



The Courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC - EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Published every two months

N° 100 - NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1986



CULTURAL
COOPERATION

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

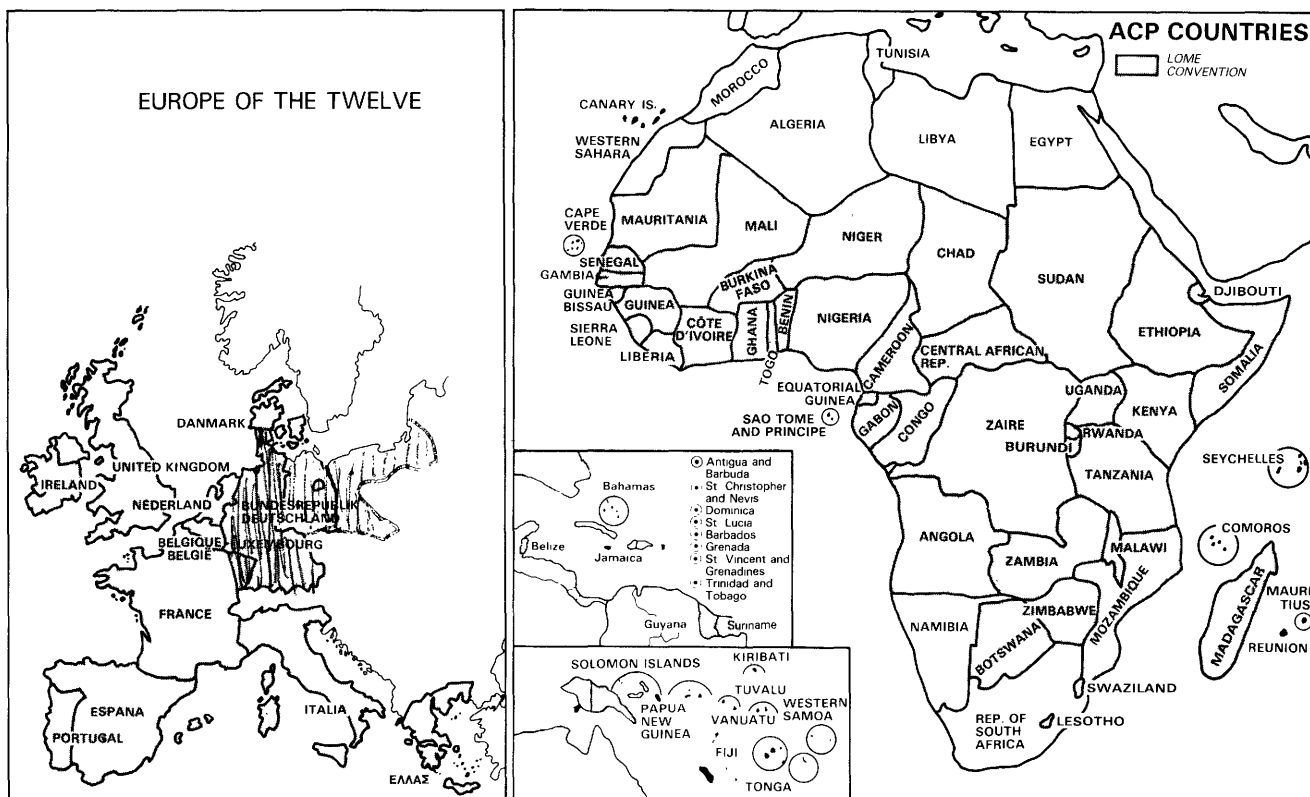
BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
UNITED KINGDOM

THE 66 ACP STATES

ANGOLA
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BELIZE
BENIN
BOTSWANA
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
CHAD
COMOROS
CONGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
DJIBOUTI
DOMINICA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI
GABON

GAMBIA
GHANA
GRENADA
GUINEA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUYANA
JAMAICA
KENYA
KIRIBATI
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALI
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MOZAMBIQUE
NIGER
NIGERIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
RWANDA
ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS
ST. LUCIA

ST. VINCENT & THE
GRENADINES
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOMALIA
SUDAN
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
TOGO
TONGA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUVALU
UGANDA
WESTERN SAMOA
VANUATU
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE



FRANCE

(Territorial collectivities)

Mayotte
St Pierre and Miquelon

(Overseas territories)

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

NETHERLANDS

(Overseas countries)

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

DENMARK

(Country having special relations with Denmark)
Greenland

UNITED KINGDOM

(Overseas countries and territories)

Anguilla
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Southern Sandwich Islands and dependencies
Montserrat
Pitcairn Island
St Helena and dependencies
Turks and Caicos Islands

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

The *Courier* uses maps from a variety of sources. Their use does not imply recognition of any particular boundaries nor prejudice the status of any state or territory.

Cover: *Music is part and parcel of daily life, as here where a group of women work to its rhythm (Photo Claude Pavard)*



2. Editorial — 100th issue
3. Courier n° 100: Think of a number...
5. The Courier team in 1986
6. Stages in the history of the magazine
7. The making of The Courier
8. How time flies!
9. Giving the floor to the agents of development

MEETING POINT: L.S. Senghor

The Courier met Léopold Sédar Senghor, poet, committed author, thinker, former President of Senegal, patron... in a conversation focussing on the cultural dialogue.

Pages 13 and 14



ACP-EEC: Joint Assembly in Greece

The meeting in the cradle of ancient democracy spurred consensus on the burning issue of the present — South Africa — and produced a constructive General Report, a blueprint for the future.

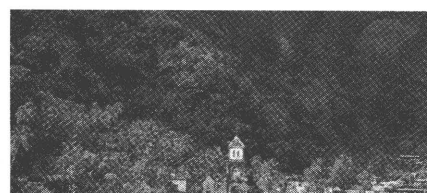
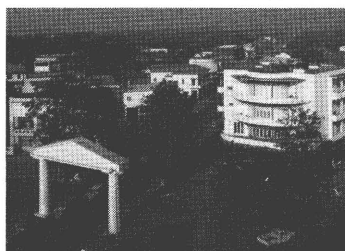
Pages 15 to 19

REPORTS

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:

In Africa, the State alone no longer has the recipe for economic and social development. The CAR government therefore intends in future to “disengage” from its function as producer, handing it over gradually to the private sector in the framework of a flexible plan.

Pages 32 to 47



DOMINICA: One of the poorest, but most delightful, of the Caribbean islands, Dominica depends heavily for her livelihood on the banana industry. Dominica's government, led by its remarkable Prime Minister

Eugenia Charles, is battling to expand the country's economic base. Pages 48 to 63

DOSSIER: Cultural cooperation

Cultural cooperation is both an aspect of development cooperation when seen as a tool in the learning and spreading of the culture of others, and a vital component of all development actions. This dual role has given cultural cooperation a special place in the Third Lomé Convention, and it is as such that the Dossier approaches it.

Pages 70 to 112.

The Courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC — EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY (blue pages)

Attention all Courier readers!

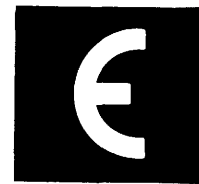
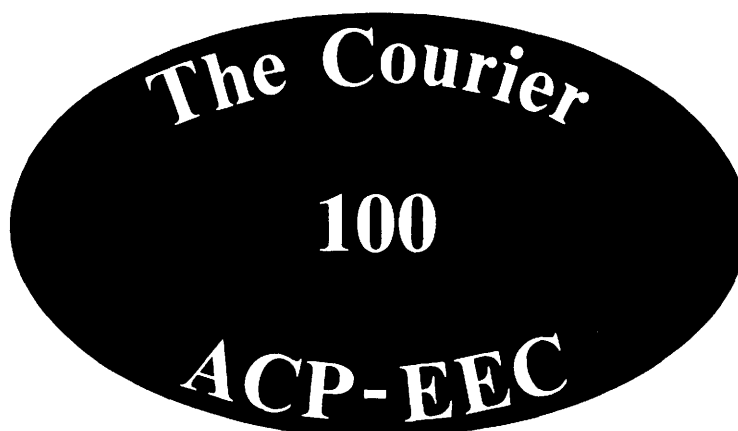
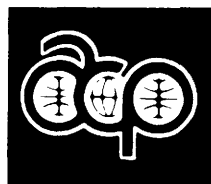
Who are you and what do you think of us?

The publication of Courier no. 100 seems to us a good opportunity for your views on the magazine to be made known to us, so that we can serve your interests better in future. To enable us to do so, we would ask you to complete, as soon as possible, the questionnaire at the end of this issue (p. 131). Thank you all in advance.

100th ISSUE

There are some numbers with a strange fascination and 100 is one of them. The 100th number of a review is an occasion to take stock and to look at the ground that has been covered. It is a time for surprise at the extent of the change even by those who have lived through it day by day. And it is a time, lastly, for rejoicing. So readers will find their 100th issue a slightly unusual one, with its cover page photos in colour.

A second and more objective reason why The Courier team decided to fête this number is that the review has no real birthday. When it first started appearing, it was an artisanal affair, in the finest sense of the term, and came out at what can only be called irregular intervals. But the present rate of publication, six times a year, shows that a lot of water has flowed under the bridge. We were very tempted to retrace The Courier's history, which is so closely bound up with the common work of



ACP-EEC relations. We gave in to the temptation, so this issue is a little longer than usual, with extra pages telling the story of the review, describing the daily round and what bringing it out involves, introducing the team and reprinting short pieces from interviews that have been run over the years with leading figures from development cooperation.

But the usual columns are there too. There are the country reports, the dossier, Close-Up and Meeting Point. And the interview with President Senghor is closely tied up with the subject of the dossier, cultural cooperation.

Let us hope that The Courier continues to be a living link between ACP and EEC partners. Let us hope it continues to be the source of reciprocal information and the opportunity for people to express themselves that it has striven to be since the very first issue.

Dieter FRISCH

Think of a number...

It may sound like a fairy tale, yet those who created the present Courier's "ancestor" still cherish the memory of the old days and find it difficult to believe that their small 8-page leaflet has actually evolved into a fully fledged 140-page journal.

The Courier's "once upon a time..." in fact goes back to 1963 with the Yaoundé I Association Agreement. This cooperation deal between Europe, then composed of only 6 Member States, and 18 AASM—African Associated States and Madagascar—foresaw among other things a wide-ranging programme of scholarships, traineeships for AASM officials within the Commission framework itself, and a number of training seminars. It was felt that an information and contact link was somehow needed in order to keep former trainees, scholarship-holders and seminar participants up-to-date on the actual implementation of Yaoundé I. So in 1963, the division within DG VIII then in charge of training and seminars launched an 8-page leaflet called "Courrier de l'Association", subtitled "Bulletin de liaison des boursiers, stagiaires et participants aux colloques". The initiative of those early pioneers, successively Mssrs. de la Parra, Solf, de Briey and Bolomey, was distinctly adventurous: the first issue was launched even before official approval had been obtained, let alone a printing budget secured. Slightly bending the rules, twisting a few arms here and there and cutting short many lengths of red tape, the idea finally took shape. The first issues had print-runs of about 2000-3000 copies. Gradually the number of pages rose to 12,

but the intervals at which it appeared remained somewhat erratic and only 24 issues appeared between 1963 and 1969. Those early bulletins contained articles mainly on EEC actions in the Associated States, profiles of leading officials in the Development Directorate—so that the partners in cooperation knew with whom they were to deal—and the occasional contribution by an AASM author, mainly Brussels-based Ambassadors.

Despite extensive research and in defiance of the Commission's recognised mania for filing every piece of paper at least "somewhere", every effort so far to put our hands on a complete set of those very first bulletins has proved fruitless. Perhaps avid old-time readers with a rare sense of conservation may provide us with such a collection for our records?

After the signing of the Yaoundé II Convention on 29 July 1969, those responsible for the bulletin, principally Aymery de Briey, then editor, and his colleague Pierre Bolomey, felt the time had come to give their "brainchild" a new look. Assuring themselves of the necessary in-house support through strenuous lobbying they succeeded in topping up their budget and in launching a "Courrier de l'Association" new-style: the no. 25 dated January 1970, labelled "Numéro Spécial" and which in effect became the no. 1 of the

current series. It looked like a proper journal, had the first hard-board cover (in quarto format, 28 pages) and contained the first "dossier", on EEC-AASM trade. Circulated at about 3500 copies, publishing intervals now became regular, first on a quarterly basis, during 1970, then every two months, since 1971 (no. 5). The print-run had by then risen sharply to over 13 000 copies and the number of pages averaged 40.

The next major step in the life of the magazine was taken in January 1973: anticipating the start of the Lomé I negotiations (25 July 1973) the journal appeared for the first time in English (no. 17 of the current series) under the title "Association News". Eight thousand copies of the English version were first printed, as against 17 000 in French. The 60 pages or so had the same editorial content in both languages, a principle which is still maintained. In July of the same year Alain Lacroix, who had joined the editorial staff in March 1971, succeeded Aymery de Briey as editor upon the latter's retirement. Over those years of the early '70s, the range of articles had gradually broadened in their scope: dossiers had become more elaborate, current events were featured and more and more AASM and future ACP points of view were carried.

In March 1973, Lucien Pagni, then working as a broadcaster with a German radio-station, after a short spell as journalist in his home country Cameroon, joined the staff. Prior to him a few other people had worked for the magazine on a more or less permanent basis and for different lengths of time, some of whom are still active or in the ACP-EEC sphere, for instance Alpha-Niaky Barry, now press attaché at Senegal's Brussels-based Embassy—or in the broader Third World information sphere—as for instance Claude Pavard, now author and film-producer on development issues. To deal more specifically with the English edition, Barney Trench, from the U.K., who had previously worked for AFP in Paris, joined the team in February 1974.

Under Alain Lacroix's persistent drive and impulse, the magazine's content quickly became far more diversified with an increasing number of ACP-originating contributions. A number of other changes, some "cos-



One of the first editorial meetings in the mid-'60s between Aymery de Briey (right), then editor-in-chief, and his colleague Pierre Bolomey

metic", other more profound also took place: as of January 1975 (no. 29) cover pages started carrying photos within a blue frame—a feature which remained unchanged thereafter; then following the signing of the Lomé I Convention in February 1975, the next issue (no. 30) was renamed "Le Courier ACP-CEE" and "The ACP-EEC Courier" thus symbolising the new cooperation partnership as well as the spirit of Lomé. With no. 45 of September 1977, the journal changed format from quarto to DIN A4, thus giving it even more space to publish an ever-increasing flow of information. Over the years it also became more operational: added to the by then already-established EDF financing decisions, as of 1978 (no. 47) the CDI's Industrial Opportunities were carried on a regular basis, followed in 1980 (no. 64) by the so-called blue pages, or "Operational summary of EEC-financed development schemes", and in 1985 (no 93) by the CTA-Bulletin.

Also operational, but certainly of a far wider interest both to standard-Courier readers as to a vast public outside those "regulars", was the publication of the complete text of each of the three Lomé Conventions (nos. 31, 58, 89). Though the editorial staff has over the years reached a total of (only!) seven, this was an achievement in its own class. The magazine was always the first large-scale distributor of any Lomé Convention text, sometimes at the cost of sore eyes caused by late night proof-reading and arguments with legal experts to "fish" up last minute errors...

In an average issue, about 60% of the actual writing is done by staff writers, yet very different from any other kind of magazine is the fact that all articles are laid out by members of the team. Every text is also processed several times: check-up and editing of the original, control of the translation into the other language, reprocessing for illustration and lay-out, and a minimum of two proof-readings in every language. Considering that each printed page contains the equivalent of about three typed pages, this means a volume of over 400 pages to be handled every two months in two different languages, each one with different journalistic and printing characteristics (English generally prints about 10% shorter than French). This less



Though circulated free of charge, the magazine sometimes (?) still commands a second-hand price at a market stall public, though time-absorbing, part of the work of the assistant-editors comes on top of their proper journalistic work of news-gathering and writing, and the more "exotic"—and sometimes envied—worldwide travel, mostly for gathering material to write country reports on ACP States. In effect, since January 1976 when exhaustive country reports became a more or less standard feature, 103 such economic reviews accompanied by interviews of leading ACP personalities—in practically all cases the Head of State or Government—were published.

Over the years, the publisher has traditionally been a high-ranking DG VIII official, in most recent times the Director-General for Development himself. Alain Lacroix's departure as editor-in-chief late in 1984 for a chal-

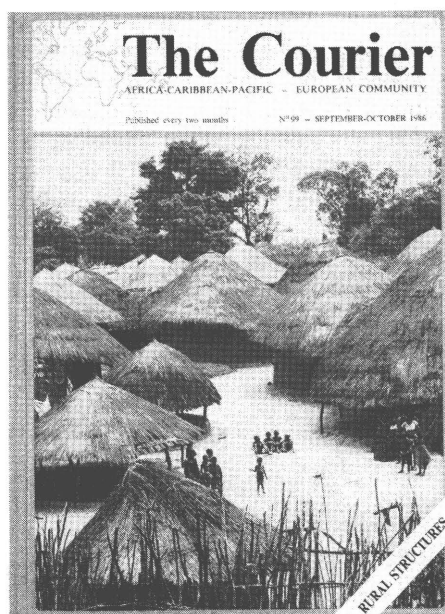
lenging job in another Commission department heralded the rather short-lived, though notable, tenure of Fernand Thurmes, who in turn was succeeded in May this year by the current editor-in-chief Marie-Hélène Birindelli. Other staff writers, generally recruited on the basis of their previous journalistic experience, their linguistic knowledge, and their familiarity with Third World affairs—though all still received extensive on-the-spot training—stay on the team for many years. Over the last decade only two dropped out: Barney Trench left after 10 years of "good and loyal" services to become information officer on Europe's new technologies; Ian Piper, a former BBC African Service broadcaster, returned after 7 years at The Courier to Bush House, first as Head of the Swahili Service, now as Head of the BBC's French Service.

In the late '70s and early '80s circulation boomed but was then gradually stabilised at a total close to 80 000, the French and English editions now being almost at par. Distribution of the magazine now covers some 130 countries, mostly of course ACP States and EEC Member States. Courier copies therefore can be found from Belmopan to Paramaribo, from Nouakchott to Port Louis and from Khartoum to Luanda, from Port Moresby to Nuku'alofa, as well as from Copenhagen to Lisbon and from Dublin to Athens. Yet also in Washington, Moscow, Peking, just as in Buenos Aires and Bogota, Jakarta and Tokyo, people await their "fresh" Courier literature every two months, not to mention our reader in Ulan Bator, on the threshold of the Gobi desert.

Every month the magazine receives some 1000 letters, ranging from reactions to articles, requests for subscriptions or changes of addresses, to calls for help in getting out of prison or offers of marriage to our secretaries!

Circulated free of charge, it is in essence a kind of ACP-EEC cultural artefact *avant la lettre*, and the fact that so many renowned experts are willing to contribute to the magazine on a non-paying basis, often at short notice, is probably due to the growing perception of the magazine as a development project. And what greater tribute could be paid to it than that! o

Roger DE BACKER

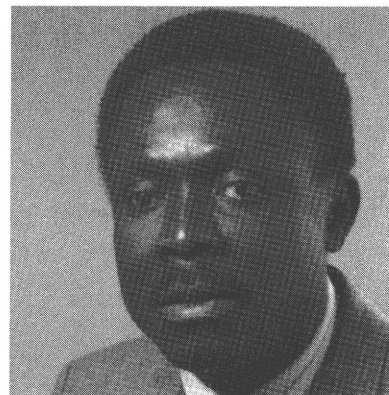


The issue above in a single language represented over 400 typed pages, 1 100 000 print signs and 11.5 tons of paper



Marie-Hélène Birindelli (France), editor-in-chief, joined The Courier in May 1986

The Courier team in 1986



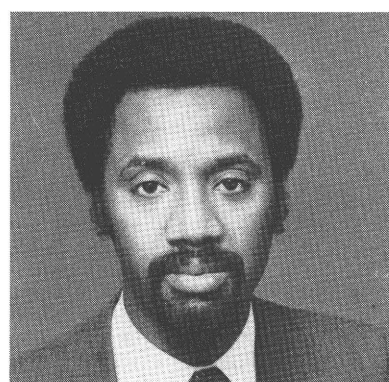
Lucien Pagni (Cameroon), deputy editor-in-chief, joined The Courier in March 1973



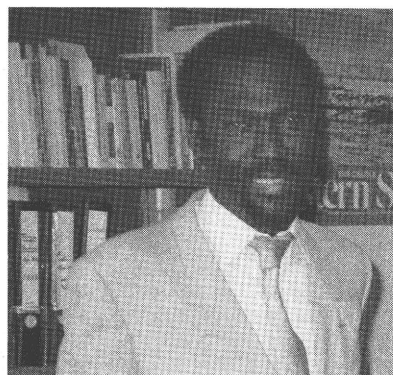
Roger De Backer (Belgium), assistant editor, joined The Courier in July 1975



Marian Beatty (Ireland), secretary, joined The Courier in March 1978

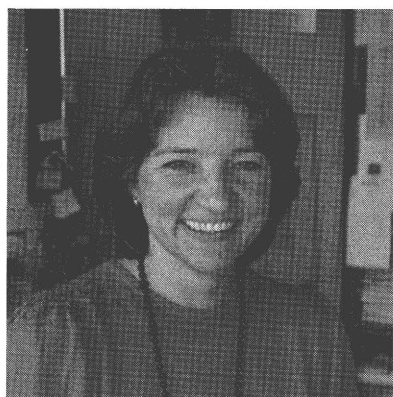


Amadou Traoré (Mali), assistant editor, joined The Courier in April 1978

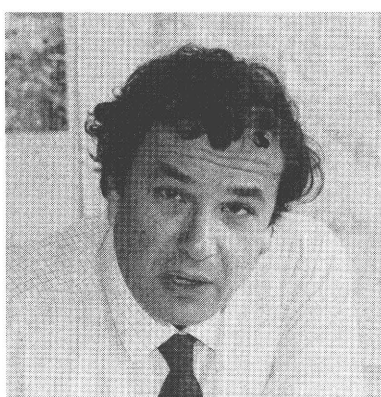


← *Augustine Oyowe (Nigeria), assistant editor, joined The Courier in September 1979*

Myfanwy van de Velde (United Kingdom), assistant editor, joined The Courier in October 1983 →



Margriet van der Werf (The Netherlands), in charge of circulation, joined The Courier in November 1983

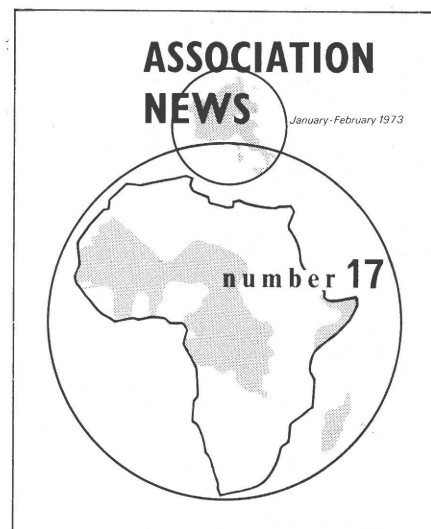
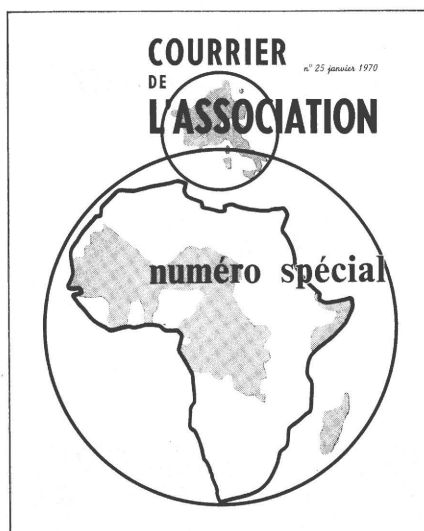


Tom Glaser (United Kingdom), assistant editor, joined The Courier in March 1984

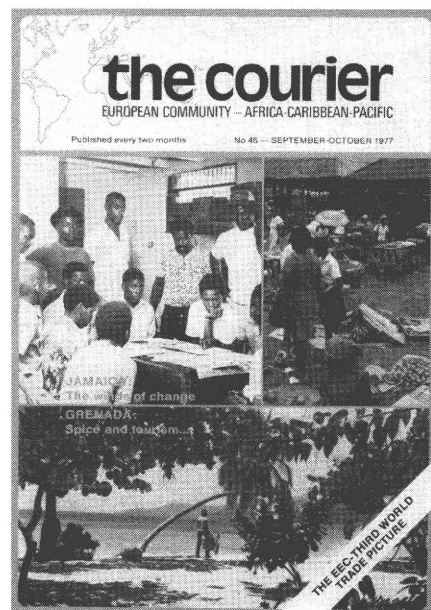
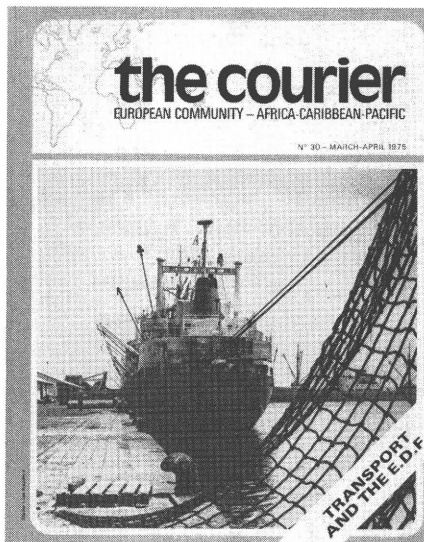
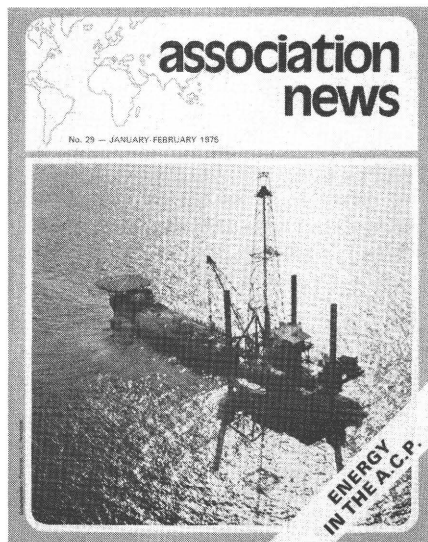
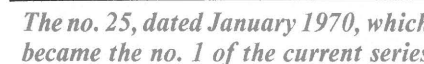
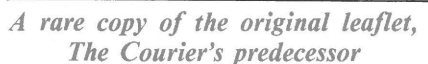


Viviane Jacquet (Belgium), secretary, joined The Courier in July 1986

Stages in the history of the magazine



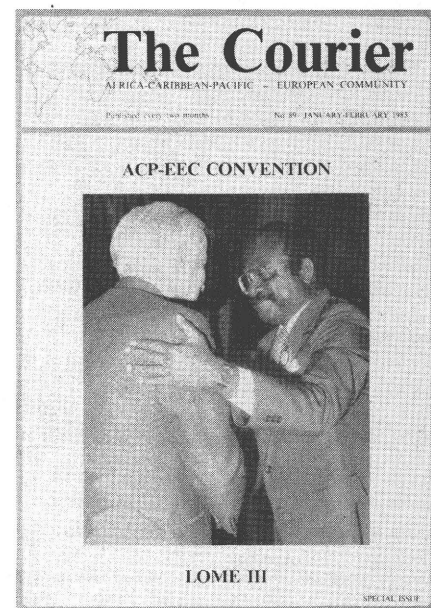
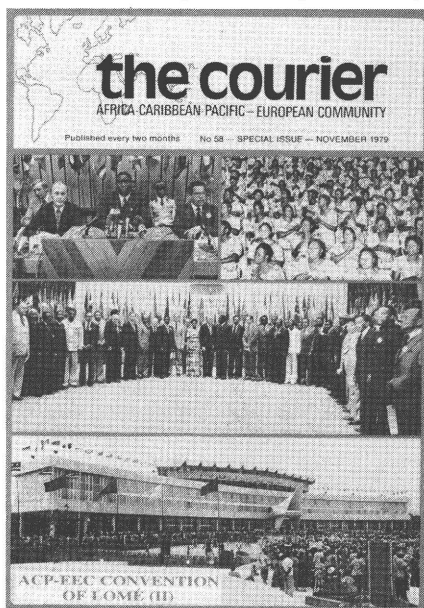
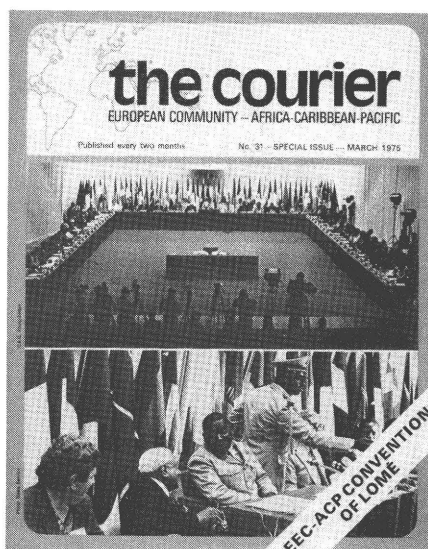
*January 1973 marked the launching
of the English version*



"Association News" changes "face": as of now photos were carried on the covers

The magazine is rebaptised "The ACP-EECCourier", thus symbolising the new cooperation partnership.

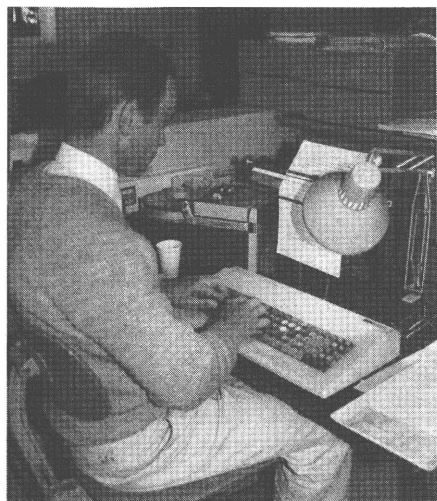
Changing format: more space to carry more information



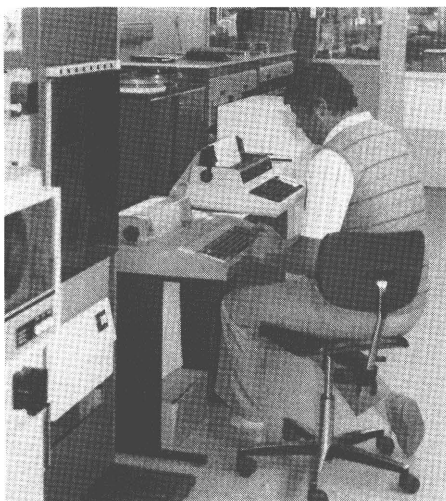
The Courier has been the first large scale distributor of any of the three Lomé Convention texts

The making of the magazine

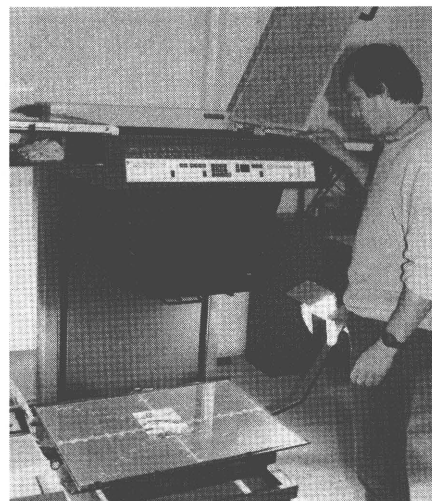
The images below show some of the work involved in the printing of the magazine undertaken by a private Belgian company—once the texts and lay-out have been agreed upon by the editorial team.



Composition of the texts on the most up-to-date equipment



Computers store over 1.1 m print signs per issue per language



Photographs being reduced to the sizes required



The actual lay-out of the proofs with texts and photos combined



After rereading, corrections are carried out on computer screens



Mounting of films in print forms

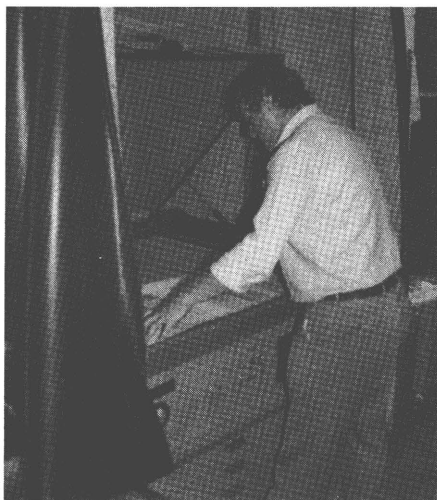
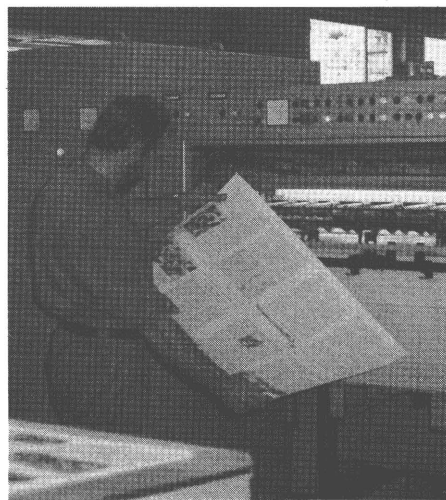
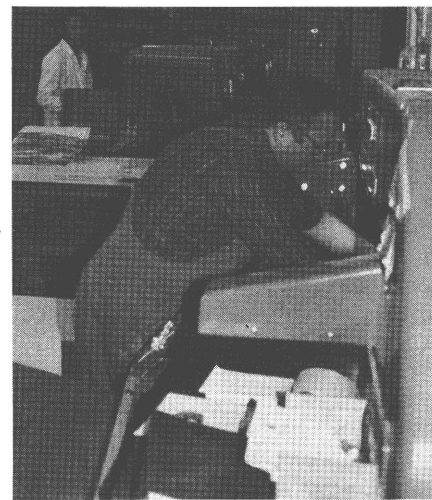


Plate-making for offset printing



At last the actual print-run starts at 8500 sheets (8 pages) per hour



Finishing: folding, assembling, binding, trimming...

HOW TIME FLIES!

Our hundredth number is already with us—an anniversary, of course, and in our case an event to be approached with modesty, care and maybe a touch of diplomacy. Diplomats are people who remember a lady's birthday but never her age, so perhaps there are some things that ought to be left unsaid. But be reassured. In the long history of our review, there is nothing to sweep under the carpet and what I should like to do today, faithful readers, is tell all.

First of all, how have we managed to bring out regular 140-page French and English editions and distribute 80 000 copies of each in 130 different countries for so long? A black African proverb gives the answer: "Don't hold a leopard by the tail, but if you do, don't let him go". Maybe a bit rash to begin with, but we have hung on to it for 13 years and today's team is as constant as ever.

The review has tirelessly served a great cause, that of ACP-EEC cooperation, responding to European and ACP needs alike. It has been, and is increasingly, a link between these two ever-larger groups of peoples, currently half the nations represented at the UN. It has been a link between the ACP countries themselves, in accordance with what we call the spirit of Georgetown, the Guyanan capital where the ACP Group was formed. And it has clearly been a place where ideas can be exchanged and the practical information it has offered the readers has helped with the proper application of the various Conventions.

To say that the importance of the written word has served the review may be a truism. But the well-known dictum is very fortunately there to remind us that: "words are like a spider's web, a shelter to the skilful and trap to the clumsy". And of course it is true that words, particularly when elegantly turned, can lead the speaker into a state of exhilaration in which approximation will do. But the written word has to be properly expressed and set out, as the very many ACP and European leaders who have expressed themselves freely in *The Courier* ACP-EEC have shown, giving the reviews its quality and credibility.

To be useful, it had to be credible. It had to be produced somewhere and the Commission offices in Brussels were chosen. If it was to be credible, it had to be open not only to all those who had something to say about ACP-EEC cooperation, but to anyone with reasoned and maybe even divergent opinions on any given subject. And this was achieved thanks to the understanding, the support and the open-mindedness of the various Development Commissioners, Claude Cheysson especially, and the successive Directors-General.

We must thank them all, for a gradual gain in credibility meant we could hope to keep the reader's attention. As René Clair said about one of his films: "Nobody liked it except the public". In the early days, of course, people were sceptical and there was the inevitable red tape to cut through. But "he who has never tasted bitter fruit does not appreciate the sweet" and all these difficulties were gradually overcome when readers sent in almost 2000 letters between numbers and top Commission officials, Permanent Representatives from the Member States and the ACP Ambassadors in Brussels showed their confidence in us.

I should like to confide something about the ACP diplomatic corps in Brussels in you. As this is a subject very close to my heart, I am doing what I never did in any editorial or article or interview and expressing myself in the first person singular. It was vital to get any interested ACP Ambassadors closely involved in the life of the review, so a high-level board of Ambassadors and Directors-General was set up and there was frequent informal contact too. And friendship



Alain Lacroix,
former Editor of "The ACP-EEC
Courier"

grew, beyond the call of duty, sometimes lasting long after the diplomats were posted elsewhere. This gave me tremendous pleasure and enrichment. But this contact was also very useful professionally speaking, as, when a climate of confidence develops and there is a feeling of serving the same cause, beyond the bounds of private individuals, any problems that arise as the normal course of professional life can be looked at calmly. And any misunderstanding is short-lived and never becomes a problem.

There is one further essential remark and it is an obvious one—the review is a joint effort. There is a fine editorial team of three ACP and three European journalists who worked with me and have worked with subsequent editors. Two former members, who stayed with us for ten years and eight years, have moved on and been replaced by others, equally enthusiastic. And what can I say about the three secretaries? The 140 pages of each issue represent 400-450 pages of typescript in each language and then there is correspondence, distribution, administrative notes, telephone calls and visitors to deal with besides. I must make special mention here of Colette Grelet, our faithful and devoted first secretary for more than 10 years, who died recently. And let's not forget the valuable help we get from many officials in the various Community

institutions, from the Commission Delegates in the ACP countries, from our first-class translators and printers, nor the dynamic staff of the Commission Directorate-General for Administration who actually send out the review, the interest of EDF Committee members and, of course, our many outside contributors. And many, many more ...

