriculture first.

On the big island, under a thousand European farmers control about 370 000 ha and most of the 145 000 ha of the rented land. And 25 000 Melanesians (about 6000 families) have 165 000 ha of reserves and 10 000 ha or so of private concessions.

A third of the wage-earners in industry are Melanesians and 60% of them are white collar workers, 20% blue collar workers and 18% labourers. Only 0.1% of the number are foremen and 0.2% cadres.

Now for the tertiary sector. There are only two Melanesian teachers in



the territory's secondary schools, one Melanesian in the financial services (and he is in France) and three Melanesians in the territorial services. And there are no native doctors in New Caledonia at all.

This inequality in the different sectors of economic life is reflected in incomes too. In New Caledonia it is the Kanaka who have the least access to the consumer society and their marginalization extends to education too.

Although the percentages of Melanesians and Europeans who pass the elementary school certificate of education are the same, (31 % in each case) only 200 of the 956 children who went in to the first year of secondary in 1974 were Melanesians, whereas there were 584 Europeans. And only 1-7 Melanesians got through the baccalaureate between 1963 and 1974 with a peak 10 in 1970 although the total varied between 120 and 170. There is no doubt that this disparity is partly to blame for the difficult situation in New Caledonia at the moment. But it would be wrong to imagine that the Melanesians' demands stop at ending inequality in the distribution of land, income and education.

Basically the Melanesians' demands are political and cultural. They aspire to more than just greater social justice. Their hopes are those of a people of a different culture who have resolutely withstood the assimilationist ideal and they now want to be considered as such.

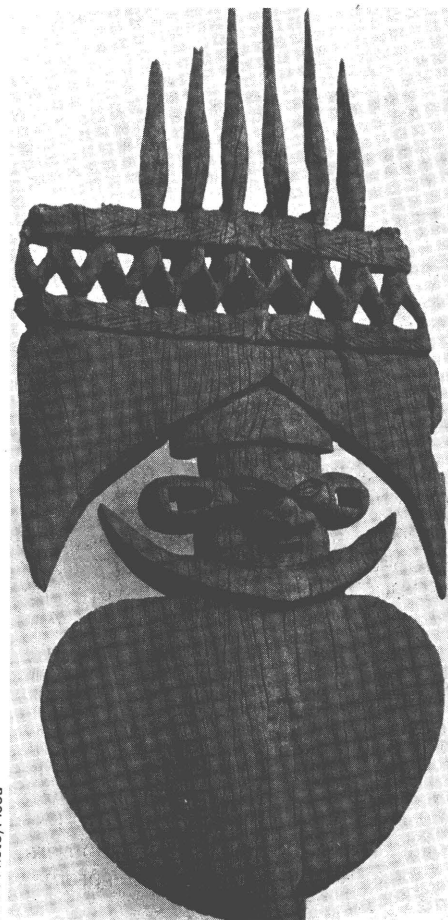
► *Why did you need special ordinances to get the necessary reforms under way and how do things stand at the moment?*

— We had to have some fundamental reforms. The assassination of Pierre Declercq crystalized all the antagonism and there was such tension in New Caledonia that, in spite of superficial protest, the majority of the population wanted the state to intervene, I think.

Without wishing to doubt the good intentions of the members, I am sure that, if responsibility for solving the crisis had been put on the shoulders of the local assembly alone, the present parliamentary majority, because of its make-up and its supporters, would have been able to do nothing more than bring in half-hearted economic and social reforms or avoid the basic issues which, as I have already said, seem to be political and cultural in nature.

So, to prevent the situation from getting any worse, article 38 of the Constitution (which enabled a major debate on New Caledonia in parliament during discussion of the enabling law) seemed

the only sound political solution to the problems I have been talking about.



Pointed roof style of a house in the Hienghène area (Nouméa museum)

The EEC and New Caledonia

New Caledonia is associated with the Community under the OCT association decision of 16 December 1980, the provisions of which are similar to those of the Lomé Convention. A total of ECU 99 000 000 has been earmarked for the OCT under the 5th EDF.

The French government has allocated New Caledonia ECU 7 000 000 from the ECU 20 000 000 fund to finance development projects in the French territories. New Caledonia's territorial assembly drew up an indicative programme which was transmitted to the Commission by the French government and approved by the programming committee in December 1981. The programme covers an animal health survey, tree-planting and forestry projects, basic agricultural training, water supplies for the Loyalty Islands, fresh water fish farming, microprojects, training and assistance for the working population in the interior and on the islands. The EDF projects will therefore largely benefit the rural (and predominantly Melanesian) populations.

The association decision also provides ECU 9 500 000 for regional projects involving several OCTs (possibly with ACP countries as well). The EIB has granted ECU 1 000 000 risk capital to finance small and medium-sized investments in craft, industry and the tourist trade.

New Caledonia gets no help from the Stabex, as it does not reach the relevant threshold for its copra and coffee exports. Nickel is not on the System list.

The 36 members of the territorial assembly are elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The assembly's powers are wide. It fixes the budget, lays down the territory's tax arrangements and has considerable scope in the fields of town planning, housing, transport, agriculture, tourism, social security etc. It is generally responsible for any matters that do not exclusively come under the state or the government council. ◊

As you know, this law was passed (there has never been any doubt as to its being in line with the constitution), giving the government the power to issue ordinances until 31 December 1982 in areas where state reform is vital to ensure a fairer balance between the various sectors of New Caledonian society.

► *What do these ordinances cover? You have mentioned land reform and the creation of a Melanesian cultural office. What are these exactly and what is the particular importance of the two reforms?*

It is perhaps useful to know about the unusual way the Melanesians look at the land problem. They don't just want more land. They are opposed to Mr Dijoud's projected land reform precisely because it only takes the quantitative side of things into account.

Tribal land is not just material wealth and a source of profit for the Melanesians. It has deep social and religious significance. This problem of land reform is the best example of what the Melanesians want—an economic development model that is in keeping with their cultural values.

I think the Melanesians are clever enough to be receptive to ideas about economic development and so the land reform plans will be backed up by the relevant measures in the field of vocational training.

As for the Melanesian cultural office.

Status of an overseas territory

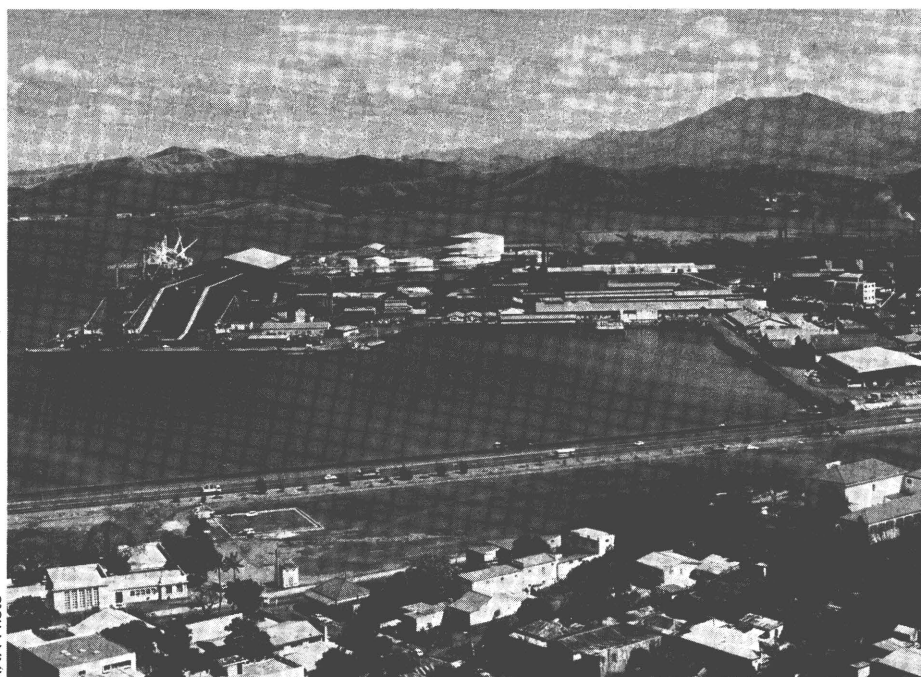
Article 76 of the French Constitution (1958) gave the overseas territories the opportunity to become departments or independent states or to stay as they were. Five of them opted to keep their status—Comoros, which became independent on 6 July 1975, French Somaliland, which became the French Territory of the Afars and Issas in 1967 and the independent Djibouti on 27 June 1977, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and finally St-Pierre-et-Miquelon which became a department on 19 July 1976. Wallis and Futuna requested and obtained OT status in 1961. The southern and Antarctic lands got special status and the New Hebrides became independent, changing their name to Vanuatu, in 1980.

New Caledonia freely chose the status of overseas territory in 1958 and is an integral part of the French republic. The people vote in presidential elections, send two MPs and one senator to Paris and the territory is represented by a councillor on the Economic and Social Council. The High Commissioner of the Republic is both representative of the state and head of the territory. As government delegate, he heads the services for which the state is responsible and, as head of the territory, he heads the local services too (equipment, mining, agriculture, finance and education).

The government council, chaired by the High Commissioner, is New Caledonia's executive body. The seven members, who are elected by the territorial assembly, choose the vice-chairman. The advisers exercise their authority collectively. The High Commissioner attends council meetings, although he is not entitled to vote on territorial matters. ○

This reflects our respect for people's right to be different. We don't think that expressing the difference is rabid hostility. What it amounts to is recognition of the fact that there is no such thing as one authentic culture, that of the West, beside which all others pale into insignificance. The cultural office was in fact born of open-mindedness.

► The territorial assembly adopted High Commissioner Christian Nucci's draft tax reform on 11 January. Is this



AAA Photo

The nickel factory at Doniambo, near Nouméa. The facilities are currently only being used to 60% of capacity. Ore and metal represented about 94% of the territory's exports in 1980

the emergence of a viable majority, do you think, or simply a question of circumstance?

— I am quite sure that the assembly only voted the tax reform because they were worried there would be an ordinance if they didn't.

However, this vote could also presage political developments that could be interesting to analyse. But it's early days to draw any firm conclusions.

► *Income tax is something France has had for years. How come that New Caledonia never had it before?*

— That illustrates what I said just now.

Vested political and economic interests were such that any attempt at reform on the part of the territorial authorities was doomed to failure.

When the tax reform was brought in, there were periods of hesitation followed by periods of investigation.

The New Caledonians themselves were too divided to organize the change and only the state was in a position to shoulder the responsibility of putting an end to exaggerated privilege.

"Steps to alter the foreseeable course of events"

► *After your December trip to New Caledonia, how do you see the territory's political and economic future?*

— To me, the situation looked pre-

carious and unstable because of the vulnerability of the territory's structures. Things would have got into an unavoidable state of impasse if the government hadn't taken fresh steps to alter the foreseeable course of events.

The economic reforms in New Caledonia will be aimed at demolishing the machinery that makes for structural inflation—the harmful effects of which are obvious.

This sort of target, which reflects a desire for fairer economic and social development, involves systematically encouraging cooperatives, promoting a vast equipment policy, reforming mining and energy distribution and setting up a development office for the interior to do something about the very serious situation of isolation of the Melanesian communities.

As to the political future, as I told the national assembly and the senate, I am no prophet and I don't like making firm predictions. What I went for was a pragmatic, realistic approach.

Some people in the parliamentary debate felt moved to forecast the future of New Caledonia. This seemed to me to be a pointless exercise. Experience suggests that politicians often guess wrongly.

The success of what the government has done in New Caledonia, I think, makes it wrong for us to predict the future. Why should we follow the typically French foible of always conceptualizing political situations! ○

Interview by A.L.

An African view

If we now consider hunger in the developing world to be a real threat and have come up with emergency plans to cope with it, it is because the main development aims defined in the 1960s have not been reached. Economies have not taken off, although the idea that they would was common currency in the 1970s; and one or two countries, described as models for the others, are nevertheless seeing their food imports soar. The different approaches tried here and there in the Third World do not always meet domestic food requirements, and even less do they provide surpluses for the neighbouring countries. So what has happened over the last 20 years or so? People have by no means been idle. Is it a question of political economy or economic policies?

These questions reflect perhaps the fundamental reason for the impasse in the food situation in the Third World, excluding the countries of the Sahel, where, in spite of everything, some successful schemes might have been possible before the drought of 1973-75. And if agriculture, the essential sector, has failed, it is not just the fault of the countries that are the victims of this failure. More thought should no doubt be given to the root causes of this failure than to apportioning the blame, and this means the ACP countries and the Third World in general looking for other explanations of the way their economies have developed—other than the standard, and indeed correct one, of economic domination by the industrialized countries.

One explanation of the non-development of the ACP countries, and something we should be looking at seriously, is the effect of international competition between the two main ideologies of today. Antagonism between them has weakened the leaders' attempts at devising healthier economic policies that are not based exclusively on one or other of the classic theories, and do take physical, social and contemporary data about the developing countries into account. In other words, by wanting to prove the superiority of one system over the other, it is forgotten that both have made fatal mistakes and, as a result, neither the liberal

laissez-faire approach (with its one or two obvious but fragile achievements) nor the Marxist model (which is intellectually appealing but fails to ally the real and the ideal) has yet managed to create solid foundations for proper economic and social progress in the underdeveloped world. All these countries are, to varying degrees, net importers of basic foodstuffs, even those that actually could produce enough of their own. This fact needs to be examined.

Certainly, looking beyond this, and beyond the pressure to which these vulnerable young states are subject in the years following independence, it should be noted that most of them could have adopted more productive policies and avoided some burdensome alliances had their natural partners been willing to understand and support their fundamental demands—which, of course, nothing could stop. Part of the population of South Africa, Namibia, Angola and Mozambique are the most recent and outstanding examples of this.

In that part of the world, the choice is not an ideological one between Karl Marx and Uncle Sam. It is either the liberation and then the survival of the people in freedom, dignity, safety and progress, within firm frontiers, or it is the denial of their status as people (20 million Africans in South Africa have no representatives in the UN or anywhere else). Faced with this alternative, to be or not to be, the Africans were naturally going to want to turn to the "devil", in spite of his ideology. You cannot be free if you lean on the oppressor. The people of Europe are aware of this and the European pacifists who marched in the summer of 1981 chanting "better red than dead" simply proved that the danger of an ideology becomes relative once there is a bigger threat. So it is easy to understand the present attitude of people in South Africa, in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique, where apartheid is a more serious threat than Marxism, which is still only an abstract idea to the vast majority of the population. Not recognizing this would be expecting these people to turn their world upside down.

However—and this is how an African

sees it—it should be obvious that, given a certain level of thought, one can over-emphasize the purely intellectual and idealized modelling of social organization to the detriment of what already exists or actually can be achieved. In other words, although at one stage Marxist philosophy was the only way of explaining the situation, getting the people moving and, for example, freeing them from colonialism (as in republicanism versus monarchy after 1789), it may, at other stages of development, constitute a brake or seem totally out of keeping with the desire for freedom and progress. When ideology ignores the facts, reality will win. And for most African countries today, reality is hunger, for which Marxism has never provided a satisfactory answer.

To be fair, although capitalism does have a real ability to encourage people to create and produce more wealth, both individually and collectively, it has, in countries where it is twisted and taken to extreme limits, two major defects. It raises inequality and segregation to the level of a doctrine, and it involves political, economic and social practices that reflect a belief in the "natural superiority of one race or one social category over another". This is a second reality that Africans cannot accept simply because they may fear Marxism. But does this mean that Africa is on the horns of a dilemma? Is it Marx or apartheid, Marx or hunger and vice versa? No, it isn't.

The truth of the matter is that the type of capitalist ideology which despises and engulfs most people is unknown to the Africans. And Marxism is only an intellectual attraction, like any well-formed theory, because liberalism has not managed to combine the material progress it is so good at with a little humanity. It provides daily bread, maybe, but the body, the mind and, most important, the heart have to receive that bread.

Africa's lot, at the beginning of its development, is to be already the victim of the worst abuses of both systems. This gives the continent a useful incentive to take fresh stock of its situation, redesign its development in the light of the unhappy experience of the two models prevailing in Africa and elsewhere, produce the best possible synthesis and maybe even offer itself and the

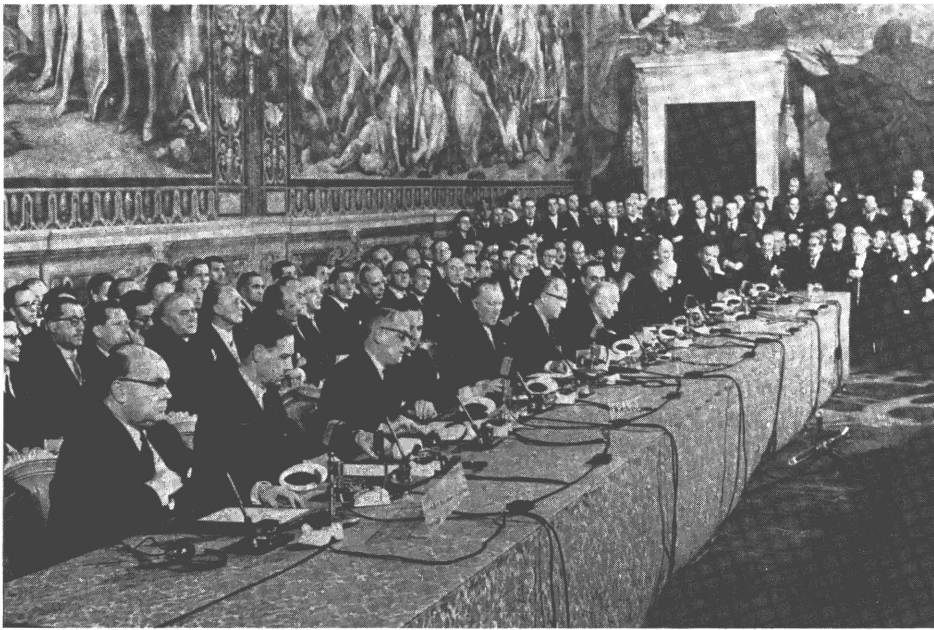
world at large a new, more realistic way of organizing and developing the economy, society and the state that avoids the pitfalls of the present doctrinal systematization. Centring on the basic values of each individual (the right, for example, to produce and dispose of what he produces, freedom and dignity for all, etc.) is the best way of using both Marxism (a means of obtaining freedom from colonization but not a means of development) and capitalism (a means of development but not a means of forging great solidarity between people and nations).

ACP and African leaders should remember the old saying that like attracts like. Development drives will get nowhere without a clear definition by, and the support of, all the states of the continent for a basic philosophy on the essentials—type of organization, political and economic relations between the states and human rights. The European Community, praised by many today, was only able to take shape and help its member states develop once this fundamental condition was fulfilled. The African states will have to agree on the essentials if they are to make a better job of joining together and solving their many problems, even if this means revising precepts that long seemed cornerstones of the socio-economic models they are aiming at.

The USSR, and China, with its famous "paper tiger", the USA, cannot do without the wheat and the technology of the Americans and the rest of the West. It would be a fatal, and historic, mistake for Angola or Mozambique, for example, to fail to learn their lesson from East-West relations and to fail to cooperate with the West, actively, alongside the other ACP states. Staying apart from cooperation agreements between the ACP group and the Community is no way of standing up to the danger of South Africa, nor of rekindling the hope and confidence of these two nations who have undergone so much suffering to free themselves from four centuries of colonization.

No one has endless time to spare and it is truer today than it ever was that government, for the Africans, means predicting and anticipating the future. ◦

LUCIEN PAGNI



En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures au bas de la présente Convention.
 Zi: UREKUND DESSEN haben die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten ihre Unterschriften unter dieses Abkommen gesetzt.
 In FEDE IN CHR i plenipotenziari sottoscritti hanno apposto le loro firme in calce alla presente Convenzione.
 TEN BELJKE WAARVAN de ondergetekende gevolmachtigden hun handtekening onder dese Overeenkomst hebben gezet.

Fait à Rome, le vingt-cinq mars mil neuf cent cinquante-sept.
 Geschehen zu Rom, am fünfundzwanzigsten März neunzehnhundert-siebenundfünfzig.
 Fatto a Roma, il venticinque marzo millenovecentocinquante-sette.
 Gedaan te Rome, de vijfentwintigste maart negentienhonderd seven en vijftig.

(Handwritten signatures of the six original members of the EEC)

On the Capitol in Rome the ministers from the six original members of the EEC sign the Treaty of Rome (1)

25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome

On 25 March 1957 the ministers of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands met on the Capitol in Rome to sign the treaties creating the EEC and Euratom.

The European Community was conceived in 1950 during the difficult years of the Cold War. To be more precise, it came into being at 6 p.m. on 9 May 1950 when the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, outlined the aims and methods of the so-called Schuman plan.

The aim of the plan was to integrate the coal and steel industries of those western European countries who wished to participate in the scheme, thus creating a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). It was formally established in 1951 when six countries, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Paris.

A few years later, in 1957, the process of integration was taken a step further with the signing of the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), to integrate the member countries' economies as a whole, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), to encourage cooperation in the peaceful use and development of nuclear energy.

The essential aim of the founders of the European Community was to bring member countries closer to-

gether, first by economic cooperation and integration leading gradually to greater political cooperation on a whole variety of issues.

The people of the European Community decided to begin this process by the creation of a large, single, common market to enlarge the existing individual markets of the member states. In this large market all manufactured goods would circulate freely without payment of customs duties as they crossed frontiers between member states. Imports from outside the Community would be subject to a common tariff wherever they entered the Community. The main idea behind this provision was the desire to create a larger and more secure home market in which the Community's industries could sell their goods. This in turn would lead to more efficient, cheaper production methods which would benefit people by creating more jobs, higher wages and lower prices.

In addition, it was decided that all citizens, irrespective of which member state they came from, would have the right to live and work anywhere in the Community.

Much of the past twenty-five years of Community history has been taken up with the attempt to make this common market a reality, and to achieve it the Community has had to develop a large number of related policies.

1957

25 March. The ministers of the Six (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) sign the treaties setting up Euratom and the EEC on the Capitoline hill in Rome.

(1) P.H. Spaak and J.Ch. Snoy et d'Oppuers (Belgium), C. Pineau and M. Faure (France), K. Adenauer and W. Hallstein (Germany), A. Segni and C. Martino (Italy), J. Bech and L. Schaus (Luxembourg), J. Luns and J. Linthorst Homan (Netherlands)

1958

The new Community institutions are set up. Walter Hallstein is appointed president of the Commission, Louis Armand appointed president of Euratom and Robert Schuman elected president of the European Parliament.

1959

1 January. Customs duties are reduced by 10%—the first step towards the customs union.

1961

9 August. The United Kingdom officially applies to join the Community.

1962-1968: progress



British information services

1962

14 January. The ministers adopt the principles of the agricultural policy—a single price within the Community and customs duties on products from outside.

1 July. The reduction in customs duties is increased to 50%.

18 December. New measures eliminating many of the restrictions on capital movements are introduced.

1962: the main outlines of the EEC's common agricultural policy are adopted by the Six. The CAP, as it becomes known, is to remain the main common policy absorbing over two thirds of the budget

1963

14 January. Negotiations with the United Kingdom break down after de Gaulle states at a press conference that Britain is not ready to enter the common market.

20 July. An association agreement with a group of developing countries is signed at Yaoundé.

1965

30 June. France rejects the Commission's proposals on the Community being financed from own resources and controlled by the European Parliament. The latter part of the year is dominated by the "30 June crisis" and the French government's empty chair policy.

1966

May. The Six decide to bring forward the date of introduction of the customs union for industrial products and total free movement for most agricultural products eighteen months, to 1 July 1968.

1967

11 April. The Six adopt the first medium-term economic policy programme and decide to harmonize turnover taxes.

May. The United Kingdom reapplies to join the Community, but France is still against it.

30 June. The final agreement of the Kennedy Round of GATT trade negotiations is signed in Geneva. After three years of talks during which the Community defended a Community position, the agreement involves an average 35-40% drop in customs duties on industrial products and a world agreement on cereals.

1 July. Treaty on the merging of the executive bodies of the EEC, the ECSC and Euratom to form the European Commission. This strengthens the cohesion of the Community.

1968-1970: consolidation

1968

1 July. Completion of the customs union between the Six, eighteen months ahead of the schedule laid down in the treaty. A single market for sugar, dairy products and beef and veal is set up. Workers are now completely free to move about.



EEC - Debaize

1968: the customs union between the member states is completed 18 months early

The latter part of the year is dominated by discussion of the Mansholt Plan on agricultural structures.

1969

1 & 2 December. The summit meeting of heads of government at The Hague marks a turning point for the Community, which moves on from its transitional stage. In particular, the Six decide to bring about economic union, to embark upon political cooperation and to begin negotiations with the United Kingdom.

1970

This year sees the beginning of genuine monetary solidarity between the Six, which set up a short term monetary support fund of two million dollars and a system of financing that guarantees the Community its own resources.

30 June. Opening of negotiations with the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway with a view to their accession to the Community.

1971-1973: enlargement

1971

9 February. The Six agree on the gradual implementation of economic and monetary union.

20-21 May. A meeting between President Pompidou and Prime Minister Heath enables the remaining barriers to the conclusion of the negotiations with the United Kingdom to be resolved.

The monetary crisis and the American decision of 15 August to suspend convertibility of the dollar compromise monetary solidarity among the countries of Europe.

1972

22 January. Signing of the treaty of accession of the four new members of the Community—the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. The first three ratify the treaty during the course of the year, but Norway withdraws on 26 November.



1972: the Community is enlarged by the accession of Britain, Denmark and Ireland. In the photo Edward Heath signs on behalf of the United Kingdom

21 March. The margin of fluctuation between any two Community currencies is fixed at 2.25% (the snake). Dealings by the central banks are now in Community currencies.

19-20 October. The Paris summit of heads of state and government of the Nine expresses a desire for European union.

1973

1 January. The Community of the Nine becomes a reality and the second biggest economic power in the world.

March. The monetary crisis upsets Community trade.

October. The war in the Middle East reveals the absence of a European policy. The Netherlands are subjected to a total embargo on their oil deliveries.

Crisis

1974

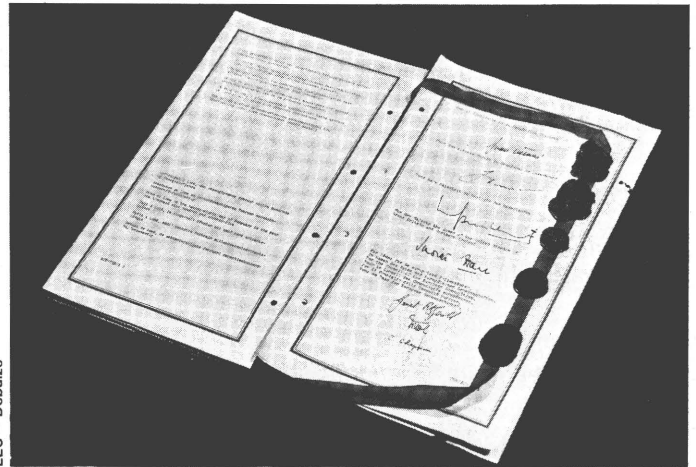
January. France decides to float the franc and increases anxiety about the future of monetary union.

9 & 10 December. The summit of the Nine in Paris achieves a political relaunching of Europe.

1975

28 February. An historic convention between the European Community and 46 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific is signed in Lomé (Togo).

10 & 11 March. The first European Council is held in Dublin. Three European Councils a year now replace the annual summit.



1975: the Lomé Convention replaces Yaoundé. 46 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific sign a trade and aid agreement with the EEC

5 June. The United Kingdom holds a referendum and 67.2% of the British vote to remain in the Community.

1 & 2 December The Nine decide to hold direct elections by universal suffrage to the European Parliament.

16 December. The North-South dialogue opens in Paris.

1976

7 January. The Tindemans report on European union comes out.

12 July. The European Council (Brussels) lays down the composition of the European assembly to be elected by universal suffrage.

27 July. Negotiations on Greece's accession to the Community are opened.

1977

The economic crisis, the Community's biggest concern, gets worse as the months go by. The first Davignon plan attempts to find solutions for the problems in the iron and steel industry.

28 July. Four months after Portugal's request to join the Community, Spain makes its official application.

1978

Early campaigning for direct elections begins in the spring, just a year before the official date of the ballot.



The Community has signed trade agreements with numerous countries. The first with a communist country, China, was reached in 1978

3 April. The Community signs a trade agreement with the People's Republic of China, its first with a communist country.

5 December. The European Council adopts the main lines of the European Monetary System (EMS).



1978: the European Council agrees the guidelines for the European Monetary System (EMS)

EMS and direct elections to the EP



Jean Monnet,
one of the prime movers behind the European idea

1979

13 March. The European Monetary System begins operating.

16 March. Jean Monnet, one of the men behind the European Community, dies at the age of 90.

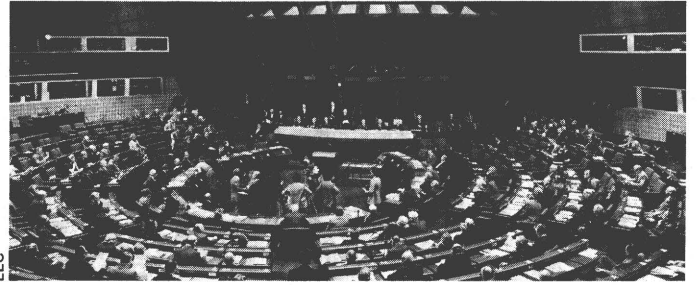
28 May. The treaty on Greece's accession to the Community is signed at the Zappeion palace.

7 & 10 June. 110 million Europeans (60% of the electorate) vote for their Euro-MPs. The socialist group gets the largest number of seats



Prime Minister Karamanlis signs the accession treaty to make Greece the tenth member of the EEC

(113) and the christian-democrats are not far behind (107). They are followed by the conservatives (67), the communists (44), the liberals (40) and the European progressive democrats (22) and there are 20 other members.



EEC

1979: for the first time EEC citizens elect directly the members of the European Parliament

19 June. At the western summit in Tokyo, the Europeans adopt a joint position on restricting oil imports.

17 July. The 410 new MEPs take their seats for the first time at the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg. Simone Veil (Lib) is elected president of the European Parliament.

31 October. Lomé II is signed.

29 & 30 November. European Council talks are dominated by the United Kingdom's budget contribution problem.

13 December. The European Parliament throws out the draft Community budget presented by the Council of Ministers.

Late December. The Tokyo Round trade agreements are signed in Geneva.

International tensions

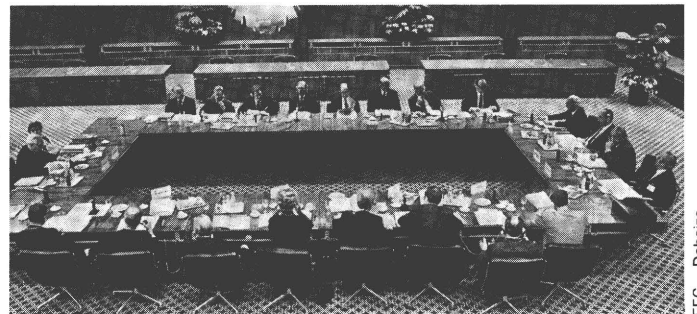
1980

15 January. The Nine issue a political statement condemning the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops.

30 May. After a lot of negotiating, the United Kingdom and its partners agree to a compromise on the problem of the contribution to the budget and agricultural prices.

12 & 13 June. The heads of state and government of the Nine meet in Venice and adopt a joint declaration on the Middle East. Commitments are made on cutting the amount of oil in the Community's total energy consumption.

Early December. The European Council warns the USSR not to intervene in Poland when a vast people's movement springs up there round the creation of free unions. The Council undertakes to provide 400 000 t of agricultural and food products on favourable terms.



EEC - Debate

The European Council in Luxembourg warns the USSR against intervention in Poland. Since its first meeting in Dublin in 1975 the thrice yearly European summit (European Council) has taken numerous decisions showing the Community's increased level of political cooperation

1981

1 January. Greece enters the European Community.

23-24 March. At the European Council in Maastricht, the Ten reiterate their warning about Poland to the Soviet Union and speak out against the considerable rise in American interest rates.

29-30 June. At the European Council in Luxembourg, French President Mitterrand makes proposals for a European "social community".

July. The European Commission makes a whole series of proposals on reforming the structures of the Community, in accordance with instructions from the Council of Ministers.

December. The various European bodies express their concern and disapproval about the military coup in Poland.

1982

17 January. Pieter Dankert (Dutch, socialist) is elected president of the European Parliament. ○

The European Foundation

On the occasion of the ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome which took place in Brussels in the Palais des Académies in the presence of H.M. the King of the Belgians, the agreement setting up the European Foundation was signed.

Principles and objectives

The task of the Foundation will be to improve mutual understanding among the peoples of the Community and to promote a better understanding of the European cultural heritage both in the aspects it has in common and in its rich diversity and to give its citizens a direct and practical perception of the reality of progress towards the objective of European union.

The Foundation's activities will complement those of other institutions or bodies active at national, bilateral or multilateral level in the field in which it is competent without, however, duplicating activities for which provision is made in the programmes of the Community. The Foundation will co-operate with such institutions and bodies wishing to provide the Foundation with assistance.

The activities which the Foundation might undertake as part of its task could include:

- fostering, in the first place among the peoples of the Community, understanding of the European idea and information on the construction of Europe, including information on the countries of the Community and their history;
- studying the means by which Community countries may preserve and then develop their common cultural heritage taking account of the present development of society and technology;
- encouraging the study of the languages of the countries of the Euro-

pean Communities and opportunities to put such knowledge to practical use;

- fostering exchanges of persons within the Community, including professional exchanges and those concerning activities designed to increase understanding of the Community;
- preparing, in particular, and promoting programmes to meet the interests and requirements of young people;
- fostering the cultural influence of the Community, both inside and outside its territory, particularly by assisting cultural projects and other types of project in order to demonstrate in an attractive and popular fashion the Community's identity and the co-operation between its peoples.

Structure of the Foundation

The authorities of the Foundation will be the board and the executive committee, assisted by the general Secretariat.

The board will be responsible for the Foundation's overall policy and will lay down its general guidelines. It will be composed of nationals of the states party to the agreement, who will be eminent persons chosen on the grounds of their qualifications and experience and whose independence is beyond doubt.

The board will designate a chairman, chosen from among the members appointed by the states party to the agreement, to serve for a period of two years. It will also appoint two deputy chairmen. Their term of office will be renewable once.

The term of office of members of the board will be four years, renewable once.

The executive committee, composed of one member per state party

to the agreement, who must be a national of that state, will be responsible for the general administrative acts of the Foundation. It will prepare the proceedings of the board; it will draw up the draft action programme for the Foundation and the draft annual budget. It will supervise the preparation and implementation of the action programme.

The chairman and the two deputy chairmen will automatically be members of it. The other members will be chosen by the board from among its own members in such a way that, as far as possible, the three categories of member making up the board are represented on the executive committee in the same proportion.

The secretary-general, appointed by the board, will be responsible for the management of the Foundation and the performance of its activities in accordance with instructions from the board and the executive committee. He will prepare, for the attention of the executive committee, the preliminary draft action programme for the Foundation and the preliminary draft annual budget.

Financing

The Foundation will be financed by means of a contribution from the Community, under an arrangement to be made between the Community and the Foundation, and voluntary contributions from public and private funds. At its meeting on 22 and 23 March the Council agreed that the EEC contribution could be ECU 4 m for the first 3 years (ECU 1 m for the 1st year and ECU 1.5 m each for the 2nd and 3rd years).

Headquarters

France will provide the Foundation, free of charge, with land in Paris and the buildings which it requires for its activities. ○

Royal celebration in Brussels of the EEC's silver jubilee

Calls for a new Messina conference

Before the opening of the summit of the Ten on 29 March, a formal celebration, of the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome was held in the Palais des Academies in Brussels in the presence of the King of the Belgians. King Baudouin and the presidents of the four main Community institutions—the Parliament, the Commission, the Court of Justice and the Council—addressed a gathering of European political leaders, including the heads of government and foreign ministers of all the EEC member states. After the speeches the ten foreign ministers signed the agreement setting up a European Foundation to encourage cultural, scientific and educational contacts between Europeans of different nationalities. The tone of the speeches was often sombre, and two speakers suggested a new Messina conference, which had led to the original Treaty of Rome, to regenerate the European ideal.

"Pride and frustration"

King Baudouin recalled the major advances made by Europe in the last 25 years—a period which has fallen entirely within his reign. "By executing the commitments of the Treaty we have accomplished some of the political aims which we set ourselves. By delegating, in certain well-defined areas, a fraction of their sovereign power to the European Community, our states have created a completely new model for political institutions, in some respects going beyond the degree of integration generally conferred upon confederations of states.

He reflected that cooperation had brought about two conflicting emotions; "pride and frustration", but the need for the Community was clear in a changing world. "The independence of Europe is extremely relative. Its dependence is much more apparent. The im-

portant question is how to make ourselves interdependent in relation to the other major partners in the world.

"Our security requires the links uniting us in an alliance with our friends and partners in North America to be maintained.

"We must establish with the countries of the Southern hemisphere a system of relations which favours those countries whose growth is the most hampered.

"Are we together to join in the construction of a new world order? Can we not apply ourselves to organizing equitable relations on all sides which safeguard peace in Europe as well as worldwide?

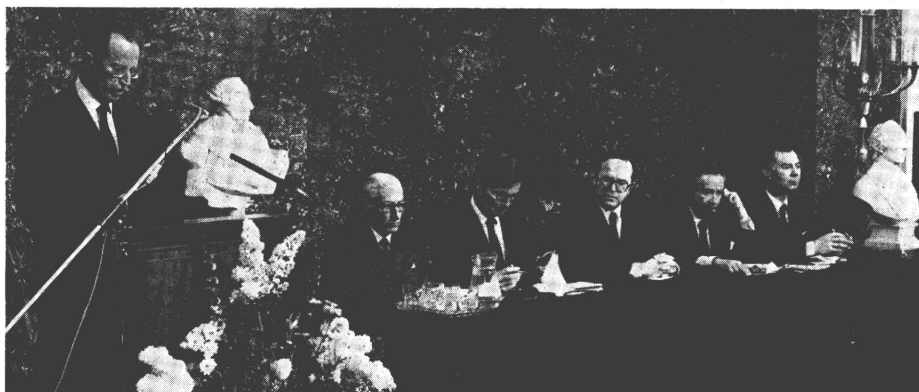
"A modest celebration"

Pieter Dankert, the new President of the European Parliament, saw paradoxes in the situation.

"The fact that the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome is being celebrated on the morning of the meeting of the European Council which has now become the supreme body of the Community although no provision is made for it in the treaties, is surely one of the paradoxes of European cooperation. The fact that the European Council is to decide whether certain stipulations of the treaties should be suspended temporarily or permanently is a second paradox."

"However, a modest celebration of this silver jubilee does seem to be in order". He went on however to criticize the "nothing but the treaty" approach, "because a treaty written in 1957 cannot possibly set out guidelines for the development of European society up to the year 2000... The juridical reality of the treaties must be reconciled more closely with the political reality of this Europe of ten in such a way that the further progress of European integration is ensured and democratic control made more effective. The system has ground to a halt and it has therefore become still more difficult to keep the actual development of the Community in step with the objective need for such development".

Mr Dankert then went on to praise the Community's achievements and to stress the need for cooperation between the Council and the elected Parliament. He ended with a call for greater political determination from the Council and a 1983 Messina conference to redirect the Community's actions.



King Baudouin (above) addresses the guests in the Palais des Academies. On his left Mr Mertens de Wilmars, President of the European Court of Justice, Pieter Dankert, President of the European Parliament, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission and Leo Tindemans, current President of the Council of Ministers. Below, in the front row, the other government leaders of the EEC



EEC - Debatze

"Europe's institutions are frail and inadequate"

Speaking for the Commission, President Gaston Thorn spoke of the European ideal's perspectives. Public opinion, he said, sensed a feeling of powerlessness in Europe faced with economic crises and international tensions. Despite the successes of the last 25 years—a generation—new initiatives were needed to take the Community into its second generation. Mr Thorn began with three observations. "First, I would say that Europe's path of progress has always been marked by setbacks and crises, delays and missed opportunities, as well as by successes.

"My second submission would be that impressive progress has been made in a mere twenty-five years. The creation of a vast European market and a European monetary system, the introduction of a number of common policies, election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the accession of four new member states, the spread of cooperation agreements—the Lomé Convention being the most progressive—with developing countries, all of these bear witness to the Community's vitality and its power of attraction.

"However—and this would be my third submission—we are forced to recognize that, despite the record of the last twenty-five years, Europe's achievements and Europe's institutions are frail and inadequate faced with the challenges of today and tomorrow"

The Commission President believed the Community's image was poor.

"There is a feeling that Europe serves no purpose, that it can do nothing to resolve the economic crisis or relieve international tension. This creates a climate where the political

will to complete the construction of Europe, is losing much of its stamina.

"To my mind there is a definite causal link between Europe's debility and institutional instability, and between this institutional instability and application of the unanimity rule introduced in 1966 contrary to the letter and the spirit of the treaties.

"There has in fact been an insidious return to inter-governmental negotiations and traditional deadlocks. All of this has upset the institutional balance and made the Commission's task more difficult...

A new treaty?

"To my mind the time has come to review these random developments and put Europe's house in order. We must know where we stand before we move on to a new phase of integration". Mr Thorn said that one way to do this could be a new Messina conference before 1984 to enable the nations of Europe to face the major challenges at home and abroad, before they step into the 21st century.

Great economic progress

Although Mr Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Court of Justice, also believed that Europe was in difficult times, he reminded the audience of the "great economic progress which has come about in the 25 or 30 years since the historic initiative by Robert Schuman". He believed the resolution of the current crisis was possible within the structure created by the treaties. But two concepts had to be recalled: "The first is the necessary will to reach agreement and in so doing to respect the law. The second is to respect the law once agreement has been reached".

A Europe of economists and technicians

The formal session ended with a speech by the current President of the EEC Council of Ministers, Belgian foreign minister Leo Tindemans. He recalled the progress Europe had made under the dual concepts of originality and realism, but pointed out that this had meant seeking economic unity first. This meant that "we necessarily opted for a Europe of economists and technicians, a Europe of realism and achievements—tangible, to be sure, but also highly technical and hard to explain in simple terms.

The need to inspire popular interest in the European ideal had been one of the themes of his report on European union in 1976. The problem still remained. "What we need is the Europe of the individual".

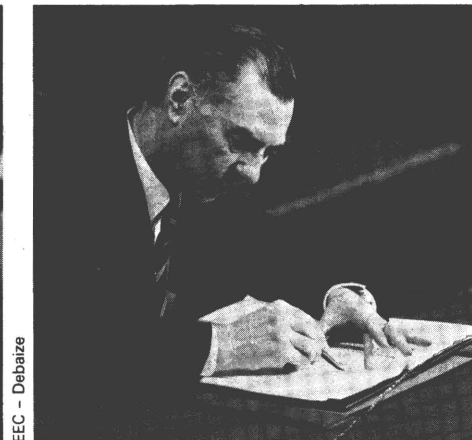
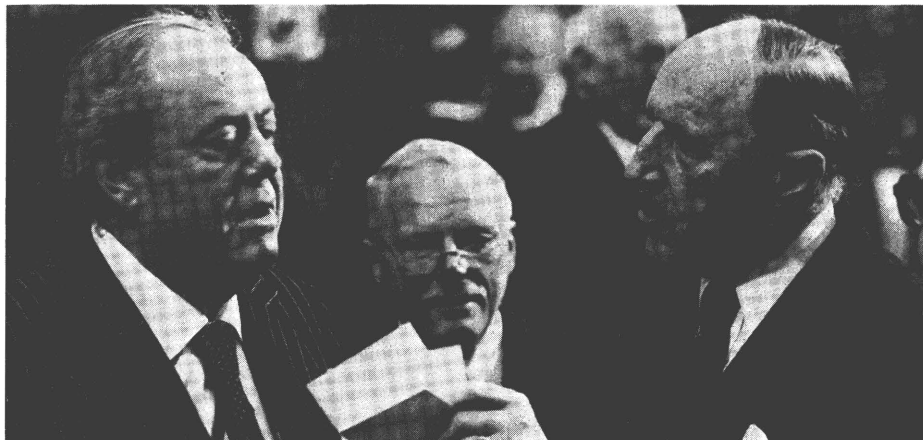
Europe with a human face

"One of the instruments in the vital task of awakening public awareness of Europe's achievements will undoubtedly be the European Foundation, the agreement establishing which we are about to sign. The Foundation will help to give form to European solidarity, particularly by means of stimulating the exchange of ideas, fostering contacts across frontiers among individuals and schemes for the exchange of young people and of scientists as well as a whole range of activities in the cultural sphere.

"The first twenty-five years of the common market have seen its birth and its gradual growth. During the years which lie ahead, above and beyond what has been achieved in the technical sphere, Europe must be seen to flower and show a human face", Mr Tindemans said. ○

Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans adds his signature to those of his nine EEC colleagues to set up a European Foundation. He had been one of the main advocates of its creation

One of the original signatories of the Treaty of Rome, Joseph Luns (Netherlands) (right) speaking to a former president of the European Parliament, Cornelius Berkhouwer (centre) and Lord Soames, one of Britain's first commissioners, during the celebrations in Brussels



EEC - Debatze

25 March 1957 – 25 March 1982

The institutions of the European Community

25 March 1982—the 25th Anniversary of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom). The two Treaties of Rome founding the Communities were signed on 25 March 1957. The member states of that period decided to jointly deepen and extend their economic relations—an experiment which proved largely beneficial with the signature of the Treaty of Paris and the setting up of the European Coal and Steel Community, which took place on 18 April 1951 and marked the first major step in the construction of Europe.

Consisting initially of six countries—Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—joined on 1 January 1973 by Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom and on 1 January 1981 by Greece, the European Communities are managed by common institutions.

The European Commission, initiator and executive

The Commission of the European Communities is composed of 14 Members—two British, two French, two German, two Italian and one from each of the other countries—appointed for a four-year period by mutual agreement of the governments of the ten countries. The members of the European Commission act only in the interests of the Community; they may not receive instructions from any national government and are subject only to the supervision of the European Parliament which alone can force them collectively to resign their responsibilities. Commission decisions are taken collegially, even though each commissioner is directly responsible for one or more portfolios.

The Commission's tasks are:

- to ensure that Community rules and the principles of the common market are respected. As guardian of the Treaties the Commission is responsible for seeing that they are observed and that decisions of the Community institutions deriving from the Treaties are correctly applied. The Commission decides on requests from member states to apply safeguard clauses and can, in exceptional cases, authorize temporary

waivers (derogations) from the rules of the Treaties. It has investigative powers and can impose fines on individuals, particularly regarding violations of Community competition rules. States which do not respect their obligations can also be taken to the European Court of Justice by the Commission;

- to propose to the Community's Council of Ministers all measures likely to advance Community policies (in the fields of agriculture, energy, industry, research, environment, social and regional problems, external trade, economic and monetary union, etc.). In 1981 the Commission transmitted 651 proposals to the Council of Ministers;
- to implement Community policies on the basis of Council decisions or derived directly from the provisions of the Treaties;

- The Commission thereby has particularly extensive powers in the fields of coal and steel (investment coordination, price control, etc.), competition (control of monopolies and public aid), nuclear energy (supply of fissile materials, control of nuclear installations, etc.);

- In other cases the Commission operates upon a mandate from the Council, e.g. to negotiate trade agreements with third countries or to manage the agricultural markets;

- The Commission also administers the funds of the common programmes which account for most of the Community budget and which aim in particular to support and modernize agriculture (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), to encourage industrial, vocational and regional change (ECSC appropriations, Social Fund, European Regional Development Fund), to promote scientific research (the Joint Research Centres and other services employ 2 700 people), to affirm European solidarity towards the Third World (European Development Fund, food-aid programmes, etc.).

The Commission has an administrative staff—concentrated mostly in Brussels and, to a lesser extent, in Luxembourg—of about 9 000 officials working in some 20 directorates-general (this is less than the staff of a good number of national ministries). One-third of the personnel is employed on linguistic work to ensure the equal recognition of the seven Community languages.

Council of Ministers, decision-maker

The Community's Council of Ministers, which meets in Brussels and, less often, in Luxembourg, is composed of ministers from each member state and decides on the principal Community policies. Each country acts as president of the Council for a six-month period on a rotation basis. Attendance at meetings is determined by the agenda; national agriculture ministers, for example, deal with agricultural prices,



The headquarters of the EEC Commission (cross-shaped building) and Council of Ministers (arrow-shaped) in Brussels

economics and employment ministers deal with unemployment problems. The Ten's ministers for foreign affairs are responsible for coordinating the specialized work of their colleagues. The Council is assisted by:

- a Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) which coordinates the preparatory work of Community decisions and is assisted by numerous working groups of senior officials from member states;
- a general secretariat with a staff of some 1 900 people.

The European Councils which have met three times a year since 1975 (before this they were only occasional) bring together the Heads of state or Government and provide political guidance and impetus—a role which should not be underestimated even if the meetings do not directly produce legislative measures.

The Council of Ministers held 63 sessions in 1981. All the proposals it deals with come without exception from the Commission, and the Council can only reject them by a unanimous vote.

Unanimity in the Council is also required for certain important decisions. In practice it is frequently demanded by ministers even when not strictly necessary, which tends to slow down the Community's decision-making process. In recent times, there has been more frequent recourse to the use of the qualified majority vote—45 out of 63 votes—as instituted by the Treaties. France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom each have ten votes under this procedure. Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands have five, Denmark and Ireland three and Luxembourg two.

In the agriculture sector, procedures have been accelerated by the creation of "management committees" composed of representatives from the Commission and national governments: Commission decisions have to be submitted for Council approval only if a qualified majority within the Committee disagree with them.

Court of Justice and Community law

The Community's Luxembourg-based Court of Justice is composed of eleven judges assisted by five advocates-general who are appointed for a six-year period by mutual agreement of member states and who work independently of them. The Court's function is:

- to annul any measures taken by the Commission, the Council of Ministers, or national governments which are incompatible with the Treaties. This can

be done at the request either of a Community institution, a member state, or an individual directly concerned;

- to pass judgment at the request of national courts on the interpretation or the validity of the provisions of Community law. Whenever a case cannot be resolved by national courts they can request an interlocutory decision from the Court. Where a national court is the highest court of appeal it must submit an issue involving Community law to the Court of Justice for a ruling.

In 1981 the Court dealt with 323 cases (of which 99 were interlocutory) and passed 149 judgments. The Court can also be invited to give its opinion—which is then binding—on agreements which the Community envisages concluding with third countries.

Through its judgments and interpretations, the Court of Justice is contributing to the emergence of a veritable European law applicable to all: Community institutions, member states, national courts and individuals. The authority of the Court's judgments in the field of Community law surpasses that of national courts. In cases of non-application of Community law by the Council, or member states, the Court has been approached by individuals and upheld the direct applicability of principles contained in the Treaties relating to equal pay for men and women and the free exercise of the liberal professions throughout the Community.

European Parliament and participation

Since June 1979, the date of the first European elections, the European Parliament has been composed of members elected every five years through universal suffrage instead of members delegated from national parliaments. The European Parliament has 434 members: 81 from each of the countries with the largest populations, 25 from the Netherlands, 24 from Belgium, 24 from Greece, 16 from Denmark, 15 from Ireland and 6 from Luxembourg.

The members of the Parliament form political rather than national groups. As of 19 February 1982, the groups were as follows: 124 Socialists, 117 Christian Democrats of the European People's Party, 63 European Democrats (British Conservatives, etc.), 48 Communists and Allies, 39 Liberals and Democrats, 22 European Progressive Democrats (French Gaullists, Fianna Fáil, SNP), 11 independents who form a group for technical coordination, and 10 non-attached members.

The European Parliament has a secretariat of some 2 900 officials based

in Luxembourg. It has 18 parliamentary committees and its plenary and public sessions are held in Strasbourg and Luxembourg (though a vote gave preference to Strasbourg) in the presence of representatives from the European Commission and the Council of Ministers. This enables the Parliament to make fully-informed pronouncements on the problems of building Europe.

The European Parliament does not have the same legislative power as national assemblies. In the current Community system, it is the Commission which takes the initiatives and the Council which passes most Community legislation. Nevertheless, the Parliament:

- has the power to remove the Commission by a two-thirds majority;
- supervises the Commission and the Council, and often addresses incisive written and oral questions to them (there were 2 946 in 1981);
- is called upon to give its opinion on Commission proposals before the Council can make its decision;
- has budgetary powers which enable it to participate in all major decisions involving expenditure. It is effectively the Parliament which accepts or rejects the draft budget prepared by the Commission and agreed by the Council following consultation procedures with the Council.

- For expenditure (mainly agricultural) arising from the Treaties and decisions taken as a consequence of these, the Council can reject the modifications introduced by the Parliament if it increases the total size of the budget;
- For non-obligatory expenditure, resulting in new developments in European construction, the Parliament has discretionary power over the limits of a margin of manoeuvre which is dependent on the economic situation in the Community and which can be modified by mutual agreement with the Council.

The Economic and Social Committee and the Advisory Committee

Before a Commission proposal can be adopted by the Council it is sent for the opinion of not only the European Parliament but also, in most cases, of the Community's Economic and Social Committee—a consultative body composed of 156 representatives from employers, trade unions and other interested groups in the Ten such as farmers and consumers. For questions dealing with coal and steel there is the Advisory Committee composed of representatives of producers, traders, workers and consumers. The two committees adopted 120 opinions and



The debating chamber of the European Parliament in Strasbourg

resolutions in 1981, of which many were submitted on their own initiative.

Many specialized advisory bodies help associate professional and trade union interests in the development of the Community. The heads of their European federations set up in Brussels, and their experts, are frequently consulted by the Commission before it adopts proposals in their definitive form.

The budget and the Court of Auditors

The Community budget stands at around ECU 23 billion for 1982 which represents about 3% of the expenditure of the governments of its Member States and about 85 ECU for each citizen (1).

The budget is no longer financed by national contributions, but by the Community's own resources:

- duties and taxes on imports from the rest of the world;
- a proportion of VAT not exceeding 1% of a uniform assessment basis.

As a percentage of the total, the principal expenditures contained in the 1982 budget were as follows:

- support for agricultural prices, modernization in agriculture and fishing: 62.5%;
- aid for industrial and infrastructure investment in the poorest regions: 8.5%;
- social measures, particularly employment, vocational training and retraining, education, culture, environment and consumer affairs: 5.8%;

(1) 1 ECU (European currency unit) = about £ 0.56 or Ir. £ 0.70 (at exchange rates current on 12 February 1982).

- aid to Third World countries: 4.1% (plus non-budgetary expenditures arising from the Lomé Convention);
- joint action in research, energy, industry and transport: 2.4%;
- operating expenses: 4.7% covering the salaries of the 18 000 officials and operatives in all the various Community institutions, and including buildings, administrative costs, information expenditure, etc.;
- supplementary regional aid measures and financial arrangements aimed at reducing the gap between the United Kingdom's income from the Community and what it pays in: 7.1%. A new agreement on this problem is currently being discussed. Such imbalances will eventually be avoided through improved sectoral distribution of expenditure: a relative reduction in agricultural expenditure, increased social, regional, and industrial expenditure, etc. But such a reorientation will not be painless as the Community's total resources are limited.

The operation of the budget is supervised by a Court of Auditors. The Court is composed of ten members appointed by the mutual agreement of the Council of Ministers for a six-year period. The Court of Auditors has extensive powers to verify the legality and the regularity of Community revenue and expenditures.

The European Investment Bank and its lending and borrowing activities

The European Treaties created a European Investment Bank located in Luxembourg. Equipped with its own decision-making powers and endowed with capital subscribed by member states, the Bank raises money on capi-

tal markets to provide loans (ECU 3.3 billion in 1981, about 2.8 billion to the Community and the rest to the developing countries, primarily aimed at investments in regional development, energy and communications, etc.). This is in addition to other loans made by the European Commission to the coal and steel sectors (ECU 388 million in 1981), nuclear energy (364 million), infrastructure and energy investment (540 million from the "new community instrument"). All these operations involve close cooperation between the Commission and the Bank which often is required to collaborate over management of loans.

Conclusion

Throughout the world there are a large number of international organizations to bring together the states that wish to cooperate with each other. The European Community goes much further than this:

- in its aim: to build over a period of time a veritable European Union, the shape of which is still subject to considerable debate;
- in its methods: the operation of the Community is not purely inter-governmental—Community institutions have their own powers and the organization of their relationships aims to promote the general interest of Europeans;
- in its results: the Council of Ministers and the Commission, wherever it has autonomous decision-making powers, takes action with the force of law and which in many cases is applied directly to European citizens.

Their actions are termed:

- regulations, which are applied directly;
- decisions, which are binding only on the member states, companies or individuals to whom they are addressed;
- directives, which set down compulsory objectives but leave it to the discretion of member states to translate them into their national legislation;
- recommendations and opinions which are not binding (except for recommendations in the ECSC sector where they are equivalent to directives).

Concerned with strengthening the Community's effectiveness, the European Commission has taken a stand in favour of rebalancing the institutions. This implies: full recognition of the initiating, executive and management role of the Commission; recourse, when needed, to a qualified majority in the Council; strengthening the influence of the Parliament, particularly through greater cooperation with the Commission and the Council. ○

Books about Europe

Jean TOUSCOZ et al. — **La Communauté économique européenne élargie et la Méditerranée: Quelle coopération? (The enlarged Community and the Mediterranean: what kind of cooperation?)** — CEDECE colloquium — Collection des travaux et recherches de l'Institut du Droit de la Paix et du Développement de l'Université de Nice — Presses Universitaires de France — 472 pages — 1982

This is an exhaustive study of the effects of the enlargement of the Community (to include Greece, Spain and Portugal) on cooperation in the Mediterranean. It examines solutions that are compatible with the demands and the possibilities of the different partners and with the general trends of international society.

This veritable treatise was produced by the CEDECE, the Commission for the study of the European Communities, an association which combines those teaching and research units of the French universities that specialize in the legal, economic and political problems raised by the constitution, operation and development of the Community.

The book contains papers given at a colloquium (run in Nice in October 1980 with the help of the CNRS and the European Commission) attended by teachers from 36 universities, representatives of several international organizations, major economic operators and national civil servants. Introductory talks were given by Claude Cheysson (then development commissioner and now the French minister for external relations) and Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, the Tunisian minister.

The 33 studies, by university teachers and experts, cover the points of view of the various partners involved, under four main headings:

- cooperation and security in the Mediterranean;
- the cooperation introduced by the EEC agreements with the countries of the Mediterranean (summaries and prospects);
- cooperation on energy/food and agriculture;
- cooperation on administering the Mediterranean.

The work is a must for all specialists in European unification, north-south relations and the new international order and it will be useful for anyone (officials, businessmen and so on) involved

in the enlargement of the European Community and the development of relations between the EEC, the member states and their economic operators and the countries to the south and east of the Mediterranean.

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Max PEYRARD, Etienne PRAT and Gérard SOULARUE — **Banques et Fonds Internationaux, Crédits et Garanties (International banks and funds, credit and guarantees)** — Editions Maisonneuve et Laros, 15 rue Victor Cousin, 75005, Paris, France — 574 pages — FF 850 — 1982

This guide, which aims to be practical and easy to consult, has been written for all those interested in aid to the developing countries and in investment financing in particular.

The precise details set out in the book give insight into the sources and procedures of financing, the risks involved and the guarantees that the private investor can obtain.

It will be of use, first and foremost, to people who work in international development financing bodies, to heads of banks and financial organizations, businessmen investing in or exporting to the developing countries and local authorities in these countries.

Graduates, undergraduates and teachers will also find it useful, as it contains an analysis of the machinery of development aid financing, from the detection of needs to the implementation of projects, in the context of interventions by the major international financing bodies.

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Université Catholique de Louvain — **La mortalité des enfants dans le monde et dans l'histoire (Infant mortality in history and in the world today)** — ... Editions, 9 route de Croé, 4830 Dolheim, Belgique — 411 pages — 1980

The International year of the Child in 1979 was the opportunity for a group of research workers at the University of Louvain to bridge a gap in medical literature. There was no book that provided simple, thorough coverage of the present levels of infant mortality in the different regions of the world, of its causes, of its development over previous decades or of how it has regressed in Europe over the years.

This book bridges that gap admirably.

It contains 10 hitherto unprinted articles by different authors, covers the causes and present level of infant mortality in the world today and outlines the fight to bring infant mortality down, analyzing, in particular, the policy of basic health care.

The guide is easy to understand, but it is basically an academic work, as the many statistics, graphs and charts show.

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Le Droit d'Initiative du Comité Economique et Social des Communautés Européennes — **The right of initiative of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities** — Editions Delta, 92 Square Plasky, 1040 Brussels — 271 pages — 400 pages — 1982

In 1974, the Council of the European Communities formally recognized that the Economic and Social Committee could examine questions related to fields covered by the EEC and ECSC treaties. The Committee has made use of this many times since, as every year it issues something like 10 opinions of its own account.

This work describes the Committee's new means of exerting influence and summarizes the opinions issued between 1972 and 1980.

It also gives thorough coverage of the nature of the relations of a Committee with the right of initiative with the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

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The European monetary system and world monetary reform — Système monétaire européen à réforme monétaire mondiale — College of Europe, Bruges & ULB — Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Parc Léopold, 1040 Brussels 1040, Belgium — 500 pages — Bfrs 1000 — 1981

In this book, the reader will find scientific reports, research notes, political writings and an outline of the discussions at the conference which the ULB's European study centre and the College of Europe in Bruges ran in June last year.

The introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) in late 1978 was the most important event in international monetary relations since the Bretton Woods system collapsed. The idea of the European system is to es-

establish a stable European zone in a world beset by provisional arrangements and uncertainty.

The experts, who met at a public conference in Bruges and then at a restricted symposium in Lembeek, near Brussels, assessed the chances of and conditions for success of this ambitious project and it was from this angle that they looked at the main problems in current economic and monetary relations — the adjustments to be made subsequent to the second oil shock, the financing of outstanding payments, the choice of reserve instruments, the regulation of the financial markets and financial and monetary relations between Europe and the USA.

The book, which contains contributions by university researchers, monetary experts from the IMF, the European Commission and a number of central banks and European political leaders aimed at clarifying the technical, economic and political aspects of the search for European monetary identity that the EMS represents, as well as a fund of recent statistics, charts and graphs, is a *sine qua non* for all experts in international and European relations.

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Jacques Henri GAUDIN — **Pratique des marchés internationaux — Stratégie et négociation des transferts de techniques (International contracts — Strategy and negotiation of contracts)** — Editions du Moniteur, 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris — 253 pages — FF 220 — 1981

What are transfers of techniques? What are the advantages and what are the risks? The data essential to the definition of a strategy are often wanting, preparation for the negotiation of the contracts that lay down the aims and means tends to be poor and we lack suitable methods.

This handbook, a guide devised and produced by a businessman for businessmen, provides the reader with a way of approaching and solving these problems, which are all tied up with industrial diversification and redeployment and winning new markets. It is a valuable reference work for people drawing up and negotiating contracts and it will make for broader, easier cooperation with the company lawyer or legal adviser called in to look over these contracts.

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European Documentation — **Grants and Loans from the European Community** — n° 7-8 — 82 pp — 1981

In pursuit of its policy objectives, the European Community makes grants and loans that dovetail with the financial assistance granted by the member states. Community policies and national policies are invariably concomitant with each other.

The underlying purpose of all financial assistance geared to structural objectives is to improve living and working conditions. It is a manifestation of Community solidarity and is designed to bring about closer integration of member states' economies.

This booklet takes a general look at the Community's financial instruments for structural purposes, and describes the fields in which they operate. The application procedures are explained, together with the criteria for eligibility and or granting the application.

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OECD — **Directory of Non-Governmental Organisations in OECD Member Countries Active in Development Co-operation** — Vol. I: Profiles (744 pages); Vol. II: Index (776 pages). OECD, Paris — 290 FF — £ 29 — 145 DM — 1981

Private voluntary agencies in OECD countries provided aid worth nearly \$2.4 billion to developing countries in 1980. This was equivalent to an average of \$3.50 per capita in the seventeen member countries of OECD's Development Assistance Committee, according to data assembled by the DAC secretariat and summarized in the attached table.

Today, political circles and public opinion attach increasing importance to the methods and activities of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), both at home, towards educating citizens about the problems of the developing world, and abroad, in the multiple areas of development assistance: agriculture, rural development, health, education, housing... Generally well established in the rural areas of developing countries, voluntary agencies are often in a better position than official bodies to reach target groups with their projects. Furthermore, they have considerable experience with community programmes aiming to satisfy basic needs and achieve self-reliance.

The two-volume, 1500-page Directory of NGOs just published by the Development Centre — the first to be compiled since 1967 — lists 1702 NGOs based in OECD countries and describes the nature, scope and geographic location of their activities. Each profile also includes information on the organisation's name in various lan-

guages, the addresses of its offices, its aims, affiliations, publications, staff, expenditures and sources of finance.

The directory has two aims: to facilitate contacts and improve cooperation among the NGOs themselves, and to assist planners and decision-makers in the Third World to identify appropriate sources of aid. It was derived from a computerized data base which is at the disposal of governmental and non-governmental institutions for documentary research.

This directory is on sale at the OECD Publications Office 2, rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris Cédex 16 (Tel. 524 81 65).

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Guido MONTANI — **Le Tiers-Monde et L'Unité Européenne** — Collection textes fédéralistes, Les Editions Fédérop (38, rue du Doyenne, F 69005 Lyons) — 1982 — 188 pages — Price: FF 54

Mr Guido Montani, who lectures in economic development theory at the University of Pavia, in this work looks at the problems of the Third World keeping in mind the effects of political unity and division on the development of nations and peoples. He concludes that European unity is more than a decisive phase towards the achievement of a new world order that is both more just and more in tune with progress. As a result of the impetus which will thereby be given to the setting up of regional federations in the Third World, European unity will also represent the first step in the long march of humanity towards its political unity. The Italian version of this book appeared in 1979 under the title "Il Terzo Mondo e L'Unità Europea" (Guida Editori, Via Port-Alba 19, Naples).

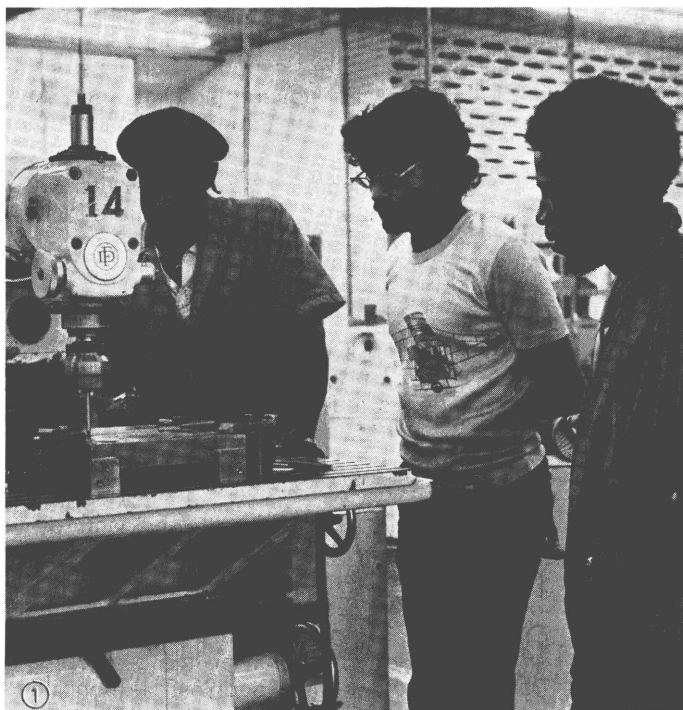
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CESES — **Atti del convegno: Cooperazione economia e culturale C.E.E.-A.C.P.** — L'Europe e i Paesi in via di sviluppo, CESES (Centro Europeo Studi Economici Sociali), Università Italiana per Stranieri, Piazza Fortebraccio 4, Perugia, Italy — 1982

This is a transcript of the proceedings on a colloquium on economic and cultural cooperation, held at the Italian university for foreigners in Perugia from 15 to 17 May 1981. The introductory speech was made by Professor Ruggero Puletti, member of the European Parliament, who also drew the conclusions at the end of the colloquium.

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Education and training



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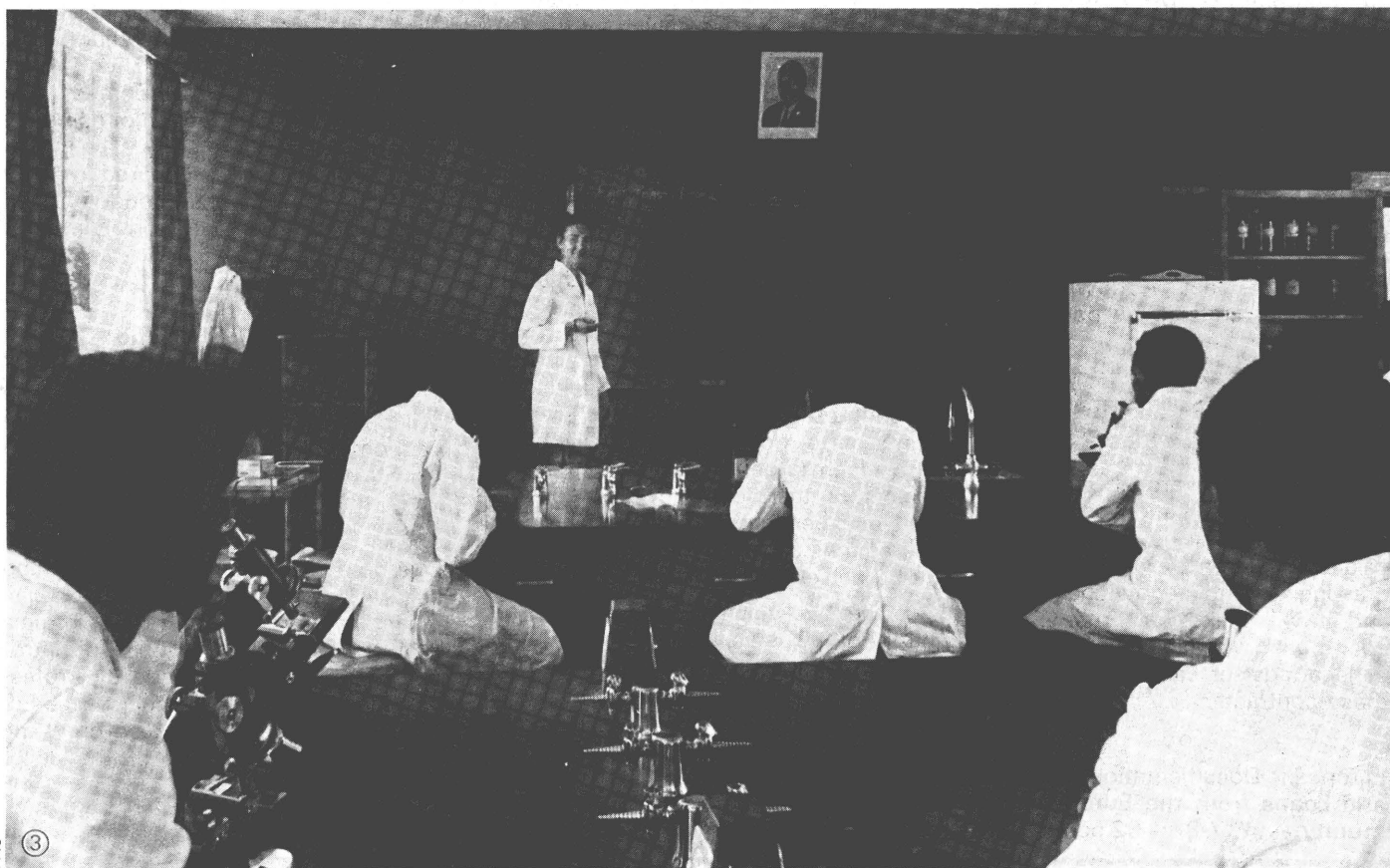
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Trainees in machine tool operation in Trinidad and Tobago (photo 1). Students taking a course in typing and shorthand in Monrovia, Liberia (photo 2). A lecture at the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Nairobi, Kenya (photo 3). Primary school children in Cameroon (photo 4).



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Human resources loom large in almost every economic development issue. In fact no country, however well endowed with natural resources, has developed or will develop without the necessary knowledge and skills. For the majority of the developing countries this has been more or less a nightmarish problem. Why is it so? Is there any hope that they will overcome the difficulties?

Our dossier on *Education and Training* attempts to answer these questions, drawing from the expertise of officials and organizations directly concerned with the matter.

A general article examines the background to the "crisis" of the 1950s and 60s and traces the evolution of

educational thinking and policies in the Third World. It asserts that the developing countries are beginning to understand the nature of their problems but that lack of resources (financial and, of course, human) threatens their capacity to solve them. An interview with UNESCO's director-general, M'Bow, throws more light on the situation, while contributions from UNIDO, ILO and FAO examine the effect of education and training on industry, labour, and rural development.

There are two case studies on ACP states as well as a group of articles which assesses the European Community's contribution, within the framework of the Lomé Conventions, to education and training in the ACP states.



Seeing through the educational labyrinth

Education has been a major preoccupation of nations and individuals since time immemorial. Aimed at forming the mind and body to make the "complete" man, a being that can fulfil all his potentialities towards himself and society, ancient Greeks and Romans adored scholarship and were famous for the models they established. Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Rabelais, Decartes, Rousseau were among philosophers in history whose educational theories have had unquestionable influence on modern educational systems.

In our time statesmen have come to view education as essential to international peace: postwar UK Prime Minister Clement Attlee was reported as saying, for example, at the opening of the conference that led to the creation of UNESCO, that since war began in the minds of men, "it is in the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed".

Education is, therefore, seen as civilizing, and thus part of the objective of those Christian missionaries who left the shores of Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, and in the first half of the present, for what is today mainly the Third World: these missionaries saw their roles not only as saviours of the souls of the natives, but also as their educators and civilizers. They set up schools and served most colonial administrations well by providing them, initially, with back-up clerical staff.

The Western educational system they and the colonial administrations introduced, however, had destructive effects on the moral and cultural values of the natives (especially on their traditional, or naturalistic, educational system which is based on learning by experience rather than from books and at schools). The consequences were far-reaching, but none has retained the attention of educationalists all over the world more than the economic implication: for it is worth noting that the economic and technological progress of Western countries, which began early in the 19th century had, by the beginning of the present, become so "totalitarian" in the world economic system that, in order to develop, the developing countries have *willy-nilly* to adapt to Western education. Colonialism cannot, therefore, be held entirely responsible for the foothold Western education has gained in the Third World. The fact that there are countries which were never colonized by the metropolitan powers yet have adopted a Western educational system clearly supports the argument. Colonialism, nevertheless, stands condemned for aggravating in the former colonies the educational crisis into which the developing countries have been plunged, in as much as it failed to prepare them for independence.

The crisis

The balance sheet of colonialism in these countries included mass illiteracy, uneven distribution of secondary schools in the countries where they existed (mainly concentrated in the cities and reserved more or less to a minority), non-existence of higher institutions of learning and, above

all, acute shortages of qualified manpower for both the public and the embryonic private sectors.

Initial measures by these countries to overcome the problems were, to say the least, panicky and haphazard. Because they recognized the need for quantitative expansion of the educational systems as a prerequisite for economic growth, and as a way of responding to the pressure of the rapid increase in population and the declining rate of child mortality, they expanded their primary, secondary and higher education without due regard to their limited resources, which were thinly spread to such an extent that the qualitative aspect of education was sacrificed.

The developing countries' seeming eternal lack of resources apart, their inability to devise and execute efficient programmes, without which all efforts at educational improvement are fruitless, was, perhaps, their greatest handicap: the implementation of innovations such as are inevitable in the developing countries can only be done by a large number of qualified persons. Up till now the majority of those involved in the implementation of reforms had only superficial knowledge of the tasks they were called upon to accomplish and lacked the aptitude and the necessary technique to perform them. For example, at independence there was a need in countries with numerous ethnic groups to restructure the systems, so as to provide educational opportunities that matched the characteristics and aspirations of the various tribes and at the same time provide a common basis of education at national levels. But in almost all the countries, teaching programmes and materials that were either inadaptable at local levels, or written in languages that were too difficult to learn at certain ages, came from the centre.

The situation was often compounded by breakdowns in communication between planners and executors. Schools were mainly unaware of the kind of reforms expected of them, when there were some to be accomplished, either because letters failed to arrive, or arrived too late, from the centres of decision or because the telephone systems were

A mother and her child

The first six years of life are the most crucial as far as the development of intelligence, affectivity and social relations are concerned. Literate parents are known to exercise a better influence on their children



THE CONVENTION AT WORK

First Sysmin operation

ECU 55 million for Zambia

The first Lomé Convention set up a system to guarantee export earnings for a number of agricultural products. A similar system was introduced under the second Lomé Convention for some mineral products. Article 49 of the second Convention states: "With a view to contributing towards the creation of a more solid basis for the development of the ACP states whose economies are largely dependent on the mining sectors and in particular towards helping them cope with a decline in their capacity to export mining products to the Community and the corresponding decline in their export earnings, a system shall be established to assist these states in their efforts to remedy the harmful effects on their income of serious temporary disruptions affecting those mining sectors and beyond the control of the ACP states concerned."

The Commission has decided to grant ECU 55 million to Zambia under Sysmin.

Following an application made by the Zambian government for financial aid for its copper and cobalt industry under the Sysmin section of the second Lomé Convention, the European Community decided that this request was admissible.

The aim of the project to be undertaken is to stabilize capacity and production costs by the following measures: replacement of out-of-date plant and equipment, introduction of improved processing methods, development of long-term planning and compliance with safety standards.

The project involves: financing mining equipment and supplies, works and supply contracts for the mining infrastructure, drilling equipment, technical assistance with training and the setting up of a fund to improve social conditions.

The total cost of the project is estimated at ECU 85 346 000, ECU 55 million of which will be funded by the European Community in the form of a loan on special terms (interest 1%, to be repaid over 40 years with a 10-year grace period) and the remainder by the mining companies themselves.

Most of the project will be completed within two years and the entire



Copper mine in Zambia

operation will be finalized in 1985. The project will help Zambia in its efforts to increase its mining earnings so that it can put into effect a better balanced national development policy more rapidly. o

EDF

Following the favourable opinion delivered by the EDF committee (164th, 165th and 166th meetings), the Commission of the European Communities took decisions concerning financing from the fourth and fifth EDFs for the following projects and countries:

Djibouti and Ethiopia (regional project)

Ethiopia-Djibouti railway
Grant: ECU 9 800 000 — Fourth EDF

The aim of the project is to improve and expand the capacity of the railway between Addis Ababa and Djibouti. It involves:

- purchase of two locomotives, one rail car, ten rail car trailers and six inspection trolleys;
- purchase of telecommunications

Also in the yellow pages

The Convention at work

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European Community

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- X. The European Parliament

CID

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equipment to replace the existing equipment;
— purchase of spare parts.

Tanzania

Iringa regional agricultural development project — phase II
Grant: ECU 19 325 000 — Fifth EDF

This project is a follow-up to the Lomé I agricultural development project in the Iringa region. Its objective is to increase agricultural and livestock production by:

- improvement of extension of services, credit arrangements and input supply services to farmers;
- promotion of oxen cultivation through the establishment of additional oxen training facilities;
- expansion of pyrethrum production;
- support for the livestock sector through assistance for an improved dipping programme, veterinary services and the promotion of dairy units;
- infrastructure investments and technical assistance.

Tuvalu

Funafuti power station — supplementary financing
Grant: ECU 185 000 — Fifth EDF

This project concerns supplementary financing for the Funafuti power station, the cost of which has been reassessed. The aim of the original project was to modernize and enlarge the power station at Funafuti, capital of Tuvalu, which is no longer capable of meeting existing and future needs.

Guyana

Upper Demerara forestry project — supplementary financing

Grant: ECU 1 950 000 — Fifth EDF

This project involves supplementary financing following the revised financing plan for the project to set up a timber extraction and sawmilling operation in the Rupununi district

It will enable Guyana to increase its volume of exportable timber, open up markets for Guyanese timber species, which are still little known abroad, and introduce modern technology into forestry management.

Uganda

Multiannual training programme 1981-85

Grant: ECU 3 500 000 — Fifth EDF

The multiannual training programme provides for the award of grants, the establishment of relations with other universities, the organization of seminars and the provision of technical assistance.

The main areas covered are: agriculture, industry (transport, electrical water), public services, public health and education.

Zaire

Retraining of teaching and technical staff attached to the National Vocational Training Institute

Grant: ECU 730 000 — Fourth EDF

The aim of this project is to continue the assistance with training given to Zaire's National Vocational Training Institute. It constitutes the second stage of an operation started in 1978. The aim is to retrain two categories of staff — instructors and senior technical staff specialized in job evaluation — to take over from expatriate instructors.

Central African Republic — Chad — Cameroon (Regional programme)

Long-term storage area at the port of Douala

Loan on special terms:

ECU 6 000 000 — Fourth EDF

The purpose of the project is to establish a long-term storage area at the port of Douala to ease the handling of traffic to and from northern Cameroon and the landlocked countries of Chad and the Central African Republic.

The projects consists of the development of a 20 hectare site at the port, to provide the following:

— an open surfaced storage area covering 4.5 hectares and an unsurfaced area of 9.5 hectares earmarked for storage sheds;

— road and rail links, a lorry park and rail/road transfer area;

— a road 1.2 kilometres long connecting the port's road network with the incoming southerly link from the Yaoundé-Douala road.

Caricom member states (Regional programme)

Development of trade promotion regional services in the Caribbean

Grant: ECU 1 800 000 — Fifth EDF

The project aims, in the medium and long term, to increase Caricom's intra-regional and extra-regional trade by:

— setting up, in the trade promotion section of Caricom's Secretariat, two new units covering technical services and manpower development;

— assisting the Secretariat with setting up and implementing a coordinated programme of technical assistance for the sub-region's exporters, in collaboration with existing national and regional organizations.

Niger

Introduction of modern rice-growing methods in the Niger river basin

Grant: Fourth EDF: ECU 1 600 000
Fifth EDF: ECU 5 200 000

Total ECU 6 800 000

The project, which is part of the Niger government's agricultural policy to achieve food self-sufficiency, involves:

— hydro-agricultural development, in the Namarde Goungou area, of 260 hectares, which can be cultivated when all available water is harnessed so as to obtain two rice crops a year;

— maintenance of the hydro-agricultural works previously financed by the Community, covering a total of 531 hectares, the success of which has been particularly conclusive;

— continuation of the building of terraces to enable all available water to be harnessed for the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and cereals. The entire project will affect 1 600 families.

ACP states: Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize OCTs: Antigua, Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla

Regional training courses for staff of agricultural development banks in the Caribbean region

Grant: ECU 96 000 — Fifth EDF

The 15 countries mentioned have formed an association called CARCA (Caribbean Agricultural Credit Association) which organizes vocational train-

ing courses at various levels for staff from the agricultural banks.

These regional training schemes will be financed by the EDF.

Sao Tome and Principe

Oil and coconut-palm cultivation

Grant: Fourth EDF: ECU 52 000
Fifth EDF: ECU 2 108 000

ECU 2 160 000

The purpose of this EDF-financed project is to establish a 400 ha selected oil-palm plantation and to continue an experimental programme aimed essentially at producing highly productive coconut-palm seed.

This plantation would produce annually approximately 1 400 tonnes of palm oil and 300 tonnes of palm nuts and kernels.

The European Community's financial contribution will go on the initial investment stage for the plantation (soil preparation, technical and social infrastructure, equipment and personnel) and seed production (nursery preparation and upkeep, establishment of a laboratory, equipment and supplies).

Ethiopia

Coffee improvement project (phase II)

During phase II, for which this finance is earmarked, the coffee improvement activities will be continued and extended to cover seven new areas.

Sierra Leone

Integrated agricultural development project (Kambia)

Grant — fourth EDF: ECU 1 330 000
Grant — fifth EDF: ECU 800 000

Loan on special terms
— fourth EDF: ECU 2 770 000

Total ECU 4 900 000

The project will be located in Kambia district which stretches along the border with Guinea, 50 to 100 km north-east of Freetown. Its aim will be to increase production of mangrove swamp rice, upland rice, manioc and other upland crops through improved agricultural techniques on 2 700 ha of uplands and mechanical weed control (motorized tillers) on 2 500 ha of mangrove swamps, thus increasing the income of close on 4 000 farming families who are among the poorest people in the country. At the same time, food import needs will be reduced and foreign exchange saved.

Mali — Mauritania — Senegal (Regional programme)

OMVS programme. Construction of the Diama and Manantali dams

Fifth EDF	
Grant:	ECU 25 000 000
Loans on special terms:	ECU 30 000 000
Total	ECU 55 000 000

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the construction of the Diama and Manantali dams, which constitute the first stage of the programme of the OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River). The objective of the programme is to regulate the flow of the Senegal river, make it navigable up to Kayes and progressively bring irrigation to approximately 375 000 ha; the project will also enable electricity to be generated at a later stage. The total cost of the project, which involves substantial cofinancing, is estimated at ECU 583 million.

Tanzania

Supplementary financing for the Morogoro canvas mill

Loans on special terms:	
Fourth EDF:	ECU 2 450 000
Fifth EDF:	ECU 2 500 000
Total	ECU 4 950 000

The project will help finance the cost overruns on construction of the Morogoro canvas mill. The mill's planned annual capacity will be 9.8 million m² of canvas and its basic raw materials will be Tanzanian-produced BR quality cotton, for which export prices are low.

Ivory Coast

Extension of the Lycée Sainte-Marie in Abidjan

Grant: Third EDF:	ECU 1 400 000
Fourth EDF:	ECU 650 000
Total	ECU 2 050 000

The subject of this project is the extension of the Lycée Sainte-Marie in Abidjan, which was built in 1966 with resources from the first EDF.

The project's aim will be to:

- provide the school with the premises and equipment essential for science teaching;
- cope with the increase in numbers at the school;
- promote female education in the Ivory Coast, where the school attendance rate for girls is lagging well behind the corresponding figure for boys.

Mauritania

Small irrigated areas in the Kaedi region

Grant: ECU 2 730 000 — Fifth EDF

This project follows up three small irrigated area schemes financed under the second, third and fourth EDFs. It mainly involves hydro-agricultural

works and construction of rural buildings, and the supply of equipment, inputs and technical assistance.

The Centre régional d'Exploitation de Kaedi will be responsible by 1985 for the occupation, utilization and management of small irrigated areas covering 750 ha, given over to cereals cultivation.

Mauritania

Pilot project for the regeneration of gum plantations

Grant: ECU 1 000 000 — Fifth EDF

From the social point of view the aim of the project is to revitalize the environment through a campaign against desertification. The economic aim is to bring the production of gum arabic gradually back to the pre-drought level.

The project, which is to be on an experimental basis, involves the reafforestation in gums of 1 500 ha in the Trarza, Brakna, Assaba, Gorgol and Guidimaka areas.

Mauritania

Repair of the Gorgol dykes

Grant: ECU 8 000 000 — Fifth EDF

As a result of two previous financing agreements, in 1974 and 1976, a hydro-agricultural development scheme was implemented covering 700 ha of cultivable land where the Gorgol river joins the Senegal. In September 1981 heavy rains together with violent winds damaged 6 km of dyke. The aim of this project is to repair the Gorgol dykes so as to be able to continue testing the development potential of the Gorgol valley where about 10 000 ha are suitable for irrigation.

Lesotho

Feasibility study of the highlands water project

Grant: ECU 5 500 000 — Fifth EDF

The project aims to provide the necessary consultancy services for a feasibility study of the highlands water project (HWP), vital for the long-term development of the country's economy and its economic independence, by generating hydro-electric power to meet Lesotho's needs and making it possible to export water to South Africa. The cost of this huge project is estimated at ECU 1 250 million (at 1982 prices).

Tanzania

Tanzania Railways Corporation network

Grant: ECU 10 000 000 — Fourth EDF

The main line of the Tanzania Railways Corporation connects the port of Dar es Salaam, on the Indian Ocean, with the port of Kigoma on Lake Tan-

ganyika, thereby serving the hinterland of Tanzania and, via this lake, the landlocked countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Zambia and the eastern regions of Zaire.

The principal purpose of the project is to safeguard and to improve this important railway line and its operations.

The project is to provide equipment for:

- the production and application of ballast material, mainly for the permanent track between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma;
- shunting operations (locomotives);
- container transport (low-sided wagons).

Kiribati

Rehabilitation of the telephone system of South Tarawa

Grant: ECU 2 894 000 — Fourth EDF

The project involves the rehabilitation of the telephone system on South Tarawa, the main atoll of Kiribati, by providing new telephone exchanges, including buildings, external line plant and subscribers apparatus to the three boroughs of Betio, Bairiki and Bikenibeu.

Lesotho

Integrated training and technical assistance to Lesotho Airways Corporation

Grant: ECU 2 141 000 — Fifth EDF

The purpose of the project is to continue the financing of the necessary assistance to enable the Lesotho Airways Corporation to keep operating under acceptable financial conditions and reach the objective of full national staffing by 1987/88. The project will also permit the training of 16 local personnel in key posts:

- 6 pilots
- 3 commercial staff
- 7 financial officers.

Burundi

High altitude food crops

Grant: ECU 7 675 000 — Fifth EDF

The project covers 800 km² in the Remera, Muramuya, Fjenda and Tora areas, which reach altitudes of 1 900 m or more.

The aims of the project are to boost food production in the tea-growing areas, improve the food situation for the local population, increase smallholders' income and help to reduce imports of cereals.

The resources deployed will comprise infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, production inputs, and national and expatriate staff.

Zaire

Gosuma oil mill (supplementary financing)

Loan on special terms:
ECU 6 300 000 — Fifth EDF

The aim of this proposal for additional financing is to make a further Community contribution towards the industrial component of the Gosuma palm oil complex. The expected benefits of the construction of the Gosuma oil mill are as follows:

- it will increase the cash income of numerous small planters;
- it will create over 1 000 jobs, about 40 of them at senior and middle management level, thus helping to reduce regional disparities;
- it will be beneficial to consumers and to the country's balance of payments.

Zambia

Rice development project

Grant: ECU 4 000 000 — Fifth EDF

The purpose of the project is to stimulate organized agricultural production in order to promote import substitution of rice and raise rural incomes in select areas.

The EDF funding will provide the means to improve communications, erect marketing depots, mobilize extension services, create credit facilities and increase the availability of animal draught power.

Caricom

Assistance to the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)

Grant: ECU 3 035 000 — Fifth EDF

The objective of the present project is to conduct a number of applied research schemes in the field of forage seed legumes, land and water conservation management and aroids/arrowroot of specific interest to the Eastern Caribbean, as well as a subproject with particular relevance for the utilization of the Belize river valley. The project will involve the funding of expertise, trials and seed multiplication as well as miscellaneous equipment for the proper implementation of the various actions proposed.

Zambia

Technical assistance to the Development Bank of Zambia

Grant: ECU 540 000 — Fifth EDF

The purpose of the project is the continued provision of managerial support and training opportunities for the staff of the Development Bank of Zambia. This build-up of managerial efficiency and improvement of professional skills and experience will enable the

DBZ to reduce its dependence on expatriate staff and create necessary confidence to attract international finance for further project investment.

Ghana

Multinational training programme (1981-1985)

Grant: ECU 1 450 000 — Fifth EDF

The aim of the project is to organize training cooperation between the government of Ghana and the European Community.

It will involve:

- (a) management training;
- (b) vocational training;
- (c) training of training officers;
- (d) mechanical training (maintenance of material);
- (e) specific award allocations according to government priorities.

Sudan

Multinational training programme (1981-85)

Grant: ECU 3 000 000 — Fifth EDF

The objective of the project is to help Sudan in its efforts to overcome the serious shortage of skilled manpower, which is holding back the country's development in all sectors. The emphasis is put on job-oriented training and middle-level skills, in both the public and the private sectors. Training will take place in Sudan, elsewhere in Africa and in Europe, in that order of preference.

Botswana

Multinational training programme (1981-85)

Grant: ECU 2 850 000 — Fifth EDF

Botswana suffers from a severe shortage of manpower with a scientific background and from an acute shortage of veterinary surgeons. The multinational training programme is aimed at these two areas, with nearly 80% of the funds being directed towards them.

Tanzania

Multinational training programme (1981-85)

Grant: ECU 310 000 — Fifth EDF

The programme provides for courses and study programmes outside Tanzania (in the EEC and ACP countries) and technical assistance for short-term seminars in Tanzania.

Congo

Multinational training programme

Grant: ECU 1 020 000 — Fifth EDF

The aim of this project is to reduce the imbalance in the country's productive sectors between the scale of plan-

ned investment under the 1982-86 five-year plan and the ability of Congolese administrators and managers to implement and run it. To this end the programme involves:

- (a) one-off local basic or advanced training courses;
- (b) awards for specialist training courses for administrators and managers.

All ACP states and OCT

Programme of short and advanced training courses from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1983

Grant: ECU 1 500 000 — Fifth EDF

The purpose of this project is to finance:

- short courses of further training for ACP students or supervisory staff undergoing training in Europe;
- advanced training courses in a specific field for ACP officials and supervisory staff;
- training courses for ACP officials in charge of specific aspects of ACP-EEC cooperation. o

EIB

Smaller businesses in Barbados to benefit from EIB loan

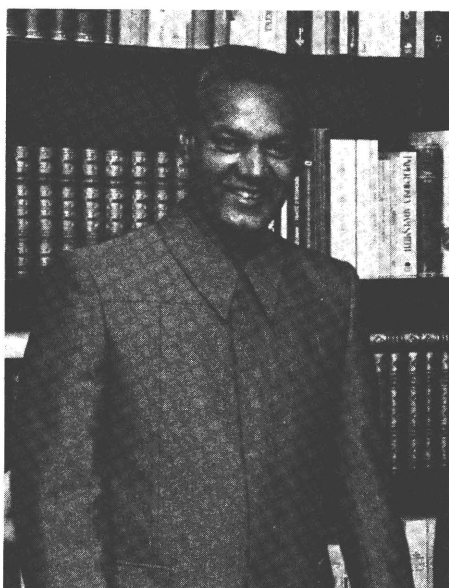
The European Investment Bank, the European Community's bank for long-term finance, has lent the equivalent of ECU 4 million under the second Lomé Convention towards financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures in Barbados.

The funds have been advanced to the state-owned Barbados Development Bank (BDB) in the form of a global loan, basically a line of credit, which will be used by BDB to finance a series of investments chosen in agreement with the European Investment Bank. This loan (granted for 12 years, at 8%, after deduction of an interest subsidy paid from the Community's European Development Fund) follows on from a similar ECU 2.5 million line of credit opened to the BDB in June 1979; this was used to finance eight manufacturing and six tourism ventures involving the creation of about 250 jobs.

Founded to provide a spur to the island's economic development through the provision of long and medium-term finance, the BDB is one of the leading financial institutions in Barbados. o

ACP EMBASSIES

Three new ambassadors have presented their credentials to Commission President Gaston Thorn. They



Ambassador Harold Sahadeo from Guyana



Ambassador Yaovi Adodo of Togo



Ambassador Peter Ipu Peipul of Papua New Guinea handing his credentials to Commission President Gaston Thorn

are from Guyana, Papua New Guinea and Togo.

Guyana — Harold Sahadeo succeeds Rudolph Insannally as Guyana's ambassador in Brussels. He has spent 15 years in the foreign service of his country rising to ambassadorial rank in 1980 when he became high commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean countries. After taking his B.A. degree at London university in modern and mediaeval history, he followed a number of training courses, including one in public administration at the University of Guyana. He started his professional career as a teacher (1953-1956) before moving into public administration. Ten years later he moved into the foreign service. His postings, apart from a number of stretches at home in the ministry, included Caracas, Brasilia and Cuba before he took over the high commission in the Eastern Caribbean. It is this post he leaves to become ambassador in Brussels.

Togo — The new Togolese ambassador, Yaovi Adodo, graduated in political science and business administration. He also holds a law degree from the University of Bordeaux (France) and a masters from the University College of Los Angeles (UCLA) in California. His professional life began in Bordeaux where he taught at the international school and the institute of technology, but in 1977 he returned home to the cooperation directorate in the foreign ministry serving as a technical adviser between 1978 and 1980. He then headed the President's office from where he was nominated Togo's ambassador to Brussels. Mr Adodo is 40, married and has one child.

Papua New Guinea — The new PNG ambassador, Peter Ipu Peipul, graduated in political science from the University of Papua New Guinea. He began his career in public administration in 1973. Between 1974 and 1975 he trained for the diplomatic service with the Australian government, first in the Australian capital, Canberra, and then in the Australian embassy in Washington. In 1975 he joined his country's embassy in Washington as chargé d'affaires. In 1979 he returned to Port Moresby and also took his masters degree in international public policy at John Hopkins University, Washington DC. Brussels is his first ambassadorial posting. Ambassador Peipul is married with two children. ○

EMERGENCY AID

Aid for Tonga

The Commission has decided to grant ECU 100 000 in emergency aid

to Tonga under article 137 of the second Lomé Convention.

This aid will be made available as a contribution to the government programme to assist 45 000 people made homeless by cyclone Isaac on 2 and 3 March.

Niger

The Commission has also decided to grant ECU 300 000 to Niger under article 137 to enable 3 000 families of small traders to be compensated for the loss caused by fire at the Niamey market recently, and to allow the traders to resume business. ○

ACP GROUP

Work of the ACP committee of ambassadors

Preparations for the annual meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the highest institution of the Lomé Convention, dominated the activities of the ACP committee of ambassadors during the months of March and April. The main points on the agenda of this meeting have been discussed in detail and the ambassadors have formulated a number of suggestions for their ministers. A full report on the outcome of the Council will appear in the next issue of the *Courier*. This year the Council will be held in Libreville, Gabon, on 9-14 May.

• Among other matters dealt with by the committee was the setting up of the new bureau. It is chaired by Oliver Jackman of Barbados who takes over from Seydina Omar Sy of Senegal. The other ambassadors on the new bureau are those from:

- Guinea Conakry (West Africa)
- Gabon (Central Africa)
- Zambia (Southern Africa)
- Uganda (East Africa)
- Papua New Guinea (Pacific)

• At the end of February a joint ACP-EEC delegation defended the second Lomé Convention before the GATT in Geneva. At the end of the discussions, which were chaired by the New Zealand ambassador Mr T. O'Brien, there appeared to be no conflict between the Convention and the rights of the signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A report along these lines will be submitted to GATT's governing body. It was the first time that the ACP group had defended the Convention before the GATT.

• At the beginning of March the new director-general for development in the EEC Commission, Dieter Frisch, made a courtesy visit to the ACP ambassadors. A number of ambassadors, some of whom had known Mr Frisch pre-

viously when he had worked in the development directorate (DG-VIII) welcomed what was seen as a fresh approach from the Commission. Informal discussions were held on the structural reforms proposed for the Commission's development directorate, the question of surplus agricultural production, and the spirit in which negotiations would be conducted for the renewal of the Lomé Convention.

- On 30 March the bureau of the ACP ambassadors received, at the suggestion of its sub-committee on trade cooperation, Mrs Nielsen, the deputy director-general for external relations in the Commission (DGI), who updated their information on the present state of the enlargement negotiations with Portugal and Spain. The ACP side stressed their need to receive regular and up-to-date information on the progress of the negotiations because of the impact that enlargement could have on aspects of the Lomé agreement.

On the same day the bureau also received a delegation from the international commission of enquiry on the crimes of the racist regime in South Africa. A member of the delegation, Colonel Ngongo of Angola denounced the illegal occupation of a part of his country by South Africa and the raids it had made against innocent people in the region. He welcomed the support of the ACP group for Angola's response to the aggression.

Fishing: ACP experts meet in Brussels

The ACP experts meeting was held on 29-31 March in the Belgian capital. The meeting had been agreed in principle by the ACP Council of Ministers meeting in Maseru in December last year. The experts stressed the need for a more flexible EEC position concerning the rules of origin for fish products.

The meeting was opened by the ambassador from Mauritius, Raymond Chasle, and the activities of the group were chaired by Shazam Ali, the director of Trinidad and Tobago's national fishing authority, Fiji's director of fisheries, Mr Hunt, Sierra Leone's deputy-director of fisheries, Mr Golley-Morgan, and the rapporteur was Seydina Ould Sidi from Mauritania.

The experts outlined the ways in which the rules of origin in the Lomé Convention held back the development of ACP fishing industries and expressed the hope that in future negotiations there would be a relaxation of the rules.

A number of delegates stressed the importance of tuna fishing for many ACP fishing industries and hoped there could be a joint examination with their EEC counterparts of ways of increasing ACP exports to the Community. The EEC was represented at the meeting by

Mr Klein. The ACP states believe that the best way to improve the use of fish resources is to increase the degree of processing that takes place in situ.

Finally the ACP states expressed the fear that the membership of the EEC of Portugal and Spain would have an adverse impact on their fishing industries. ○

TRADE PROMOTION

International trade fairs

Technical and financial assistance from the Community has allowed a number of ACP countries to develop their trade promotion in foreign markets through participation in a number of exhibitions.

At the tourism fair in Berlin, exhibition stands were set up by the EEC Commission for 17 ACP countries, the Caribbean village stand attracting particular attention.

In the tourism fair in Brussels, six ACP countries were represented, and at the Barcelona food fair five ACP countries and the African Groundnut Council presented their agricultural and food products. Spanish importers showed strong interest in buying tropical produce. ○

EEC / CARIBBEAN

Environment programme

The European Commission has made a recommendation to the Council asking for authorization to open negotiations with a view to EEC participation in the plan of action for the Caribbean environmental programme. The EEC is, at the same time to associate itself with the convention for the protection and improvement of the marine areas and coastal areas of the region.

The plan of action for the environmental programme was begun in April 1981 during an intergovernmental meeting held in Montego Bay. The plan includes a clause allowing EEC participation. The convention, on the other hand, is still being written. The European Commission believes that the EEC should participate in both endeavours, and it is asking the Council to give it a mandate to negotiate toward that end. ○

GUINEA

Ministers in Brussels

Guinea's minister for Mining and

Geology, Mr Touré, in a press conference held on the occasion of his visit to the European Commission, spoke of the "geological scandal" in his country, extremely rich in resources and yet incapable of being self-sufficient.

Mr Touré mentioned the enormous bauxite resources and he emphasized the iron ore reserves. Conakry, he pointed out, is built on a field containing 6 billion tonnes of iron, and Mont Nimba is a mountain of almost pure iron. Mont Nimba reserves are allegedly one and a half billion tonnes, and their exploitation could allow 15 million tonnes of iron to be produced per year. This field, which is alongside an iron ore field in Liberia which could be exhausted by 1985, could be developed through cooperation with the Liberian LAMCO company, which would be prepared to make available to Guinea its infrastructures and railway, vital for access to the sea.

Guinea would like the EEC to contribute to the prospecting of Mont Simandou iron ore reserves: exploitation of the Nimba and Simandou fields should allow total production of 50 million tonnes a year. ○

BELIZE

Accession to the second Lomé Convention

In accordance with article 185 of the second ACP-EEC Convention, Belize, the former British dependency in Central America, became an ACP state on 5 March 1982. On that date, Belize's instrument of accession, signed by George Price, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was deposited with the secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities.

Belize (pop. ± 145 000), which became self-governing in 1964 and independent on 21 September 1981, becomes the 62nd ACP state and the 11th in the Caribbean region.

Since 1976 Belize and the European Community have had a programme of cooperation in the framework of the decision of the Council on the association of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) with the Community. Under Lomé II, in addition to benefiting from the various trade and other provisions of the Convention, Belize will receive some ECU 5.5 million under the heading of financial and technical cooperation and it is expected that discussions will begin shortly between the two partners to draw up an outline programme of projects. ○

GENERAL INFORMATION

Eighth annual assembly of non-governmental organizations

30 March – 1 April 1982

The assembly opened with a critical analysis of the Community's development policy. Commissioner Edgard Pisani, ambassador Oliver Jackman and ambassador Joseph Ki-Zerbo took part. This discussion had been suggested by the NGOs themselves because of their desire to hear directly from those responsible, the main objectives of Community policy and how it was regarded by the Community's Third World partners.

The assembly was also addressed by Pieter Dankert, the President of the European Parliament, who reaffirmed the interest of the Parliament in cooperation between the Commission and the NGOs and pledged to continue to give concrete support by pressing for increased budgetary contributions. From the NGO side, Mr McKeown, chairman of the NGO liaison committee, also gave a positive view of EEC-NGO cooperation. The assembly then split up into four working groups devoted to co-financing, informing public opinion, food and emergency aid, and volunteers.

Co-financing

This group noted the increasing divergence between the available budget of some ECU 20 million in 1982 and the number of demands on it for this year, which will amount to some ECU 50 million. Although it was thought that increased pressure should be put on the European Parliament and national authorities, it was recognized that in the short term solutions should be sought in consultations between the Commission and the NGO liaison committee. Some possibilities which were suggested were a moratorium, a reduction of the Community contribution for each project and concentration on certain priority sectors. There was, however, satisfaction with the announcement by Commissioner Pisani of additional help in the near future.

Educating public opinion

There was also satisfaction that the Community had increased the funds available in 1982 for making European public opinion more aware of development problems. But there was regret that the Commission had not followed the recommendation of the previous annual assembly to allocate 10% of the overall budget to this.

The Commission representative, while explaining the budgetary procedure of the Community, underlined the importance of the joint EEC-NGO report on such projects and announced that in the budget proposals for 1983 the Commission was suggesting ECU 2 million for such activities, which represents about 10% of the total budget.

Food and emergency aid

A number of important recommendations came from this group, namely:

- to ask the food aid sub-committee to make a detailed study of the EEC's food aid and to make recommendations for short-term improvements and more fundamental changes in the long term;
- to create a stock of food products which the Community could turn to in time of disaster and could channel to the NGOs for distribution;
- to create immediately, within the EEC budget, a special additional allocation of emergency aid for NGO use in Central America.

Volunteers

There were two recommendations from this group, firstly the protection of the legal and social rights of volunteers coming from Community countries, and secondly the creation of an ad hoc sub-committee to represent the interests of voluntary organizations. ○

ALGERIA

Relations with the Community

Relations between Algeria and the EEC are governed by the cooperation

agreement which entered into force on 1 November 1978. Negotiations are now underway to extend EEC-Algeria cooperation.

Trade

The Community is Algeria's main supplier, providing 68% of Algerian imports in 1979.

The Community ranks only second, however, among Algeria's customers (coming after the United States); in 1980, 37% of Algerian exports went to the Community.

Algeria is the Community's biggest customer in Africa. Community exports to Algeria amounted on average to ECU 3 700 million in the 1977-79 period. In 1980 they amounted to over ECU 4 700 million, which represents 62% of Algeria's total imports.

Despite oil price increases, the Community still runs a substantial trade surplus with Algeria.

Oil and natural gas account for 97% of imports into the Community from Algeria (crude oil 73%, petroleum products 17%, natural gas 7%).

The Community sells Algeria food products (10% of Community exports to Algeria), capital goods (49%) and other manufactures (36%).

Industrial products (excluding processed agricultural products)

Like all the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, Algeria enjoys free access to the Community market for its industrial products. Quantitative restrictions were removed on the entry into force of the agreement and customs duties have been abolished since 1 July 1976.

The ceilings established for certain petroleum products and cork products were abolished, in accordance with the agreement, on 31 December 1979.

Agricultural market

For many products or groups of products Algeria is accorded reductions of the CCT duty that range from 50% to 80%.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Community exports to Algeria	2 824	2 759	3 677	3 688	3 816	4 710
Imports into the Community from Algeria	2 048	2 153	2 099	2 006	2 764	4 027
Balance	+776	+606	+1 578	+1 632	+1 052	+683

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities (million ECU)

The fixed component of the customs duties on a score of processed agricultural products has been abolished in accordance with the same rules as those applicable to industrial products.

Special provisional arrangements have been established for wine (duty-free entry for quality wines, tariff reduction for wines intended for direct human consumption).

These arrangements have been extended until 31 December 1982. In the wake of any reform of the CAP resulting from the current discussions, permanent arrangements will have to be negotiated with the Algerians. Wine now accounts for no more than 0.3% of Community imports from Algeria, compared with 12% in 1970.

Consequences of enlargement

Algeria's present production structure and export flows would be unaffected by enlargement. The Algerians are concerned, however, about the possible consequences of enlargement on the economy of the Maghreb group of countries as a whole.

Financial protocols

The first protocol covered an amount of ECU 114 million (ECU 70 million from the EIB, ECU 19 million in special loans and ECU 25 million in grants). Of this amount, 87% has now been committed in the infrastructure, vocational training and scientific research sectors.

The second protocol, the negotiation of which was completed on 9 December 1981, is worth ECU 151 million (ECU 107 million in loans from the EIB, ECU 28 million in grants and ECU 16 million in special loans). ○

UNCTAD

24th trade and development board

The major items on the agenda at its last meeting were the preparations for UNCTAD VI, protectionism and structural adjustment.

Following the withdrawal by Gabon of its invitation to hold the VIth conference in Libreville, Yugoslavia has provisionally offered to host it in Belgrade: the final decision on this will be taken by the board at its resumed session in mid-May.

On that occasion the board will continue its discussions on the substantive themes of the conference. The Community for its part made a statement supporting the UNCTAD secretary-

general's suggestion that the agenda should be more selective than on previous occasions and should focus on the development of trade, on finance flows and on commodity questions.

The board's first annual review of cyclical and structural trends in world trade provided for a fruitful exchange of views and led to the adoption of a work programme for the coming year which provides—inter alia—for commensurate treatment to be given within a global analysis, to trade in agricultural goods and in services, as well as in manufactures. There is also broad agreement that—while taking full account of the interests of developing (and of least developed) countries—the review should cover *all* countries and groups of countries.

The idea that UNCTAD might undertake a special examination of the principles and policies governing world trade (the world trading system) was remitted to the 25th Session of the board for further study.

Speaking on behalf of the Community and its member states, the representative of the Commission drew attention to a number of encouraging developments in trade of developing countries over the past two decades, recalled the extent to which structural adjustment has taken place and is taking place within the Community (in both the manufacturing and agricultural sectors), compared the Community's performance in importing from developing countries favourable with that of state-trading countries, and underlined that its tariff and non-tariff barriers touch only a small percentage of these: for example, less than 10% of its agricultural imports from these countries are subject to levies. He concluded by saying that the essential problem for the 1980s is not that of "deciding which countries will produce which goods" (as UNCTAD suggests) but of everyone learning better to understand and accommodate the vital interests of all partners in international trade. ○

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The European Council

Brussels, 29-30 March 1982⁽¹⁾

The European Council commemorated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, recalling the importance of the contribution made by the European Community over a quarter of a century to the achievement of the objectives of economic and social progress in the member countries.

The Council then devoted most of its meeting to discussing the economic and social situation on the basis of a report from the Commission.

Policies within the Community

The Council emphasized the need for a coordinated policy to promote investment and to combat unemployment.