A great deal has been accomplished, with a great deal of help, but some things have still to be achieved. For example, the editorial team works on three numbers at once, completing one, in full swing with another and thinking about a third, but it has never managed to work on four all at once. That would probably mean more staff. Planning of course is a priority—and it is easy in the case of our dossiers and the ACP country reports—as it can relieve the pressure of everyday duties and give time to take a critical look at each issue and make any alterations. And for a variety of material, technical and financial reasons, other improvements, such as issues in languages of the Community other than English or French, have not yet been made. So we have not realised all our ambitions. We had to start by being there, by proving our usefulness and our staying power and by improving little by little. There is still a lot of ground to cover, which is no bad thing, as *The Courier* is a living entity, growing like a child and, like a child with a child's problems too—but hopefully only growing pains.

* * *

One hundred issues. How time flies! And how right it is to call life a "handful of snow in the sun". Africans like these refined expressions of popular wisdom and maybe I have overdone them in this article today, but they are a useful way of saying things we believe in without appearing to moralise or take oneself too seriously. And of course it was of Africans and all my ACP friends I was thinking, above all, when I penned these lines. Time goes by, of course, but there are people to take our place, at all levels, and our review will stay young and it will last because we have descendants. It was Picasso, a still creative grand old man, who said: "It takes a long time to grow young". ○

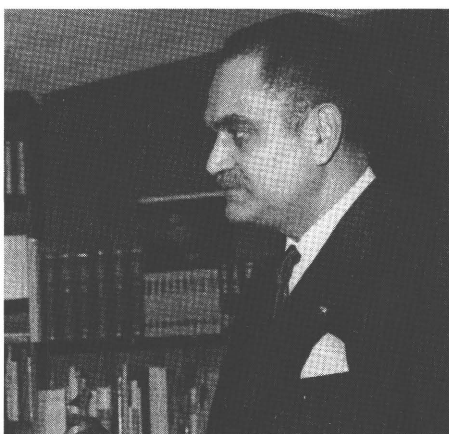
Alain LACROIX

Giving the floor to the agents of development

Throughout its 100 issues the pages of *The Courier* have always been open to the many personalities of the developing world, whether Third World leaders, and above all the Heads of State or government of the 66 ACP States (of whom 56 have expressed their opinions in our columns)—or heads or representatives of development organisations or those facing day-to-day problems in the field.

The following excerpts of past interviews are testimony to this tradition.

André Guillabert
(former Senegalese Ambassador to France)



"The future of the Association depends on the Associates; that may sound like a truism, but it is true in a very deep sense. We, the Associates, we have said it on countless occasions, have taken, in time, at the outset of independence and in difficult years, a political decision. We have stated that Africa was the natural complement to Europe and we have accepted to associate ourselves with Europe, in spite of the political and psychological strains that that implied vis-à-vis certain of our African brothers.

At present we rejoice in seeing that our decision is being followed by others, because certain English-speaking countries are considering joining us.

The Courier no. 9, September-Oct. 1971

Boubou Uama
(then President of Niger's National Assembly)

Vast Africa is a heritage, that of matter and that of man. She is the guardian of time and of this life placed in the deepest reaches of our being. This is how the continent is in us, and we live by its rhythm, the rhythm of



our lives. The African is at one with his continent; he is the cosmic reflection of it. It is this deep metaphysical sense of our continent that we have lost sight of, that we have abandoned for the benefit of civilisation, certainly a valid civilisation, today, but one which is like a thorn planted in our flesh, estranging us from our true subjective meaning, bound to that of our continent...

Africa, in its essence, is a concept of man and of life...

Independence should be an occasion for us to rethink our society and to give it "a new certainty", capable of opening up new horizons and of bestowing on it a "passionate faith" drawn from the very foundations of Africa itself.

Interview by Alpha Niaky Barry,
The Courier no 17, January-February 1973

Claude Cheysson
(European Commission)

I am following up an idea to which I am very attached and which has grown in my consciousness throughout the years I passed in the Third World. The world economic order was



created by us, the industrial countries; and it is an economic order which does not give the developing countries all the chances they should have of securing their development. We must recognise the fact that these countries are trying to compete on unfair terms, for they are competing freely with countries of quite a different dimension, which are much better organised, have already written off the main part of their education infrastructure and constructions of every kind. I think that if we really believe these countries capable of development and think that we ought to help them develop, it is up to us to change these conditions of competition. This means that we must give them some degree of guarantee that they will have part of our market and integrate them, if I may so express it, into part of our market. In this way I say, that they are becoming part of our own development, since a slice of our own market is attached to them, so that a permanent link comes into existence between production in one or more developing countries and the corresponding market in Europe

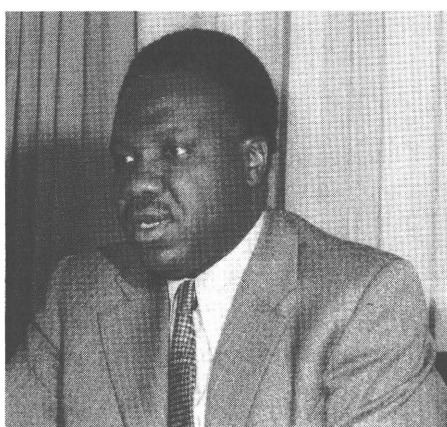
Interview by Alain Lacroix
Courier no 23, January-February 1974

Olusola Sanu

(Then Nigerian Ambassador to the EEC and Chief African negotiator of Lomé I)

We live in an interdependent world; the situation in the world today suggests that no continent is self-sufficient and Europe finds its future lies in evolving a relationship with those who produce certain materials which they need. I do not think Africa is coming to Europe to beg.

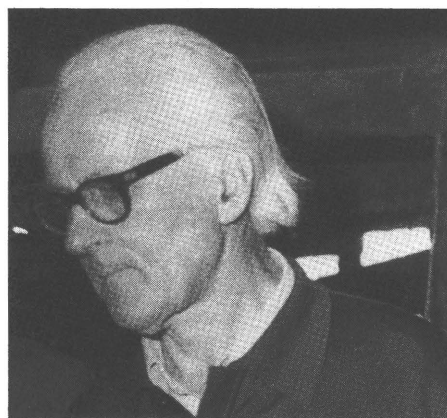
We are here to develop a relationship that will be mutually beneficial to us and to Europe and to arrange our



relationship in a mature manner. It is a partnership that will create an atmosphere conducive to development in the future. This is how I see it, and I have no doubt that if Europe treats us as countries who have something to offer we might end up with an agreement that is mutually satisfactory to both parties.

Interview by Lucien Pagni
Courier no 24, March-April 1974

René Dumont (An agronomist)



The world was much too slow in taking account of these demographic problems.

When I gave my first warning in 1930, there were 2 000 million people on the surface of the globe. We have now got to 3 750 million, and there are strong hopes in the United Nations that by the end of the century the figure will not exceed 6 500 million. The demographers assure us that there is a demographic inertia which is difficult to overcome. As an agronomist, I would reply that there is an agricultural inertia, that is to say, that it is extremely difficult for agricultural production to be increased in a hurry. Under the combined momentum of these two inertias, which imply diffi-

culty in either a quick reduction of population or a quick increase in agricultural production, the only possibility ahead seems to be a terrifying famine—unless indeed the wealth of the world is differently distributed, and unless Europe and America reduce their meat consumption by half. In the latter case, we should have immediately available the whole tonnage of cereals and proteins we need to feed the population of the world. Unfortunately this presupposes a society different from that which now exists internationally.

Courier no 26, July-August 1974

Sicco Mansholt

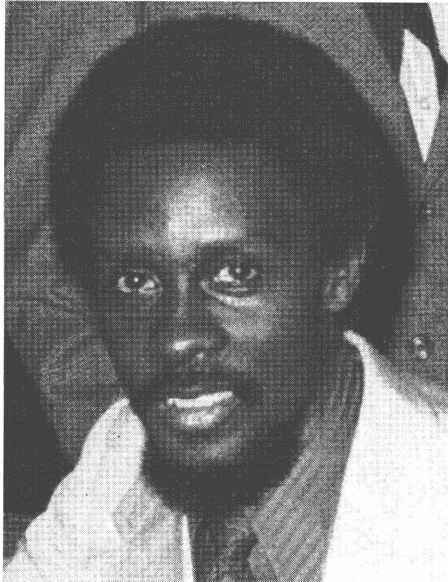
(Former President of the Commission of the European Communities)



In my view, the European Development Fund should be so applied that the great mass of the population gets the benefit, and this is already being done for infrastructure, irrigation and agricultural development. We must channel our aid in rationalising agriculture, so that it can, first and foremost, provide food for the native population. I am very hesitant to say I agree with the financing of agricultural export industries. I do not mean to say there should be no exports; but the real target is the population itself. We should also develop an industrial system, aimed principally at producing what the country needs for its infrastructure, its housing, its clothing and its food. In short, I should like to see the EDF investments channelled increasingly to the benefit of the great mass of the population.

Interview by B. Trench
Courier no 28, November-December 1974

Percival J. Patterson
(Then chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers)



No, I think it is something wider than the mere specific items which it contains. What we have been trying to establish is a new trading relationship, which will characterise the development of countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific in partnership with the nine countries in Europe...

I regard the new relationship which has been created between the ACP countries, their affinity, the knowledge of each other, the solidarity which they have developed, as being among the most important features that have emerged from these negotiations. And we for our part are determined to preserve them.

Interview by Lucien Pagni
Courier no 31 — SPECIAL — March 1975

Philippe Yacé
(Then outgoing President of the Euro-African Parliamentary Conference)



At the outset some of the European parliamentarians, though not exactly hostile, were nevertheless somewhat sceptical. Progressively since 1965, however, these very Europeans have become the stoutest defenders of the African cause, and we have been able to start again on a new basis in the Lomé Convention thanks to the dynamism and conviction shown by the Europeans at the same time as the Africans. After all, the European parliamentarians, by taking up the African cause, contributed to the creation of a great community which, one day, will have greater strength.

Interview by Alain Lacroix
Courier no 32, July-August 1975

Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam
(Then Prime Minister of Mauritius)

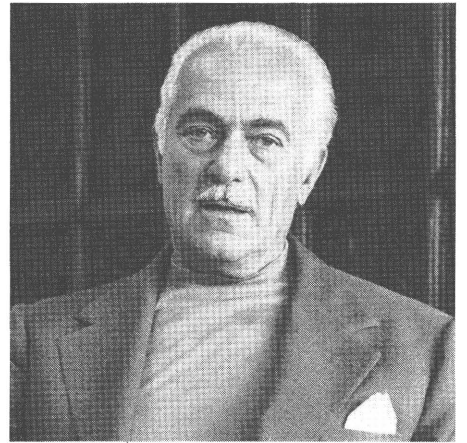


We have always wanted long term management of world commodity prices and now I think there is every prospect of sugar prices being established at a norm which is dictated by the Lomé Convention. I think the prospects are for a steadier price than before, and now that beet sugar and cane sugar are on a par I think there are even better prospects of obtaining a long-term fixed price for sugar, although this will be subject to annual fixing in Brussels.

Interview by Alain Lacroix
Courier no 40, November-December 1976

Aurelio Peccei
(Then President of the Club of Rome)

Both rich and developing countries must have a clear idea of the way the world is going.



If you know where you are going, you may not mind taking time to get there. But the destination must be clearly in sight and an effort must be made to reach it. We need almost a world-wide social contract between the two groups of countries, with the world of tomorrow firmly in our sights. Europe has, morally speaking, the possibility of establishing this long-term venture and guaranteeing the developing countries an improvement. We must remove the long-term uncertainties of the Third World, both by specific action to remedy existing problems and by showing our desire to improve the situation and to introduce the changes that will break down the differences. Without this, Europe will be one of the regions that suffers most.

Interview by Roger De Backer
Courier no 41, January-February 1977

Willy Brandt
(Chairman of the North-South Commission)



Our report covers a broad area of economic and even some non-economic issues and our recommenda-

tions aim at a thorough re-structuring of North-South relations during the decades ahead of us. As our title for the English edition, "A Programme for Survival", indicates, we urge the world community to lay the basis for a peaceful, predictable and more balanced development of our globe. Mankind does have the means and the skills to cope with the immense problems but the necessary will to utilise these means in an effort of collective burden sharing is still not developed.

Interview by Roger De Backer
Courier no 60, March-April 1980

Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara (Prime Minister of Fiji)

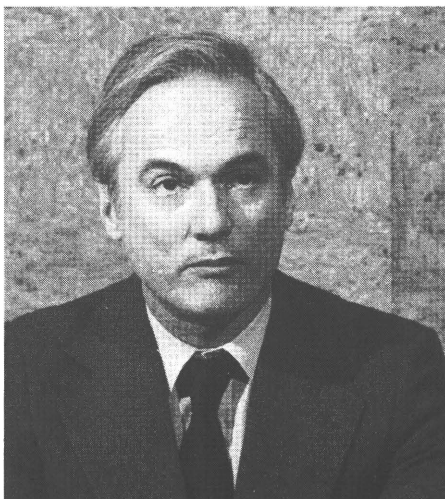


Lomé was a new development in itself. We have now been accepted at the same level. Even if we aren't, we are led to believe that we are when we are discussing aid, and this is an entirely new relationship. People who have never been in the colonial service, as I was, probably would not have felt this impact. Over my short life span, from talking to my master I have suddenly found myself at the same table as my master—and telling him off if necessary.

Interview by Barney Trench
Courier nr 60, March-April 1980

Idriss Jazairi (Then Algerian Ambassador to the EEC)

We also think that the South-South dialogue is not an alternative to the North-South dialogue. These are two complementary parts of the same international scheme that has to be geared to the reorganisation of inter-



national relations. One is certainly not an alternative for the other, any more than one could be a prerequisite of the development of the other.

Interview by Roger De Backer
Courier no 71, January-February 1982

James O'Neil Lewis (Former Ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago to the EEC and doyen of the ACP Ambassadors)

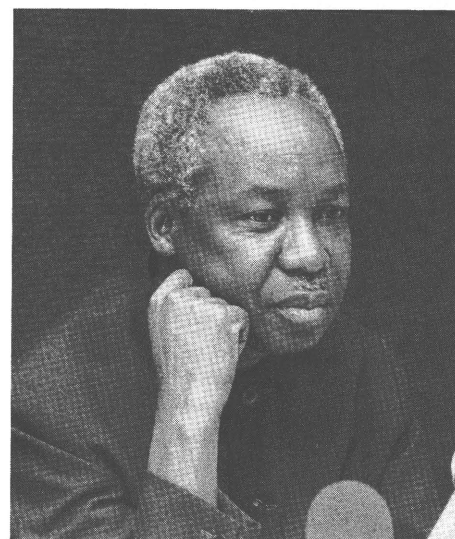


I share the interest of Ambassador Chasle of Mauritius in this subject but I known this is not popular with the majority of, or let me say several of, our ACP colleagues. There is a fear that a shift towards, or the inclusion of, cultural cooperation would tend to diffuse our efforts into areas of lesser importance—that we will be distracted from the economic difficulties and realities that we have to face by talking about cultural cooperation. Also there is the fact that any funds made available to implement cultural cooperation may mean a diminution of funds for other things such as development projects. I take that point, yet I don't

myself think that that danger need arise because I think cultural cooperation goes well beyond an exchange of artists, musicians and dance groups and so on. We tend to see it in a much wider context: whether, for example, our students can find places in the universities of the Community.

Interview by Roger De Backer
Courier no 78, March-April 1983

Julius Nyerere (Former President of Tanzania)



The large debts of a few Third World countries still continue to endanger the present commercial banking system of the Western world; the grave dangers of social unrest and disorder in the many poorer countries (and especially the least developed) will continue to have implications for international peace and stability. Change will come. Sooner or later the developed nations will realise the need, in their own interests, to negotiate change in the present international system.

I would like to see the Third World countries recognise the power which, in unity, this situation gives to them. Separately we are helpless; individually we can be—and are—forced into actions which not only make our present position worse, but which also provide no basis for future advance. By acting together and standing together we can more effectively struggle against the imposition of further misery, exploitation and alien economic domination in the interests of the wealthy.

Interview by Ian Piper
Courier no 82, November-December 1983

MEETING POINT...

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

"The time has come to organise the dialogue of cultures"

Léopold Sédar Senghor was interviewed by The Courier on a number of occasions while he was President of the Republic of Senegal. Now we call on him again, because of his world-wide reputation as a poet and thinker, to contribute to this issue, with its dossier on cultural cooperation.

We were able to interview him briefly in Liège in September when he presided over the 15th Biennale Internationale de Poésie, the two-yearly poetry festival.

► *President Senghor, The Courier is particularly pleased that you have agreed to be interviewed for the hundredth number of the review, as it contains a dossier on cultural cooperation. You indeed personify what is called the dialogue of cultures, so how, in your view, has this dialogue been able to emerge and develop in a world riven by political, economic, social and cultural confrontation?*

— The most important thing, I believe, is to start by stating the problem, for most Europeans don't realise there is one. The general public in Europe tends to think we are primitives who have everything to learn from Europe and America. But the conclusions of the first International Congress on human palaeontology in Nice in October 1982 confirmed the fact that man came from beast in Africa two and a half million years ago and that, until the Upper Palaeolithic Age, 40 000 years ago that is to say, Africa was a pioneer of civilisation. I think it stayed that way until the 4th millennium when the Egyptians—Herodotus tells us they were black-skinned and curly-haired—first invented writing. And then, of course, the Greeks took up the torch of civilisation and the Romans followed. French became the language of international communication in the 13th and 14th centuries and remained so until just after the first World War, when English took over. But there was a cultural revolution in 1889, when Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, wrote his "Essay on the Immediate Data of Consciousness" and Paul Claudel produced

"Tête d'Or" which is, if you like, the finest example of symbiosis of poetry and drama.

Since 1889, Africa has come back into the limelight, with the Paris school—its most famous representatives were Picasso and Vieira da Silva and Masson and so on—which owes a great deal to negro art. And there is the French professor in Dakar, Jean-Claude Blachère, who called his doctoral thesis on surrealist poetry "The negro model", to shock people. As you know Africa, via America, influenced music and singing in Europe and the whole world, through jazz. Just think about syncopation, off-beat rhythms and polyphonics. So right from the start, really, the continents and the different peoples of the world have had this great cultural dialogue and the time has now come to recognise it and organise it.

► *Africa has enormous material difficulties to cope with at the moment. Is it realistic to imagine that African leaders, who have to solve the problems as quickly and as fully as they can, have time for cultural considerations?*

— I admit that Africa is, economically speaking, the most under-developed of all the continents. What should we do about it? Well, first of all, the countries of Africa have to produce an economic and social development plan and culture must be part of it, the most important part. During my 20 years as President of the Republic of Senegal, for example, we channelled almost a third of the budget into education and training and



culture. And we spent a quarter on rural development, which enabled us to make a substantial increase in per capita income over that period.

► *Practically speaking, do you think that everyday development activity and projects and programmes can give time to what people call the cultural dimension of development.*

— Culture is of the greatest importance, but there has to be a coherent, fruitful programme of cultural development. If you are to have a proper dialogue of cultures, then every culture has to be firmly anchored first—which is why, since independence, we in Africa have been learning and developing our own languages. But if we are keen to develop on all fronts, then at the same time we have to open our arms to the great languages of international culture. And here, I have to say, the countries of the Maghreb are a fine example. In Tunisia and Morocco, children learn both Arabic and French in primary school. This is a method everyone should use. Children should learn, say, French and their mother tongue. That's what I did. I was eight when I went to the primary school of the Pères du Saint-Esprit and learnt French and Serer at the same time. And what about secondary school? Well, if we take Morocco and Tunisia again, they go on teaching Arabic and French and the pupils also start Euro-American-type science and technology. Authenticity and traditional values can well be combined with imported knowledge and materials and technology. The one does not exclude the other. Education, I think, is the best way to development—provided it con-

tinues to cultivate the national languages.

► *Do you think that the media, radio and TV and the cinema especially, are a threat to the developing countries' culture because of the vast power they have of imposing their content?*

— No, I think the media are good means of development. They help us a lot. But the languages they use are important. In Senegal, for example, we use six national languages as well as French. National languages have to be used. Encouragement has to be given to the veritable lessons which the media give to boost the technical skills of the labourers and farmers and to improve the cultural training of the cadres. Programmes are essential and so are techniques. The media have to use both French and our national languages and they have to deal with the major cultural and economic and social issues.

► *What is the best way of getting the many values and cultures of the Third World known in the West?*

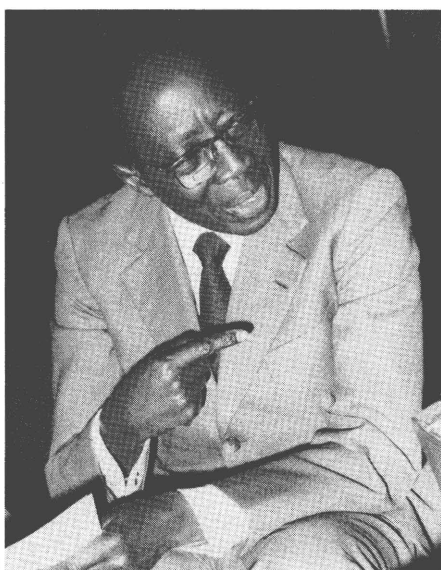
— There are the media and there is education. The history, prehistory even, of the developing countries in, say, Africa must be taught in the primary schools and the secondary schools and in higher education too. Both the media and the schools, at every level, must talk about the African civilisations that were the first to emerge. Schools can do a lot. In France, I think, they are already working along these lines. There are more and more African authors in textbooks on French literature. My poems are on the 1986-87 university arts syllabus for example.

► *What do you think are the main values the Third World has given and could still give to Europe?*

— Let's start with art. Descartes, in one of his meditations, talks about thought, will and feeling, which is to say that he puts discursive reason to the fore and intuitive reason, sensitivity, that is to say, behind. But in 1889, as I said, intuitive reason and sensitivity came to the fore, with philosophers such as Bergson and poets such as Rimbaud and Claudel. Think what they did for the symbolist movement, in which the Belgians, Maeterlinck, Verhaeren and so on, played a big part. That is where Africa's influence becomes clear. Read what Rimbaud

Main works of Léopold Sédar Senghor

Chants d'ombre (poetry)
Hosties noires (poetry)
Ethiopiennes (poetry)
Nocturnes (poetry)
Lettres d'hivernage (poetry)
Elégies majeures (poetry)
Liberté I: Négritude et humanisme
Liberté II: Nation et voie africaine du socialisme
Liberté III: Négritude et civilisation de l'universel
Anthology of new Negro and Malagasy poetry in French



"I went into politics by accident, but I was essentially a teacher and a poet"

Extract from "Dialogue on French-speaking poetry"

This is why the major problem of the last part of this century is not the new international economic order, as people have been shouting aloud for some years, that will never be achieved until everyone, regardless of continent, race and civilisation, can say what he thinks. I speak of the word creative which forges a new world economic order—one has to eat, of course—as a result of a new world cultural order. I speak of the word as a new vision of the universe and a panhuman creation at one and the same time. And I speak of the word fertile, finally, because it is the fruit of different civilisations that have been created by all the nations of the earth together.

says in "A Season in Hell". "I am a negro", he says. "You are false negroes" and recommends a "reasoned derangement of all the senses". I think that what characterises poetry, essentially, is symbolic image, melody and rhythm—which are the essential features of negro-African art. It seems reasonable to say that Africa changed poetry and music in the 20th century. I mentioned polyphony just now. I believe it comes from Africa, as does the catholic church's plainsong, which the Arabs brought to Andalusia and then spread to the rest of Europe. That is how black Africa changed 20th century art, directly and via America. Think of dance and Maurice Béjart, the son of Gaston Berger, the former head of higher education in France and the founder of futurology. Gaston Berger was a Franco-Senegalese half-caste. Béjart changed dance by adding steps from Africa, black America and India to the 40 steps of classical ballet.

Now let us look at moral values—where I should like yet again to take the example of Africa. Africans are religious. They really have a sense of what is sacred, of what is divine, and negro-African art is essentially something that exalts the union of man with God. And union was expressed in a special way, in a particularly strong and time-honoured fashion, in Egypt, in the mysteries of Osiris. The Greeks took their drama from the Middle East, Egypt especially, and from the mysteries of Osiris in particular. The aim of all these mysteries was to unite the human soul with the soul of the god and the idea of the civilisation of the universal comes from this. This is a field where I owe a great deal to Teilhard de Chardin and one which Europe could well rediscover.

► *How would you like the younger generations to see you—as statesman, thinker, teacher or poet?*

— As a poet and a teacher. When I joined the French Academy, Mistler said after my speech that what it amounted to was a class by a teacher. And indeed I did go into politics by accident. I was essentially a teacher and a poet and it is as a teacher and poet that I am currently writing "What I believe: from negritude to the civilisation of the universal". ○

Interview by
Marie-Hélène BIRINDELLI

JOINT ASSEMBLY IN GREECE

Debate in the cradle of democracy

Although the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly opened in Vouliagmeni on 22 September under grey and cloudy skies, the sparkle and clarity of Athenian influence was never far away. From the opening speeches onward, everyone was made fully aware of Greece's contribution to philosophy, art, science and politics; and speaker after speaker paid tribute to Greece's legacy.

It was not long before the images of classical sages were paraded before the delegates for quotation—Protagoras, Aristotle, Plato and even Cicero (who at least visited Athens on a number of occasions). And, as if in tribute to the nursery of democracy, the debates proved to be, for the most part, lively and controversial, but conducted in a spirit of give-and-take.

Debt, disarmament and apartheid

Greece's Prime Minister began the solemn opening session with a crisp and lucid speech in which he chose three themes to develop: debt, Southern Africa and disarmament. On the first, Mr Papandreou pointed out that developing countries were now in debt to the tune of \$ 1000 billion, a sum so large that it hampered trade and stifled investment. He saw the EEC's role clearly: along with other parts of the international community it would have to take steps to alleviate the situation, while taking care not to disturb the international banking system.

On South Africa, Mr Papandreou was also succinct. His country had never supported apartheid and saw its peaceful dismantling, and replacement by a democratic order as a priority. He called on Pretoria to free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, to permit the operation of political parties and to enter into dialogue with the authentic representatives of the black population. He further called on the South African government to desist in its destabilising tactics against its black neighbours and to end its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for severe and effective sanctions if these requests were not complied with.

Mr Papandreou's final theme was the arms race. "The question of peace" he said, "interests everyone on the planet, whatever their political and social system and whatever their level

of development, because, in the last analysis, what is at stake is the survival of humanity".

This theme was taken up by Emile Mworoha, co-President of the Assembly, in his reply to Prime Minister Papandreou and developed into a plea for a cut in arms spending. The vast sums of money, he said, would be far better spent on developing countries. But his principal theme, understandably, in view of how the situation had deteriorated since the previous Assembly in Swaziland, was South Africa. The Community, he underlined, had a heavy duty to ensure that severe



Prime Minister Papandreou

"The question of peace interests everyone on the planet"

The Courier

sanctions were imposed on the apartheid regime.

The triad of themes, debt, disarmament and South Africa were confirmed by Mr Bersani, the Assembly's other co-President, and he added a further one—the recent natural disasters at Nyos in Cameroon and the very recent Kalamata earthquake in Greece. Linking all these rather gloomy themes together, Mr Bersani pondered: "We are living in a moment of shadow, a difficult time".

He then turned to the ACPs' debt problem—debt repayment was claiming one third of the GNP of many ACP countries and he recalled the UN Special Session on Africa (see Courier no. 98) at which the problem had been faced, he said, "with remarkable frankness". He regretted that the Lomé Convention had neither the powers nor the money to attack the problem on its own, but, it was the Assembly's task to "make a breakthrough for the future". Turning to the coming into force of Lomé III in May, Mr Bersani paid tribute to "the excellent collaboration which we have had from Mr Natali... and from his colleagues, both in Brussels and during missions to the ACP countries". He then turned to the prospect of culture and cultural cooperation, praising as he did so both Christopher Jackson (in the context of "people-centred development", the theme of his report) and Ambassador Chasle who was "working away with a group of ACP and European colleagues on giving practical shape to this great design". Inevitably, but most lucidly, Mr Bersani spoke on South Africa, pointing out that the Assembly has taken a position on this as far back as 1967 and that 20 years later the situation was still grave and fraught with catastrophic possibilities. The internal situation, and the Botha government's hardline attitude, made it impossible, he said, to carry



The platform at the solemn opening. From left to right: Mr Vinci, Secretary-General of the European Parliament, co-Secretary Emile Mworoha, Prime Minister Papandreou, co-Secretary Bersani, Greece's Foreign Minister, Theodore Pangalos, ACP Secretary-General, Edwin Carrington and Mr Michel of the Parliament Secretariat

out the mandate given at Inverness of promoting a meeting between the various parties involved inside South Africa. But, continued Mr Bersani, "the Bureau intends to propose to the Assembly that it organise a meeting with the competent representatives of South Africa's sectors of production and trade unions at the first meeting with the economic and social partners, which has, for this reason, been deferred until December".

Theodore Pangalos, Greece's Foreign Minister, gave the final address of the solemn opening ceremony, and held to the main themes of his predecessors, debt, disarmament and South Africa. He gave a qualified welcome to the Baker Plan though he feared it would merely postpone the debt problem and he issued a call to divert military spending to development cooperation. Greece, he said, was a small country, which had never had colonies and which, until the recent past, had suffered from a lack of development analogous to that in ACP States. ACP colleagues could count on the instinctive sympathy of Greece and he called on the Assembly to send an unambiguous signal to the Council of Ministers to increase pressure on South Africa for peaceful change.

Towards the year 2000—people-centred development

The general rapporteur, Mr Jackson, opened the substantive proceedings of the Assembly by presenting the 1986

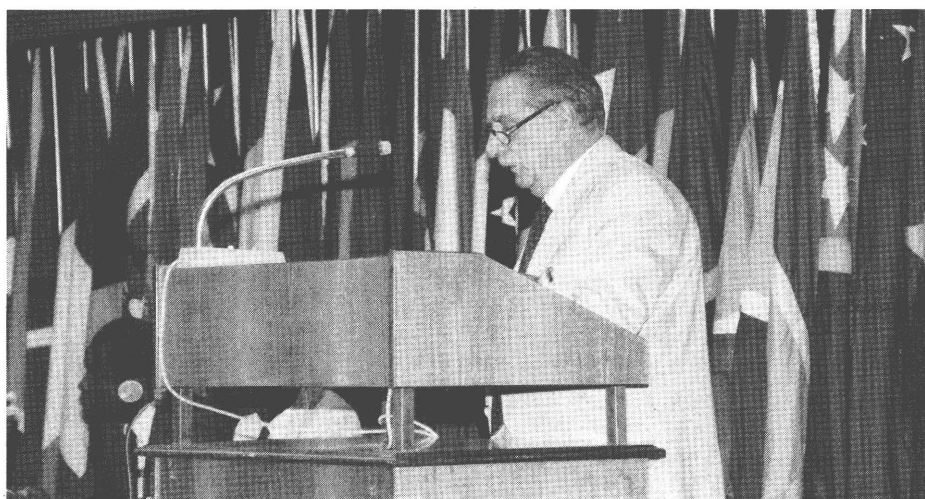
General Report—"Towards the Year 2000—people-centred development". He explained the main features of the report, prefacing his remarks, as might have been expected in Athens, with references to Homer and, more especially, to Protagoras, who said "Man is the measure of all things". This was, Mr Jackson said, as valid today as when Protagoras said it, and was the essence as well as the (paraphrased) title of the report.

The main features of the Report were:

- identification of "people-centred development" as a new phase which complements, not contradicts, the efforts of the past;
- an attempt to identify key ACP objectives that will remain valid for many years to come;

— a start to identifying the action to be taken *now* to improve ACP-EEC cooperation.

Mr Jackson, in introducing the report, unleashed over eight hours of debate, in which the co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Council, Mr Natali, Development Commissioner, and over a third of the delegates present spoke. Mr Natali hailed, in what was described by his audience as a "brilliant speech", the report as "a painstaking and panoramic analysis of all the various stages through which development policy will have to pass from now on if the ACP countries, with the cooperation of Europe, are to enter the third millennium in conditions more appropriate to human dignity and their peoples", legitimate aspirations to individual and collective fulfilment. He entered fully both into the Periclean atmosphere and into the political heart of the debate, and quoted Aristotle ("Man is by nature a political animal, and whoever does not participate in the *polis* is either a mere beast... or a god".) While pleading that "we must avoid at all costs... wasting time on polemics and ideological recriminations". He noted that ACP countries on the whole were in a stage of transition, from the post-colonial state-oriented philosophies—for which he had profound understanding, given the facts of the political and social situation at the time—towards new policies more open to private sector considerations and criteria. "Hence" he said "the reaffirmation of man as the focus of political and economic activity; hence also the importance of participation by the popu-



Vice-President Natali. "Apartheid is morally unacceptable and politically stupid"



General rapporteur Christopher Jackson, who defended, amended and finally ushered through his much-acclaimed report

lation as a whole, the key factor for the lasting success of any development option". In a political assembly, however, politics had free rein—before it did so, Vice-President Natali staked out the middle ground for Europe as a whole. Whilst welcoming the turn in economic and social developments, he made two things clear. Firstly, "we Europeans are not spellbound by the charms of the *laissez-faire* message". Applied indiscriminately, they "could perhaps liberate currently untapped productive forces, but at the same time they could aggravate social inequalities". That was where Europe stood politically. Diplomatically, explained Mr Natali, there was no hint that "we presume to prescribe a code of conduct for others".

Mr Natali then spoke of how the Commission departments responsible to him were evolving, parallel with developments in ACP States, to provide greater punch, flexibility and timeliness. He cited the SIP (Article 188), the preparation of a new manual for officials on project appraisal, and the decentralisation of a measure of responsibility to those on the spot. On two matters, Mr Natali's eloquence was fuelled by personal conviction. He firmly refuted accusations that the Community had manipulated the trade provisions of the Convention for its own interests, and tracing these to "some of the ideas contained in the

World Bank's 1986 Report" he said that when he trained as a lawyer he had been in court often enough to recognise the specious nature of certain types of pleading. And on the question of population control, "broadly speaking" he said, "the Community can support family-planning policies only if scrupulous account is taken of families' freedom of choice in the implementation of these policies". Mr Natali ended his first, and major, intervention on the matter of South Africa whose apartheid system he characterised as "morally unacceptable and politically stupid" and hoped that the Assembly would "send out a signal that, though perhaps not strong, cannot but be heard by those deaf people".

The tide of debate on the Jackson Report flowed back and forth. Some delegates saw it as marked by the political leanings of its author, and, being political opponents, denounced it, ("Thatcherite" "liberalism to do what? Liberty for whom?") while others, more constructive perhaps, stressed points that they wished to see included or altered. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a number of most trenchant points, on trade, investment and population growth. "The ghost of Malthus" he said, "stalks the pages of this report". Was there such a clear link between population growth and underdevelopment? Looking at the recent histories of China and India, he begged leave to doubt it. Mr Mungai of Tanzania doubted whether economic growth without social justice was really such a noble goal. He would urge an increase in agricultural training and increased inputs such as seeds and fertiliser. But most of the speakers showed a real appreciation for the work of Mr Jackson, who, in turn, showed his flexibility by accepting a very large number of amendments, a flexibility which paid off when the Report was later adopted, with the amendments, by a large majority.

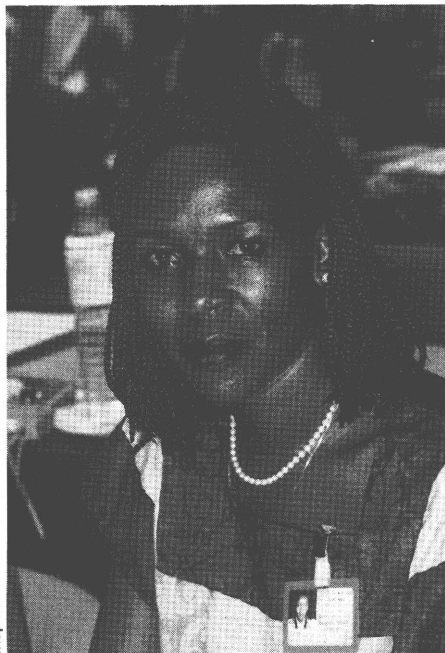
South Africa—a growing sense of unity

The debate on South Africa was still marked by the two points of view which were noted both in Inverness and Swaziland. On the one hand, the self-styled "moderates" those who be-

lieved that dialogue and international coordination of punitive measures were the answers, and the so-called "realists" who pressed for much stronger pressure, if need be from Europe and the ACPs alone. The debate was vigorous and impassioned, and fuelled by the mounting of an exhibition of ANC posters in the hotel lobby, which was the object of a censure motion (on procedural grounds) by the European right.

The "moderates", members of the European right to a man (or woman), brought a number of arguments to bear—Europeans were under a number of influences, including a sentiment of nostalgia and guilt, which was pushing them towards sanctions. (Mr Beyer de Ryke LDR-B); the opinion of many Africans that sanctions were wrong, men like Houphouët-Boigny, Chief Buthelezi and even Bishop Desmond Tutu, who had said that sanctions would reinforce the "Laager mentality" (Mr Guermeur RDE, F); and a firm belief that dialogue was the true answer, a belief supported by the fact of Franco-German reconciliation after three wars (Mr Luster PPE, D). But despite these arguments, the real powers of conviction lay with the realists. "In Swaziland" said the representative of Senegal, "they told us to wait—Botha would announce sweeping changes. And so he did—a state of emergency, and even fiercer repression than before". The representative of Cameroon poured cold water on the concept of dialogue. "With whom did the British engage in dialogue when the Falklands were at stake? Was there dialogue before the Americans took action in Libya? No. When great matters of freedom and self-determination are at stake, conviction is the guide". And if the spectre of communism haunted the European right, the Kenyan representative made short work of that. Events in Africa failed to bear it out. Mr Pajetta, a veteran Italian Communist, denounced the hypocrisy of the Twelve, and recalled how economic sanctions had failed against Italy because of the cowardice of the developed world. He had been in Mussolini's prisons at the time, and the sanctions had given him hope, but...