As regards investment, the European Council expressed its concern at the level of productive investment in Europe, especially in the industries of the future, which was still too low in relation to its GDP. It therefore agreed on the need for the Community and each member state to take, as from this year, each as far as it was individually

(1) Edited conclusions of the Belgian presidency.



The European Council in session in Brussels

concerned, all appropriate steps or initiatives to reverse this trend.

In this connection, it confirmed the importance it attributed to the lowering of interest rates and the strengthening of the Community lending instruments for the benefit of investment, particularly in the fields of energy and industrial and agri-foodstuffs development.

The Council also stressed the importance of maintaining and developing the Community's internal market, which, as a consequence of a more active external policy, gave it a continental dimension comparable to that of any of the main economic units of the world.

The services sector was felt to be of particular importance in this connection.

The industrial, energy and research policies and the agricultural policy were amongst those where the Community dimension could make the greatest contribution.

As regards employment, the Council recognized that, in addition to increased efforts to foster productive investment and control production costs, the gravity of unemployment called for specific quick-acting measures.

As a first step, the member states would strive to ensure over the next five years that all young persons entering the labour market for the first time would receive vocational training or initial work experience within the framework of special youth schemes or contracts of employment.

The European Council noted that the European Monetary System had operated satisfactorily in its first three years. Action should now be taken to give fresh momentum to the system by strengthening economic convergence, the EMS mechanisms, the role of the ECU and monetary cooperation between the Community and third countries. It asked the Eco/Fin Council to report back.

International economic policy

The European Council looked to the Versailles Summit at the beginning of June to institute increased cooperation between the major industrial partners, aimed particularly at encouraging a reduction in interest rates, making exchange rates less volatile and strengthening North-South relations.

Transatlantic relations

The European Council emphasised the importance which it attaches to the links of the Ten with the United States and its willingness to develop further consultations between Europeans and Americans.

Walter Hallstein has died

The first President of the European Commission, Walter Hallstein, died in Stuttgart, Germany, during the night of 29/30 March after a long illness. He was 80. Mr Hallstein held the highest post in the Commission from 1958 to 1967. The current President, Gaston Thorn, made the following statement when the death was announced:

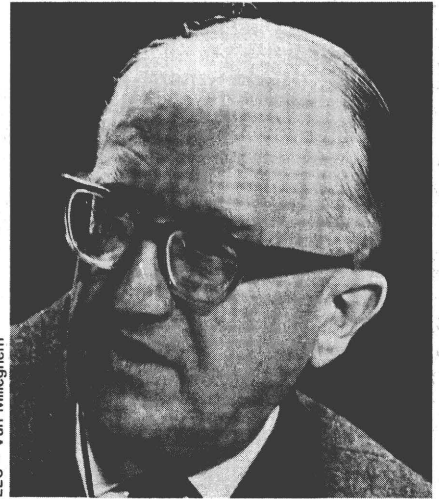
"Walter Hallstein was one of the political figures of the first generation of Europeans to leave his mark on Community history.

"Jean Monnet called his nomination as President a victory for wisdom, and history proved him right. He presided over the Commission for almost 10 years and with great courage and breadth of vision directed European policy in the early years.

"During this period Walter Hallstein laid the foundations for the solid construction of the European Community.

"At this moment in time when the Community faces one of the most serious threats to its very existence, his work remains an example and an encouragement for all of us."

Born in Mainz in November 1901, Walter Hallstein studied law at the universities of Bonn, Munich and Berlin. At 28 he became a teacher of law. He became known on the international scene in 1950 when he led the German delegation at the conference which drew up the treaty based



Walter Hallstein

on the Schuman plan (ECSC). During the same period he was responsible for the reorganization of the Federal German foreign ministry. He was nominated state secretary in the federal chancellery in 1950 and then to the foreign ministry in 1951.

He played an important role in the efforts to re-establish cordial relations with France and negotiated the treaty which regularized the Saar problem. He represented his country during the foreign ministers' meeting in Messina in 1955, when the original six members of the EEC relaunched the idea of European unity which led to the Treaty of Rome. This experience made him a popular nomination to the presidency of the Commission in 1958, a post he held until the fusion of the institutions of the Community in 1967. o

It valued the statement made by President Reagan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, in which the United States confirmed its wish to cooperate closely and on the basis of partnership with a united Europe and in accordance with Europe's economic and political importance, and its role in the world.

East-West relations

The heads of state and of government noted that the situation in Poland continued to place a strain on East-West relations, and thus to affect the relations of the Ten with Poland and the USSR, which bore a clear responsibility in this situation (2).

They renewed their call to the Polish authorities with the minimum delay to end the state of martial law, release those arrested and resume a genuine dialogue with the Church and Solidarity.

(2) The Greek delegation has reserved its position on this section.

Afghanistan

In the view of the European Council, it is more necessary than ever to hasten the search for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. This can only be on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops and respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-alignment of Afghanistan. The Council strongly reaffirmed the position taken by the European Council of Luxembourg and London, and the desire of the Ten to contribute up to the limit of their powers to an acceptable settlement. It denounced the negative attitude of the Soviet Union in rejecting successively the proposals made by the Ten, the non-aligned movement, the Islamic Conference and the general assembly of the United Nations.

Middle East

The European Council appealed urgently for an end to the dangerous cycle of violence and repression. It particularly denounced measures imposed

on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of democratically elected mayors by the Israeli authorities, as well as the violations of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of these territories which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights, and which could only damage the prospects for peace.

Concerned at the continuing clashes in the Lebanon, the European Council urged all the parties involved to renounce the use of force and to assure conditions for the respect of the full sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Central America

The European Council expressed serious concern at the continued growth of tensions in the region.

Noting that the tensions and conflicts ravaging Central America frequently stemmed from the grave economic problems and social inequalities, the European Council agreed that the aid given by the member states of the Community and by the Community itself for development in Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and increased within the limits of their possibilities. ○

POLITICAL COOPERATION

The Falkland Islands

After a special meeting on 10 April the Belgian presidency of the EEC Council made the following statement on behalf of the Community under the political cooperation procedure (1).

"The Ten discussed the serious situation which has resulted from Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

"The Ten recall that they have already condemned the flagrant violation of international law which the Argentine action constitutes in their declaration of 2 April.

"The Ten remain deeply concerned by this crisis, which endangers peace and international security, and attach the greatest importance to the immediate and effective application of Security Council resolution 502 in all its aspects, namely the ending of hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands, and the seeking by the governments of the United Kingdom and the Argentine of a diplomatic solution.

"To this end, and in a spirit of solidarity between the member states of the Community, the Ten have decided to take a series of measures against

the Argentine which will be put into effect as soon as possible.

"In this context the governments of the Ten have already decided to impose a complete ban on the sale of arms and military equipment to Argentina.

"They will also take the necessary measures to ban all Argentine imports into the Community.

"Being economic measures, these will be undertaken in conformity with the relevant sections of the Community treaties.

"Since the situation resulting from the invasion of the Falkland Island by Argentine armed forces is the subject of grave concern for the whole of the international community, the Ten call on other governments to join them in their decisions in order to ensure the complete application of Security Council resolution 502 as soon as possible." ○

View of the Commission

The EEC Commission had also made its views known a few days earlier: "The Commission of the European Communities condemns the armed intervention of Argentina against a British territory linked to the Community, an intervention committed in violation of international law and the rights of the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands. The Commission expresses its solidarity with the United Kingdom. It makes an urgent appeal to the Argentine government to implement the resolution of the Security Council, calling on it to withdraw its troops from the islands and to continue seeking a diplomatic solution. It expresses the hope that the Organization of American States will join its efforts to those of the United Nations in order to ensure, by diplomatic means, that a solution based on law prevails." ○

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Budgetary control

The budgetary control committee of the European Parliament believes that the time is not right to grant the European Commission clearance on the 1980 budget. Following its rapporteur, Mr Key (Soc/UK), it decided by a large majority to put off the decision which normally should have taken place, according to the financial rules of the Community, before 30 April. If the Parliament itself follows the advice of the committee and adopts the resolution which was proposed, this would be the first time that such an important decision had been taken.

The committee believes that in executing the 1980 budget, the European Commission did not respect the budgetary priorities fixed by the Parliament and that its management was characterized by a large number of gaps. A number of areas were concerned. In particular the Commission did not apply the 1980 embargo on sales of food products to the USSR despite the clear political opinion expressed by both the Parliament and the Council. The Commission also failed to apply correctly the system of twelfths which led in December 1979 to the rejection of the Community budget by the Parliament; nor, according to the committee, had it favoured sufficiently firmly or clearly the decision to make the European Development Fund part of the budget. Finally the Commission was criticized for its lack of responsibility in dealing with the European Investment Bank.

The committee on budgetary control has asked the Commission to provide a written reply to its criticisms by 1 September 1982.

Commissioner Ortoli assured the parliamentarians that the Commission exercised proper control over the activities of the EIB which, he reminded them, enjoyed an excellent international reputation. He also defended the Commission's role.

The struggle against world hunger

The budgetary control committee also unanimously adopted a report by Mr Irmer (Lib.Ger) on the administration of Community food aid following a report by the accountants. The committee recalled that the Parliament had made the fight against world hunger one of its main political preoccupations and observed with disquiet that the Community was not playing a substantial role in this field. It proposed that a real Community policy on food aid should be drawn up.

Development committee

The European Parliament's development committee, meeting under the chairmanship of Michel Poniatowski (Fr.lib.), has decided to discuss a first working document concerning negotiations for the third Lomé Convention. Mr Poniatowski emphasized the need for the Parliament to be able to pronounce before the initial discussions on this subject are begun (in spring 1983, while the negotiations are due to begin in the autumn).

Later, the MEPs heard Dieter Frisch, director-general for development in the European Commission, outline the solution envisaged by the EEC to deal with the inadequacy of Stabex resources two years running. Mr Frisch pointed out that this solution would

(1) Unofficial translation.

make it possible to cover about 50% of applications from ACP states; such cover over and above the planned endowment was not a legal basis, but the Community intends making a political gesture towards the ACP states.

Finally, the parliamentary committee adopted, like the budget control committee, a firm position concerning discharge to the European Commission for implementation of the 1980 budget in matters concerning it; it adopted the Vergeer (Dutch, EPP) report, but with two amendments, by socialists Cohen and Enright. ○

EEC - Debaize



François Visine (right) presenting the diploma to the President of the Commission, Gaston Thorn

PRIZES

European merit

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, François Visine, the founder and president of the European merit foundation and Florent Bonn, chairman of the Brussels section, awarded the first diploma of recognition to Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, for his services to the foundation.

Gaston Thorn received the foundation's gold medal in 1970 and was un-

til January 1981 the honorary president of the foundation, which is in the process of being recognized by the Luxembourg government.

The diploma was created by the foundation at the beginning of the year in addition to the gold, silver and bronze medals already awarded by it. Over 13 years some 250 people have been awarded medals for their services to the European cause and for their support for the objectives of the foundation. ○

Eurafrican order of merit

In March, the deputy Charles Peti-jean, honorary consul of Tunisia, was made a *chevalier* of the international

Eurafrican order at the hotel Westbury in Brussels in the presence of a number of ACP and EEC personalities. The photo shows a number of those present. ○



Front row, left to right, Roger Vandekerckhove, vice president of the Institute of Diplomatic Relations (IRD), Emile van Huynegem, grand-maître of the Eurafrikan order of merit, Irene Heirens, representing EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, Charles Sibenaler of the IRD, Charles Peti-jean, Jacqueline Mayence, Belgian development minister, ambassador Bouna Kane of Mauritania, and Florent Bonn, president of the Brussels section of the European order of merit and an EEC official

REFUGEES

Poul Hartling meets commissioner Pisani in Brussels

Poul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made an official visit to the European Commission in April where he spoke with Edgard Pisani, the European Commissioner responsible for cooperation and development, about the Community's contribution to the activities of the UNHCR. During a joint press conference, the two men explained the functioning of the UNHCR and the role which the Community could play in solving the problem of refugees all over the world.

Mr Pisani spoke of hot spots on the globe where the UNHCR is active: Central America, south-east Asia, and the Horn of Africa. He said that Mr Hartling's organization was active in dramatic situations all over the world. He said that the Commission remains "attentive" to the situation of refugees in the world, adding that in response to Mr Hartling's request the Commission would examine the possibilities for action in order to give precise information during the coming weeks about its contribution during the present fiscal year. In 1981 that contribution was \$114 million. Mr Pisani recalled the Community's present difficult budgetary situation, and noted that in these matters the Community was in the habit of working and contributing according to a precise programme rather than according to strict budgetary possibilities. He also said that 80 to 90% of non-financial aid furnished by the Community is made up of EEC products, which are surplus products. However, this rate is decreasing, he remarked, placing the problem in the overall context of food aid. The effectiveness of such aid is presently being studied and the *ad hoc* committee of inquiry is soon to make a report. The report is to be submitted to the Council during July so that EEC policies in this regard may be redefined.

Mr Hartling sketched the role of his organization, indicating three areas of activity: first, to ensure the protection of refugees; second, to work toward permanent solutions; and third to guarantee the basic rights of refugees. To do this, the UNHCR, which works to help some 10 million refugees all over the world (not including the Palestinians, who are helped by a specialized UN organization, the UNRWA), needs the contributions of member states of the United Nations. Over the years the EEC has made an important contribution to his organization's efforts, said Mr Hartling. Speaking of the range of UNHCR work, Mr Hartling stressed the

basically apolitical and humanitarian aspects of its activities. There is no direct aid to governments. Aid—generally of materials, food, or medicine or medical equipment—is distributed on the spot.

Mr Hartling stated that the Community's aid ranked second in the world: \$114 million in 1981, compared to \$138 million for the United States and \$52 million for Japan. The Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union do not contribute directly to the functioning of the organization. After a significant increase in budgetary resources between 1978 and 1980 (from \$126 to \$500 million), the UNHCR has seen its funds decrease slightly: \$480 million in 1981, with a slight drop predicted for 1982. Although all resources are welcome, Mr. Hartling emphasized, these figures do not necessarily reflect a negative tendency. Actually, a certain number of problems concerning refugees have been solved: the return of Zimbabwean refugees after the independence of that country, elements of a solution to the problem of expatriated Chadians. Mr. Hartling said that he hoped that some day his organization would find itself completely idle. ○

THAILAND

Prime Minister's visit to the Commission

A Thai delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda, visited the Commission in April to discuss relations with the Community, and in particular the problem of manioc exports to the EEC.

Agreement on manioc production

During the visit of General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand to the EEC Commission in April, a Thai delegation led by Punnamee Punsri, Minister of Commerce, and Chuan Leekpai, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, met a delegation of the Commission led by Poul Dalsager, commissioner responsible for agriculture.

The two sides confirmed their intention to conclude the draft cooperation agreement on manioc production, marketing and trade, initialled on 5 November 1980. The Thai government is trying to diversify agricultural production to reduce the production and export of manioc but needs a longer period of time than originally foreseen in 1980 in order to avoid major difficulties in the sensitive manioc production regions in Thailand. The two sides, without changing the basic quantities foreseen in the draft agreement, agreed to slow



General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand (left) with Commission President Gaston Thorn (centre) and external relations commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp

down the reduction of production and exports allowed into 5 000 000 tonnes for the years 1983-1984, and for the years 1985 and 1986 an annual 4 500 000 tonnes. As already foreseen in the draft agreement, a flexibility of 10% of the basic annual quantity is allowed as an additional reserve for each two year period in order to take into account the possible fluctuation in production and trade of manioc.

Prospect of Community aid

The Thai delegation presented an important plan of action for diversification providing for a financial effort of US\$ 350 m for 6 years (1983-88) which will need the extensive intervention of international aid. Confirming the engagement set forth in the draft agreement of 1980, the Commission reiterated the Community's readiness to contribute in an appropriate measure to this effort.

Production of manioc in Thailand is for export only because there is practically no domestic consumption. Manioc, which is used as a cereal substitute in animal feed, is only competitive on the EEC market. This is because of the current existing differential between cereals prices in the Community and on the world market.

The agreement is in full accordance with the Commission's proposals concerning cereals substitutes. In view of the proposed reduction of the gap between community and world market prices for cereals, it is in the mutual interest of the Community and Thailand to ensure an appropriate balance between production and trade in manioc.

Most manioc in Thailand is produced in conditions of mono-culture, which according to the Thai authorities could cause irreparable ecological damage and loss of topsoil. Diversification of production is therefore considered to be in the long term interest of Thai agriculture. ○

ENVIRONMENT

Third meeting of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment

The third meeting was held in Brussels on 21-23 April and brought together representatives of the signatories of the declaration of principle on development and the environment in New York in February 1980. These were the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Asian Development Bank, the Organization of American States, the UNDP, the UNEP and the EEC Commission (1).

The delegates discussed progress since their second session held in Abidjan last year and agreed that progress had been made in integrating environmental considerations into development projects undertaken by them in the past year. They also discussed the possibility of cooperation in the future in training programmes and education aimed at making people more aware of environmental matters, and discussed guidelines for projects where the environment should be taken into account and assistance to developing countries where such projects might be undertaken.

It was agreed to continue contacts in the coming year between the member organizations and to hold the fourth meeting in New York in 1983 at the invitation of the UNDP. ○

(1) Also present as observers were representatives of the 10 EEC member states, six ACP states (Barbados, Gabon, Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Uganda and Zambia) as well as Algeria, Tunisia, Australia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Japan. There were also observers from the ACP secretariat, the EIB, UNESCO, the OECD, the European Environment Bureau and the International Institute for Environment and Development.

Centre for
Industrial Development
(ACP-EEC Lomé Convention)



Centre pour le
Développement Industriel
(Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé)

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

No. 26 — May 1982

Opportunities for EEC firms

MAURITIUS

Fresh Water Prawn Farm

The Camaron Hatchery Co. Ltd. has, with CID help in training and the purchasing of scientific equipment, successfully established a pilot pond for rearing large fresh water prawns (camarons). The positive results achieved are sufficient to justify production on a commercial scale. At the scale envisaged, fifty per cent of production will be available for air freight to EEC markets.

EEC firms interested in this venture, perhaps by participation in equity investment, but particularly in the provision of marketing assistance and outlets are asked to contact the CID in the first instance, quoting reference 82/20b. The CID will supply further details of the project, and potential assistance it may give in establishing it.

KENYA

Manufacture of utility vehicle for rural areas

There is considerable demand in Kenya and other East Africa States for a cheap, small and easily serviced utility vehicle as basic transport for agricultural produce delivery and perhaps doubling up as a light duty farm vehicle with a power take off and towing hitch.

A well established, Kenyan, private engineering company is interested in manufacturing such a vehicle. The company is looking for an EEC company with similar interests, to act on a joint basis, as a source of technical know-how and those components that must be imported. The Kenyan company, which already exports more than half its current production in trailers, vehicle bodies, and handling equipment is establishing distribution channels and has access to other export markets.

Interested EEC companies should contact the CID, quoting reference 82/21a who will, apart from putting them in touch with the Kenyan company, be happy to give details of the help it may provide to any potential partnership with regard to feasibility studies, training, technical assistance, etc.

Industrial cooperation offers from EEC firms

FRANCE

Agricultural equipment and specialized vehicles

The RFA Group of Companies in France, which manufactures equipment for soil preparation, sowing, planting, cultivating, plant protection and harvesting, both animal drawn and adaptable for tractors, as well as mobile workshops, lubrication platforms etc. is interested in industrial and/or commercial collaboration. Various examples of the above equipment have been in service in ACP countries for more than ten years.

Interested firms are asked to contact the CID, quoting reference 82/22b, and stating precisely the nature and scale of their current operations.

UNITED KINGDOM

Low volume utility vehicle manufacture

A U.K. motor vehicle manufacturer, specializing in low volume production techniques using glass fibre reinforced plastic body components is interested in helping to establish such production in ACP countries.

The utility vehicle design and production methods employed permit a rapid startup in manufacture, favour labour intensive manufacture, comparatively low initial investment costs, and a high local cost content from the outset. An annual production volume as low as 500 vehicles is possible using a single shift. The vehicle conforms to current and future known European safety legislation.

The company, experienced in establishing such factories in overseas markets, offers complete technical support, know how and training and will consider joint venture propositions.

Interested parties should contact the CID, quoting reference 82/23a, with full details of the nature and scale of their current activities. The CID will indicate the assistance it may provide to any potential partnership.

Butt hinges and architectural ironmongery

A leading U.K. manufacturer of butt hinges and other architectural ironmongery is interested in hearing from ACP industrialists and investors considering the manufacture of butt hinges. The company is able to provide technical assistance and training relevant to the needs of the potential partner and will consider joint venture propositions.

Interested parties should contact the CID, quoting reference 82/24a, indicating the nature of their interest and present business activities.

CID visit to France

The CID held a meeting promoting its services at the Conseil National du Patronat Français in Paris on the 25th February.

M. Jean Dromer, President of the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest and President of the ACP Committee of the Patronat chaired the meeting.

The meeting, attended by the representatives of French Government departments, institutions for foreign investment, banks and members of the Conseil heard from Mr. Jens Mosgard, Director of the Centre, how the CID might be able to help French industry. He suggested that in a difficult industrial climate worldwride, European industry could benefit from the redeployment of the more labour intensive aspects of production to ACP countries whilst restructuring at home.

A French industrial investor related his experiences in setting up production in ACP country and the reality of problems that may be met and which the CID help to solve. He highlighted particularly the swiftness with which he received a feasibility study and how he intended to benefit from the CID's help until production was running satisfactorily.

The CID presented specific industrial opportunities in the metal-working sector in Eastern and Southern African countries where French industry does not enjoy the same facilities as for French-speaking Africa.

M. Dromer commented favourably on a meeting that was a concrete working session rather than occupying itself with generalities, and he attached importance to the presentation of projects from existing ACP firms.

CID promotion in U.K.

Opportunities for British companies in ACP countries were the main feature at the seminars held by the CID at the London and Birmingham Chambers of Industry and Commerce on the 15th and 16th March respectively.

The meetings were part of the CID continuing programme of introducing itself and its services to European industry and the wide range of industrial opportunity offered to investors in ACP industry.

Over sixty British industrialists in London heard Mr. Alan Mc Garvey, a member of the CID Advisory Council, as Chairman, welcome them to the Seminar.

Dr Isaac Akinrele, deputy director of the Centre, explained the context of the CID's operations, and his invitation to take advantage of the CID's facilities, which can open up new opportunities for profitable investment overseas.

Mr. David Killick of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) highlighted at the London meeting some of the potential financial problems that may be encountered in overseas investment and how they might be avoided. Mr. John Leech, of the CDC similarly contributed to the Birmingham meeting.

The CID presented a wide range of industrial opportunities for British industry ranging from the manufacture of sugar

Consultants!

Equipment Suppliers!

Help the CID and Help Yourselves

Many consultants and equipment suppliers approach the CID with a view to obtaining business. But the CID has a very small budget for consultants and is rarely involved in the selection of equipment. However —

You can probably help the CID and thereby help yourselves.

You know the weaknesses in the plant, production, and markets of your current and potential clients in your country. Many companies would like to invest in your services and products and move away from their current less efficient, labour intensive production methods but cannot justify the expenditure.

The CID suggests that you might help justify such expenditure by recommending the redeployment of their more labour intensive production elements to an ACP country.

The CID can help those clients find the overseas manufacturing base they want and potential joint venture partners, and from that commitment, provide its full range of assistance. The consultant might, if the European partner desires, participate in any feasibility study—and the equipment supplier be able to fill the vacuum in Europe created by the redeployment.

Let us know if you have plans along these lines.

You could help the CID and help yourselves.

The Centre for Industrial Development, Rue de l'Industrie 28, 1040 Brussels - Belgium



A section of the audience at the CID presentation, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry—15th March 1982. Speakers (from l. to r.): Gary Aylmer, CID Technical Operations Division, Kebede Yoftahie, manager, CID Promotion Division, Dr. Isaac Akinrele, deputy director, CID, Alan McGarvey, CID Advisory Council, David Killick, Commonwealth Development Corporation

milling machinery to gas appliances, and from fruit juice canning to oil recycling.

CID staff advised British companies interested in hearing of industrial opportunities in ACP countries to register their interests with the CID so that they might receive earliest possible notice of future opportunities.

From the interest shown and the initial results the CID has reason to believe that productive associations may result from the meetings. There was considerable enthusiasm for the benefit of being able to discuss opportunities with several ACP businessmen present at both the meetings under the CID Travel Incentive Scheme.

CID promotion meetings in Italy

A delegation from the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) led by Dr. Isaac Akinrele, deputy director, visited Italy from the 24th to 27th March last. It held three meetings, on the 24th in Rome at the offices of the Italian Industrial Confederation (CONFINDUSTRIA), the 25th in Milan at the Regional Industrial association (ASSOLOMBARDA) and finally on the 26th at the Palazza Soragna, offices of Parma manufacturers.

The visit was part of a programme of CID promotional meetings in EEC countries intended to publicise the Centre's activities and to inform Italian industrialists of the various advantages that industrial cooperation with ACP countries offers.

In Rome, the meeting was opened by the President of ASSAFRICA (Italian Association for the Development of Economic Relations with African States) and member of the European Parliament, Professor Mario Pedini. He welcomed the CID and emphasised the prominent role played by his Association in the development of Italian economic activity in Africa. He confirmed his Association's wishes for close cooperation with the CID.

Dr. Solustri, Director General of CONFINDUSTRIA, immediately followed. He placed emphasis on the importance

attached by Italian industry to cooperation with the ACP countries, commended the high level of cooperation offered by the CID in the context of the Lome Convention and expressed the wish of seeing his organization playing a greater liaison role between the Centre and Italian manufacturers.

Plenipotentiary Minister Salleso, deputy director general of the Cooperation Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed the Italian Government's wish to cooperate in the economic development of the Developing Countries mentioning a certain number of geographical priorities (Horn and Southern) and industry sectors (notably agro-industry). He added that his Department is agreeable to the co-financing of the interventions with the CID such as feasibility studies and technical assistance for ACP countries, liaison being normally by way of Italy's Permanent Representation in Brussels.

In Rome, as in Milan and Parma, Dr. Isaac Akinrele spoke of the role of the CID and the extent of its services and assistance to ACP and EEC industrialists. He argued for the active participation of the Italian Government in favour of its industrialists: the State could for example adopt some fiscal measures as incentives for overseas investment or undertake some of the pre-investment costs.

The Deputy Director then invited Italian manufacturers to engage in joint ventures with ACP partners, to profit maximally from the facilities made possible by the Lome Convention, namely:

- lower labour costs,
- readily available raw materials and markets,
- the equal treatment of EEC investments in the ACP countries,
- free access of ACP manufactured products to EEC and ACP regional markets.

Some 40 specific projects were the subject of extensive discussion between Italian manufacturers and CID staff, and in some cases, the ACP promoters concerned.

Visits to leading agro-food companies in the Parma area ended the CID mission. In view of the success the meetings enjoyed and the positive nature of contacts made, it is hoped that joint ventures will be established in ACP countries with the participation of Italian manufacturers.

Mano River countries visited

Following a CID mission to Guinea at the end of last year, a mission led by Mr. Jens Mosgard, director of the CID visited the two other Mano River Union member states, Sierra Leone and Liberia in March. The objectives of the mission were to consolidate existing relationships between the CID and governments, development banks and investment institutions in both countries and to identify industrial projects that may require the CID's assistance.

Sierra Leone and Liberia continue to experience, like so many ACP countries, the problem of worldwide recession and its adverse effects. Whilst Liberia is not experiencing the foreign exchange shortages of Sierra Leone, it has its problem in the high cost and extreme shortage of working capital, which is leading to the decline of existing industry.

Similarly, and in common with so many EEC small businesses, owner managers in both countries fail to fully appreciate the problems of growth and total change of structure from the artisan level to becoming a fully fledged industrial company. They, also, are somewhat reluctant to share power with outsiders and to dilute their ownership of the business they have created from nothing.

Any small ACP enterprise needs outside help to grow whether it be in the form of additional capital, the provision of technical expertise, management, distribution facilities, new products etc. These requirements tend to create dependence on others for continued success, and just buying needs of technology, management etc. may be both expensive and lack the commitment from sellers of these services for a viable operation in the future.

The wise owner manager therefore acknowledges his dependence on outsiders for growth and tries to commit outsiders to the success of his business. The principle of joint venture between committed partners, each providing something vital to the other is the logical method of faster, profitable growth for the small ACP industry.

In Sierra Leone and Liberia, Mr. Mosgard was accompanied by Mr. John Magombo, manager of the CID's Studies Division. At all levels in their discussions the CID found enthusiasm for the use of its services.

In Sierra Leone discussions took place with the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Planning and Development, and the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce. The National Development Bank was in the process of substantiating a number of industrial projects that may eventually require the CID's help. The National Authorizing Officer for Sierra Leone Mr. Turay took a particular interest in coordinating the meetings of the mission and also organized a meeting for the CID with the local industrialists as well as a press conference and television interviews.

An important outcome of the Sierra Leone visit is that Mr. V.A. Devenaux, Chairman of the National Workshop is expected to stay for three months with the CID in Brussels to promote National Workshop subsidiary projects plus other projects in the pipeline from Sierra Leone. A similar candidate is expected from Liberia.

In Liberia the Ministers of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, of Planning and Economic Affairs invited the CID's involvement in helping the re-establishment of many of the country's industries. Other meetings were held with the Liberian Bank for Development and Industry, the Agricultural Cooperation Development Bank, the Small Enterprise Funding Organization, the Liberian Chamber of Commerce and the National Investment Commission, The Liberia Industrial Free Zone Authority, all of whom are now aware of the CID's role and the assistance available.

The mission also visited the General Secretariat of the Mano River Union (MRU) and learned of the Industrial Development

Unit as now needing the assistance of the CID to promote joint ventures. Both with the individual organizations in the countries as well as with the MRU there are numerous projects identified where CID could provide its assistance, but before CID can intervene more professional capacity must be allocated by these organizations to substantiate and detail requests.

CID visit to Germany

As part of its continuing programme of industrial promotion seminar, the CID will be visiting Germany in May, 1982.

At a meeting in Hamburg on the 27th May, the CID will introduce itself to German financial and industrial organizations and representatives of German industrial companies. CID staff will also be present to discuss a wide range of industrial opportunities and how the CID's assistance may be available to help these opportunities achieve fruition.

Interested German investors wishing to attend the seminar and have the chance to take advantage of the CID's help are asked to contact the CID at its Brussels address. If they are able to supply details of their particular product and market interests the CID may be able to put them in touch with individual ACP principals at the meeting.

A QUICK RESPONSE

If you are interested in any of the items mentioned under "Industrial Opportunities", send us a letter or a telex quoting the reference and we will send you further information when it is available.

Please state your name and full address (on telexes); and inform us of your activities and your specific interest in the respective subject(s).

Address all correspondence to:

Centre for Industrial Development
"Industrial Opportunities"
28, rue de l'industrie - 1040 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM

Telex No. CDI 61427
Telephone (02) 513 41 00

SECOND SECTORAL MEETING FOR THE METALWORKING AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES —JUNE 1982—

Following the success of the first metalworking and engineering sectoral meeting held by the CID in Brussels in February this year, a second meeting for the sector is now planned commencing 22nd June 1982.

This meeting for French-speaking Central African countries, will have the same fourfold objectives as the first:

- to bring together ACP and EEC industrialists involved in the metalworking and engineering industries;
- to inform participants about the CID and the assistance it may give in ACP industrial development;
- to discuss specific industrial opportunities in the area of joint ventures, expanding and strengthening existing enterprises, technical assistance etc.
- and to introduce the concept of engineering and development enterprises, and to promote interest and commitment to their establishment.

Participants will be selected by the CID from ACP and EEC industrialists and industrial development organisations involved with suitable metalworking and engineering enterprises and projects. The CID will place emphasis on inviting EEC industrialists who have specific projects for implementation in French-speaking Central Africa and industrialists from those ACP countries who are able to demonstrate the capability and commitment to develop enterprises in their own and their country's interests. CID consultants and antennae in the EEC and ACP countries will additionally identify and recommend suitable projects and their sponsors.

The first day, June 22nd, will be spent at the CID's offices in Brussels where participants will learn of the assistance the CID may provide and have the opportunity to meet and discuss with their ACP or EEC counterparts the possibilities for establishing working relationships. A programme of industrial visits to EEC industries interested in joint ventures is also planned.

If, as is expected, the meeting meets with the same degree of success as that in February, the development and implementation of several joint ventures enterprises in the metalworking and engineering sector may be expected.

French-speaking Central African and EEC industrialists interested in attending this meeting are asked to write together with full details of their industrial proposals to the CID who will consider their requests.

**Centre for Industrial Development - 28, Rue de l'Industrie - 1040 Brussels - Belgium
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NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PACIFIC THROUGH TRIPARTITE JOINT VENTURES

All goods manufactured in Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa that have a minimum of 50 % added value may be exported duty free into Europe as a result of the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention. The SPARTECA agreement between Australia and New Zealand and the South Pacific States also allows similar duty free import of goods into Australia and New Zealand.

The existence of these two agreements may well provide an answer for the EEC and Australian and New Zealand manufacturers who might wish to expand their sales in the Pacific Islands but have been discouraged by,

- the local market potential being too small
- their own lack of specialist technical know how
- the start up costs and problems being too great.

Similarly the agreements help companies in both continents that would like to export to the other continent but have been deterred by trade barriers, import duties and possibly too high a labour cost content.

In their encouragement of industrial development in the Pacific Islands the Lomé Convention and Spartecca agreements make it possible, for EEC and Australian and New Zealand companies to enter tri-partite joint ventures with Pacific Island partners to manufacture and thus have duty free access to both continental markets.

The Centre for Industrial Development (CID) exists to provide assistance to potential industrial enterprises in the Pacific Island member States of the Lomé Convention. It is suggested that interested industrialists write directly to the CID, outlining the type of products they are interested in manufacturing in the Islands for export to the EEC and Australia and New Zealand. The CID will help identify potential partners in the Island States and Europe for a tri-partite joint venture in the Pacific. Through its contacts with similar agencies in the Pacific Islands, the CID may be able to identify potential Australia and New Zealand partners.

**Centre for Industrial Development
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not functioning. Even when reforms were successfully communicated, teachers did not often know why the innovations were being introduced. Inspectors, teachers and civil servants contradicted each other and schools were sometimes without supervision.

Under such chaotic conditions the education programmes of the developing countries could not be successful. They produced instead masses of half-educated and uneducated out-of-school young people, whose exodus from the rural areas in search of jobs in the cities has had disastrous effects on such traditional sectors as agriculture and handicrafts. They contributed little to the campaign against illiteracy for those countries that chose to tackle the problem from the formal education angle, for as the population increased, so did the level of illiteracy.

Furthermore, the quantitative educational policy produced a larger number of people with high qualifications who could not be absorbed efficiently into the economic system. This was not so much a result of the imbalance between educational output and job openings as of the unsuitability of their discipline—a fact that issues directly from the emphasis laid until recently on humanities.

Revolution

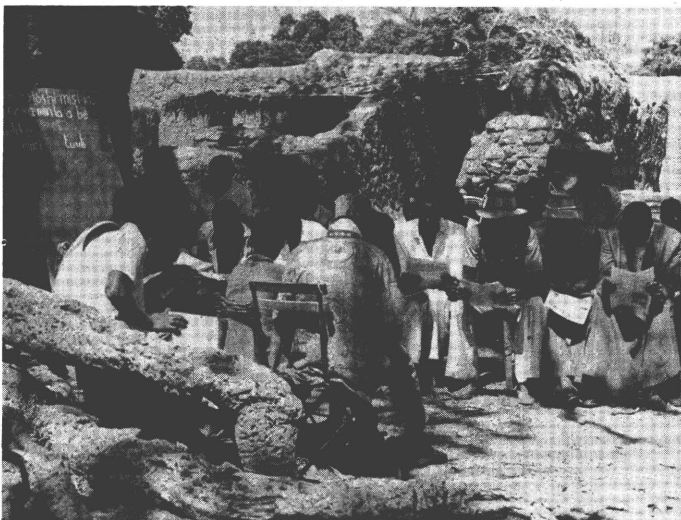
The gradual acceptance, in the past 15 years, of education as learning and not simply as schooling, and the view of learning as a life-long process that, not only can but must take place through different channels and in a variety of environments, has wrought some kind of revolution in the developing countries. This radical change can be divided into two periods.

The first period, marked by the launching in 1966 of UNESCO's five-year experimental world literacy programme, saw many developing countries, with the assistance of international organizations such as UNESCO, the Commonwealth, ILO and UNIDO, launching their own literacy campaign, democratizing their educational systems (restructuring them to take account of local characteristics and aspirations), laying emphasis on the study of science at second and third levels, and on training to acquire skills necessary for development.

Literacy

The realization that illiteracy was severely restricting the vast majority of people from participating in community life, from grasping the problems of hygiene, health, household management and the upbringing of children, and from doing

A literacy class in Mali



A primary school in Cameroon

The primary school is a powerful weapon in the fight against illiteracy. Enrolment in the developing countries at this level is expected to quadruple or quintuple by the year 2000

productive work generally, underlay the decision to intensify the literacy campaign. Various approaches were adopted, of which universal primary education and adult literacy campaigns were the most notable. Whereas universal primary education gave rise to high rates of dropouts in almost all the countries because of persistent faults in the systems, the adult literacy campaign has been very successful in many countries: Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, Mali, the Congo and Cuba, to mention a few.

Although the criteria for judging literacy differ from country to country and from one civilization to another (for example, being able to decipher a few lines or read a poster can be considered as literacy in some countries while in others, not going beyond the fifth year of primary schools can lead to one being classified as illiterate), the efforts of Ethiopia and Tanzania, nevertheless, deserve mention. Ethiopia, which in 1974 had a 7% literacy rate, one of the lowest in the world, reports having now achieved 80% and is aiming at 100% by 1987. Tanzania has also now a rate as high 70%.

The example of these two countries is important in as much as it serves to illustrate what can be achieved when there is the political will, when resources are mobilized and when a modicum of efficiency is put into the system. High literacy rates, it would appear, have become the hallmarks of socialist-oriented regimes. Can this be attributed to their dream for more egalitarian societies?

Formal education

Universal primary education, which, as noted above, was conceived as a way of combatting illiteracy, produced a large number of pupils desirous of higher education. Governments had no alternative but to increase the number of secondary and higher institutions. It was at this juncture that science and technology began to feature prominently in curricula and the systems ran into acute shortages of qualified teachers, buildings and equipment, shortages that could not in the case of countries with money to spend, be overcome

by simply increasing expenditure. Education, anyway, had by now been accepted as an investment and as part of the development process. Total public expenditure on education in the developing countries during this first period of change in method rose on average to between 30 and 40 times what it was in the 1950s.

During this period the fact was also accepted that there was a link between formal and informal education, although this was seen more in terms of change, after literacy education, to formal instruction.

The life-long process of education

The developing countries are now more or less in the early part of the second phase of the revolution, a phase marked by a greater understanding of the life-long process of education: that is, education that begins at birth and ends with death.

This process is divided into pre-primary, primary, secondary and university stages, with physical fitness playing a more important role all through and informal education completely integrated into the system. What do they consist of and how are the developing countries approaching them?

Pre-primary education

The idea of preparation before beginning schooling is based on agreement among educationalists that the first six years of life are the most crucial as far as the development of intelligence, affectivity and social relations are concerned. In this regard parental responsibility is considered, first and foremost, vital and this is where the connection with literacy comes into the process; literate parents are known to exert

a better influence upon their children, not only in the area of feeding, essential to the development of the body and the brain, but also in the area of instruction. If the body and mind of the child, however, are to be formed, experts hold the view that special physical instructions and training are needed to enable his innate motor capacities to develop, and consequently, to enable him to acquire spontaneously such habits as skills in walking, running, jumping, throwing, dancing and vertical postures. But such instructions and training must be given, they warn, in the right proportion to the age of the child, otherwise physical exercises may turn out to be harmful. Nurseries and kindergartens, it is reassuring to note, take this into consideration when organizing physical education.

Missing the boat

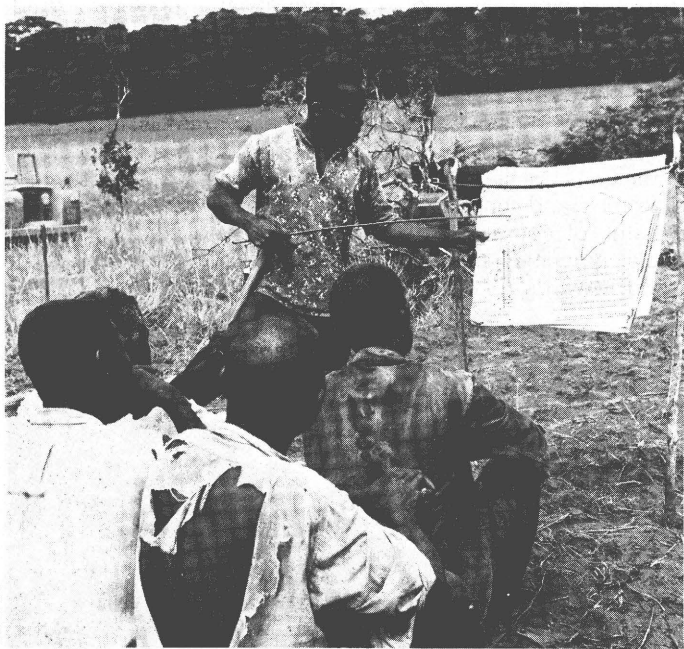
Writing in UNESCO's quarterly review of education "Prospects", Antonina Khripkova, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Science, cites the research of Professor Koltsova in this area, which shows that the development of speech in children is closely linked to movements and, in particular, to special finger exercises. "Finger exercises", writes Khripkova, "prepare the ground, as it were, for subsequent speech formation. Furthermore, properly organized motor activity during speech formation has a favourable effect on the child's mental development, assisting such processes as thought, attention and memory". It is now generally agreed that if a child fails to develop these capacities before entering the primary school he "has missed the boat" for the journey through educational life. Indeed the problem of dropouts and repetition may very well be found here. Physical education has up till now not had

Secondary school pupils in Barbados

The idea is gaining ground that professional secondary schools of a technical, teacher training, commercial and agricultural nature should be expanded



Barbados tourism board



Literacy teaching in a rural area in the Congo

Adults, who have learnt to read and write, should have the opportunity of furthering their education either through formal (secondary and higher institutions) or informal means such as instruction in agricultural extension, skill training, health and family planning programmes

due attention in the developing countries, but it is encouraging to know that UNESCO, in recent years, has been asked by member countries to take a special interest in pre-primary education, where the organization of games and physical exercises form the greater part of instructional activities.

Parents apart, nurseries and kindergartens are appropriate institutions for awakening the cognitive senses of the child and the developing countries' interest in them is illustrated by the increase in enrolment since 1975. Figures released recently by UNESCO's office of statistics show that enrolment in pre-primary schools has increased in Asia from 5.1 million in 1975 to 8.5 million in 1980, representing 6.1 % of the population under 6 years of age; in Latin America, from 2.8 m to 4.5 m, about 13.9 % of the population; in the Arab states from 800 000 to 1.1 m, representing some 7 % of the population; in Africa from 700 000 to 900 000, about 2.1 %; and in Oceania from 300 000 to 400 000, about 26.2 %.

Primary education: Enrolment at this level of education in the developing countries has risen tremendously over the past two decades. It has tripled in Africa and more than doubled in Asia and Latin America. With an annual enrolment rate of 6 %, the population of primary school pupils is expected to quadruple or quintuple by the year 2000; so also is the number of dropouts and repetitions. The total out-of-school youths from six to 17 years of age will increase from the 264 million recorded in 1975 to 404 million by 1985.

All the reforms so far carried at this level have not reversed the trend and educationalists, over the past five years, have been thinking in fresh directions. Experts now agree that innovations in structure, method and content of education at primary level have to be profound: classrooms must not be overcrowded; teachers must be qualified and be able to present their subjects in manners that would motivate, interest and retain the attention of their pupils; subjects must not be abstract but related to the child's environment. UNESCO's director-general M'Bow drove this point home when he said in a speech to the 36th session of

the International Conference on Education that education which is not closely linked to the child's environment, "which does not enable him to foresee and imagine the world in which he is going to live and adjust to its changes and which does not prepare him for the working world through the kind of knowledge and know-how it provides, leads all too often to alienation and inability to adjust to society and productive employment". (*The Courier* N° 46.)

Science in the primary school

Apart from the problem of the language of instruction in primary schools, which is gradually being solved by a number of countries, the incorporation of science and technology in the primary school curriculum has retained the greatest attention. Such an introduction, it is generally agreed, will enable the child to develop skills—acquire the intellectual and productive knowledge and vocabulary necessary to grasp key concepts and attitudes, whether during higher education in the formal system or out-of-school, in agriculture and handicrafts.

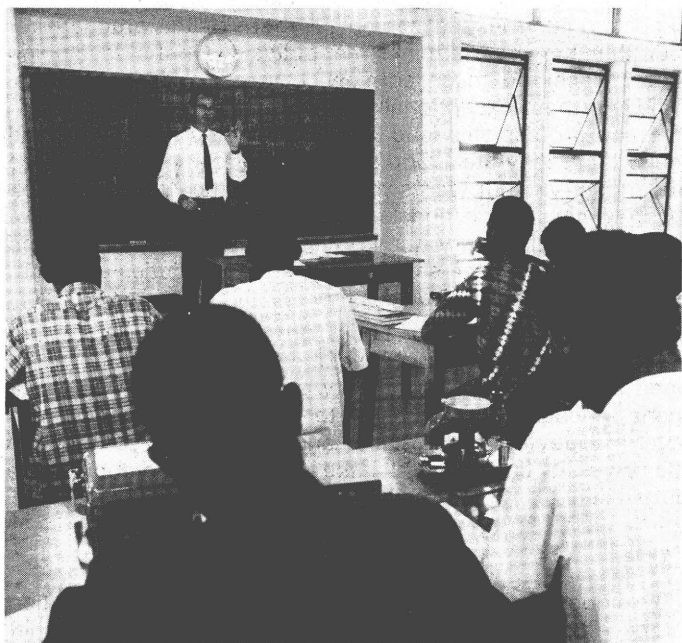
Science, to some extent, is already integrated with other learning at this level in a form of general knowledge, but it is still not separated into biology, physics, chemistry, technology and environmental studies, as most experts would prefer.

There are problems, of course, in implementing this and most are due to the fact that many primary school teachers have very little knowledge of science, and that those who are supposed to train the teachers are themselves not well equipped by experience or by training.

Secondary education: The expansion of primary education in the developing countries as already pointed out, led equally to the expansion of secondary education. According to official UNESCO figures, enrolment at this level during the period 1960-1980 increased in Asia by 203 %, in Africa by as much as 636 %, in Latin America by 490 % and in the Arab states by 580 %.

Enrolment in the developing countries as a whole is expected to increase from 98 million to 237 million by the year 2000—a rise of some 139 million, or 141 %. Experts believe that the acquisition of high and medium-skilled manpower in many developing countries will depend on the type of inno-

Lecture in progress at the faculty of engineering, University of Lagos



vations carried out at this level in the coming years. Except, perhaps, for the need to raise or maintain high standards, most developing countries would see nothing wrong with their systems, which gear secondary education much more towards university studies and less towards polytechnics and teacher training colleges. The idea, however, is gaining ground that professional secondary schools of a technical, teaching, commercial and agricultural nature should be expanded, with programmes directly linked to polytechnics and other specialized higher institutions. This would enable a country to produce people of intermediate and higher skills to meet, at various levels, its development needs.

“God’s gift to governments, commerce and industry”

University education: In the last two decades, enrolment at the third level of education has increased enormously, rising by 370% in Asia, by more than 700% in Africa and by some 830% in Latin America. Projections indicate an increase of 12 million students in the developing countries during the 1980s and 146 million during the 1990s.

There is therefore a continuing pressure for expansion: the large number of qualified students refused admission annually for lack of places in universities in the Third World is evidence of this. It should, however, be noted that many of those forced to go abroad do so quite often because of the unavailability of the courses they require in their home universities. The trend, not surprisingly, in the developing countries is to provide various disciplines in existing universities, taking into account their development needs. But the role of the university in each and every developing country (prosperous, stagnating or declining) is being re-examined.

Universities are generally considered as places where ideas are formulated. Therefore, on leaving the university, the undergraduate does not have the skills which can only be learned through practice on the shop floor, the workshop, the office, the laboratory, on the land or in the administration of personnel. This, of course, is recognized in some professions; hence the requirement for engineers, doctors, teachers, etc., to undergo practical training in one form of probation or another as complements to their theoretical studies and understanding of their work, before being fully recognized as practitioners.

Professor L.J. Lewis of the University of Zimbabwe believes that many employers, in both the public and private sectors, are not sufficiently appreciative of this since they expect, right from the beginning, more of the graduate recruit than he gets. He thinks that politicians in the developing world place too much confidence in university graduates, believing them exceptionally competent to take administrative and professional leadership. Graduates themselves, he feels, think they are “God’s gift to government, commerce and industry”, but warns that the more they meddle in politics, administration and business and take on the role of advisers extraordinary, the less likely their contributions and their advice are to be satisfactory, and their duties as teachers and researchers would suffer.

The solution Professor Lewis proposes is similar to that being advanced in some developed countries, namely, the need for regular discussion between the university, government, industry and commerce to identify the “specific high level manpower requirements and the kind of contribution the university can properly make in providing the appropriate output”.

Informal education

This does not preclude the fact that emphasis in education in the developing countries in the coming years will shift

from the minimally productive minority that university graduates represent to the most productive segment of the society, namely, the peasantry, now that rural development is widely acknowledged as the priority sector.

A more efficient formal education system is envisaged, with linkage to non-formal instruction such as agricultural extensions, skill training, health and family planning programmes and functional literacy. For this policy to be successful, of course, the rural areas have to enjoy the same social amenities and facilities as the cities to reverse the trend towards rural exodus.



Malawi ministry of information

The University of Malawi

There is a need for regular discussion between the university, government, industry and commerce to identify the “specific high level manpower requirements”

Resources

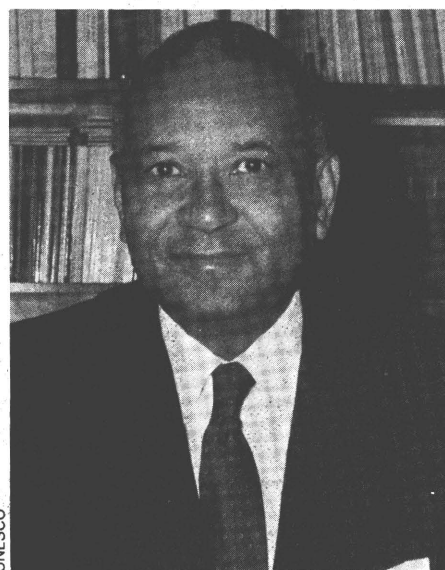
Like every other development issue in the Third World, the realization of these educational objectives will depend largely on the availability of resources—finance, teachers, classrooms and equipment. Some countries are economically more able than others to procure them, but there is a need in all the countries for more economic utilization of the available facilities and for reform in systems that use expatriate teachers at salary levels and living standards far above local ones. The supply of trained teachers from other Third World countries on volunteer or exchange terms, as happens in the Commonwealth, would contribute immensely. Teachers’ salaries, it should be noted, account for about 70% of educational costs. The more cost-effective they are, the better for the system. The mass media, on the other hand, will also have a very important role to play. ○

AUGUSTINE OYOWE

Education: An essential means of developing a nation

An interview with Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-general of UNESCO

Elected director-general of UNESCO in 1974 and to a second term in 1980, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow is, no doubt, one of the most qualified persons to talk about the problems of education, especially those of the developing countries. A Senegalese and an educator, he has held a number of teaching and ministerial posts. (He was minister of education, and of Culture and Youth in Senegal.) As assistant director-general for education at UNESCO from 1970 to 1974, Mr M'Bow contributed to elaborating new lines of action, notably on the principle of permanent education and on the method and structure of education which takes account of the requirement of labour. In this interview, he talks of the literacy campaign, the necessity to adapt education to realities and needs of the people and of threats to educational programmes.



Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

► *Would it be right to say that illiteracy is being eradicated in the world today?*

— Yes and no. The illiteracy rate among adults in the developing countries has in fact dropped, as there is a smaller proportion of people who cannot read or write than there used to be. But the absolute number of illiterates has gone up. Greater educational efforts in the developing countries have brought down the percentage of illiterates, but absolute numbers have gone up and there are currently 800 million people in the developing countries who cannot read or write. Unless things change, there will be 1000 million by the end of the century. There are also 123 million children of school age who are not being educated and they, of course, are potential illiterates too.

The case of Ethiopia

In 1980 Ethiopia won the International Reading Association Literacy Award in recognition of its efforts to eradicate illiteracy.

Last year, Mr M'Bow, acting on the recommendation of the 21st session of UNESCO's General Conference in Belgrade, launched an appeal on behalf of Ethiopia for international assistance. In it he explained that Ethiopia, having largely overcome illiteracy in towns, was now combatting it in the countryside where the majority of the population live: hundred of thousands of people—students, teachers, civil servants, community members who can read and write and representatives of local organizations — have been mobilized.

The total cost of the operation, Mr M'Bow estimates, will be between 180 and 200 million dollars. He appealed to unions and professional organizations, women and youth movements, churches of various denominations, governments, universities, teachers associations and individuals to contribute in whatever capacity to assist Ethiopian authorities in their endeavour. ○

► *So it would be quite wrong to think of illiteracy being wiped out by the end of the century.*

— No, it wouldn't, because we at UNESCO want to cooperate with the developing countries to wipe out illiteracy

once and for all, and to do it before the end of the century. We are tackling the problem in two ways. First, at the grass roots, by generalizing primary education so that there are no more non-attenders, potential illiterates, at this level. And second, we are running large-scale literacy campaigns in such places as Latin America and the Caribbean—where, at the governments' request, we have just set up a big educational development project aimed, on the basis of this approach, at eradicating illiteracy in the next 10 to 20 years.

► *Is it primarily a question of means?*

— Well, means are a problem, but there is also a problem of organization and of political will.

► *Can we still talk about an educational crisis in the developing countries?*

— This was a phrase used in the late 1960s and early '70s to describe a combination of things—unsatisfied demands for education, plus the unsuitability of the education provided for the needs and realities of the developing countries. It would obviously be wrong to say the crisis is over, first of all, because educational coverage is still inadequate and secondly, because the system of education in many countries remains inadapted to needs and realities of the situation.

► *How is UNESCO tackling this problem?*

— First it is trying to produce a practical analysis of educational systems on a country-by-country and region-by-region basis. Although I said that what was called the crisis is still with us, the form and size of it vary from one country to another. Some countries obviously have put their backs into adapting their education systems to their own particular needs and situations. Others have done less about it and what they now have to do is take a very serious look at the role of education in society, and see how to reorganize things in the light of their own practical situation. Most of the ex-colonies have done no more than develop the model they already had, the one the colonialists set up, and today this must be revised and in some cases the educational institutions must be changed.

► *Education in the developing countries is often described as elitist, but those countries that are moving more or less towards mass education are beginning to face the*



EEC Debaize

"A nation's economic and social options are made at political level and they have a very considerable influence on unemployment and under-employment"

spectre, not only of unemployment, but also of dislocations in traditional sectors such as agriculture and handicraft. Why is this?

— The colonial system itself designed what could well be called an elitist system of education, that is to say one where the best students were always being creamed off. They started with a very small number of youngsters and these were gradually whittled down until only a few remained at the top of the pyramid, the end of the primary education course. So there was primary education. Those who got through then faced a severe selection process to go to secondary schools.

In French West Africa, for instance there was a secondary school in each colony. At the end of this course pupils were again selected to go to the Ecole Normale William Ponty in Gorea, then Sebikotane, in Senegal. One or two of these later went on to the Dakar medical school to become African doctors.

"Education cannot solve all a society's problems"

So there was an elitist system like the one in the metropolitan countries, even if the elites in the colonies were nothing like the elites in Europe. When the African countries became independent, for example, there was a very strong social demand for education, as it was the people who had been trained in the modern schools who took over the running of things and everyone wanted to go to school so they too could be involved. None of the developing countries, as far as I know, have illiterates in their governments or in their parliaments. An illiterate member of parliament must be the exception. So it was those who were shaped in the modern schools, set up by the colonialists and developed afterwards, who are taking up the political and even economic responsibilities in public life and mainly enjoy the highest social standing today.

And so it has been. But some countries wanted to experiment by concentrating on primary education to give basic instruction to the majority of the population, either by developing primary education or creating special adult education facilities. Some important results have been achieved in these countries in the way of greater democratization. As for the problems of unemployment, this is basically tied up with the prevailing economic and social structures in international relations. Education cannot solve all a society's problems. It is a means of development and an essential one at that, but a nation's economic and social options are made at political level and they have a very considerable influence on unemployment and under-employment.

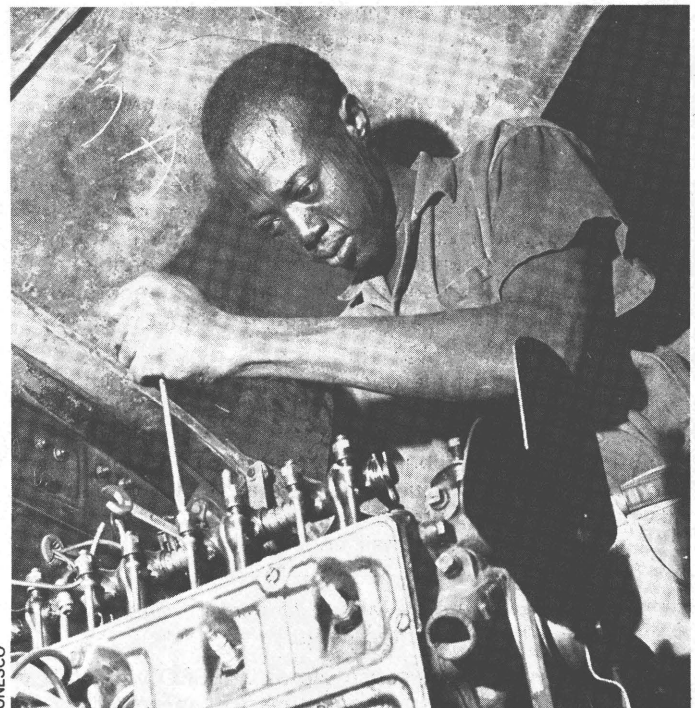
Moreover, there is something paradoxical about most of the developing countries: education, which should help change the methods of production and way of life in that most important of sectors, the rural world, tends to do quite the opposite and uproot countryfolk and push them towards the modern sector that has sprung up around the towns.

So young people, who were trained in modern schools and should have been the pioneers of agricultural modernization, are deliberately abandoning the country for the cities. There is the paradox.

However, this important trend seems to me to be tied up with, on the one hand, the economic and social choices—i.e. the development model—adopted by these countries and on the other "with the character" of the education programmes and the spirit in which education is dispensed. I don't say that we must provide special education for people in rural areas. This would be condemning them to a predetermined situation.

But we should be overhauling the whole of the education system to see that it takes account of the realities and needs of African society, and of the rural world in particular. This seems to me all the more essential in that the problem of rural development is one of the fundamental issues in the developing countries, particularly those in Africa. If we are not careful, the present imbalances will create exceptionally serious social tensions.

A motor mechanic apprentice at N'djamena, Chad
"Educational activities cannot take place solely in existing institutions of learning"



UNESCO

"I feel a bigger effort has to be made in higher education and research"

► *Do you think that progress at some levels of education has been too rapid?*

— No, I don't. I think the tragedy is that many developing countries have failed to put enough stress on the highest level of teaching, or that they have stressed it without taking a proper look at the fundamental orientations. The developing countries will never solve their problems until they produce their own scientists and technicians, whose research and innovations will enable them to change the working and management methods and living conditions of their people. Consequently, I feel a bigger effort has to be made in higher education and research, and in training qualified staff in all sectors of economic life and social activity.

Mobilizing the mass media

► *Are you thinking of the informal sector (1) here?*

— I think an effort has to be made at all levels. I mentioned developing primary education and literacy, which are prerequisites in raising the general level of knowledge. Development is no less essential in secondary and higher education, but it must not only be quantitative: it must be thought out in terms of direction, content and its links with society.

But education, to my mind, is not just the job of the present schools. I think we should be using all the means the developing countries have, and I should like to stress here the importance of using the mass media, the various technical services and even the traditional structures of these countries to generate the innovatory capacity that can help improve living standards, health and productivity in agriculture, craft and industry.

New technology cannot be successfully introduced unless it is mastered by the local population. This raises a problem of training. I have noticed that, in many countries, expensive equipment brought in for development projects has deteriorated rapidly for lack of adequate use, repairs and maintenance. This means considerable national financial and economic losses. There is no guarantee that equipment will be amortized in a normal way. Although machinery may last five or 10 years in a country where it is used normally, it will only last a year or two, maybe less, in many of the developing countries.

"The most important investment"

► *Do you agree that education is an investment which should benefit the country as a whole?*

— At the moment, I think, education is the most important investment we can make in industrialized and developing countries alike. There are two things that have to be done before our countries can solve their problems. First, the people have to be made aware of their situation and to want to change it, which means education. Second, the general level of knowledge has to be raised so scientific input can be controlled properly, productivity increased and living conditions improved. I think that education, and information in a wide sense, are the means of achieving these aims. But only education can produce the skilled staff, specialists and researchers needed at all levels.

► *Don't you think that most of the countries of Africa have invested in education with no real guarantee of success?*

(1) Training other than in schools.



An adult following a literacy course in Bamako, Mali. There are, at the moment, 800 million illiterates in the developing countries

— No, I don't. Thanks to some kinds of progress they have been able to run modern societies, as we know them today, indifferently well. But their situations at independence must not be forgotten. There are still enormous difficulties and even greater disparities in many countries. Yet education isn't solely to blame. The unequal terms of trade may be behind many of their problems. I should add, however, that although investments in education have enabled very positive results to be obtained in many countries, the results would have been better still if the education system had been improved and if it had been reorganized to reflect the situations and the requirements.

► *Education budgets have always been given priority in the past, but isn't the persistent economic crisis going to force governments, particularly in the developing countries, to cut back?*

— Yes, I think the governments are having a hard time keeping their education budgets up at the moment. This is all the more serious because there is a need to increase the means available for providing more training in science and technology. Unless efforts are made in this area, the battle for development will finally be lost. I would even say that the independence of the developing countries is at stake. But the way economic relations are at the moment makes for fewer possibilities for the developing countries, particularly when it comes to budgets.

This is a very serious situation and I think that, unless our present economic relations are altered and the developing countries' resources are increased, it will be difficult for many of them to keep up the present pace of educational development. And that would lead them backwards.

► *Do you mean they will reach neither the qualitative nor the quantitative targets they have set themselves?*

— What I want to see is the developing countries go on making the necessary effort. But it is obvious to me that resources are dwindling and needs increasing in most of the countries. I hope these problems will not lead any country to cut back on education. I feel that one of the essential keys to progress is the most cost-effective development of education, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Aid: to allow the countries to solve their problems themselves

► *Where do you think aid should be concentrated? On training people who can devise educational strategies or on supplying resources?*

— I think all kinds of aid should reflect the particular conditions in each country. But a special effort should be made in higher education and research. More skills, more laboratories, research and development are essential to improve craftwork, develop industry and make the progress in agriculture without which many communities will be condemned to frequent famine.

This is the perspective in which we at UNESCO are trying to help the developing countries, notably by training high-level cadres who can take over all the scientific research in key sectors. Take geology and mining, where we are particularly trying to help the African countries to reach a position where they can make a systematic inventory of mineral resources, listing both quantity and quality so as to have a very clear idea of what the potential is, and say in what conditions these resources can be exploited. This means training high-level staff and prospecting technicians, and opening analytical laboratories.

Water is another very important sector; whether tapped from surface or underground sources, its rational utilization is vital to life, to survival and to the development of agriculture.

We are also helping in biochemistry and microbiology, in exploiting the biological and mineral resources of the sea, and in new and renewable sources of energy, although research is not always carried out in proper conditions and with the necessary means. In other words, there are a lot of firms and organizations dealing with research in the developing countries, but it is the sort of research that very often doesn't interest the people or the specialists there.

This means that knowledge leaves the country or is used without reference to the needs and immediate interests of the population. Take the case of desertification in the Sahel. This is going to speed up as the population expands and more trees are cut down, so replacement sources of energy have to be found—if only for firewood. That is only one example, but it is not immediately obviously.

So I think aid shouldn't be restricted to just one sector. It has to be channelled in such a way as to enable the countries themselves to solve their own problems. Food is another case. As you know, most of the developing countries have a worsening shortfall. I think that people have to be trained to do biochemical research so that crops, and food in general, in most of the developing countries can be improved.

Better use of specialists to halt the brain-drain

► *Mightn't the training of more top-level specialists increase the brain drain?*

— That's another good question. At the moment, a lot of specialists from the developing world are in the industrial-



UNESCO

A literacy course in a village in Tanzania. The illiteracy rate among adults in the developing countries has dropped thanks to greater educational efforts in the developing countries

ized countries, where they get better working conditions than they would at home. It is a serious problem, but I don't think this brain drain, which is often encouraged by the countries where the specialists from the developing world train, is likely to prevent more and more highly qualified people being trained to work in the developing countries.

We are doing our utmost to cooperate with ECOWAS, an organization concerned with West Africa, to find out how to make better use of experts from that part of the world who are currently working in the industrialized countries. A project is under way. We have already had a number of meetings with ECOWAS and we think an effort will have to be made to get the developing world's specialists to go back, I don't necessarily mean to their home countries, but to their own regions so they can take part in research and development.

“UNESCO has played the role of a catalyst”

► *What is your assessment of UNESCO's achievements in education in the developing countries?*

— UNESCO has done a lot to develop education in most of the developing countries of the world. I would even go so far as to say that it is thanks to UNESCO's activities, and sometimes aid, that the governments of these countries have given such a boost to education. UNESCO has not just made a financial effort, of course.

UNESCO has played the role of a catalyst, trying to promote and support these countries' efforts by all available means. We have trained planning staff, set up training colleges for teachers and inspectors, helped improve the quality of education and supported studies of education systems in whole or in part. UNESCO has drawn up coherent education policies in the light of social needs and aspirations, helped create educational research centres, introduced innovations, printed textbooks and tacked new centres for producing teaching aids, etc. And UNESCO means to carry on with all the means at its disposal. ○

Interview by AMADOU TRAORE

Will skills keep pace with development?

In many of the developing countries a shortage of qualified manpower has been the major handicap in promoting and sustaining industrialization. Training their high-level technical, managerial and administrative industrial personnel is one of the special concerns of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) based in Vienna (1).

Sometimes a simple fact is overlooked: development means industrialization. That is to say that the only way developing countries can hope to rise to higher standards of life is through the establishment and growth of successful industries. Establishing, sustaining and expanding appropriate industries, then, is the key to what is now generally called development.

We have learned that successful industrialization depends in large measure, on the availability at the appropriate time and place, of employees with certain skills. For this reason industrial training is of prime importance to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Estimating needed skills

But how can the right skills be got to the right place as an industrial project starts and how can skills available be maintained as it grows? The forecasting of manpower requirements is the first difficult long-range problem a developing country faces as it embarks on its industrialization process.

Reliable estimates of manpower needs require dependable statistics, which few developing countries possess at the outset. Nor is sound data enough. The country also needs the ability to forecast demographic, economic, social and technological factors, all of which affect the availability of manpower. Even with such tools in hand, it is unlikely that long-range estimates of skill requirements will prove accurate.

At best, most countries in the course of the long march to industrialization may be able to determine which of their skill needs are most pressing. Indeed, since most developing countries have requirements that are beyond their capacities to meet rapidly, such a determination serves as the basis for the allocation of funds to education and training.

Many countries have some facilities for developing industrial skills — the general education system, enterprises where managers and technical specialists can be trained, schools or centres for technical training. Governments have some control over the use of such facilities, making the right decisions on the use of these facilities, however, is not easy. The cost of generating industrial skills is usually high, so that a wrongly conceived training policy may create heavy burdens for the developing economy.

In identifying the quantity and quality of industrial skills required by a country's industries, government policy mak-

ers must deal with a large number of variables. For example, the cost and benefits of industrial skill development must be assessed. Better trained workers produce more, but it costs more to train them, and they demand higher pay.

Even more difficult to set are long-range targets. The needs for skills, both in quantity and in quality, tend to change largely because of the changing character and needs of industry itself. Thus it is particularly difficult to anticipate industrial innovation in projecting skill needs. In this connection it was found that certain training facilities, once established for a particular programme, can hardly be adapted to a different type of programme without considerable loss.

Putting industrial training in perspective

The skills that have evolved over centuries in the industrialized countries derive from specific needs. In developing countries skills for industry have not evolved slowly over time; much has had to be attempted in a short time. For example, more often than not in the developing world industry and university have a tendency to develop separately. This has sometimes caused an under-use of human resources in the higher levels of education and at the same time a shortage of skills relevant to industry.

Accordingly, industrial training has to be put into the perspective of the particular country. The stage of development, whether the economy is open or closed will have a bearing on the development of successful training programmes. Is the industry in a traditional sector or is it something completely new? How important is the private *vis-à-vis* the public sector? What is the degree of labour absorption in

Group training of high-level manpower, organized by UNIDO. Unlike ILO and UNESCO, UNIDO concentrates on the training of post-graduate engineers and economists



UNIDO

(1) This article was provided by the UNIDO secretariat.



UNIDO

“Successful industrialization depends, in large measure, on the availability, at the appropriate time and place, of employees with certain skills

the economy and what is the unemployment situation? All these matters affect the approach to industrial training.

While industrial training is necessarily a part of each country's human resources development system, UNIDO has been aware from its beginnings that the development of industries in the developing countries depends, in large measure on specialization which calls for training programmes that emphasize on specific industrial sectors and functions.

Reaching the labour force

In principle, the goal of UNIDO's training operations is to improve the skills and broaden the experience of highlevel technical, managerial and administrative personnel engaged in industry or in organizations related to industry and its development.

UNIDO does not deal with vocational training or general management development, nor is the organization concerned with formal education leading to a degree. These fields are within the competence of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) respectively.

The UNIDO approach is to improve the skills and broaden the experience of personnel at least at the post-graduate engineer or economist level or equivalent. The people UNIDO wants to reach are primarily in these broad categories:

- Innovative organizers or entrepreneurs of public and private sector enterprises who are responsible for decisions or major resource allocations.
- Organizers, managers and technical specialists who play leading roles in negotiations with foreign sources for the transfer of technology and finance.
- Senior administrators and decision-makers from government agencies and institutions who undertake planning and programming and who provide resources and services to industry.

- Key organizers of various types of associations as well as chambers of industry that mobilize resources and personnel services for accelerated industrialization.
- Key research personnel in the technological, economic and social sciences who are in a position to develop and introduce appropriate innovations into the industrial sector.
- Key technical, economic, social and multidisciplinary personnel, such as engineers, designers, economists and development technologists in enterprises, consulting services, government agencies and institutions concerned with industrial development.
- Entrepreneurs and managers of independent small and medium-sized industrial enterprises.
- Senior-level training staff, including university professors and training administrators.

UNIDO emphasizes practical training on the job, upgrading or updating professional skills, transfer of technological and specific industrial management experience, co-operation among developing countries in industrial training, assistance to the least developed of the developing countries, and greater participation of women in industrial development.

One of the primary aims of the UNIDO training operations is to promote self-reliance in developing countries. We hope in each case that the industrial personnel of the country can eventually replace foreign experts on which many of them now rely. The organization has several types of training operations that have been designed to lead to self-reliance.

Field operations

UNIDO's industrial training field operations are far ranging and serve to improve the industrial training capabilities of developing countries with a view to a rapid increase in the supply of skilled local personnel.

Fellowships

Unlike group training programmes, UNIDO fellowships originate with the nomination of candidates for whom individual training programmes have to be organized in suitable host countries. Since the Organization began in 1968, approximately 8 500 individuals have been awarded fellowships and about 8 000 have thus far completed them. ○

Information on training

For 1982, UNIDO has available the tenth issue of its annual "Guide to Training Opportunities for Industrial Development" (PI/73). It provides information on about 2 500 training courses that will be organized all over the world. These courses cover a great variety of industrial fields, and will be organized by private, national and international institutions and organizations including UNIDO. Approximately one third of these courses are offered in developing countries and open to participants from other developing countries. Another publication, the "UNIDO Industrial Training Offer Programme 1982" (PI/74) gives detailed information of UNIDO's training activities. These publications are mailed free of charge to governments, UNDP resident representatives, senior industrial development field advisers, chief technical advisers of UNIDO-executed large-scale field projects, enterprises, industrial associations and institutions and others.

(Requests for copies should be addressed to UNIDO, Training Branch, Division of Industrial Operations, UNIDO, P/O Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria). ○

Development, the dynamic of employment and training

by André ABOUGHANEM (*)

At the second special session of their conference in Lagos, which was entirely devoted to discussion of the economic problems of Africa, the OAU heads of state and government undertook individually and collectively, in the name of their governments and peoples, to accord importance to all matters connected with the development of human resources... and to develop at local level the talent needed to run firms, technical staff and technological means so that their people could play a greater part in the drive to achieve their development objectives at both individual and collective level (1).

This objective, taken from the declaration of African heads of state and government signed in April 1980 was an historic one, as it was the first time that such a large and prestigious assembly had put such priority on developing human resources as a motor for and condition of development.

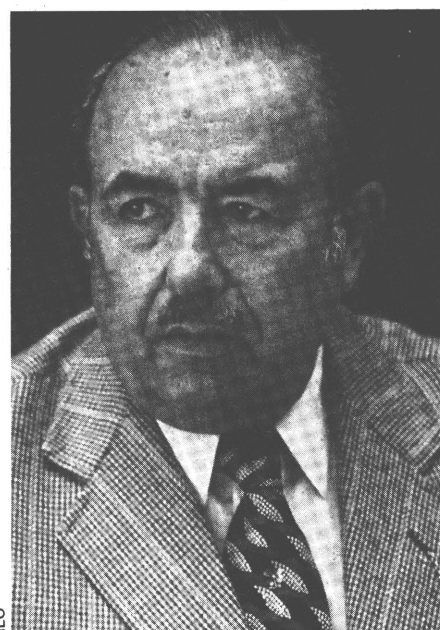
The will displayed by the African countries (and largely shared by the governments of developing countries on other continents) to win a decisive battle before the end of the century against the extreme forms of underdevelopment and deteriorating employment and living conditions is formidable. Although there is a noticeable downward trend in the birthrate in some countries, the bases of the age pyramids are still extremely broad in the developing countries—where something like 1 500 million young people will be looking for their first jobs between 1980 and the year 2000.

Faster industrial development and the attendant expansion of the tertiary sector will obviously absorb part of this labour force if the proper vocational training can be provided, although the informal rural and urban sectors will have to soak up most of this enormous influx of young workers.

Changing ideas about employment

We should emphasize here the particularly significant change in ideas about employment that has occurred in recent years—particularly at the World Employment Conference in 1976 and the 1979 session of the International Labour Conference, when ILO members and social partners laid down the concept of essential needs and recognized the link between meeting them and reducing unemployment and under-employment. The creation of income-generating jobs is obviously still the basic way of combating poverty, but it has to be admitted that the opposite is also a remedy and the effects of it are far from being negligible. A policy of encouraging production and channelling more investments into infrastructure (health services, education and training, communications, water supplies, the development of the means of producing and supplying reasonably priced energy and so on) can have an immediate effect in these sectors—which are still very much on the fringe of the national economy.

With this in mind, some countries have taken steps to encourage the creation and expansion of small industrial and



André Aboughanem

agricultural concerns and services geared to preserving and distributing basic foodstuffs, producing essential goods and providing maintenance and repairs. The current trend, whereby appropriate technology is perfected in centres specializing in researching and promoting such means, seem to be giving good results in some countries—Botswana, Ghana and Tanzania, for example. Special labour intensive public works programmes have also expanded over the last 10 years and they have made it possible to do something about rural under-employment in given areas as well as develop inadequate or non-existent infrastructure (roads, dykes, irrigation channels, reforestation, land preparation etc.).

Overcrowding in the towns

However, it is the informal urban sector which seems to pose the biggest problem for the immediate future. The population explosion, combined with the move away from rural areas, is making for high-speed growth of the towns in the Third World. The big cities will probably have leapt up from their 275 million inhabitants of 1950 to 2 000 million in the year 2000 and neither modern industry, nor business nor the administrative services will be able to employ them all, however much is done to help. The negative aspects of this trend, which to a large extent reflects the failure of rural development strategies, cannot be underestimated. The result is that towns are overcrowded (and there are attendant problems of health and security of individuals and property), the environment is deteriorating (a fundamental handicap for a rational town planning policy) and services are costly and will obviously remain inadequate and not very profitable.

But recent analyses have brought out the potential (and sometimes already) positive contribution in terms of income and employment of sectors that are all too often considered as no more than parasitic. As things stand, the informal sector accounts for a quarter to two thirds of the working urban population and the figure can be as high as 70% in towns (the industrial town of Kumasi in Ghana for example), with a wide range of craft and business activity created by people who only have a minimal amount of capital at their disposal and who are often illiterate or very poorly educated. Many countries are beginning to provide support for this

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(1) OAU Lagos plan of action for the economic development of Africa, 1980-2000.

sector in a number of very different ways—by helping people buy or rent land, premises and housing (as in Ghana, for example), by setting up credit facilities (CAR, Mauritius and Niger) and by finding suitable training methods (Upper Volta, Rwanda and Senegal). Obviously this is a field where imagination will be a priority in the coming years.

Defining training policies

How is it possible to design training policies that meet such a wide range of needs? The first thing is to realize that training is neither an end in itself nor a panacea. No training policy can be valid or effective unless it involves certain technological and structural processes that reflect the options and achievements of a development strategy. Training is a way of reaching given technical and socio-economic aims based on the skills and abilities of the men and women who have to bring about development. Training policies and systems and the arrangements for providing the attendant services can be based on needs at a given time and place and on an analysis of the quantity and quality of available resources.

In spite of spectacular progress in education and training in most of the developing countries over the past 20 years, there is still a long way to go and they are in a particularly critical situation as they have only limited resources with which to train the labour forces they want for the development of their industrial and tertiary sectors and to meet the needs of the people in the informal sectors of the economy in rural and, above all, urban areas.

Training facilities fall short

This is why the training facilities in many developing countries over the past 15 years have not always fully reflected the financial and technical input. The most urgent needs had to be met, of course, and, in many cases, there was no other choice than to import training systems, programmes and methods which had proved their worth in industrialized Europe and North America. Inevitably, this training was

Ethiopian technicians learning to operate a machine. The development of human resources is the driving force and condition for any country's economic development



ILO



ILO

Learning how to make wheels at the ILO assisted Training Centre for rural artisans at Kaffrine in Senegal

geared to the modern urban sector where needs seemed easier to identify and it looked as though there was a chance of meeting demands from the expanding industrial and public services sectors quickly. In many cases, vocational training has been provided within the basic education system in technical schools offering fairly long courses to young people of school age or at the end of their basic schooling. These establishments tended to open in the capitals and occasionally in the main towns, so they have only reached an élite—which has often meant that they encourage an irreversible movement of young people to the towns.

It was soon obvious that industry was not benefiting as much as might have been hoped from the training courses, which were not quite close enough to the working environment. This is why some countries have set up training centres, generally modelled along the lines of the institutions that all the European countries have had since World War II and which cater for adults or, at least, for young people beyond normal school age. These centres offer short, more practical and more specialized courses and they sometimes help with the training or retraining of people already in work. But, here again, methods and teaching materials have often been imported lock, stock and barrel from the industrialized countries, there being no means or national staff to adapt them to local conditions.

So it is now time to tackle training problems on all fronts and both the authorities in the countries concerned and the heads of firms and leaders of urban and rural communities are increasingly aware of the fact. Their point of view has been clearly expressed in a series of technical meetings over the past few years and we should mention the work presented at the technical committees of three institutions set up under the aegis or with the collaboration of the ILO:

- CIADFOR, the African centre for development and vocational training, which combines a number of French and Portuguese-speaking countries and has its HQ in Abidjan;
- CINTERFOR, the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training, which covers the Caribbean ACP countries and Latin America;
- APSDEP, the Asian-Pacific Educational Development Programme, in which the ACP countries of the Pacific are increasingly prominent.

The aims of training policies

The discussions suggested that training policies should aim to do three things:

- cater for accelerated technological development;
- ensure proper use is made of human resources, bearing in mind peoples' habits and aspirations;
- help expand employment, particularly in the poorest sectors where training should help meet essential needs.

So training systems should be varied in form and it is vital to extend the means of obtaining even elementary vocational and technical skills, particularly in sectors where unemployment, under-employment and poverty are legion. In particular, training schools have to be more efficient. They should no longer be ivory towers where young people (and sometimes adults) spend months or years learning theory and practice that could well not be of any practical use in a job. Training centres have to be promotion centres. "Training has to go into the streets and the market place", one African minister said recently.

And lastly, experience and outside resources have to be put to the best use, care being taken to assimilate them into the cultural and socio-economic context. This is the idea of the above regional programmes which are trying to boost cooperation between the developing countries. It is also the aim of the multilateral and intergovernmental programmes and, in particular, of the ILO and its Turin Centre—which are actively engaged in a number of training projects being run under the aegis of the UNDP, the IBRD and the EEC.

This new approach means that what are often difficult choices have to be made, even in a sector like the processing industry. New firms are opening and expanding every day and new technologies are being introduced and the training system has to be able to forecast and cater for needs, as it will be increasingly called upon for adult training and retraining as well as for basic courses. But given the meagre resources available, it is as well to ask how far state-financed, state-managed systems should be trying to meet the needs of all the firms or whether it might not be a better idea to make a distinction between the biggest ones, which can usually handle their own training problems, and the small and medium-sized ones, which, for many reasons, are quite unable to do so. In most countries, it is policy to encourage small firms that create jobs and generate national capital, so special attention should be paid to the needs of this sector when new training systems are being set up. Programmes should be arranged with this in mind, their content should be more polyvalent and notions of managements should also be included. This would also cover some of the needs of the informal sector—which is made up of small cottage-type concerns and self-employed workers.

Three questions

The success of this recasting of training policies will in fact depend on what answers are given to three questions:

- How can these policies be coordinated and made more effective and proper use be made of all the means available to the authorities, the firms and the local rural and urban communities? This coordination, which is essential, should not be bureaucratic. It should associate the authorities in the various sectors concerned, the representatives of both firms and workers and the heads of cooperative movements and any NGOs involved in the development schemes—which have to be attentive to local needs, for it is at this level that action has to be developed.
- How can programmes, syllabuses and teaching materials be adapted? Research units should be invited to analyse the needs within their social and cultural context. They should



Young Cameroonian girls learning how to type. Women are a major force in the world of work

try to find out how costs can be cut, look into testing and diplomas and aim to devise as wide a range of teaching methods and materials as possible so as to cater for both private study plans and more institutionalized programmes. This research can also be run on a cooperative basis by neighbouring countries with similar structures and requirements—something that CIADFOR has been interested in since its technical committee met in Libreville in February this year. The job of designing and producing teaching material is being done with help from the ILO and the EEC.

— How can enough teachers be supplied? This is an enormous problem, as there can be no training unless there are qualified teachers and monitors to provide it. They may be teachers or instructors attached to institutions, they may be managers or foremen in industry or they may be educators from the cooperative movement, agricultural officers or local leaders. Anyone with technical know-how that can be passed on to the group with which he is in contact should be trained in teaching or method, even to an elementary level, so he can get his message across better. There are few teacher training centres at the moment, but they will have to be developed and, here again, crash courses in teaching and method are possibilities. The Turin Centre and other institutions of its kind are in a position to devise such courses, to get them across to the teachers and planners, to adapt them to the national context and to see how teachers' knowledge and qualifications can be kept up-to-date.

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In this fairly short outline of the vast problem of the relations between training, employment and development, we have highlighted what seemed to be the main trends in the developing countries. International cooperation can play a decisive role in speeding up this process of change and ensuring that we can all benefit from each other's experience. But the effectiveness of this cooperation depends, above all, on the choices that each country makes in its development strategies and on the national authorities being determined to deploy the sort of means that are right for the needs of the individual countries and, most important, to train the handful of planners and methodologists without whom no progress can be made. ○ A.A.

The Turin Centre

The International Labour Organization (ILO) set up the centre, with Italian government support, in 1964. The International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training is primarily aimed at providing training to help the developing countries by emphasizing basic and advanced training for educational staff (instructors, training managers, methodologists, specialists in teaching materials etc.) in the various branches of economic activity.

The aim is two-fold. To provide training for those teachers etc. who are, or will be at the end of a custom-made programme, responsible for training managers and skilled labourers at local level (this is the snowball effect of training). And to meet demands for help and assistance and provide continuity for advanced training schemes, in particular by helping the firms and specialized national institutions to set up training systems and special teacher training structures.

The programmes, which always include a practical analysis of the models used in a number of institutions in a number of countries, cover a range of sectors and levels of training that has got very much wider over the past few years. They include management training (general and functional management, particularly of national concerns, SME and cooperatives), development project design and management, training centre administration, the management of integrated rural projects, energy conservation and the management of energy resources and so on, basic and advanced vocational training in a variety of fields (mechanics, electro-mechanics, electrics, electronics, machine tools, agricultural machinery etc., where the emphasis is on solving maintenance problems) and advanced training in teaching methods and techniques (management and operation of teaching resources centres, development of syllabuses and study plans, methodology and training).

The fourth sector in which the Centre works is closely connected with major ILO programmes in the fields of working conditions and the working environment, work-

ers' education and union training and labour administration—where, once again, the Centre's main job is to prepare cadres from the different sectors for teaching.

The programmes, which are usually short or of medium length (one to six months), reflect the demands for training and combine work at the Turin Centre, placements, study trips and assistance/monitoring periods in the student's native region or country. On average, the Centre organizes 60 or so basic and advanced training programmes for 1200-1500 students from Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East every year.

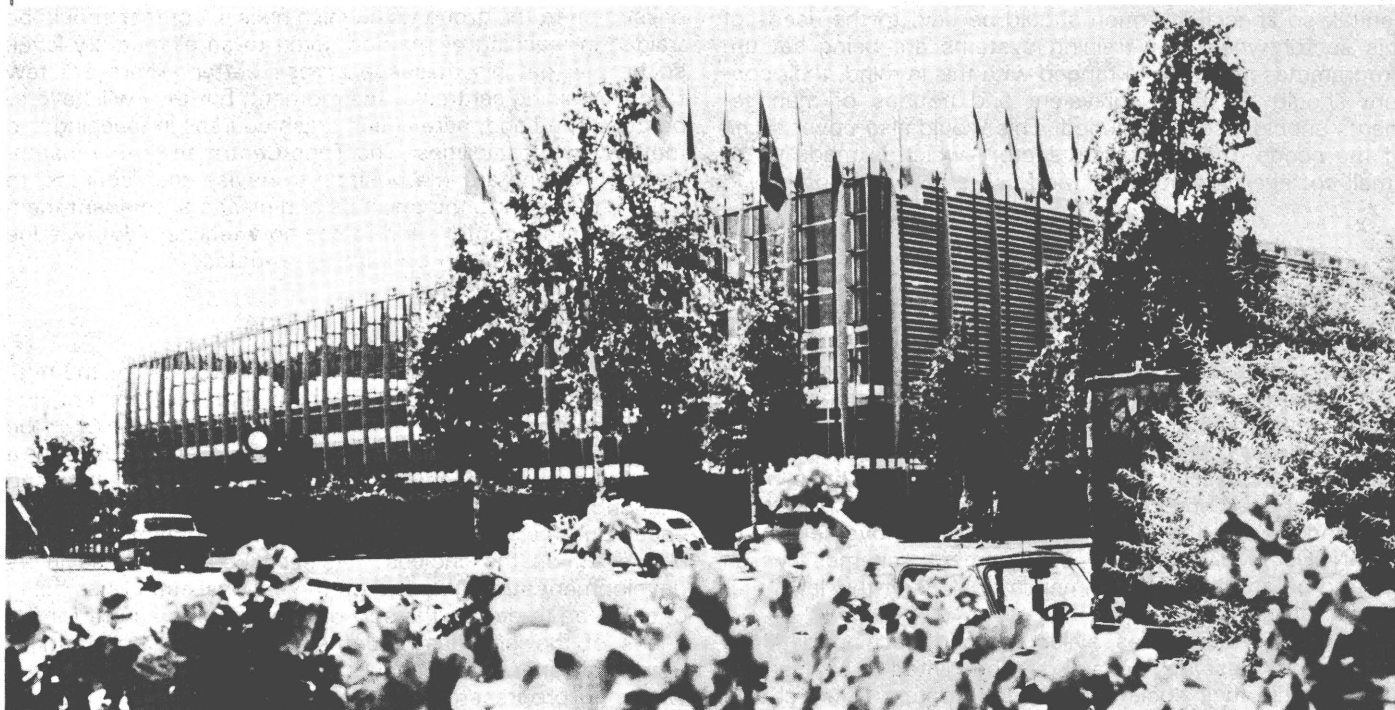
This is the background against which greater EEC-Turin Centre collaboration should be viewed. Since 1974, more than 30 projects involving almost 590 instructors have been underwritten by the EEC. Signatories of the Lomé Convention have been concerned more specifically, although the Centre's services have also had requests for training projects for other regions and regional groups (the Mediterranean countries, ASEAN members, the Andean countries and central America).

The Centre has also offered Community-run development aid programmes the benefit of the experience it has acquired over the years with placing students and of the network of contacts it has had to set up throughout the world for this purpose. More than 40 individual programmes and courses, most of them in Europe, have been run for EEC grant-holders in this connexion.

Mention should also be made of collaboration with CED- EFOP—the exchange of information and experience and the development of joint documentation programmes, which should start in 1982.

Lastly, the technical support that the Turin Centre can provide for SME assistance programmes in Europe and the developing countries was underlined in a resolution which the European Parliament's committee on economic and monetary affairs adopted recently. ◊

The centre in Turin



ILO

Extension and rural development

by Wajih D. MAALOUF (*)

In most developing countries the improvement of conditions in rural areas is tantamount to the improvement of conditions in the country as a whole, for it is in the countryside that 60 to 80% of the population lives. Furthermore, the improvement of rural life is almost always inextricably linked to the improvement of agriculture, for agriculture is the main source of income and employment for rural people, as well as being a vital and fundamental element in the development of the country as a whole.

Yet in most developing countries agricultural development strategies and plans have been given a subordinate role in terms of allocation of national development resources. Consequently, the small food producer has received a disproportionately small share of any modest benefits which have come from national progress.

The current world food situation is an inevitable consequence of this neglect with somewhere between four and five hundred million people critically malnourished and undernourished and hundreds of millions of people living in absolute poverty.

The measures that are needed to improve economic and social conditions in rural areas are, of course, many. Overlying this complex of measures, there is a need for education at every level to improve the human resources which are among the major assets of the developing countries.

Transmitting knowledge to rural areas

The past two or three decades have been a period of great advances in the potentialities for agricultural production, but even the knowledge that such advances have been made, let alone the knowledge and skills to apply them, have not reached most rural areas of the developing world where methods of food production have hardly changed in this century. In the developing world, average crop yields are a half, a quarter or even a tenth of yields in more economically and technologically advanced countries with comparable land and climate.

Development of agriculture is one major factor in the rural development process which covers a certain number of other related areas. The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), held in Rome in July 1979, came to a general consensus that rural development is a multi-dimensional goal. It is a process which should lead to "... the transformation of rural life and activity in all their economic, social, cultural, institutional and human aspects. National objectives and strategies to achieve this transformation should focus on eradication of poverty, including nutritional improvement, and be governed by policies for attaining growth with equity, redistribution of economic and political power, and people's participation".

The main national programmes for action were determined as follows:

- Access to land, water and other natural resources.

- People's participation.
- Integration of women in rural development.
- Access to inputs, market and services.
- Development of non-farm rural activities.
- Education, training and extension.

Success in dealing with these areas of action depends, to a large extent, on the skills and knowledge of the rural people's groups involved in the development process.

Education is the key element

Although there is need for training and education at every level, education at the "grassroots" level for the agricultural producer and his family is a key element in rural development. And this training can be most effective out in the fields and the village, rather than in the classroom, and the mixture of demonstration and transfer of knowledge by the agricultural extension worker is the most effective form of training.

World-wide experience has shown that extension, as a non-formal education system, has at least three major advantages over other rural education systems:

- The wide dispersion of the extension network, reaching farmers and rural people in their farms and homes, and the large varieties of extension training approaches and methods based on people's interest and participation, and adapted to local conditions, make extension programmes highly effective. The result is a wider dissemination of research findings and the application of improved practices by the masses of the rural people.
- Extension enhances the rate of learning among farmers and rural people. The active approaches used by extension through education programmes based on people's interest and the tackling of problems faced daily by farmers and

An agricultural extension worker teaching Ivorians how to plant vegetables. As a result of the scheme "the yield of maize, millet and sorghum has increased three to four times due to proper fertilizer applications"



FAO

(*) Senior officer (training and extension) at the FAO in Rome.

members of their families, help people to learn faster and adopt, in a shorter time, a combination of new techniques related to their work and homes.

— Extension reduces losses and the waste of capital and energy caused by the trials and errors in approaches normally used by most farmers. All practices recommended by extension staff have normally been proved effective and are realized only after repeated testing on experimental farms.

Increasing productivity

Extension has played a leading role in helping rural people make profitable use of land and other natural resources obtained through the application of agrarian reform measures. During the 1960s and the early 1970s, a great deal of training of the beneficiaries of agrarian reform programmes was undertaken in a number of countries such as Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Chile and the Philippines. In most cases, national agencies and farmers' associations were involved, along with the extension services, in providing training for rural people, the beneficiaries of land reform and settlement programmes. In the Philippines, a special training unit was created within the Agrarian Reform Organization.

Production inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, and agricultural credits can only be profitable if applied properly. Extension agents have a major role in instructing small producers in the use of these elements for the improvement of their production. The FAO fertilizer programme, which is working in a great number of developing countries, uses national extension systems for the promotion of its activities and for the adoption of recommended fertilizer formulae by the largest number of producers. For example, in Zaire, during the period 1978-1981, a total of 26 000 small farmers participated in the programme and were trained by extension staff in the proper application of various kinds of fertilizer on their crops. The programme in Zaire consists of fertilizer distribution and a credit pilot scheme executed in the field by extension agents.

In Upper Volta, about 20 000 small farmers participated in a similar scheme during the same period. The yield of maize, millet and sorghum has increased three to four times due to proper fertilizer applications.

In many countries, extension programmes are highly effective in the promotion of the use of improved seeds and high-yielding varieties. The task of extension agents is to inform farmers of the merits of improved seeds, and to train them in production methods related to improved seed cultivation.

The Tihama region

In the Yemen Arab Republic, the FAO project "Agricultural extension and seed introduction in the Tihama region", after carrying out research activities during its first phase, has concentrated in its second phase (1979-81) on dispersing the research results through well trained extension field workers. The Tihama region is an important agricultural area since its favourable climate, relatively fertile soil and the availability of water for irrigation make it possible for a wide variety of crops to be grown. The first phase of the project found solutions to major problems of crops grown in the area, such as fruit trees, vegetables, field crops, industrial crops, also irrigation techniques and animal production. The knowledge accumulated by the project would have had no effect on agricultural production if there had been no second phase of the project. Through an extension network created by the project in the region, managed by well-trained field workers, most research findings are now being applied by the Tihama farmers. For example, vegetable seeds were previously imported from abroad with all the problems asso-



Students at the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kenya

ciated with importation and delay in delivery. Now, the Tihama farmers produce their own seeds, thanks to effective research and extension work.

Enhancing people's participation

The above-mentioned examples demonstrate the role of extension in increasing the productivity of small farmers through the improvement of the production of certain crops and the promotion of the use of fertilizers and improved seeds. Extension can also be instrumental in enhancing people's participation and promoting women's integration in rural development.

Several studies conducted for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development have shown that success in this field hinges on the proper training of the masses of the rural people. In fact, the WCARRD programme of action recognizes the critical importance of training in rural development for programme implementation, effectiveness of people's participation, and the integration of women and youth in development.

Based on this fact, the extension system, being the largest non-formal educational network reaching the small and poor farmers, right in their homes and fields, should be an integral part of the national machinery carrying out rural development programmes and activities. A clear example emphasizing this fact can be seen in the experience of the Republic of Korea.

The Korea Office of Rural Development

In 1962, in order to avoid a great loss of efforts in rural development programmes as a result of duplication and conflicts between various national agencies working in rural areas, the government of Korea consolidated agricultural extension, community development structures and all other related functions under one national agency, the Office of Rural Development (ORD). This office is the integrated national rural development agency with two basic and impor-



A trainee nurse in Mauritania

“Technical training programmes for women are being discussed and developed with due consideration for prevailing cultural, traditional and social conditions in each country

tant functions: agricultural extension service or rural guidance work; and research and experimental work. The ORD is under the ministry of agriculture and fisheries.

The agricultural extension system, a major component of the ORD, has very close inter-dependent links with the agricultural cooperative system of farmers' organizations in the country. The extension system is responsible for training programmes for farmers and cooperative workers. The cooperative system is primarily responsible for the advancement of agricultural credits and supplies and for the realization of the national marketing of farm products.

In 1980, the extension system in Korea, in collaboration with the cooperatives agency, trained a total of 6 700 cooperative leaders, and 2 400 000 farmers. This is a good example of collaboration between two rural systems working in rural areas. Covering this huge number of farmers by extension training programmes was only profitable when the farmers were grouped into cooperative societies, for which extension agents had to provide educational and advisory leadership.

The role of women

The majority of rural women in most countries are engaged in agricultural production. This role of women has been clearly recognized by all national and international agencies dealing with agricultural and rural development. Technical training programmes for women are being discussed and developed with due consideration for prevailing cultural, traditional and social conditions in each country. Mixed training programmes are being implemented in some situations, special programmes for women only in others. In both cases, the need for women extensionists is obvious.

In Sudan and Rwanda FAO is executing special programmes for training women in crop production and marketing. Rural women are being trained as extension agents for specific crops. It has been recognized, at last, that rural women need to be trained in agricultural production in addition to being trained in home economics. Tens of millions of rural women could double and triple their productivity if they were properly trained in their work.

The Santo Domingo symposium

The importance of extension in agriculture and rural development was greatly emphasized by a symposium on “Strengthening of rural extension systems in Latin America” organized by FAO in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in March last year. Twenty-two countries from the region of Latin America participated in the symposium. Participants in the symposium expressed their awareness of the great handicap in rural development caused by the low or almost non-existent participation of the peasant in organizational and management decisions, which would give him access to education and training, health, land, credit, technical advice and marketing channels. Such decisions, in the hands of the peasants, would help integrate them into the transformation process required for development. Such a transformation has always been an objective of extension services. Participants also reaffirmed their conviction that effective extension systems can considerably increase production through the introduction of improved farming techniques and the adequate training of agricultural producers. The symposium made a number of recommendations for the attention of the governments of the region. In particular, the symposium recommended that:

- “National agencies responsible for the elaboration of development plans should include extension as an essential component”.
- “Increased financial and political support should be given to rural extension programmes, as this is clearly a dynamic part of rural development”.

Overcoming persistent difficulties

These cases illustrate the constructive role played by extension in agricultural and rural development, when this role was well recognized and extension activities were clearly associated with rural development programmes. However, the situation in most developing countries is far from satisfactory. The development of extension systems capable of providing an effective contribution to development is facing serious constraints and governments are urgently invited to undertake the necessary measures to overcome these difficulties.

In the last few decades, most developing countries have, in one way or another, established agricultural extension systems. Generally speaking, the effectiveness of these systems is not satisfactory, especially at the small producers' level. This acute problem is mainly related to deficiencies in the major aspects of the system: organization at the field level, funds to carry out extension activities and produce training materials, trained personnel, adequate methodologies, etc... National governments and international organizations have understood these obstacles and serious efforts are being made by FAO and its member countries, at national and regional levels, to overcome these difficulties and strengthen the effectiveness of extension services and technical assistance for small and poor farmers.

The basis for development

Knowledge and skills are the basis for development. They can only be effective in reaching development goals if they are acquired and used by the masses of small farmers who make their living from the land. They need to learn skills, adopt improved techniques of work and management, undergo a change of attitudes and social habits, participate actively in building up their socio-economic system and make proper use of public services. A strong national extension system can provide a suitable network through which knowledge and assistance can reach rural people and be put to effective use for the improvement of their lives. ○

W.D.M.

The problems of publishing educational textbooks for Africa and the Caribbean

by James CURREY (*)

At a time when greater account is being taken of local environment in educational systems in the developing world, the type of materials, particularly textbooks, used in teaching is of vital importance. Several fundamental questions arise: who writes, publishes and distributes the materials?; are textbooks in adequate supplies and are prices within the reach of everyone? This article analyses the situation in Africa and the Caribbean.

After two decades of political independence the textbook markets of the English-speaking Caribbean and African countries are still dominated by branches of firms outside those areas. There are several factors responsible for this.

Historically education and books were exported from Britain. Independence led to enormous increases in educational spending, the establishment of local examination boards and the increasing use of books written by African and Caribbean writers. But the publishing is still largely done by the local subsidiaries of the big London-based publishers.

The big firms

The principal British firms operating in Africa are the Oxford University Press, Longman, Macmillan and Heinemann Educational Books; Nelson and Evans are also well established. In the Caribbean Ginn and Collins are the most important. These companies are almost completely staffed by locals. Expatriates perform mostly consultancy work or play technical roles. These companies, using well established book lists and international printing contacts, tend to maintain their hold over the educational market.

To some extent this reflects the fact that British schooling was exported to the empire particularly by the missions. A core of elite schools such as Achimota in Gold Coast and King's School, Budo in Uganda were set up to produce a professional body of civil servants and teachers to run the administration of the colonies. The 1925 memorandum on native education in tropical Africa led to the establishment of committees at the British Colonial Office to produce books which were appropriate for the colonies. They produced books such as Batten's *Tropical Africa in World History*.

Just before and after the second world war came the establishment of colonial university colleges and the arrival of lecturers from Britain who used books written, published and imported from Britain. Soon afterwards, publishers began to set up their own offices in Africa. Oxford University Press and Longman set up offices in Nigeria. Longman was

also established in Kenya. British publishers found a straightforward extension of the British market especially in science and mathematics. Even in the social sciences the examinations taken were usually set by the Cambridge and London boards.

Examination councils and African writers

With independence in the 1960s came the establishment of the West African and East African Examination Councils. This meant that, at last, in subjects such as history and geography, African students were able to study their own continent. In the Caribbean education tended to stay much more closely related to the British system and it was not until the 1970s that the Caribbean Examination Council was established.

The examination councils have had great impact on all the social sciences but, interestingly, it has been literature where their efforts to prescribe local and relevant writers has had its greatest effect upon publishing. In the British colonies at the time of independence there were very few creative writers. There were a group of writers in the Mbari club in Nigeria who, in many cases, were products of the University of Ibadan. Chief among them was the novelist Chinua Achebe. There were practically no novels or plays from East Africa. There were, of course, quite a handful of books from South Africa. In contrast there were several writers of considerable distinction from the French colonies whose books were translated into English and had a wider distribution than in their original language.

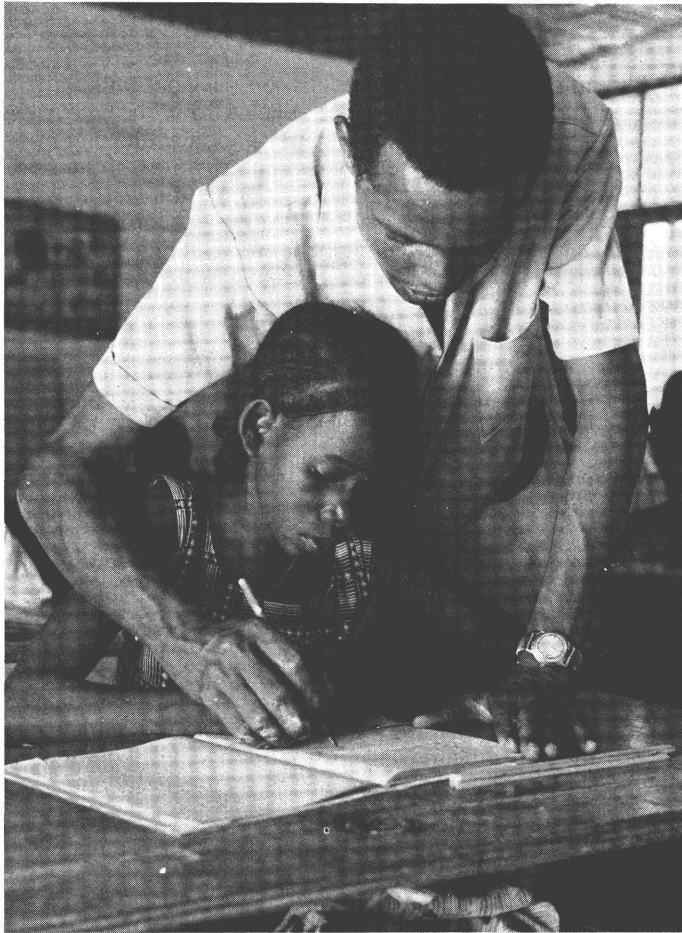
At the time of independence several literacy series were established. Oxford University Press started the Three Crowns Series. Heinemann started what was to prove the greatest series of them all twenty years later with 250 titles—the African Writers series. One of the most successful series ever published in Africa was the Modern African Library published by the East African Publishing House in Nairobi.

This publishing was given a boost by the examination boards because, for the first time, they began to prescribe books by African writers. This has led to substantial sales

Wole Soyinka, one of Nigeria's best known writers



(*) Editorial director of Heinemann Educational Books in London.



Learning to write, but she should also read books that reflect her own culture and environment

for set books. Chinua Achebe's novel *Things Fall Apart* has sold over 2 million copies. In the African Writers series four titles have sold over half a million and sixteen over one hundred thousand. The market and the publishers scene are still dominated by the demands of the educational institutions. (There is not a sizeable "general market" as in western Europe.) The bookshops are dominated by educational titles. But the books, which are used in education at advanced Level, are totally adult in their treatment of the sensitive areas of sex, religion and politics.

Lesser known writers in the Caribbean

In the Caribbean the demand for books by local authors was quite small until the Caribbean Examination Council started prescribing a wide range of novels, plays and poetry. As it happened British publishers in London had published a lot of hardback novels by Caribbean authors in the 1950s. However these writers were only known to a small intellectual elite and many of the books were out of print. Educational demands led people to read their own writers. Between 1974 and 1980 in Heinemann's Caribbean Writers series the number of titles doubled from twelve to twenty four but sales grew five-fold.

Each African and Caribbean nation's market is small. In the area of literature in the English language this has meant that most creative books sell more internationally than in the country of origin of the author. This has given the overseas publisher an advantage over local publishers. It has led to a strong and continuing desire among African authors to be published internationally, usually from London.

Also since inter-African trade is still so poorly established it is usually simpler to trade through London or Paris. Political actions such as the closure of the Kenya-Tanzania border can have adverse effects. Heinemann East Africa in Nairobi, for example, publishes books in Swahili, the national language of Tanzania. But as there is no direct trade between the two countries copies have to be sent back to England to be reshipped to Tanzania.

Nigeria gives a vivid example of the pressures which still leave multinational publishers at an advantage compared with local publishers. With the increase in the price of oil after 1974 the Federal Military Government began to expand the educational system, spending a quarter of their national gross product on universal primary education, expanding secondary education and building new tertiary institutions and universities. Since the return to civilian rule the governments of some states have promised free school books. The Nigerian printing industry has been unable to cope and books printed all over the world have flooded in, particularly from Hong Kong, Singapore and Britain. Meanwhile red tape at the central bank effectively prevents Nigerian books from being exported. However, since publishing must be at least 60% owned by Nigerians, only a small amount of profits leave the country.

State publishing

State publishing has not replaced the multinationals. Macmillans, the family firm of former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, set up state publishing houses in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Northern Nigeria and Zambia. Only in Northern Nigeria has the company gone somewhere near meeting local needs, particularly in Hausa. The Ghana Publishing House was the subject of a government inquiry as a result of inadequacies. Against all expectations in the late 1960s multinationals, including Macmillans themselves, still dominated the market. The East African Publishing House in Nairobi was never a publishing house belonging to the state and it is expected that the new Zimbabwe Publishing House will not be affected by bureaucratic red tape. In the end publishing is small business and depends upon entrepreneurial skills of editors and salesmen.

Civil service practices often give the multinationals the advantage. The National Educational Company of Zambia (Nedcoz) gives precedence in payments to foreign publishers rather than the local publisher Neczam, as a result of fears that foreign publishers will stop the supply of books if bills are unpaid. They know that Neczam has only one customer and cannot afford to stop supplying them. The ministry of education in Zambia obviously wants books at the lowest possible prices. Local books are more expensive because of high local printing costs and high tax on imported paper. Imported books come in duty free. What the ministry does not take into account, is the fact that locally produced books would provide jobs, develop skills and save foreign exchange. Zimbabwe has a well developed local printing industry and a paper mill and they are determined to meet the demands of their expanding educational programme. Kenya insists that all school books published locally shall be printed on paper from their one paper mill.

Local publishers find it hard to match the resources of finance and expertise enjoyed by the multinational firms. African and Caribbean publishing is nevertheless now largely conducted by Africans and West Indians. They have learnt from overseas-based companies and due to the skills they have acquired they now provide books which are suitable for local educational needs. Unfortunately local printing capacity cannot provide adequately for the expanding educational systems. o J.C.

The Commonwealth experience^(*)

Educational cooperation is a longstanding feature of the Commonwealth association. In part this stems from a common educational inheritance but of more importance today, especially for the developing countries of the Commonwealth, is the recognition of similar developmental problems and of the benefits to be gained by shared experience and practical assistance.

In the developing countries of the Commonwealth the last twenty five years has witnessed a rapid expansion of formal and non-formal educational provision. This expansion has not been matched by an increase in training opportunities. Teachers, teacher trainers, education managers, curriculum developers, extension workers and many other groups need training to meet the specific needs of their educational systems. Similar opportunities are needed in all sectors of the development spectrum. It is to the training of these key groups of personnel that the education division of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Secretariat's Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation pay special attention.

The education division of the Commonwealth Secretariat

In 1959 the first Commonwealth Education Conference held in Oxford, recognizing that "all races and peoples have made their characteristic contribution to the building up of knowledge, culture and values and all have something to give" and further that "there are no frontiers to human knowledge; knowledge is not the exclusive prerogative of any nation or group of nations", launched a programme of cooperation, which concentrated upon four major areas; the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the training of teachers, the supply of teachers and technical education. To steer and assist the development of the scheme a modest central administrative machinery was established, the Commonwealth education liaison committee comprising representatives from Commonwealth diplomatic missions in London responsible for education. The committee, which was also mandated to oversee the planning and conduct of ministerial and professional conferences, was serviced by a small secretariat, the Commonwealth education liaison unit which was established in 1960. With the establishment in 1965 of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and following a decision of Commonwealth heads of government, the unit was integrated within the secretariat as a new education division and charged with the following broad functions:

- to promote cooperation in education between Commonwealth countries;
- to keep educational developments in the Commonwealth under review and to act as a centre of reference for information;
- to promote the study of specific topics of educational importance throughout the Commonwealth, both by specialist conferences and through research;
- to publish information about educational programmes which may be of interest to Commonwealth countries.