The frailty of arguments against sanctions must have become obvious to all but a few, because a compromise



The rapporteurs of the three working groups, Mr Sene, left, on Rural Development, Mrs Waruhiu, centre, on Women and Population, and Ambassador Iroha, right, on Debt

motion on sanctions was drawn up after the debate, which called for increased pressure, deplored the exclusion of coal from measures decided on by the European Council in September and, while calling for a continuing search for dialogue, also called for the Community to set up machinery to monitor the effects of sanctions, a measure designed to show that it meant business. This motion was put together by Mr Price (ED, UK), a member of the "moderates" and it was a measure of how far the moderates were beginning to despair of finding a moderate echo in South Africa's corridors of power. The motion was passed.

Question Time and debates on the reports

Vice-President Natali was present to answer nine questions on a wide variety of subjects, including the fight against Aids, the heroin trade, human rights, the role of women in Indicative Programmes under Lomé III, aid for SADCC in compensation for the effects of sanctions against South Africa, and some searching questions on aid to the victims of apartheid. On this last, Mr Natali refused to be drawn on actual names of organisations that were benefitting, explaining that it would be most rash to do so. But he detailed the sort of humanitarian aid that was being given: legal aid, educa-

tional, social and medical aid; assistance to families which had been victims of violence and to communities which has been forced to move. Three prime channels had been chosen for this aid, namely, churches, lay organisations and trade unions and a network of European NGOs had been established to make sure that the aid (10 m ECU in 1986) would reach those for whom it was intended. Mr Natali underlined the refusal of the Commission to support South African government-sponsored programmes or programmes in the so-called "independent" homelands, and when pressed by Mr Beyer de Ryke, he said that he would neither reveal the names of organisations nor would he consider giving aid to Chief Buthelezi directly. "We do not give to 'homelands' although Zulus may well be beneficiaries". Mr Natali answered a question on human rights in ACP countries by assuring the questioner, Mr Balfe (S, UK) that the Commission had intervened where human rights and dignity had been infringed but he reminded the Assembly that circumspection and prudence were the watchwords.

The debates on the reports of the three working groups were models, if not always of brevity, then certainly of cooperation. The Sene Report on rural development and the environment was introduced by its rapporteur debated, and Mr Sene answered a num-

ber of questions. Mr Muntingh (S NL) stressed the promotion of the role of women, Mr Debatisse (PPE-F) welcomed the priority given to small-scale projects, which was echoed by Mr Verbeek (Rainbow-NL) who claimed that small farmers in Third World countries produced twice as many calories per hectare as "agri-business". The representative of Zaire welcomed Vice-President Natali's announcement that the Commission delegation in Zaire would be reinforced to take account of that country's size. Ambassador Iroha's report on debt aroused fiercer debate, since there were more obvious villains, at least for some speakers—the banks and the multinational corporations. Various suggestions were made from the floor to alleviate the debt problem—from the outright cancellation of LLDC debts to the restriction of debt and interest repayment to 10%—or 20%, according to the speakers—of exports, as Peru had decided. Mr Foley, Deputy Director-General for Development, explained that the Commission was trying to help in two ways—in getting cash to ACP countries more quickly, via the new Lomé arrangements (Article 188 in particular) and in coordinating the policies of EEC Member States on debt to ensure a coherent response.

Mrs Waruhiu introduced her report on Women and Population with a plea



The voting and the dancing were fast and enjoyable



to ACP countries to reply to her Working Party's questionnaire. Despite it having been sent out in April, there were only 10 replies in by the time the report was drafted in August. The debate ranged widely over population problems, though one speaker felt that the other aspect—women—was in danger of being overlooked. In matters of population control, many speakers felt that neither compulsion nor violence had any place in a population control programme, although Mr Pannella (NI, It) took the opportunity in this debate to pour scorn on organised religion.

The voting—an exciting conclusion

A total of 39 individual motions had been tabled, and an efficient Bureau was able to whittle this down to 21, which, when taken with motions on the General Report (the Jackson

Report), the Sene Report, the compromise resolution on South Africa, a "softer" resolution on South Africa and a motion to nominate Nelson Mandela for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, meant that an exciting evening rounded off the Joint Assembly. A great deal of behind-the-scenes negotiation had preceded the final votes on a number of the motions (the compromise motion on South Africa has already been mentioned in this respect) and one motion—on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific—had been the object of a prior vote on its admissibility. The Jackson and Sene Reports were adopted, as was the compromise motion on South Africa and the motion to propose Nelson Mandela for the Nobel Prize. Three individual motions on refugees were adopted (two amended) as were two on the Cameroon disaster, while three out of five motions on international terrorism were also adopted.

Two motions on human rights, and one on aid to the Western Sahara were passed as were motions on the 1987 Budget, the World Food Conference, Chad, cocoa, coffee, locusts and the Lomé social partners. Undoubtedly, the most exciting vote and the one for which the most intense feelings came into play was that on the Pacific nuclear-free zone, where the sovereign interests of an EEC Member State were perceived as clashing with the sovereign desires of a group of ACP Member States. In the end, amid much acclamation, the motion in favour of such a zone was adopted.

In a way, it was a backlash against persistent questioning by European parliamentarians of policies and conditions in some ACP States. Questions had been put to the chair about conditions in Ethiopia, Suriname and Burundi and their representatives had responded, even though they cited Article 2 of the Lomé Convention, and expressed some surprise that these questions were considered as legitimate even by the questioners. The motion on the Pacific showed that two could play at that game, and even win.

Co-President Bersani, in winding up after the exciting finale, expressed his disappointment that only 41 out of 66 ACP representatives were able to attend, understood that great distances and considerable expense were at the root of the matter, and announced that the EEC would be meeting 80% of the expenses of ACP delegates in future. (Here he referred to Annex XXXI to Lomé III which envisages the payment by the Community of ACP delegates expenses to meetings organised by the Assembly—working groups, social partners etc.—though not to the Assembly itself). He ended by congratulating the Assembly on "creating a real doctrine of development". Co-President Mworoha announced the date (2-6 February) and the place (St. Lucia) of the next Assembly and praised the high quality of the debate. And as the delegates departed, the sun shone brightly, as if the Olympians were pleased that Athens remained a place in which men were political animals and where great questions of policy and practice could be debated in an open forum. ○

Tom GLASER

Food strategies: review and prospects

by Walter KENNES (*)

In 1980, the European Parliament held a special session and organised a hearing on the world food problem. Following these debates, the Community approved in 1981 a Special Programme to Combat Hunger in the World. The plan was a response to the persistent deterioration of the food situation in many developing countries around the world, but most critically in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The plan advocated the formulation and implementation of coherent food strategies to reverse these trends. In the course of 1982 the Community decided to support a food strategy in four countries: Mali, Rwanda, Kenya and Zambia. These countries were selected because of their growing food problems, as exemplified by trends in production and consumption, because of their significant cooperation programmes with the Community and its Member States and, most importantly, because

the governments had shown willingness to implement food policy reform.

In April 1986, i.e. after four years, the Development Ministers of the Community reviewed the experience gained with the food strategy approach. This article summarises the main aspects of the approach and assesses the prospects for the future.

It is important to remember that the Community's initiative cannot be seen in isolation from other efforts to improve the food situation. The World Food Council, as a political forum, has consistently and strongly pleaded in favour of a food strategy approach. The Organisation of African Unity approved in 1980 the Lagos Plan which expressed a marked shift in attention towards rural development and food security issues. Furthermore, several bilateral and multilateral development agencies have experimented recently with new methods to increase the effectiveness of rural and agricultural cooperation.

Main focus of food strategies

After the 1972-75 world food crisis many development agencies increased their assistance for food production. A special new agency was even created to channel funds to smallholder agriculture, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). However, it became apparent after some time that investment in agricultural production, which did not change the broader economic environment within which agriculture operates, was not leading to sustainable gains. As a reaction the food strategy approach has directed attention to the following substantive issues:

1. adequate incentives for farmers;
2. efficiency of food marketing;
3. provision of basic agricultural support services.

Adequate farmers' incentives, or in other words a sufficient reward for the food production effort, are essential for agricultural growth, regardless of the socio-economic system. In many countries, agricultural prices, at the farm gate level, have been depressed by a variety of mechanisms (e.g. price controls, export taxes, overvalued exchange rate etc.) In many cases the same mechanisms have pushed up non-agricultural prices (e.g. fertilizer, implements, basic consumer goods). Inadequate incentives made commercial farming unprofitable and stimulated either retreat into subsistence or migration to the towns. Price incentives are closely related to the efficiency of the marketing system. Efficient marketing means that the margins between what the farmers receive and what consumers pay is a true reflection of the costs of transport, processing and storage. In a decentralised economy efficient marketing is mainly guaranteed by unrestricted entry.

Frequently, parastatals have been given monopoly power in food and agricultural marketing. Often such parastatals were the executing agency of a rigid price policy designed to keep food prices low in urban areas. The price policy often imposed heavy losses on food marketed within the country. As a result, parastatals turned to the easy part of marketing i.e. imports of food aid in order to cut their losses. In some cases, losses were monetised by borrowing from the cen-

(*) Administrator, Directorate-General for Development.



FAO/MATTIOLI

Agricultural production which does not change the broader economic environment within which agriculture operates does not lead to sustainable gains

tral bank, leading to inflation in the non-controlled parts of the market.

The above reasoning does not imply that parastatals do not have an important role in food marketing, e.g. by regulating prices through imports and stocks to protect both producers and consumers. Adequate incentives and efficient marketing are both necessary conditions for agricultural growth. However, they are not sufficient and need to be complemented by agricultural support services such as: research, extension, credit schemes, input delivery systems. Building up the institutions to provide such services is a difficult and time-consuming process. This is why the results of food strategies will only be visible in the long run.

Even though the three groups of substantive issues outlined above are essential to create an environment within which agriculture can grow, they do not necessarily solve the hunger problem unless they contain a redistribution element. In many countries growth as such will take a very long time before it affects the poor. By focussing attention on smallholders, the Community has attempted to introduce a redistributive element in the food strategies.

Methodological aspects

The food strategy approach as applied by the Community has stimulated a number of methodological changes designed to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation:

1. concentration of cooperation effort;
2. integration of different instruments;
2. coordination with other development agencies;
4. some form of policy dialogue.

Food strategies have led to a clear concentration of cooperation in view of basic objectives related to the food situation. Concentration is designed to counteract tendencies to disperse resources both geographically and sectorally. Concentration is needed to increase impact of projects and programmes.

Integration of instruments refers mainly to organising food aid, in its various forms, in a way to improve



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A sufficient reward for the food production effort is essential for agricultural growth

food security. This is an essential point because the criticism that food aid, if it is not handled properly, can harm the agricultural production effort has been one of the origins of the food strategy approach. The main mechanism of integrating food aid with other assistance to rural development is through the counterpart funds. Most food aid is sold in urban centres and the proceeds are put in a special account that can be used to finance the local currency component of rural development projects. In recent years, the Community has introduced other possibilities to facilitate the use of food aid to support food strategies: e.g. triangular operations (i.e. purchases of food in developing countries to be provided as aid in other countries), substitution actions (i.e. replacing food aid by financial aid) and the

development of multiannual food aid arrangements. It is beyond the scope of this article to describe these changes in detail.

Another methodological aspect of the food strategy approach is improved coordination with other donors. Better coordination saves resources. In the countries where the EEC has supported food strategies, coordination committees and technical working groups have been set up to bring together different ministries and public bodies on the one hand and the major donors supporting agriculture on the other.

Some form of policy dialogue is an essential aspect of the food strategy approach. A dialogue on policy changes required to improve the "project environment" is essential to in-

crease the chances of success for rural development projects. To achieve an effective dialogue is not easy. A learning process is needed in order to find the right degree of specificity in the matters to be dealt with.

Progress in the pilot countries

Before assessing progress in the pilot countries it is important to repeat that the food strategy approach was largely carried out using available resources for cooperation. Food strategies were indeed conceived to lead to a more effective use of existing resources. However, through the Special Programme of Action to Combat Hunger in the World some additional Community resources were channelled to the countries that participated in the food strategy exercise.

Even though there are substantial differences among the four pilot countries (Mali, Rwanda, Kenya and Zambia) in terms of population density, urbanisation and level of agricultural development, the issues that have dominated the food strategies have been quite similar.

Mali

The central element of the Mali food strategy has been the Cereals Market Restructuring Programme, best known by its French acronym PRMC ("Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréalière"). PRMC is a multiannual, multidonor agreement on food aid linked to food policy reform and reorganisation of the main food marketing parastatal (OPAM, «Office des Produits Alimentaires du Mali»). The basic idea of PRMC was to provide a guaranteed amount of food aid to be sold by OPAM, the proceeds of which were used to increase prices paid by OPAM to domestically procured cereals. The food aid served to dampen the rise in consumer prices through a transition period during which the higher farm gate price would gradually lead to increased production and marketed surplus. At the same time cereals marketing would be liberalised and OPAM would be restructured.

PRMC started in 1981 and after five years, despite considerable problems



ZAMBIA INFORMATION SERVICES

Even though Zambia has a very considerable agricultural potential, food imports have been rising since the end of the 1970s

caused by drought and macroeconomic adjustments agreed with the IMF, there is general consensus that the results have been positive even though not all initial expectations have been fulfilled. The main achievements of PRMC have been increased efficiency of traditional cereals marketing (millet, sorghum and maize) and gradually also of paddy rice marketing. Furthermore, PRMC is an example of good coordination among food aid donors.

Other elements of the Mali food strategy have not yet achieved results such as those of PRMC. Progress in restructuring the Niger Office, a large government body responsible for irrigated rice production, as well as other parastatals involved in agriculture, is rather slow. On the other hand, the creation of a national agricultural bank with responsibility for rural credit should be mentioned as an important step forward.

Rwanda

The case of Rwanda is very different from Mali. Climatic conditions are much more stable, but population density is extremely high. The land constraint is rapidly tightening, leaving no alternative but increased intensification. Rwanda is also very predominantly rural and the links be-

tween the small urban sector and the rural sector are largely undeveloped.

Another distinct feature of Rwanda is that food production has almost kept pace with food consumption over the past decades so that imports and food aid have only a limited role. The food problem of Rwanda is mainly due to the fact that there is no more scope for easy agricultural growth: old solutions work no longer, a new strategy is needed to avoid rising food shortages.

The Rwanda food strategy has focussed on the following main themes: intensification of agriculture through applied research and through delivery of agricultural inputs, strengthening of food marketing channels (e.g. through construction of warehouses), and the encouragement of small- and medium-scale rural enterprises to provide alternative sources of revenue and employment for the rural population. The Community has actively supported progress in these main areas, using a variety of instruments: EDF, food aid, NGOs and the Special Programme to Combat Hunger. Coordination has on the whole been satisfactorily arranged through the "Groupe Euro-Rwandais".

Both in Kenya and Zambia the position of the Community as such (i.e. without Member States) is less prominent than in Mali and Rwanda. As a

result coordination and policy dialogue have been of a different nature in the former countries.

Kenya

The major food policy issues in Kenya are related to the food marketing system and to the rapid population growth and increased land scarcity (a large part of Kenya consists of arid or semi-arid land that can support only extensive forms of agriculture). The EEC food strategy initiative has coincided with important Kenyan food policy reform measures, particularly as regards farmers' incentives and food storage. The effectiveness of Kenya's food policies arrangements was demonstrated by the way the 1983-84 drought and food shortage was handled.

The Community's support for Kenya's food strategy has been concentrated on food marketing by channelling food aid and other resources to the National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB). Coordination was first carried out through a Kenya-EEC "consultative committee". Since the middle of 1984 this committee's role was taken over by the "agricultural sub-committee" that also included many other agencies such as the World Bank.

Progress has been achieved through the sub-committee on a number of topics such as drought rehabilitation and agricultural research.

Zambia

As with the other three countries, Zambia also has a number of special characteristics that have influenced the food strategy experience. Almost 50% of the Zambian population is urbanised. For exports, Zambia is almost totally dependent on mining. The profitability of mining has decreased dramatically because of lower copper prices, declining yields and increasing energy costs. Even though Zambia has a very considerable agricultural potential, food imports have been rising since the end of the 1970s. The food strategy dialogue in Zambia has focussed on defining ways and means to exploit agricultural potential by relying on small scale commercial and subsistence farmers. Marketing problems are considered to form the

most important constraints on agricultural growth.

The dialogue initiated by the EEC and building on earlier Zambian initiatives such as Operation Food Production launched in 1980 has progressively been integrated into the wider economic restructuring dialogue carried out through the World Bank-organised consultative group meetings. Still, it is fair to say that the EEC effort has contributed to paving the way for the many food policy reform measures taken by the government, particularly as regards to farmers' incentives. The bold decision to install foreign exchange auctioning in October 1985 also had a major effect on the agricultural sector. The price distortions that benefitted urban consumers at the expense of farmers are now gradually being eliminated, through a planned decrease in subsidies. It should be stressed that this process is extremely difficult because of the time lag before increased agricultural production will help to dampen inflation.

Assessment and future prospects

It is not possible to evaluate the food strategy approach in the same way as a particular project or programme. The EEC's initiative cannot be disentangled from other initiatives of the countries concerned or of other development agencies. Exogenous factors also strongly affect the food situation at country level (e.g. drought in 1983-85, exchange and interest rate fluctuations, commodity price changes etc.).

Furthermore, the policy reforms will have their full effect only after a long time lag. This is particularly true for institutional reforms to improve agricultural services. Nevertheless, after four years, it is possible to assess some of the strengths and weaknesses of the Community's food strategy initiative.

A strength has been the improvement of farmers' incentives and the liberalisation of cereals marketing. Also, food strategies have proved that they can lead to a better integration of food aid with other types of development cooperation. Coordination on the spot among donors and the governments of beneficiary countries, has

progressed as well, even though less than was originally expected. Policy dialogue has shown a potential for more general applicability in the Lomé III programming process: all in a pragmatic and non-coercive way.

Weaknesses to be mentioned include a relative neglect of the demand side of food issues. This applies to attention to vulnerable groups that suffer from the policy reform measures and also to the formulation of coherent policies with a view to creating a stable market for local products such as sorghum, millet and cassava, particularly in urban areas. There is not yet much visible progress as regards the productivity of smallholder and subsistence farmers, but one should not forget that actions in this vital area take a long time to mature. Food policy dialogue should be based on more thorough analysis and on better agricultural statistics. Food security should not be exclusively pursued on a national scale, but preferably within a larger, multicountry framework. Trade links among African countries are still notoriously if not desperately weak. Farmers organisations, especially those representing women, should be more closely involved in the food strategy efforts.

A contribution to the war on hunger

One can conclude that over the past four years the EEC's food strategy initiative has contributed in a general way to increased priority for efforts to combat world hunger. It has also contributed to specific measures and actions to strengthen food security in the four countries where food strategies were attempted. A notable success has been the arrangements through which food aid has been integrated in such actions. Experience so far with programming for Lomé III has confirmed the gains from the methodological improvements that resulted from the food strategy approach.

It is now time to generalise the approach, in a modest and pragmatic way, where it is possible, both within and outside the ACP Group, taking into account the specific circumstances and learning from the strengths and weaknesses encountered in the four countries reviewed in this article ○

W.K.

Ecological balance in Botswana: what the Galland report says^(*)

The Yves Galland report on the ecological balance in Botswana was adopted recently by the European Parliament to the apparent relief of the Botswanan authorities. Motivated by a motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Muntingh in December 1984 in a bid to give practical expression to the new provision on the environment in Lomé III, the report attempts clearly to reconcile Botswana's economic imperatives with its environmental problems.

At issue were, mainly, the establishment of veterinary cordons in the Kalahari which have created problems for wildlife in their natural migration routes, and desertification in a country that is already two-thirds covered by the sand and shrub of the Kalahari desert.

As a major beef-producing country, deriving benefit from the Beef Protocol of the Convention, the impression was that cattle were being favoured against wild beasts and that not enough was being done in terms of conservation and preventing overgrazing.

(*) Highlights.



Buffalo, one of the most threatened species

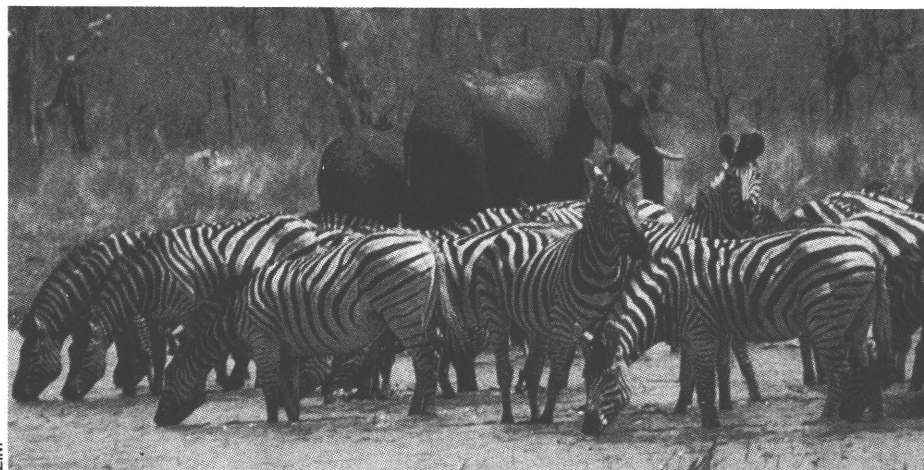
Mr Galland had, as his mission, to establish whether these impressions were right and, furthermore, to see the extent to which what was called "a special pressure group led by the all-powerful BMC (Botswana Meat Corporation) and a few major stock farmers" was influencing the situation and how the population as a whole was benefitting from the industry.

Mr Galland recognized from the outset the 'undeniable' success of stock-farming in Botswana, attributing this mainly to the country's "excellent" and sometimes "exemplary" veterinary facilities, in the provision of which BVI (Botswana Vaccine Institute) plays a leading role. The BVI's effectiveness, he noted, has been felt beyond Botswana's borders — in many parts of Africa where there have been outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. The strict hygienic conditions applied in BMC's modern abattoirs in Lobatse and Maun have ensured that the "meat produced in Botswana is perfectly sound". Mr Galland swiftly dealt with the controversy over the campaign to eradicate the tsetse fly in the Okavango Delta which ecologists claim is affecting the environment because of "the huge amounts of insecticides" being used. He felt that the truth "probably lies somewhere between this claim and the position of the campaign authorities" who, he said, are genuinely concerned about the ef-

fect of their measures. There will inevitably be harmful consequences in some areas, he concluded. For this reason, constant supervision in this area is absolutely necessary.

Mr Galland then moved on to the main issues raised by the Muntingh motion. On wildlife, he began with a retrospective look at the 1950s when stockfarming was introduced in the country. Fences were then erected to prevent cattle from mingling with wild animals and getting infected with diseases. Gnus and buffaloes were the main targets. These fences have, over the years, disrupted the "natural migration patterns" of some species, especially the gnu. The situation has been aggravated, particularly in the Kalahari, by the drought of recent years. Herds of gnus and hartebeests following their natural migration routes in search of water have been decimated both by villagers trying to prevent them from leaving the Kalahari reserve in attempts to avoid contamination of their herds or the use of their pastureland and by the fact that once the wild beasts leave the Kalahari they have virtually nothing to eat. They head for the Mopipi area and Lake Xau but die of exhaustion, not so much as a result of lack of water in those areas as to its slightly saline taste.

With drought continuing in 1985, the report estimates that decisions must now be taken as a matter of urgency to avoid the disappearance of wildlife in the Kalahari. Zebras, gnus and hartebeests are the most threatened. The Kalahari, it noted, cannot be compared with the Okavango but



Wildlife in a drinking-spot in the Okavango

Wells will have to be sunk in the Kalahari reserve and in the Gemsbok national Park if a serious ecological imbalance is to be avoided

here the irony is that the 'buffalo fence', set up to separate livestock from wildlife, is having the opposite effect on the latter. Wildlife in the Okavango appears protected with its side evergreen against the livestock's side of the fence which appears arid and overgrazed. A lesson has somehow to be learned from this.

With herds of cattle being "deliberately" brought into the Kalahari for the first time, Mr Galland feels in any case that it is "essential to build a fence between the Kalahari reserve and the external pasturelands". The Botswana government, he said, "must demonstrate its political determination by ensuring that the boundaries of the reserve are respected by stock farmers and that the herds currently being kept on the reserve are removed immediately". The success of these barriers, several types of which the rapporteur suggested, will depend on a simultaneous implementation of two other measures: firstly, the sinking of wells both in the Kalahari reserve and in the Gemsbok National Park in the south-west to provide water for wild animals. He points out that if wells are sunk only in the Kalahari "there is a risk that animals will migrate to the reserve, using up the pastureland and creating a new and virtually insuperable problem which could be avoided by distributing the water holes more widely"; secondly, there must be an improvement, if not a reorganisation, of the Botswana Wildlife Department, which is under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, to enable it to cope with the maintenance of wells and their pumping equipment, to combat poaching, patrol the resources and hunting areas, reintroduce species which are in danger of extinction and carry out animal counts. The resources available under Lomé III should be used to achieve these objectives (see box).

Recognising the great danger posed by commercial poachers, Mr Galland recommends that the "Community countries must ensure full implementation of the Washington Convention and steps must be taken to ban the importation and sale of ivory, in whatever form, throughout the EEC. This is the only way of saving elephants and preventing the scandalous amount of poaching which is carried out on an industrial scale in most African coun-



Five consecutive years of drought have reduced the cattle population in Botswana from 3 million to 2.5 million. Yet serious overgrazing is taking place

tries." Botswana is urged to adopt and implement anti-poaching laws and apply severe penalties to offenders.

Stock farming

With regard to stock-farming, the report says that although it is a complex activity it is undeniably national, "exercised on a modest scale by a large section of the population" — at least 50%. While conceding that the accuracy of the figures gathered can be questioned, Mr Galland believes they can be regarded as "fairly reliable": BMC sources indicate that traditional small-scale farmers account for 99% of cattle supply to its abattoirs as against 1% for large-scale farmers. Real output, however, tells a different story. The 99% traditional farmers account for 80% to 85% of stock while the 1% large-stock producers account

for the rest (15% to 20%). From a detailed examination of how the industry operates the report arrives at the following conclusions:

- "Stock farming is a traditional activity and its development as an export market, whilst resulting in the formation and rapid growth of vast farms, has also had a beneficial effect on traditional farming which has undergone extensive development and is an established part of the national economy. However, the trend in cattle farming is moving further away from traditional methods.
- The high proportion of traditional farms, which are undeniably a social success, will lead to economic problems in the long term unless the Botswana Government and the Commission take care. The retail

ECU 2 million grant to Botswana

Following a favourable opinion of the EDF Committee's meeting on 7 July 1986, the Commission has given a grant of ECU 2 million under the EDF to the Botswana government to enable it implement, as a matter of urgency, the policy of conservation of natural resources.

Given the fact that the country is facing its fifth consecutive year of drought, emphasis will be placed on the Kalahari central game reserve. The project will involve, among other things, the provision and installation of equipment for the monitor-

ing and management of drilling, the provision of technical assistance, the sinking of more wells for wildlife and the establishment of protection enclosures in key areas.

This project falls within the responsibility of Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks which will be supported with technical assistance, financed under the 5th EDF's project "Wildlife, tourism and environment" for which ECU 2.1 million was approved in November 1985.

price is very high and producer prices are excessive.

There is a lack of competitiveness and, were it not for the Beef Protocol, exports would collapse.

Since it is unreasonable to assume that the customs advantages granted under this Protocol are Botswana's right in perpetuity, the Community must help Botswana to safeguard its future by improving techniques and hence ensure the viability of farming in general and traditional family farms in particular. This is the only way of ensuring that what Botswana rightly regards as a permanent asset remains just that".

Overgrazing

With regard to overgrazing, the controversy over which had been somewhat tempered in recent years by the drop in the number of cattle heads from 3 million to 2.5 million as a result of the drought, the report finds that "serious overgrazing" is taking place as a result of the way stock farming is organised and the high rate of increase in the cattle population. There is constant pressure from farmers for pasturelands to be extended to areas reserved for wildlife (in the Okavango and the Kalahari) and the "annual production of biomass is insufficient" in both quantity and quality to feed livestock.

In view of this situation, the report calls for urgent measures to be taken along the "lines of the Commission's recommendations concerning the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention". It suggests improvement in herd management and rationalisation of stock through appropriate marketing strategies by farmers and abattoirs and a better regional distribution of livestock in the country.

The Botswana authorities are understood to have fully cooperated with Mr Galland during his fact-finding mission, obviously aware of the immense tourist potential that wildlife holds for the country and the disastrous consequences of desertification. This report, far from creating problems in Botswana's relationship with the EEC, is an encouragement in its efforts on conservation begun long before Mr Galland's mission. ○

Augustine OYOWE

Resolution

- having regard to the motion for a resolution on the disturbance of the ecological balance in Botswana tabled by Mr Muntingh on 4 December 1984 (Doc. 2-1129/84),
 - having regard to the resolution on the incorporation of environmental issues in the Third Lomé Convention and on information concerning the Convention's provisions as regards the environment and to the resolution on deforestation and desertification, both adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at its meeting Inverness,
 - having regard to the drought which has been severely affecting Botswana for the last four years and to its serious consequences for stock farming and devastating impact on wildlife,
 - having regard to the results of the fact-finding mission carried out in connection with the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention and to the national indicative programme based on those results, which stresses both the determination of those concerned to focus financial and technical cooperation on the development and conservation of natural resources and also the prime objectives of avoiding overgrazing and preserving wildlife,
 - having regard to the report by the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. A 2-24/86),
1. Congratulates the Botswana Government on its efforts and its political determination to achieve compatibility between the sound and harmonious management of stock farming and of wildlife, despite the difficulties caused by the exceptional drought;
 2. Considers, accordingly, that stock farming in Botswana must be rationalized so that herd sizes are adapted to the actual capacity of pastureland and the process of desertification caused by overgrazing is halted;
 3. Considers it essential that stock farming should be reorganized so as to give priority to traditional family farms and should be rationalised along the lines set out in the Commission's excellent recommendations;
 4. Trusts that care will be taken to ensure that only those treatments which have few harmful effects be used to eradicate the tsetse fly, that they are preceded by studies and that the land so treated should subsequently be put to effective use for growing crops;
 5. Approves the Commission's proposals to provide greater protection for the environment and wildlife in Botswana;
 6. Condemns, therefore, any proposal to open the Kalahari Reserve, even partially, to stock herds;
 7. Calls instead for this area of the Kalahari, a nature reserve of international importance, to be protected by the construction of a protective fence around the external pasturelands;
 8. Believes that this measure will only be effective if, at the same time, a sufficient number of wells are sunk in the Kalahari Reserve and the Gemsbok National Park;
 9. Considers that the environment in general and wildlife in particular can only be protected if there is a substantial increase in the manpower and materials allocated to the Wildlife Department;
 10. Believes that this investment could profitably be extended for the introduction of select tourism, once the necessary reception facilities have been set up;
 11. Draws the Botswana Government's attention to the need to implement anti-poaching laws and introduce penalties commensurate with the gravity of the offence so as to render them more effective, bearing in mind the disastrous situation of certain species, such as the rhinoceros, which are threatened with extinction;
 12. Urges the governments of all the Member States to implement the Washington Convention and ensure its strict application as regards the import into and marketing in the twelve Community countries of any object made of ivory, so as to combat the speculative and intensive poaching of elephants;
 13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments of the Member States and the Government of Botswana.

Ecowas in second gear

At the meeting of Ecowas Heads of State and Government in Lomé last year, Presidents Eyadema of Togo and Diouf of Senegal pressed a reluctant General Buhari, then Nigeria's Head of State, into accepting the chairmanship of the organisation. It was a diplomatic master-stroke designed to put Nigeria in a position of taking full responsibility for any break-up of Ecowas. Two successive mass expulsions from Nigeria of illegal immigrants had taken place and the country's land borders were closed to check smuggling and currency trafficking. Relations between Nigeria and its neighbours were at a low ebb and Ecowas' existence was being more and more called into question. When in early July, Ecowas held its ninth summit in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, one could hardly guess the organisation had gone through a period of crisis as serious as described. No less than eleven Heads of State and Government were present – a greater number than expected – and the decisions reached were by no means negligible. They include, in spite of difficulties, the bringing into force Phase Two of the Ecowas protocol on the free movement of citizens.

The period between the Lomé and the Abuja summits may well go down in the history of Ecowas as one in which the tide of apathy towards the organisation was turned. During the economic boom in Nigeria, the existence of Ecowas hardly preoccupied the Nigerian public. It was purely a matter for the ruling class and the Nigerian intelligentsia: it did not matter how much the Federal Government subsidised the organisation or how many Ecowas citizens were attracted to the country's honey-pot. What the end of the boom and the eventual expulsions did was to provoke a public debate on the merits and demerits of Ecowas on a scale never before seen. There were those who saw the organisation as an unnecessary burden and others who believed that Nigeria's economic salvation lay more in regional cooperation and integration than in selfish national interests. It was the Nigerian public that came out of it all better enlightened. By a happy coincidence, the Babangida government which succeeded Buhari's, includes Ecowas enthusiasts and the most vociferous critics of the mass expulsions from Nigeria. Its promise to normalise relations with Nigeria's neighbours as soon as possible and give a new lease of life to Ecowas did not come as a surprise.

There is no doubt that Nigeria's apparent loss of interest in the organisation under the Shagari and Buhari regimes dampened spirits and indeed may have contributed to many countries looking more towards those

mini-groupings in the subregion to which they belong. It is, however, equally true that Nigeria and the other English-speaking countries always doubled the sincerity of the French-speaking nations which make up the CEAO to seek integration of that grouping into Ecowas in accordance with an ECA recommendation. The tendency has been on their part to reinforce it instead.

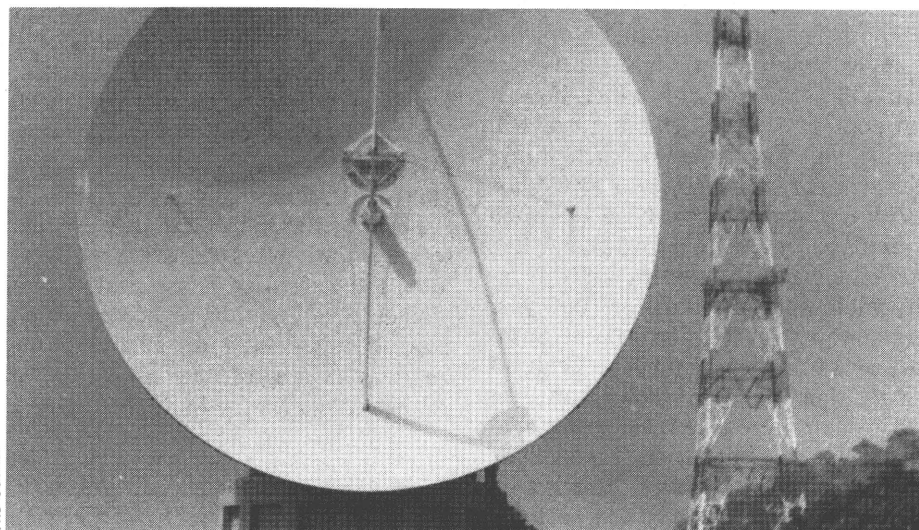
This atmosphere of doubt and suspicion contrasts strongly with the widespread enthusiasm and optimism that Ecowas evoked eleven years ago when both sides backed General Gowon of Nigeria and President Eyadema of Togo to launch it. Ecowas stood out as a model in Africa and indeed is believed to have inspired East and

Southern Africa into moving in a similar direction.

In these years, Ecowas' achievements have not amounted to much. True enough, the volume of trade among member states has increased but only marginally. Trade liberalisation remains a paper commitment. It is only telecommunications that Ecowas will point to shortly as an area of achievement as it is currently implementing its Panaftel 3 Programme – a programme designed to establish direct and efficient telephone links throughout the region. This is at the moment non-existent.

Differences in cultural perceptions, in size and level of development of member states, poor transport and communications systems, lack of a common currency, have been cited, among others, as obstacles, and immense obstacles they are. It is, however, generally agreed that lack of political will, accounts mainly for the organisation's poor performance. Nowhere is this lack of commitment more manifest than in the reluctance of some states to pay their contributions to the cost of running the Executive Secretariat – a situation that has threatened to cripple its operations in recent years.

It has been suggested that even the role assigned to the Secretariat in the whole Ecowas set-up is a reflection of the lack of confidence in and commitment to the organisation. As its title suggests, the Secretariat plays no part in conception and in policy initiatives.



Ecowas is currently emphasising telecommunications with the aim of establishing direct and efficient telephone links throughout the region

The Courier

It is an executive body that carries out the decisions of the Council of Ministers and those of the Conferences of Heads of State and Government and helps the various technical and specialised commissions in their works – responsibilities that the Secretariat is performing ineffectively because of lack of qualified personnel.

It is against this background that the diplomatic moves launched by President Babangida should be seen. Nigeria's fence-mending process with neighbouring countries and Ecowas in general began with reassuring missions by Foreign Minister Akinyemi and culminated in the re-opening of the borders early in the year. Against fierce opposition from the anti-Ecowas lobby in Nigeria, the government further announced in June that it had ratified the protocol that will allow Ecowas citizens to live and work in Nigeria without visas. This decision, though, concerns mainly doctors, nurses, architects, engineers, teachers and bilingual secretaries. It should be noted that the Ecowas Treaty on the free movement of peoples is being implemented over a 16-year period: Phase I (1980-1985) concerns the abolition of visas for member states'; citizens; Phase II (1985-1990) concerns the right of citizens to live and work without permits in member countries; and Phase III (1990-1995) concerns the right of citizens to engage in commercial and industrial activities in any member state. While the implementation of this protocol would result in an increase in the volume of trade among member states, it has been recognised as essential for a realistic regional integration. The free movement of persons will help build that confidence that will give rise to the much-hoped-for political will which, in turn, will enable bold decisions on such things as a common currency and a customs union to be taken. That Nigeria, which feels it has more to lose on the free movement protocol, ratified it (this ratification was postponed for one year at its request at the 1985 Lomé Summit) at a time of economic difficulty is a sure sign that it is more than ever before committed to the Ecowas ideals. If eleven of the 16 Heads of State and Government⁽¹⁾ saw fit to travel to Nigeria's uncompleted new capital, Abuja, for the ninth summit, this can only be interpreted as a positive re-



A Nigerian trainee technician

Phase II of the protocol on the free movement of persons will henceforth enable Ecowas citizens, particularly qualified people, to live and work in Nigeria without visas

sponse to the Nigerian overture and a clear illustration of the new mood in West Africa to revamp Ecowas.