Seventeen years later the education division, with its professional staff of nine, whilst continuing to work within this broad framework, gives particular attention to training priorities, established by the forty-six member states of the Commonwealth at regular ministerial meetings, the last of which was the eight Commonwealth Education Conference held in Sri Lanka in 1980. Between ministerial meetings the work of the division continues to be monitored by the Commonwealth Education liaison committee and by occasional meetings of senior education officials.

Within the constraints of a very limited budget the education division seeks to provide a variety of training inputs. These include regional training courses and workshops which are funded by the secretariat's Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, and the publication of training handbooks and directories. The emphasis is upon a sharing of expertise within developing countries and the development of training resources for the widest possible circulation.

A major priority has been technical and vocational education and training, and this will continue to be the case in the 1980s. Regional training workshops have been held on technical teacher training, and on the relationship of technical education to industry. An experts group met in 1980 to report on the problems facing Commonwealth countries in developing appropriate examinations for technical and commercial subjects.

The provision of a range of technical and vocational training opportunities is a particular problem for the small island

A Zimbabwean medical student training in India



COMISEC

(*) This article was provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

countries of the Commonwealth. A meeting to be held in May of this year in the Bahamas will explore ways of utilizing to the fullest, indigenous technical expertise for development. The important role of the school in technical and vocational education is to be considered at a series of short specialist meetings in 1982 which will examine the interrelationship of science, mathematics and technical and vocational subjects in the school curriculum.

Science and mathematics is another focal point in its own right. Special emphasis is given to the production of low cost equipment. A series of regional training workshops have been held to demonstrate production techniques and to investigate new and appropriate methods of scientific investigation in the schools of the Commonwealth. Consideration is currently being given to the establishment of a low cost science equipment centre in the Commonwealth Pacific.

The management of educational systems requires specific skills. This fact has been recognized only recently in all Commonwealth countries, developed as well as developing. The education division has organized a series of regional workshops and training courses for middle level managers, principals, district education officers and supervisors. More recently a seminar in Jamaica, for senior education officials from Commonwealth Caribbean countries, explored the theme of *Management for Change*. These training activities have engendered training materials which are distributed to all Commonwealth countries.

Student mobility

The mobility of students throughout the Commonwealth has been at the heart of Commonwealth cooperation in education. The rapid rise in fees in institutions of higher learning in some member states has been seen as a threat to this mobility. Following concern expressed at the eighth Commonwealth Education Conference in Colombo, a consultative group on student mobility recommended a series of measures to alleviate the problem including the establishment of a standing committee to monitor student movements. It was further recommended that there should be an expansion of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and that awards, schemes and agreements for furthering student mobility in the Commonwealth should be conceived as part of a Commonwealth higher education programme. These recommendations were endorsed by the heads of government meeting in Melbourne 1981 and are now being discussed and implemented by the secretary general, and by individual member governments.

A commonwealth regional seminar for Africa on in-service teacher education



COMSEC

A Commonwealth regional training course for education administrators in Barbados

Other concerns

Teacher education, non-formal education, book development and the provision of primary education are other major concerns. In all these fields attention is increasingly directed towards the preparation of handbooks whereby trainers in member states can adopt or adapt ideas and materials for national or regional programmes. Recent titles include *Leadership in the Management of Education*, *A Handbook for Teacher Librarians*, and *Organizing Book Exhibitions*.

Directories and surveys are another element of the division's programme. A survey of in-service teacher education in the Commonwealth has just been published. Other recent surveys include an examination of the extent and success of providing universal primary education, and a study of secondary curriculum reforms in Commonwealth countries. A Commonwealth directory of qualifications and courses in educational administration is published regularly in association with the Commonwealth Council for Education Administration. A directory of development studies in the Commonwealth will be published shortly.

In addition the division continues to act as a clearing house of information for ministries of education throughout the Commonwealth. Regular visits are paid to member states and attention is drawn to innovations of appropriate interest in other Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP)

The CSFP was set up at the first Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in 1959. The main aim of the plan was to enable Commonwealth students of high intellectual promise to pursue studies in Commonwealth countries other than their own so that on their return, they could make a distinctive contribution to life in their own countries and to mutual understanding within the Commonwealth.

The plan operates through scholarship agencies set up by Commonwealth countries (including dependencies). There are, at present, 59 such agencies and 46 countries participate in the plan. Of the 14 awarding countries, the most important are Britain, Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand. About 1 000 awards are held in any one year and since its inauguration, nearly 10 000 awards have been made. These are mainly at the postgraduate level extending from 2-3 years. A few, however, are offered at the undergraduate level to countries which do not have higher education facili-

ties of their own. There are, in addition, visiting fellowships and an academic staff scholarship scheme at the postdoctoral level. The Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), in addition to being the UK scholarship agency, has responsibility for compiling the annual report of the Plan. The ultimate responsibility for the plan lies with the Commonwealth Education Conference which meets once every three years. The education division of the Commonwealth Secretariat submits reports on the CSFP to the conference.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)

Education, coupled with training, is also a major area of activity for the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. Established in 1971, the fund is the Commonwealth's own multilateral technical assistance agency, funded by voluntary contributions from all member governments. In response to requests from governments, it provides advice, expertise and scholarships in a wide range of developmental fields. Approximately 20% of the fund's resources are devoted to education and training.

In the field of education, the fund makes available the services of advisory and operational experts in areas such as curriculum development, education planning and technical education, and provides key persons to strengthen the staff of selected regional institutions. Experts currently in post include two vice-chancellors, lecturers in technical colleges in Jamaica, Nigeria and Western Samoa, and advisers on examinations in Malawi, science in Guyana, educational technology in Singapore and higher education in the Bahamas. Two other advisers are helping to establish a distance education programme for Namibian refugees in Zambia and Angola.

Third country training

TCDC is a central feature of the CFTC's operations. Not only do more than half the fund's experts come from developing countries, but 98% of the scholarships awarded are tenable in developing countries. By concentrating its awards on third country training, CFTC enables developing countries to share their education and training resources and hence to assist each other's development. Third country training is

A radio journalist sponsored by the CFTC in training in Malaysia



COMSEC

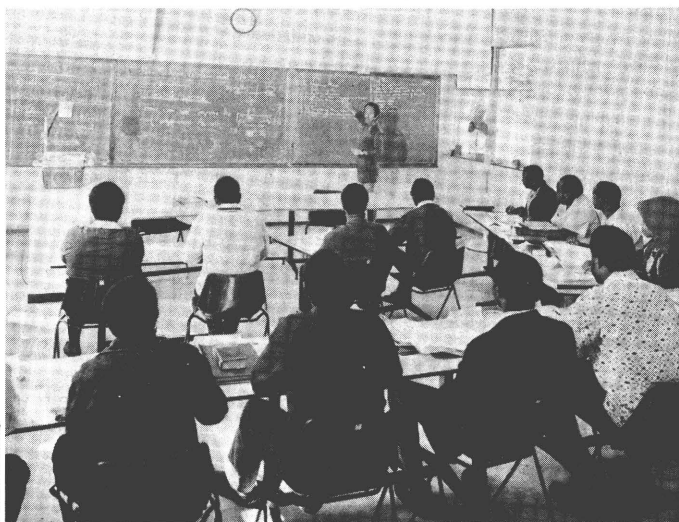


Photo MAMC

A class in session at Swaziland's Agricultural Management Centre in Managa where CFTC-supported students are sent

normally more relevant and less costly than training in industrialized countries. It ensures that students are trained in conditions similar to those in which they will subsequently work and reduces the risk of brain drain; all of the 12 000 students who have received CFTC awards in the last 10 years have returned to their home countries on completion of their study programmes.

The purpose of the fund's education and training programme is to assist governments in meeting their manpower training needs, particularly in the vital middle-level ranges that include technicians and managers. The training priorities identified by governments vary greatly from one country to another and usually include education. Some countries may want awards for first degree courses for intending secondary school teachers; others may seek training attachments in science education or agricultural development, or may wish to send officers to observe how another country is tackling a particular project. In response to the varied nature of the requests it receives, the fund makes awards both for formal training courses and also for non-formal types of training which include training attachments, study visits and participation in workshops and seminars that have a high training component. The readiness of governments to host training for students from other Commonwealth countries is an important factor in the success of CFTC's training activities; in 1981, 36 countries hosted 1200 CFTC-supported students from 48 Commonwealth countries.

Sharing knowledge and skills

In the allocation of awards, special consideration is given to the needs of small island states. Thus, in the Pacific, 20 students from Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Niue are being supported on teacher training courses in Fiji; 40 students from these and other islands are studying at the University of the South Pacific with CFTC scholarships; and a further 20 are following technical courses at Honiara Technical Institute in the Solomon Islands. In the Caribbean, teachers from Montserrat, St Lucia, Grenada and St Vincent are upgrading their professional skills at the University of the West Indies where other students from Guyana, St Lucia and Barbados are taking specialist courses for teachers of the deaf.

Commonwealth countries in Africa make varied use of CFTC awards. Uganda, for instance, sought CFTC assistance in training income tax officers and diplomats in Kenya, university lecturers in Nigeria and Tanzania, and officers engaged in small industry development in India. Ghana obtained awards for agricultural training in Trinidad, veterinary

medicine, administration and aquaculture in Nigeria, and ceramic technology and biscuit manufacture in India. Swaziland sent science teachers and accountants for training in Kenya, bankers to Tanzania and 20 posts and telecommunications engineers to Malawi. In return, Swaziland received 20 CFTC-supported students at its Agricultural Management Centre at Mananga, one of ten regional institutions that receive fellowship funds from the CFTC. Others include the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education in Singapore, the Fiji Institute of Technology, the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados and the *Village du Benin* in Togo (where more than 400 teachers of French from the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone have attended summer schools during the last five years).

Following a decision by Commonwealth heads of government, CFTC provides awards for Namibian refugees. So far, over 250 Namibians have been enabled to follow technical, vocational and academic courses in 10 Commonwealth developing countries. The fund has also administered a special scholarship scheme for over 1000 Zimbabweans who were refugees from the illegal regime in their country. This programme will wind up in 1984, when the last students complete their courses and return home. It has made a significant contribution to building up a stock of trained manpower for Zimbabwe's post-independence reconstruction and development.

These examples illustrate the wide variety of education and training activities that the CFTC is able to support. By responding positively to the expressed needs of governments within the limits of its financial resources, the fund is helping Commonwealth countries, in as cost-effective a manner as possible, to develop modern, relevant and efficient systems of education and to achieve their manpower training targets. The high regard that Commonwealth governments have for the developmental role of the CFTC may be judged by their recent decision to increase the resources of the fund by 42% over the next two years.

The Commonwealth Foundation

The Commonwealth Foundation was established in 1966, following a decision by Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in London in 1965, to promote closer professional cooperation within the Commonwealth. Based in London, the Foundation is an autonomous body with a board of trustees which determines its policies and controls its grant making activities. The board comprises representatives nominated by Commonwealth governments which contribute to the Foundation on an agreed basis. The Foundation offers awards for short term study, attendance at conferences, refresher and advisory visits and training attachments for professional men and women throughout the Commonwealth. Annual lectureships are awarded to eminent professionals and short terms bursaries and interchange schemes are given support. The Foundation has also provided support for a wide range of professional associations in the Commonwealth.

Non-governmental organizations

There are throughout the Commonwealth a number of non-governmental educational organizations. One of the best known is the Association of Commonwealth Universities. The ACU is a voluntary non-governmental organization set up in 1913 whose aim is to promote contact and cooperation between its member universities. It works in practical ways to serve its members: by organizing meetings of various kinds; by providing information about universities; and by promoting through several programmes the movement of academic staff and students from one country of the Commonwealth to another. The Association has a mem-



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Commonwealth students at a fishpond at the Mananga Agricultural Management Centre in Swaziland

bership of 240 universities from 28 Commonwealth countries. It is administered by an elected council which meets annually and is served by a secretary general and a small secretariat. There are, in addition, congresses which meet

Third country training is normally more relevant and less costly than training in industrialized countries. It ensures that students are trained in conditions similar to those in which they will subsequently work and reduces the risk of brain drain; all of the 12 000 students who have received CFTC awards in the last 10 years have returned to their home countries on completion of their study programmes.

every five years and conferences of executive heads of members meeting twice in between. Other well known bodies include the Commonwealth Association of Science and Mathematics Educators (CASME), the Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration (CCEA) and the Commonwealth Association of Polytechnics in Africa (CAPA).

Conclusion

Training of key personnel is at the heart of Commonwealth cooperation in education. At a time when the role of education for development is under close scrutiny it is imperative that indigenous skills and resources be put to the maximum possible use. It is by emphasizing the range of skills which exist within the developing countries of the Commonwealth, through sharing the expertise of skilled personnel, through offering places within new and vibrant centres of excellence and through the general willingness of Commonwealth countries to share their hard won knowledge and skills, that the Commonwealth, official and non-governmental, plays a distinctive and important role in educational cooperation.

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Further information on commonwealth programmes for cooperation in education may be obtained from managing Director of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and from the director of the education division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX. ○

NIGERIA

The system in an education-thirsty country

by Victor K. ORANYE (*)

With a population estimated at 100 million and a large number of ethnic groups, Nigeria, perhaps more than any other country in Africa, has great educational problems, whether in terms of providing quantitative and qualitative education, or instilling into the system elements that take into account ethnic realities and at the same time make for national unity.

The expansion of the economy in recent years and the resultant demand for skilled manpower has made education and training one of Nigeria's top priorities. That there is a large number of Nigerians abroad today in quest of knowledge and skills indicates that, in spite of the expansion of recent years, the educational system still cannot cope with the demand.

This article describes the system and how the Nigerian government is rising to the challenge.

Prior to the coming of the Europeans, Nigerians had their own educational systems whereby the young were taught to conform with the social customs and traditions of their community and to learn skills that would make them good citizens. Such education was aimed at maintaining the continuity of culture by transmitting to successive generations not only accumulated knowledge but also the acquired values.

With the growth of British commercial and colonial interests in Africa, particularly in the 19th century, British missionaries intensified efforts to establish formal education, especially at the primary level, in several parts of the land. These efforts were later followed by the government.

Geared to perpetuate Western civilization

The system of education which grew from this humble beginning made reading, writing and calculation the three pillars on which instruction in religious and other matters rested. The method took little or no account of the technical needs and the culture of Nigerians. Those who had the privilege of this education became clerks, teachers and catechists, situations that carried social prestige. This was how it was in most of southern Nigeria at the turn of the century.

In Northern Nigeria, however, the pattern was different. Christian missionary activities involving the spread of Christianity were deliberately discouraged in the predominantly Muslim areas by the colonial administration. The regime failed to provide any form of secular education for the masses, for fear of arousing Muslim resentment or political

agitation against colonialism. Instead, it fashioned such policies as would make education in Nigeria a potent instrument for the gradual religious, social and economic transformation of the people in response to the increasing influence of Western civilization. These policies permitted only "a reasonable increase of school facilities for the masses" and "a gradual improvement of the standard of higher education at the top", and were severely limited by the meagre finances and personnel put into the venture by the colonial administration.

In the primary schools, attempts were made, mainly on the initiative of an African inspector of schools in Lagos, to adapt the curriculum to local environment: to teach local languages, history and the geography of Africa, traditional laws, customs and religion, manual labour and handicrafts. In the few secondary schools, however, there was a wholesale importation of the British system, which was literary, classical and overwhelmingly imitative of the requirements for entry into British universities. The government did nothing about higher education for a long time; it was not until 1934, when a higher college at Yaba, Lagos, was founded, that it began to give some thought to the policy which should govern higher education in Nigeria. Although the aim of the higher college at Yaba was to emphasize science education and give training of a professional type, including medicine and engineering, to a few Nigerians, the courses were kept below university level and admissions were severely restricted. The diploma awarded was recognized only by the Nigerian government. It was only after the Second World War that the University College of Ibadan was founded as a result of the reports of the Asquith and Elliot commission of inquiry.

A new, more functional, educational system, however, was introduced at independence in 1960 to meet the socio-economic requirements of the country.

In recent years the federal government has, as a result of the work of the Nigerian Educational Research Council, the Joint Consultative Committee on Education and the National Council on Education, introduced a more uniform system of education throughout the country through curriculum development, examinations and inspection.

Pupils of Queens College Yaba at work. The college is one of the principal girls' secondary schools in Nigeria



UNESCO

(*) Minister-counsellor, Nigeria Information Service Centre, Embassy of Nigeria, Brussels.

Structure of the educational system

Primary education

In Nigeria children enter primary school at the age of six and the length of the course is six years. The seven-year primary education course, which still exists in some states, is being phased out in favour of the six-year course. At the end of primary school, a leaving certificate is awarded to successful candidates.

Young children, especially in urban areas, attend nursery schools which are usually private institutions and are becoming increasingly popular. Some states are even beginning to regard them as part of the school system and to treat them as such.

In order to achieve the important objective of providing equal educational opportunities, a free and universal primary education scheme (UPE) was introduced in September 1976. Under it, stationery is supplied free but children buy their own uniform.

Although it was also intended to be compulsory, this has had to be deferred to allow the scheme to generate its own momentum. The UPE scheme is viewed as one of the most significant innovations in Nigeria's socio-economic development process. The enrolment target for 1980 was 11.5 million and for 1987 it is 14.1 million, with 150 955 new classrooms.

The scheme took off smoothly, though the completion of work on facilities lagged behind. Enrolment has been very encouraging as more pupils are being enrolled in the primary school system than the most optimistic projections had indicated. In fact, enrolment reached 11.2 million in 1978-79, which meant that the plan target of 11.5 million was virtually attained one year ahead of schedule.

This, coupled with inflation, has put considerable pressure on the funds available for the UPE programme.

Secondary education

Secondary education is dispensed through schools that may be grammar, modern, commercial, technical or comprehensive. Courses, except in secondary modern schools, last five years and lead to examinations for the West African school certificate or the ordinary level of the general certificate of education. Some secondary schools offer a further two-year course leading to the higher school certificate examination. Secondary modern school courses last only three years, but these schools are gradually being phased out. A great number of secondary schools are maintained and controlled by state governments, which emphasises the need for reorganization, consolidation and expansion.

The federal government has supplemented state effort by building 25 federal government colleges—two in each of the former 12 states and three in Lagos State. As they were built to promote national consciousness, they are known as "unity schools". Each federal government college admits students from all the 19 states, thus bringing together young people of varying cultural backgrounds. Each of the seven new states is expected to have two such colleges. In addition, the federal government has established four new federal schools of arts and science, which run advanced-level courses. Three more such schools have also been proposed to bring the total number to seven.

Secondary education is tuition-free. Admission is determined by competitive entrance examinations. Most schools provide boarding facilities and are thereby able to admit students from beyond their immediate neighbourhood. There has been a steady increase in enrolment and an improvement in facilities.

The new trend in secondary education is towards compre-



UNESCO

The chemistry laboratory of the College of Education at Abraka in the Bendel state of Nigeria

hensive schools, which offer various courses in technical and commercial subjects, in addition to the traditional arts and science subjects.

To encourage a rapid increase in enrolment consistent with anticipated increases in facilities, tuition and boarding fees in secondary schools are pegged at levels obtaining in federal government colleges. New facilities are located in such a way as to attain a better distribution of space and improved access. All private and voluntary agency secondary schools have been taken over by the government in order to create uniform standards in the content and quality of education provided and fees charged.

The government's aim is to increase to 80% the number of pupils gaining admission in the secondary schools from the primary level.

Teacher training

There are three categories of teacher training institutions in Nigeria. The first is the grade II teacher training college which offers courses leading to the teachers' grade II certificate. In some institutions, holders of the primary school leaving certificate are admitted for a five-year period, while secondary modern school certificate holders do the courses in three years. Colleges that admit holders of the West African school certificate run one-year courses. Now that the minimum professional qualification considered desirable for teaching is the grade II certificate, many holders of the former grade III certificate spend a further two years in this category of teachers' training college in order to obtain the grade II qualification.

Next comes the advanced teacher training college or college of education, which admits grade II certificate holders or the West African school certificate for a three-year course leading to the Nigeria certificate in Education (NCE). All the colleges are affiliated to universities. The National Technical Teachers' College in Lagos, which was established by the Federal Ministry of Education to produce qualified teachers in technical education can be added to this category. The college offers two types of courses, a one-year pedagogical course for those who are qualified in various technical and vocational skills but lack teaching techniques,

and a three-year course for holders of the West African school certificate or its equivalent. Successful pupils of this college are also awarded the NCE (technical).

The departments of education in the universities constitute the third category of teacher training. University graduates who wish to become teachers spend one session in these departments to acquire the post-graduate diploma or certificate in education. Some departments of education combine academic and professional training for students reading for the bachelor of education degree.

In-service training is becoming a major aspect of teacher education in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Education and all the state governments devise courses with academic and professional content. Special programmes are often arranged for people without teacher certificates and the number of participants increases annually.

Teachers are considered crucial for the successful implementation of the universal primary education programme. Crash courses were initially undertaken to produce a handful of teachers required for its successful launching, with the federal government bearing full financial responsibility. The emergency period has since passed and the training of teachers is now more regular. The conditions of service and basic salaries of teachers have been improved to facilitate recruitment and retention. This has had encouraging results. Enrolment in teacher training colleges virtually doubled during 1974-75 to 1976-77, increasing from 78 377 to 149 145.

In 1974 the federal military government, after consultations with Nigerian educational advisers and UNESCO experts, established the National Teachers' Institute (NTI) to improve the quality of Nigerian education as a result of the UPE scheme, which was then being conceived. At that time, there were about 130 000 primary school teachers in the country, 53 % of whom were untrained and 80 % unqualified: hence the need for an increase in the quality and number of the primary school teaching force.

Although based at Kaduna in northern Nigeria, the NTI operates a nation-wide programme with a study centre in each state, all working together to improve the efficiency of the teacher.

The production of qualified teachers in appropriate numbers and subject areas is being speeded up to facilitate the early phasing out of foreign teachers in the country. Considerable progress was made during the third national plan in training grade II teachers for the UPE. In the fourth plan, emphasis is being placed on meeting not only the quantitative needs of UPE, but also qualitative improvements.

Technical and vocational education

Technical institutions are either autonomous or directly run by the ministries of education. Autonomous institutions, however, receive government grants, under certain conditions. Technical institutions come broadly under three main groupings:

- The autonomous institutions, such as colleges of technology or polytechnics;
- Vocational schools which offer courses in specific trades or skills such as carpentry, fitting, machining, painting and welding. Some of these schools are run by industrial organizations and they all come under secondary education;
- Schools, with a strong bias towards technical subjects.

There are now eight colleges of technology, or polytechnics, in Nigeria. They provide courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, business studies, company and public administrations, banking and accounting, secretarial studies, fine and applied arts and other areas of technology

for both full and part-time students. These courses lead generally to the ordinary and higher diplomas. Admission requirement is the West African school certificate or a minimum of five passes in relevant subjects at the ordinary level of the general certificate of education. The duration of courses at the college of technology or polytechnics is two years for the ordinary diploma and a further two years for the higher diploma. Entry into vocational schools requires at least three years of secondary education. Courses usually last two to three years, depending on the area of study.

A further period of training is usually necessary in industry. Because of the importance the federal government attaches to technical education, it gives a grant of 50 % on both capital and recurrent accounts in respect of approved development projects of polytechnics and colleges of technology.

It has abolished tuition and boarding fees in all technical institutions and introduced a policy of allowances of between N 75 and N 150 per annum to students of colleges of technology or polytechnics who are unable to have accommodation in the campuses of their various institutions. A crash programme for technical education was undertaken in 1977, under which over 3000 Nigerians have undergone or are still undergoing training at the OND and HND levels in Europe and North America.

Adult and non-formal education

State governments, local education authorities and voluntary agencies organize evening classes in both urban and rural areas for young people and adults at the literacy and post-literacy levels. Courses can now lead to examinations for the GCE (up to A level) and for the RSA.

In an attempt to underline the importance of adult and non-formal education and coordinate development in this area, the Federal Ministry of Education set up a new section on adult education in 1974. Recently the section was reorganized as the vocational and non-formal education section. In addition to data collection and dissemination of information, the section is actively engaged in organizing seminars and workshops for the training of adult education personnel, undertaking pilot experimental projects in functional literacy in conjunction with state governments, and in the development of curricula designed specifically for young people and adults. There are plans to increase in-service training course for teachers to re-orientate them for adult education.

University education

There are now 13 universities in Nigeria providing three to five-year courses for first degrees in various disciplines. Opportunities exist for higher degrees. Five more universities will be opened in the coming years. The basic qualification for direct admission into the university in Nigeria is the higher school certificate or its equivalent. Some universities though offer a one-year preliminary course for holders of the West African school certificate before they proceed with their degree courses. Figures available show that university enrolment in Nigeria totalled 32 826 in 1976.

Financing higher education

The government provides scholarships and loans to reduce the private cost of education at the higher level. Scholarship, bursaries and loans have been greatly expanded and liberalized in recent years to enable a greater number of students to benefit from higher education. The government aims to provide ultimately free education at all levels.

o V.K.O.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A bold and innovative programme (*)

Education and development in the twin island nation of Trinidad and Tobago can be described as bold and innovative. The giant step taken by the government to develop its people had certain broad policy objectives. These were simplified in the Educational plan of 1968-83 which is now moving towards a close.

The 15-year plan was drawn up on the premise that education is directed at producing citizens who are intellectually, morally and emotionally fit to respond adequately and productively to the varied challenges of life in a multi-racial developing country and to the changes which are being brought about rapidly in the economic foundations of civilization, particularly the challenges of science and technology.

It is set out along the following lines: primary education, secondary education, technical education and teacher training.

Primary level

Primary level education is compulsory for all children in the six to 12 years age group, but by tradition, children enter primary school at the age of five, and, should they fail to gain entry to secondary schools through the common en-

(*) Provided by the ministry of education of Trinidad and Tobago.

trance examination, remain at the primary stage until they attain the age of 15.

There are at present 466 public primary schools of which 115 are government-sponsored. The rest are denominational. The total enrolment in these schools at the end of the 1979/80 school year was 166 806, representing 92.1% of the five to 11-plus age group.

Although many new schools have been built and run-down ones reconstructed during the past fifteen years, there remains an urgent need to accelerate the school building programme in order to replace old ones as well as provide new ones for other areas. This will go a long way to meeting the government's requirement that no community, however small, should be more than 2 miles away from a primary school.

Efforts aimed at improving quality education at the primary level include ensuring a staff student ratio of 1:20 for infant classes and 1:25 for higher classes. Progress in this regard is dependent upon the provision of adequate physical facilities for the increased number of teachers needed in the schools.

Secondary level

It is at the secondary level that the greatest thrust in educational development is being made. Secondary education, long considered the exclusive province of an intellectual and social elite, tended to be essentially of the grammar school type. Since the abolition of the payment of fees in 1961, there has been a concerted effort to provide secondary education for all in accordance, mainly, with the following broad principles:

- the elimination of the common entrance examination with its distorting effects on primary education;

A course in food and nutritional hygiene at a community centre in Trinidad and Tobago



Educational indicators of Trinidad and Tobago

<i>Enrolment by level in public schools</i>	1975	1980
• Primary	194 240	166 806
• Secondary	66 528	86 446
• Technical and vocational	4 269	5 566
<i>Participation rates by level</i>	1975	1980
• Primary	97.5 %	100 %
• Secondary	54.6 %	66.7 %
<i>Completion rates by level</i>	1979	1980
• Primary	100 %	100 %
• Secondary	94 %	86.4 %
• Technical and vocational	78 %	78.4 %
<i>Public Expenditure on Education</i>	1975	1980
• Total in (TT \$ millions)	151.2	\$451 242 372.62
• Per capita (in TT \$)	140.00	\$422.86
as % of		
(a) Total expenditure	9.0	8.5
(b) Capital expenditure	6.9	.602 %
(c) Recurrent expenditure	171.1	99.398 %
• As % of GDP	3.0	

(*) US \$1 = TT \$ 2.4

— the replacement of the limited programme, which aims at providing post-primary classes in primary schools, by a comprehensive programme at the first cycle of secondary education;

— the removal of imbalances, in the provision of education, between urban and rural communities and between the sexes.

— the diversification of the curricula in favour of industrial technological subjects as against past emphasis on the general academic programmes.

Since places at the secondary level are limited, the common entrance examination determines the number of students who make the transition from primary to secondary schools. In 1981 the intake into secondary schools was 18 386, representing 73.8 % of the eleven plus age group. It is expected that by 1983 about 90 % of all 12-years old students, who will be about 25 896 in number, will move automatically to secondary schools. In accordance with the new policy, secondary education is now for a period of at least five years and covers two phases: the junior and the senior levels.

The junior level

This began in 1972 and is designed to provide an orientation course for secondary education for pupils within the age group of 12 and 14 plus. To date 23 of these schools are operating with a total enrolment of 38 880 students on a double shift basis and another with a population of 1560 (900 in Tobago and 600 in Rio Claro) operates on a single shift basis.

The senior level

The introduction of junior secondary schools inevitably led to the creation of the senior secondary school for pupils

between the age group of 15 and 18 plus. These schools provide an integrated, comprehensive programme embracing technical, commercial and industrial subjects as well as some craft-training. Fifteen of these schools are already in operation and it is expected that, by 1985, the number would have doubled. The government hopes that at least 90 % of students enrolled at this level would successfully complete the course. The products of these schools will contribute, in large measure, to meeting the need for intermediate skilled manpower to service the industrial expansion currently underway.

Innovations

To improve the quality of education at the secondary level a counselling and guidance service has been introduced. This service comprise 38 guidance officers for all junior secondary schools and eight for senior secondary schools.

The senior schools have been departmentalized, leading to the creation of the posts of a second vice-principal in each school responsible for technical and vocational studies, seven heads of department responsible for supervising curriculum and other five heads for monitoring students' performance. Committees have been created to improve contact between students, teachers, parents and administrative staff.

The government has, in addition, decided to replace the Cambridge examinations gradually with the more relevant Caribbean Examinations Councils examinations beginning with English language A/L, Geography, mathematics and Spanish, this year.

The certificates of the Caribbean Examinations Council are at the moment recognized by the Universities of the West Indies and Guyana, the governments of Guyana, Barbados, Jamaica, Montserrat, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago as well as universities in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada.

Teacher training

There is no doubt that success or failure of the plans now being implemented depends on the availability of qualified teachers. During the past 15 years, major efforts have been made at teachers training to remove the backlog of untrained teachers at both primary and secondary levels. The strategies adopted have met with reasonable success especially in respect of primary school teachers where almost all the 6450 teachers have been trained. There are still, however, serious shortages of teachers in the area of technical and vocational training at the secondary level.

There are now two teachers' colleges with an annual output of approximately 600 teachers for primary schools. The colleges offer a two-year course.

At the secondary level, an in-service programme for teachers leading to a diploma in education is conducted at the campus of the University of the West Indies. Notwithstanding this initiative some 51 % of the 4 189 secondary school teachers remain untrained.

The tremendous expansion and diversification of the secondary school sector has revealed that while there are shortages in such critical areas as science, mathematics, geography and all the technical/vocational fields, there was, and still is a surplus of university graduates in the liberal arts.

Teacher education and recruitment for secondary schools remains one of the most serious challenges facing educational development in Trinidad and Tobago. To help overcome the difficulties, steps are being taken to recruit qualified teachers from abroad. ○

The Lomé Conventions and the training programmes

Education does not stop with childhood or adolescence.

Teaching does not stop at school.

Our whole life — our environment and our education — is a teacher both severe and dangerous.

Paul Valéry

Over the past 20 years, the life of the young, newly-independent nations has been marked by a considerable effort to improve all levels of training and formal education.

Recognition of the fundamental role of the human factor in development is much more widespread today than it has ever been and faster economic growth and substantial progress with self-sufficiency in food, one of the major problems of most of the countries of the Third World, cannot be achieved unless human resources are developed more quickly.

Experience has shown that the effectiveness of programmes financed with international aid depends on there being men and women with proper education and training who are aware of their countries' economic, social and cultural problems and able to back up the efforts of foreign experts and be not just recipients of but, most important, workers for development.

On 25 March 1982, the European Communities (the ECSC, the EEC and Euratom) celebrated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome. This treaty, which set up the European Economic Community (EEC), marked the beginning of Community development aid, a new form of cooperation between the member states and what used to be called the associated developing countries.

Twenty-five years, Jean Cocteau used to say, is but a blink in history's eye — but it only took 25 years for all the ACP countries to gain their political independence.

After independence, there emerged in most of these countries a desire for an education system that was more in line with the demands of development, and the growing demand for education had to be met with a limited amount of means.

The Community's training schemes are run in a context where economic, social and political factors have to be taken into account. These are things to which the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly have often brought to the attention of the Community and the ACP governments. They are a need to:

- get the whole of the population literate. It has not so far been possible to achieve the aims of the Addis Ababa conference of 1961, when 35 African education ministers launched a plan for 1961-80 whereby a six-year course would be compulsory and free for all children, 30% of the school population would go on to secondary schools and 20% of those who completed their secondary course would

go on to higher education. Even in 1982, these aims are far from being achieved;

- reform the education systems (inherited from the colonial era) which are no longer right for development needs and take 20-30% and more of the ACP budgets;

- reshape the education systems to give more importance to technical training, project-linked training and civil service training (cf resolutions of the ACP-EEC Council meetings in Suva in 1977 and Nairobi in 1980, and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg in September 1980);

- promote education and training for the rural masses, particularly women, using suitable programmes;

- assert greater cultural identity and give attention to the aspirations of the populations concerned (cf resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg in September 1981);

- forge a closer link between training and work and implement suitable training programmes in both ACP and EEC countries (resolution of the ACP Council of Ministers in Maseru in December 1981).

The need to prepare Community training programmes better, in particular by developing the programming of human resources in the light of actual needs, was again stated at the seminar on the evaluation of education and training programmes which the Commission ran in Addis Ababa, with experts from the ACP group and the Community, on 15-19 March 1982.

Community aid with education and training

In accordance with the two Yaoundé and the two Lomé Conventions, the Community has ploughed a large amount of aid into developing ACP education systems, by financing schools and educational infrastructure and by running training schemes for teachers, cadres and technicians.

The Savorgnan secondary school in Brazzaville, Congo: extension financed by the EDF



TABLE I

Educational infrastructures : balance sheet

From the beginning of the EDF till 1980, the Community has intervened in the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures or in the construction and equipment of new buildings
Details of these are shown below.

in '000 ECU

	EFD I		EFD II		EFD III		EFD IV		Total		-/. %
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	
Primary schools	2953	27 707	902	7 153	583	8 496	1058	10 886	5496	54 157	17.5
General secondary schools	61	25 903	25	7 744	9	6 535	44	11 740	139	51 922	26.8
Vocational secondary schools	78	23 787	10	6 607	9	14 944	123	34 325 66 833	225	79 463	25.7
Higher institutions	17	16 399	11	16 384	8	24 089*	28	**	64	122 955	40.0
TOTAL		93 796		37 693		54 064		122 954		383 587	100

* Including one regional school for ECU 784 000.

** Including 11 regional schools for ECU 22 157 000.

**Study grants and courses under Lomé I
1976 - 1981**

	Economy	Agriculture	Science and Tech.	Health	Education	Misc.	TOTAL
ACP + OCT %	5 065 24.5	3 278 16	3 986 24	505 3.5	4 153 22.5	1 608 9.5	20 683 (*) 100

Countries where ACP grant-holders were trained (1 %)

	In the country of origin		In another ACP state		In an EEC country		Misc.		Total	
									study	training
ACP grant-holders %	5 352 76.5	10 528 (*)	803 5	233	1 885 18	1 818	43 0.5	21	8 083 100	12 600 (*)

(*) Including about 6 000 short training period on the spot as part of rural training schemes notably in Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Malawi, etc.

An estimated ECU 600 million went into financing education and training projects and programmes at national and regional level (including in-service training schemes as part of integrated agricultural development projects) under the first four EDFs.

Investments in education and training represented on average 11 % of the resources of the three latest EDFs (1972-81), half of this going into school infrastructure and half into training teachers and cadres at all levels.

As far as aid for school infrastructure designed as a

means of backing up an ACP educational policy is concerned, a contribution was made to schools of higher education (40 % of the total) and to technical and vocational schools, according to the priorities of the individual recipient countries.

Lomé — a varied approach

Lomé II confirmed and extended the provisions on training in the previous Convention.

A large number of articles deal with training in a variety of fields — trade promotion (article 21), industrial cooperation (articles 68, 69 and 71), agricultural cooperation (article 88 on the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation) and regional cooperation (article 135).

In particular, article 141 points out that technical cooperation in training shall be based on multiannual training programmes and specific schemes.

The aim of the multiannual training programme (article 141) is to meet educational priorities and needs in the field of vocational training in the ACP countries. This involves such things as identifying needs, above all, and providing study and training course grants, sending out instructors and experts, running training seminars, supplying teaching materials and so on.

A specific scheme, which could well be described as tailor-made, is a one-off operation in a given field, which, because of its size or subject, is not suitable for inclusion in a multiannual training programme.

Lomé II made a major innovation in providing the possibility of collaboration between training institutes, research institutes and universities in the Community and in the ACP group (article 141). Inter-university cooperation programmes have been run in Nigeria, in Ghana and in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The ACP countries have thought the training programmes worthy of more attention than the percentage of the global amount devoted to them would perhaps suggest.

Under Lomé I, training schemes represented just over 5 % of the EDF. Under the 4th fund, the two sectors of education (infrastructure) and training (development of human resources) received about 12 % of the funds earmarked for training. During this fund, 54 multiannual training programmes, (1976/81), 11 one-off schemes and 14 regional projects were financed for an amount of ECU 130 million (slightly more than 5 % of programmable resources).

Adapting programmes to ACP priorities

While on the subject of the place of training in the 4th EDF, it should be remembered that each ACP country defines its own priorities when the indicative programme laid down in the Lomé Convention is drawn up.

The results of Lomé I show that:

(a) Almost all the ACP countries got the benefit of training schemes and programmes (multiannual programmes, specific schemes, training-linked to EDF-financed projects and regional programmes).

(b) Training was not always given the same priority from one ACP indicative programme to another. It accounted for 0.5 % in the case of Tanzania, for example, 5 % in Sudan, an average of 7 % in the countries of East Africa and the SADC, 20 % in Trinidad and Tobago and 20 % in Nigeria.

TABLE II
Multiannual training programmes

Country	in ECU '000	Country	in '000 ECU
Bahamas	73	Madagascar	5 965
Barbados	287	Malawi	2 950
Benin	2 080	Mali	2 132
Botswana	1 380	Mauritius	700
Burundi	3 795	Mauritania	370
Cameroon	2 230	Niger	1 880
Cape Verde	100	Nigeria	5 404
Central African Rep.	1 346	Uganda	2 500
Comoros	100	Papua New Guinea	1 430
Congo	1 100	Rwanda	1 300
Ivory Coast	3 000	Sierra Leone	2 300
Djibouti	705	Solomon Islands	50
Dominica	50	Western Samoa	126
Ethiopia	3 875	Sao Tomé Príncipe	90
Fiji	200	Senegal	4 056
Gabon	471	Somalia	3 290
Gambia	732	Sudan	5 120
Ghana	2 250	Surinam	1 500
Grenada	80	Swaziland	2 000
Guinea	100	Tanzania	575
Guinea Bissau	980	Chad	4 520
Equatorial Guinea	30	Togo	4 926
Guyana	585	Tonga	40
Upper Volta	2 532	Trinidad & Tobago	2 280
Jamaica	2 989	Zaire	7 270
Kenya	2 200	Zambia	4 550
Lesotho	3 531		
Liberia	2 100	Total	106 223

(c) Some countries, Togo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Jamaica, Barbados and Papua New Guinea for example, applied for multiannual training programmes that used all the instruments provided by the Convention (grants, seminars, the supply of experts and teaching materials etc.).

Other ACP countries preferred to restrict the programmes to specific sectors or to finance training abroad.

Some of the group, particularly the ex-AASM, stayed with grants programmes rather than move over to the sort of training programme that Lomé I provided.

This partly explains why some of the Community's contribution to training young African cadres (together with bilateral aid) involved a programme of course and study grants in the six countries that belonged to the Community in the 1958-73 period.

(d) Some countries asked for financing for specific training schemes and several of them have benefited from regional training schemes as well.

The specific schemes included:

- teacher training at the INNP (Institute of vocational training) in Zaire;
- a training scheme for staff to maintain equipment at the Mogadishu hospital;
- a training scheme for pilots and administrative cadres at the port of Djibouti;

Specific training projects		ECU '000
<i>Liberia</i>		
Tubman College		1 100
<i>Madagascar</i>		
Training for cadres & extension workers		1 150
Training for industrial cadres & managers		1 830
<i>Nigeria</i>		
• Environmental resources development programme		
Collaboration between the universities of Durham (UK) and Jos (Nigeria)		375
• Assistance for research institutes in Nigeria		1 170
• TA and equipment for water resources		670
• Cooperation between Nigeria and European universities (Ife and Trieste, and Nsukka and Dublin)		725
<i>Somalia</i>		
• Mogadishu port training scheme		700
• Mogadishu hospital training scheme		800
<i>Zaire</i>		
• Refresher courses for teaching and technical staff at the national institute for vocational training (INPP)		700 (I phase) +730 (II phase)
• Training centre at the standing council on finance in Kinshasa		500
		10 450

Regional projects		ECU '000
– Training and further training sessions (regional budget)		650
– OCAM members – Cooperation with IAMSEA (the African & Mauritian institute of statistics and applied economics)		900
– TA for the CARICOM secretariat (regional project for the Caribbean)		200
– Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gambia – Assistance for the post and telecommunications training institute of the Mano River Union		1 500
– Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland – Post and telecommunications training programme		986
– Caribbean aeronautical training institute (CATI)		2 300
– Global amount for basic training and further training sessions, 1 July 1979 – 31 December 1980		800
– Various ACP countries and OCT – Regional training courses for customs officials from CARICOM		90
– Various ACP countries and OCT – Training for project management (Caribbean Development Bank)		500
– Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland – Fixing of an overall amount to finance study and training grants, TA and the equipment needed for three regional training projects for agricultural cadres		320
– ACP countries – Regional training courses for young diplomats from CARICOM		80
– Botswana and Swaziland – Regional training programme for the railways		2 000
– Central African states – Assistance for the Development bank of the states of central Africa (training for higher cadres)		574
– OCAM countries – Assistance with training in art schools and institutes of OCAM		1 000
	Total	11 900

- a training centre for high level cadres in Madagascar;
- training for air navigation personnel from Lesotho;
- training for agricultural cadres from Madagascar, Upper Volta, Ethiopia, etc.

The regional programmes included:

- basic and further training sessions for ACP students and cadres (see table);
- various training programmes (management, project evaluation, customs, civil aviation, etc) for the Caribbean;
- a series of training programmes (banking administration, air transport, railways, telecommunications, etc) for the countries of Africa;
- training programmes for statisticians (school of statistics in Kigali, seminars etc). This sector also attracted the attention of the national authorities which applied for training grants worth about ECU 7 million, in particular for courses in African schools, at the CESD in Paris, at the statistical training centre in Munich and so on.

(e) The Community also contributed to research into the right sort of teaching for development demands.

During its continuing dialogue with the ACP group, the Community has helped bring education and training more in line with national development needs.

Literacy and training campaign for rural communities

Several of the ACP group have launched education and training schemes for people in rural areas, particularly in

places where the traditional system did not seem either quantitatively or qualitatively able to meet the demand for education or provide proper knowledge and know-how. The Community helped with the project to train cadres and leaders for the rural communities (Fokolona) in Madagascar, with the Jamaican adult education plan (JAMAL) and with training rural craftsmen in Upper Volta and craftsmen and small traders in the New Caledonian interior.

In Ethiopia, Community support was given to the national literacy campaign that the government launched in 1979 with the slogan "I pledge to eradicate illiteracy, through learning and teaching". Every Ethiopian will know how to read and write and always will, it said in the handouts. In 1979, about 90% of the population or something like 40 million people were illiterate, but, by early 1982, 11 500 000, more than 70% of them women, had been reached by the campaign, said Goshu Wolde, minister of education and chairman of the campaign in Addis Ababa in March this year. The campaign has so far been run in 10 languages and will be continued in 15 local languages.

In September 1980, Ethiopia was awarded a UNESCO prize as encouragement for the literacy campaign to which the Community contributed by helping build schools in rural areas and by providing teacher training.

This brief outline of the education and training schemes financed under the 4th EDF shows the possibilities of extending ACP-EEC cooperation with the development of human resources. It is a contribution to the "new international cultural order" called for by former President Leopold Senghor of Senegal. ○ GIOVANNI LIVI

EDF-financed study and training course grants programmes

More than 20 000 ACP nationals have been trained with 4th EDF money. The main features of this programme, which are outlined below, suggest one or two new policies for the future.

Multiannual training programmes

Most of the grants were financed as part of multiannual training programmes, which make it easier for the recipient states to programme training in the light of their educational priorities, of the needs of the authorities and of the demand for the teachers, cadres and technicians required for optimal operation of EDF-financed projects. Training courses are underwritten in their entirety, i.e. the student or trainee who gets an EDF grant is sure to be able to complete his course if he works properly. The Commission pays particular attention to the conditions in which grant-holders train in Europe, bearing in mind certain difficulties which young ACP students can have settling in Europe. The Commission (with the ACP countries) also checks that grant-holders fit into jobs back home. More attention should be given to this when Lomé II training programmes are implemented. It is tied up with the policy of programming human resources and selecting aspiring grant-holders on a more rigorous basis.

Priority for local training

Absolute priority went to training courses in the country of origin or another ACP state (particularly regional establishments), 77.5% of students having in fact trained in an ACP country. In one or two specific cases, the Commission made use of possibilities in other countries with which it had relations, thereby helping to promote South-South cooperation (particularly with Egypt, Morocco, India, Thailand and so on).

Only 18% of the grants awarded were for courses in Community countries, so there has been a big change since 1970 when two-thirds of EDF-financed students trained in Europe! Now less than one fifth of the courses are in Europe, as the Commission and the ACP states have agreed that students should only go to Europe to specialize, to undergo training that cannot be provided in the ACP group or to attend practical courses or do research. Training courses are of increasing importance, as they accounted for 61% of all grants given. Nevertheless, half the grants awarded for study in Europe were for academic study and the other half for training courses of all levels (attending short and medium-length specialized courses).

Areas of training

Training has tended to be in technology and economics. Economics (including statistics) accounted for almost a quarter of the grants (24.5%), followed by education (20.5%), particularly teacher training. Agriculture accounts for 16% of grants, but the figures do not take account of the many in-service courses included in agricultural and rural development projects (e.g. training for young farmers in Upper Volta, agricultural cadres in Madagascar, cooperative members in Nigeria and many other countries). The various branches of science accounted for about 30% of grants.

The diversity of the training schemes and, the way each country approached the problem in the light of its educational, economic and cultural priorities were always important to the Commission, for which cadre training is one of the keys to development. Some 20 ACP countries applied to have the training allocations pushed up during the 4th EDF.

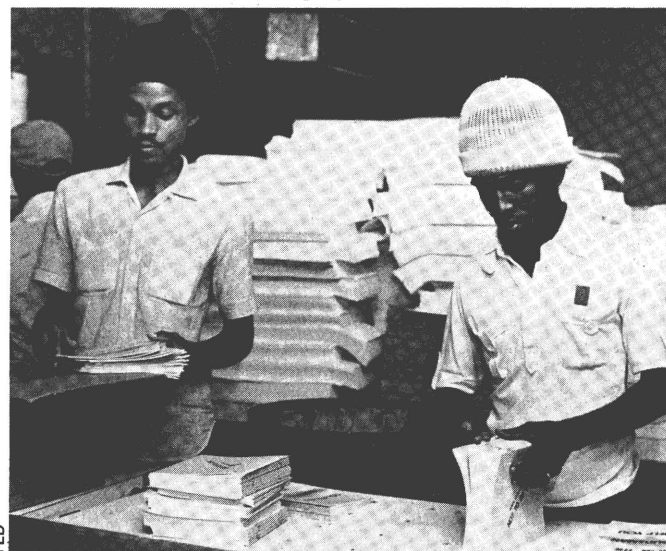
A few dozen grants were financed from the Commission's budget in 1961, a thousand in 1965, two thousand in 1969 and three thousand at the beginning of the Yaoundé II (161 — 31 January 1975). After 1972, all grants were financed by the EDF, a multiannual programme was introduced to enable human resources to be programmed better and the emphasis was put on training in Africa.

The grants programme was completed by other training schemes (vocational courses, seminars, colloquia, courses for civil servants from the AASM and OTC in Brussels etc.) and by specific projects run locally.

The grants programme over the 1961-1981 period was considerable as 30 000 people were trained during this time, 20 000 of them by the EDF. It is important to bear in mind the increasing number of training schemes run locally after 1973, particularly under the 4th EDF when 80% of them were in the ACP countries where the training could be better adapted to national needs.

But with the 4th EDF, the Commission made major innovations. It brought in the multiannual programmes which made it possible to programme human resources and develop courses to meet local political and educational priorities (mass education in Ethiopia, adult education in Jamaica, training for cooperative members in Nigeria, Rwanda and so on, specific rural training schemes for young farmers in Upper Volta, paramedical cadres in Sierra Leone, teacher training of several ACP nationals), project-linked training and vocational training—perfection course for administrative cadres. o G.L.

Collation of adult literacy texts at the JAMAL project in Jamaica. The EDF granted ECU 930 000 to Jamaica for this project



FED



The "école nationale d'administration" of Burundi

Short basic and advanced training sessions

Lomé II provides for regional training schemes involving the organization of seminars and basic and advanced training sessions for ACP nationals (articles 135 and 141).

This is, in fact, the continuation of the policy applied since the first European Development Fund began, whereby there is a global approach to whole regions in the matter of providing advanced training for ACP students and cadres to equip them better for jobs in their countries.

Training throughout the different EDFs has taken two main directions:

- in the Community, for students and trainees;
- for cadres and civil servants.

Grant-holders in Europe

Every year, a thousand ACP students and scholars on grants provided under the training programmes arrive in the Community to take academic and technical and post-university specialist courses.

These students are invited to participate in a seminar for a few days at the EEC offices in Brussels, Luxembourg or Strasbourg at least once during the course of their studies, and the focus on these occasions is on the role of the Community's development policy in relation to its other policies. Students following courses in agriculture, management, medicine, etc. in different countries of the Community thus meet each other and get an insight into the European aspect of their training in liaison with ACP Secretariat in Brussels.

The Commission runs about 20 sessions of this kind every year. ACP grant-holders who are being financed by

bilateral aid from the member states of the EEC also attend.

Further training for ACP cadres

Specialized courses of further training are in increasing demand in a variety of fields. The aim of the ACP countries here is to provide advanced training for cadres who are already in work.

These courses, which last several weeks, may be run in Europe and/or Africa. The multinational approach makes it possible to keep professional knowledge up-to-date and to compare experience of and information on given problems from different ACP countries. This is very important, bearing in mind how poor South-South information networks tend to be.

Each session is on a specific topic. It may be very technical (the training of teachers in agricultural extension techniques, for example) or geared to a particular kind of governmental responsibility (cooperatives, labour planning, project management, energy programme management and so on).

The sessions, which are generally run in the ACP countries themselves, have been organized with the help of European training institutes (universities and specialized training centres) and sometimes with other international and regional organizations in the ACP group.

About 20 such sessions were run during the Lomé I period.

A series of seminars has also been planned with a view to giving the authorities concerned a better idea of the results of evaluation in education, public health and the use of water resources, so that experience can be used to guide the preparation and implementation of the programmes that are financed under Lomé II. ○ G.L.

Training for cooperative cadres in Nigeria

Training received a relatively large share (21 %) of the 4th EDF indicative programme signed with Nigeria.

The idea of including a scheme for the cooperative sector in the multiannual training programme was to boost certain economic structures, namely agricultural production and the distribution network.

Cooperatives were chosen because they were a prime example of an area where a community takes direct responsibility for marketing its resources and organizing its productive activities. The sector is particularly well developed in Africa and it is an area of the economy that asks no more than to be expanded and encouraged. Training for Nigeria's cooperatives (i.e. the training of cooperative personnel) is offered in three federal cooperative colleges and six cooperative institutions, all of which come under the state.

It was with the aim of improving the effectiveness of these organizations and promoting their development that it was decided to run an important training scheme (ECU 640 000) primarily aimed at making for easier operation of the cooperatives by giving the cadres suitable management training and showing the teachers better methods. In view of the need to provide immediate training for a large number of cooperative members (who should have an immediate snowball effect on the whole of the structure), a programme was set up with a major international training institute (the ILO centre in Turin). It was in two parts:

— 60 teachers and instructors were invited to Europe for a five-month training course in two groups. During this time, particular emphasis was laid on training techniques, management, cooperative principles and financial management and control;

— then 120 consumers and cadres from agricultural cooperatives were trained at seminars in Nigeria (Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu) with the participation of specialist teachers and of teachers and instructors back in Europe.

It is important to stress the integrated aspect of this training scheme run first in Europe and then in Nigeria. It made direct use of refresher-trained teachers in phase two of the project, with assistance from specialist teachers, and it set up structures to enable the scheme to be continued.

Each local seminar, which lasts three to four weeks, is preceded by an introductory week and followed by a week of assessment during which a check is made on the suitability of the material used. It is impossible to overemphasize this last aspect, as the success of a training scheme depends on it. It is important to evaluate results and adapt the means used if the operation is to continue. In fact it should be possible to integrate training schemes run with multilateral aid into the national strategy. By themselves they simply lead to expenditure and disillusion. If they are evaluated and brought into line with the national situation, they will have a beneficial effect, as they really be taken over by the country. o B.A.

The multiannual training programme in Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad & Tobago, with an annual *per capita* income of about US \$2380, is one of the richest countries in the Caribbean, but the economy is largely dependent on oil, which brings in most of the country's foreign exchange. This situation poses particular problems in the field of training, as the country in fact has to handle major economic developments whereby a labour force and a highly specialized cadres have to be available in the fields of both science and technology.

So the multiannual training programme was devised, with the authorities, with this in mind, on the basis of two essential things:

— technical assistance for technical colleges and institutions and for key sectors of the economy;

— a locally-run tailor-made grants programme for technical cadres.

This is costing ECU 2 280 000 — or 20 % of the 4th EDF indicative programme.

Technical assistance for technical institutions and key sectors of the economy (60%)

— Two colleges (the San Fernando Technical Institute and the John S. Donaldson Technical Institute) are getting assistance to train the technical personnel the country needs.

The technical assistance requested is intended to help these institutions set up special departments and ensure better educational coordination (administration, construction, road works, engines, production technology and soldering). Seven contracts for specialist teachers have been concluded.

— In other fields (the standards office, the oil industry, mechanics and forestry etc), a particular request has also been made to organize the public services and train heads of department.

Study and training course grants

There are two aims here. First to train cadres to take over from expatriates on the TA schemes mentioned above. Second, to train cadres according to government priorities — via either basic academic courses or advanced or refresher courses.

Seminars

These are mainly geared to giving advanced training locally to people working in firms and in the public services. They enable large numbers to be dealt with cheaply and make it possible to tie up training and work so that there is a rational link between the two. o B.A.

An evaluation of the EDF's record in education and training^(*)

In March 1980, the Hague Institute of Social Studies Advisory Service (ISSAS) conducted a comparative study of the programmes and projects of education and training financed by the EDF within the framework of Yaounde and Lomé Conventions. A sample of nine countries was chosen for the study, after a detailed analysis: Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, as well as the Netherland Antilles. A summary of the report's conclusions (1) is published below. It represents the remarks of the ISSAS for which the authors are solely responsible.

The majority of countries associated to the European Community are confronted with the following serious employment problems: a growing mis-match between educated manpower and required skill structures; deteriorating trends in income distribution, etc. Policies are being adapted in some cases, for example, by giving more weight to the rural traditional and urban informal sectors, as well as by introducing changes in educational and training policies. It is here that we touch on a crucial question for this report, namely, which policies have ACP countries pursued in the field of education and training, particularly in view of the unbalanced economic and social situation in which they find themselves? This is also important in view of the fact that the EDF professes to follow only national policies and, to some extent, hides itself behind ACP national policies when its interventions are criticized.

National education and training policies

Many African governments realized at an early stage after independence that changes to their imported educational systems were necessary. In quite a few French-speaking African countries, for example, ambitious reforms were introduced in the second half of the 1960s, in particular to adapt primary schools to local circumstances. These reforms have been given such titles as "ruralization of primary education", emphasis on vocational training", etc.

In English-speaking African countries such as Kenya, equally ambitious and interesting attempts have been made in the area of "second-change institutions". The village polytechnic is an example of an institution which gives drop-outs from the formal educational system a chance to return to school later in life and to learn a job for which there is scope in the immediate environment.

It must be said, however, that these attempts to change the school and to adapt it better to the economic, social and cultural circumstances of the countries concerned, have ultimately

not been successful. The initial success in the case of the Kenyan village polytechnic for example, has frequently been used as a reason for claiming equivalence of its diplomas with those of the formal educational system. The result of such pressure has obviously been that the innovative system conformed to the traditional system, thereby losing its original features. In other words, the traditional educational system imported from Europe has had the upper hand to date.

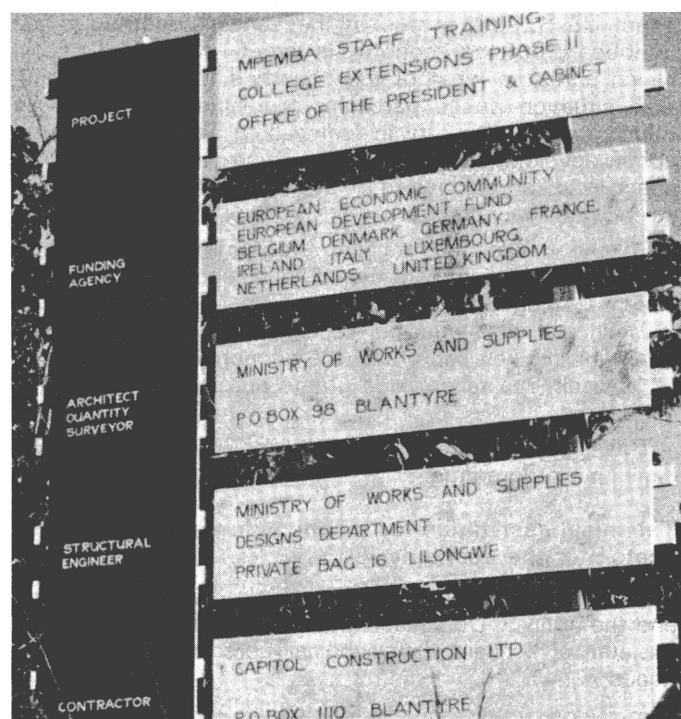
The view from Europe

It is probably true to say that through the EDF interventions not enough has been done to identify truly innovative ventures in ACP countries and to give them wholesale support. For a number of reasons, to which we will return, the EDF has put most of its eggs into the basket of the traditional educational system, leaving it to other donors to take the risk of innovation. Both elements, expansion and reform, have long been evident in the national priorities of many countries. It cannot be said, therefore, that EDF policy has been to implement the priorities as indicated by recipient countries, neither can it hide behind a screen of innovative features of policies and priorities in ACP states. The EDF has favoured the stimulation of mainstream policies and has thus opted for the selective pursuit of national policies.

What we are trying to say is that the proclaimed EDF policy of respecting the national decision-making processes of ACP countries seems respectable, but is not as clearcut as it may appear.

It was a momentous initiative to introduce a development dimension into the Treaty of Rome (1957) in the sense of associating the then colonial territories—mainly French African and secondarily some Belgian and Dutch territories. This initiative demonstrated vision, generosity and enlightened self-interest. It should not be forgotten that the EDF is part, and not necessarily the most important part, of the Yaounde

Board showing the EEC member states, the EDF and other European countries as funders of the Mpenba staff training college in Malawi

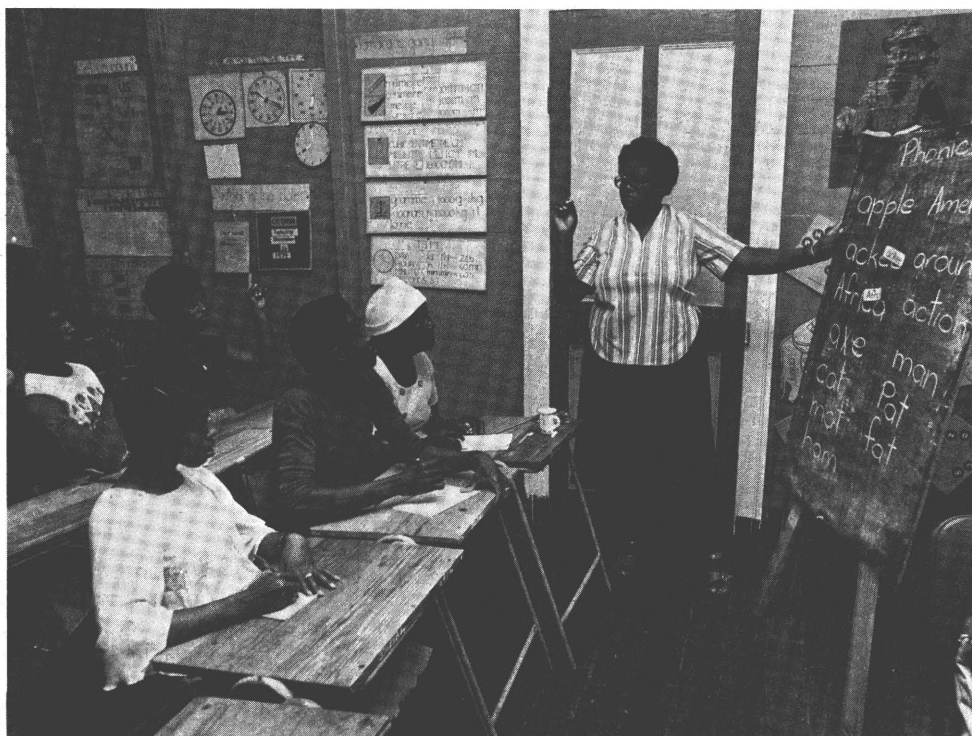


(*) Article provided by the Hague ISS Advisory Service.

(1) These conclusions were discussed with experts from member states in October 1981. They gave rise to a document entitled "Basic principles resulting from evaluations in the field of education and training". This document was submitted to partners of the Lomé Convention during a meeting of ACP-EEC experts in Addis Ababa from 15-19 March 1982. It will also be submitted for the approval of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers when it meets in Libreville in May 1982.

and Lomé Conventions which deal with such crucial matters for the ACP countries as trade, investment, mining, technology transfer, etc.

In the field of education and training, the EDF has concentrated on buildings (un fonds d'ingénieurs) rather than on technical assistance, which has remained the quasi-exclusive domain of the French teaching force. Seen in retrospect, it was natural that a fellowship programme should subsequently be added to the educational investment component because this was intended ultimately to do away with technical assistance. To this day, the EDF concentrates on providing schoolbuildings on the one hand, and on the other hand, on creating local conditions which will obviate the need for technical assistance. This is perfectly understandable and even perfectly consistent with the continuing bilateral development cooperation efforts in these countries.



*The Jamal project in Jamaica
Part of the training activities in the crucial non-formal educational area receive aid
under the EEC's training programme*

The main EDF instruments

A cursory review of what has been done during the 20 years that the EDF has operated in the field of education and training, shows that 10% of the fund's financial commitments have gone to education and training: from a high 16% in the early 1960s to about half that percentage at the end of the 1970s, to an even lower proportion during the 5th EDF period just starting. In other words, education is a declining affair as far as EDF operations are concerned.

The character of the *fellowship programme* has changed drastically over the years. At first the majority of fellowship holders went to European institutes and universities. At present the majority stay in their own countries or, less frequently, go to another ACP country. Together with this important structural change, numbers have increased from a handful in the early 1960s to over 3 000 today.

The *educational investment programme* has shown a declining share of total investment commitments together with a shift from primary to technical and post-secondary education. The problems encountered concerning the adaptation of buildings to the local environment are well-known and quite classical.

Educational developments and policies in ACP states

The 1960s and 1970s witnessed an explosive growth of educational enrolment, teaching personnel, facilities, and educational budgets. With the exception of higher education, however, quantitative targets set for the 1980s were not reached in the majority of ACP states.

Towards the end of the 1960s an educational system began to emerge which, through its rapid growth, became characterized by a number of serious problems:

- the quality and structure of education, which is not in line with the objective needs of the increasing clientele, and results in high drop-out and repetition rates;

- the effectiveness of education which, with its emphasis on traditional general education, is becoming more and more irrelevant for activities outside the modern sector;
- the cost of education which is reaching the limits of the capacity of government budgets.

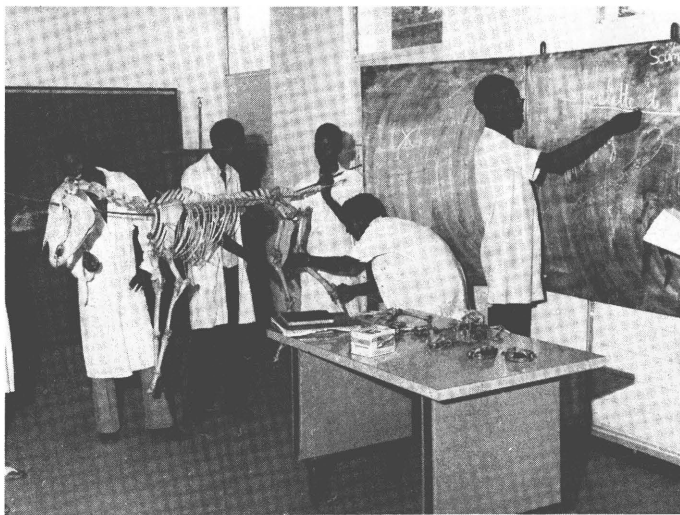
In the attempts to solve these problems, a growing awareness emerged of the need for educational reform with, as prime objectives, improvement of the quality of education through better teacher training; and increased relevance through the introduction of practical subjects and through greater investment in technical and vocational education. The serious mis-match between manpower supply and demand in the primary sector-dominated economies had to be tackled by extending rural education, work-oriented practical education and non-formal adult education.

So far, the implementation and impact of the proposed educational reforms have been limited. Mainstream educational development still stress general and formal education, principally because reforms experiments are additional and are not integrated in overall educational policy, because of the decreasing availability of funds for trying new solutions, the increasing social pressure in favour of general education, and the societal incentive system which rewards those with general education and discourages practical education. This system finds its most outspoken expression in countries which guarantee automatic public sector employment to secondary school and university graduates.

For educational reforms to have wider impact in future and for education output to be more in line with the economic and manpower needs of the ACP countries, the incentives system in general and labour market signals in particular need to be adapted so that current individual demand for general education is affected.

Effectiveness of social infrastructure

The share of EDF investments in the educational sector has declined from 15.3% in the 1st EDF to 3.4% in the 4th EDF. Various factors account for this decline, such as



EDF

The "Ecole normale d'infirmiers vétérinaires". The EDF participated not only in the construction of this school but also in the provision of equipment

the evolution of educational systems in ACP states, the generally reduced role of foreign donors in this sector, the increased complexity of linking educational and training institutions to manpower needs.

Around 70% of EDF interventions have gone to the general educational sector (general primary, secondary, and post-secondary education).

In the early funds, heavy EDF interventions in the general educational sector served a clear manpower training purpose, but the case for continued support by foreign donors for this sector is much more difficult to make.

Most of EDF investments since the 1st EDF have benefited the high-level manpower needs of the public sector, and have neglected the often less explicit needs of the private sector and of the self-employed. Limitations of the EDF machinery such as the focus on financing hardware, and little educational expertise that is available may have hampered its involvement in vocational and technical training and, *a fortiori*, in educational innovations which, to be successful, require an integrated approach to infrastructure, technical assistance and training. Regional educational investment projects have increased to nine in the 4th EDF. These projects are also oriented towards specific manpower needs of the public sector, such as aviation training or road maintenance training. Although there may be scope for more projects of this type, it seems likely that their number will remain small.

Efficiency of social infrastructure

Prospective users of educational facilities have only rarely been substantially involved in the design of buildings, thus limiting the use value of the structures. This was especially apparent in the early EDFs, but also in later interventions such as those for secondary education. For example, kitchens have been designed but never used; appliances such as generators have been introduced which could never be maintained. It is often in the very early stages of a project that major features are decided upon.

Most basic educational structures are sturdy, durable and of acceptable quality. Some are very luxurious and thus expensive. In other cases, faulty technical solutions have been adopted, e.g. aspects as ventilation and roof construction.

Secondary fixtures such as doors, windows, electrical systems, sanitary facilities, kitchens, etc. are often extreme-

ly poorly adapted, too sophisticated, and not kept in repair. Good maintenance requires imported spares, finance and skills, none of which is available in many instances.

Most investments have a very high import component and are foreign firm-oriented, thus limiting the benefits for the local economy in terms of local value added, foreign exchange and, above all, skill formation. In some instances ACP governments have rightfully tried to increase the local value added.

Where the ordering of teaching materials has been involved, delays have arisen due to procedures and to the requirement of European procurement. The latter is sometimes a severe problem for the Caribbean countries, due to problems of incompatibility of systems and to poor manufacturers' servicing facilities.

Effectiveness of multi-annual training programme (MTP)

The strong points of the MTP of the EDF are obvious. It provides a long-term commitment. It is prepared to give fellowships for training at all levels (including in-service training), in all fields and at all places (including local studies). It is not tied to a particular donor country. And the procedures are not too cumbersome, or at least are less so than those of some other donors.

Although recently there has been a slight shift away from financing fellowships only, the latter is still the main feature of the MTP, 80-90% of whose assistance is given in the form of fellowships. Fellowships alone, however, provide a too narrow perspective when considering the needs of supporting ACP training activities, *inter alia* because of substitution effects and lack of financial means for complementary activities.

Budgetary substitution effects in the local fellowship area seem especially strong. Many ACP governments follow a policy whereby all secondary school graduates are given the chance to continue their studies, and whereby all university graduates are automatically employed in the public sector. Fellowships for such studies (including EDF fellowships) are administered centrally, which enables the government to shift and to substitute students at will so as to meet EDF priorities without changing its own educational policy. EDF objectives, such as sectoral priorities and success rates, thus lose some of their significance. It was generally found that EDF local fellowships do not appear to proportionally increase the number of students, nor do they affect sectoral distribution to any great extent. In this way, EDF support for local fellowships is not always an effective way of giving educational support. Training activities that are clearly linked to a project or to an institution often offer interesting prospects.

Support for local training programmes and institutions should be made more effective through the use of instruments other than fellowships alone, e.g. curriculum development, technical assistance, infrastructure, financing of other recurrent costs, maintenance, and other foreign exchange components, possibly in an integrated way. Often the financial needs of these latter items are more important than fellowships.

The almost exclusive emphasis in the MTPs on middle and higher level training and of civil servants is quite remarkable. It is notable that most training activities in the crucial non-formal educational area (practical education in Ethiopia, extension work in rural development, Jamal in Jamaica) take place outside the MTP. Although some of these efforts have been reasonably successful, the projects form only a small percentage of EDF aid in training. In a number of cases, it

was found that the MTP is sub-divided into too many sub-programmes which limits its effectiveness.

Efficiency of MTP

In general, the planning and administration of the MTP by associated countries is quite weak. Detailed educational and training plans often are lacking and training requests can consequently only be justified in terms of general priority areas in the perspective of development needs. There is also little systematic planning of scholarship requests.

The EDF is just starting a project on its own budget under which, if requested, it will make available to ACP states technical advisers who will help in developing a planning capacity for the generation of requests for EDF assistance in the field of training, i.e. in the preparation of the MTP. This is a useful initiative, but the MTP cannot be better than the planning system in which it functions.

There is generally a definite lack of monitoring and coordination. Neither government nor EEC delegation keeps adequate records of progress in executing the fellowship programme and other training activities in the MTP.

The possibility of including non-fellowship activities in the MTP has led in many cases to the inclusion of activities on the basis of ad hoc planning and without adequate project preparation. The relatively easy approval of activities within the MTP also prevents critical evaluation of such activities. Non-fellowship activities generally are split into many small activities, tending to make the monitoring of such activities very labour-intensive.

The inclusion of technical assistance in the MTP has also diluted the concept of training. In some cases, the technical assistance has had only a remote link with training and has merely been used, e.g., for consultancy work.

Training seminars on-the-spot for middle-level manpower were included in some MTPs as a new activity. Only few such seminars have taken place, however, partly because:

- they are not so attractive or prestigious as foreign training, and in most cases will not lead to a recognised diploma that helps career advancement;
- they force the authorities to identify clear needs, to organize such programmes and to ensure that the intended clientele will be released from duty. This organizational capacity may be lacking and cooperation cannot always be assumed;
- in as far as they are executed by foreign consultancy firms, training seminars can be very expensive (from the recipient government point of view).

Effectiveness of training in other projects

Although the Lomé Conventions stress the need to look at the training aspects of investment projects, and although slightly more attention is given to these aspects, there seems to be significant difficulties in implementing such a policy. It is remarkable that the content of these training programmes, albeit few in number, (functional literacy, extension, etc.), is often of more interest than the programmes in the "official" educational sector:

- they tend to integrate infrastructure, teachers, fellowships, equipment and often some recurrent costs in a single package (e.g. the farmer training centres);
- they are often innovative and flexible, and aim at meeting



"The EDF has concentrated on buildings rather than on technical assistance". A college of education in Brazzaville (Congo) the construction of which was financed by the EDF

definite needs and at touching the rural population, even though problems are experienced in this.

Difficulties

Some of the difficulties encountered in implementing training activities in investment projects are the following:

Budgetary. In many projects, ceilings for EDF contributions were fixed before realistic cost figures were available. Since many projects ran into potential cost overruns, and very little additional budgetary room was available, projects tended to be curtailed. Training and other "soft" items were often among the first to disappear from the budget.

The role of foreign executing firms. Construction and consultancy firms engaged for the execution of investment projects often tend to neglect training aspects, unless they are given explicit terms of reference and are being evaluated on it.

Specific projects

The amount spent on the so-called specific projects has been very small and the share is declining (e.g. in the 4th EDF only ECU 10 million have been committed in this sector). Many of the projects could have been included in the MTP.

Some of those projects which have been executed have proved to be quite satisfactory, although preparation time has sometimes been quite long and the costs relatively high.

Positive factors of these projects are that they are tailor-made and more adapted than other instruments to specific needs. o

Commission-NGO cooperation in the field of education and training^(*)

Since 1976, when the first NGO projects were co-financed by the Commission, education and training have always been amongst the areas where most money has been allocated. This confirms the premise that development is about people and that the work of NGOs is a practical expression of solidarity people to people.

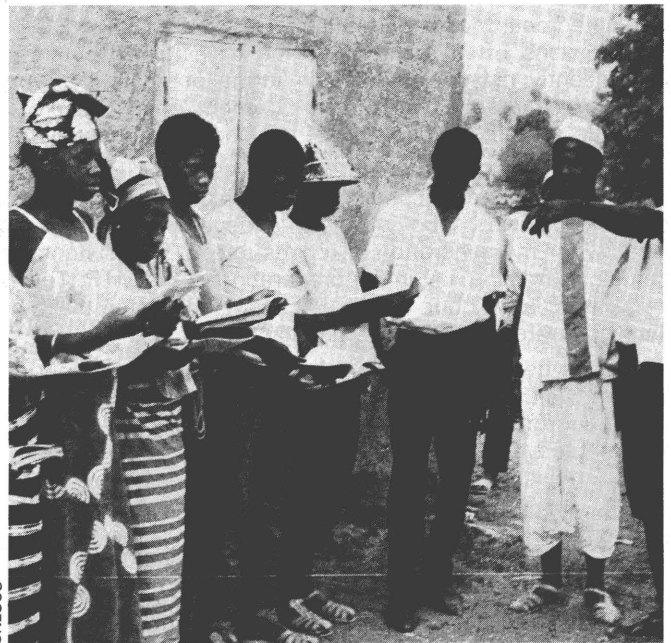
Historically the first type of education project to be supported by European NGOs tended to be mission schools in the classic sense. Nowadays, however, much more emphasis is given to professional training and the acquisition of skills.

Recent examples of NGO projects co-financed by the Commission include, training of farmers in land reclamation in Cameroon, stock farming in Bolivia, medical auxiliaries in Mali, mechanics in Madagascar.

This shift by the NGOs away from education in the classic sense to skill acquisition reflects a gradual change in approach by many NGOs in how to deal with situations of extreme poverty. The trap in which the poorest find themselves is not one that can be removed through simple transfers of funds nor in the sending of committed, though often badly prepared, volunteers. There is a need for grass-root organization and therefore assistance to "leadership" training becomes important.

This is most evident in projects presented by NGOs active in Latin America. Drawing upon the conscientisation methods of the Brazilian educationalist, Paulo Freire, these projects aim at breaking the circle of poverty through making people aware of their human dignity and of their capacity to achieve change.

NGO education and training projects, therefore are symptomatic of the pluralist world the NGOs operate in. The advantage of their approach lies in the flexible and



UNESCO

A literacy course in session in Mali. NGO projects like this one sponsored by UNESCO are adapted to rural areas, using all available local means

rapid way they can react to local community needs and adapt their support to suit.

The Commission will continue to assist their projects in this area in as much as it can. ○ B. O'NEILL

^(*) Provided by the EEC/NGO cooperation service at the EEC Commission.

A school jointly financed by the EEC and the NGO, Danchurchaid, near Praia in Cape Verde



EEC

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Boats and wells in Somalia

by S.A. JONES (*)

Appropriate technology may not necessarily mean simple technology. Often a very appropriate solution can be reached for the development of a particular project using the simple application of what is, in fact, the result of high technology. This may sound complicated, but the key is surely that the solution must be appropriate to the problem and to the available resources.

What is appropriate? Many learned experts have tried *ad nauseam* to define the word in this particular context. Perhaps a description of two projects with which our firm has been involved would illustrate our interpretation of the meaning more clearly.

The first project concerns a development of beach-based fishing industry in many parts of the developing world. One of the many problems facing the man with the dug-out or simple log boat is the difficulty of operating off exposed beaches in conditions of high surf. In many countries where there is a marked monsoon system, these conditions may exist for half of the year, and in others, such as the eastern coast of Somalia, for most of the year. Conventional thinking suggests the construction of harbours with sheltered landing jetties, but this is very rarely a feasible solution. The capital cost of harbours would never be justified at this level of operation and in any case the harbours would soon silt up due to transportation of silt and sand along the coast. Yet these fishermen represent a considerable capital asset to the country and in many cases an extension of their fishing season would have a marked effect on the availability of protein, reduction of unemployment and possibility of generating foreign exchange through promoting overseas trade.

Our solution was to improve the types of boats being used by the fishermen by the introduction of twin-hulled vessels (wrongly named catamarans) (1) which are stable in surf condi-

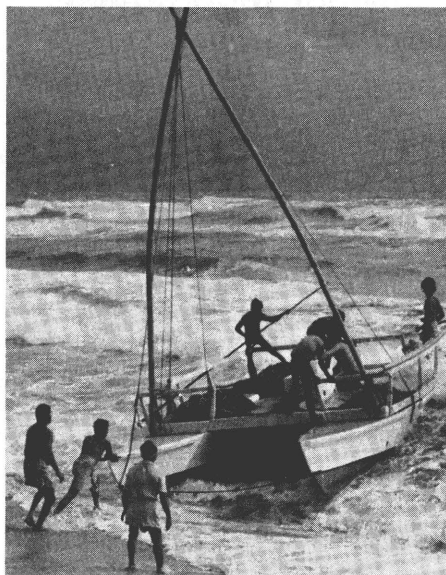
tions and can be operated safely from the beach during most of the year.

The boats are built by the "stitch-and-glue" method using pre-cut plywood sheets, stitched temporarily together with galvanised wire to give the basic shape and then fixed permanently with glass-fibre tape and an epoxy resin glue. The use of plywood represents a far more economic use of the dwindling timber resources than the construction of dug-out canoes, and the construction method, though using highly sophisticated glues and glass-fibre, is extremely simple in application.

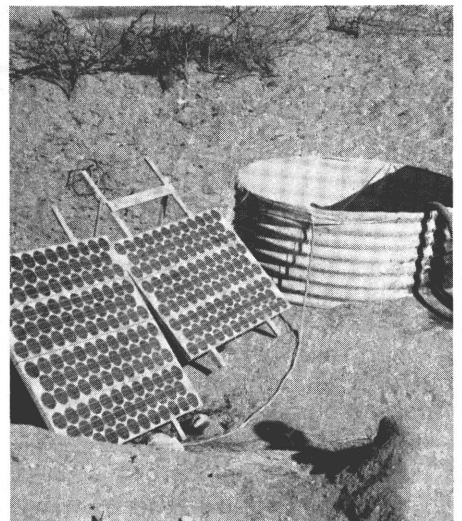
Water for refugees

The second example concerns the supply of water to refugee camps in Somalia. Here our task was to evaluate, on behalf of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the suitability and rates of success of various methods being used to supply water to the camps, and to prepare proposals for a medium-term plan for the water supplies for half a million to a million refugees. Our findings clearly illustrate the meaning of the term "appropriate technology".

In the south of Somalia, the approach has been to embark on a substantial conventional drilling programme involving expensive equip-



Launching through surf in Sri Lanka



Solar pumping in north-west Somalia

ment, skilled personnel and considerable financial input, with a very mediocre rate of success. By contrast, the voluntary agencies in the camps of the north-west have tried an alternative approach. Following traditional practice, simple hand-dug well systems have been developed along the dried river beds to tap shallow groundwater. Infiltration galleries (slotted pipes laid across the river about one metre below bed level) intercept more groundwater and lead it to the wells. Wherever natural rock sills exist across the river bed, sub-bed dams of masonry-faced, rock-filled wire baskets or gabions have been built to improve the storage capacity of the sand aquifers.

Perhaps the most innovative approach has been the use by Oxfam of solar pumps to raise the water from the wells to storage tanks and thence to tap galleries.

Altogether the solutions adopted by the voluntary agencies have been an interesting mixture of high and low technology, the application of which has been extremely simple but, I would suggest, very appropriate.

These, then, are two examples of many that could have been chosen to illustrate the use of appropriate technology in practical terms, to provide a suitable solution to a particular problem.

Finally, and with reference to Mr Norbert Kliver's article on appropriate technology in the July-August 1981 issue of the *Courier*, I am pleased to say that we too are a firm that does seek the most appropriate solution to the problem, even if in the short term it may not be the most lucrative, because we believe that in the long term it is sound investment. ◊

(*) Mr Jones is a senior engineer with Gifford and Partners, civil engineering consultants, of Southampton, England.

(1) The word catamaran is derived from a Tamil word meaning tied logs.

Fish farming and rural development

This article comes from a paper which Mr J.C. Micha, of the fresh water ecology unit at the Université Notre Dame de la Paix (1), gave to the international association of students of agronomy at Louvain-la-Neuve. We print the section on fish farming techniques and their potential contribution to rural development.

There are two types of fish farming—extensive and intensive.

The former is mainly carried out in natural lakes and reservoirs. It involves applying organic and/or mineral fertilizer and sometimes restocking with young, commercially desirable, species. In reservoirs, it also means introducing a plankton-eating species (*Coregonidae* in the lake at Butgenbach, for example, *Heterotis niloticus* and *Tilapia nilotica* in Lake Ayamé in the Ivory Coast, etc.).

Intensive farming is carried out in natural lakes that have been virtually closed by HEP dams (e.g. shallow lakes in East Germany). Fish fry (carp, eels and so on) are introduced, fed artificially (pellets) and then harvested some time later with fixed nets and pots.

However, really intensive rearing (of rainbow trout) can be done in floating

(1) 6, rue de Bruxelles, 5000 Namur, Belgium. Tel.: (081) 22 90 61.

cages in deeper lakes or in a totally artificial environment with a water circulation system that is open (reservoirs and overflow lakes), partially open with partial recycling (overflow lakes, concrete or polyester tanks) or completely closed, with total, continuous recycling (polyester tanks).

But the distinction between extensive and intensive culture is a fairly hazy one, as there are many half-way houses (leaving carp free to swim in a lake but feeding them pellets, for example).

The developing countries tend to go in for the extensive methods, which are more economical for them and easier to assimilate, while the developed countries go for intensive techniques. The developed countries usually use intensive methods because of:

- limited availability of land and water;
- rising labour costs;
- rising food costs.

In some countries, this leads to marginal and inefficient producers being cut out. But some less developed countries have devised high-yield intensive rearing systems (using a variety of species in Israel and India, catfish in Thailand, cage rearing in the Mekong valley and so on).

Technical progress over the last 10 years has been largely based on a scientific knowledge of traditional practices and improvements through re-

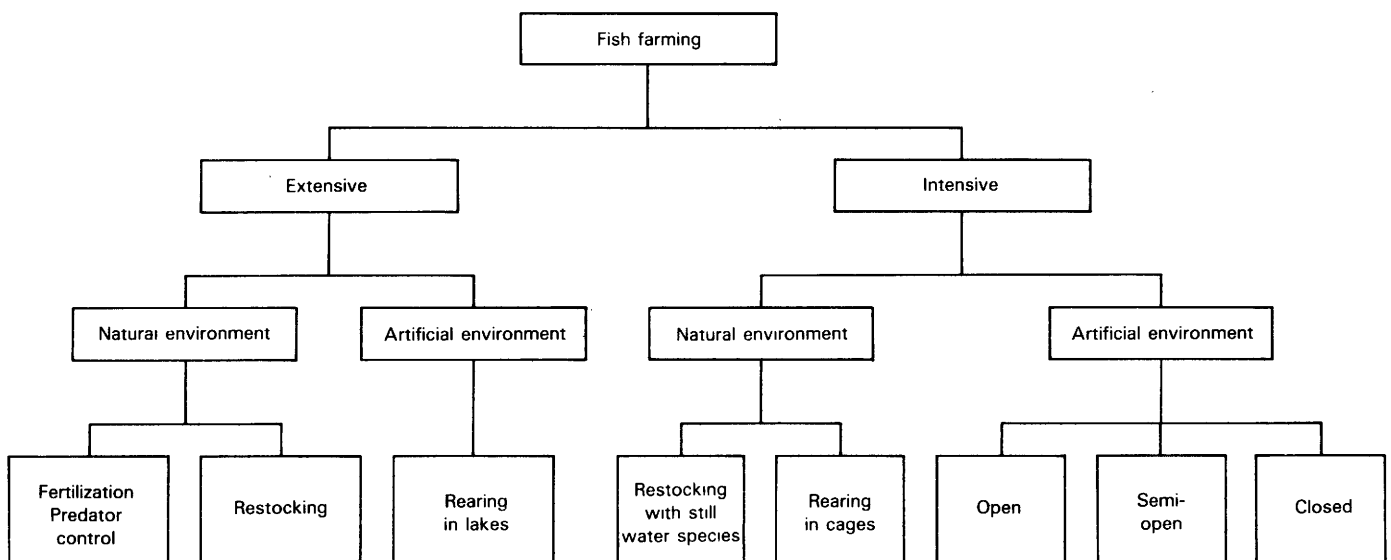
search. Cage rearing, polyculture, the recycling of waste through fish farming, etc., all come under this heading.

Fish farming and rural development

The recent development of fish farming has been marked by the desire of the planners and administrators to see the sector as a part of integrated rural development. Fish production, if properly organized, could make a very considerable contribution to food supplies in rural areas in the world today. As it offers possibilities of employment and improves the diet and the level and quality of life of poor people in rural areas (in particular by pushing up their productivity), these people should be more involved in the national economy—which will make for economic well-being and autonomous growth later on.

Before it is included in rural development projects, fish farming is expected to prove itself viable and, in a more restricted way, profitable in a variety of rural situations. Although it is essential for it to be an economic proposition, the social side of projects has also to be borne in mind. The socio-economic importance of a given scheme can be determined from the added value and the share of that added value that stays in the rural areas. The definition of added value will be very important and the productivity or physical effectiveness, the wages, interest rates, capital cost of goods and price of fish products will also be significant. It is nevertheless clear that most of the developing countries much prefer to inte-

Main techniques





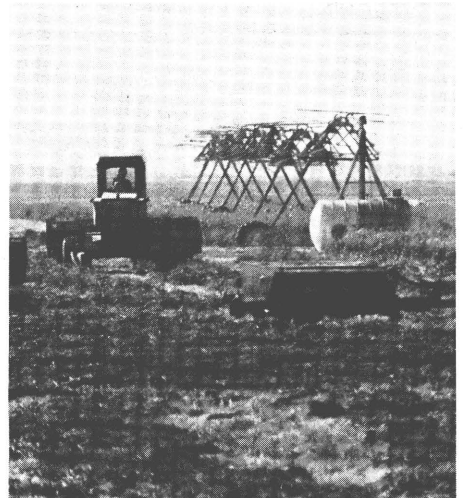
Fishing for tilapia on Kabah Island in Guinea. Thanks to fish farming, tilapia, which thrives in the African climate, breeds better

grate labour-intensive small-scale fish farming ventures into their rural development schemes. However, this does not mean that large-scale undertakings are ruled out.

The success of small rural fish farms will depend, essentially, on what back-up services can be provided. The small fish farmer would get more from technical assistance with input and institutional credit on reasonable terms. And, like agriculture, the development of rural fish farming means that a bigger effort has to be made with project design and implementation in the light of an original strategy.

Outlook for fish farming in Africa

Fish farming, only recently introduced into Africa, underwent spectacular development after World War II and then regressed dramatically at the beginning of the 1960s. Nevertheless, the national governments are taking an increasing interest in it, working along five lines—the control and reproduction of *Tilapia*, new species that are useful for basic production, artificial feeding, organic and mineral fertilizer and economic returns.



Stage two: the forage is harvested. In the background, a giant sprinkler

head of the original 7000-strong herd being milchcows.

The results today

The desert farm now produces 40 t of milk per day and can therefore meet almost all the demand of Riyadh and its surroundings, upwards of one million inhabitants.

The milk is processed and packed in the farm dairy, which can handle 75 t per day and turns out a whole range of dairy products from pasteurized milk to ice cream. It is autonomous, having its own electricity supply, water supply and waste unit and, quite naturally, it is fitted out with fully automatic, highly advanced technological equipment.

The future

The Saudi authorities found that the project warranted being taken further and so Saadco and Alfa-Laval are now negotiating extensions to bring the herd up to 25 000 head and the grazing land to 3000 ha. ○

40 t of milk a day in the desert

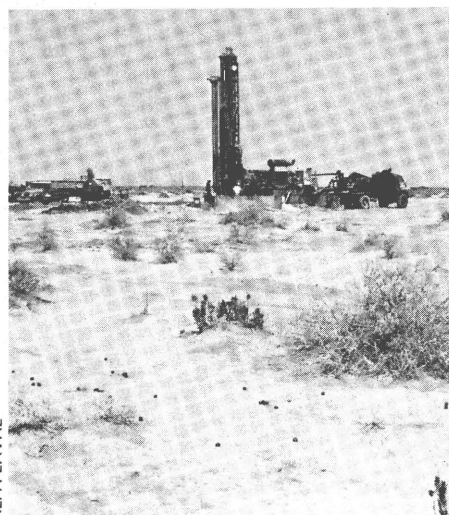
Many people still think the desert cannot be conquered. But today, thanks to modern scientific progress, it can, as a French firm (1) shows us with the results of its successful experiment in Saudi Arabia. In this article, Alfa-Laval describes its beat the desert.

At first sight, the desert looks quite sterile. Yet it contains almost all the basic nutrients for forage growth.

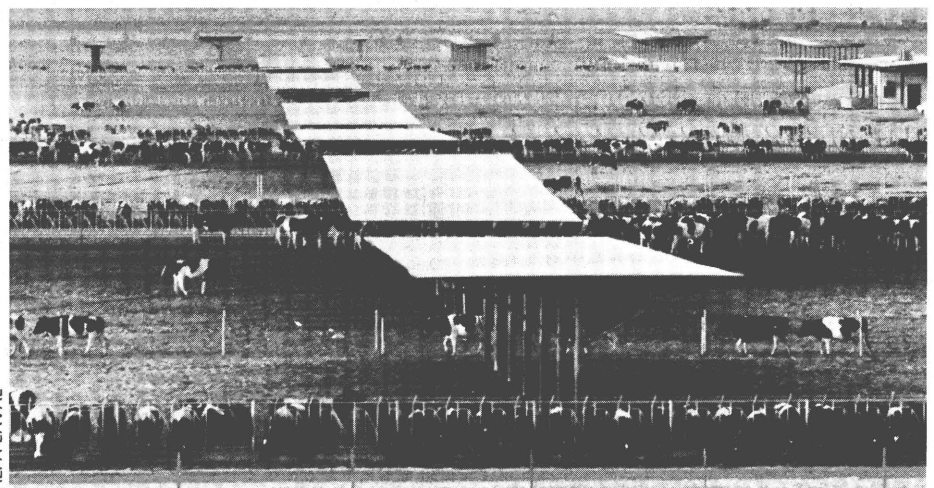
(1) Alfa-Laval, B.B. 56 F-78340 Les Clayes/Bois, France. Tel.: (3) 0558222.

Water is pumped up from natural reservoirs deep in the earth through 23 wells (yielding about 50 l per second) and sprayed from giant sprinklers to ensure regular coverage.

A lot of research went in to finding the right sort of grass and a fast-growing variety from the African savanna was ultimately chosen. This grass can yield up to 10 harvests a year with sowing only every three years. The first seeds were sown at Christmas 1979 and the first crop harvested in March 1980. Cows were flown in from the Netherlands and the USA, 3600



Stage one: wells are sunk



Stage three: cows which produce 40 tons of milk per day in the desert. Who would have believed it?

The importance of the post in the development

by Colin ROSE (*)

The post is a vital ingredient in the infrastructure of a nation's life, and should not be overlooked. Its importance has now been acknowledged in the Lome II Convention (article 135.1(b) in particular). In its most basic role the post collects and delivers correspondence, goods and money—but in its wider application it can help economic, social and cultural development.

Growth of an efficient postal service is to the advantage of all, not just to those who use the post and pay postal charges. It is therefore important that there is sufficient investment either to create postal services in a young country or to extend and modernize them.

Wide variety of services

The first priority is the establishment of a postal network with a large number of points of contact with the public. This provides:

- Safe, regular, economical carriage of letters, printed papers, photographs and articles of all kinds;
- Easy payment of bills, taxes etc.;
- Payment of wages, pensions and social benefits of all kinds;
- A means of investing savings through the setting up of a national savings bank.

As the number of services provided by the post grows so does its position in the infrastructure of a country. Historically rail, road, sea and air links have been fostered by the award of contracts to carry mails which provide a regular and secure income. In turn, the existence of these links facilitates the carriage of freight which in turn encourages the creation or improvement of roads, railways, ports and airports etc. which provides jobs, often requiring high qualifications. And the post is an important customer for buildings, motor transport, furniture etc., supporting the development of a wide range of allied industries.

Trade is made easier with the post distributing publicity, collecting and

conveying orders, transporting and delivering goods and handling payments for purchases. It is the medium for mail order and can help to counter rural isolation by establishing links with economically deprived areas.

Benefit for small savers

The post also collects small savings—essential for a country's economic take-off—provides the state with considerable funds and makes credit easier for private customers. Indeed, the postal savings bank may even be considered as one of the first institutions to be created in developing countries. As the per capita income is small it is all the more necessary to follow its development and get people into the habit of putting their money to good use. The best guarantee of a country's economic independence is its national savings capacity, and savings represent at least one quarter of

the gross domestic product in countries which finance their investments without outside contributions.

For governments promoting national unity and political cohesion the post is an efficient administrative tool, simplifying the collection of taxes; helping with civic duties such as the distribution of voting papers and maintaining contact with remote or isolated provinces.

The post, too, is the easiest, cheapest and most convenient way to keep in touch when far from home. Students from developing countries value the letters they receive from home—letters which can be carried around and read in quiet moments, and which remain a permanent record of family ties.

Culturally, the post can play a valuable part in literacy campaigns and the spread of education by linking individuals and countries. Indeed, the low postal tariffs for books were originally established to encourage literacy. In miniature form the postage stamp reveals the art and heritage of a people, bringing their culture to, and vital revenue from, other countries.

For all these reasons the post deserves a fundamental place in develop-



Post Office press office

(*) Colin Rose is a senior official of the British Post Office, who has considerable experience of postal services in developing countries and who currently has special responsibilities for giving advice to other postal administrations.

In many developing and developed countries, such as here in Wales, the postal service can be a form of contact and even transport, helping to counter rural isolation.

ment planning. In the postal sector only comparatively small sums are needed to obtain considerable benefits but investment must be based on community needs rather than direct profit—for example when it helps to open up an isolated province or to develop a backward area, a postal service must be provided.

There may be those who think that postal services are obsolete and the future lies with electronics and telecommunications. No one would deny the place of these marvels in the pattern of modern communications, but apart from their cost they have other limitations.

The letter ignores time zones and does not require the addressees to be at a fixed place at a precise time to receive the message. Your telephone bill (and this copy of the *Courier*) most probably came to you by post. And no one has yet invented a machine to transfer matter electronically.

One great advantage of postal services in developing countries is that they can be operated cheaply with little imported equipment. Yet experience shows that help is still needed to reach an acceptable standard of efficiency. What are the most pressing needs?

Qualified staff

The first is training of staff at all levels—basic grades, supervisors, managers. Above all the post needs to perfect basic skills—how to sort letters to the right destination: knowledge of tariffs and procedures at the counter; and accounting skills. It must also encourage the development of managerial and organizational skills, to ensure, for example, that all letter boxes are collected on time, that equipment is available and prepared for staff to sort the letters and despatch or deliver them according to pre-arranged timetables.

Infrastructure

And, secondly, the post needs buildings—not merely the part the public sees, the public counter, but more importantly the place where the main work of the post is done, the sorting office, to cope with bulky and often irregular arrivals of mail. And not merely in major towns, but rural areas too.

It is in these two areas that investment will bring the most immediate benefits. We believe that the post merits an important place in national development plans and that only comparatively modest sums of money are required to make significant improvements. ○ C.R.

EDF projects in the Windward islands

St VINCENT

An island health project

The only general hospital in St Vincent and the Grenadines was built more than a century ago. Various additions and transformations had turned it into an impractical and depressing place when the EDF came up with the necessary funds for modernization. Under the Lomé I indicative programme, the government earmarked 54% of its 4th EDF allocation to health improvements, and this health programme is being continued with the 5th EDF.

"We've been trying to get aid to replace the hospital for many years", hospital superintendent Fred Ballantyne said. Dr Ballantyne's office-cum-consulting room measures about 8' x 15'—just enough room to swing a cat. "The problem is not so much the number of beds, although that needs doubling, but the lack of space for offices, equipment and everything else. We've had to put two beds in the space planned for one as it is.

"Our health policy is to clear the Kingstown Hospital and decentralize. About three-quarters of the children in the island are born here, for instance, and that shouldn't be necessary. Under Lomé I we were able to finance a master plan for the phased redevelopment of the hospital and a new 50-bed paediatric wing has been completed. A new regional health centre is now half-complete in our second largest town, Georgetown, and the EDF is also funding a new health centre in the biggest of the Grenadines, Union Island.

"All this is important to us because we've found it difficult to get grants from aid donors for social infrastructure projects", Dr Ballantyne said.

The St Vincent health authorities are concerned to provide primary health care in the islands, including immunization and family planning, so that the redeveloped Kingstown hospital can be used for referral rather than as a general clinic. Two health educators are be-

ing trained and recent graduates from an American medical school in the Caribbean have increased the number of doctors in the islands. Although it has fallen by over half in the last 20 years, the infant mortality rate is still high (at about 40%) and there are still only an average of three doctors per 10 000 people in the country. The EDF contribution should give strong support to the reorganization of the health service in a more integrated pattern.

After the construction of the paediatric wing, the next phase in the redevelopment of the hospital will be to build a new three-storey, 90-bed ward, bringing the total number of beds to 300. The available funds have had to be balanced between the need for high-level equipment, new operating theatres, etc. and the need to allow for future disasters, such as the recent hurricane, when the maximum number of beds will be required for emergency victims.

The Union Island clinic will only have 10 beds. However, it will play a much-needed role in the general health care of a population of some 3 500. Due to difficult access to the island, housing will also be provided for the medical staff. The clinic will consist of two buildings, both near the airport and on the waterfront.

The EDF commitment to the St Vincent health project is ECU 2 million, as confirmed by the financing agreement approved in June 1981. Of this, ECU 1.55 m will go to the Kingstown hospital and ECU 450.000 to the Union Island clinic. The master plan and new paediatric wing financed by the 4th EDF will therefore be followed up under this 5th EDF project. It should help spell the end of St Vincent's obsolete health infrastructure, provided a good maintenance service is established to keep the new buildings themselves in good health. ○ B.T.

St LUCIA

St Lucia Model Farms Ltd.

Can the ACP countries provide the EEC with tropical fruit and out-

of-season vegetables through co-operation under the Lomé Convention? The idea was put forward at an international fair in Paris in 1976, when specialists in this sector pointed out that it could provide ACP farmers with better incomes than traditional cash crops, and help diversify ACP agriculture.

St Lucia was first off the mark in the East Caribbean with a scheme on these lines. It was proposed that a fertile valley owned by Geest Industries, the company that ships most of the region's bananas to Britain, should be redeveloped into smallholdings growing not only bananas but untraditional crops such as mangoes, passion fruit, avocados, limes and other citrus fruit.

The scheme fitted the St Lucia government's plans to acquire land for resettlement by go-ahead local farmers, in the hope that their success with new crops will set an example for the rest of the country, and for the region as a whole. The site covers some 1 800 acres, divided more or less equally into hillside and flat land, and about 175 smallholdings will be gradually developed on it. The hillside smallholdings will be up to three times as big as the 5-acre valley plots, so that potential earnings from both will be similar.

A company has been set up to manage the scheme, in which the St Lucia government, Geest and the Commonwealth Development Corporation are partners, known as St Lucia Model Farms Ltd. It is responsible for the complicated process of developing and resettling the land over the next four years, while keeping it productive. The total cost of the first phase of the project is estimated at ECU 1.238 million, 70% of which (ECU 860 000) will be provided as a grant by the 4th EDF. Implementation of the whole project is estimated at ECU 4 million. The EDF will be particularly involved in funding the infrastructure, including land preparation, roads and cableways, machinery, microdams, a processing unit and a health clinic. Technical assistance in the form of surveys has already been financed by the EDF.

By the end of 1977 a first survey concluded that "the whole area should be a model of soil conservation and optimum use of land, including afforestation where necessary", and pointed out that the choice of farmers would be vital: "the farmer must have the motivation and ability to be a successful owner-operator; he must see agriculture as both a way of life and a means of making a livelihood". So the social aspects of the project were empha-



Maize growing in St Lucia. High in protein, it can be used as animal feedstuff as well as for human consumption

sised early on, and it is recognised that they will require careful handling.

A survey in 1979 showed that up to a third of the people in the area were squatters, and most of the heads of household were aged over 40, having lived on the land in poor housing conditions for many years. The project is really intended for younger farmers, in the 18-35 age bracket. The estate was generally run down although it had "immense potential". Questions have arisen over the attraction that the scheme will have for suitable farmers and the provision by St Lucia Model Farms Ltd. of housing is an important element in the project. The St Lucia government will be providing water, electricity and a day-care centre. Another social aspect which is properly the concern of the government is the land tenure system. The plots will be freehold, but a balance had to be struck between the responsibilities of the farmers and of the St Lucia Model Farms company—clearly the idea is not to substitute one form of estate for another but to encourage the farmers' individual responsibility under the supervision of the company.

By the time of the financing agreement signed by the EEC and St Lucia in July 1981, it had been settled that the St Lucia Model Farms company (SLMF) would survey, design and plant the farms with the assistance of the smallholders, who would be organized into co-operative groups where appropriate. The SLMF would provide the services, such as irrigation, extension advice and agronomic expertise, and also market all the produce. The St Lucia government has undertaken to en-

sure that surpluses generated by the project are ploughed back, thus making the SLMF effectively a non-profit-making company. The smallholders will be credited with loans at 6%, repayable over 20 years. To start with, a small part of their plots will be given over to bananas, to provide a basic income while the remaining area is planted with fruit and vegetables.

The model farms site is a peaceful enough scene today, with the banana plantation stretching up from a beach into the hills. The river Roseau meanders through it, providing enough water for the overhead irrigation network now being set up. The river is itself a problem, however; it frequently changes course and will have to be properly channelled. This and other major land-preparation work is now in hand.

The road through the valley from the Geest headquarters to Sarot and Vannard has now been completed and provides the necessary access to the project area. ○ B.T.

East Africa has a new lake

par Charles HARRISON (*)

The biggest man-made lake in East Africa stretches behind the Masinga Dam on the upper reaches of the Tana River in Kenya, which has recently been completed as part of an ambitious scheme to utilize more of the potential of Kenya's longest river.

The dam has raised the water level by 52 metres, creating a reservoir 45 kilometres long with a surface area of 120 square kilometres. The dam itself, holding back the waters of the upper Tana, is 2 200 metres long at its crest and contains 5.5 million cubic metres of earth fill.

Two 20 megawatt hydro-electric turbine generators installed in the dam are already providing electric power for Kenya.

The storage of water in the reservoir makes it possible to extract water, from the river upstream, for domestic consumption in Nairobi and other towns without affecting hydro-electric power generation and irrigation demands downstream.

(*) Correspondent of *The Times* in Nairobi.



President Arap Moi officially switches on the power

In addition, a measure of control is being exercised, for the first time, over the big seasonal variations in the flow of the river—which have alternately caused flooding in the rainy seasons, and have reduced the flow of the river to a trickle in the dry seasons.

The Masinga Dam now makes it possible to hold back some of the flood waters, and to release them to increase the volume of the river in the dry seasons.

By stabilizing the river flow, the new dam is making possible the development of large-scale irrigation schemes



A view of the dam showing the spillway (right) in operation

in the middle stretches of the Tana, and 50 000 families are being settled on Kenya's biggest irrigated settlement scheme at Bura. There is now a complete new town, surrounded by an intricate pattern of irrigation canals and small-holdings at Bura, which a few years ago was no more than a name on the map.

Other irrigation schemes are due to be set up along the river; three hydro-electric power stations have already been built downstream of Masinga and more are planned, using the natural fall in altitude—from 1 056 metres above

sea level at the Masinga Dam to sea level where the Tana flows into the Indian Ocean.

In addition to providing water for human consumption, a means of regulating the Tana River, and a source of hydro-electric power, the Masinga Dam has a considerable potential as a tourist attraction and recreational facility for Kenyans. Boating and fishing in the lake are an immediate possibility, and it is also hoped that a commercial fishing industry will be established once the fish population builds up.

The total cost of the Masinga Dam and power station was \$ 110 million. Initial finance to establish the Tana River Development Authority in 1974 came from the Kenya Parliament, and feasibility studies for the Masinga Dam were financed by the United Kingdom and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Work on building the dam was started in 1978, with the cost shared between Kenya, West Germany, the United Kingdom, the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank—the last two contributing a total of \$ 38 million.

Construction of the dam was carried out by Mascon Ltd., a subsidiary of a Netherlands company, Masinga Dam BV, sponsored by West German, Netherlands and Italian investors.

It was estimated that the dam would take four years to build after the start of work in January 1978. It was officially opened on 2 December, 1981—exactly on schedule. ○ C.H.



East Africa's new lake, 45 kilometres long

ZIMBABWE

The spirit and the stone

A group of sculptors in Zimbabwe are preserving in stone much of the distinctive character of traditional African art in wood and other perishable materials.

Shona sculpture, as it is loosely called, began in its present form when the country's National Gallery was established in 1957. The idea of a "workshop school" was launched at the same time to encourage aspiring artists, and the handful of patrons who gave their time to it were rewarded by the rapid development of an exciting new art movement.

At first, encouragement and critical advice, along with basic material assistance, were all that could be offered to the stream of artists who brought their work to the National Gallery for appraisal; but communities of sculptors started to form in various parts of the country and, as more permanent premises were provided, a distinctive body of work began to emerge.

From paint to stone

The initial impetus towards this kind of African self-expression in art was mainly provided by mission schools. The chosen medium was paint, but the African feeling for three-dimensional expression became dominant and the artists progressed from wood-carving to stone. A large deposit of serpentine was available, for instance, at Tengenenge Farm, where farmer Tom Blomefield provided a home for a community which at one time numbered some 300 people. The sculptors moved on from the soft "soapstone" to granite, one of the hardest of all materials.

During Zimbabwe's 15-year fight for independence, the communities of artists diminished almost as rapidly as they had flourished. Travel was restricted and the country areas dangerous. There was also a weeding-out effect; the handful of sculptors who remained were among the best, and although National Gallery director Frank McEwen left the country, the surviving artists were able to keep the move-

ment going into Zimbabwe's independence. Now this school of art, tempered by time and hardship, has been represented in some of the world's most prestigious galleries. More than a dozen sculptors currently earn their living primarily from their work. Some of them are employed as guides to the National Gallery, free to pursue their art when their uniformed duties allow it.

What is "traditional" about such a new art movement? The Zimbabwean sculptors do not reproduce in stone the familiar African masks and artefacts, but their work characteristically combines the animal and the human in a way that makes man only another creature in a world dominated by spirits. The supernatural is treated as familiarly as the natural. If traditional spirits may be considered a metaphor for the spiritual in man, the Zimbabwean work makes that metaphor physically immediate. The pieces capture the essence of both their subjects and their material. The combination of striking imagery, grotesque form and rich, smooth finish fixes an African sensibility in the gloss that is a common denominator of international art shops.

If that sounds like a formula for commercial success, an example might help explain the purely artistic originality of Shona sculpture. The chapungu is known to the Shona people as a messenger and bird of warning, rather as the owl was thought to herald bad news in northern Europe. If a chapungu flies across your path, you should stop. Sculptor Thomas Mukarobgwa's *Bird carrying spirit people* shows three human forms clinging to the back of a chapungu, being carried out of danger. Were it shaped like a bird, the image might be merely pretty, but the spirit looks like nothing on Earth: turning its blank eyes to the watcher, thrusting forward against the weight of its diminutive, terrified passengers, it is a glimpse of the supernatural. The work combines the figurative and the literal, the ancient and the modern.