Speeches at the Summit lamented the lack of progress but two basic facts were recognised: firstly, the economic crisis of recent years has driven many countries to look inwards and to think more in terms of national interest; secondly, the building of confidence among member states is a precondition for political will. The conference in consequence agreed that the implementation of the regional economic recovery programme adopted last year in Lomé should be harmonised with national development plans and priorities. It directed the national planning ministers of member states to meet and work out ways of doing this. A call by Nigerian President Babangida within this context seems likely to be implemented as well. This involves the setting up of an agricultural facility within the Ecowas fund (the capital of which is to be increased from \$ 90 million to \$ 360 million) and a separate relief fund for regional emergency operations.

The Nigerian President announced a series of measures designed to reinforce the Executive Secretariat. These include a renovation of accommodation for staff working at the headquarters in Lagos, the allocation of land at Abuja for the building of a new

headquarters and a contribution from Nigeria of N 5 million⁽²⁾ towards the estimated \$ 15 million that the project will cost. The Conference agreed that those states which are behind in the payment of their contributions should arrange a timetable with the Secretariat to settle their arrears by 31 March 1987.

The Heads of State and Government did not overlook the danger posed by internal squabbles among member countries; for example the dispute between Liberia and Sierra Leone on the one hand and that between Burkina Faso and Mali on the other. They asked Nigeria and Guinea to mediate in the case of the former and recalled, though not explicitly in the case of the latter, the existence of an Ecowas non-aggression protocol⁽³⁾. The Conference agreed that Phase II of the Ecowas protocol on the free movement of citizens should come into force.

Although these decisions fell far short of the measures observers believe are necessary, they nevertheless represent important steps in the drive to revitalise Ecowas. If member states paid their dues promptly and respected the various protocols they have ratified, Ecowas could, in a couple of years, be on the way to realising its goals. ○ A.O.

(1) Countries represented at Head of State level are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Niger, Mali, Guinea, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire were represented by ministers.

(2) N 1 = ECU 1. 37 as of 1.9.86.

(3) The Burkina Faso-Mali border conflict was settled through the CEAO's non-aggression and defence pact. The Abuja resolution was a reference to the absence of an Ecowas role in that settlement.

Two regional projects in the Pacific

by R. KREMER (*)

The Pacific is still the endless ocean of the navigators of days gone by. Today, the South Pacific, associated to the EEC under Lomé, is eight independent islands states, all of them, bar Papua New Guinea, small and with tiny populations, as the table below shows.

State	Population (1984)	Area (km ²)
Tuvalu	8 229	24
Tonga	100 000	699
Western Samoa	160 000	2 849
Fiji	60 000	18 274
Vanuatu	130 000	14 763
Solomon Islands	270 000	28 446
Papua New Guinea	3 200 000	561 691
Kiribati	60 000	886
Total	4 618 229	527 632

*Ethnologically speaking, Tuvalu, Tonga and Western Samoa are part of Polynesia. Fiji opens on to Melanesia, but has a large percentage of people of Indian origin in its population, Vanuatu, Solomon and Papua New Guinea are Melanesian and Kiribati is Micronesian. The isolation of these Pacific States, particularly those in Polynesia and Micronesia, clearly emerges from a comparison of their land surfaces with their EEZ (**)—a total of 528 000 km² and 13 400 000 km² respectively. In the case of Kiribati, these figures are 684 km² and 4 850 000 km²—rather like comparing Andorra with the whole of the continent of Europe (excluding the USSR). So the need for maritime transport is acute if exports are to be taken out and the whole range of products (including energy) the islands need is to be brought in.*

Fiji and Papua New Guinea are the only Pacific ACPs not on the list of least developed countries.

The most important of the regional organisations is the Forum, whose secretariat, the SPEC, is in Suva (Fiji), which the ACPs of the Pacific have invited to implement the regional projects financed by the Lomé Convention.

(*) Adviser to the Commission Delegation in Fiji.

(**) Exclusive Economic Zone, the land and sea area belonging to a country established by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982.

The Pacific Forum Line

In 1977, the Forum States set up the PFL to try and solve their public transport problems with a modern line that served the South Pacific. All the ACPs in the region (except Vanuatu) are on the Board, as are New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Nauru.

The PFL began operation in 1978, although losses were considerable in

view of the generally poor economic situation and, above all, to excessive running costs. However, the major losses of the first year were already halved (percentage of gross earnings) in year two.

The owners decided to handle the situation by having a thorough economic study run, in 1980, to set tar-

gets whereby the undertaking could be salvaged in the short and the long term. The line had to be made financially viable and conditions had to be laid down whereby a series of basic routes could be covered at a profit and secondary routes subsidised. Meanwhile, as the tonnage shifted had already increased threefold, the Board of the PFL agreed provisionally to cover the anticipated budget deficits.

In 1981, the PFL bought three modern vessels—the Fua Kavenga, the Forum Samoa and the Forum New Zealand—for its main routes, which were linked to Kiribati and Tuvalu in the north by the Moana Raoi. At the same time, containers were hired, but this was done hastily and some of them were unsuitable and others surplus to requirements.

The main recommendation to emerge from the study was that containers should be bought rather than hired, a minimum 1250 units yielding a rate of internal profitability of 90%.

So, with a boost from the generally better economic climate, it was hoped that the company could improve its financial situation and show a profit in 1985. Container purchase was still a major problem, however, as the company was under-capitalised.

The Lomé regional Pacific programme enabled the Community to come to the aid of the PFL and the Pacific ACPs as early as 1980, as the table shows. The EIB has also provided risk capital from EDF resources.

The Lomé I grant was to buy insulated containers. The first Lomé II grant and the EIB loan widened the range considerably and the second Lomé II grant will give the PFL an extra 176 containers fitted with refrigeration systems.

The developed nations of the region, Australia and New Zealand, have also helped the PFL with donations and equipment worth a similar amount.

The company has reorganised and improved the way it works. One of the first results of this joint effort became apparent in March 1986 when the Board announced a profit of US \$ 1.6 million in 1985, the first the maritime transporter has ever shown. The re-



The Pacific Forum Line was the first shipping company in the region to use containers—which it is using more and more

Financing	Amount (ECU)	Type	Number of containers	Year of delivery
Lomé I	400 000	Special loan	65	1980
Lomé II	1 000 000	Grant	1 100	1984
EIB	4 575 000	Conditional loan — risk capital		
Lomé II	3 200 000	Grant	176	1986/87

sults are expected to be positive in 1986, too.

Success is not only financial. The indirect advantages to the region should also be emphasised, as the PFL has in fact stimulated development in the South Pacific. It was the first regional shipping line to have containers, with all their advantages. There are refrigerated containers to export agricultural produce, port operations are faster, the system is more compatible with other means of transport, export costs are lower (since the islands always import more than they export, exports cost less to carry) and there is a regular service that reduces the volumes in storage. The more isolated the States, the greater the benefit they have derived.

Lastly, the other shippers in the region will benefit from the PFL's experience and introduce containers too.

Regional energy project

In 1976-80, the Pacific ACPs' petroleum imports increased in volume by 5% p.a. but in value by 30%. During the '70s, the price of crude in the Pacific went up faster than OPEC prices, so hydrocarbons were an ever-bigger burden on the State budgets, both creating and swelling deficits.

A consensus emerged in 1979 on coping with the situation with a regional energy programme based on local resources. In 1980, the Pacific ACP Group on SPEC agreed to invest part of the ECU 6.19 million they had been allotted under the Lomé III regional programme in a series of pilot schemes in the new energy sector. A further US \$2 million, from the UNDP, were also earmarked for this.

SPEC organised a joint preparatory mission with a view to coordinating the initiatives of the various bodies interested in energy problems. This was the first step towards producing a regional programme. The mission, which comprised the CESAP/UNDP, the East-West Center, the Australian National University and two EEC-financed experts (ECU 118 000), visited the countries involved in the sub-projects proposed at the regional conference in Apia (Western Samoa) in 1981. The EEC consultants had to establish the energy potential and outline the energy situation in each of the countries and assess the importance of the projects to the individual nations and the region as a whole. They were also to see how far the projects were compatible with national energy programmes and produce an estimate of the costs. The consultants were al-

lowed to produce alternative solutions if this is what the national authorities wanted or if they decided that a particular scheme was, for social, economic or technical reasons, not feasible.

The other members of the joint mission had to establish the regional energy situation and define details for the UNDP programme. The results of the mission were presented at Suva (Fiji) in 1982 at the first regional energy programme revision meeting. The final list of 22 pilot projects to be included under Lomé II, which was adopted by ACP leaders on this occasion, can be divided as follows:

— *Gas projects.* Many of the Pacific States have abundant vegetable waste from their plantations and forestry operations. Gas producers are thermically more efficient ways of using this waste than are boilers, but the technology of the former is less advanced than the technology of the latter. The aim of this set of operations, which are receiving more than half the funds, is to investigate the conditions under which gas producers can be set up in the Pacific, bearing in mind the different kinds of existing fuel, the shortage of specialist staff and the diesel engines available. The sub-programme covers 16 10-600 kw gas generators for Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Solomon and Vanuatu.

— *Boiler system.* Two 100 kw and 120 kw systems for Kiribati and Tonga respectively are being provided to use wood from old coconut palms, coconut shells and other waste.

— *Copra oil.* This is to be used as diesel fuel in Fiji and PNG. Clearly profitability here very much depends on

the fluctuation of the price of this product and the price of diesel oil.

— *Biogas*. A biogas unit is planned for a central piggery in the Solomon Islands.

— *Wood stoves*. A partial grant is being provided for 350 locally-made stoves that are particularly economical when it comes to fuel.

— *Charcoal*. This involves stacks to process vegetable matter in PNG and Solomon.

— *Photovoltaic energy*. Lighting and refrigeration systems are to be installed in isolated villages in PNG, Solomon, Tonga and Tuvalu.

— *Solar water heaters*. These are for two hospitals in the Solomon Islands.

— *Energy saving*. This scheme involves recuperating heat from a diesel plant in PNG.

— *Micro-power stations*. This covers hydrological equipment and studies for the Solomon Islands.

The programme also includes the studies attendant on implementation, plus financing for an expert to help SPEC with management. The supply contracts may include some training and the parallel UNDP programme in fact only covers this.

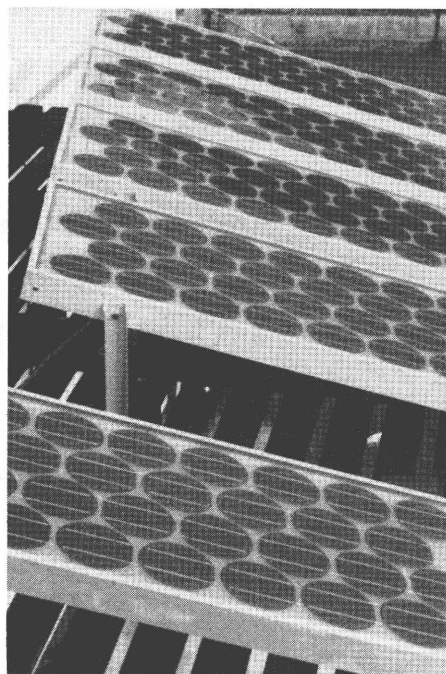
In early 1984, the EDF agreed to the project and the Financing Agreement was signed in June. The consultancies for the preparatory studies of the gas generators and the biogas/steam units were chosen in October. So fieldwork was already under way by the end of the year and the SPEC expert had started work by early 1985.

The prime aim of the project is not to boost energy production in certain states of the region by non-conventional means, but to seek information on non-conventional energy that will be of use to the region as a whole by installing pilot units in some states. The pilot nature of the operation was catered for in the drafting of the Financing Agreement by the inclusion of paragraphs to make it easier to alter the programme.

Budget allocation already had to be reviewed, some sub-projects included and others discontinued at the regional technical meeting at Apia in April/May 1985. The energy study unit at the University of the South Pacific was invited to monitor certain photovoltaic equipment.

As things then stood, although an effort had been made with the gas generators and the biogas boilers, only the tenders for photovoltaic and hydrological equipment had been successfully completed and installation begun.

The next regional energy meeting was held in Honiara (Solomon) in August 1986. On this occasion, the Lomé II-financed regional energy programme was the subject of much criticism by the representatives of SPEC members. The programme is apparently "ahead of its time". That is to say that the recipient populations are inadequately prepared for the installation, utilization and maintenance of the new equipment. Lengthy, cumbersome administrative procedures came



The pilot projects included supplying photovoltaic cells for lighting and refrigeration systems in isolated villages

in for criticism too. The ACP countries of this region are less and less willing to accept pilot projects, particularly involving gas generators, which are not sure to be successful. The meeting concluded that a complete revision of the programme was called for in the light of proposals from the ACP countries, after the forthcoming consultations in the field with the SPEC experts and the EEC Delegation.

What is behind this *volte-face* on the part of the energy leaders of the Pacific ACPs? Only a few years ago they invited their regional organisation to

put a programme for financing to the Community, in spite of the latter's reticence.

Here are the three most important reasons (not in order):

1. The price of crude oil has dropped a great deal recently. There seems to be little point in coping with all the problems of new energy units if the same results can be obtained much more cheaply from diesel engines. This situation, however, could be overturned by the inevitable fluctuation on the international hydrocarbon market.

2. The regional and national participants involved in setting up the programme are no longer there. Many of them were expatriates whose three-year contracts are up and who have been replaced by newcomers who do not necessarily share their ideas.

3. Regional cooperation has not played its part. The complementary regional training programmes have covered hydrocarbons and not new forms of energy.

Comparison of the two projects

Both the latest PFL project and the Regional Energy Programme are being implemented now. However, our information suggests that the former could well be a success while the latter will not have the results originally anticipated. Community aid would do well to draw conclusions from this and to ask some questions.

The aim of Community aid is to improve the economic and social conditions of the ACP countries. Doing so may mean acting in various ways and running schemes of varying degrees of complexity.

So is the is important thing to be brave enough to tackle very complex schemes which are not bound to be successful and which have drawbacks to spoil the quality image of Community aid? Or is it to notch up clear successes?

These comments should not be taken as meaning that the Commission should confine its intervention to simplistic, low-profile schemes. The idea is more to encourage people to make a practical search for useful projects with a maximum chance of success.

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R.K.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Reconstruction



Bangui, the capital: a witness to the problems of rebuilding Central African Republic's economic and social life

The paradox of the poor countries is that they are rich. 'Poverty' in the countries of Africa cannot always be put down to a shortage of resources. One of the causes is the lack of organisation and the lack of technological and human ambition. The CAR (ex-Ubangui-Chari), which became independent in 1960, has not escaped the general trend of post-colonial Africa — although it has to be admitted that the general situation is not dramatic and that, bearing in mind the initial handicaps, considerable progress has been made.

The CAR emerges as one of the poorest countries of the world when its wealth is assessed through the conventional measurement of total or per capita GNP, although GNP is gradual-

ly being dropped as a pointer because it does not adequately reflect all the income that is actually available.

However, the CAR did indeed embark upon the era of independence several lengths behind the Congo, whose capital, Brazzaville, had been the centre of the former French Equatorial Africa (CAR, Congo, Gabon and Chad) and had the benefit of most of the economic and administrative input of this organisation. The Central African social facilities, economic infrastructure, communications and staff, which were supposed to take over from the colonial administration, were so poor that the new State could scarcely have done any better at that stage.

Plentiful resources from the word go

Yet the country has enormous resources both under the ground and above it and it has three different climates. The Birao region in the north-east has a Sahel-Sudan-type climate with less rainfall than the south, but enough to grow food in addition to herding cattle, which is the dominant activity in this area.

South of Birao and over the greater part of the national territory, the climate is tropical and much wetter as a result. Annual rainfall, at 157 cm, is higher than the 140 cm of the north and the dry season only lasts for about a third of the year.

The third climatic zone is the south-west of the CAR, with even more rainfall (on average 170 cm annually), particularly in Bangui where the temperature ranges from around 25° in the rainy season to a "mere" 33° in the dry season.

The CAR's physical features—a vast undulating plateau 610-910 m high, many rivers and tributaries bringing fresh water throughout the year and the varied climate—mean there are many areas of vegetation and a wide range of agricultural, industrial and food crops, especially in the particularly fertile area of Nola. And there are vast prairies too, the savannah of the south and south-west, which have long favoured the Bororos' cattle rearing.

So the CAR is potentially self-supporting in food and its basis for exports is broad enough to make for sustained economic growth. The economy is based on agriculture (almost 40% of GDP), in which about 80% of the population works. However, these figures reflect the traditional situation of the Central African economy, not the trends of the past 10-15 years when the economy as a whole has gone downhill badly.

"A series of unfortunate measures"

The '60s were good years for the economy. The liberal structures still in existence enabled an annual GDP increase of around 2% to be achieved and, in spite of a very similar increase (1.9%) in the population, the consumption represented by 94% of GDP, expanded by 2.4% p.a. in real terms. Investments were worth more than one fifth of GDP and were expanding at a regular 3% p.a. This favourable economic environment lasted until the mid-'70s, thanks to substantial increases in agricultural output and soaring export product prices on the world market. GDP increased by 2.7% p.a. between 1970 and 1977 as a result.

The oil crisis that struck meanwhile, in 1974, slowed down the growth of GDP, but thanks to an increase of around 60% in the price of cotton (paid to the producer) and around 100% in the price of coffee, which boosted domestic output (to almost



President André Kolingba of CAR

4% p.a.), particularly between 1975 and 1977, did not stop it altogether.

However, growth masked large-scale structural imbalances mainly related to a more than halving of capital expenditure and a decline in both private and public productive investments. Consumption increased three-fold during the second half of the '70s as well. All this combined with the world slump in coffee, timber and cotton prices in the early '80s and started a constant deterioration of the domestic product, which, by 1983, was back at the 1975 level, with per capita GDP almost 4% down.

So, the authorities say, "the CAR's economic backslide in the late '70s and early '80s was caused by a series of unfortunate measures and disastrous management in almost every area". This was the dramatic interlude of the "Empire" in the country which, until early 1970, was the region's haven of peace. This period of disorganisation and general economic decline, together with the destruction of the public, civil and military administration, which had burgeoned and become completely inefficient, not only led to political

upheavals that paralysed the life of the nation. It also cost the various Governments of the "Empire" their credibility and they stopped receiving some of their international development aid.

The end of the "Empire" in 1979 and the re-establishment of the republic opened the way for relative political stability, which is being consolidated now. But above all it revealed one of the main evils of the Central African economy—the inefficiency of a many-tentacled administration whose interventions have broken the back of almost every sector of the economy. The harmful consequences of the policies run between 1970 and early 1980 considerably affected the ability to react of the Central African people and the private investors. So the government will have to make a bigger effort in all areas, especially in those sectors that encourage others (agriculture, craft and industry) so the economy can get safely off the ground again. The big thing today is how to tackle this economic and social reconstruction from today's situation.

The present President of the Republic, General André Kolingba, and the Government have made their choice. The break with the supposedly omniscient State in favour of an economy of responsibility based on the productive potential of the individual (see interview with the Minister for Planning and International Cooperation). This will involve major revisions in three areas—the economy, which will be reorganised and the civil service and education, both of which will be reformed.

All sectors involved

Reorganising the CAR's economy means more than technical or economic adaptation of one or two branches or sectors. Every area of production is concerned, starting with agriculture, the pillar of the national economy, which was hard hit by the political errors of the '70s, in spite of the importance of family smallholdings, whose output, particularly in the north-west (Ouham and Ouham-Pendé) and the centre-south (Mbomou, Ouaka and Basse-Kotto), was considerable. Almost 350 000 families in these regions were working about 9% of the arable land (about

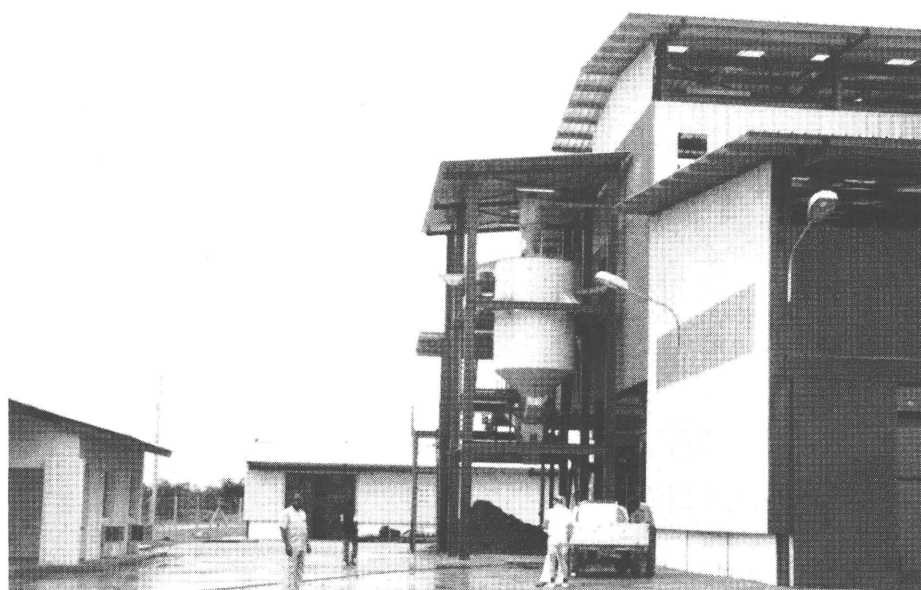
350 000 ha). In many regions, of course, there were no natural reasons for pushing up the yield per hectare by intensifying production, because the population was sparse and there was plenty of good land. It was the economic policy, above all, that put the biggest brake on food crops and export agriculture in the '70s and early '80s. The present Government maintains that "most of the official prices paid to the producer were much lower than the actual market prices". Shelled peanuts, for example, in one of the key areas of production paid CFAF 70 to the producer, while they fetched CFAF 150 on the market.

This was a disastrous price policy and it was particularly bad for food crop growers, many of whom were reduced to subsistence farming. Food crops (manioc 36%; groundnuts 14%; maize 11%; millet, sorghum, sesame and vegetables 14%) were on a constant decline. It was in 1981/82, when the Government's attitude to the peasants began to change, that agricultural production started to improve, relatively speaking, as the table shows.

Industrial crops, and cotton, coffee and tobacco (they represented 3% of GDP and 40% of export earnings) especially, declined in much the same way. Over the past 10 years, cotton production more than halved, from 54 000 t to 25 000 t between 1968 and 1982 and both the areas under cultivation and the yield were halved, too (from 405 kg per ha to around 250 kg



Palm oil seedlings (above) and palm oil factory in CAR. In the forefront, Mr Ramadhane Said, Deputy Director-General of CENTRAPALM, a producer and processor of palm nuts, a popular foodstuff which had become scarce



Main agricultural products, 1970-83
(⁰⁰⁰ t p.a.)

Crop	Annual average									
	1969/70-1974/75	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Export crops										
Cotton	46.3	33.1	41.0	28.1	32.2	27.0	22.6	17.3	28.6	33.4
Coffee	12.8	14.2	14.0	14.6	14.7	15.1	16.0	16.8	12.0	4.0
Tobacco	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Food crops *										
Manioc	274.5	272.0	272.0	277.4	286.1	223.8	256.9	257.5	271.2	253.0
Groundnuts	68.8	66.0	70.0	80.5	88.2	87.7	121.9	123.5	124.6	n.a.
Millet & sorghum	46.1	41.5	41.0	44.6	46.3	41.4	47.0	46.1	54.7	n.a.
Maize	47.2	41.0	40.0	36.6	32.9	39.4	33.7	40.9	46.1	41.5
Paddy rice	8.5	11.7	11.7	11.0	10.9	12.6	12.8	13.0	11.8	14.5
Sesame	12.8	12.4	12.4	9.3	10.8	7.6	10.5	11.3	11.1	n.a.

* Approximate figures (n.d.: not available).

Source - Ministry of Rural Development, Bangui.

per ha). Since 1982, however, things have improved (45 000 t cotton in 1984-85, with yields of 400-500 kg per ha over the past three years).

All sectors of the economy have deteriorated. And the policy of reorganisation that the present Government is introducing should be based on renewed confidence on the part of the producers and the rationalisation of the marketing circuits. In some cases, coffee and cotton particularly, the idea is to lighten the administrative structures and reduce the areas under crop while seeking more to improve yield than increase the growing areas. The cotton sector is one example of the problems that have to be tackled and the suggested ways of dealing with them. The cotton industry is run by SOCADA, a Central African agricultural development company with a capital of CFAF 1 billion (75% of it held by the State). The Director-General, Patrick Endjingboma, thinks that, if declining production is to be saved, then fixed costs have to be cut, low-yield zones abandoned and cotton processing facilities geared to output in each area. The Government has in fact decided to phase out cotton growing over large areas where it was only marginally profitable. These are economic measures without which the output of the CAR could not get off the ground again in any lasting way or stand up to strong competition from the great new producers — China, the USSR and the USA. "By 1990", Mr Endjingboma said, "cotton must be a paying proposition again". A lot of money will be called for, of course, but the Director-General expects help from international funders — who, once they can see the point of the ongoing reforms, will support a new and more liberal policy that offers incentives and better prices to the producers. And cotton has the advantage of being able to generate related activities, such as the production of cottonseed cooking oil. Broadening production in the cotton-growing areas by introducing intermediate crops should also help the peasants, once they have better backing, to take a greater interest in cotton growing. Mr Endjingboma told us. He hopes that bodies such as the World Bank, the EDF, the FAC, ADB and so on will help with the reorganisation of this sector, which is one of the mainstays of the Central



The industrial sector is still heavily dominated by breweries (photo) and by the manufacture of shoes

African economy. However, the other export sectors (coffee, timber and tobacco) are also thinking along the same lines and seeking similar assistance.

The same goes for oil palms. This sector has been relaunched by Centrapalm, a mixed company with a capital of CFAF 1.265 billion. It should mean that almost 2500 ha of plantations can be worked and a processing plant able to handle 10 tonnes of palm nuts per hour can be run. Deputy Director-General G. Ramadhane Said suggests that Centrapalm needs to meet almost all the national demand for oil by 1990 with a projected output of 400 tonnes of oil in 1986 rising to around 7000 t between 1987 and 1990.

Mining

As well as the uranium in Bakouma and the hypothetical oil resources (which the authorities tend not to stress), the CAR's main mineral exports are gold and diamonds. Diamond production, some 600 000 carats in 1960, is also feeling the effects of the policies of the '70s. Output fell to around 300 000 carats in 1980 and export earnings peaked at around CFAF 9 billion, 30% of the nation's goods exports, as compared to almost 50% over the two previous decades.

Since diamonds are the State's principal source of foreign exchange and 90% of the producers are small craftsmen, the Government has decided to go in for the same production incentive reforms in this sector too.

Dr Jean-Eudes Teya, the Minister of Mining and Geology, told us that "a 30% cut in the export dues has not altered State earnings. The same amount of tax has come in". This is because the producers found the activity a paying proposition, increased their output and stopped making substantial gains by fraudulent means. So diamonds and gold brought CFAF 1.5 billion in tax to the State coffers in 1984, the influx of income in the same year being almost CFAF 12 billion. In theory, the Minister said, had the dollar, the currency used in this and many other fields, not fluctuated, the general income and taxation from gold and diamonds would have been much greater bearing in mind the substantial increase in production. The Israeli director of the mixed company (33% State and 67% private) which cuts and sells the CAR's diamonds, said production should improve in the coming years, so they could envisage creating diamond jewellery and processing some stones locally to avoid the present high number of intermediaries lowering the earnings. In 1985, around 6000



The Courier

Jean-Eudes Teya**Minister of Mining and Geology**

Mining production in this small-scale industry has increased thanks to the lowering of export taxes

carats of diamonds were cut and about 50% were sold on the local market. This was a turnover of around CFAF 1 billion. There are diamonds in most parts of the CAR and, as Dr Teya says, "the mining sector, where diamonds predominate, has not revealed its full potential. However, we must uncover and develop this potential by boosting the technical and research capacity of the mining concerns".

This means the SME in mining and elsewhere will become an essential part of the present policy of dissociating the State from the productive side of the economy. If the move to transfer to the private sector all production hitherto in the hands of the State is to be a success, there will have to be the right sort of structure to receive and develop them, Joseph Abossolo, High Commissioner for Small Businesses and Craft, said. And that means one that does not rush ahead and become a superstructure. "In this new liberal environment we want to create, we want to ensure that the new businessmen develop in depth and master their techniques so as to provide a better foundation for what they do", Mr Abossolo said. Certainly this type of undertaking has often failed in Africa because things started where they should have ended up—i.e. they aimed high without mastering the techniques. The High Commissioner emphasised the need for these con-

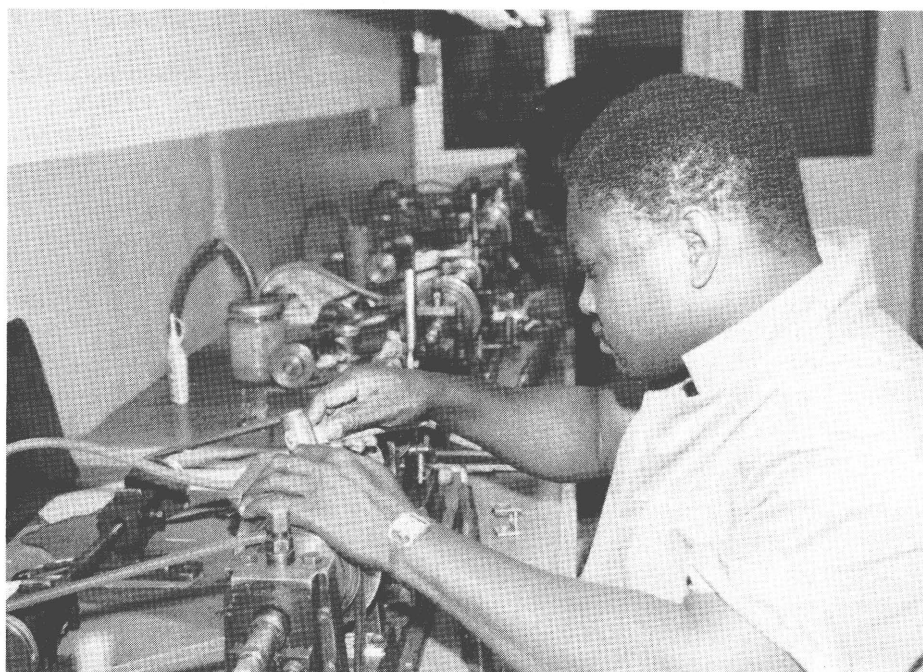
cerns to be flexible and avoid red tape.

Reforming the administration

"A swollen, disorganised and under-worked civil service that concentrates on checking that people abide by the book rather than whether management and results are satisfactory, where there are no objectives and functions are vague...". These are just some of the things the present Government has found wrong with the civil service. The evils are not the prerogative of Central Africa, but they show just to what extent inefficient administration has proved a real brake on the economic and social development of the countries concerned. In

allowance for some civil servants voluntarily to move over to the private sector. It is scheduled to be completed by 1990. It should enable the Government to halve the wages bill and boost productivity in the administration by improving management means and methods and training staff.

More particularly, computerised management will make it possible to control fraud by keeping a better check on staff movements, both globally and by category. So, the aims of the reform the Government is to bring in by 1990 are to "rationalise and organise the Central African civil service and make it efficient". This is particularly essential in that it provides a response to the twofold aim of detaching



The Courier

Diamond works in Bangui

A sustained increase in output

the CAR, the civil service rose from 19 700 staff in 1976 to 25 600 in 1981, an increase of 30%. The total wage bill rose from CFAF 10.8 billion to CFAF 21.7 billion (+101%), representing 89.3% of budget income, as against 79.4% in 1976. "The administrative apparatus is unsuitable for the new role the Government intends it to play" in economic and social development is how the governmental document sums it up. Hence the need for reform.

It began in 1982/83 with technical measures—a promotions freeze, for example, and encouragement and an

the State from a number of sectors it tried to control in the '70s and of meeting the wishes of certain development aid organisations which wanted their financial assistance to be going into an environment where the economy was organised more soundly. "Viable economic projects will only be a success if they are backed up by an efficient public administration", the Government makes clear.

Of course, the civil service is only one part of the whole State system that needs reorganising. The way it works is tied up with the organisational structure and with the quality and ex-

tent of the responsibility actually falling on staff shoulders, they say in Bangui. And reforms can only be really effective if education and training can supply these qualified staff, which they cannot at the moment. So there are also plans for a complete recasting of education and training in the CAR too.

Aiming high

"The whole of Central African education is in a state of crisis", it says at the top of a Government paper on teaching in the CAR. And it goes on to say that "with gross school coverage of 70%, an operating budget taking 27% of the State budget and the country's financial constraints, education has to make full use of the present resources and seek to make them more effective". But how? Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, the Education Minister, says it can be done by adapting teaching to the general aims of development and recasting the system of educational financing.

When education is adapted, the idea must be to "ensure a basic grounding in both general and practical subjects that is geared to the child's environment, so as to help young people master technology, study nature and work productively", the Minister explained.



Jean-Paul Ngoupandé
Minister of Education

Working towards better training and more selective teaching

Given the major fact that there is only one upper sixth (final year of secondary studies) mathematics class in the whole of the country and it turns out 15 future engineering students, Mr Ngoupandé said he thought the ongoing reform "should aim at high-level training so as to get the best cadres to run the new economy of responsibility". So an "elitist pilot high school" will be opened so that studious youngsters from all over the country will have the means and conditions in which to develop their scientific ability, the Minister said. Study grants are already (September 1986) being earmarked for the best pupils and students in certain branches, particularly the scientific ones. At the moment, two thirds of undergraduates are reading law or arts subjects, but

"who is going to create new firms?", the Minister of Education asked. And he added that budgetary constraints and a search for stricter management and better quality teaching on the part of head-teachers meant that the parents and local communities would be taking over a lot of the responsibility.

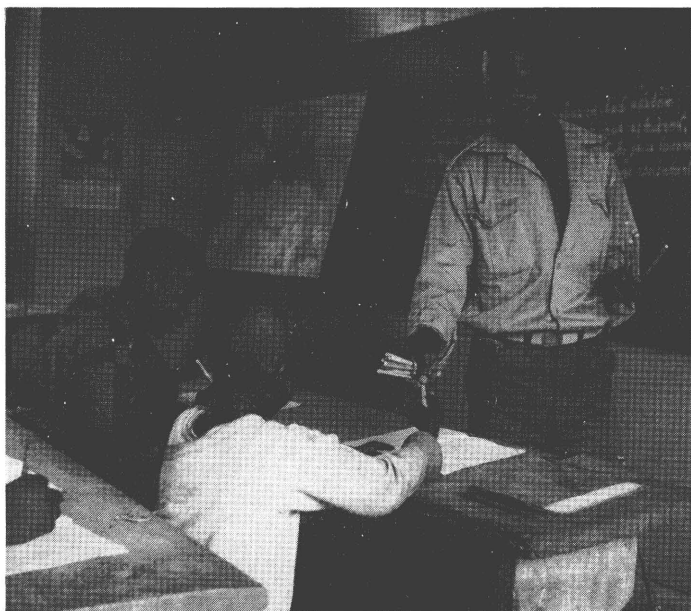
Jean-Paul Ngoupandé went on to say that if they wanted to put an end to the illusion of the "great qualifications that lead to the civil service", they had to count on the creative intelligence of the individual, the only one who could create a productive economy in all the sectors. This, he said, was a "difficult task" which would take a long time to complete, but would be "well under way today if we had started on it as soon as we became independent".

Other sectors

International and domestic transport, as the Minister of Planning explained also, are affected by the fact that the country is landlocked, that it covers a vast area and that the international transport routes work badly.

The country's only access to the sea is by an almost 1500 km journey through either Congo or Cameroon and Ministry studies suggest that the time involved, combined with the high cost of transport and insurance, makes imports costly and exports less competitive. Insurance, for example, accounts for almost 40% of the total cost of imports. Take timber, where the CAR, with about 2.7 million ha of exploitable forest, is one of Central Africa's biggest potential producers. It is thought that the total cost of transport may be four or more times that of transporting timber from south Congo and three times that of transporting timber from Cameroon by rail. So better transport seems a top priority. But improvements very much depend on close regional cooperation and a quest for greater complementarity of the economies of the countries in the sub-region. A large part of the international transport networks in this part of the continent are in fact outside Central Africa itself.

Raymond Ndougou, the Public Works and Regional Development Minister, says that a drive is now be-



A rural school in CAR

To avoid a further lowering of educational standards the new reforms envisage the transfer of greater managerial power to regional bodies and the re-establishment of greater competition among schools



Raymond Ndougou
Minister of Public Works

A vast transport and communications programme that will call for extensive international cooperation

ing made to improve communications at home and with the outside world. The Government's most important international project here is the 4th parallel road which will link Bangui with Kribi, the Cameroonian deep-water port on the Atlantic Ocean. There will be a link between this and the Congo, via Ouessou and with the Trans-Gabon railway, which should itself join the Trans-Cameroon railway. "The Government has the financing of this road at heart", the Minister told us.