Traditional spirits

Mr Mukarobgwa, initially a painter, is probably the most Animist of the sculptors. His work refers to such traditional spirits as the mudzimu (family spirit), zwikiro (spirit of agriculture) and shayi (spirit of talent). More than that, he feels that the unshaped stone itself may contain a spirit—"it can make my hair move"—which guides his hand. The finished carving is not a physical representation of the spirit, but to put it in a down-to-earth way, Mr Mukarobgwa feels that the qualities of the uncut



Thomas Mukarobgwa with his sculpture "Family dreaming" in the garden of the National Gallery of Zimbabwe

stone shape his ideas more than he himself imposes a form on the stone. This sense of human rapport with animals, plants and even stones is, of course, much admired by Western proponents of a return to nature. Another Mukarobgwa carving in the National Gallery of Zimbabwe, *Too heavy to carry*, might make them pause: a human form entwined with animal shapes, it suggests that this rapport with nature can be a great burden.

Unwritten history

"We are trying to put down the unwritten history of the bush country in stone, where we know it won't die. Our children don't know that history. They will never see the spirits that are running around in the bush. In ancient days, people were much closer to nature; they ate raw roots and animals were not afraid of their smell. These are the kinds of things we are trying to carve, and we have to explain them now to our own young people when they visit the gallery", Thomas Mukarobgwa explained.

Some of the sculptors have undergone a Western influence before finding their own forms of expression, and Mr Mukarobgwa welcomes this influence—the subtler uses of colour, the preference for elegant forms, the wider range of techniques—while firmly maintaining that artistic sensibility derives from closeness to nature, not from other artists. Europeans can readily understand his childhood pleasure in rising before dawn, playing a musical instrument "to pacify the spirits" and then watching the animals wake up. "They each get up in a different way and you can see some very secret creatures". But there is nothing European about a belief such as this: "When a python has had a meal and doesn't want to be disturbed, he may send you a message if you are walking towards him and, without seeing him, you will suddenly want to go another way. But a young boy, who hasn't known women or anything like that, may be allowed to pass". The python, believed to control destiny, is the "friend" in another Mukarobgwa work, *Listening to my friend*.

Christian influence

This belief in traditional spirits might seem at odds with the mission school origins of some of the artists, some of whose finest pieces use the madonna and child theme. Taking a different line from Thomas Mukarobgwa is one of Zimbabwe's best young sculptors, Bernard Takawira, a big, gentle Christian whose work is informed by human feeling rather than traditional spirits.



Bernard Takawira

"I know these traditions only too well," he said. "I must point out that Zimbabwean art is not functional, unlike the traditional African art that derives from its role in rituals. Our work has to be good enough to be accepted purely as art. It has no role in witchcraft". Like an African mask, the cross in a Christian church might be considered functional art, held by some to contain religious force. Mr Takawira dismisses the idea—"the cross has no power in itself, it just helps focus your thoughts. Neither do our carved stones have any spiritual force. The reaction has to come from you, whether you're upset or amused".

The break with functional art is a fundamental break with tradition, laying the Zimbabwean sculptors' work open to critical assessment. If the spirit in the stone guides the artist's hand, the same carving should result whoever the artist may be. Mr Mukarobgwa answers this conundrum by saying that artists are differently attuned to the spirit and therefore produce different results. For Mr Takawira, the artistic process is more unconscious. One of his sculptures is a human form with one arm pressed to the forehead and the other extended so that the fingers are splayed against the back. Its aesthetic strength lies in the balance between this contortion and the smooth black mass of the stone, between frenzy and calm.

"It was only when someone walked in one day and told me that I knew what the piece was about", he said. "It was about war. I had been doing several pieces along these lines and they derived from my feelings during our fight for independence. It is not

political. These were feelings of unhappiness and insecurity, of wanting the violence to go away". On another occasion, at Bernard's home some 60 miles from Harare, a dog brought him a human leg. This gruesome incident inspired another carving.

Leaving tradition behind

"Although our group of sculptors use traditional beliefs in their work, I think this will change. We had these ideas shoved into us when we grew up, but we are changing too, and I don't think we will be somehow untrue to ourselves, or any the less African, if we move away from them", Bernard Takawira said. "Although I appreciate very much the efforts of those who started us going and put us on the map, there really isn't a Shona school of sculpture any more—in fact, it became a frustration to sculptors who were developing in their own ways.

"I now think I'm the best judge of my own work. I will never copy anything. And I won't sell a piece to visitors who only look at it once; I know they have to come in three times. It has been difficult to survive as a sculptor, but I know where I'm going—and I'm still going!"

Zimbabwe's sculptors are showing a different side of a country that is so often analysed in political or economic terms. They have come through a war that almost extinguished their art movement. With a bit of luck, and a bigger flow of visitors prepared to buy some of the best modern art in Africa, they should only be restricted from now on by the limits of their own imagination. ○ B.T.

Books

L'annuaire de l'ADELF (ADELF year-book) — ADELFF, 38 rue du Faubourg Saint-Jacques, 75014, Paris — 170 pages — FF 40 — 1982

The latest ADELFF handbook notably contains details of 1850 writers of 60 different nationalities, 15 literary prizes covering the whole of the French-speaking world and *Culture Française*, a quarterly journal.

ADELFF was founded in 1926 by Admiral Lacaze, with Marius and Ary Leblond, to counter the all-powerful Parisian criticism who knew little or nothing about writers from overseas. It subsequently expanded and, after decolonization in 1960, began to concentrate on literature from the French-speaking world.

Robert Cornevin outlines the history of the association and this is followed by a list of the ADELFF prizes (for North Africa and black Africa) and the literary awards for the Jura-Alps region, Asia, the Caribbean, France-Belgium, France-Iran, France-Lebanon, France-Luxembourg, France-Québec, Madagascar, the Mascarenes, the Seychelles and the Comores, the "grand prix de la mer", the Oceania prize and the most recent award, the European prize for writers from countries of Europe where France is a foreign language.

The regulations and the previous holders of each award are listed and we see much such prestigious names as Driss Chraïbi, Andrée Chédid, Mohamed Dib (North Africa), Birago Diop, Bernard Dadié, Amadou Hampaté Ba, Laminé Diakhaté (black Africa), Jacques Chessex in 1872 before the Goncourt (Jura-Alps), Tchien Tche Hao, Rose Vincent, Bouk Sokha, Jean Van Maï (Asia), Jean Price Mars, Raphaël Tardon, L.G. Damas, Marie-Magdeleine Carbet (Caribbean) and Henri Vincenot and Jean-Paul Harroy (France-Belgium). The 20 holders of the France-Québec award included Marie Claire Blais (before the *médicis*) and Michel Tremblay. Then there are Flavien Ranaivo and Jacques Rabémananjara (Madagascar), Jean Albany, Edouard Maunick, Jean Franchette and Marie-Thérèse Humbert (Mascarenes) and Georges Blond, Alain Colas, Yves La Prairie, Jean Michel Barrault and Alain Bombard (prix de la mer).

Since it began in 1926, the association's members have included a number of writers specializing in overseas countries. The year book lists the 465 deceased members and goes on to list the present 1850 members, by continent (Africa, Indian Ocean, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania), giving their

nom de plume, address and principal works.

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Hommes et Destins — tome IV (Men and destinies, vol. IV) — Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer, 15 rue La Pérouse, 75116? Paris — 734 pages — FF 100 — 1981

This book was triggered off by one of de Gaulle's press conferences: when the great man talked about the colonial period and the people who had marked it, the Gallienis, the Bingers, the Vollenhovens, the Pontys, the younger journalists present had no idea who he meant.

The people who had lived through the colonial period and had known friend and foe, colonizer and colonized, were likely to disappear without yielding up the information, that they alone held on their particular period of history. And so this book was born. Volumes one and two, with 247 and 250 entries respectively provide, a general survey. Volume three, which came out on the 75th anniversary of the Malagasy Academy, has 253 entries and is entirely devoted to Madagascar.

Volume four contains 264 entries and about 60 of them cover African, Caribbean and Pacific figures. We find such as Casimir Agbo, Thomas Mouléro and Paul Hazoumé from Benin, Camara Laye and Alfa Yaya Diallo, Aoua Keita and Yoro Diakité from Mali, Léopold Diouf, Barkary Diallo and Lamine Guèye from Senegal, and Albert Ipeko Etomane from Central Africa. The Congo is represented by Andi Matsoua and Félix Tchicaya, the Ivory Coast by Bitty Kokora and Bertin Nguessan Gbohrou, Chad by Silas Selingar and Sahouba Goutchomé, and Cameroon by Isaac Moumé-Etia and André Marie Mbida. There are Haitians like Dorsinville and J.J. Laplume, Caribbeans like Pierre Duprey de la Ruffinière, Léonard Sainville and Maurice Satineau and Asians like Nguyen Van Chi. And many more.

There are 14 explorers, 12 naturalists and 28 writers (11 of them Egyptians). There are politicians, including Maurepas, Billaud-Varenne and Senegalese Durand Barthelémy Valentin (1804-1864), 14 governors and administrators, including Dupleix, Pierre Boisson, Robert Delavignette, Georges Brunel and Léon Pignon, and 17 field-marshals and generals from Renaud de Châtillon (+1187) to Henry Jacomy (1888-1975), through Davout, Clauzel and Brière de l'Is... Admirals and sailors are mentioned, starting with Jean

de Vienne (1341-1396) and working through Robert Challe, Jacques Cascard and Bouet-Willamez to Emile Duboc. Bishops Lemaitre and Steinmetz and pastors François collard and Adolphe Jalla are among the 33 native Catholic missionaries, priests and pastors; the teachers include Robert Capot-Rey, Lylas Homburger and Paul Mus; the engineers, H. de Backer, F. Balsan and Alfred Jacobson. Of the 19 women in this volume, 15 are literary figures.

Of the 264 entries, 29 are about members of the Académie française and 125 are written by Académiciens.

The first four volumes of this work are indispensable for anyone wanting to study the history of the French colonial period of young African and Asian nations and learn about the work of French-speakers in the Third World.

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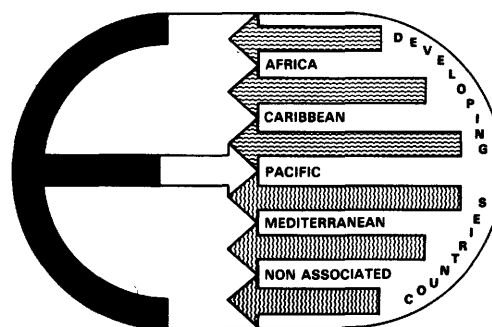
William B. COHEN — **Français et Africains: Les Noirs dans le Regard des Blancs (The French and the Africans — The black in the eyes of the white), 1530-1880** — Editions Gallimard, Paris — 409 pages — 1981

Rumour has it that there is no racial inequality in France. This comfortable idea does not, however, stand up to the probing analysis of this author, who has reconstituted the religious, moral, intellectual and economic attitudes that the French had towards the Africans over a three hundred year period.

Here, once again (after Eugen Weber who studied *Action française*, R O Paxton who dealt with France during the Vichy period and Z Sternhell who looked at the Dreyfus affair) is an American studying France, this time giving the chronology of the various social stages (colonial conquests and the introduction, abolition and re-establishment of slavery) and analysing the issues.

The 'Godless' African was thought to be immoral or cursed during the classic era, but enlightenment and emergent ethnology led to his existence being put down to polygenesis, the theory whereby mankind had several origins, to the influence of his surroundings and to racial evolution. Then, in the scientific era, came the theories of unilateral hybridity, of human and simian physiognomy and phrenology. The French reader is given the whole genealogy of his notions, his reflexes and the generous and difficult

Operational summary of EEC-financed development schemes



OPERATIONAL SUMMARY No. 10 – May 1982

(position as of 20 April 1982)

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

- the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975) and Lomé II (31 October 1979), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EEC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;
- the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EEC in 1976 and 1977;
- the non-associated developing countries of Asia and Latin America, beneficiaries since 1976 of annual aid programmes.

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

Note

As the information provided is subject to modification in line with the development aims and priorities of the recipient country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

Resp. Auth. : Responsible Authority
Int. tender : International invitation to tender
Acc. tender : Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. tender : Restricted invitation to tender
TA : Technical assistance
EDF : European Development Fund
mECU : Million European currency units

Correspondance about this operational summary can be sent directly to :

M. Franco Cupini
Directorate General for Development
Commission of the European Communities (B8/73)
200, Rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

who will pass requests for information to the services in charge of projects.

ACP STATES

BAHAMAS

Food technology laboratory. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Nassau. 0,466 mECU. Establishment of first food technology laboratory in the Bahamas. Gross area 520 m² consisting of a chemical and microbiological laboratory, pilot processing plant, store rooms and offices. Building construction: acc. tender, foreseen in 3rd quarter '82. Equipment and fittings: restr. tender. TA: two food technologists specialist in processing and in standards and quality control. Contracts: in '83. 4th EDF.

Primary Health Centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 0.200 mECU. Construction of 3 small centres on the islands Grand Bahama, Eleuthera and Exuma. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

BARBADOS

Oistins fisheries project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EDF 0.950 mECU. Local 0.450 mECU. Construction of the western complex of the existing fish market, jetty construction, erection of a fish-handling centre, sellers' stalls, shops, 80-vehicle car park and a boat repair yard. Work contracts already awarded. Equipment: int. tender in several lots in '82. Minor equipment: restr. tender or direct agreement in '82. 4th EDF.

Integrated rural development of Scotland District, phase 1. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total amount of 12.5 mECU. EDF 1.225 mECU. EDF part: Constructions (bench terraces, ditches, small dams, feeder road), 190 ha reafforested areas, two tree nurseries, T.A. Works by direct labour. Supplies: Restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Date financial decision October '81. 5th EDF.

BENIN

Djougou-Porga road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Intermittent road improvements over 180 km. Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study: BELLER Consultant (D). 4th EDF.

Dassa-Parakou road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 0.7 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (210 km). Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study to be done: restr. tender after prequalification. 4th EDF. Works 5th EDF.

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Porto Novo: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. Technical and architectural studies: Cabinet SODOGANDJI Consultant (Local). Contract annulled. Complementary study on hand, to determine new technical and architectural studies. Short list for new studies will be done on 3rd quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Parakou polytechnical complex. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Moyen, Général, Technique et Professionnel. Construction of 8 000 m² of pedagogical and administrative buildings and hostels. Supplies and equipment. Technical and architectural study: Arch. VINOUE (Local). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 4th EDF.

Cotonou maternity hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. ±1 mECU. Works: Acc. tender. Equipments: int. tender in '82 or '83. Date foreseen for financial decision: 3rd quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Continuation and extension of fishery development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Estimated cost: ±2.5 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision, 1st half '82, 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the Borgou region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Numerical and stabilizing cattle improvement for meat production increase. Study on hand: SCET International (F). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Geological mapping and mining research between 9th parallel and Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat. National mineral resources development. Drawing up a geological chart, surveys, supplies. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rural Hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. Water points. Establishing a maintenance service. Nationals training. Works, supplies and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA

Poultry-farming development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.750 mECU. Supply of equipment and possibilities for T.A. Date financial decision: January '82. 5th EDF.

BURUNDI

Consolidation of tea production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 8.9 mECU. To increase productivity and to improve quality production of tea projects previously financed. TA foreseen for 6 years, '81 to '86: A.H.T. (D). Crop inputs: int. tender '81 to '84. 4th EDF.

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Education (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipment of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Architectural and technical studies: TETRA Consultants (Lux). Evaluation study; DURIAU (B). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Rural development of East Mpanda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. De-

velopment of 5 950 ha of land — irrigation, construction of a road network, socio-economic infrastructure, for a population of 5 320 families (of which 3 835 are to be installed). Duration 7 years. Estimate 30.8 mECU. Cofinanced project. Foreseen funding: IFAD 10.5 mECU — Local 7.0 mECU — AFDF 6.9 mECU — EDF 4.3 mECU — OPEC 1.5 mECU — PAM 0.6 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

High altitude foodcrop production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. First phase (4 years), estimate 8.3 mECU. Cofinanced project. Production of selected seeds, their distribution and commercialization of surplus products, fertilizer and plant-health products, training. Foreseen funding: Local 0.4 mECU — USAID 4.1 mECU — EDF 3.8 mECU. Financial agreement between USAID and government signed on April 1980. For EDF: project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Livestock development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: ±1 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Study on hand: SEDES Consultant (F). Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st half '82. 4th EDF.

Remera tea factory. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Tea factory building for 600-700 tons/year. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Ngozi-Kayanza electricity supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. Estimated cost ±2 mECU. Construction of electric lines. Supplies: int. tender, 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Tora region electricity supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. Estimated Cost ±2 mECU. Construction of medium voltage electric lines. Study on hand by Carlo Lotti: (I). 4th EDF. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Bujumbura naval ship yard. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports. Study on hand by I.P.G. (D). 4th EDF.

Rwegura. Hydro-electric power station. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie des Mines et des T.P. Estimated total cost 71 mECU. EDF part estimated at ±8 mECU. Foreseen cofundings with KFW (D), CCCE (F), BAD. EDF part for electromechanical equipment. Prequalification foreseen for 1st half '82. Int. tender in 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kitaba-Gihofi road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Asphaltting of the road. 28.5 km. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CAMEROON

Douala-Yaoundé road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Equipelement. Construction of a modern road and new bridge (±311 m) over Dibamba-river. Estimated cost: 211 mECU. Cofinancings: Af.D.B. BADEA, FRANCE, EDF, NEDERLAND, ABU-DHABI, KOWEIT, IDB, WORLD BANK, CANADA. Local. EDF:

part for the bridge. Supervision of work financed by non EDF donors. 4th and 5th EDF. Project on appraisal.

Extension of Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Construction of 3 050 m² of pedagogical buildings (EDF part) and construction of 1 560 m² of administrative buildings, plus equipment (GOC part). EDF 1.5 mECU, Local + FAC 2.6 mECU. Works: acc. tender launched april-may '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Rural development in the North-West Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Cofinanced project. Increase of production of agricultural foodstuffs, improvement for professional training of staff of the extension service, rural credit to promote foodcrop development and coffee production, and repairing regional road network. Funding (estimated): EDF 8.92 mECU, Local 7.74 mECU, IFAD 8.37 mECU, KfW (D) 6.62 mECU. Works: direct agreement. after acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender and direct agreement. T.A.: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Int. tender: 1st half '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Transcam — realignment of Eseka-Maloume railway. Resp. Auth.: Office des Chemins de Fer Transcamerounais (OCFT). Geotechnical study: Coyne et Belier (F). 4th EDF. Works, 5th EDF with cofinancing. Estimated cost: ±86 mECU. Works: int. tender with prequalification foreseen, 4th quarter '82.

Rural development in the Benoué upper valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture and Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. (Mission de développement de la Benoué - Garona). Strengthening, continuation and extension current operations. Study on hand: IFAGRARIA (I). 5th EDF.

Rural development in Logone and Chari departments. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. (SEMR). Continuation and extension current operation, study on hand: Hydroplan (D) - 5th EDF.

Trade promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: C.N.C.E. Estimated cost 0.650 mECU. Organisation and improvement of the production. T.A. to the C.N.C.E. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CAPE VERDE

Sal international airport improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Communications. Technical study financed by Italy. Partial financing envisaged. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Underground water research in the Praia region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat du Plan. Estimated cost ±1 mECU. Study: Administration. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. Works by direct labour 5th EDF.

Praia water supply and sewerage. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost ±4.5 mECU. Study on hand: definition

portion of works to execute and definition management structure. Bureau W.P.W. (D). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Civil works for laboratory construction. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost 0.066 mECU. Construction of a laboratory for soil and rock mechanics in St. Jorge. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Renovation and equipment of Lycée Technique de Bangui. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Supply of equipment and renovation works. Studies: O.R.T. (UK). Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

College of Education in Bangui (Lycée d'application de l'E.N.S.) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Building and equipment of the school. Study: GAMMA ARCH (F). Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Bridge building on RN3 and RN2. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 9.250 mECU. Building and strengthening of bridges. Works: int. tender launched in february '82. Date financial decision February '82. Supervision of works: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Damara-Sibut Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Travaux Publics. Repairing and maintenance (±109 kms). Works: int. tender conditional upon provisional finance launched end of march '82. Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Rural development in the coffee region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. (AD-ECAF). Continuation current operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Livestock development at Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage. 3.4 mECU. Works, supply of: vehicles, equipment, furniture and T.A. Works, by direct labour, supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

CHAD

Priority actions programme. 7.796 mECU. Date financial decision February '82. Int. tender for maintenance 600 km roads launched end of march '82. 4th EDF.

COMOROS

Economical and technical study to assess harbour infrastructure in Grande Comore and in Mohéli. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. NEI-D.H.V. (NL). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost 1.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Fomboni water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 0.700 mECU. Renovation

of installation and drinking water network in the chef-lieu of Mohéli island. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CONGO

Sibiti-Bihoua-Loudima Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated Cost: 20 mECU. Reconstruction of the section Sibiti-Bihoua (20 km) and construction of a new road Bihoua-Loudima (57 km). Technical study and tender dossier: B.C.E.O.M. (F). Project on appraisal. (Prequalification for Loudima-Indò launched january '82). Int. tender foreseen april-may '82. Supervision of works: short-list not yet drawn up.

Continuation to improve sanitation of the M' FOA river in Brazzaville. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 2.5 mECU. Construction of a concrete bed and a service gravel-road. T.A. Works: int. tender, launched end of march '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Sanitary and social actions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Study and construction of the Ouesso hospital and construction of the Ecole de formation paramédicale et médico-sociale J.J. Loukabou (Brazzaville). Appraisal of the project after sanitary programming and technical studies. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI

Support to the livestock service for anti-ticks baths network settlement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Study on the way by F.A.C. (F). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Medical equipment for the Peltier Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Djibouti water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 1 mECU. Improvement of production (EDF part). Pump station rehabilitation and reinstatement of the installations' management. (CCCE part). Works and supplies. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

DOMINICA

Reinstatement of Pont Casse-Castle Bruce Road — Surfacing of 2 coastal roads East and West. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Study on the way: Nicolas O'Dwyer (Irl.) Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

ETHIOPIA

Health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 8.3 mECU. Construction and equipping of two rural hospitals and a school for laboratory technicians in Addis Ababa plus the supply of laboratory equipment to the Central Laboratory in Addis Ababa. Works: int. tender on hand, launched again, conditional upon provisional finance. 4th EDF.

Cotombie - Combolcha power line. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Resources and Energy. Construction of a 300 km 135 KV power line. Feasibility study: ACRES (Canada). Study: final design and tender documents: directly by GOE and LAHMEYER, Consultant (D). Int. tender launched end of march '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Development and Marketing Corporation. 2.078 mECU. EDF 1.513 mECU, Local 0.565 mECU. Supply of equipments, facilities and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: GOPA (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Amartis river diversion. Resp. Auth.: E.EL.P.A. Ethiopian Electrical Power Authority. Estimated cost: 10 mECU. Dam and tunnel. Study and T.A. Works: int. tender in '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Electrical tariffication study. Resp. Auth.: E.EL.P.A. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Addis-Ababa Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Addis-Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA). Estimation: ± 53 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Int. tenders for works and supplies launched end of march '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Coffee improvement (phase 2). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. 27.2 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Date financial decision February '82. 5th EDF.

FIJI

Central Division Roads. Resp. Auth.: Government of Fiji. Construction of a modern earth road. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GABON

Reafforestation (improvement of the reafforestation brigade's activity in the 1st zone). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF part for renewing and completing equipment. Project stage: identification. Study: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Hevea-cultivation in Mitzié. (HEVEGAB) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Cofinanced project. CCCE - BAD - EDF - FAC and Local. Estimated cost ± 50 mECU. EDF part 3.63 mECU. Plantation of 3,300 ha heveas. Supply of equipment (lorries, tractors machines): int. tender, launched January '82. T.A. envisaged, financed by CCCE(F). Date financial decision, January '82. 5th EDF.

Mining and geological inventory in 3 sections. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Mines et du Pétrole. Direction Générale Mines et Géologie. Section 1: Radar survey done. Section 2: Aerial-geophysical survey to be done. (Terms and conditions EDF-GABON cofinancing established). Section 3. Soil

prospection (FAC-GABON). EDF part 5th EDF.

Small-fishery centre in Owendo. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux et Forêts et du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 1.700 mECU. Infrastructure for handling facilities for boats and fish products, marketing and management. Technical and economical study: Idroconsult (I). Works and supplies: int. tender, 3rd quarter '82. Supervision of works, direct agreement on 1st quarter '83. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA

Brikama College, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. 1.925 mECU. Construction and equipment of academic and residential buildings. Works by mutual agreement. Equipment for phase II: int. tender, 1st half 1982. 4th EDF.

Banjul sewerage and drainage project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated Cost: ± 15 mECU. Cofinancings: BAD/FAD 7.3 mECU, EDF 3.5 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 3.3 mECU, Local 0.9 mECU. Construction of a sewerage and drainage network, 2 pumping stations. T.A. and training. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Works: int. tender, 1st half 1982. Financing decision for EDF: May '81. 5th EDF.

GHANA

Central and Accra Regions Rural Integrated Programme (CARRIP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Prefeasibility study for potential projects within the two regions, with the aim of improving the food situation in Accra and other coastal towns. Study: rehabilitation irrigation project: HEDELSKABET (DK) 4th EDF. Study: 3 integrated projects: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Oil palm development in Ghana. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Study of state farms oil palm plantations as a basis for a possible rehabilitation and development programme (Presea excepted). Consultant: Harrison Fleming (UK). 4th EDF.

Presea oil palm plantation rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 7.390 mECU, EDF 1.910 mECU, Local 5.480 mECU. Complete rehabilitation of 4 500 hectares of oil palm plantation and of an existing oil palm extraction mill at Presea. Supplies funded by EDF. Int. tender: on 1st half '82. Works financed by GOG: restr. tender. T.A.: Harrison Fleming (UK). 4th EDF.

Aveyme Livestock Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.2 mECU. Works, supply of vehicles and equipment, T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

GRENADA

Eastern Main Road Rehabilitation.

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 2.5 mECU. EDF 1.440 mECU, Local 1.060 mECU. Geotechnical study: Geoprotetti Consultant (I). Works: Contracts already awarded. Supply: equipment for public works, int. tender in '82. 4th EDF.

Phase 2. Repairing and strengthening of a section of the circular road. Estimated cost 1.350 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Hillsborough Jetty. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost 0.337 mECU. Construction of a jetty for goods and passenger handling. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. 2.5 mECU. 1st phase. Cultivation of 1 000 ha of hydro-agricultural land by rural development brigades. Works, supplies, furnitures and vehicles and T.A. Work and supply: int. tender and acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: CEDRAT (F). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

2nd phase. Estimated cost: 5 mECU. Hydro-agricultural land improvement by controlled flooding. Carrying out of plan: Bureau EUROCONSULT (N). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Renovation and extension of the SO-GUIPLAST plastics factory. Resp. Auth.: Government of Guinea. 13 mECU. Findings: EDF 5.8 mECU, Iraq (E.I.F.D.) 4.7 mECU, Local 2.5 mECU. Engineering, training, provision of services, renovation work, supplies and installation of auxiliary equipment: int. tender launched. Supply and installation of plastics production equipment: int. tender following E.I.F.D. regulations, in '82. 4th EDF.

Dairying in Guinea. Resp. Auth.: Premier ministre. Dairying improvement for population nourishment. Study in progress: pasteurized milk reconstitution unit by Danske Mejeriers Arkitektkontor (DK). Project stage: identification, 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts, et des FAPA. Estimated total cost ± 12 mECU. EDF 3.5 mECU and 1.5 mECU (microprojects amount), UNEF (United Nations Equipment Fund) 1.8 mECU, USAID and UNICEF ± 2.6 mECU. Local ± 2.5 mECU. Construction of 460 water points (180 wells and 280 drills) and improvement of 405 sources. EDF part. EDF works: direct labour. T.A.: mutual agreement. UNEF: supply of drill equipment int. tender with UNEF rules. UNICEF: supply of different equipment and manual pumps: int. tender with UNICEF rules. USAID: management for direct labour: direct agreement. Date financial decision: January '82. 5th EDF.

Cotton development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts et FAPA. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Rural infras-

structure, supply of rural inputs, equipment, vehicles and T.A. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

Town planning and construction of council houses. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Buildings, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

T.A. to Ministère des P.M.E. et de l'Artisanat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de P.M.E. et de l'Artisanat. One expert specialised in industrial work during 36 months. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GUINEA BISSAU

Improvement of small scale fishing in Cacheu. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat pour la pêche. 1.970 mECU. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment. Cold factory. Works: Acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender in '83. T.A.: direct agreement June '82. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision, April '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

North-East rural development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat Général au Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 10.8 mECU. EDF 6.8 mECU, F.A.C. 4 mECU. Crop production development (cotton, pea-nut, cereals) by harnessing cultivation, rural credit and correct crop trading. Supply of crop inputs by int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: by C.F.D.T. (F). Date foreseen for financial decision, May '82. 5th EDF.

Rio Camposa Bridge. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics. Bafata-Bambadinca Road. Works, supply may be, T.A. Study on the way by STINCEM (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Health infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Construction and equipment of 2 district hospitals, 4 health centres and staff-housing. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. 5th EDF.

North-East forestry development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat général au développement rural. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des ressources naturelles. Estimated cost 1.4 mECU. Construction of big diameter wells (1.5 m) about 120 wells in the GABU region. Works: int. tender, 1st half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

GUYANA

East Bank Berbice rural development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Works: feeder roads, infrastructure. Supply of fertilizers and equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Faculty of Agriculture. Estimated cost 0.695 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment and supervision of works. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rehabilitation of sewerage and water supply systems of Georgetown. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Laying sanitation pipes, construction of water supply wells. Supplies and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Upper Demerara Forestry Project. Supplementary Financing. 1.95 mECU. EDF Part. Date financial decision February '82. 5th EDF.

IVORY COAST

Trade promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: Centre Ivoirien du commerce Extérieur (CICE). EDF part 2.325 mECU. Local 8 mECU. EDF: vocational training actions (seminars and training) and products promotion (studies, marketing) and monitoring. T.A.: foreseen until end '83 for European offices and until end '85 for CICE in Abidjan. T.A.: direct agreement after prequalification. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

Consolidation of Marahoué Ranch. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la production animale. (SO.DE.PRA) 13.600 mECU. EDF 7.5 mECU. Local 6.1 mECU. Land improvement works, infrastructure, equipments and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '82. Works: direct labour. T.A.: mutual agreement. Date financial decision February '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Extension of "Lycee Sainte-Marie of Abidjan". Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale. 2.050 mECU. Construction and equipment of laboratories and specialized rooms. Works: acc. tender in '82. Supply of equipments: int. tender in '82. Date financial decision February '82. 3rd and 4th EDF.

JAMAICA

Assistance to Veterinary Services. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.5 mECU. Works: construction of office by direct labour, supply of equipments, vehicles, X-ray equipment, medical products, int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: training by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Board of Revenue — Revenue Information System. Resp. Auth.: Govt of Jamaica. Estimated cost: 3.2 mECU. Reorganisation of the administration and preparation of the Revenue Information System. Supplies and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

KENYA

Machakos integrated development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs. 23.140 mECU. EDF 17.700 mECU, and Kenya government and farmers' contributions 5.440 mECU. Main elements are water development (construction of earth dams and other low-technology water schemes), agricultural (crop and livestock) improvement, soil conservation and strengthening of local community institutions and services. Works

by acc. tender in 1981 and 1982. Supplies (cotton insecticides and crop inputs) by int. tender 1981/82, 1982/83. TA awarded to Salzgitter Consultant (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Geophysical survey (Kerio Valley). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 1.0 mECU. Survey to identify mineral prospects in the Kerio Valley. Study: on the way GEO SURVEY (D). 4th EDF.

Smallholder rice, Nyanza Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4.350 mECU. Rehabilitation of 4 smallholder rice schemes (650 ha). Study on the way: NEDECO (N). Works, supplies and T.A. Date financial decision, October '81. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Kenya Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Kenya External Trade Authority. 1 mECU. T.A. for sales and marketing missions, provision of equipment and materials for the Training Division. Date financial decision 1st half '81. 5th EDF.

Development of the Kisii Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial Irrigation Unit (PIU). Total estimated cost 7.906 mECU. EDF 4.822 mECU, Netherlands, 2.087 mECU, local 0.997 mECU. Works: irrigation and draining, construction of buildings and storages. Supply of tractors and lorries. T.A. foreseen with Netherlands aid. Works: int. tender or direct agreement considering size. Supply: int. tender and direct agreement. Date financial decision December '81. 5th EDF.

Sergoit-Tambach Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and communications. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Bitumized road ±30 km. Works and supervision. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance foreseen on April '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

Eldoret Polytechnic. Estimated cost. 6 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment (pedagogical) and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Veterinary Investigation Laboratory Mariakani. Adm. Resp.: Ministry of Livestock Department. Veterinary Department. 3.4 mECU. Construction of a veterinary investigation laboratory. Supply of materials and equipments. T.A. Materials and equipment: int. tender 1st quarter '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Date financial decision December '81. 5th FED.

Turkwell hydro-electric project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy. Feasibility study to be done. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

KIRIBATI

Rehabilitation of the South Tarawa telephonic network. Resp. Auth.: Controller of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications and Works. 2.894 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of equipment int. tender mid-'82. Supervision of works: direct agreement. Date financial decision March '82. 4th EDF.

LESOTHO

Maseru airport. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communication. Estimation 50 mECU. Provision of a modern international airport 15 km south of Maseru. Foreseen funding: Lesotho 2.2 mECU - Saudi Fund 7.4 mECU - Kuwait Fund 3.1 mECU - ABE-DA 4.4 mECU - OPEC 2.2 mECU - Abu Dhabi 0.6 mECU - ADB 7.7 mECU. EDF 4.0 mECU - Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural Primary Schools Improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 0.400 mECU. Construction and furnishing of ten 2-classroom units. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement. Supplies: direct agreement. Date financial decision October '81. 4th EDF.

Feasibility study for the project: "Lesotho Highland, Water Scheme". Resp. Auth.: Ministry of water resources, energy and mines. Estimated cost ± 5 mECU. Short-list will be drawn up after int. tender foreseen on 2nd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. Date financial decision, March '82. 5th EDF.

Mohale's Hoek - Quthing road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and communications. Reinstatement of a road. 50 km. Estimated cost ± 15 mECU. EDF contribution estimated for ± 8.5 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Project stage: identification 5th EDF.

Basic Agricultural Services Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and monitoring. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

LIBERIA

Coffee and cocoa development project at Zwedru and Plahn. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture 5.7 mECU, EDF 2.9 mECU, Local 2.8 mECU. To develop 980 hectares of robusta coffee and 1 320 hectares of cocoa in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe countries. Works by acc. tender. — Supplies by int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Buto palm-oil project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1,100 ha plantations. Study: short-list already drawn up. Supply of 3 diesel generators 100 KVA: int. tender launched end of February '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

MADAGASCAR

Development of coconut palm plantations in Sambava. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 5.757 mECU. Creation of 2 000 ha new plantations. Equipment, crop inputs, infrastructure. Works and equipments: int. tender, launched. Crop inputs (fertilizers and pesticides): int. tender, 1st half '81, '82, '83, '84. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Development of Namela Plains. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Hydro-agricultural develop-

ment of 700 ha. Study: Bureau SOMEAH-SOGREAH (local + F). Rural engineering works. Supply of rural equipment. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Date foreseen for financial decision, 1st quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Hydrological study of Basse Betsiboka Plains. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Study to improve knowledge of Basse Betsiboka hydrology. Estimated cost 0.2 mECU. 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulic. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 7 mECU + Local. Irrigation improvement for traditional rice-plantations in the Hauts Plateaux. Works by direct labour in '81 up to '85. Supply of means of transport and equipments: int tenders in '81 up to '83. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Date financial decision, December '81. 5th EDF.

Sambava oil-palm factory study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Preliminary study: I.R.H.O. (F). Study to be done: faisibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Bridges over RN 5A, Iesy-Vohemar. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost ± 9.750 mECU. Reinstatement and construction of bridges. (15). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Supply of pharmaceutical and medical products and analysis of the industrial sector rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Gouvernement de Madagascar. 2.165 mECU. Supply by int. tender of special milk and products for children, medical fabrics. Industrial sector expertise by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

MALAWI

National rural development programme, phase I Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Integrated rural development programme financed in parallel with other donors. Infrastructural improvement, roads, housing, boreholes. EDF 7.9 mECU, UK 9.0 mECU, Germany 5.1 mECU, IBRD 14.6 mECU. CIDA 2.0 mECU, USAID 0.6 mECU, Local 7.5 mECU. Int. tender for vehicles and equipment during 1982. TA: Huntings Consultant (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Blantyre-Mwanza road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (± 95 km). Economical study: Hoff & Overgaard Consultant (DK). Technical study: COWI CONS (DK). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Dairy cattle development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Cross local bovine breed with European dairy breeds. Study to be done: factibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Improvement of district hospitals and health centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Building of small district hospitals and health centres. Works, supplies and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MALI

Strengthening of sanitary infrastructure in the Niore region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales et Ministère des Transports et T.P. 2.570 mECU. Buildings, equipments, training. Architecturals and technicals studies: GOUSIER (F). Date financial decision end of October '81. 4th EDF.

N'Dama Yanfolila operation. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale de l'Élevage. 3 mECU. Production of race N'Dama improved begetters and cattle for harnessing. Valuation and orientation study: I.E.M.V.T. Consultant (F). Rural engineering works. Supply of equipments. T.A. Date financial decision end October '81. 5th EDF.

Rice Ségou Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 14 mECU. Hydroagricultural improvements. Social-economic and topographic study: HYDROPLAN Consultant (D). Works: int. tender, launched sept. '81. Supply of agricultural equipment: int. tender and mutual agreements, 4th quarter '81. T.A. and monitoring: direct state supervision in '82. Date financial decision, October '81. 5th EDF.

Sevare-San road repairing. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Equipment. Complementary study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. Works by int. tender. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Industriel et du Tourisme. Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost: 3.4 mECU. Water-points. Study: situation of the hydrolic sector in the project area: UNIGEO (I). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Action programme for Mali development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 2.6 mECU. Actions for rural sector, for tobacco, for "l'office du Niger", seed and crop protection, livestock, human hydraulics, public works and transport. Works, supply of 6 solar pumps and 4 wind pumps, reinstatement of 2 feeder roads and 1 bridge. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreements. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. 5th EDF.

MAURITANIA

Extension of Kaédi regional hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 1.925 mECU. Construction, equipment and TA for Kaédi hospital (100 beds). Works: direct agreement. Medical-technical equipment int. tender, 1st half '82. TA: INTER G (F). 4th EDF.

Monitoring for small irrigated areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. T.A. and monitoring, direct agreement. Supply of agricultural input and pumping equipment: int. tender, 1st quarter '82. Works by direct labour. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Regeneration of Gum-tree plantations. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 1.5 mECU. Feasibility

study: Bureau COURTOY (B). Works. T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Settlement of the National Management and Maintenance Service for the sanitary infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 0.670 mECU, Equipement and medical stores, vehicles and T.A. Supplies: direct agreement. Vehicles: restr. tender. T.A.: 2 Technical trainers for 2 years. Short-list already drawn up. Date for financial decision end october '81. 5th EDF.

Gorgol pilot area rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural Study to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Small dams construction in the Hodhs region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Study on the way Binnie and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Nouakchott - Rosso Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 21 mECU. EDF contribution estimated for ± 5 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Repairing and reinstatement. Technical study necessary. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the South-East. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.943 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Supply of vehicles, equipment and veterinary products, int. tender 1st half '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Works by direct labour. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. 5th EDF.

Repair of the Gorgol dykes. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 8 mECU. Repair work reinforcement. T.A. Works: restr. tender, 2nd quarter '82. Date financial decision march '82. 5th EDF.

Regional capitals water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Studies: deep water research and towns water supply. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius housing project. Resp. Auth.: Mauritius Housing Corporation and the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning. 3.2 mECU. Financing (for low income households) of approximately 1 250 housing units. Infrastructure work for urbanisation and service plots: int. tender, in '82. Consultancy service: HILL (UK) — APPEL (D). 4th EDF.

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Development centred on agricultural production. Economical and technical study, on the way; VINK (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd quarter 82. 5th EDF.

Investments and trade promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Industry. (Investment Promotion Unit and Export Promotion Unit). 1.610 mECU. Contracts by di-

rect agreements. Date financial decision end october 81. 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the sanitary infrastructure. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 3 mECU. Reinstatement and extension of 3 hospitals and 2 health centres. Supply of equipment, supervision of works. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

NIGER

Development of modern rice-growing on Niger river. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Office National des Aménagements Hydro-Agricoles (ONAHA). 5.5 mECU. Development of 375 ha in fully controlled water to allow double annual rice cultivation. Works and supplies: int. tenders in '82. Technical supervision and monitoring: BELGROMA (B). 4th EDF.

Namarde Goungou Area. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement (± 170 ha) under full water control. Works and supplies (irrigation and drain network). Int. tender, first part launched december '81. (2nd part supplies launched end of february '82.) T.A. and monitoring: direct agreement. Date financial decision february '82. 5th EDF.

Main lines for regional development of areas affected by Kandadji Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports et de l'Urbanisme. Consultancy service (study): Main lines: GIBB (UK). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Air Valley development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.8 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. 300 drills in the Zinder region. Hydrogeological study and tender dossier: Bureau GKW (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF

Kolo water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 1 mECU. Study on the way: G.K.W. (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Animal disease control. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.840 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Supplies: int. tender on 2nd half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision may '82. 5th EDF.

NIGERIA

Hydraulic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Estimated Cost: 2.350 mECU. Equipment for Technological Institute of Kaduna. T.A.: Bureau M.R.T. (UK and Nigeria). Supply of drilling equipment; int. tender: 1st quarter '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Development of beef and veal production. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.868 mECU. Project to consider possibilities to develop cooperative ranch. Study to

define project: Bureau Hunting (UK). Supplies: restr. tender in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Foodstuffs production on the south coast. Resp. Auth.: Department of Primary Industry. Estimated cost 2.200 mECU. Development of seasonal cultivation an marketing. Technical and economic studies. Definition of the project: Produce Studies Ltd. Consultant (UK). Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Momote airport. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport and Civil Aviation. Estimated cost 0.930 mECU. Reconstruction and sealing of runway. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Hizitano Highway. Resp. Auth.: Department of Works. Estimated Cost 2.3 mECU. Asphaltting of an hearth road of ± 22 km. Preparation of int. tender dossier, on the way by local administration. Int. tender for works foreseen in '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

RWANDA

Bugesera water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Construction of a drinking-water network in Bugesera. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of Zaire Nil Crest. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture 13.8 mECU. Développement of agricultural production and social-economic infrastructure. Feasibility study: SCET International (F). Date financial decision end october '81. 5th EDF.

Transmission-lines study in secondaries centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Economicals and technicals studies to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

IPN of Ruengeri - vocational school. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation. Estimated cost 0.970 mECU. Works, equipments, expert's mission. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Cyangugu-Butare Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 74 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the exiting hearth road. (153 km). Economical study: SEDES (F). Technical study part Butare-Ntendezi: DHV (N) on 4th EDF. Cofinancing: World Bank, BAD, Kuwait Fund (possible). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Educational and handicraft integrated centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement primaire et secondaire. Estimated cost ± 2 mECU. Construction and equipment of 40 centres. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Lines of credit for S.M.E. Resp. Auth.: Banque Rwandaise de Développement. 0.700 mECU. Development of the credit to the S.M.E. rurals with "Banque Populaire". Project stages identification. 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the "public enterprises". Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Es-

timated cost 2.595 mECU. Creation of a central accountancy agency, training and control data. Supply of equipment for auditing and office and vehicles. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

ST LUCIA

Livestock development project. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of rural development. Estimated cost 0.860 mECU. Extension project zone. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Union Island clinic. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated 0.450 mECU. To improve health care at the remote Union Island by establishing a new clinic (total gross area $\pm 400 \text{ m}^2$) and also housing accommodation for the staff ($\pm 300 \text{ m}^2$). Studies: design and tender documents: Tomlin, Voss Associates (Local). Works: acc. tender, 2nd half '81. Equipments: int. tender in '82. Financing decision on June '81. 5th EDF.

Improvement of the general hospital at Kingstown. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 1.550 mECU. Follow-up of phase 1 financed from 4th EDF. New extension. Studies. Master plan for the extension: Watkins, Gray Woodgate (UK). Works: acc. tender, 2nd half '81. Equipments: int. tender in '82. Financing decision June '81. 5th EDF.

SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Oleogineous cultivation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: 3-4 mECU. EDF ± 2.16 mECU, Local 0.9 or 1.9 mECU. Selected oil palm-tree plantations over 300 to 500 ha. Works, supply and T.A. Date financial decision February '82. Int. tender for supplies launched March '82. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL

Increase of cereal-growth in S.O. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 4.68 mECU. Preparatory study: SODEFITEX (Senegal). Hydro-agricultural improvements in small areas. Works by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs and pumping equipment: int. tender in '82. T.A. and monitoring: direct agreement in '82. Short list: not yet drawn up. Date financial decision January '82. 5th EDF.

New energy research and test in rural region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat à la Recherche Scientifique. 1.5 mECU. Creation of pilot unit for solar energy, biomass and wind energy. Studies T.A. and equipment. Studies: short list not yet drawn up. T.A.: direct agreement end 82. Equipments: int. tender end 82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rubber tree plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Sewerage of the "Gueule Tapée" district. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Construction of canalization and pipes for rain waters. Improvement of the sewage network. Definition study and tender dossier: GEO PROGETTI (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TAIBA "ICS" complex water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. Regional project. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Factory water supply with 5 drills distance 20 km and a pipe of 500-600 mm. Study about phreatic sheet: ARLAB (F) and Beller Consult (D). Int. tender launched April '82. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

Rural Hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. Directeur de l'Hydraulique. 1.7 mECU. Construction of 21 drills. Study for phreatic sheet and modalities for execution: UNIGEO (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Trade Promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: Centre Sénégalais du Commerce Extérieur. 1.083 mECU. Actions for productions, marketing and T.A. Contract: direct agreement or restr. tender. Date financial decision January '82. 5th EDF.

Renovation of "St. Louis Hospital" and of the health centre of Tambacounda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération. Estimated total cost 3.725 mECU. EDF 2.825 mECU. Luxembourg 0.900 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. Date foreseen for financial decision May '82. 5th EDF.

Expenditures previously foreseen as participation of Govt. of Senegal for 3 projects financed on 4th and 5th EDF, charged on 5th EDF. 1.985 mECU. Complementary funding for the project: "Livestock development" 0.700 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Construction and equipment of ENIIE", 0.900 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Handicraft promotion". 0.385 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision May '82. 5th EDF.

SEYCHELLES

Redevelopment of Victoria Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 6 mECU. EDF 2.4 mECU, ADB (African Dev. Bank) 3.6 mECU. Renovation and new constructions, supply of medical equipment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE

Forest resources development in Sierra Leone. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Feasibility study in order to analyse the forest resources and submit proposals for their further development. Study: Consultant Atlanta (D). 4th EDF.

North-western integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Four-year integrated programme to develop mangrove swamps, upland crops, coastal fishing, in-

frastructure. Estimated Cost: 6.03 mECU. EDF 4.9 mECU. Local 1.13 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Date financial decision, February '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Koinadugu integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 7.080 mECU, EDF 5.9 mECU, Local 1.180 mECU. Four-year integrated programme to develop inland swamps, upland crops, livestock sector, infrastructure, marketing and credit system. Works: restr. tender. Supplies: int. tender, 1981 and 1982. TA: Carl Bro International (DK). 4th EDF.

Koinadugu - Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. Study on hand: Carl Bro International (DK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Support for existing educational institutions. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 2.050 mECU. Water and electricity supply and equipment for Njala University College, building and equipment of additional hostel accommodation at several teacher training colleges. Njala University: works for water supply, int. tender in 1982. Agricultural equipment: int. tender, in 1982. Teacher training colleges - building works: int. tender, in 1982. 4th EDF.

POTORU Rubber project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and forestry. Co-financed project with CDC (UK) and CCCE (F). Estimated cost 2.3 mECU for EDF part. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Construction of water points for villages with 2000 inhabitants. Study to prepare project and appraisal: IWACO (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Kambia Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Total estimated cost 1.166 mECU. EDF 0.882 mECU. Local 0.284 mECU. Construction of 2 buildings and a boatyard, supply of boats, motors, vehicles and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

N'Jala University College Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation (S.L.E.C.) Estimated cost 0.950 mECU. Water supply capacity of 1000 m³ per day. Pumping station, water tanks, network. Study to determine system: E. Davies and Ass. (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Forestry Programme. Resp. Auth.: Forestry Division. 0.625 mECU. Establishment of 1,800 ha of tree plantations (mahogany and teak). Associated infrastructure and equipment. Works: direct labour. Equipments: direct agreement on 81,82 and 83. 4th EDF.

Viru reforestation Project. Resp.

Auth.: Forestry Division. Estimated cost 1.150 mECU. Creation of 875 ha different plantations in New Georgia Island. Works and equipments. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

SOMALIA

Saakow rural experimental centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Creation of an irrigated area (60 ha) with all facilities and equipment. Aim: agronomical experiments. Study: Bureau Nuovo Castoro (I). Estimated total cost: 5.026 mECU. EDF: 4.950 mECU. Local 0.076 mECU. Works: 4 kms of tracks, pump station (180 l/s) electric power station (120 KVA). Supply of: agricultural equipment, 3 tractors, vehicles, furnitures... T.A. Land improvement works and estate infrastructure: contracts on awarding. Supplies: int. tender end 2nd quarter '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Date financial decision, october '81. 4th EDF.

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 433 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 349 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 84 mECU. Funding: EDF 44 mECU, Italy 36 mECU. Germany 32 mECU, France 18 mECU, Saudi Arabia 50 mECU, Local 20 mECU. Power and river regulation for agricultural development. Construction of a concrete gravity dam with hydro-power station, associated infrastructure and electrical transmission lines. The dam will provide water, flood protection and power for up to 233 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Consultancy services: restr. tend. procedure after prequalification. Tender launched in november '81. In a second stage, 5th EDF, project the consultant will supervise construction. Civil works: first int. tender during 1983. Transmission lines int. tender in 1983. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1984. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int tender in 1985. Study: 4th EDF. Works: 5th EDF.

Mogadishu Slipway. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 3 or 4 mECU. Construction of a slipway and ship repair facilities in Mogadishu harbour. Feasibility study on the way: AVECO (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision: in '82. 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Dairy. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry. Estimated cost 3.81 mECU. EDF 1.250 mECU. EIB 2.56 mECU. Rehabilitation of the existing dairy. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Supplies, int. tenders 1st quarter '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Date financial decision october '81. 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Institute of Statistics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost: 0.700 mECU. Works: acc. tender on july '81. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Goluen-Gelib Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Complementary funding. EDF 18.976 mECU. Project in execution

4th EDF. Complementary funding 4th and 5th in october '81.

Golwein - Bulo - Mererta development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture 8.5 mECU. Grapefruit plantations. Supervisions: Agrotec (I). T.A.: I.R.F.A. (F). Supply of equipment: int. tender launched end '81. Project in execution. 2nd, 3rd and 4th EDF.

Development of pheniculture (date-palm). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2 mECU. 1000 ha plantation in the North region. Supply of equipment, machines, inputs, rural monitoring. T.A. to define, may be French aid. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mogadishu water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. Estimated total cost 38.5 mECU. EDF 6 mECU. Foreseen cofinancing, World Bank, Arab Funds et Local. New drills and strengthening of existing network. 2 int. tenders foreseen 2nd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

Somalia Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Planning. 0.670 mECU. Four independent components: development of supportive infrastructure and T.A. for frankincense, myrrh and gums. Identification of obstacles to livestock exports and study of livestock marketing. Participation in Trade Fairs. Training, short term consultancies. Date foreseen for financial decision: may '82. 5th EDF.

SUDAN

Jebel Marra rural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 15.043 mECU. EDF 11 mECU. Local 4.043 mECU. Agricultural extension and improvement or rural infrastructure (road improvement and maintenance, forestry programme, community development programme). Works: project building, and houses (new + rehabilitation) int. tender. first quarter '81. Supplies: vehicles, trucks, animal cultivation equipment, furnishings, int. tenders in 1981 to 1983. TA: Hunting Technical Services Ltd (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Nuba Mountains rural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 6.650 mECU. EDF 5.5 mECU. Local 1.150 mECU. Introduction of improved farming techniques and systems in two nucleus development centres of the Nuba Mountains region. Works: contracts already awarded. Supplies: vehicles, furniture and animal traction equipment, int. tenders in 1981, 1982. TA: SATEC Consultant (F). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Gum arabic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Rehabilitation of gum arabic production in the Sudanese gum belt (including production and marketing aspects). Preliminary study: gum arabic development in North Kordofan Province. Bureau GITEC (D). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Juba airport. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Department. 21.5 mECU. EDF 16.3 mECU. Local 5.2 mECU. Construction of a new airport. Consultant: bureau NACO (N). Works: on hand. Supply: int. tender 2nd quarter '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

University of Juba, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 7 mECU. Additional facilities on the new campus for a capacity of about 400 students: 3 hostels; (1 100 m² each) dining hall and kitchen (360 m²), 3 college buildings (1 850 m²), 21 staff houses (each 170 m²). Works including infrastructure for water, sewerage and electricity: int. tender in 1981. Equipment: int. tender in 1982. Work supervision: IWACO (NL). 4th EDF.

Four higher secondary technical schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 6.3 mECU. Renovation and new constructions of four existing schools, each with a capacity of 324 students. Works contracts already awarded. Equipment: int. tender in 1982. Supervision of works: GBWA Int. (Irl.) Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Upper Talanga Tea Project - Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources 12 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Supply of vehicles, agricultural machinery, equipments, material inputs, int. tender 1st half '82. Other works by direct labour or restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A. mutual agreement in '82. Date financial decision February '82. 5th EDF.

T.A. for Sudan Rural Development Company Ltd. (SRDC) and Sudan Rural Development Finance Company Ltd. (SRDFC). Resp. Auth.: Sudan Development Corporation. SDC. 1.2 mECU. Provision of three experts for 4 years short-list already drawn-up. Date financial decision January '82. 5th EDF.

Trade Promotion Sudan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Co-operation, Commerce and Supply. 0.340 mECU. Studies, T.A. and participation in trade Fairs. Studies and contract by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision: may '82. 4th EDF.

Port Sudan-Hayia Railway. Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railway Corporation. Expertise. Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Aweil Rice Development Project Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Total estimated cost 14.181 mECU. EDF 9.8 mECU, Local 4.381 mECU. Construction of buildings and rice mill. Supply of vehicles, agricultural equipment and machinery. T.A. Project on appraisal 5th EDF.

Agricultural Inputs and Rehabilitation Project (AIRP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Total estimated cost 103 mECU. EDF 16 mECU, I.D.A. 56.5 mECU, ADF 8.4 mECU, Local 22.100 mECU. Works, irrigation and drainage structures, buildings, roads, water supplies and installation of pumps for Blue

and White Nile Schemes. Supply of fertilizers for Gezira. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

SURINAME

Rice project at Coronie. Resp. Auth.: Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt, Visserij en Bosbouw. Rice production developments. Study on the way. EUROCONSULT (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Surfacing of the road Alkmaar-Tamanredja. Resp. Auth.: Stichting Plan Bureau. 1.690 mECU. Project stage: identification. 3rd, 4th and 5th EDF.

SWAZILAND

Teacher training college at Nhlngano. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 2.5 mECU. Construction and equipping of a fully residential teacher training college with a capacity of 400 students. Works: contracts already awarded. Supervision: Consultant Design + Planning International DPI (Local). Equipment: int. tender 1982. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.38 m ECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA

Coffee improvement programme. Resp. Auth.: Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT). 25.434 mECU. EDF 12.677 mECU. Local 12.757 mECU. To increase quantity and quality of coffee production in the main coffee areas of Tanzania by improving the extension services, supply of farm inputs, provision of training facilities, renovation of central pulperies and road improvement. Works: Contracts already awarded. Supplies: tenders launched December 1981. T.A.: Mr. Maxwell (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Coffee improvement programme phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT). Extension and intensification of the activities promoted under the phase 1. The programme will cover improvements in production (through extension services, inputs, supply), roads and storage facilities. CAT will itself prepare the phase 2 project. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Agricultural development project in Iringa region. Resp. Auth.: Iringa Regional Development Directorate. 6.5 mECU. To increase agricultural productivity in the Iringa Region, through strengthening of the extension services, improvement of infrastructure and supply of farm inputs. Works: contracts awarded. T.A.: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Supplies: driers for pyrethrum, int. tender launched December 1981. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Iringa integrated rural development, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Iringa Regional Development Directorate. 19.325 mECU. To extend and intensify the activities currently being carried out under phase 1. Main elements are strengthening of extension ser-

vices, provision of farm inputs, extension of the oxen cultivation programme, improvements of the road system and promotion of animal production. Study; project preparation, Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Date foreseen for financial decision: February '82. 5th EDF.

Lusahunga-Bukombe road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 20 mECU. Bitumen road of 127 km. Works: Int. tender prequalification launched end of September '81. Int. tender foreseen 2nd quarter '82. Supervision of work: award of contract on the way. Seek for cofundings. Regional project. 4th EDF.

Technical teacher training college, Mtwara. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.4 mECU. Training facilities for technical teachers. Classrooms, laboratory and workshops, dormitories and sanitary block, administration. Total area 3 765 m². Works: contracts awarded. Equipment: int. tender with possibility of restr. tender or direct agreement depending on nature of supply. Supplies: restr. tender. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Extensions to the Mbeya Water Supply System. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 4.050 mECU. Construction of an abstraction point, a pipeline, a pumping station, reservoirs. Supplies and site supervision. Works and supplies: int. tender after prequalification launched October '81. Contracts: Jennings and O'Donovan (Irl). Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Mtwara Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 5 mECU. Works: drilling of new wells, and constructions. Supply of equipment and T.A. Drilling activities and power supply connections by direct labour. Other works: int. tender in '82. Supplies: int. tender in '82. Supervision of works: direct agreement. Date financial decision, October '81. 5th EDF.

Vehicle repair project. Resp. Auth.: National Transport Corporation (NTC). 13 mECU. Recovery and repair of equipment in the transport sector. Supply of engines, gearboxes, spare-parts. Supplies: int. tender and direct agreement 1st quarter '82. Date financial decision end October '81. 4th EDF.

Mwanza Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 11 mECU. Construction of a new water intake, installation of a new pumping equipment and treatment plant, laying of a new distribution pipelines. T.A. Works and supplies, int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Contracts: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision April '82. 5th EDF.

TOGO

Cattle-raising in palm plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.136 mECU, EDF 0.884 mECU, Local 0.252 mECU. Stock-farming under palms to improve meat production and to make in-

dustrial palm plantation maintenance easier. Study: project plans, Bureau SOTED (Local). Works: direct labour. Supplies: vehicles, int. tender in 1982. Supplies, equipment and cattle purchase: direct agreement. 4th EDF.

Adele Ranch. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.207 mECU, EDF 2.788 mECU, Local 0.419 mECU. Establishment of a cattle ranch for local supply of oxen, improved heifers and breeding bulls, surplus for local slaughter and market. Works: direct labour. Supply: graders and vehicles, int. tender, 1st half '82. T.A.: Zooconsult (I). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Strengthening and improvement of 4 roads. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Mines, de l'Énergie et de Ressources Hydrauliques. Estimated cost 13.600 mECU. Aflao-Avezopo road (19 km) - Lomé-Kpaliné road (118 km) - Atakpamé-Blitta road (100 km). Avezopo-Aneho (30 km). Works: int. tender foreseen 1st quarter '82, conditional upon provisional finance. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Rural Development of Kara Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 4.277 mECU. EDF 2.888 mECU. Local 1.339 mECU. Supplementary infrastructure, training and monitoring. Works by direct agreement. Equipment and supplies by int. tender. T.A. Date financial decision December '81. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 4 mECU. Construction of ±300 drills, supply of manual pumps and training. Drills: int. tender, 1st quarter '83. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

UGANDA

Kampala-Masaka road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Housing. 5 mECU. Repair and asphaltting of 60 km and supervision of works. Works: int. tender launched February '82. Supervision of works: SAUTI (I). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Nutritional rehabilitation centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 1.100 mECU. To improve health care in rural areas and to reduce malnutrition (particularly widespread among children). Contribution and equipping of 10 centres. Supply of 30 vehicles for health inspectors. Works: acc. tender. Supply: int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Coffee rehabilitation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 25 mECU. Works, equipment, training and T.A. Works by direct agreement. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or restr. tender. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Date financial decision end October '81. 4th EDF.

Karamoja Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 4.400 mECU. Constructions and Civil works. Transport, Equipment, Supplies, Training. T.A. by Lutheran World Federa-

tion. Equipment and supplies, int. tender. Date financial decision December '81. 5th EDF.

Rehabilitation of the seeds industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 9 mECU. To increase production and distribution of improved seeds. Project preparation: Bureau Courtoy (B). Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Rural electrification project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 7 mECU. EDF 5 mECU. Uganda Electricity Board 2 mECU. Supply and erection of 33 KV electrical distribution lines. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Animal Disease Control Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Livestock and Fishery. Total estimated cost 11 mECU. EDF 7.3 mECU. Local 3.7 mECU. Re-establishment of veterinary extension service. Repair of cattle dips, spray races. Tse tse control programme. T.A. For medical products and vaccines purchase during first six months, restr. tender. For equipment material, transport, int. tender. Date foreseen for financial decision april '82. 4th EDF.

T.A. to the Uganda Development Bank. Resp. Auth.: Uganda Dev. Bank. 2 experts. 1 year, renewable. Short-list to be done on may '82. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

UPPER VOLTA

Stock-farming in Hauts Bassins and Comoé ORD. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction services élevages). 1.961 mECU. Improvement of traditional breeding conditions and continued development of animal-drawn tillage. Various works and supplies: direct agreement. Supply of means of transport: int. tender, 1st quarter '82. TA: G.Z.T. (D). 4th EDF.

Mine of Poura rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Commerce, du Développement Industriel et des Mines. Estimated Cost: 46.1 mECU. EDF (4th EDF): 3.55 mECU for road and power station. Int. tender for supply of 4 generator 900 KW: launched august '81. (5th EDF). Estimated 4.14 mECU for assessment of the worker's town. Study underway. Other fundings: CCCE 9.3 mECU, BOAD 3.1 mECU, private investors 2 mECU, Coframines and others 2.8 mECU, IDB 2.7 mECU, Local 8.3 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.

Improvement of Dakiri plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.838 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement (± 200 ha). Irrigation and drain network. T.A. and monitoring. Works: int. tender, 1st half '82. T.A. direct agreement. Date financial decision, february '82. 5th EDF.

Extension of Lycée Technique de Ouagadougou. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Travaux Publics. Building of the boarding-school for 360 students. Works, supply of equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Kompienga Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics des Transports et de l'Urbanisme. Cofinanced project. Estimated cost ± 84 mECU. Earth-dam construction, access road non asphalted ± 18 kms, two groups of alternators 7800 KVA each, transmission power lines. Works: restr. tender after prequalification. Prequalification on the way. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of the Douna plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du développement rural. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Irrigation and draining works, supply of equipments, inputs and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

WESTERN SAMOA

Oil and Cake storage and handling facilities for the copra mill. Resp. Auth.: Samoa Coconut Products Ltd. 0.850 mECU. Storage tanks for copra oil and handling equipment. Shed for storage of pelletized cake. Study for supplies: Proses (Malaysia) financed by ADB. Study to be done for sheds. Short list not yet drawn up. Works: acc. tender 2nd half '81. Supplies: int. tender, '82. Date financial decision end october '81. 5th EDF.

Sauniatu Hydro Electric Scheme. Resp. Auth.: Electric Power Corporation (EPC). Estimated Cost 7.1 mECU. EDF 4.1 mECU, EIB 3 mECU. Two power station of 1.75 MW each. Headpond, tunnel, penstock powerhouse with turbines and generators and transmission lines. Equipments, supervision of works and training. Design study completed by Mander, Raikes and Marshall (UK). Preliminary works and access road: acc. tender 2nd half '81. Main civil works: int. tender after prequalification. Prequalification: launched august '81. Int. tender: '82. Supplies: int. tender: launched march '82. Supervision of works: in '82. Date financial decision: end of september '81. 5th EDF.

VANUATU

Rice study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Feasibility study on hand at Big-Bay-Santo. GITEC (D). 5th EDF.

Coco-trees development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.885 mECU. Works, supply of transport and equipment and agricultural inputs. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Road South Malekula. Earth road 67 km. Study on the way: CONSULINT (I). Works: int. tender or acc. tender to be decided on 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAIRE

Extension of Kinoisé market garden's. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Centres des Produits maraichers: CECO-MAF). 7.880 mECU. EDF 4.85 mECU. FAC and local 3.03 mECU. Development of three valley floors to grow vegetables and fruit.

Area 3 000 ha, of which 185 ha intensive cultivation and pisciculture and 584 ha orchards, rest for protection. Works: acc. tender 2nd half 1981. TA: FAC (F). Projet in execution. 4th EDF.

Akula-Gemena road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (115 km). Economic study: Bureau SPE (Local). Technical study: LUXCONSULT (Lux). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Thé Butuhé. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Commission Agricole du Kivu). Estimated Cost: 2.5 mECU. Strengthening and prosecution existing projects. T.A. for management and trading. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mwebe-Batshamba Road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Part (81 km) of the national road Matadi-Shaba. Prequalification launched in july '81. Int. tender foreseen on 2nd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kalemie port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Estimated cost not available. Study on the way by CADIC (B). 4th EDF regional. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

Banana deep water port. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Feasibility study: SEMA-TRACTION-NEL-OTUI (F.B.F.). 4th EDF. Complementary technical study on 5th EDF cofinanced with bilateral aid F-I-B-D. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Cacao-trees at Bulu. Resp. Auth.: CACAOZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Palm-trees at Gosuma. Resp. Auth.: PALMEZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Retraining of teaching and technical staff attached to the National Vocational Training Habitants. (I.N.P.P.). Resp. Auth.: Direction I.N.P.P. 0.730 mECU. Training, T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: direct agreement. Supply: int. tender in '82. Date financial decision february '82. 4th EDF.

Lubutu-Oso-Walikale Road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Prequalification launched january '82. Int. tender foreseen on 3rd quarter '82. Project on execution. 4th EDF.

Health centres equipment in 5 rural areas: Lighting and refrigerators with solar energy feeding. Resp. Auth.: Département Santé. 1.7 mECU. Supplies: int. tender foreseen 2nd half 82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter 82. 5th EDF.

Mine industry (copper-cobalt) rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: GECAMINES. Estimated cost EDF part: 40 mECU. Supply of

equipment, int. tender foreseen on 2nd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Butembo-Beni hydro-electrical development. Preliminary study done by Tractionnel (B) on local funds. Studies to be done: detailed economical and technical studies. Short-list on the way. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAMBIA

Supplementary financing for the construction of five Rural Health Centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 2 mECU. Works: direct labour. Supply of equipment and medical stores: acc. tender or direct agreement. Date financial decision, october '81. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. Total cost 6.540 mECU. EDF 5.55 mECU, Rocaf 0.99 mECU. Works: construction housing and office accommodation, marketing depots, feeder roads. Supply: 4 WD vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles. T.A. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement end 81 or 1st quarter '82. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A. short-list already down up. Date financial decision January '82. 5th EDF.

Zambia Marketing and Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Zambian Export Promotion Council. 0.795 mECU. Product Development and Marketing. Marketing management. Trade Fairs — Tourism planning and promotion. Contracts by direct agreement. Date financial decision December '81. 5th EDF.

Rice Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. 4 mECU, EDF Part. Local 1.135 mECU. Works: access roads, marketing depots, housing. Supply of equipments, agricultural inputs, T.A. Supply of vehicles: int. tender. Works: acc. tender or direct labour. T.A. direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Animal Vaccine Unit Production. Laboratory construction. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 3.560 mECU. EDF 2 mECU, local 1.560 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mkushi electrification. Estimated cost 6.07 mECU. EDF 3.07 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Study on hand: MERTZ McLENAN (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mine industry (copper-cobalt) rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: ZAMBIA Cono. Copper Mines at Lusaka. Total estimated cost 85.346 mECU. EDF part 55 mECU. Supply of equipment int. tender 1st quarter '82. 5th EDF.

T.A. to the Development Bank of Zambia. Resp. Auth.: Dev. Bank of Zambia. 0.540 mECU. Short-list already down up. 5th EDF.

Rural township Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. 5.200 mECU. Construction and supply of equipment. Works and supplies: int. tender on 2nd half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision may '82. 5th EDF.

ZIMBABWE

Study Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning. (MEPD). 1 mECU. 3 Studies: Intensive Rural Development Area 3 (IRDA 3), Mashoualand East. Pungwe/Honde Valley Development Study, near Umtali. Smallholder Irrigated Coffee Development, in Victoria and Midlands Provinces. T.A.: Short-list already down-up. Date financial decision 1st quarter '81.

Technical Assistance Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning (MEPD). 0.500 mECU. To prepare agricultural projects. Contracts: direct agreement. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Educational Facilities and Equipment. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. 3 mECU. Building of Technical College and supply of equipment and furniture. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Rural Clinics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4.5 mECU. Construction and equipment of 115 rural clinics and 230 staff houses. Works: direct labour or direct agreement. Equipments: int. tender. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Intensive Resettlement Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority. (ARDA), 4 mECU. Resettlement of some 18,000 smallholder families. Works: access roads, water supplies, fencing, schools... Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Works: direct labour. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Coal study. Resp. Auth.: M.E.P.D. Co-funding EDF-EIB. EDF 0.500 mECU. EIB 0.400 mECU. Restr. tender after short-list. Short-list already down up. 5th EDF.

Countries acceding to Lomé Convention

BELIZE

Three junior secondary schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works. 1.250 mECU. Technical and practical skills in rural areas. Classroom blocks, workshop blocks, principal's house. Works: direct labour. Supplies: furniture and equipment, restr. tender or direct agreement in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

St Martin Airport. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. 7.292 mECU. Construction of new air terminal. Study and works. Study: execution, Flughafen Frankfurt (D). Works and supplies in '82. 4th EDF.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Tahiti territorial abattoir. Resp. Auth.: Service de l'Economie Rurale, Papeete (Tahiti). Secrétariat d'Etat des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer, Délégation de la Polynésie Française, Paris. 0.850 mECU, EDF 0.730 mECU, Ministère Français de l'Agriculture 0.120 mECU. Modern abattoir to replace old slaughterhouses and improve hygienic conditions for meat provisioning. Capacity 2 000 cattle and 13 000 pigs per year. Works: int. tender 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Gas-generators and electro-generators powerstations in the Touamotou Islands. Resp. Auth.: Assemblée Territoriale des Touamotou. 0.460 mECU. Supply of gas-generators fed with charcoal from coconut waste and coco-trees wood waste. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half 82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter 82. 4th EDF.

REUNION

Hydro-agricultural development of Bras de Cilaos. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'agriculture. 2.650 mECU. Installations of a first section of water-supply network. Supplies and ductlaying and accessories, int. tend. in '82. 4th EDF.

WALLIS and FUTUNA ISLANDS

Mata Utu road system. Resp. Auth.: Administration territoriale. 0.850 mECU. Local roads and drainage road system. Total length 10 km of which 2 km to be asphalted. Works: int. tender 2nd half '82. 4th EDF.

Enlargement of the Mata Utu quay in Wallis. Resp. Auth.: Administration territoriale. 1.195 mECU. Reinstatement and enlargement to 75 m length. Works: local tender mid-'82. 5th EDF.

Futuna electrification. Resp. Auth.: Administration Territoriale. Estimated Cost 1.305 mECU. Small concrete dam with water line of 1000 m and a forced line of 100 m. Power station with turbo-alternator of 180 KW and 3 diesel generators for emergency. Transport lines M.T. and L.T. Works: local tender for civil works. Equipments: int. tender 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

NEW CALEDONIA

Inshore aquaculture. Resp. Auth.: Direction territoriale des Services Ruraux. Estimated cost 0.459 mECU. Creation of pilot

fishery station. Supply of equipment. Modalities to be decided. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Loyauté Islands water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction Territoriale des Services Ruraux. 0.900 mECU. Constructions and drills and small water supply networks. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Reafforestation programme. Resp. Auth.: Territoire de la Nouvelle Calédonie des Eaux et Forêts. Estimated total cost 4.7 mECU. EDF part ±3 mECU. Cofundings with France, CCCE (F) and Local. 3 000 ha plantation "Pin de Caraïbes" with all necessary infrastructure and investments. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

East End Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department (P.W.D.) Estimated Cost 0.530 mECU. EDF 0.500 mECU. Local 0.030 mECU. Construction of 4 wells, 900 m³ reservoir and distribution pipework. Works by direct labour. Equipments: int. or restr. tender or direct agreement concerning importance. Date foreseen for financial decision, may '82. 5th EDF.

Regional Projects

BELIZE

Caricom grains project, pilot farm. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Development Bank. Estimate 2.145 mECU. EDF 1.826 mECU. Works: acc. tender 1st quarter '82. Supplies: equipment and vehicles: int. tender 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

COMMISSION DU FLEUVE NIGER (CFN) IN NIAMEY

Hydrological forecast system of river Niger basin. Resp. Auth.: CFN. 6.8 mECU. EDF 1.5 mECU, UNDP, OPEC, CFN, member states 5.3 mECU. To provide CFN possibilities to take hydrological dates on the whole Niger basin. Supplies: hydrometrical instruments, means of transport, equipment for teletransmission, supplies, int. tender in 1981. T.A.: supplied by Organisation Mondiale Météorologique (UNDP funds), direct agreement. 4th EDF. Phase II. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. EDF 1.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI — ETHIOPIA

Djibouti-Addis railway. Resp. Auth.: Compagnies chemin de fer 2 countries. 9.8 mECU Railway, short-term, rehabilitation. Supply of transport and telecommunication equipment. Int. tender 2nd quarter '82. 4th EDF.

ETHIOPIA — SUDAN

Telecommunications project. Technical study done by U.I.T. Economical and com-

mercial study to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

O.C.A.M.

Building and equipment of Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée in Kigali. Resp. Auth.: I.A.M.S.E.A. 4.8 mECU. Pedagogical, administratives and hostel buildings (5,000 m²). Correspondent equipment supply. Studies: a) Programming. b) Architectural and Technical. Bureau SPADOLINI E GORI (I). Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF CEDEAO

Informations and investments promotion project. Resp. Auth.: CEDEAO Secretariat. Estimated cost 1.200 mECU. Actions to promote firm implantation in the West-Africa countries. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF ORGANISATION AFRICAINE POUR LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE (O.A.P.I.)

Building and equipment of Centre Africain de Documentation et Information en matière de Brevets. Resp. Auth.: O.A.P.I. 1.207 mECU. Construction of 1,358 m² of buildings, and supply of equipment. Works: acc. tender launched end of march '82. Supplies: int. tender 1st half '83. T.A.: 1st half '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF CEAO

ESITEX Segou (Mali). Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secretariat. Management training for textile industry. Complex construction in Segou. Supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Ecole des Mines et de la géologie, Niamey. Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secretariat. Creation of a school for 350 students coming from CEAO countries. Estimated total cost 28 mECU. EDF 7 mECU. Cofundings with FAC-FAD-D. Prequalification for works foreseen mid-april '82. Int. tender in June '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA — SENEGAL (O.M.V.G.)

Bridge barrage on the river Gambia. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost in 78: 60 mECU. Foreseen funding: F.R.G. 20 mECU. Canada 21.7 mECU, USA 11/22 mECU. Technical study: DHV-Rijkswaterstaat-Waterloopkundig Laboratorium Delft (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GUYANA — SURINAME

Guyana — ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. Study on the way. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE — LIBERIA — GUINEA

T.A. to the Mano River Union. Industrial Project Development Unit. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: M.R.U. Secretariat. Estimated cost 1.400 mECU. Identification and evaluation of industrial projects, legislation harmonizing and business support. 6 long-term experts and 2 short term experts. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

UPPER — VOLTA — NIGER — TOGO

Fada-Border Niger Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 28 mECU. Construction and surfacing of the road for 171 km. Possibility of partial financing on 5th EDF. ±10 mECU. Economic and practical study completed. Int. tender foreseen 2nd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. Probable cofunding with F and BAD-EA. 5th EDF.

TOGO — BENIN

Integrate development of the Mono Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministères des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 170 mECU. Construction of a dam and a hydro-electric power plant of 2 x 30.7 MW. Foreseen funding: World Bank, EEC (EDF + EIB), France, FRG, Canada, ADB, UNDP. Feasibility study done. Completion envisaged 1982/85. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BENIN — IVORY COAST — NIGER — TOGO — UPPER VOLTA

Regional training centre for road maintenance in Lomé-Togo. (CERFER). Resp. Auth.: Secretariat CERFER. Training. T.A. and scholarships. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project stage identification. 3rd, 4th and 5th EDF.

RWANDA — ZAIRE

Hydro-electric development «Ruzizi II». Resp. Auth.: Ministères des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 60 mECU. Economic and technical studies (4th EDF): Bureau Tractionnel (B) and R.R.I. (D). Construction of a central hydro electric plant of 35 MW. Foreseen funding: EDF, ADB, World Bank, B, I, BDEGL, EIB. Civil works supervision: EDF and World Bank. Equipments: the others. Works: int. tender prequalifications. Prequalification made. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Methane gas from Lake Kivu. Resp. Auth.: CEPGL and Commission mixte de 2 pays. Pre-feasibility study done. (Studies 4th EDF). Feasibility study foreseen with EDF, B, EIB fundings. Project stage: identification, 5th EDF.

ZAIRE — RWANDA — BURUNDI

Study to integrate gas-generators for agro-industrial and plant wastes. Resp. Auth.: Electricité de Grands Lacs (E.G.L.) 0.300 mECU. Supply of 6 gas-generators. Two for each countries. Restr. tender foreseen on 3rd quarter '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

TROPICAL AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

Rice, mais, niébes, soja improvement programme. 1st phase. Resp. Auth.: I.I.T.A. (Institut International d'Agriculture Tropicale) à Ibadan. Nigeria. Estimated EDF contribution 2.250 mECU. Experimentation and demonstration improved varieties. Works, supplies and experts recruitment by I.I.T.A. with local agreements. Int. tender in '82. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF CIADFOR

Extension of A.N.F.P.P. (Agence Nationale de formation et de Perfectionnement Professionnels) in Libreville. Extension and modernization and new complex building in Oloumi. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GUINEA

Tambacounda-Labe road Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (455 km). Economic study: SONED (SE). Technical study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

BURUNDI — TANZANIA — ZAMBIA

Mpulongu Harbour. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication. 2.24 mECU. Works, Supplies, T.A. Date financial decision July '81. Equipment: int. tender launched end of January '82. 4th EDF.

GABON — CONGO

Construction and equipment of a boarding section at the Ecole des Postes et Télécommunications in Libreville. Resp. Auth.: Office Postes et Télécommunication. (O.P.T.). 2.020 mECU. Buildings Boarding facilities 976 m², restaurant-cultural complex 430 m². Equipment. Supervision of works. Date financial decision June '81. Works: acc. tender launched on April '81. Supplies: int. tender in '82. 4th EDF.

REGIONAL PROJECT (WESTERN SAMOA — FIJI — SOLOMON — KIRIBATI — TUVALU — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — TONGA)

Renewable energy development project in the South Pacific. Resp. Auth.: SPEC (South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation). 6.2 mECU. Creation of pilot units for ocean energy, gas, small stations 25 kW fed with wood waste. Photovoltaic generators 20 kW and wind-generators 15 kW. Prefeasibility study on the way: LAHMEYER and DORNIER (D). Works, supply and T.A. Supplies: int. tender 1st quarter 1983. T.A. end 82 or 1st quarter 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TOGO — MALI — UPPER VOLTA — NIGER — CHAD

Agricultural produce regional transit centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministères du Plan and Ministère Affaires Economiques for Niger. Estimated total 7 mECU with cofunding. Harmonization of stocking possibilities for the population and trade improvement. Technical and economic feasibility study: Bureau SATEC (F). Project stage: identification. 4th and 5th EDF.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Foot-and-mouth disease prevention. Resp. Auth.: Development Committee. Study to be done: Feasibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 4th EDF.

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Forum Fisheries Agency Headquarters. Resp. Auth.: South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC). 0.650 mECU. Creation of an international fisheries resources management agency. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment restr. tender. Supply of computer and data processing equipment, int. tender. Date foreseen for financial decision May '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Pacific Forum Line: containers. Resp. Auth.: S.P.E.C. Estimated total cost 2.700 mECU. EDF 1 mECU. Australia 1.700 mECU. Purchase of 142 containers equipped with integral refrigeration units. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA — ZIMBABWE

Regional project foot-and-mouth disease. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 24.510 mECU, EDF 14.330 mECU, GOB 8.167 mECU, GOZ 2.013 mECU. Supply of equipment and vaccines. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

FIJI — KIRIBATI — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — TUVALU

Telecommunication project. Resp. Auth.: S.P.E.C. Estimated total cost 9 mECU. Supply and installation of 2 ground stations standard B for satellite. One in PNG the other in Kiribati. Equipment to extend telex service by satellite in Fiji and radio and telex equipment in Tuvalu. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SEYCHELLES — MAURITIUS — COMOROS — KENYA — SOMALIA — TANZANIA — MADAGASCAR

Telecommunications for flying airways in the Indian Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Departments, Directions de l'Aviation Civile. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Supply and installation of telecommunication equipment. Study: preliminary appraisal, Mr. Durieux and Amory (F). Technical detailed

study: SOFREAVIA (F). Int. tender foreseen 2nd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

MADAGASCAR-SEYCHELLES

Ecole Maritime de Majunga. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Managerial staff training for mercantile marine and fishery. Supply of a school-vessel and equipment. T.A. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision May '82. 5th EDF.

ACP STATES

Assistance to the professional ACP-EEC organizations concerned by improvement of the production and products commercialization on foreign markets. Resp. Auth.: COLEACP-FEDEAU. And the association for the improvement of the commercialization of products like coffee, cacao, oleaginous and cotton. 2.770 mECU. Date financial decision, October '81, 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GAMBIA GUINEA BISSAU

Dakar — Banjul — Bissau Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministères Travaux Publics of the 3 countries. Asphalted road between Mandina Ba (Gambia) and Sao Vicente (Guinea Bissau). 129 km. Estimated cost 30 mECU. EDF 10 mECU. Technical study on hand. Project stage: identification 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF CEAO AND CILSS

Construction of Centre Régional d'Énergie Solaire (CRES) in Bamako, Mali. Estimated total cost 30 mECU. EDF part. 3.5 mECU. T.A. and equipment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF ECOWAS — CEDEAO

Wireless beam telecommunications. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat Ecovas. Cedeao. Estimated cost 32 mECU. EDF 5 mECU. Equipment: int. tender launched end of February '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for eastern Africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 3.5 mECU. Widening of the capacity. Construction of class-room, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF ASECNA

Air safety. Supply and installation of flying assistance equipment for several airports. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

**DJIBOUTI — ETHIOPIA —
KENYA — SUDAN — SOMALIA —
TANZANIA — UGANDA**

Prevention against noxious migratory animals in eastern africa. Resp. Auth.: Desert Locust Control Organization for eastern africa. Construction of buildings, storage, for pesticide, aircrafts, equipment for vaporization, vehicles and T.A. Total estimated cost 6.634 mECU. EDF 3.2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

KENYA — TANZANIA

Regional Health Improvement Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministries of Health. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Extension of the regional centre at Nairobi and construction of a centre in Dar-el-Salam, T.A. and supervision of work. Works: acc. tender. Contracts: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 1st quarter '82. 5th EDF.

**ZAMBIA — KENYA — UGANDA —
SUDAN**

Field-oriented research on control of tsetse and livestock ticks of the International centre of insect physiology and ecology (ICIPE) Nairobi-Kenya. Estimated total cost ±6 mECU. EDF part estimated at 1.5 mECU. Cofundings with: UNDP-USAID-Switzerland and Netherlands. Supply of equipment and TA. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

ACP COUNTRIES

International trade fairs participation. 2.115 mECU. Date financial decision January '82. 5th EDF.

**COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF SADCC
(South African development coordination conference)**

Faculty of Veterinary Sciences University of Zimbabwe. Total estimated cost 9 mECU. EDF part estimated at 5 mECU. Construction of a new veterinary faculty as a regional institution within the existing university of Zimbabwe. Works and supplies. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

**COUNTRIES MEMBERS
OF CARICOM**

Development of the regional trade promotion services in the Caribbean region. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. 1.8 mECU. T.A. project. Contract: direct agreement. Date financial decision february '82. 5th EDF.

Assistance to Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). Resp. Auth.: CARDI Secretariat. EDF part 3.035 mECU. T.A. equipment and training. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82. 5th EDF.

Windward Islands Fishing Boat Project. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated cost 0.345 mECU. EDF part 0.275 mECU and 0.070 mECU from sales of boats.

Equipment and TA for the construction of about 100 fishing boats and workshop installation. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

**TANZANIA (BURUNDI — RWANDA —
ZAIRE — ZAMBIA)**

Tanzania Railways Corporation Project (T.R.C.). 10 mECU. Maintenance and improvement of the railway. Works, supply of equipment. Supply: int. tender 2nd half '82. Supervision of works: short list not yet drawn up. Date financial decision march '82. 4th EDF.

**BURUNDI — RWANDA — TANZANIA —
ZAIRE — ZAMBIA**

Dar es Salam port project. Improvement of the transit goods handling facilities, for the Central Corridor transports. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA — UGANDA

Transport project Lake Victoria. Improvement of the existing wagon ferry terminal facilities in Jinja, Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma ports. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Livestock development study for vine-growing reconversion areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.095 mECU. Possibilities for development of dairy cattle. Study to determine project contents: SCET International (F) Project stage: identification.

Study for artificial insemination development in Algeria. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.080 mECU. Study to establish an artificial insemination service. Short list already drawn up. Project on appraisal.

Scientific cooperation programme with O.N.R.S. and trainers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (M.E.S.R.S.) 4.300 mECU. Scholarships, T.A. experts and supply of equipment. For scientific equipment int. tender. Date financial decision october '81.

Rural managers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Révolution Agraire et des Forêts. 4 mECU. T.A. with trainers and technical equipment. Supplies: direct agreement. T.A.: Contracts: from '81 to '83. Date for financial decision october '81.

Contribution towards the extension of two training centres for fishermen (Annaba and Beni-Saf). Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et de la Pêche. Secretariat d'Etat à la pêche. 0.600 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment and T.A. Supply: int. tender. launched in november '81 T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up.

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 9-14 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Feasibility study of the project: Euro Consult (N). Project on appraisal.

Improved of agricultural input storage facilities in the Daqhalia Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit. EEC Contribution 6 mECU. Construction of 13 new ware houses on prefabricated steel of 1 700 m² each providing a total capacity of 27 000 T. Works: int. tender 2nd half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

Developing Vocational Training for Industrial Trades. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. (Productivity and Vocational Training Department — PVTD.) 2 mECU. Community's contribution over a period of 3 years for TA and equipment. T.A.: direct agreement in '81. Equipments: int. tender launched in december '81.

Sinai Water Resources Study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Irrigation's Water Research Centre. Total Cost: 3.75 mECU. EEC Contribution: 2 mECU. Equipments, and T.A. over 3 years. Equipment: int. tender launched january '82. Int. tender for vehicles launched in october '81.

Helwan waste water Project. Resp. Auth.: Government of Egypt. Estimated Cost 125.040 mECU. EEC Contribution estimated 31.540 mECU. Nederland 2.660 mECU. Construction of a sanitation system within an area of 9,500 ha. Collector mains, pumping stations and treatment works. Works and supplies: int. tender 1st half 1982.

Intervention programme for investment promotion and for cooperation at companies level. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economy and External Trade, Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. 2 mECU. T.A., training and investment promotion. Project on appraisal.

Egyptian Renewable Energy Development Organisation. EREDO. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Government. Estimated total cost 10.741 mECU. EEC contribution 7.7 mECU. Construction and equipment for the centre. Works and supplies: int. tender in '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st quarter '82.

JORDAN

Assistance to the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association. Provisional amount 1.5 mECU. Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Jordan Valley Farmers' Association (JVFA). To assist the JVFA in the implementation of an agricultural machinery repair and servicing centre, and a vegetable seeding propagation unit. Study: feasibility of the project, Minister Agriculture Int. (UK). Project on appraisal.

1 Secondary Industrial School (SIS). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Ministry of Education. EEC 0.950 mECU. School for technical education at secondary level at Mafrag. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study: to identify and define project: Tema Consultant (I). Financial decision: november '80. Supply: int. tender launched august '81.

2 Trade Training Centres (TTC). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Cost estimate 1.650 mECU for EEC. The TTCs offer apprenticeship in cooperation with local trade and industry. One TTC for about 400 boys at Zarqa. One TTC for about 400 girls in Amman. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study to identify and define project, TEMA Consultant (I). Supply: int. tender for Zarqa launched on february '82. Project in execution.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology, University of Jordan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EEC-Contribution: 6.68 mECU. Supply of Laboratory and workshop equipment and T.A. over 5 years. Jordanian Government will finance buildings. Supplies: int. tender launched in august '81 and february '82. T.A.: Contracts in '81 and '82.

Faculty of Science-Yarmouk University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 2.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender launched in august '81. T.A. contracts in '81 and '82. Project in execution.

2 Vocational Training Schools. Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Estimated cost. 1.200 mECU. (EEC part). Construction and equipment 1 school for 700 boys at Zarqa and at Amman for 700 girls. Training and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

Jordan Valley Transplant Production Unit. Resp. Auth.: Jordan Valley Authority. Estimated total cost 2.210 mECU, EEC part 0.950 mECU. Supplies, construction greenhouses, irrigation. T.A. Supply: int. tender, 1st half '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Date financial decision january '82.

LEBANON

Industrial planning and industrial census. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie. 0.518 mECU. Foreign expert to supervise local experts for census. Mission in Lebanon 2 months EEC contribution covers all ex-

penses for foreign expert and $\pm 50\%$ of total cost of the project. Project on appraisal.

Aid for the Union Nationale de Crédit Coopératif (UNCC). 1.400 mECU. Line of credit to the UNCC and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st quarter '82.

MOROCCO

Nador and Safi water supply. Resp. Auth.: Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP). Ministère de l'Équipement et de la Promotion Nationale. Estimated cost 20.890 mECU, EEC 15.5 mECU, Local and Saudi Fund for Development 5.390 mECU. SAFI: water supply extension, partly service main, partly treatment and pumping station. NADOR: Regional water supply realization, service main and treatment and pumping station. Works and supplies except pumping station and electrical connections: several int. tenders in 1981. For Nador launched in july '81.

Monitoring and equipment of 10 Instituts de Technologie Appliquée (ITA). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Travail et de la Formation Professionnelle (MTFP). 34.510 mECU. EEC 15.500 mECU, Local 19 mECU. Community's contribution for technical and teaching equipment, training of instructors and TA at the beginning of the project. Equipment: int. tender in several lots in '81. TA: direct agreement in '81, '82 and '83.

Intervention for Laboratoire Officiel d'Analyses et de Recherches chimiques de Casablanca. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.200 mECU. Equipments: int. tender in '81. T.A. and training. T.A.: ICON INST. (D). Project on appraisal.

Interventions for Laboratoire de Technologie des céréales de Rabat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 0.790 mECU. Equipment, T.A. and training. Supply by restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Date financial decision, november '81.

SYRIA

Scientific and Technical Cooperation with CERS. (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques.) EEC part 4.820 mECU. Studies, T.A., training and supply of scientific equipment. Last int. tender launched january '82 for teledetection.

Assistance to the Damascus and Aleppo Intermediate Institutes of Technology. (CIIT.) 4 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supply: int. tender foreseen 1st half '82.

TUNISIA

Sewerage scheme for 17 towns. Resp. Auth.: Office National d'Assainissement (ONAS). Estimated cost 40 mECU, EEC 24 mECU, Local 16 mECU. Improvement of the sewerage system (mainly for sewerage and rainwater) for 17 towns. Service mains extension, building of purification stations.

Study: to define programmes and prepare the implementation project: SAFEGE (F). Funding phase 1 end 1980 (12 mECU). Phase 2: 1st quarter 1982 (12 mECU). Works: int. tenders, several lots in '81. 3 Tenders launched in august '81 and 2 in september '81.

Expansion of industrial development activities. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Énergie. Agence de Promotion des Investissements (API) and the Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie (BDET). 0.630 mECU. TA and studies. Contracts by direct agreement in '81.

Participation to create 3 Training Vocational Centres: in Nabeul, Menzel-Bourguiba, Zaghouan. Resp. Auth.: O.T.T.E.E.F.P. (Office des Travailleurs Tunisiens à l'Étranger de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle.) EEC Contribution 3.870 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender in '81 and '82. Contract T.A. and training, '81 and '82. T.A.: A.A.B. (D). Project on appraisal.

TURKEY

Beypazari Lignite Project. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. Estimated Cost 55.7 mECU. EEC 22 mECU, Local 33.7 mECU. EEC part: Equipment supply for: development, mechanised face, conventional face and auxiliary. Equipments: int. tender in '82. Date for financial decision july '81.

Electricity Transmission Line Project. Resp. Auth.: Turkish Electricity Authority. (TEK). Estimated cost 72 mECU. EEC 16 mECU. Upgrading of existing transmission lines and supply of equipment. Construction of new transmission lines. Italian aid foreseen for 5.2 mECU. Supply and works: int. tenders in '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st quarter '82.

Beypazari Lignite Project - T.A. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. 2.6 mECU. T.A. with 7 experts. T.A. and training. Date foreseen for financial decision, 1st quarter '82.

Non-associated developing countries

BANGLADESH

Tea rehabilitation project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB). EEC 6.6 mECU, UK and Local 55.680 mECU. Purchase of machinery for tea factories. Call for quotation in EEC member states and Indian subcontinent in 1981 and '82.

Cotton Development project. Resp. Auth.: Cotton Development Board. Estimated Cost: 13.500 ECU. EEC 6.5 mECU, Local 7 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A.

Works. T.A.: direct agreement or int. tender in '81 works and supply procedure to be determined.

Small scale irrigation sector project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Estimated total cost 82 mECU. EEC contribution 12 mECU. Cofinancing with ADB (Asian Dev. Bank). Works, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and supervision. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. 3rd quarter '82.

BURMA

Palm oil development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated cost: 16.300 mECU. Financing: EEC 4.9 mECU. Switzerland and local 11.40 mECU. Expanding production for domestic consumption. Supplies and T.A. Supply: int. tender '81 and '82. T.A. short-list already drawn up.

Pump Irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated Cost: 31.5 mECU. ADB 19 ECU. EEC 5.5 mECU. Local 7 mECU. Works: irrigation and related facilities. Supply of equipment and T-A. Works and supplies: int. tenders following EEC and ADB procedures. T.A.: contracts following ADB procedures. All items in '82.

INDONESIA

Pilot project on integrated soya and foodcrops development in Sumatra. Resp. Auth.: DG for economic, social and cultural relations (Department of Foreign Affairs). EEC 4 mECU. Local 1.4 mECU. To investigate the feasibility of arable cropping (mainly soya) and establish a seed multiplication centre in Jambi Province (Sumatra). TA: contract awarded. Works: direct labour. Supplies: int. tender or restr. tender to be determined in '81 and '82.

S.E. Sulawesi transmigration and area development project. Resp. Auth.: Directorate General of Transmigration. EEC - 3 mECU. ADB, Islamic Development Bank, Local 44.943 mECU. Contribution to a settlement programme consisting of studies for future development and local costs for housing, land irrigation, roads. Consultancy services (studies) restr. tender ADB examines offers. Works: direct agreement 2nd half '81 or '82.

Lower Citanduy Irrigation. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for contagious diseases control. Estimated cost: 76.9 mECU. EEC 3.8 mECU, ADB 42.4 mECU, Local 30.7 mECU. Construction of irrigation and drainage canals, feeder roads, village water supplies for 287 villages in S.W. part of C. Java. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender in '82.

Baturraden Dairy Development. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for livestock services. Estimated cost: 8.385 mECU. EEC 4.4 mECU, Italy 0.410 mECU. Construction, infrastructure, supply of equipment, T.A. Works and supplies: int. tender 1st half '82. T.A.: direct agreement 1st half '81.

Bali Irrigation Sector Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. DG for Water Resources Development. EEC 12 mECU. ADB ± 37 mECU. Local ± 55 mECU. Rehabilitation and expansion of 50 village-level irrigation scheme, establishment of a water-management training centre, and establishment of climatological stations. T.A. Works: acc. tender.

INDIA

Supply of fertilizer. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 36 mECU. Supply: int. tender for EEC countries members and India in '82. Date financial decision december '81.

Afforestation, soil and water conservation. Resp. Auth.: States Forestry Departments. EEC contribution 7 mECU. Works by direct labour. Date financial decision december '81.

PAKISTAN

Baluchistan livestock development. Resp. Auth.: Provincial Government of Baluchistan. The Department of Fisheries and Livestock. The Baluchistan Development Authority. EEC 6.7 mECU, ADB 5.8 mECU, Local 1.4 mECU. Development of rangeland for sheep and goat production, construction of kid and lamb fattening units at selected locations, development of the dairy sector, establishment of local vaccine production, construction of a feedmill, training and consultancy services. Works, supplies and consultancy services, int. tenders. Dates unknown. Project managed by ADB.

Emergency Programme-drinking water supplies for refugees areas (NWFP). Resp. Auth.: UNICEF. Estimated Total Cost 6 mECU. EEC 2.7 mECU. Cofinancing with Unicef. Supplies, drilling works, T.A. Supplies: int. tender. Drills: acc. tender. Works: direct labour.

Solar energy for rural areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (DGER). EEC 1.8 mECU. Supply of solar power stations. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82.

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fishery department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 45.5 mECU. ADB 24.8 mECU, EEC 12 mECU, Local 7.1 mECU, Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan 1.6 mECU. EEC part: new facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. TA: after int. tender prequalification. Prequalification done. Works and supplies in '82.

SRI LANKA

Mahaweli Ganga development. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Integrated rural development project. 43 000 ha area with a population of 140 000. Priority to food crops development. EEC 2 mECU, IDA 87.2 mECU (joint funding EEC-IDA, IBRD, UK, N, Canada, USA). EEC contribution for social infrastruc-

ture and civil works. Modalities: World Bank procedures.

Integrated rural development in the Mahaweli Ganga region. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Estimated cost 9 mECU, EEC 2 mECU. Development of 2 326 ha irrigated land and rehabilitation of 1 910 ha deteriorated land. Socio-economical infrastructure to allow settlement of 12 000 rural families. TA: FAO.

Eastern Region rehabilitation project. Ministry of Coconut Industries. EEC 3 mECU, Italy 0.375 mECU, small UK and FAO contributions, balance up to 7 mECU financed by Sri Lanka government. Rehabilitation of coconut plantations devastated by a cyclone and diversification of agriculture in the same region. Feasibility study financed by Italian bilateral aid executed by AGROTEC (I). Works: direct labour Supplies: modalities for tenders to be determined, first quarter '81.

THAILAND

Cooperation training and marketing. Resp. Auth.: National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation (BAAO). EEC 3.037 mECU. To provide training facilities for the personnel of agricultural cooperatives and equipment for cooperative marketing unit. Int. tender in '81 or '82.

Rubber smallholdings yield improvement. Resp. Auth.: Rubber Research Centre (RCC). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. EEC 1.8 mECU, Local 1.8 mECU. To introduce and popularize new tapping techniques to improve the yield of old rubber trees before their felling. TA by direct agreement. Supplies: modalities of tenders to be agreed between EEC Commission and government. Tenders in mid '81, '82, '83, '84.

Seed production centre for the Southern Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Estimated Cost: 3 mECU. EEC 2.2 mECU. Construction of a centre for the production and distribution of improved qualities of rice seeds. Equipments and T.A. Works and infrastructure: acc. tender. Equipments: int. tender and direct agreement. T.A.: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

THE PHILIPPINES

Crop protection Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 8.596 mECU. EEC 3.5 mECU, F.R.G. and Local 5.096 mECU. Strengthen and expand the existing crop protection service. Works and supplies (vehicles and equipment). Way of execution to be determined. Timing: '81 and '82.

Palawan Integrated Area Development. Resp. Auth.: National Council on Integrated Area Development (NACIAD). Total cost 78 mECU, EEC contribution 7.1 mECU, ADB 43.05 mECU and GOP 27.85 mECU. Small-scale irrigation works, agricultural intensification and diversification, livestock, trans-

port development, health facilities, training and monitoring. Project duration 1982-1988. Works: partly int. tender, partly direct agreement or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Administrative arrangements, excluding EEC int. tenders, concern full responsibility of ADB. Date financial decision december '81.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Study programme — ADB. Resp. Auth.: ADB. EEC 1 mECU. Studies in the Asian non associated countries. Contrast awarded after int. tender concerning EEC consultants and non associated eligible consultants. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

ASEAN

Regional collaborative study on aquaculture. Resp. Auth.: The ASEAN Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (CO-FAF). EEC 0.300 mECU. To assess the present and future potential of rural aquaculture in the ASEAN countries, and in particular study means of developing existing applied research training and extension facilities in this field. Contract will be awarded by mutual agreement to a mixed team composed of ASEAN and EEC experts. Last quarter of 1980 or '81.

Scientific and Technological Cooperation Programme. Resp. Auth.: ASEAN-Committee on Science et Technology (COST), EEC 2.8 mECU. Training, T.A., Studies, seminars. During 2 years starting from 4th quarter '81. Contracts for T.A. and studies will be negotiated by the Commission of CE after agreement with COST.

Regional Collaborative programme on grain post harvest technology. Resp. Auth.: Sub-committee on Food Handling (SCFH). Cost 4.3 mECU. EEC 4.3 mECU. T.A., training and research. For supplies: int. tender or direct agreement to be determined. T.A. to be decided by S.C.F.H. Date financial decision december '81.

OLADE

(LATIN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT)

Pre-faisibility study for geothermics in Haiti. Resp. Auth.: OLADE. EEC 0.530 mECU, Haiti 0.070 mECU. Contracts by direct agreement following EEC regulations. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

HAITI

Integrated rural development of Asile region. Présidence de la République. Estimated cost: 12 mECU. Foreseen financing: EEC 5 mECU, IDB 7 mECU. Feeder roads, rural monitoring, irrigation, social infrastructure. Works by direct labour. Supply: int. tender in '82.

HONDURAS — COSTA RICA

Regional grains stocking and trading programme. Resp. Auth.: (Banco Centroamericano d'integracion economica). Total cost: 21.43 mECU. Financing: EEC 1.80 mECU, IDB 15.18 mECU, BCIE — BANAFOM — CNP 4.45 mECU. In Honduras building of 6 complementary grain-stores, in Costa Rica 7 grain-stores with a capacity of 46 000 tons (total). IDB envisages partial reallocation of Costa Rica project for Nicaragua.

LATIN AMERICA

Rural micro-projects. Resp. Auth.: Ministerios de la Agricultura. IDB special fund. EEC contribution for the programme 2 mECU. To be decided.

NICARAGUA

Training assistance to ENABAS (Empresa Nicaraguense de Alimentos Basicos). Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Comercio Interno and ENABAS. Estimated cost: 0.850 mECU. EEC 0.850 mECU. Training assistance: 2 long-term and 6 short-term experts. Amount foreseen for TA: 0.600 mECU. Construction, equipments, materials: 0.250 mECU (local contracts).

Crop development. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de la Agricultura e de la Reforma Agraria (MIDINRA). Total estimated cost 19.930 mECU. EEC 7.400 mECU. Studies, monitoring, training, supply of equipment and T.A. Supply: int. tender or acc. tender according to importance or urgency. Contracts: direct agreement by MIDINRA on short-lists from Commission of EC. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

BOLIVIA

Irrigation Programme Altiplano-Valles (Cochabamba). Resp. Auth.: Service National de Développement Communautaire (S.N.D.C.). Cost: 9 mECU. EEC 2 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 6 mECU, Local 1 mECU. Construction of small dams and irrigation canals. Works by direct labour. (Outstanding project).

EQUADOR

Foderuma (rural micro-projects). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Total cost 3.4 mECU. EEC 3 mECU. Local 0.4 mECU. Works, supplies (tractors, lorries, motor-cultivators, waterpumps) training and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Date financial decision, december '81.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF PACTO ANDINO

Technical cooperation (industry and economical planning). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 1.7 mECU. EEC 1.1 mECU. To place experts, equipment and

T.A. and training at Junta's disposal. Contracts T.A. and experts by the Junta and the Commission of EC. Date financial decision october '81.

Andean Programme for technological development (Rural PADT). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 7.560 mECU. EEC 3.927 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Vehicles purchase: int. tender. T.A.: Short-lists to be drawn up by the Commission of EC and decision by the Junta. Date financial decision, december '81.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS (HONDURAS — PANAMA — NICARAGUA — COSTA RICA)

Support for peasant producer association. Resp. Auth.: Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas (I.I.C.A.). Total cost 2.9 mECU. EEC contribution 1.6 mECU. Parallel cofinancing with the French Republic and the governments concerned. T.A. and training. T.A. contracts decided by IICA on basis EEC short-list. Date financial decision december '81.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YAR)

Seed production project. Resp. Auth.: central Agricultural Research Station (CARS). Total cost 6.600 mECU. EEC 5.200 mECU. Construction of 5 centres, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement according to importance. T.A. short-list from Commission of EC. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '82.

IRRI — International Rice Research Institute — Los Banos — Philippines.

Research support. Resp. Auth.: IRRI secretariat. EEC contribution 1.5 mECU for genetic evaluation and utilization — water management and training and scholar-ships. Date financial decision december '81.

ICRISAT — Institut of Crops Research for the Semi-Arid Tropics. Hyderabad-India.

Research support. Resp. Auth.: ICRISAT secretariat. EEC contribution 1.2 mECU. Different studies and scholar-ships. Date financial decision december '81.

CIP — Centro Internacional de la Papa (Potato). Lima-Peru.

Research support. Resp. Auth.: CIP secretariat. EEC contribution 0.800 mECU. Physiology and regional research and training. Date financial decision december '81.

CIAT — Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical — Cali — Colombie.

Research support. Resp. Auth.: CIAT secretariat. EEC contribution 1.4 mECU. To improve bean and cassave production. Date financial decision december '81.

ALL NON-ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Administration of Aid — Consultancy services and monitoring. Resp. Auth.: EEC Commission. 2 mECU. Recruitment individu-

al expert, or consultancy firms for diagnostics, projects appraisal, follow up and technical and administrative monitoring of execution. Date financial decision december '81.

Studies and technical assistance. Resp. Auth.: Interested countries and EEC Commission. 1.5 mECU. To finance studies and T.A. Date financial decision december '81.

LAST MINUTE

TANZANIA

Training of irrigation engineers. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. 0.920 mECU. Degree courses in irrigation engineering for 30 irrigation engineers. Training will take place in India. Date foreseen for financial decision June '82. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA

Rural vocational training, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: National training board. 0.500 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

MADAGASCAR

Urgent programme. Rehabilitation hydro-agricultural rice-growth region. Projet stage identification. 5th EDF.

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stands he makes through the work of Jean Bodin, Cuvier, Broca, Vacher de la Pougue and many philosophers.

William B. Cohen is head of the department of history at Indiana University. He is already known in France through his study on French administrators overseas (Emperors without sceptres).

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Oumar DIA & Renée COLIN-NOGUÈS — **Yâkâré — Autobiographie d'Oumar (Yâkâré, Oumar's autobiography)** — Librairie François Maspéro, 1, place Paul Painlevé, 75005, Paris — 252 pages — 1982

Yâkâré is a word used by the Tukulor, the Moslem people who live along the Senegal river. It means hope and determination and for three hundred years it was the battle cry in the constant revolt against deportation to the Americas. Today, the method and destination of migration has altered.

Oumar Dia, born at Sintiâne in 1952, was forced to leave his village to support his family and he came, like tens of thousands of others, to seek work on the banks of the Seine.

The trip from one river bank to another was both an ordinary journey and a great adventure during which the author, like his ancestors before him, failed to escape the trials of the slave ship. It is his life's journey that he tells to Renée Colin-Naguès here, a story that emerges through long collaboration on the language used so that total authenticity is preserved without any break in communication. Oumar's story is a rare cross-cultural undertaking, a unique lifestory. It gives us a new, overpowering view of migration, cultural shock and social dynamics. It explains, from within, the communal brotherhood of the villages, the struggles in the workers movement and the attempt to wipe out the results of colonial domination, the strikes in the Sonacotra centres that became resistance villages, the awakening to the contradictions of French society via the salutary and innovatory workings of counter-ethnography and the return to the native village to trigger off new sources.

Ms Colin-Noguès has transcribed 36 hours-worth of taped talks with Oumar Dia. She has tried to respect the vocabulary, the rhythm and the colour of a narrative which gives a strong picture of the often distressing condition of black workers in France.

Yâkâré also expresses hope, through the sufferings of a people, for the

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emergence of new social forces in Africa.

Lastly, the authors wanted to communicate with the reader and to pass on to him an experience, a way of thinking and a culture.

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Ignacy SACHS, Anne BERGERET, Michel SCHIRAY, Silvia SIGAL, Daniel THERY, Krystyna VINAVER — **Initiation à l'écodeveloppement** — Editions E. Privat, 14, rue des Arts, 31000 Toulouse — 365 pp — 1981

Combining theoretical thinking with the analysis of concrete situations, the authors approach, from the point of view of 'ecodevelopment', priority areas such as food, health, habitat and industry to show the way for another development in Third World countries. Rigorous criticism of practices which have been emphasized in these different fields illustrates the deadlock that results from mimetic development styles, in showing how replication of Western models only leads to the exacerbation of social inequality.

In searching for new approaches, this book reveals the richness and diversity of the environment potentialities in satisfying the basic needs of populations through alternative resource management. It shows that in the Third World, as in industrialized countries, a more harmonious relationship between

man and nature requires both new social relations and solidarity with future generations.

This research has been carried out over the past few years in the International Research Centre on Environment and Development (CIRED) at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales (EHESS) with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This book was prepared within the context of the Dag Hammarskjöld Project on Development and International Cooperation.

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René LENOIR — **Les Cerisiers d'Ighil (The cherry trees of Ighil)** — Editions Fayard, 75 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, France — 270 pages — 1981

"In the days after the war, young people who left to work in what remained of the colonial empires believed in the idea that only the West had the keys to power development and progress," says René Lenoir.

"I was among them. But as I had been born in North Africa I remained sensitive to the values of other civilizations. Through the experience I had in other countries I understood that servile imitation of the industrial countries was not suitable for the Third World, either in its marxist or capitalist form."

This book traces the discoveries of René Lenoir in what he describes as the "fabulous richness of the human universe in the way it feeds itself, in the way it lives, works, organizes itself, in the way it has fun, looks after itself, prays, and makes beauty."

He finds diversity in cultures which will allow them to survive and at this time of the North-South dialogue he asks that this diversity should not be lost.

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