The cooperation that began back in 1964 with the UDEAC treaty is particularly important to the CAR in that its embryonic manufacturing industry (8% of GDP and 50% of wages in the tertiary sector) should develop quickly if the economic reform and the projects in the Five-Year Plan are a success. As things stand, the country's manufacturing is mainly the processing of agricultural products, textiles, food, brewing and one or two cycle assembly plants and footwear factories. In spite of the geographical constraints, industrial production seems

The Ubangui River, one of the two CAR's main means of communication — the other being the Transcameroon Railway to the port of Douala with its frequent breaks in the line

to have progressed, slowly but surely, up until 1977.

Tourist development also depends on communications and the reception infrastructure being improved and they are still very restricted. But, Raymond Mbitikon, the Minister responsible for this sector, told us the Government will be running a tourist policy which should open real attractions (natural parks, St Floris, the falls, Boali and the game reserves) to many

visitors. And while the Government is aiming at an élite kind of tourism, the other end of the scale "which is not really terribly desirable" will not be overlooked, Mr Mbitikon said.

The Republic is poor, certainly, but only theoretically so. It has all it needs for successful development — if it has a policy to reflect the ambition which President Kolingba and his Government have made theirs. o

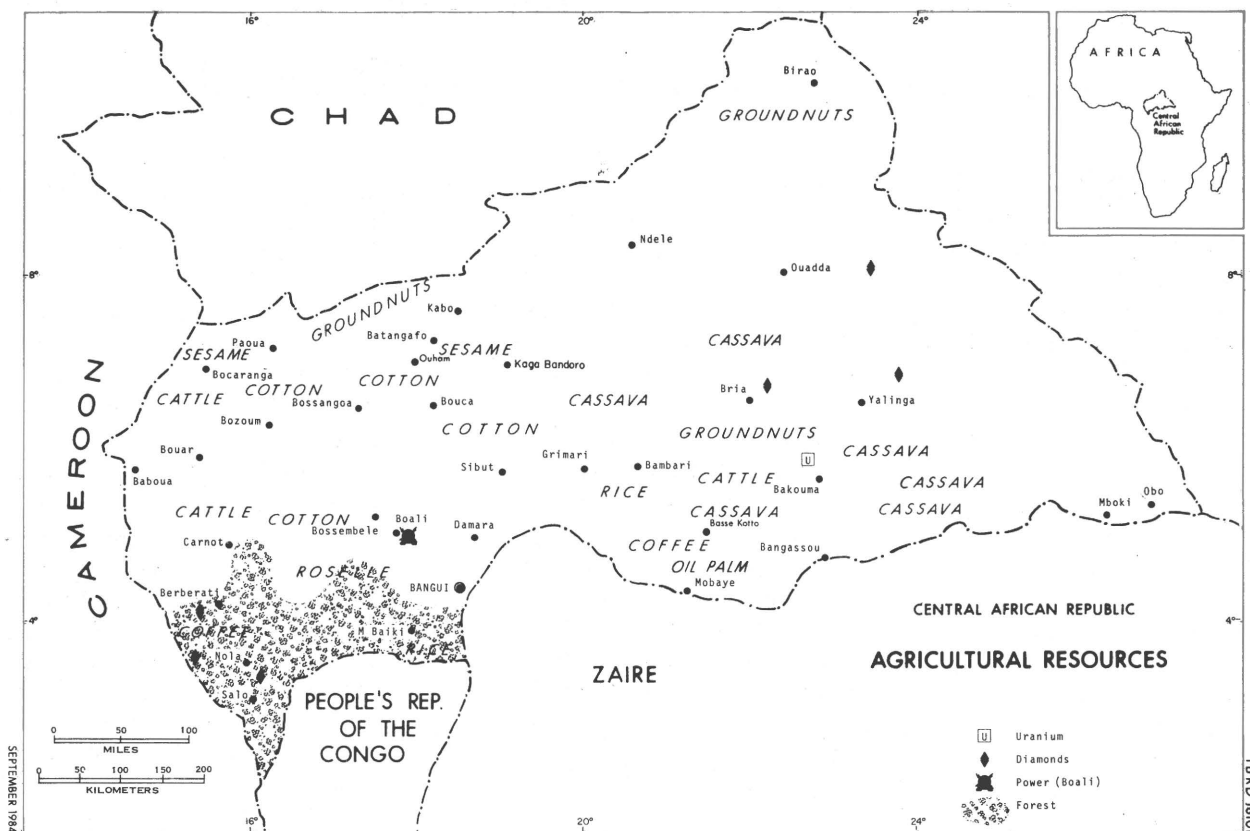
LUCIEN PAGNI



Central African Republic has a great variety of touristic sites such as the spectacular Boali Falls (above), north of Bangui



PROFILE



Area: 622 436 km²

Population: 2 600 000 — Birth rate: 2.5 % p.a.

Capital: Bangui (population 300 000)

Other towns: Bossangoa (101 000), Bouar (91 000), Carnot (83 000), Berberati (80 000), Mbaïki (74 000), Bambari (76 000)

Food crops (1981/82): cassava (271 000 t), groundnuts (124 000 t), millet and sorghum (55 000 t), maize (46 000 t), rice, sesame

Export crops: cotton (35 000 t), coffee (12 000 t), tobacco, timber

Other (1984): diamonds (3985 carats), gold (23 kg)

GDP (1983): US\$ 474.6 million

Balance of payments: — \$ 31 million

Official external debt (1984): \$ 224 million (= 37.1 % of GNP, as against 13.5 % in 1970). Long term debt servicing: 8 % of goods and services exported.

Sources: National statistics and the World Bank.



Statue of Barthélémy Boganda in Bangui — He was the founder of Central African Republic

“Generate and give the Central Africans a taste for enterprise”

says Planning Minister Guy DARLAN

Times are changing in the CAR. The welfare state has had its day and the time of initiative and enterprise, large and small, in industry, trade and agriculture has come, in a framework of flexible planning in which the State is pulling out of production.

In this interview, Guy Darlan, the CAR's Minister for Planning and International Cooperation, tells us more about these developments.

► *Minister, the Government has just brought in the country's first five-year economic plan. Why do you think the Central African economy needs planning today?*

— Ours is a developing country. The main job of the Government is to stop it being under-developed and a government action plan is vital if it is to succeed. And when you speak of economic action programmes, you automatically have to consider overall planning. And as economic growth targets have been set and the projected rate is 4%, we have to mobilise the financial, technical and human resources needed to do this.

Another factor may be a more decisive one, making economic planning a necessity, is the fact that, like most of the developing countries, we very much depend on the outside world for the technical and financial resources we need to run our development programme. So, if we are to put the international financing bodies and friendly countries in the picture, we have to produce and present coherent development programmes so they can take their decisions. These are three important reasons, but there are others, too, behind the five-year (1986-1990) plan which the Central African Government came up with two years ago.

► *Is this the country's first development plan since independence?*

— It is the first which—I hope—we shall successfully complete. In the past, there have been several attempts at five-year development plans. But every single one was abandoned *en route*. You may well ask what makes me think we will succeed this time and

I would say, first of all, that we do nevertheless have reasons to justify our albeit-tempered optimism.

The 1982-1985 action programme, a preliminary of the 1986-1990 plan, was completed and its aims fairly well achieved. So I feel this Plan will stay the course and lead government action until completion in 1990.

► *What are the main areas of development in the Plan and how did you choose them?*

— We, as you know, are landlocked. We are in the tropics and our land is made up of high plateaux rising to one or two peaks in the east and west, so it is very good for farming and herding. The soil tends to be good. The climate is favourable and the rainfall is acceptable in spite of the fact that we are—indirectly but certainly—affected by the advancing Sahara in the north, where the CAR meets Chad. So the first thing the Government is worried about is farming and herding. About 80% of the Central African population depends on these sectors, which are of considerable importance to the economy.

We must get the peasants interested

► *What special incentives do you have for these two vital sectors?*

— If we are to meet our production targets, we absolutely have to get the peasant farmers interested in producing. We have realised in recent years that any government programme will fail, however coherent it may be, however many extension workers there are and however much effort goes into

giving the peasants information to encourage them, if there is nothing in it for them. This is what happened in 1979/80. We made a mistake with our economic policy and in 1980 the country was in a particularly difficult situation which had nothing to do with the climate or anything else. It was all because of the wrong economic policy.

So the country's biggest asset, today as it was before, is our peasant farmers. And their interest has to be aroused by an incomes policy, by a social facilities policy and by rationalising the area so they want to stay in the countryside. This, I should say, is the key to the economic development of our nation. Here, far more than anywhere else, it is vital to get the peasants to produce. Because in this country of ours, where nature is relatively kind, they can, with only a little work, keep to their own devices and make a living without the Government's help. Hence the need for them to understand and appreciate the policies if we want them to be more involved, as economic operators.

► *Do you have the money you need to run this Plan?*

— Even with a population of less than three million and an area of 622 000 km², Central African Republic is still a big country. It will take a lot to develop it. For the moment there is no official figure for the five years of the Plan, but we estimate CFAF 175-300 billion in the national investment programme which includes the priority sectors of agriculture and herding that I mentioned just now and all the attendant infrastructure, particularly roads.

Where do we expect to find the money? Through the international community, through the system of round tables which began in March this year. We ran a consultative meeting with our principal funders when we gave them a summary of the whole of the sectoral and macroeconomic

policy of the five-year Plan. We discussed farming, forestry, public works, communications and more. We accepted and encouraged criticism from our partners on the whole of the programme. And then we drew conclusions from the meeting and improved and added to the documents in the light of the comments that had been made. As you know, these partners—the European Economic Community, the World Bank and our bilateral funders—have a great deal of development experience and by working this way and being able to present them with solid paperwork, we hope to be in a position to convince them they should help us. All this will be submitted to the round table of funders in early 1987. We think we can get our partners' support, because we intend to make a serious job of devising and implementing this Five-Year Plan.

► *You mentioned the European Community. Its involvement in ACP development is covered by the Lomé Convention and programmed over a five-year period. How much of the 6th EDF is devoted to the programme you are finalising?*

— My answer to this completes the answer to the previous question. The indicative programme of EEC aid in fact coincides exactly with this Five-Year Plan of ours and it is fortunate, of course, although this is exactly what we should like to see our other partners do. We know that one very important partner of our country is programming its aid and has announced how much is involved over how long a period, five years as it happens. And we also know the sectors which are likely to benefit from this aid. The method is a sound one. If we could do this with all our partners in development, it would avoid both the uncertainty about resources and mean we could face up to the future better, without any improvisation. The very specialised and less flexible nature of some financing (from development and other banks, the World Bank, etc.), means we cannot ask for it to be strictly programmed. We have to cope with these two types of development partners.

Development cannot be decreed

► *How will the new regional communities help implement the Plan and what means do they have of doing this?*

— Here you come to our decentralisation policy, one of the cornerstones of the Five-Year Plan. First of all, I should point out that we have realised that it would be a serious mistake in a country such as ours to concentrate all the action on Bangui and particularly



Guy Darlan

"The role of the State is to prepare the ground for the success of economic activities"

to have all the decisions taken here. Development cannot be decreed, particularly in Bangui. Development schemes are run in the provinces and, when we find that operators in the field have to consult the capital—which is not always *au fait* with practical problems in the field—there is something wrong. So we decided to decentralise and plan our development on a regional basis.

There are nine economic regions, including the city of Bangui, which is in itself a region because this is where 90% of our industries are sited. The regions have light coordination struc-

tures and so each can combine with one or more of the others to make for more coherence in joint decisions than could have been achieved individually.

In addition to this advantage of improved coordination, we have also found there is a need to develop specific assets, resources which would not otherwise have been apparent. In the centre-south, for example, which is the first region on which 6th EDF aid is to be concentrated, the need to capitalise on the hydro-electric resources would never have emerged so clearly had we not designed our development programme on regional bases. When we did this, we immediately saw we had to develop the major hydro-electric potential to enable the region, which has considerable agricultural promise, to have the electricity that would justify long-term agro-industrial expansion. This is just one example of the point of decentralisation and of giving the local people and the regional communities increasing responsibility for the actual implementation of national development.

► *Have the decentralised communities got their own sources of direct income?*

— This is something we have to be careful about. About 20 years ago, we tried to hand over the management directly to the regional structures as quickly as we could, but we realised that difficulties gradually cropped up, so this time we have decided to make decentralisation a very gradual business.

In the early stages, the Coordination Committee, a very flexible organisation, ensures that the schemes are coherent. Later on, it will have to draw up the Five-Year Regional Development Plan. But when it also has to implement the Plan, at a later stage still, it will have to have the means to do so and they will come from a regional fund provided by the investment budget. This fund will finance regional projects, in line with the regional Plan, in all areas of development.

But we shall be moving slowly, be-



AAA

Budding coffee plants in CAR: revitalising coffee production is one of the Government's priorities in the field of export agriculture

cause you cannot design and be efficient about setting up structures as different from those we have now if you do so quickly. The ultimate structure will be set up in each region by 1990. So we are giving ourselves something like five years to suggest and try out different formulae. For we are convinced that the structure we will have in a relatively heavily-populated area like the centre-south region and the structure we will have in the zone receiving the second largest amount of 6th EDF aid, the North, cannot be the same. There are 50 000 people in a prefecture in the North and it is half as big as many of the countries of Europe. So each region has its own special problems and we want to take these into account and take the time we need to act properly, knowing we have to be effective and take the hazards of nature into account.

► *Yours is a large country, as you have said. It is landlocked, as you have also said. So transport is extremely important. What is your Government's policy in this sector?*

— Roads, every aspect of the network, cost the Government the most, first of all because, in a country in the tropics such as the CAR is, laterite roads have to be reprofiled every two or three years. Upkeep of the roads is extremely expensive. But it is expensive, above all, in relative terms, in that the way the population is scattered means that the cost per head and

per km and the cost of building and maintenance is prohibitive. This is something which obviously has to be taken into account and we have to have the means of obtaining as good a road network as possible. This has been the Government's philosophy and policy since 1981-1985.

So first of all we have to rehabilitate the priority network, that is to say the main national highways. The CAR's lifeline—and this is what it is—is the road to the port of Douala, in Cameroon. It has to be in good repair and the roads that join up with it also have to be useable throughout the year and in as good a state as possible. These roads, I think I can say, are good.

Now we have a priority network that is operational, although very expensive to maintain, we want to use the 1986-1990 programme to see that we can be sure of continuing maintenance without too much diversification in the coming years. And we also want to add small roads to the priority network, rural tracks so we can increase the number of users, for there is no point in having a good road network if the number of trucks using it doesn't increase. We have to make sure that the production increase in our various regions leads to greater use of the rural tracks feeding the main network. This is also why we are absolutely determined not to concentrate our efforts on the main highways but to spend out time diversifying and increasing the rural tracks, which lead to our best land, instead.

When you look at a road map and a demographic map of the CAR, you can see that the population all too easily settles either side of the main roads. This has serious drawbacks, as the Ministry of Public Works builds these main roads along the crests and they are high and therefore laterite. In these high areas, erosion is continuous and, over the years, the land deteriorates from the point of view of agriculture, which is why we have such poor yields per hectare, in spite of the good weather and soil. So the peasant has to be given help to look for better land with rural tracks. Once we have got this problem beaten, we shall be able to tackle another problem and a big one—transport in rural Central Africa.



Maize production in CAR

"We absolutely have to get the farmers interested in producing"

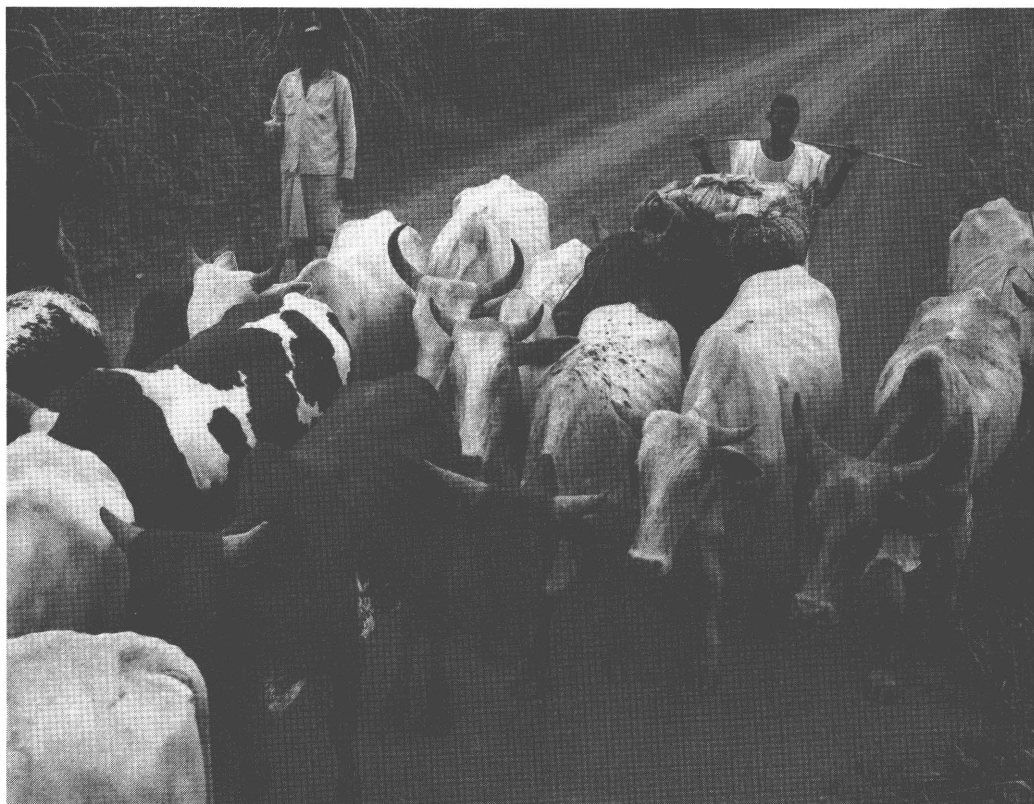
New-style roadmen

► *How are things with your labour-intensive road maintenance system?*

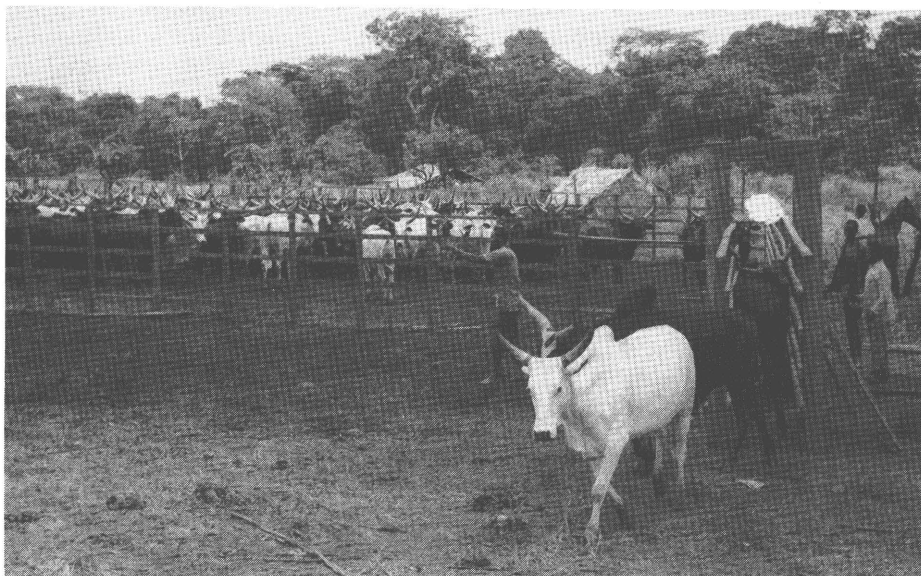
— The system has to be tried out given the situation we have in the CAR, particularly if we now have to make an effort with the secondary roads and rural tracks. The main roads can be improved and maintained with the heavy input which we are all familiar with and costs a great deal. But we cannot go on using machinery to build the secondary roads and tracks. The cost would be outside the scope of our budget. And there is no justification for it either. This is why we tried out this system, as part of the road programme we have just finished, involving recruiting a few people who were not necessarily skilled in road building or maintenance. Centraficans who wanted to go in for road maintenance were given a crash course and then provided with small tools, but no machinery, rather like the local roadmen used to have. Teams of 10 were formed with a leader who got instructions about the quantity and quality of the maintenance work to be done and how long it was to take.

First of all, cost-wise, we knew that this would be cheaper, but we were worried about the standard of the work, particularly on sections of roads that had been abandoned for some time. Well—mercifully we were wrong to worry because we found out that these teams were perfectly capable of doing the work of rehabilitating roads that had been left for several years and doing so quickly and at knock-down prices compared to the mechanised brigades. In the end, this generated a great deal of enthusiasm for the job of road maintenance amongst our compatriots. The international community is willing to give us the help we need for our programme to maintain the roads by this system—which means we can make the most of our resources and of the benefits to the country by developing the programme of small road upkeep businesses. So there can be more teams. There is no limit. The programme involves getting these non-mechanised teams to build and, most important, rehabilitate roads and rural tracks.

► *What are your telecommunications like? They also play a key part in*



Traditional (above) and modern cattle farming — CAR could become one of Africa's meat exporters



general communications in any country, don't they?

— Yes, it is a key part they play, more than any other sector perhaps, particularly in a land-locked country like ours, as in telecommunications we are on an equal footing with the coastal countries. If we use the satellite at Douala instead of the one at Bangui, 1500 km away from the Cameroonian coast, it won't necessarily cost any more. We have to put our money on

advanced technology in telecommunications. So, for links with the provinces, we can go straight from decametric waves, which often have interference, to the satellite system which is being studied at the moment and will link Bangui with the main provincial towns. The advantage of this is that satellite receivers are very small now, very high-performance and within the reach of many countries. And they are absolutely right for our climatic conditions.

► *How do you see private national investment and, more particularly, the contribution SMEs can make to achieving the aims of the Plan?*

— Like most developing countries, we made the serious mistake of putting production in the hands of the State. So, a large series of nationalisations started in 1974. We were very soon dissatisfied with this, as although civil servants are trained to do a certain type of work, they are utterly incompetent when it comes to managing businesses.

So in 1981/82, we decided to change all this and stimulate the Centraficans and give them a taste for enterprise. This obviously takes a lot of time because it is very difficult to generate this kind of motivation overnight in people who have always expected to have the State do everything for them. But we have good reason to think that we need to march firmly down the path of private enterprise if we want to launch the country into a productive and prosperous economy.

The State in any case has so much to do that it would be very happy, from the word go, if it could do its real job—seeing to the general organisation of the social and economic infrastructure—and leave management to those who are best at it, namely the people in the private sector. The State's job is

to create the conditions for the success of economic activity, where its help should be complementary to the work of the private sector. For example, the State builds roads not for cars to drive about on but so there can be more trade between the provinces and foreign countries. And a hydro-electric dam that costs a good CFAF 10 billion is not just intended to provide electricity for the civil servants but to boost the consumption of the industrial users and households as well. With this in mind, the Government is going to withdraw from production as far as it possibly can, to the benefit of private operators, be it in trade or in industry or in agriculture—which will have to be organised and managed according to the profitability criteria of the private sector, even if the State is involved in financing the major projects.

African banks take no risks

► *What is the Central Africans' response to this new approach to the economy?*

— They are enthusiastic. In some cases they are even a bit too enthusiastic, because people under-estimate the difficulties. Their response is a sound one and encouraging to us. Certainly there are problems with the banking system, which is not as enterprising as

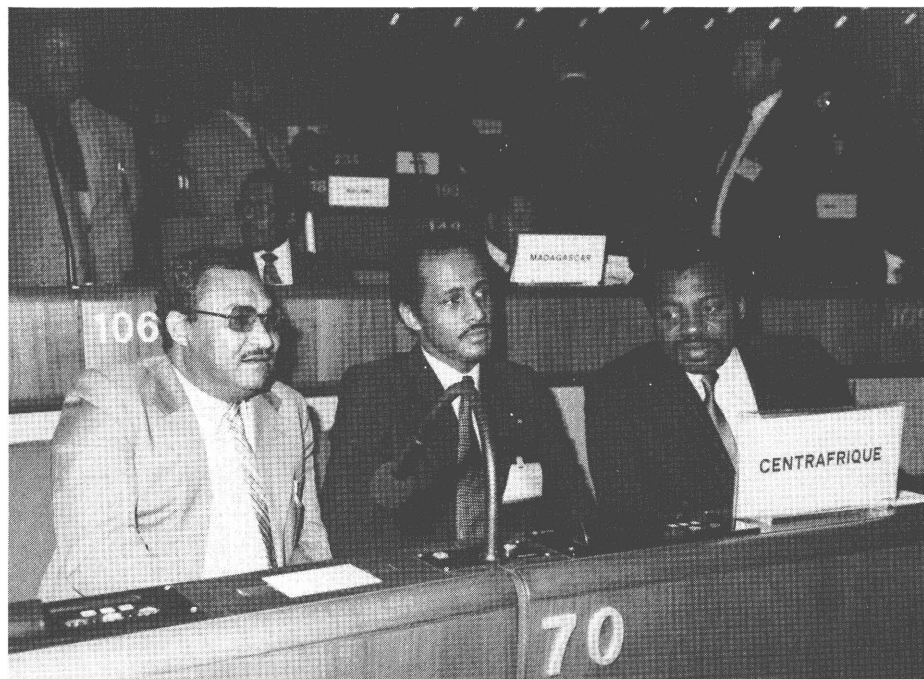
it is in Europe. African banks don't take risks by lending money to individuals or smaller businesses that don't, in their eyes, have good enough guarantees. We will have to find the means of getting these banks to be more involved in developing the private sector. But we do not intend to stand in for them. Their problems will have to be analysed and we shall have to investigate why they are unwilling to take risks with private borrowers and try and find solutions that will create confidence all round.

This is the framework we are trying to set up now, with the help of the World Bank, in particular, and the technical assistance of the ILO in a project to promote small and medium-sized businesses and craft concerns with a view to getting the private banking sector to intervene in financing the economy. By increasing the bank rate and capitalising on the way the bankers think, this framework should encourage the bankers to agree to take more risks, because their average margin will have widened. Any solution of the guarantee fund type would be a psychological error from the word go. The banks only need to know that there is still some money left in the guarantee fund to finance projects without really feeling sufficiently concerned or for some borrowers not to feel really responsible vis-à-vis the bank. None of this is good for the economy in general. What we want is machinery, new supports that are founded on the spontaneity and the will of the banks and potential businessmen to participate if all the conditions are right. The SME project we are organising has led to the formation of a High Commissariat to promote small and medium-sized firms because it is such a social problem that the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which is swamped with all its other tasks, could no longer spend enough time on this special category of the private sector. We have a coherent programme and it is trans-sectoral in that the development problem that we have come up against is to find the framework in which economic action can be efficiently carried out. That is the problem we come up against in every sector of development, in farming and in herding and so on. The EEC has indeed promised to help us actively promote the SME sector.



Bangui-Damara Road

Communications constitute one of the preconditions for the success of the new economic policy



Guy Darlan was an active participant in the Lomé III negotiations — seen here at the opening session in 1983; on his right, Jean-Louis Psimhis, Minister of Foreign Affairs (then Ambassador); on his left, Cyriaque Samba-Panza, the present CAR Ambassador in Brussels and former senior official at the Ministry of Planning

No industrial past is a serious handicap

► *Clearly, this first Five-Year Plan is very ambitious when it comes to the overall organisation of the Central African economy. However, there is one essential problem and that is the limited number of qualified men and women you have to implement it...*

— There are genuine problems of human resources in all the developing countries and very markedly so in ours. And the reason why we have difficulty finding men and women to lead the development drive in our country is, as we were saying just now when we talked about the SMEs, that we have no industrial past. We have no industrial habits or craft habits or livestock habits, even in the herding sector controlled by the Bororos, the transhumance breeders. So it is hard to give sedentary Central Africans a great vocation for industry. Farmers, for example, are not also herdsmen. If they were, they could use their animals for transport. But they are not and they do not live close to their animals. We have no economic past whereby we can use our experience to solve the problem facing us today in an economic environment which has altered without us being involved in the change.

This is a basic problem which shows that, if we had been forced to make choices about the economy and management a longer time ago, we would have made a lot of genuine progress in industry, in organisation and so on. And I repeat—the absence of any industrial past, the fact that we haven't been shouldering these economic res-

pensibilities for long, is a serious handicap. You can see this easily if you look at the tables on university training over several decades. We have turned out very few engineers and technicians. We are still forming excellent cadres, one or two of them in technical fields who cannot find work here, and many of them stay abroad. This is a general problem and not one that is specific to our country. We have woken up to this now and the educational reform programme will make a clear distinction between education and training. Education is not training, although the two used to be confused. We want to change all that and make training a proper passport to economic life. This is one of the Government's priorities.

Now, to answer your question more precisely, I should like to say that skilled workers are a real problem. Let me quote from what the Head of State himself said when he asked me to set out the main lines and objectives of the Five-Year Plan to him. He asked me who was going to "implement the development Plan and what means have we provided to solve the training problems?" So we are perfectly well aware of these difficulties and we hope to be able to manage our development without this vital aspect of it either hindering development or being neglected. ○ Interview by L.P.



The aim is to reduce the area under cultivation while increasing production through the introduction of improved strains, as here with this two-year old cocoa tree laden with fine pods

Cooperation with the EEC

by Geoffrey BARRETT (*)

The Central African Republic's relationship with the Community dates back as far as 1959 when it was still a French colony. It has therefore had access to the European Development Fund since its inception. Indeed, by the time the first Lomé Convention came into effect in 1975, the EDF had financed some 90 projects to the tune of more than ECU 70 million. As with other ACP States, the Community's assistance is governed by the CAR's need to exploit its considerable natural resources and to improve its infrastructure, particularly its transport network and access to the sea, landlocked as it is. Given the CAR's status as a least developed country, EEC assistance has been almost entirely in the form of grants.

The EEC is also the country's biggest trading partner, accounting for 76% and 73% of its exports and imports respectively. The main exports are: diamonds, coffee, cotton and timber. Trade promotion has taken the form of CAR participation in specialist fairs.

First, Second and Third EDFs (1959-1975)

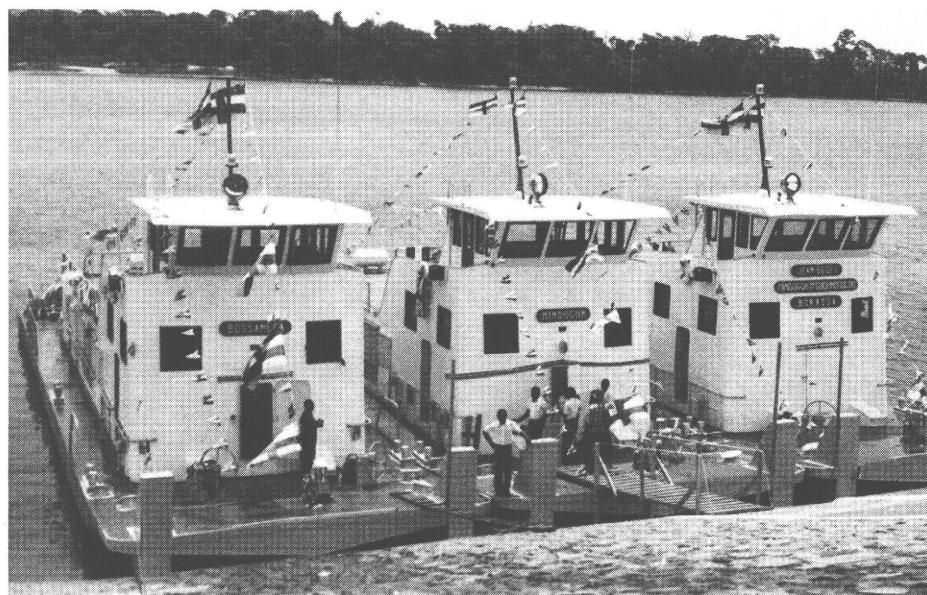
Assistance focussed primarily on transport and social infrastructure, agriculture (notably cotton production), and livestock projects.

Lomé I

Under the first Lomé Convention (EDF IV), a total of ECU 40 million was earmarked for the indicative programme (EEC Delegation cost included) Thirty-six per cent of this sum was devoted to agriculture and rural development — rehabilitation of family cotton and coffee farms, stock-farming and animal health (development of the Bambari livestock area, the national fish-farming project in Landjia, food production in Ouham, the Bangui slaughterhouse, etc); 44% was spent on transport infrastructure — particularly the improvement of river transport, repairs to the Bangui-Da-

mara road and a study on the extension of Bangui airport; 11% went to the social sector, consisting essentially of a multi-annual training programme, a grant to the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Bangui and the establishment of a biological clinic and public health laboratory.

In addition, the CAR received Stabex transfers worth ECU 7.83 million and benefited from regional projects



Transport on the Oubangui. The lowering of the level of the river has brought about a considerable lessening of its navigability. Dredging is being financed by the international community, including the EDF.

to the tune of ECU 25.8 million out of the ECU 50-60 million set aside for the whole Central Africa sub-region. If account is taken of the ECU 1.1 million-worth of exceptional and emergency aid to the country, total financial transfers to the CAR were more than double the ECU 40 million provided for the indicative programme.

Lomé II

Under Lomé II (EDF V) the CAR received ECU 49 million for its indicative programme. Of this only ECU 4.7 million was in the form of a special loan; the rest was grants sectorally allocated roughly as under Lomé I, much in line with the country's priorities. Thus under rural development, the improvement of family coffee farms was pursued in the M'bomou

and Basse-Kotto areas, this time though with additional concern for diversification into food production. This involved, among other things, the provision of agricultural extension services, technical assistance and plant material, the use of animal traction and the establishment of infrastructure such as upgraded tracks and village markets. A project to develop livestock in the Ouaka and Basse-Kotto areas was begun in June 1983 with the aim of consolidating the results of the Bambari stock-farming project financed under Lomé I. As well as enabling effective veterinary work to be

carried out, the project has done much to safeguard the tsetse-resistant N'dama breed, used for cross-breeding with local stock to produce draught cattle. Other rural development projects which have helped to improve villagers' living conditions and check rural depopulation include the improvement of cotton cultivation and palm nut production.

The rehabilitation of major highways was also continued under Lomé II. Of particular note are the re-surfacing of the 455 km road from Bossembele to Garoua Boulai (on the Cameroon border) and its 145 km feeder road from Bouar to Bocaranga. Over 20 bridges were built, especially on the Bossembele/Garoua Boulai road. These works now guarantee a reliable link between Bangui and Douala in Cameroon.

(*) Administrator, Directorate-General for Development.

With the Community contributing a total of ECU 28 million to regional projects, notably the Congo-Ocean railway realignment, the Brazzaville port enlargement and the Oubangui-Congo river maintenance schemes, the CAR's access to the outside world has been improved significantly.

Considerable sums were also spent under Lomé II on educational and health infrastructure, on public utilities and on training. Stabex transfers over the Convention period totalled ECU 4.2 million, an amount which included standard transfers (for coffee and cotton export earning losses) but also an allocation from finance exceptionally available for rapidly realisable projects.

Food aid, comprising nearly 5 500 tons of wheat flour, milk powder and other products, was supplied under annual and exceptional programmes between 1978 and 1983. The drought year 1983 accounted for over 1 600 tons of this amount, but subsequent years saw no further deliveries, the food situation having improved. Grants of ECU 763 683 and ECU 500 000 were made to Non-Governmental Organisations working in the country, among them "Médecins Sans Frontières" called on to deal with an outbreak of infectious diseases, while a project involving re-afforestation and assistance to forest inspectors received a grant of ECU 500 000 under the Special Programme to Combat World Hunger.

The EIB furthermore gave the CAR a loan of ECU 5.1 million for the renovation and re-launching of the Bangui textile mill.

Lomé III

The CAR's national indicative programme under Lomé III amounts to ECU 70 million, including 7.5 million as risk capital managed by the EIB. Concluded and signed in July 1985 with the CAR Government, it is radically different from its predecessors in that it focuses on a specific sector—rural development, which gets 80% of the funds. A geographical concentration is planned in favour of the Centre-South and Northern regions.

The objectives the programme aims to attain are those underlying the new Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) which

coincides with the Lomé III period. They are:

- the development and improved marketing of agricultural and animal production;
- natural resource conservation (de-certification control);
- improved living conditions for farmers.

Attainment of these objectives will, it is hoped, ensure self-sufficiency in food and greater economic and financial stability through increased exports, thereby reducing dependence on external aid.

The Government, for its part, has undertaken to promote a free market system, to implement an incentive pricing policy for agricultural produce, to create conditions conducive to the establishment of small-scale agro-allied enterprises, to involve grassroots communities in decision-making, and to continue its efforts to relate education and training more closely to the economic realities of the country.

The programme sets out ways in which the Community could support these policies, such as infrastructure to facilitate internal trade, credit programmes, action to guard against further natural resource degradation, and measures to improve crop and stock production.

The Government's policy of decentralisation and regionalisation should facilitate geographical concentration; it is intended to appoint, for each of the country's nine regions, coordinators responsible for overseeing project and programme implementation, and the first region to benefit will be the Centre-South.

Rural development and resource conservation programmes embodying many of the features enumerated above are being prepared for the Centre-South and Northern region. The Community also envisages participating in a new nationwide livestock programme in support of Government efforts to develop a stocking policy designed to integrate the sector into the national economy, achieve greater cooperation between crop and stock-farming activities, and enforce strict range management.

The indicative programme sets aside ECU 7.5 million for risk capital financing managed by the EIB. Among

the sectors proposed for financing are agro-industry related to export crops, SME support, energy, mining and river transport. During negotiations the Government presented a number of priorities for regional cooperation (a sum of ECU 80 million is available for the Central Africa sub-region). These include improved transportation to Douala and to Brazzaville/Pointe-Noire, protection of the sources of the Chari river, storage and marketing of cereals and foodstuffs, and marketing of cattle to neighbouring countries. ○

G.B.

Commitments ('000 ECU)

1st EDF (1959-1964)	16 221
2nd EDF (1984-1969)	25 637
3rd EDF (1969-1975)	29 261

Spent on a total of 91 projects, with transport and social infrastructure, agriculture and livestock projects dominating.

Lomé II

National indicative programme

Agriculture and rural development	20 019
Transport infrastructure	20 060
Social infrastructure and training	5 626
Lycée d'Application, Bangui	1 181
Provincial pediatric units	2 520
Multiannual training programme	1 915
Other	944
Total programme Lomé II	46 649
EIB loans	5 100
UCATEX textile mill renovation	

Non-programme aid

Emergency aid	500
Stabex (normal and exceptional)	4 181

Regional cooperation

Operations benefiting CAR directly or indirectly	± 28 000
Waterways maintenance	3 300
CFCO realignment	10 585
ASECNA air safety infrastructure	5 495
Brazzaville port enlargement	2 600

Lomé III

National indicative programme signed 18.7.1985	70 000
First major commitments anticipated end 1986.	

DOMINICA

Dominica Tourist Board



After God, the Earth

A national coat of arms discloses a good deal about a country, about its plants, its animals, its landscape or the sources of its wealth. The motto emblazoned on it can often reveal yet more—the aspirations or expectations of a nation or the elements that go to make up the pattern of its daily existence. Such is the case of Dominica's coat of arms, a profusion of blues and greens, crowned by a lion *passant gardant* and flanked by the rare and beautiful Sisserou parrot, to be found nowhere in the world save in Dominica. The motto, After God, the Earth (in the original creole 'Après Bondie, c'est la Ter') is the nation in its essence. A deeply religious and overwhelmingly agricultural society, the islanders look to God for their spiritual sustenance and, for their bodily sustenance, to the riches of the earth.

Dominica or, to give it its official title, the Commonwealth of Dominica, is so called because it was sighted by Christopher Columbus on a Sunday in 1493. With a land mass of less than 1000 sq. km. the island is nevertheless the biggest as well as being the most northerly of the chain of English-speaking islands in the Eastern Caribbean that make up the Windward Islands. With the French overseas departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique as its neighbours, and with its own history of colonisation, the French influence on Dominica is not inconsiderable. While English is the official language, the vast majority of the population also speak *patois*, a form of Caribbean French, and the country abounds with place-names dating from the years of French occupation in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Indeed, if the French had difficulty in superimposing their cho-

sen names on the original Carib place names, it was as nothing compared with the attempts of the British to erase the memory of the years of French rule from the map. Trying to rename the sparkling, fast-flowing Layou River the Thames, for example, was a complete non-starter, as was the attempt to convert Roseau, the capital (so called after the tall river reeds that cover the area), into Charlotteville after the consort of the reigning British monarch. Perhaps, as the Dominican writer Lennox Honychurch has suggested in his excellent "Dominica Story" it was because the place-names given by the French were more familiar, tending as they did to describe natural features of the island (La Grande Baye, Petit Savanne etc.) while the English favoured those of grand personalities or great victories in the field which must have seemed remote indeed half a world away.

A history shaped by its topography

Natural features always play some part in a country's history, of course, but in Dominica their role has been overwhelming. Of all the Caribbean islands, Dominica is the most mountainous and the most rugged. The travel guides bill it as "an island of rainbows, with the mists rising gently from the lush green valleys and falling softly over blue-green peaks". And it is true that these features, together with its lakes, its mountain streams, its rain forests and its flora and fauna, make it an island of great loveliness.

But its beauty has in some senses been a poisoned gift. True, its steeply-rising mountains provided cover against invading forces (it is no accident that the largest surviving group of Caribs, the inhabitants of the pre-slave days, now lives in Dominica). But the invading forces invaded anyway, and took possession, perhaps without realising exactly what they were taking on. This was certainly the case of many of the earlier planters, to whom land was sold on the basis of crude and often inaccurate maps and who, on arrival, confessed that they would never have bought so much as the size of a pocket handkerchief had they known what was in store for them.

Now that the country is its own master (or, under the circumstances,

one should perhaps say its own mistress) the soaring peaks and plunging valleys—lovely though they may be—do nothing to lighten the task of achieving independent development. Of a total land area of some 190 000 acres, some 40 000 acres are bound over to forestry or national park land, and only a third or so of the remaining acreage is at all suited to the growing of crops. The rest, whether because the elevation is too great, or the rainfall excessive, or the topsoil too poor, or access impossible, cannot be commercially exploited—a severe handicap in a country lacking in mineral deposits where the earth is virtually the only natural resource.

But on every inch of those parts of the country where cultivation is possible, crops are planted and (weather permitting), flourish. Bananas, almost always interplanted with tree crops for their value as shade trees, are the main crop. In the days prior to the disastrous hurricanes David (1979) and Allen (1980) bananas accounted for 60% of Dominica's exports and provided

Too many bananas in one basket

Traditionally Dominica agriculture has been one of constant shifting from one crop to another as insuperable difficulties in commercial cultivation arose. Coffee and, later, sugar were among the first crops grown. Cocoa gained prominence in the late 19th century, as did coconuts and limes—the latter earning the distinction of becoming the British Empire's prime producer, supplying the basis for Messrs. L. Rose & Company's already-famous Lime Juice Cordial until disease precipitated the industry's decline in the 1970s. Nowadays the government is keen to expand the agricultural base taking what its Agricultural Development Adviser, Colin Bully, appropriately described as a "carrot and stick" approach. This involves branching out, for example, into citrus fruits (especially red grapefruit but also limes and oranges), coconuts, cut flowers (particularly anthuriums), mangoes, avocados and patchouli. The

Diversification is also on the principle of not keeping too many eggs in one basket, though in Dominica it is rather a case of too many bananas in one basket and a few more eggs would actually be no bad thing.

Protein shortfall

The one big gap in Dominica's self-sufficiency in food is in the area of protein. Fruit and vegetables are readily available for domestic consumption, but animal protein, together with dairy produce, almost always needs to be imported. The rearing of small livestock—sheep, goats, pigs and rabbits for example—is actively encouraged, with government assistance available to help farmers increase and upgrade their stock. A major source of protein, and one which is acknowledged to be badly underexploited, is fish. Though fishing villages and fisheries cooperatives exist, domestic marketing is bedevilled by a lack of onshore cold storage facilities and inadequate distribution systems mean that the market swings constantly from gluts to shortages. Programmes are under way to improve the position, though, with help from the Taiwanese government in training fishermen to extend their traditional areas and to spend more time actually catching fish rather than looking for fish to catch. The Taiwanese, together with the European Community, have also been instrumental in developing inland fishing, in the form of prawn farming. For the moment the produce is sold on the domestic market, only, but as and when the quantities farmed justify export, ready markets are to be found in neighbouring Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Tourism: an escapist's paradise

Dominica's agricultural potential is undoubtedly a most important asset, but it is not the island's only one. There are harvests to be reaped from the sea, too, and from the forests (though not, one feels, until the various communications networks are fairly radically improved). There is also potential in tourism, though here, too, this caveat holds true. The island is sunny and peaceful, with fine black and white sand beaches (principally on the leeward coast). It has beautiful



Beautiful, yes, but beauty of a kind not always conducive to prosperity

employment, one way or other, for close to half the country's population (see separate article). It is still its most important cash crop and until recently was still the largest exporter of the four Windward Islands, though yearly production figures in all the islands can fluctuate wildly in a part of the world where tropical storms, hurricanes or drought are an ever-present threat.

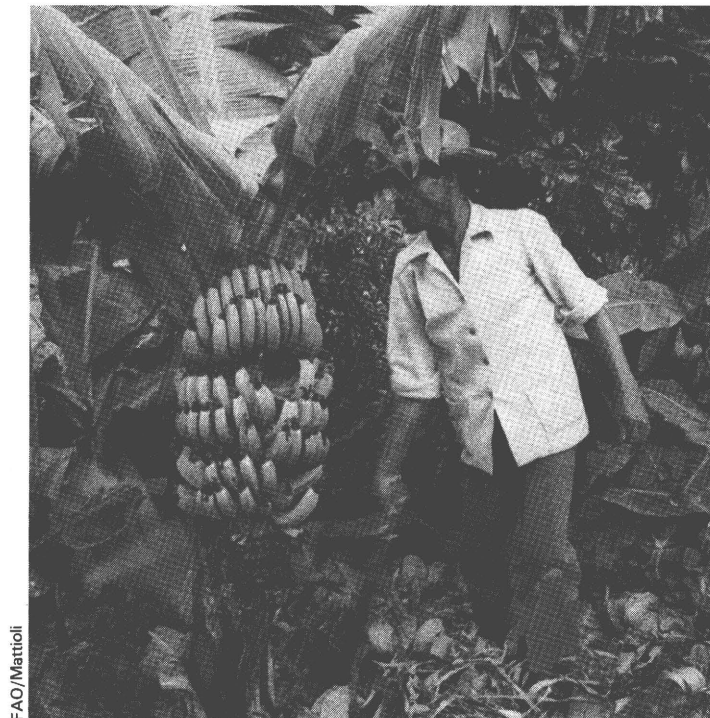
initiative is being undertaken not only in the interests of increasing food self-sufficiency, though import substitution is a major consideration, but as part of a conscious effort to make the very best use of the land available. This means that the drive for greater agricultural production is in no sense haphazard, but strives to ensure that crops and land-types are matched so as to ensure maximum productivity.

DOMINICA

flowers, trees, birds and lakes (including its famous boiling lake), and, by way of comfort for the faint-hearted, it has no poisonous snakes or insects. Its people are helpful, courteous and non-grasping. Its appeal—some 25 000 tourists visit Dominica each year—is

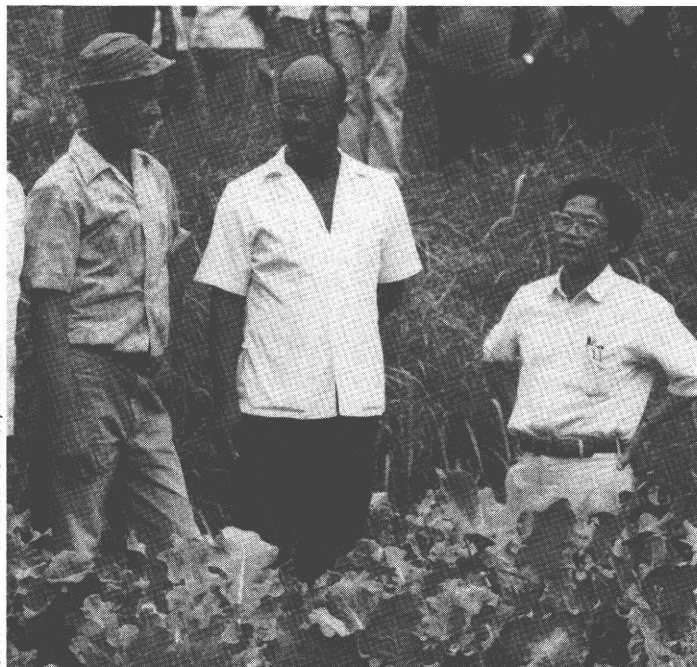
certain improvement. The biggest hurdle to overcome, though, is probably that of how to get to Dominica. By boat is one way—and the American cruise ship market is one to be tapped. Not everyone has the time or the inclination—or perhaps the money—to

Guadeloupe, are likely to want to board the Twin Otters that connect with Dominica and which, whatever else they are, are undeniably a completely different experience. (Admittedly the situation should improve when the plans to lengthen and to



FAO/Mattioli

Bananas continue to dominate the agricultural sector and the economy as a whole



Government Information Services/Dominica

Charles Maynard (centre), Minister of Agriculture, inspecting new species of cauliflower. Food self-sufficiency is a major consideration in the government's agricultural policy

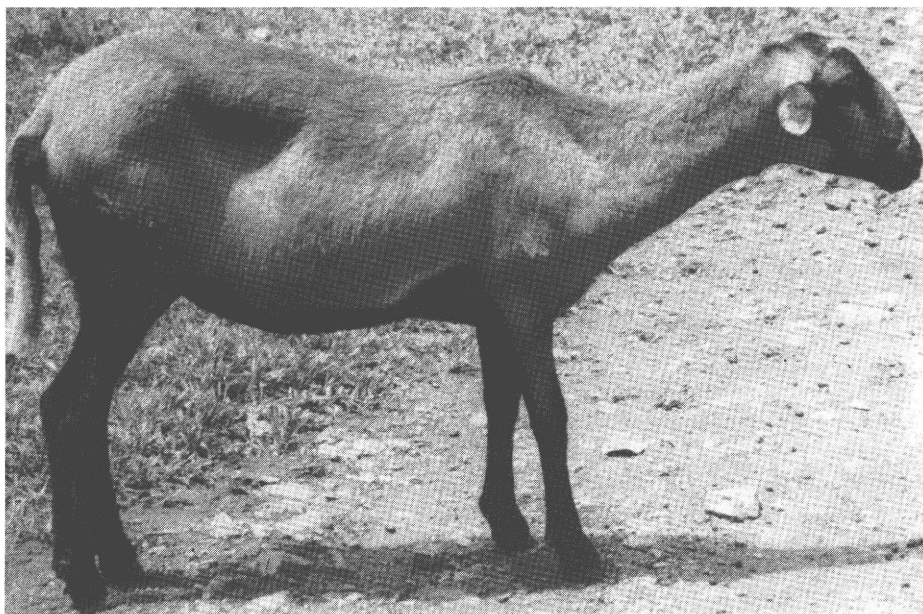
to the escapists of this world, those who enjoy mountain climbing or boating and, of course, the naturalists. But this appeal needs aggressive marketing, at the same time as the quality of accommodation on the island needs

come in this style, though. And so long as its air connections remains as they are, only the most intrepid (or most unsuspecting) of first world tourists, stepping pampered from their air-conditioned 747s in Antigua or

light the Canefield runway and to upgrade its terminal come to fruition).

Miss Charles — a major asset

Dominica's greatest asset for the present, however, is probably her own Prime Minister, Miss Eugenia Charles. Like anyone in politics she is admired by some more than by others. She aroused strong criticism, largely outside her own country and the Caribbean, for leading the call for US military assistance to oust Grenada's Revolutionary Council in 1983. Within Dominica she faces strong, sometimes violent, opposition from the Labour Party, whose former leader, the previous Prime Minister Patrick John, managed to win a seat in Parliament in 1985 despite being on bail on charges of conspiracy (for which he is now serving a 12-year prison sentence). But for the great majority of Dominicans the Grenada affair and the worldwide publicity it gave their country turned "Mama" Charles into a national heroine, cheered from the



Government Information Services/Dominica

Greater numbers of small livestock, such as the black belly sheep above, would reduce the island's protein shortfall



airport at Melville Hall all the way back to and all the way through Roseau on her return from Washington.

A lawyer herself, and the daughter of a well-off planter, Miss Charles first led the Dominica Freedom Party to victory in 1980 in the first elections following independence in 1978. The party had traditionally appealed to business and plantocracy interests, but since becoming Prime Minister Miss Charles has broadened that appeal very considerably and is now seen very much as a "leader of the people". Not only is she tireless in her efforts to promote their well-being, but she has also been remarkably successful in doing so, aided of course not only by her ministerial team but also by able senior civil servants.

In the six years that she has held office (her party was returned with a comfortable majority in July 1985) Eugenia Charles has governed with a firm hand, re-establishing political stability after the turbulent years immediately before and after independence and ridding Dominica of the tarnished image which the island had by then acquired. Her management of the economy has been prudent: public sector finances have been reorganized such that the drain from previously loss-making public bodies has been largely eliminated and the revenue base has been expanded. Unemployment, still high at some 13%, has nevertheless fallen considerably. In 1984 the economy grew by 5%, and inflation fell to 2.7%. This was an achievement all the more remarkable given the frequent calls by the powerful Civil Service Association for pay increases anything up to ten times the inflation

rate. Indeed there may be cause for disquiet now that, without the restraining hand of the Association's leader Charles Savarin (now posted as Dominica's first Ambassador to the European Community), big increases, and with them the inflation rate, may be difficult to hold down.

Fierce opponent of communism

Meanwhile, Miss Charles' courage, integrity and obvious dedication to her task have earned her many friends in the West, where her forthright denunciation of communism is often music to the ears.

And friends abroad are vital to Dominica: before a firm base for self-sustaining economic growth can be established, large-scale rehabilitation and infrastructural work must be undertaken, the cost of which the island could never afford to bear itself. The United States and Canada provide the highest proportion of outside assistance at present, concentrating mainly on road reconstruction and agricultural rehabilitation. European Community aid has centred principally on upgrading roads and on various rural development programmes, and the Stabex system has compensated for losses of earnings from banana exports. Much of the United Kingdom's concessional aid has gone on rehabilitating the banana industry after its 1979 and 1980 batterings. Other donors include Taiwan, Venezuela and France—Dominica having become, in 1982, the first non French-speaking territory to benefit from the French Fund for Aid and Cooperation.

Wooing light industry

Underlying the use of all donor funds is the need to enable the country to reach a level of growth that will eventually reduce dependence on outside help. In addition to diversifying and raising agricultural production, the Government hopes to create a zone for light manufacturing industry, concentrating principally on agro-processing. Although some such processing is already done (oils are extracted from limes and copra, for example, and coconut oil is used to make soap locally) there is considerable scope for more. The Caribbean Basin Initiative, in addition to providing assistance in building factory facilities, is creating opportunities for marketing hitherto unknown. A site for an industrial zone has already been identified, and the demand for space has been quite promising, but the stumbling block remains the air transport system. Industry needs convenient and dependable air transport, and until such a facility exists, the chances of light industry establishing itself in any meaningful way are very slim. Donors tend to take the position that the demand does not justify the building of a suitably-sized new airport: the Government argues, "put it there, and the demand will come".

The smooth running of a country is always something of a balancing act, but in an island like Dominica it is like crossing the Niagara Falls on a tightrope. Most developing countries are buffeted by one force or another.

(*) All storms for the 25 years prior to 1978 were named after girls. Thereafter, it was decided, names were to be split between the sexes.



DOMINICA

Dominica Tourist Board



Dominica's bright and beautiful schoolchildren — one of the wonders of the island

Dominica is literally buffeted, by its hurricanes and its tropical storms. Edifices which have been carefully constructed over the years can be blown away within a few hours and may take many years to rebuild. This is as true of actual buildings (such as the immense Roman Catholic cathedral in Roseau many of whose stained-glass windows were lost for ever in Hurricane David) as of states of mind: how does one persuade a farmer who has lost everything, perhaps two years running, that it is worthwhile—indeed vital—to start all

over again from scratch, when there is no more guarantee than before that his labour will be rewarded? Many of the effects are as good as permanent: though it is seven years since David, the worst hurricane of recent years, hit the island, there are still tracts of land deep in the interior which are almost post-nuclear in their appearance, with nothing standing above ground level except the trunks of headless trees, gently rotting in a lonely landscape.

Perhaps (and it is pure conjecture) the impermanence of worldly things explains the extraordinary emphasis

placed by Dominicans on educational achievement and on reward for ability. Adult literacy at 94% or so is high, even for the literate Caribbean. Education is free and compulsory for all those between 5 and 16, and those outside this age range are catered for by way of nursery schools and higher education colleges. One of the wonders of the island resides in the bands of children walking to school, their hair neatly combed, their uniforms spotless and crisply ironed and their blouses sparkling white. Knowing the very modest conditions in which many of them live, often without running water, sometimes without electricity, this is truly a sight to be marvelled at.

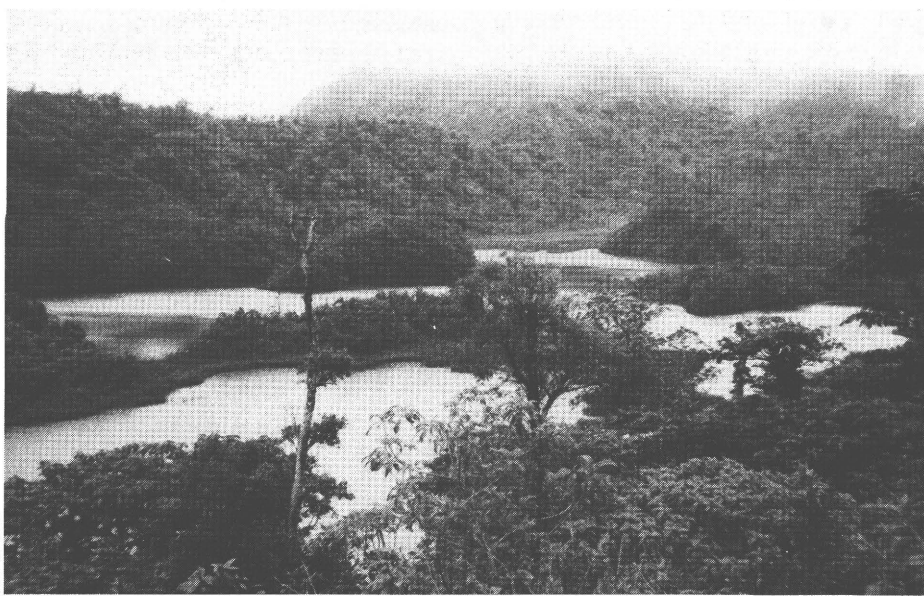
Education is, of course, the key to social mobility, but it is not the only one. Dominica is a country in which absolute social mobility is possible and merit, not necessarily accompanied by university diplomas, finds its own rewards. At least one of the members of the present Government (as if by way of example) was educated to secondary level only, but happens to be very able.

Unfortunately, at the same time as there are shortages of human resources (particularly in managerial, technical and commercial skills) there are not enough senior posts to accommodate all those of proven ability, and many islanders leave to seek improved status elsewhere. Not many of them go willingly. While there is a little illegal immigration, principally into Martinique and Guadeloupe where the standard of living is undeniably superior, it is predominantly those who are most disadvantaged who leave this way, those without work or prospect of work, and—with no developed social security system—nothing to cushion the effects of unemployment. Regrettably their immigration is also associated, often, with the illegal importation of drugs.

But there is very little sense in the people of Dominica of a generalised longing for the bright lights of Miami, for example, or to be “folks with plenty of plenty”—and why should there be? They have, as the song goes on, “got the sun, got the moon, got the deep blue sea”. And they have God, and the earth. ○

Myfanwy VAN DE VELDE

The Courier



Seven years on from Hurricane David, and the headless trees around Freshwater Lake still bear witness to its fury

Dominica at a glance

Dominica, or to give it its full name the Commonwealth of Dominica, is an independent republic at the northern end of the Windward Islands. Its immediate neighbours in the chain of islands known as the Lesser Antilles are Guadeloupe, to the north, and Martinique, to the south. Settled originally by Arawaks, then by Caribs (many of whom are still living on the island), Dominica was "discovered" by Christopher Columbus on a Sunday in 1493 (hence its name). Thereafter it passed hands several times between the French and the British before finally becoming independent on 3 November 1978.

The most mountainous and rugged of all the Caribbean islands, Dominica is also one of the poorest, relying almost entirely for revenue and employment on its agricultural produce (principally bananas and coconuts).

Key facts and figures

Head of State: President Clarence Seignoret

Head of Government: Prime Minister Eugenia Charles

Ruling party: Dominica Freedom Party

Area: 289.5 sq. miles (750 km²)

Capital: Roseau

Population: 80 000

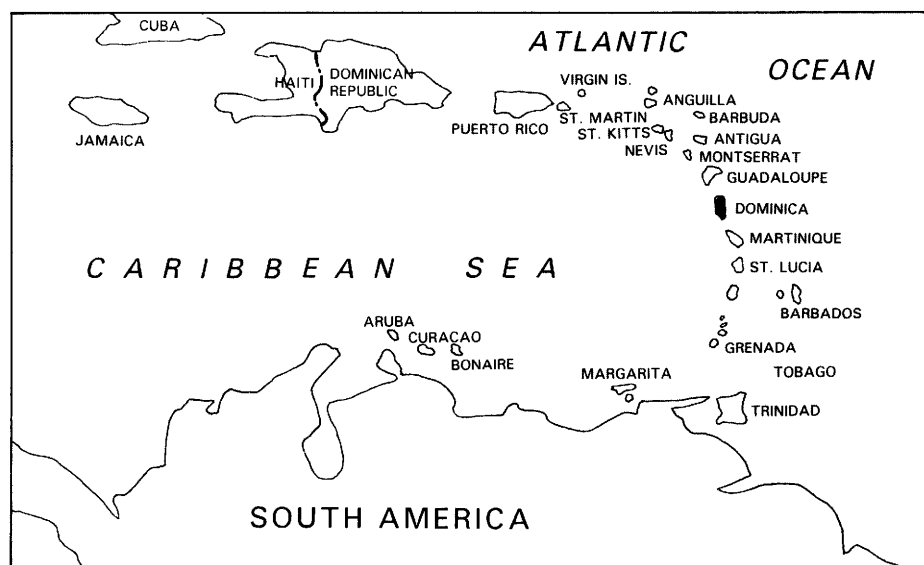
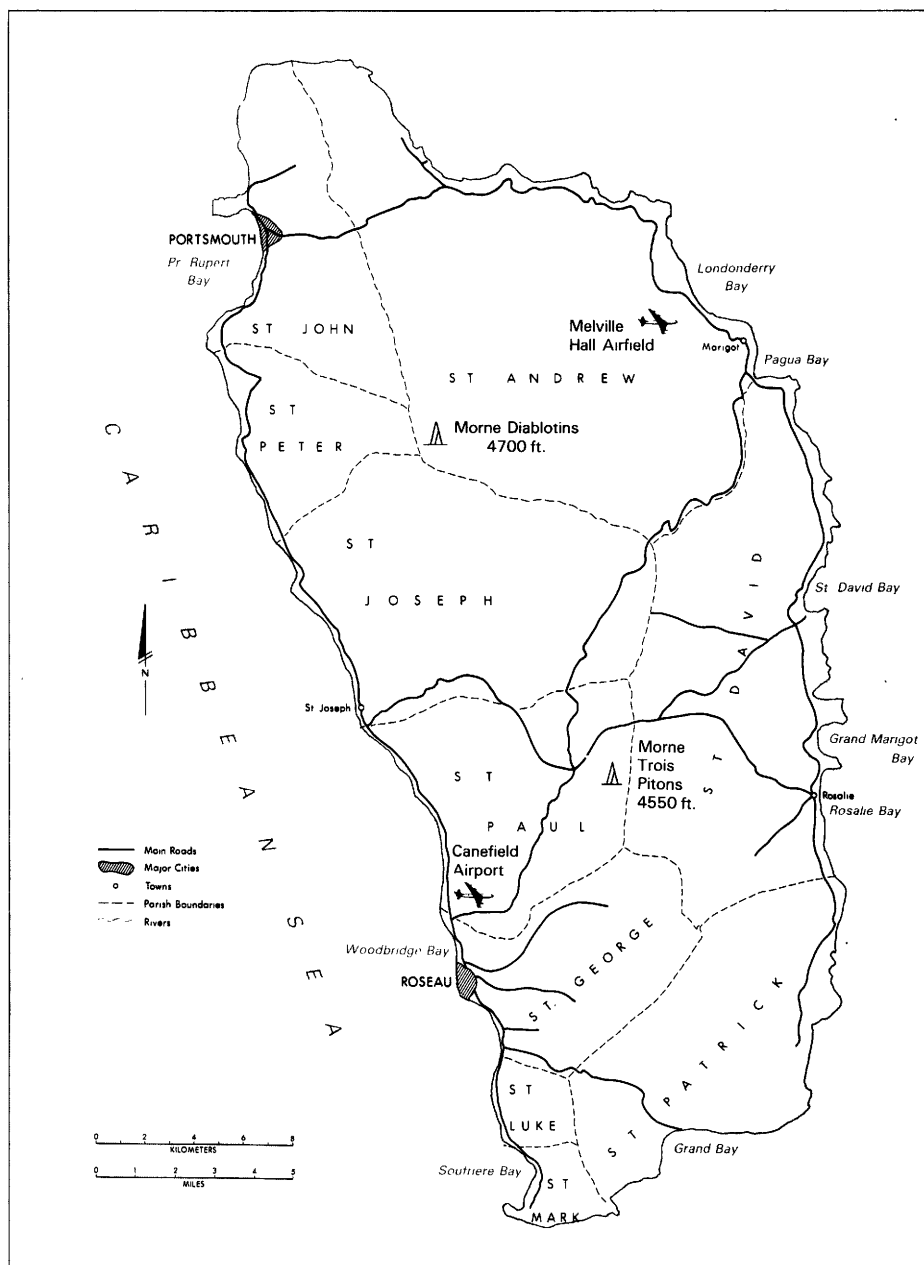
Rate of population growth: 0.57% p.a.

Language: English, Creole

Currency: East Caribbean Dollar

Religion: 80% Roman Catholic; various Protestant denominations

Adult literacy: 94.4%



Seeking prosperity through self-reliance

An interview with Prime Minister Charles

Eugenia Charles is nothing if not forthright. In the six years that she has held office as leader of the Dominica Freedom Party she has been a bitter critic of the far left — whether of radical elements in the opposition Labour Party or of left-wing régimes elsewhere in the Caribbean. She played a leading role, in her capacity as then-Chairman of the OECS, in the US-led intervention in Grenada in 1983, an act for which she was bitterly condemned by certain world leaders and lavishly praised by others (including most in the Caribbean itself). She is also (as she reveals in this interview) intolerant of what she considers to be wasteful regional institutions in a region which can ill afford waste.

Passionately dedicated to the development of her small and vulnerable island, Miss Charles faced the task in 1980 of restoring respect to a country whose international reputation has suffered from years of undisciplined government. In this interview with The Courier, Prime Minister Charles began by explaining how she approached the task of returning the island to stability following the turbulent years just before and just after independence.



Eugenia Charles

— “I think, first of all, by giving publicity to everything we do, so that the people themselves feel that they have a say in policy formation in the country. If we hear that there’s planning for a *coup*, we put the news out, we don’t keep it a secret, so that they are aware of what’s happening. We can never have sufficient security personnel to look after our safety. And, importantly, by looking after the needs of the people. We have made great strides, for instance, in health and in education. We are training people. We are doing a lot more in the way of skills training—people who can then go out and get jobs, and be able to open the self-employment centres. We’ve trained the security forces—they hadn’t had any training for ten years, and we have trained, first of all, the coastguards. Now we’ve got a boat—we didn’t have one before. We also trained other policemen, with the help of the Canadians, the British, and the Americans. And I think, therefore, that we’ve made people realise the responsibility is theirs to look after the country, and they become more self-reliant. It seemed to me when I came in (to government) that everything de-

pended on government. If a street wasn’t clean it was ‘government’, if a stone was in the road it was ‘government’—nobody moved it. We are gradually changing this. Now if people don’t do certain things themselves they don’t get done. It makes them more self-reliant, and that’s important. We’ve done this with the farmers, particularly. When we began, people said that we were giving the farmer more duties than he should have, but I think the farmer should be able to control his own destiny, I don’t think he needs somebody to tell him, ‘you’ve got to learn better how to do your own thing’. I think we could say that it’s a question of making people feel responsible, and self-reliant.

► *The island is still one of the poorest of the Caribbean islands. What do you see as the bright spots for the future in the economy?*

Poor, but not needy

— Well I think that poor is in the lack of ready money. But we’re not the neediest, if you know that I mean. I

mean, no one starves here. And there’s very little malnutrition, although we can’t produce all our own protein yet. We can’t raise chickens because the cost of doing it is more expensive than if we import them. But we now can provide ourselves with all the pork we want, and we are emphasising fisheries. We think probably that this should be the main source of our protein. And housing is very poor, it always has been our plan—the housing plan has always been bad. But there is nobody who is homeless—only the deranged, the ones you can’t control because their minds are not all there, the ones who sleep on the side of the road. I’m not saying that I’m proud of the housing—I’m not, there is a lot more to be done for it. So I believe that we can only succeed in government by emphasising our agricultural pursuits. But we have been managing our finances well, so that we can have some money put in the right direction. And because we have managed our finances well, we have been able to get assistance from other countries—because we are going to rely on other countries for aid for some time, to give us the infrastructure which we re-

quire to help us be able to develop ourselves.

► *Have you yet got as far as putting together an incentive package for future investors?*

— Oh yes. We've been doing that for some time now, since we came in, in fact.

► *And that consists of tax incentives?*

— Well yes. Tax incentives—income tax free for 15 years, import tax waived to a certain extent and concessions on consumption tax etc. But Dominica is not an easy place for investing, we admit that. Our port is small, and expensive, and we don't have an airport—a sizeable airport that is. So these are things that we have to look at, and correct, if we are to get more investors into this country. But we do have two things: one of them (and we are improving it) is that a lot of our energy is hydro. We are now entering a scheme to increase that capacity, so that we are able to supply energy at a reasonable price without the variations that come with the price of oil. We also have, I think, a good workforce, people who are willing to learn, are willing to work, and who have loyalty to a company. And I think these are plusses for us also. But it's the improvement in agricultural yields, both in quantity and economic value, that's going to help us to get over these problems. Therefore marketing is an important part of our strategy, to be able to sell all the things that we produce, at a price which can benefit the farmer.

► *And how is agriculture being stimulated?*

— Well, first of all, by planning, by assisting, by putting people in there who can advise the farmer, and who can go willingly to advise him, and also to ensure that we have a marketing board. Not that the government should buy and sell themselves, but the government should have the intelligence gathered so that the private sector can get people buying and selling our produce. A real growth has been shown in the agricultural field. We have increased our production and, with the assistance of the British, we have diversified our agricultural crops. We won't be seeing the benefit

of this, though, for the next couple of years.

► *Is there a possibility of diversification out of crops which are most vulnerable to bad weather, citrus for example?*

— We do have quite a bit of citrus, and we have increased our stands. Even though in citrus we have a lot of competition, we are still insisting on doing it. But also we are planting mangoes, and avocados, and we want to be able to develop the coffee—because this island used to be a coffee island before Brazil became noted for its coffee. At 1000 feet we can get coffee that's comparable to coffee anywhere else in the world, the best coffee grades in the world, and so we are looking for that. We could supply the Caribbean with all the coffee they require.

► *The sort of private investment that you've been looking for would be in agro-processing industries...?*

— We have 40 enclave industries. We're looking at stitching, but it's not easy to get. But it is the quickest employer of people. But the agro-industry is very important to us. We're doing a lime juice; and we got grapefruit juice last year, and we're looking for grapefruit segments this year. So agro-industries are important because the value added is important to us, and it

creates new jobs—especially the segments. And a lot of the industries we've had have been local peoples' industry, which is a good thing. I mean, I want outside investment too, but we do know that though these enclave industries help you build your country and help to overcome the employment problem for a while, eventually they move on to something more lucrative. Once you're aware of this, then you don't get disappointed. It's good to have the temporary benefits from it. But agro-industry would be the better way to build up our country.

► *A large percentage of your budget goes on works and communications—can you really justify this for a sector which is not directly productive?*

— Well, you say not directly productive... you mean we don't have a toll bridge or anything and collect money directly when people use it. But you couldn't be in farming and not have roads. The quality of our product was so bad because of the bad roads, that one had to spend money to get the roads in order. And if you hadn't seen the roads before you wouldn't appreciate it—they really were terrible. It was expensive on vehicles, because there were so many spare parts to be purchased regularly. But also it took a hard toll on the fruit we were shipping out. Not only did we



Dominican grapefruit ready for export: more agro-industries are needed for the value added they would generate

Government Information Services/Dominica

spend a lot of money to get our roads in order but also, having got most of the main roads in order, we're now looking at feeder roads, and we are going to spend a lot of money again this time, on feeder roads and access roads. For it's important that the farmer can get his fruit onto a good road at the beginning, because the quality of his fruit pays for that. So it's not right to say it's not directly productive. We couldn't get anywhere with our agricultural pursuits if we didn't have the roads.

► *Do you have a problem of high unemployment here?*

— Yes, we have. When we came in, it was 21%, and now it appears to be about 13%. It's going down, but not sufficiently.

► *And this has been achieved despite budgetary cuts?*

— Yes.

► *Do you also have a brain drain problem?*

— Yes. A lot of people who have studied abroad have not come back, or have returned abroad. But at the moment we have some returning home, and that's a good sign. But the trouble is to be able to afford the salaries of those who return.

► *What are your feelings about CARICOM⁽¹⁾ and about the OECS⁽²⁾?*

— As far as I'm concerned CARICOM is not working properly, and nobody wants to say it so bluntly. I can see the reasons for it, I think it's because you have problems—the countries have financial and monetary problems, devaluation etc. So I can understand why it has a hopeless budget strain. I also think that CARICOM has spread itself too thin, and I think that it should be paying much more attention to industry, to trade, to com-



Fish should be the main source of protein in future

merce. I think it is what it was designed to do, there are too many other debts—they are wasting too much time on fringe things. And I think it is very important that our regional programme, gotten through CARICOM, should address the problems of all the islands—particularly the smaller islands. They are now beginning to try to pay more attention to our needs. But I don't think they've been paying enough (attention) in the past. It will take some time before it builds up—especially to get agreement at this time, when all the larger countries are having difficulties—it isn't so easy to see any reason for doing it.

► *Is it your impression that the smaller islands are losing out, that CARICOM is perhaps a club for the big members?*

— Not really, but we did lose out. I think now they're trying. Since we've had the OECS, which has shown a great ability to bring the small islands together, and have us talk with one voice, I think in fact that CARICOM is paying more attention to us. I think it is because we have a more forceful presence as OECS. But OECS has done a lot for us—has been very successful, and very good, and it's wonderful to see an association where you can have all different points of

view, but we can get together for the things that mean something to us, and have a regional aspect, a regional thinking on it.

► *What do you feel about the possibility of greater union, going towards political union of the OECS?*

— I don't think it will happen in the time that I'm alive. I think that it is right that it should happen, it is the goal we should be aiming at, but I think it will take some time to happen. At the time we had the Federation, I suggested that when forming the Federation we should have united the Leeward and Windward (islands) which are now the

OECS. I wish they had gone as one unit into the Federation, but of course I wasn't involved in politics as I am now, so nobody listened to what I had to say. And, I'm not saying it's too late, but we have to do a lot, to get people to appreciate that they can become a united country, those who are united by OECS. And certainly you cannot get a united CARICOM until you have a united OECS.

► *But you believe that it's an essentially desirable objective?*

— Oh, I think it is. I think we should learn to do things together, even with the cost perspective. But we have found that regional things cost too much. Our University, for instance, is costing us much too much money. No person can afford to go to the University unless he gets a scholarship. I don't think anybody from Dominica has gone in the last ten years as a private student, because it's too expensive, and the thing is that once you become a regional institution you merely become an international institution, and so the costs are the same as they would be in the large international world. And we don't have the money to support that, and therefore we are not getting the benefit out of these regional institutions. They are costing us far too much.

(1) Caribbean Community and Common Market.

(2) Organisation of East Caribbean States.



Prime Minister Charles being greeted by Mr Natali, the EEC's Commissioner for Development, on a recent visit to Brussels

► *Is this the same for WISCO?*

— WISCO is a waste of time. We have withdrawn from it as a result—at least we have given notice to withdraw. It doesn't serve its purpose. I am a great believer that if something is created to serve a purpose, and doesn't serve that purpose, then you must get rid of it. You are wasting money on it if it doesn't serve its purpose. And WISCO is not: it does not give you the shipping you want, it does not get our produce back and forth. Belize never sees a WISCO boat and yet we could do a lot of business trading with Belize if we had proper shipping facilities. I mean a lot of beef that we could get from Belize we have to get from New Zealand. That beef wouldn't have been dead so long if we'd got it from Belize. And there are things that we could supply to Belize, if we had the proper shipping facilities. But WISCO has never made an attempt to run itself properly, and I think that when this happens you must forget about it, you must cut it out.

► *How do you see the future of the Commonwealth? Is it going to survive its recent difficulties over South Africa?*

— Well I'm happy that they could disagree so bitterly in August, and yet we still have the Commonwealth at GATT, and I'm quite sure it'll remain in GATT. I mean people forget that they've gone through these big debates

before. Zimbabwe was a debate for a long time before it became Zimbabwe. And so I think that the Commonwealth will continue. It was the same difficulty—Great Britain has had a different point of view regarding Zimbabwe. I think that we will continue. I think we've grown up in this, we've learned to disagree on some things that are quite important, quite essential. And yet we are able to work together in the things that we can agree on, and I think that's a very good aspect of it.

► *So you don't see it as a major rift?*

— Oh no.

Lomé: "they don't try to tell you what to do"

► *You are obviously very much closer, geographically, to the United States than you are to the old world. It is really important, therefore, for Dominica to be part of the Lomé Convention?*

— Yes. We couldn't do without it. We get a lot of assistance with Lomé. Some of our roads were built because of the Lomé Conventions. We've had assistance in developing our agricultural basis, and all these trials with essential oils have come about as a result of the Lomé Treaty and the assistance we've had from that. They've also helped us with marketing our exports, and also with our tourism. So

that we could not do without the Lomé assistance. A large part of the money I'm going to spend on feeder roads in the next five years will come from Lomé. And it is easy to do business with Lomé, because—and most aid donors are following that style now—they don't try to tell you what to do.

They must approve of the way we are going to spend it—after all it's their money—they don't want to see you putting golden statues up that don't benefit the people. They want to make sure that your use of it is going to benefit the man right down at the bottom. It's going to make a better Dominica, for instance. And I'm really pleased with the way they work with us. When I suggested that the money from Lomé III should go on agriculture, they were pleased about it. I said what I wanted to do—to give us feeder and access roads, and I would like 80% of the money to go on that. Well they thought 80% was a bit high, we bargained, and they said 75%. But it's obvious that they are thinking that we have a responsibility planned for our future, and that they like the way we are planning. I'm very pleased with my connection with Lomé. Very pleased. As a result I've posted an Ambassador there, hoping to get more. I think that we can perhaps get more from Lomé if we have someone in that part of the world. I'm very practical about these things!" ◊

Interview by M.v.d.V.

Bananas: an industry that must survive

Some years ago there appeared in one of the Caribbean dailies the alarming headline: **SMALL MEN ARE BEING SQUEEZED OUT OF BANANAS.** The paper in question was not, and could not have been, Dominican, for in Dominica in the past and in the present even more — with rare exceptions — bananas are very much the affair of the small man, providing a year-round cash income for some 5 000 growers and their families, and, in doing so, supporting to a greater or lesser extent little short of half the country's population.

Bananas are the dominant cash crop in a country in which agriculture is itself the dominant sector. Some 8-10 000 acres are under cultivation, and under the major rehabilitation programme following hurricanes David (1979) and Allen (1980) further expansion of acreage is foreseen. While every effort is being made to step production up, there is concern at the same time that the size of its contribution to foreign exchange earnings (some 50%) is a risk in itself, and efforts are being

made, equally, to diversify into other cash crops.

Of the four Windward Islands, Dominica was the first to cultivate bananas for export, and was responsible for introducing plants to the other islands, one of which (St. Lucia) now actually exceeds Dominica's own production. For a long time the tree had been used for shade, interplanted to nurse the export stars of the time, cocoa and lime. Returns on such crops were long to materialise, though, and

were under constant threat from Dominica's all-to-frequent devastating hurricanes. One such hurricane hit the island in 1926; another in 1928. By the time the third, and most serious, had blown itself out in 1930, there was as little left of the growers' confidence in long-term crops as there was of the plantations themselves.

Bananas, which produce a crop well within a year of planting, were an obvious alternative, but the question remained as to how to market them. Gradually outlets were found, however, first in Britain and then in Canada, but disease, poor roads, and lack of capital all contributed to making the first 20 years of the industry a distinct struggle. Trade actually ceased altogether for some years when the so-called "Lady boats", which transported the bananas, were bombed during World War II.

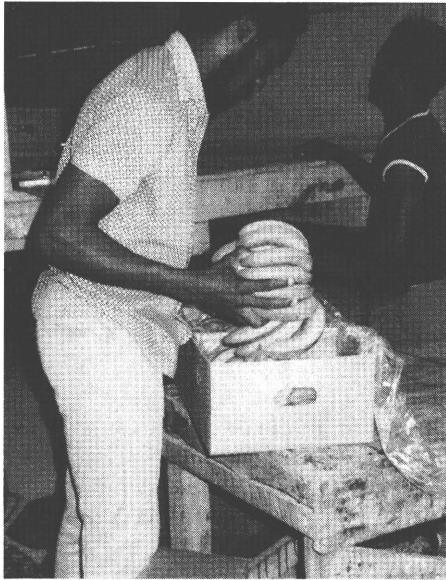
The Geest era

The big break came for growers in 1952, when a new company formed by



Bananas on sale at the market in Roseau: as exports they constitute Dominica's lifeblood

a certain John van Geest and his brother, Len, offered contracts to the Banana Associations of the Windward Islands (Dominica's, the first, had been established in 1934) by which all their exportable produce would be purchased at a guaranteed price. As of then, new phrases such as 'banana



Above, quality inspection as the bananas arrive, field-packed, at the dock before being tugged on pontoons (right) to the waiting banana boat

fortnight' and 'banana boat' entered Dominicans' vocabulary, and words such as nematode, leafspot and diothene became common parlance. The contract with Geest has remained largely unchanged to this day, and one of the Geest line's four refrigerated ships now calls at both Roseau and Portsmouth once a week, throughout the year.

Compared with certain other banana-producing countries, in Central America for example, productivity in the Windward Islands as a whole is distinctly low, and Dominica is no exception. Whereas an acre in the Windwards may yield 5-6 tonnes, in Honduras the yield may be as high as 25 tonnes. Nor is there any hope that Dominica's production could ever reach these heights—the country is simply too mountainous. Feeder roads are inadequate and the terrain is such that mechanisation could never be widespread. Moreover bananas, while quick under normal conditions to yield a crop, (or to "thow a bunch" as the jargon has it) are also the first to be destroyed in high winds.

Hurricanes: physically and psychologically damaging

A hurricane would usually destroy a crop totally, but to be in the path of a vigorous tropical storm will often suffice to write off half a year's production or more. And a storm or hurricane in any one of the islands harms

mentary fashion, in 1986 all Dominica's bananas will be field-packed, thereby reducing handling to a minimum, with the 'hands' padded to keep the latex secreted from disfiguring the fruit and treated with a fungicide to prevent deterioration of the still-green bananas on their passage to Britain.



them all, since it increases the chances of bananas from other sources entering their traditional, protected U.K. market and possibly establishing a firm foothold there. It has also proved difficult, in the wake of natural disasters, to persuade farmers of the usefulness—indeed the absolute necessity—of building up their production again.

There have been other kinds of storms, too, such as currency and price fluctuations, particularly the recent devaluation of the pound sterling against the US-linked East Caribbean dollar. Nevertheless the quality of the fruit exported has done nothing but improve. In part this has been the result of improved fertilising (the banana is fertiliser-greedy), in part to improved pest and disease control. The cost of such improvement has been high, however: some 36% of the industry's 1985 earnings is estimated to have left the country again in the purchase of essential inputs. Much of the improved quality has been due to better packaging methods, which has also reduced wastage. Whereas in the early days bunches were packaged at the dock, and then only in the most rudi-

In 1986 the industry is fairly buoyant. Production, and revenue are both well up on 1985, and the Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation's General Manager, Mr Edison James, believes that the 1988 target of 50 000 tonnes p.a., bringing production back up to pre-Hurricane David levels, will probably be met ahead of schedule. There is, however, some anxiety for the future. WINBAN producers would want at least the same degree of protection under "Lomé IV" as under Lomé III since, if their access to the EEC were to be endangered, the economic fallout to a country such as Dominica would be of atomic proportions. It is also—and not for the first time—requiring large injections of outside capital for the healthy trend to be maintained. Nobody is being squeezed out of bananas, it is true, but a great deal of money is being squeezed into the industry to enable this to be so. The reality is that a crop on which half the country's population depends for its livelihood has to be supported at all costs. The banana industry in Dominica is one which must survive. ○

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EEC cooperation with the Commonwealth of Dominica

by Gerry McGOVERN(*)

Historically, Dominica's links with Europe are centuries old, but its formal ties with the modern-day European Community (EEC) date back to the mid-1970s, coinciding with the accession of the United Kingdom to the EEC. Until Dominica's accession to the Lomé Convention as an independent State in 1979, it was numbered amongst the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) of the Community.

The diversification and development of its agricultural and natural resource base and the upgrading of its infrastructure continue to be development priorities for Dominica, and it is into this broad framework that the Community has fitted its cooperation with that country during the past ten years.

Since 1976, the EEC has committed some Eastern Caribbean dollars⁽¹⁾ (EC \$) 66 million to projects and programmes in Dominica. About 75% of this amount has been allocated to the reinstatement of primary and feeder roads. The balance has been made available for a mineral water bottling plant, rural development projects, community development schemes, scholarships, emergency aid, and, more recently, tourism promotion. Dominica will also have benefitted from EEC support under the Caribbean Regional Programme in such areas as air transportation, agricultural research and university training.

Looking to the future, the focus of the recently-signed Lomé III programme for Dominica is consistent with past cooperation and very much in line with the Government's overall development strategy to pursue accelerated economic growth, generate em-

ployment and improve the balance of payments.

Virtually all EEC funding in Dominica is in the form of non-repayable grants, the only exception being loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), which tend to be very soft-term. Funds from the first and second Lomé Conventions (1976/85) are practically 100% disbursed, and disbursement under Lomé III is anticipated to commence soon.

Relations between Dominica and the European Community continue to grow, and Dominica's recent appointment of its first full-time Ambassador to Belgium and the European Community is further proof of a relationship that has matured well in the space of ten years.

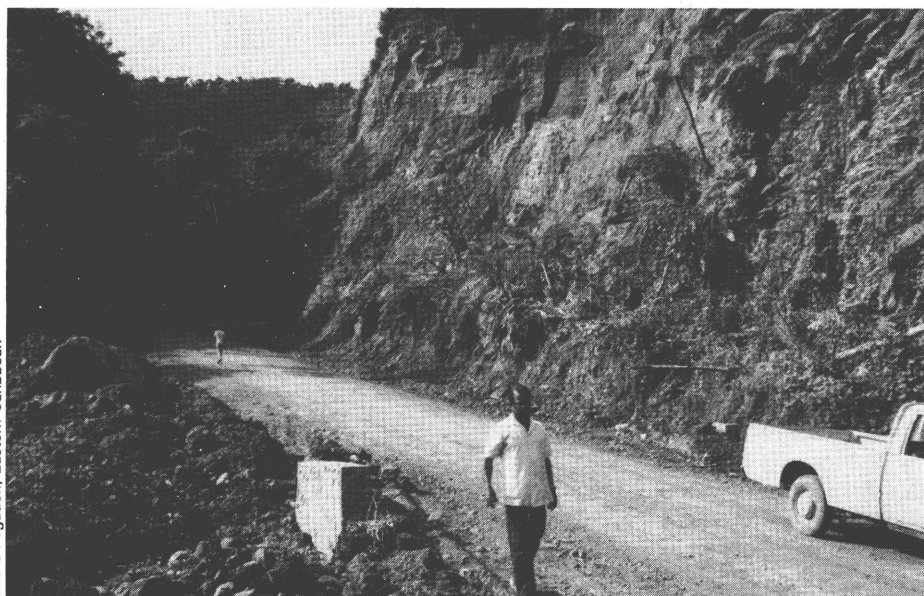
Economic infrastructure

Dominica's volcanic slopes and proneness to unfavourable weather conditions have conspired to render road building and maintenance in that country both difficult and costly. Poor road communications in turn have

continuously hampered the movement of goods and people, thereby constraining balanced economic and social development.

In 1977, and while still an OCT, Dominica requested EDF assistance to reinstate the East and West coastal roads. Due to the mountainous nature of its interior, up to 80% of the population of Dominica lives in a narrow belt along the island's coasts. Utilising the manpower available locally, and under the guidance of a team of British engineers, some 42 km of road were satisfactorily rehabilitated and, despite a temporary setback caused by Hurricane David in 1979, the project was completed in 1980.

Hurricanes struck again in August 1980 causing devastation to infrastructure and crops. In the spring of the following year, the Community assisted the Dominican Government in arranging a donors' pledging conference, held at ACP House in Brussels. This initiative proved to be very worthwhile, and by 1982-83, a multi-donor programme of road reconstruction, at an estimated cost of US \$ 40 million,



Road-building in Dominica: a difficult and costly affair

(*) Economic Adviser, Commission Delegation in the Eastern Caribbean.

(1) Indicative Exchange Rate:
1 ECU = 2.7 EC \$.

was under way on the island. As part of this programme, and again using direct labour, the EDF funded the rehabilitation of some 16 km of the country's main East-West highway, from Pont Casse to Castle Bruce. This roadway is an important link between the country's main airport on the East coast and Roseau the capital, in the South-West.

Apart from the obvious economic benefit accruing from the EDF road projects in terms of the improved flow of goods and people, generation of employment, and reduced maintenance and vehicle operating costs, useful training and experience was provided for Dominicans in the field of project preparation, planning and management in general, and road rehabilitation and maintenance techniques in particular.

Agricultural diversification and development of natural resources

Starting under Lomé I and continuing under Lomé II, and by way of support for the Government's efforts to reduce dependence on the fragile banana crop, the EDF funded a study of the essential oils potential of Dominica. This was followed by a successful pilot project involving the establishment of some 7 hectares of patchouli, and the distillation of oil from the dried leaves (see box below). The island has historically been a major lime grower in the region, with juice and oil being extracted at a local factory for export. Since the departure of the Rose's Lime Company, the Government has been attempting to revive the industry. The EDF is currently assisting Dominica in these efforts

through a lime rehabilitation project on the South-West of the island at Soufrière.

Again in support of the Government's diversification thrust, counterpart funds from EEC food aid in the early 1980s were utilised to establish a freshwater prawn farming project. In addition, in an attempt to capitalise on the island's naturally suitable conditions for growing ornamental plants and shrubs, a survey of the European floriculture market was carried out. This survey revealed a possible niche for Dominican floriculture products, though transport constraints would first need to be overcome.

Dominica, with its abundant water resources, has not missed the opportunity to exploit nature's "gift". As part of its policy to encourage foreign investment, the Government accepted

Essential Oils

One of the most interesting of Dominica's various agricultural ventures is that of the distilling of essential oils from the patchouli plant. Unlike some such oils, the essence in patchouli is to be found not in its roots or its flowers, but in its leaves. Traditionally the leaves have been used to make tea or to scent clothes cupboards or bath water. If burned, they act as a mosquito repellent. As a commercial proposition their value lies in the oil which can be distilled from the dried leaves and which is used as an ingredient in perfume, cosmetics and in pharmaceutical and food preparations.

In Dominica patchouli is grown by some 50 farmers, mostly in the central and south-eastern regions of the island. The total acreage is some 7 hectares and the plant, some 3-4 feet at maturity, is invariably interplanted with other cash crops such as bananas and cocoa. Production is intended to provide additional income for the farmer, but even so—and this is where EDF funds have helped—considerable encouragement has been required (e.g. in the provision of root stock and transport) to persuade farmers to embark on this new venture.

It is, nevertheless, a plant which is well-suited to the island. It acts to

keep the soil together and to prevent erosion, and it can be grown on marginal land. It also requires relatively little care beyond the weeding that is necessary in the first 3-4 months of growth.

At 6 months the crop is mature, and is brought wet or "green" to the

distilled and filtered, the oil is aged, since freshly-distilled oil does not have the required scent. From a charge in the still of about 500 pounds, it could be expected that 10 pounds of oil would be extracted.

Samples of Dominica's oils have been tested in the US as well as in



Mr Francis Richards, the Essential Oils project manager, standing beside dried patchouli leaves awaiting distillation

steam distillery set up by Francis Richards, the patchouli project manager, on the premises of Dominica Agro-Industries, just outside Roseau. It is dried in the sun, preferably under glass, until 18% of the moisture content has been removed. The leaves are then stored before distillation. When

Europe, and the response has been excellent. The quality is said to be at least as good as, if not better than, the current main producers, China and Indonesia, and there is real hope, therefore, that Dominica could move shortly into the commercial production of patchouli oil. ◊



Above, mango-cultivation and below, floriculture, two areas of potential in Dominica's drive for agricultural diversification



The Courier

Government Information Services/Dominica

encouraging joint ventures with European partners, and is also providing assistance to a number of companies in the technical and marketing fields.

Fisheries Agreements

In the framework of its mandate to negotiate international fisheries agreements on behalf of its Member States, the Community has become actively involved in discussions on the same between the Government of Dominica and the authorities of the neighbouring French Departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe. Under the agreement, final details of which are still being worked out, Dominica would receive compensation from the Community in return for catches made in its waters by fishermen from the French Departments.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and microprojects

Small development projects at grass-roots level have met with much success in Dominica and over the past decade about 20 such projects have been funded. Typically, the EEC contribution per project, about 50% of the project cost, would be of the order of EC \$ 50 000, with the balance of funds being contributed by the local community in cash and in kind. To date, projects in the fields of community development, vocational training and fisheries, have been the focus for these "small is beautiful" schemes. Apart from enhancing living conditions for the community involved, microprojects draw on locally available skills in such areas as project supervision, construction and carpentry, they also provide a form of motivation and dignity to the local population, who then frequently become owners of the project.

Regional cooperation

Dominica, a member of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) benefits directly and indirectly from the EDF Regional Programme for the Caribbean, which, for Lomé I and II, totalled approximately EC \$ 230 million.

The island derived particular benefit from such projects as ground-handling

a proposal from some private investors to establish a mineral water bottling plant. The European Investment Bank provided a loan of some EC \$ 1.89 million to the project. The plant, with a capacity of 3.7 million bottles per annum, opened early in 1984, and "Carib Spring" bottled water is now striving for its share of a multi-million dollar mineral water market, both intra- and extra-regionally.

More recently, Dominica has approached the European Investment Bank for funding to harness the energy of the island's rivers for the development of hydro-electricity.

The country is fortunate in having good timber resources, and, as a result, a number of small wood-working and furniture companies have sprung up in recent years. The ACP/EEC Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) is

EEC products and programmes in Dominica

Project/Programme	EC \$	Total EC \$
Lomé I		
East and West Coast Road	6 069 600	6 733 800
Essential oils development	529 200	
Technical training	135 000	
STABEX for bananas	7 811 100	18 948 600
Emergency aid	10 530 000	
NGOs	607 500	
Lomé II		
Pont Casse-Castle Bruce road	6 291 000	9 277 200
Lime rehabilitation	1 512 000	
Microprojects	864 000	
Scholarships	518 400	
Pre-investment studies (aquaculture, floriculture)	91 800	
STABEX for bananas and coconuts	10 894 500	16 607 700
European Investment Bank, including mineral water plant	2 700 000	
Emergency aid	1 350 000	
Food aid	1 350 000	
NGOs	313 200	
Lomé III		
Feeder roads	10 125 000	13 500 000
Tourism development	1 674 000	
Microprojects, technical assistance	1 701 000	
European Investment Bank Risk capital	1 350 000	1 350 000
Total -- national programmes		66 417 300
Regional cooperation		
Regional EC-financed projects from which Dominica benefits directly or indirectly:		
University of the West Indies	37 800 000	
Regional tourism development	25 380 000	
West Indies Shipping Corporation (WISCO)	17 010 000	
Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT)	15 525 000	
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	12 716 000	
Regional trade promotion	6 547 500	
OECS Common Technical Services	3 240 000	
Training in Environmental and Allied Health	3 010 500	

Lomé III

The Lomé III Indicative Programme for Dominica was signed in August 1985 (see Courier no. 93). Cooperation over the next five years will focus on the area of farm-to-market feeder roads. In addition, the EDF will contribute to Dominica's new thrust into the "nature" tourism field.

It is anticipated that, by the end of 1986, the programmes under these two headings will have been approved with a view to implementation getting underway early in 1987. The feeder road programme, the objective of which is to facilitate the movement of farm produce from hitherto virtually inaccessible small farms on the island to local and regional markets, as well as to open up to new areas for cultivation, is a natural extension of the general orientation of the EEC's cooperation with Dominica over the past decade. The new emphasis on tourism is complementary to tourism promotion and marketing programmes now being implemented at regional and sub-regional level, mainly in Western European markets. Dominica sensibly intends to lure the nature-lover to explore the rugged scenery and experience the abundant and varied flora and fauna. The improved road and feeder road system will also make the island's historical sites and nature trails more accessible to the tourist.

In addition to its national programme, Dominica will also benefit under the Lomé III EC \$ 190 million Caribbean Regional Programme, upon which formal agreement is anticipated in the coming months. The Government has indicated that its priorities under this programme will include the development of transport and communications, trade and tourism promotion, education and training, and the marketing of agricultural produce.

Under Lomé III, therefore, the European Community hopes to continue its support for the development process in Dominica. However, measures taken by Government itself will, in the end, determine the level of success of any strategy for the future—a coordinated and coherent response by the donor community can, of course, assist Government in this respect. ○

G. McG.

equipment and technical assistance to the regional airline (LIAT), regional trade and tourism promotion, and research carried out by the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), as well as support for the region's Disaster Preparedness Project and training in environmental and allied health.

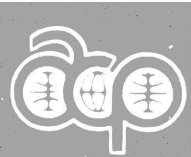
The hurricanes

As stated earlier, Dominica lies in the Caribbean hurricane belt. The damage caused by Hurricanes David, Allen and Frederick in 1979-80 was extensive; roads were washed away, public and private buildings were demolished or badly damaged, and crops were destroyed. Provisions for emergency aid and STABEX under the Lomé Convention were undoubtedly designed with countries like Dominica

in mind. In 1979 and in 1980, the Community funded emergency assistance in the form of building materials and medical supplies, and cash transfers were made under STABEX to the banana and coconut sectors amounting to some EC \$ 30 million.

Dominica-EEC trade

Dominica's exports to the EEC (representing almost 80% of the country's total exports) are valued at about EC \$ 70 million per annum. Some 90% of this figure is accounted for by fresh bananas, the balance being mainly vegetables and fruit juices. On the other hand, exports by the Community to Dominica currently average about EC \$ 50 million annually. Principal exports from the Community include machinery and equipment, chemicals and processed foods.



TOGO: For a new policy of maintenance and absorptive capacity

by J-P. MARTIN(*)

If there is one topic that crops up frequently in development aid circles, it is maintenance and aid absorption capacity or, to be more specific, the aggravated distortion between investments and the countries' ability to manage them and keep them going.

In most cases, however, discussion involves no more than stating the case fairly formally and agreeing on the evidence and then, in the best of cases, taking fragmentary or provisional steps that are only a partial response to the serious imbalances noted.

Only rarely do the authorities or bodies concerned—and this goes for countries with structures and environments that do not usually display the characteristics of under-development—go in for thorough, long-term investigation of the subject or try to grasp the phenomenon as a whole, in all its complexity, and suggest how a realistic, coherent policy might cope with it.

But for almost two years now, Togo has been working on one or two ways of handling its problems in this field—which are of course similar to those of other ACP countries.

Maintenance

The general context is favourable, thanks to the authorities' desire to offer clear encouragement for the completion of projects and the maintenance and repair of infrastructure during the first phase (1985-87) of the new Plan.

The preliminary meeting of funders in Paris in January last year was an opportunity for the Community to

suggest that a study be run to come up with a maintenance policy, designed as an essential and permanent component of development, as one of the nation's general aims. This policy, called "The quest for a maintenance policy in the Togolese Republic", was produced in March 1986.

The study points to the impressive speed at which most of the installations—one or two successes apart—have deteriorated, and to the fairly general desire to define and apply the appropriate remedies.

It emphasises the pointlessness of any effort as long as there is no change in outlook. Such a change can only be brought about by long-term action—which should already have begun if it is to bear fruit.

The projected policy involves three things that will be effective if they are inseparably joined during design and implementation. They are:

1. In the long term

This is the drive to make people (and young people especially) aware of

the situation, so as to inculcate a sense of the common good, of initiative and of responsibility and to get them to make proper use of their time. This, of course, will be slow to achieve and difficult to maintain.

2. In the short term

Maintenance is a question of prevention (proper use and upkeep) and cure (repairs) and so, in view of the limited means available, it has been suggested that:

- priority go to upkeep of new installations;
- no new installation go into use unless it can be maintained;
- maintenance be included (recurrent costs) as an obligatory part of any new project.

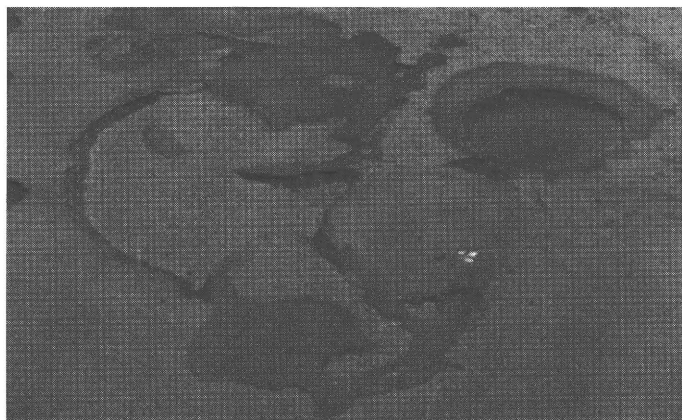
Later on, any available means can go into extending this to older installations and more specifically curative operations attendant on certain emergency situations.

3. In the medium term

This brings us to the common concern in the aid absorption field with the changes that ought to be made to structures as well as—and this is most important—methods, decision-making networks and the behaviour of the operators.

It has been suggested that a light structure, which might initially be financed by the Lomé III programme,

(*) Commission Delegate in Togo.



The study notes the impressive speed at which most infrastructure is deteriorating. These roads are just one example

be set up to concretise, coordinate and motivate a series of such diverse schemes. It could be called the Maintenance Motivation Group and have specific aims that are programmed in the light of priority imperatives and available means. What this group would have to do, in fact, would be to help get maintenance into orbit⁽¹⁾, make it a credible part of everyday life and pave the way along what the authorities think are the most promising paths.

The adoption of the Lomé III indicative programme confirmed the fact that the rehabilitation of infrastructure and maintenance capacity are priority sectors of Community aid, particularly when it comes to roads and coastal protection facilities.

Preparations for a post-EDF pilot scheme have been under way on a major agricultural development project in the north over the past two years. This involves organising the authorities and village communities gradually to take over the various maintenance, repair and modernisation schemes so as to ensure existing facilities and thus the balance of the zone are maintained, bearing in mind the imminent termination of financing. Some resources have already been released by the prefecture in question, by channelling sales tax into maintenance and by contributions (cash and kind) to certain maintenance operations. A very precise assessment of the recurrent costs of the post-EDF scheme will also be analysed.

Absorption capacity

The Togolese authorities were anxious to provide a better-thought-out and more structured framework for their maintenance objectives and, in July 1985, they applied for Community aid to finance a study of the capacity of absorption of both the administration and the economy of Togo. The idea was to look at the sort of measures that would be likely to boost this capacity. The consultant in charge of drafting the terms of reference of the study made his proposals in April earlier this year and the study should actually get under way in the first half of 1987.

(1) Maintenance development divisions have just been opened in the regional rural development directorates, replacing the old rural engineering departments. This is a sign.

The terms of reference initially made for a summary look at the vast concept of the capacity of the Togolese economy and authorities to absorb aid, after which it was possible to identify the top priority areas of application that would bring about the actual improvement of this capacity in the shorter or the longer term and decide on the methods whereby the selected consultancies could come up with proposals in proper conditions.

The study should contain:

- analyses of, and proposals on, speeding up the procedures involved in making and implementing invest-

complementary and geared to the same aim of gradually giving Togo the means (human especially) and methods that are in keeping with its present and future investments and the structures and units it has had since independence, so as to try and make for better conditions of profitability.

The study that has been and the study that is to be carried out will certainly only be the advance guard of the very long march that has to be undertaken. The early stages can be considered easy and the practical application of the proposals as involving:



The new maintenance policy means running a long-term campaign to give young people a sense of the common good

ments, on the basis of a case study of the whole project process (negotiation of project financing through completion);

- organisational studies of one of the Ministry of Planning directorates and the planning units in the main ministries. These studies will mean that methods have to be devised and operators given in-service training so as to make part of the study immediately operational;

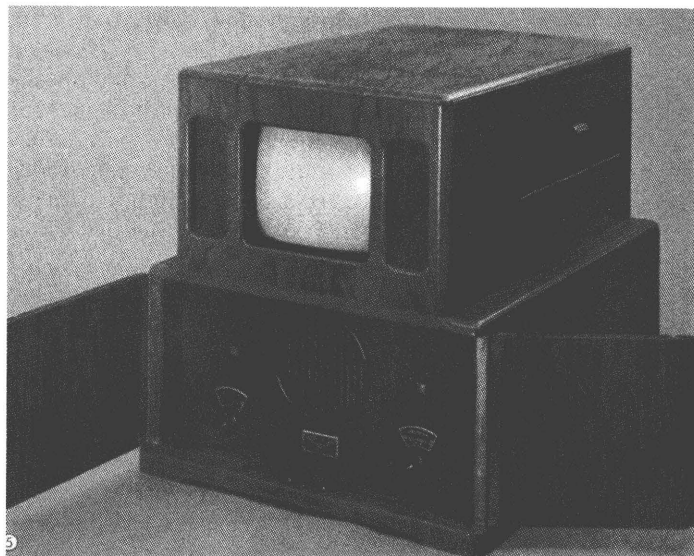
- proposals on larger-scale but much longer-term improvements to the absorption capacity—which can only be slow and careful.

* * *

The two initiatives the Togolese Government is planning are linked,

- shared conviction on the part of the decision-makers;
- their determination in implementing schemes that do not have immediate effects that can be viewed in their entirety;
- a nuanced approach to certain barriers which cannot always be overcome or got round by the technocratic attitude of organisation and methods experts;
- the material means which are not, we believe, the most important ones;
- agreement by the funders, who must be aware (as they indeed are) that maintenance and absorption capacity are major imperatives and that forgetting the fact that only being convinced about it sporadically condemns development to appearances and ephemeral satisfaction. ○

J-P.M.



Television and the audio-visual sector: towards a European policy (*)

At the end of 1986 the whole European television scene will be transformed by the appearance of Europe's first direct television satellites. We have already seen the spread of cable networks and the increasing use of communications satellites: transmissions from the new satellites will be receivable by means of home aerials and will reach most of the continent simultaneously. The fragmentation already begun at national level will be followed by a rapid internationalisation. People will have access to an unprecedented volume of television pictures: culture, entertainment, fiction, news etc. Where will these pictures come from? Who will capture the market—and the employment—for producing and transmitting them?

One thing is certain: no Community country in isolation, confined to its national market, will be able to furnish at competitive rates the amount of equipment and programmes required as a result of technological advances and the multiplication of the number of stations that can be received. The choice is clear:

- either a strengthening of exchanges within Europe and a deepening of Community co-operation to promote the identity of our continent in all its diversity;
- or a surrender to powerful competitors and their cultural models, be it the Americans today, or the Japanese tomorrow.

The European Commission has made its choice. It is proposing to Member States a series of measures to respond to the current technological and industrial changes, to ensure the

free circulation of programmes throughout the Community and to reinforce Europe's production and transmission capacity.

Answering the technological and industrial challenge

Several European communications satellites are already distributing programmes to twenty-odd television stations. 90 channels will soon be available for that purpose: there are expected to be 200 by the year 1992. These programmes are re-broadcast by hertzian waves or, in more densely populated areas of Europe, by cable from communal aerials. In addition, ten new channels broadcast directly by satellite will be available to people with their own aerials from 1987.

It means that the day of purely national audiences, markets and channels is gone. In the audio-visual field, as in many others, technical progress

is making a mockery of frontiers. Other developments are expected, which will make for great changes in television:

- The new standards for television transmission by satellite and the use of digital processing of picture, text, spoken word, sound and computerised data, will make it possible to move towards high-definition television, up to the best cinematographic standards;

- Digitalisation will also give impetus to the integration of audiovisual, computer and telecommunications networks. "Broadband" technology will make it easier to exchange computerised data, text, sound and still or moving pictures. The broadband networks, using optical fibre cable — made of a material like glass, carrying laser-generated light pulses — will be able to give the public a great number of television channels as well as interactive telematic services based on combined use of telephone and television (videophony, videocommunications, downloading of computer programmes, consultation of bank accounts and data bases from the home etc.).

The industrial market that will be opened up will be enormous: about ECU 2 000 million between 1986 and 1989 for satellites, launch rockets and ground stations; about ECU 10 000 million over the coming five to seven years for aerials, decoders and other

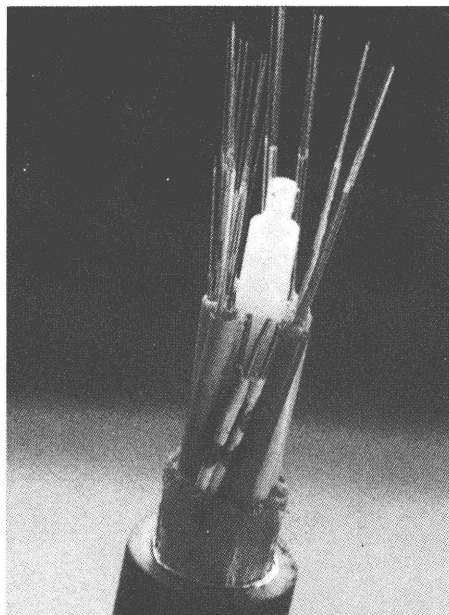
(*) Article reprinted from "European File, no. 14, 1986

equipment for receiving direct television broadcasts. There will also be the cost of cabling, as well as the market for domestic and professional equipment: terminals, recording apparatus, high-definition television receivers, telematic equipment, etc.

Like their external competitors, European manufacturers are capable of supplying the equipment needed for direct reception of satellite television in reasonable time and on relatively competitive terms. To do it, however, they will need to be sure of a market of continental dimensions, which will enable them to produce on a large scale, at low unit cost, for the whole world market. A basic requirement is common European standards for transmission and reception, so that public demand can not only be sustained by the large number of channels available, but also be met by the same equipment throughout Europe.

— In view of the opportunities offered by direct broadcasting by satellite, the European Commission is asking Member States to adopt, as soon as possible, the MAC-packet "family" of standards. These new standards were developed by European industry and the European Broadcasting Union: they are compatible with each other and allow better sound and vision reproduction, the simultaneous use of one vision channel and several sound channels (multilingual programmes), and a gradual evolution towards high-definition television. From that point of view the MAC-packet standards should answer the needs of operators and consumers for a long time. The Commission's draft directive provides for their immediate and exclusive use for direct broadcasting by satellite, but allows a gradual transition for groundbased transmissions and for cable distribution. During this transition period, viewers who want to get the value from their PAL or SECAM television set will be able to go on receiving the traditional channels; they will also be able to receive the MAC-packet signals by cable or through a decoder.

— The Commission is also hoping for agreement on other technical standards in the audio-visual sector. One of the vital issues is high-definition television, which should establish itself between 1990 and 1995. It is im-



Coaxial optical fibre cable

portant to continue research in order to arrive at a true world standard. Contrary to what is being proposed by the Japanese television station NHK, this standard should take account of the evolving nature of the technology and of the need to ensure, in everyone's interest, some degree of compatibility between today's television sets and future high-definition broadcasts. Some years of study and development are needed to achieve those objectives and to give a fair chance on world markets to European makers of programmes and equipment.

— Finally, the Commission will stimulate improvement of the Community's technological capacity through its research and development programme RACE. Under the programme it is intended to perfect the technology for broadband networks for interactive audio-visual communication services.

Creating a European audio-visual area

In the audio-visual sector as in others, the continuation of national barriers and of the fragmentation they cause prevents European producers from taking up the challenge presented by external competitors. They are a major handicap for Europe's industry and cultural identity. There are legal as well as technical barriers: to remove them, it is necessary now to give full force to the European treaty provisions for freedom to provide services

— services such as television broadcasting. Every citizen and every firm retransmitting programmes must be free to receive and retransmit, without restriction, programmes coming from other Community member countries.

The Treaty of Rome offers two approaches to the creation of a European audio-visual area: the direct application of the Treaty rules and the co-ordination of national legislation. The European Commission has undertaken, along with the Member States, an examination of possible breaches of the Treaty. They are looking in particular at certain national measures which discriminate on grounds of nationality, such as a ban on retransmission by cable of channels broadcasting from other Member States. Apart from such discriminatory restrictions, there are rules governing certain types of activity, imposed on grounds of the general interest: when applied to broadcasters they may constitute an obstacle to the free circulation of programmes, because of the disparity of the various national legislations. Only co-ordination at European level can ensure free circulation of broadcasting services.

— With this in mind, the European Commission has submitted to the Council of Ministers a proposal for a directive to co-ordinate certain national measures relating to broadcasting. This proposal was preceded by a Green Paper and various other documents from the Commission and the European Parliament, which occasioned a very wide-ranging debate on the subject. All that is proposed is a minimum of co-ordination: in regard to advertising, sponsorship and protection of young people, Member States would still be free to impose stricter or more detailed rules on national broadcasters. In matters subject to co-ordination, Member States would no longer be able to prevent the free circulation of each other's television programmes by means of non-discriminatory national measures justified on grounds of the general interest. In fact, the directive would have the effect of eliminating the present legal disparities and the laws of Member States would offer equivalent safeguards. The proposal is also aimed at encouraging distribution and production of television programmes in member countries, not only by creat-

ing a market big enough to make investment profitable, but also by an industrial policy that ensures preferential treatment in Member States' TV schedules for programmes of Community origin.

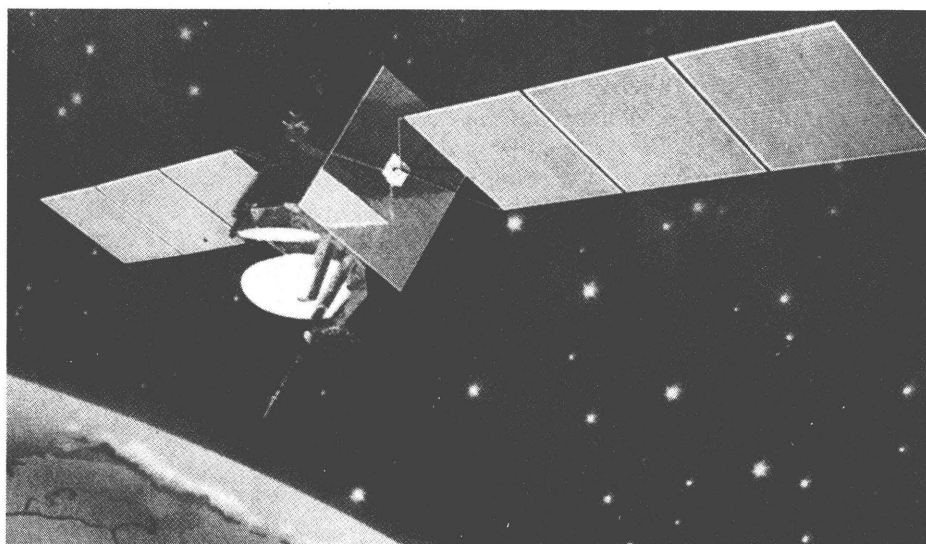
The measures proposed relate in essence to:

- The European content of programme schedules. A minimum percentage of air time (30% to begin with, 60% after three years) would be reserved for Community-made television programmes. Also, to encourage the establishment of new production companies, especially small and medium-sized ones, TV stations would have to allocate a minimum percentage of their programme budgets (5% at the beginning, 10% after three years) to the work of independent Community producers.

- The regulation of advertising. The proposal lays down minimum requirements for broadcast advertising, which are intended to ensure free circulation of broadcasts within the Community. It would be for Member States to establish, on the basis of criteria laid down in the directive, the amount of airtime allowed for advertising on their national services. At the same time, they could not prevent retransmission of TV advertisements coming from other Member States if the amount of advertising were below a certain threshold (15% of the transmissions receivable in the country of origin), or provided, in the event of this threshold being exceeded, that certain other conditions are fulfilled. The proposal also provides for separation of advertising from programmes, general standards in regard to the interruption of programmes for advertising and to sponsorship, the banning of tobacco advertising, limits on advertising for alcoholic drinks and advance checking of advertisements.

- The protection of young people against programmes liable to harm their physical, mental, or moral development (pornography, violence, racism).

- Copyright. The aim here is to facilitate the simultaneous distribution by cable, complete and unchanged, of programmes coming from other Member States, while respecting the interests of authors, composers, actors etc.



The German satellite "Kopernik" projected to enter service in 1987

— The European Commission is preparing other initiatives relating to copyright, some of which are of particular importance to the audiovisual sector: the prevention and suppression of piracy, rules for private copying etc. A green paper on copyright will set out a first analysis of the issues, with a view to stimulating a wide-ranging debate.

— Finally, the Commission is following the work of certain international organizations, such as the Council of Europe and the OECD, which have become involved in various aspects of the audio-visual sector.

An action programme for European audio-visual production

Satellites, cables, and common technical and legal standards are all very well, but what of the programmes themselves? The question is crucial in two respects:

— Economically, the TV programme industry, like the equipment industry, is directly productive of wealth and employment. In addition, the development of TV infrastructure and the multiplication of channels call for a major increase in programme output, an increase which in turn speeds up the spread of new equipment.

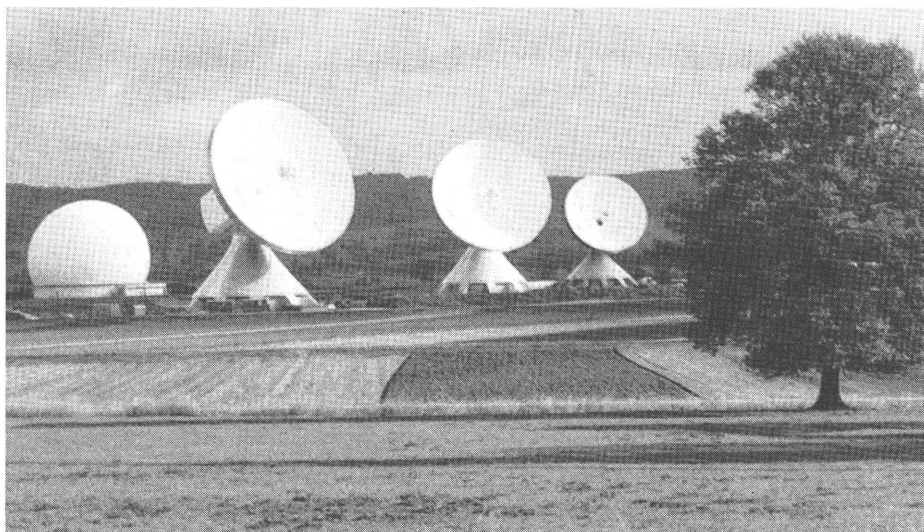
— The cultural challenge from outside is as urgent as the technological and economic ones. Experience in cinema shows the difficulties involved in maintaining European production

in the face of American competition; the Americans have benefitted for a long time from the advantages of a big internal market of continental dimensions and are, paradoxically, the only producers of TV programmes capable of operating in Europe as in a unified market.

For the European Commission, the time has come to avail itself more of the richness of the Community by promoting all its creative resources, for both cultural and economic reasons. Briefly, whether in television or cinema, it is necessary both to strengthen national operators likely to assert their cultural diversity, and to develop the European dimension of distribution and production.

The Commission has therefore established an action programme for the European audio-visual production industry. It is intended to stimulate worthwhile original initiatives, as well as projects that take into account the new dimensions of the European audio-visual area and the technological development that is going on, including the prospects for convergence of cinema and television.

Studies and pilot experiments will be launched in close co-operation with professionals in the field, who will be consulted through a series of round table discussions. A first report will be prepared in 1988, European Cinema and Television Year. Two priority areas for action are already apparent: stimulating production and distribution, and promoting programmes with a European dimension.



A satellite ground station

— Stimulating audio-visual production and distribution. The special cultural qualities in which Europe is so rich can be asserted by promoting original creativity and by improving methods of production and distribution. Among the main areas for action are:

Production methods. Cinema films and major series are the big successes on television. European programme schedules are filled to a large extent by the cheap and abundant supply available from outside countries, especially the United States. The Community will support experimentation with new, more competitive, production methods. Examples would be the use of lightweight electronic equipment or industrial structures which, like small and medium-sized firms, seem better able to adapt to market fluctuations and the other exigencies of present-day production.

Technological development. Many European producers have not the means to acquire the advanced equipment which will play a decisive role in future production. The Community will support research into the use of new techniques for making films and TV programmes (digital processes, high-definition pictures, computer-assisted work etc.).

Promoting co-operation. The development of the European industry will be achieved through the co-operation that already exists among producers in different sectors (cinema and television) and in different Community countries. The European Commission hopes to give particular support to

new initiatives in the context of European broadcasting. It also wants to promote better economic and technical arrangements for co-productions, as well as for new forms of work and writing.

Financing and distribution. Completion of the European internal market will strengthen the economic basis of audio-visual production in the Community. The industry will then need financing and distribution structures on the same scale as this great unified market. New credit arrangements will have to be available at national level and, above all, at Community level. The value of European production must also be enhanced by paying greater attention to the way work is released (it is not sufficiently realized that in the United States publicity and promotion sometimes account for 30% of a film's budget). Finally, because of Europe's linguistic diversity, parallel action is required in the fields of dubbing and subtitling, which increase costs but offer possibilities for wide distribution.

Promotion of television programmes that are really European. This is another priority for the Commission. Programmes intended, from the beginning, for all of Europe, could count on an audience and resources that would never be available at national level; they would help to strengthen the feeling of belonging to a Community of countries at once different and deeply united. Among the main spheres of activity are:

- Multilingualism. Television programmes devised for the whole Com-

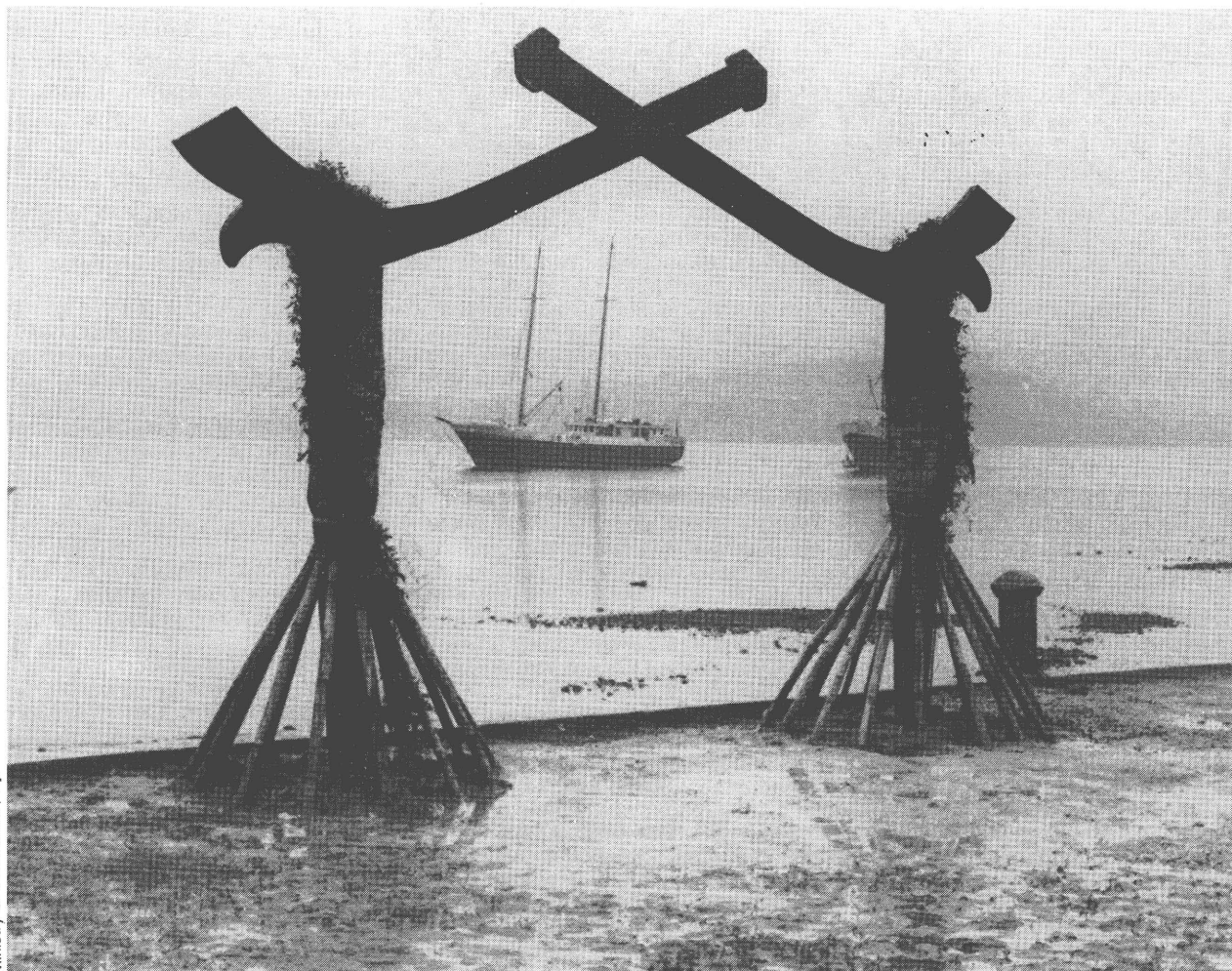
munity will have to be broadcast in several languages, as can be done with the MAC-packet standards. The Community will support and co-ordinate experiments in improving the quality of dubbing techniques, exploring in particular the possibilities for synchronisation by computer. A first concrete step in this direction will be taken with the originators of the multinational and multilingual station "Europa TV". The results of work of this kind will of course be put at the disposal of all interested groups.

- European information and education. Like the European Parliament, the Commission favours the creation of an independent European news station, which could improve public awareness of what is going on in different countries and of Community activities. The Commission will support the first experiments in this line carried out by editorial teams composed of various nationalities. It will also do its best to make journalists in general more aware of the European and Community dimension of the news.

- Other programmes with a Community dimension. The Commission will study ways to give a European dimension to other types of programme.

These are only the first forays in what is intended to be a much wider campaign, to be conducted in co-operation with all interested parties. Too many of those in charge, in both the public and private sector, have not taken full account of the European implications of the new technology. Projects for direct satellite television often have European ambitions even though their point of departure is a narrow national framework or market. The Commission wants to instigate broad European co-operation among all those involved, so as to make them more aware of the Community dimension of the problems faced. In this way it hopes to reduce the uncertainties which still hamper the development of certain projects and affect the ability of the industry to respond to the challenge it faces. In so doing, the Commission means to make a new contribution to the building of a Europe of television and the audio-visual media, a meeting point for the Europe of new technology, the Europe of culture, and the citizens' Europe. ○

Cultural cooperation



Ministry of Information / Fiji

Every culture, as here in a Fijian landscape, is a marriage of tradition and modernism

The term cultural dialogue is a fairly new one that covers a very old idea. People everywhere have almost always exchanged things and there has always been a certain resistance to «foreign» culture. Some civilisations have always looked upon other civilisations as uncivilised, but ultimately, basic humanity has overcome every prejudice.

Development cooperation has not perhaps always kept out of this argument. Its leaders have taken a stand. In every country that practises development cooperation, the idea is now to achieve what the Preamble to Lomé III calls mutual interest and international solidarity.

Cultural cooperation is both a special and privileged aspect of development cooperation and the area it covers varies widely from one partner to another. It may involve exchanges of teachers and students, recording oral tradition or organizing exhibitions and establishing museums. But obviously, the general idea must be something much vaster, incorporating both the concept of development itself and how practical development schemes are devised, planned and implemented. This is how the EEC Commission sees it and it is not, mercifully, the only one to look at it in this light.

The Courier dossier on cultural cooperation (this is what the Lomé Convention calls it) attempts to convey the extent and importance of what is at stake, suggesting solutions and describing specific experience to show that such solutions are not always out of reach but can work if both the politicians and each and every one of us really wants it to succeed.

LORENZO NATALI
*Vice-President of the Commission
of the European Communities*

ACP-EEC cultural cooperation

"Cultural cooperation" is the term Lomé III negotiators chose as the title for one of the fields of cooperation between the ACPs and the EEC. But you have to read the texts themselves to see what it really means. Culture is taken very broadly, not as literature and fine art, but as the sum of a people's sociological characteristics, which are indeed listed in Article 117 of the Convention: "... value systems, way of life, modes of thought and know-how, materials and styles, methods of information acquisition and transmission (and) interaction between man and his environment".

So, in Lomé III, "cultural cooperation" covers two things—taking the cultural dimension into account in development projects and programmes, and promoting cultural identity. But the important thing is that they are both closely linked and almost an organic part of the overall development aims of the Convention. You cannot separate the different facets of a diamond and you cannot separate the different economic, social or cultural components of a development scheme either. The innovation in Lomé III is not the presence of the cultural aspects—they have always been there and no scheme can be culturally neutral. It is that the cultural aspects must now be taken into account systematically and that the promotion of cultural identity is now also recognised as being a means of development. So, the Convention disposes of the simplistic idea whereby development is only economic and the cultural dimension is no more than a dressing with the very relative flavour of pointlessness.

Lomé III thus goes back to the source—the Treaty of Rome. Many people may have forgotten, but Article 131 of the Treaty said that the aim of cooperation was "the economic, social and cultural development" of the partners. Lomé III merely changes the order when it says the aim is to "promote and expedite the economic, cultural and social development of the ACP States (Article 1)".

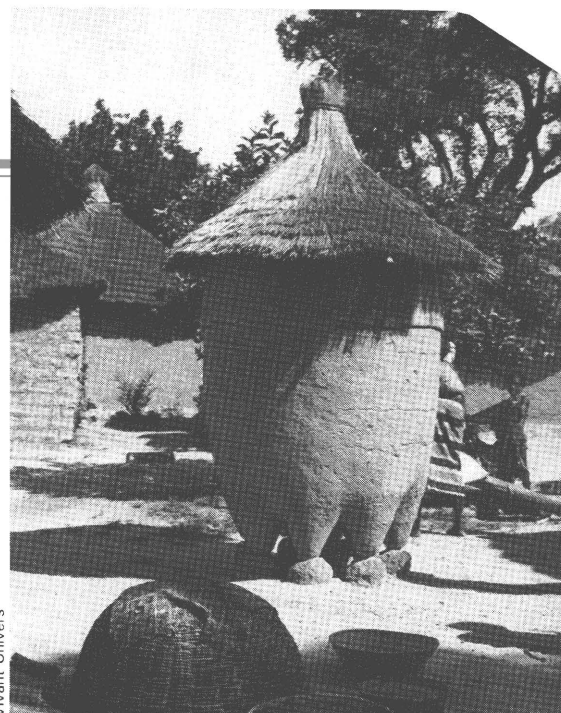
So what happened between the Treaty and Lomé III? What do the present texts actually say and what are the implications for ACP-EEC relations?

From the Treaty of Rome to Lomé III

Every Convention between the European Community and its develop-

ment partners since the Treaty of Rome has contained the term "cultural" or "socio-cultural". The preamble to Yaoundé I, for example, mentioned the joint effort needed for "economic, social and cultural progress". Lomé I was concerned with improving the socio-cultural level of the populations and Lomé II with the socio-cultural development of the rural world. What is important is whether these provisions have borne fruit or remained a dead letter. In the social field proper, there is no need for argument. Hundreds of primary schools and small rural dispensaries are proof enough. But in the cultural field, we have to go back to the above distinction between cultural schemes proper and the cultural aspects of other schemes.

It is of course impossible to produce a rigorous balance sheet on cultural inclusions in development projects. Thousands of projects and programmes have been run in the field over the past 25 years and although it is easy to convert chronological and financial data into statistics, cultural effects are by no means so easy to assess. However, a look at available implementation and evaluation reports could give the idea that, in a certain number of cases, cultural aspects have indeed been taken into account, but not on a systematic basis, and—this is more interesting—that there is a correlation between projects which are successful and projects which are based on a sound understanding of the human environment in which they are run. And conversely, the failures are the projects and programmes run technocratically, on the basis of assumptions about the population's reaction to any proposed innovation and with no reference to its beliefs, technology, knowledge, division of labour or cus-



In Burkina Faso, a radio campaign has enabled farmers to become better acquainted with products that preserve their harvests in their traditional silos

toms. The Courier "Close-up" regularly looks at completed and ongoing projects, so readers will not find it difficult to check this out (see, for example, "Micro water engineering in Madagascar" and "Maintaining wells in Burkina Faso" in our November-December 1984 issue (number 94)). That is not to say that any attempt at transferring technology or innovation is misguided. But experience has shown that if innovation or transfer is to succeed, then it should not come suddenly, totally and unprepared into contact with local beliefs and ways of doing things. It must be preceded by some kind of thorough reflexion as to its real interest to the recipients—who must be given proper, gradual preparation to cope with it.

It would be wrong to say that there have been no cultural schemes proper in ACP-EEC cooperation. Lomé and even Yaoundé financing, for example, has gone to projects that Article 126 of Lomé III calls "the production and distribution of teaching or audio-visual material for teaching and extension purposes", as part of "integrated programmes" or to projects to promote traditional architecture. One example of the former is the 2nd EDF (Yaoundé I) financing in 1969 that went to Burkina Faso for a national seed spraying and harvest protection campaign based on audio-visual means—radio broadcasts from the capital and mobile units that toured the villages showing slides and films and commenting on them. An example of

the latter is yet another 2nd EDF scheme which enabled a regional health centre to be built (in 1980, it received the Aga Khan Prize for Architecture, which goes to "recent works that have helped continue the specific traditions of the countries of Islam in an architectural language that reflects the social, economic and technical realities of our time").⁽¹⁾

But these are only examples. There are others, of course, but it would be wrong to claim there had been no problems, no projects that failed to understand the socio-cultural situation, no unsuitable construction, no over-speedy innovation and no schemes forced on populations who never assimilated them.

An increasing number of leaders, anxious to take account of the discussion leading from the positive and negative sides of this record, which moreover is similar to that of many another funder, have been looking at the question of the relations between culture and development.

In the case of the ACP-EEC partners, these relationships have been the subject of special study for the past 10 years by one of the joint institutions which Yaoundé set up and Lomé rubber-stamped, namely the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly. Back in 1977, the Senegalese representative, Mr Guillabert, suggested that the future Convention (Lomé II was being negotiated) should have a chapter on cultural affairs. The discussion of this was not completed in time, but it contin-

ued in the Assembly and in a working party which the Joint Committee set up and which, in 1979, decided to appoint as its rapporteur Raymond Chasle, the Mauritian representative in Brussels. He presented three successive reports in 1981-83 and they were the basis for resolutions in the Consultative Assembly. Much of the content of these resolutions appeared in the texts which the Lomé III negotiators discussed. The European Parliament also dealt with the topic and its rapporteur, the Italian MEP Narducci, backed up most of the ideas of the Chasle reports.

So the way was paved for texts on cultural cooperation to be included in Lomé III. One must emphasize here that this inclusion was at the specific request of the ACP negotiators, led by Raymond Chasle, which was agreed to by the European party after a large number of what were sometimes difficult negotiating sessions.

So what cultural provisions does Lomé III make?

ACP-EEC cultural cooperation according to Lomé III

As it was already stressed, Lomé III sees development as a global phenomenon, something specific that must be founded on the ACPs' own "cultural and social values (Article 4)", "centred on man himself and rooted in each people's culture (Article 10)", cooperation having to "promote (ACP) cultural identities (Article 114)".

Title VIII of part two of the Convention allies cultural cooperation

with social cooperation. The specifically cultural provisions appear in two separate chapters—the taking into account of the cultural and social dimension (Articles 116 & 117) and the promotion of cultural identities (Articles 125-128), while another chapter, called "Operations to enhance the value of human resources", deals with action of a more social nature (Articles 118-124), i.e. training, research, information and health and two specific problems that are both social and cultural—population involvement and women's status.

However, socio-cultural action has its limits and they are laid down in Article 115, which says that: "Cultural and social cooperation schemes shall be undertaken in accordance with the arrangements and procedures laid down in Title III. They shall be governed by the priorities and objectives set in the indicative programmes or in the context of regional cooperation, depending on their inherent characteristics".

There are a number of questions about the practical implementation of these provisions.

Those referring to inclusion of the cultural dimension are:

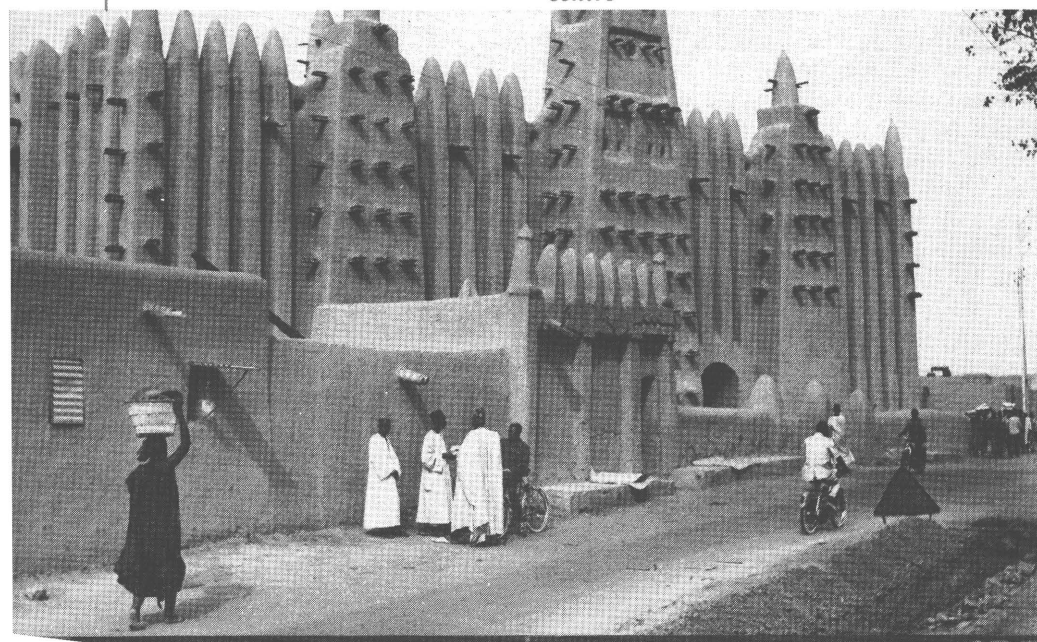
- At what stage in the cooperation should cultural factors be taken into account?
- In what sectors should they be taken into account?
- What cultural factors should be considered?
- Does taking cultural factors into account means maintaining the *status quo*?
- Who can deal with it?
- Does it involve any extra cost?

The next article on the cultural side of development contains a general discussion and some examples drawn from the experience of the Dutch bilateral aid. This is followed by the guidelines used by Commission services and some case studies of various aspects of the relations between culture and development projects and programmes.

The promotion of cultural identities is a vast field which cannot be dealt with exhaustively here. The inset gives the areas, conditions and means of Lomé III financing in this field. Part Two of the dossier outlines the cultural characteristics of the ACP-EEC

(1) Courier no 65, January-February 1981, p. 105.

The Great Mosque of Mopti, Mali, whose style and building materials — mud plaster and wood — were adopted by the architects of the neighbouring health centre



Financing for cultural projects

Lomé III allows for cultural projects and programmes proper to be financed on the following terms:

Potential action

This includes individual programmes or the cultural aspects of other projects and programmes in the form of, say, "component of an integrated programme" of training/information/research (the latter case being, in particular, the production of teaching materials and audio-visual aids). Schemes must fall within one of the following four fields (Lomé III, Articles 125-128):

1. *The development of cultural productions, in particular by:*

- *the production and distribution of teaching or audio-visual material for information and extension purposes (demonstration, popularisation, literacy etc.);*
- *the production or co-production of radio and television programmes, records, cassettes, films, books, periodicals etc (see Article 126 (1)).*

2. *The preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage. Two fields are mentioned here:*

- *safeguarding and promoting the cultural heritage (via cultural data banks and sound libraries), in particular for oral traditions, know-how, technology, everyday objects etc.;*
- *the conservation of historical and cultural monuments and the promotion of traditional architecture (see Article 127).*

3. *"Cultural exchanges between ACP States", provided they are in "highly representative areas of their respective identities". This means that people must be selective in choosing what types of scheme to support (see Article 127).*

4. *The distribution of ACP cultural goods and services in the Community. This Article deals with the distribution, in the Member States of the Community of the ACP States' "cultural property and services which are highly representative of their cultural identities". This means records, cassettes, arts and crafts, artwork etc (see Article 128).*

Conditions

The projected schemes should:

- *be part of the national indicative programme or regional programmes (there is no specific amount for cultural purposes in Lomé III). See Article 115 (2);*
- *adhere to the general rules of financial and technical cooperation (on, say, introducing and implementing projects, assessment criteria etc). See Article 115 (2);*
- *have a link with the global development of the country in question (Articles 1, 4, 10, 114 and 115), the spread of agricultural technology, the production of new products, improvements to the education or health systems etc.*

Means

1. *Those of financial cooperation.*

2. *Those of technical cooperation, either general or linked to individual schemes (see, in particular, Article 208 (3k), which provides for "support for particularly representative cultural events").*

3. *Those of industrial cooperation and trade promotion when it comes to the production and distribution of "cultural items produced for the market" (Article 126 (2)).*

partners and then concentrates on two specific problems—culture industries and the promotion of the cultural heritage, both of which are illustrated with specific examples from various levels of both private and public sectors.

The consequences for ACP-EEC cooperation

It would be wrong to assimilate ACP-EEC cultural cooperation and bilateral cultural cooperation.

First of all, it is clear that the whole idea of linguistic expansion (or maintenance) is missing from ACP-EEC relations. And—this is most important—the framework is much broader. Cultural action can call on a wide range of knowledge and experience that a national scheme would find it difficult to equal. When it comes to promoting cultural identities, the European "market" is vast and varied in its potential demand for ACP cultural products, in trade, in consumer taste and so on. But above all, these greater possibilities mean that cultural interaction could be greater. Many authors have already emphasised the fact that culture is not one-way traffic from north to south. The Courier has re-

ported on this cultural interpenetration in its "Voice of Africa" and "Arts/literature" columns, called "The Arts" in May-June 1980 (no. 61).

This inter-penetration has been the subject of particular scrutiny in the field of music⁽¹⁾ and art (the influence of "negro art" on the cubists, among other things), although it exists in other fields, such as poetry and philosophy, too. Look, for example, at the influence it has had on western thinkers and on the outcome of sociological studies such as those of Margaret Mead and Claude Lévi-Strauss. Some people would go even further and call on the traditional values and cultures of the developing countries as an answer to the crisis of civilisation in the western world. This would obviously mean the traditional values of the south being better known in the north—which brings us to the whole question of cultural promotion.

(1) See, for example, Lucien Pagni's article on "African rhythm and modern jazz" in no 18 (March-April 1973) and E. Shungu's article on "African rhythm and style in Europe" in no 93 (September-October 1985).

(2) "L'affirmation de l'identité culturelle et la formation de la conscience nationale dans l'Afrique contemporaine", UNESCO, Paris, 1981, page 202.

And, although there is a kind of cultural imitation of the industrialised world in certain countries and milieux (and it is often heightened by the media), there are other tendencies too. There is a return to "authenticity", the renewed importance of the pre-colonial past, the rehabilitation of some sciences and methods such as traditional medicine and the traditional pharmacopoeia. And so on.

But, cultural interpenetration, where it exists, is neither necessarily nor totally destructive. As Iba Der Thiam (Senegal) said, "the demands of the modern world do not call for the systematic renunciation of certain aspects of our culture. I think it is perfectly possible for Africa to open its doors to the technological civilisation of today without renouncing certain kinds of urban housing or family organisation or ancient forms of national and local government or certain models of solidarity and educational values".

The debate is still open. Our dossier does not claim to solve any problems, merely to add to the discussions and suggest some practical guidelines reflecting the stipulations of Lomé III.

○

Marie-Hélène BIRINDELLI

Taking account of socio-cultural factors in projects and programmes

excerpt from a Manual used by the Commission^()*

1. Summary of the Lomé III texts

In addition to the links established between culture and development in Articles 4 and 10 of the Convention, the latter specifies (Article 10 again) that '... account shall be taken, in the various fields of cooperation, and at all the different stages of the operations executed, of the cultural dimension and social implications of such operations'. Similarly, Article 115(1) states that '... cultural and social cooperation shall be expressed through: the taking into account of the cultural and social dimension in projects and programmes', and Article 116(1) that '... the design, appraisal, execution and evaluation of each project or programme shall be based on understanding of, and regard for, the cultural and social features of the milieu'. Lastly, Article 117 lists a number of cultural and social aspects to be taken into consideration:

'(a) under the heading of social aspects, the impact on:

- reinforcement of capacities and structures of self-development;
- the status and role of women;
- contribution to the satisfaction of the basic physical and cultural needs of the population;
- employment and training;
- balance between demographic structure and other resources;
- types of social and interpersonal relationships;
- methods and forms of production and processing:

(b) under the heading of cultural aspects:

- adaptation to the cultural milieu and the implications for that milieu;
- integration and enhancement of the local cultural heritage, notably value systems, way of life, modes of thought and know-how, materials and styles;
- methods of information acquisition and transmission;
- interaction between man and his environment.'

2. When must attention be paid to socio-cultural factors ?

Articles 10 and 116 are quite clear on this point: at every stage of cooperation, e.e., from programming, through project preparation, appraisal and execution, to evaluation.

Experience here has shown that one stage is absolutely crucial for taking this aspect into account: that of dossier preparation (to be verified at the appraisal stage), for it is at this stage that a clear picture of the situation must be obtained and a clear description of it given, so that the project can be designed accordingly, with full knowledge of the facts, and so that the remainder of this 'project cycle' can take account of this if necessary.

It is therefore essential to draw up the terms of reference of any studies in a very comprehensive manner, so that the socio-cultural factors are properly included in the study, and that it is not 'dressed up' after the event 'in order to look good'.

Later on, at the project execution and subsequently implementation stage, it is necessary to examine the impact on the socio-cultural context (disruptions with a positive or negative effect), so that any measures which may be required can be taken. Lastly, at the evaluation stage, the socio-cultural consequences of operations will be one of the major points to evaluate.

3. In which sector must the socio-cultural factors be taken into account ?

In the various fields of cooperation, the answer is given in Article 10. By this is meant that in some sectors it will be easier and more relevant to take these factors into account than in others; anything relating to the rural world, for instance, has a cultural connotation, whether this involves regional development, development of plant or livestock enterprises, reafforestation, training, or rural health, village water engineering, information or tourism in rural areas, crafts, etc. Similarly, certain urban development, light industry or SME projects will involve many socio-cultural aspects. It will, however, probably be more difficult to define and make use of such aspects in the case of heavy transport networks, large hydro-electric dams or mines, but here again, it will nevertheless be necessary to try and take account of them in respect of matters such as the location of the project, labour, training for the maintenance or operating of the project, etc.

^(*) Manual for preparing and appraising project and programme dossiers (Commission of the European Communities: doc. VIII/527/79 Rev. 2 of 15.11.1985 — Note n° 5).

4. What socio-cultural factors must be taken into account?

The Convention proposes a number of such factors. An examination of the documents available in this field, in particular the case study financed by the Commission from its 1983 budget and carried out by African consultants⁽¹⁾, makes it possible to arrange these factors around the following major themes, each of which may act as a factor conducive or otherwise to the success of a project, depending on whether or not they are properly taken into account: the local power structure, the family structure, stratification and social status, the system of beliefs, the relationship between man and natural resources (including the land tenure system), the level of technological knowledge, relations with the administration and social mobility.

A checklist of the 'human resources' factors has been drawn up containing details of these major themes and is given in the annex to Note no. 6 on participation by the population. It covers the social and cultural aspects proper and the economic factors with social consequences.

5. Does 'taking into account' mean 'maintaining the status quo'?

This would be tantamount to taking such a static view of culture as to believe it to be fixed. In fact, the same thing has been found in every developing country: all societies are evolving, with their cultures, of course, as a function of both external and internal factors. What is asked of Community aid is therefore not to contribute towards maintaining local cultures as they stand, but to avoid sudden, drastic upheavals and, where changes must occur, to try and prevent people from being uprooted and to impinge as little as possible upon their beliefs. Any project probably brings tension with it: the big landowners will be opposed to agrarian reform, 'the old' to the increase in the economic power and independence of the young, usurers to the formation of a credit cooperative, husbands to their wives' learning to read and write, etc. Some tension has a galvanising, other a stifling effect, depending on its extent, the value system of the population in question, etc.



The questions raised by the implementation of the texts concerning cultural cooperation were discussed by officials of the Directorate-General for Development on 18 April 1986 at a meeting chaired by the Commissioner for Development, Mr Natali (centre). On his right is Mr Hauswirth, Deputy Director-General; on his left, Mr van der Vaeren, Head of Human Resources.

6. Implications for the preparation of projects

6.1. A new project must include, at the preparatory stage, a 'socio-cultural section', whether it makes use of existing studies or whether it is necessary — should no such studies be available — to start from scratch.

It is difficult to say, in general terms, who is to carry out these studies and over what time-scale. Some providers of funds talk of 'a few months' for rural development projects, with a team consisting of an economist and a sociologist plus 'two to three months' for the 'rural institutions' aspect, to be studied preferably 'by a sociologist or a social anthropologist'.

This should not cause additional delays in the preparation of a project if provision is made for the studies in question when the terms of reference are drawn up and these studies are therefore carried out at the same time as the technical studies (hydrological, pedological, etc.).

6.2. This of course involves a cost in most cases. It is unavoidable. And yet should one be shocked at money being spent on studying man, when no-one is worried about studies being made of the soil, water, vegetation, etc.?

6.3. Finding competent staff to undertake such studies may be a serious problem. The ACP administrations are chronically short of skilled staff, there are few ACP consultancy firms, and the European consultancy firms have a dwindling number of experts with experience in the field, speaking the native languages and prepared to live in the bush for a number of months. Apart from the possibility of making greater use of universities or other local training institutes (e.g., agricultural colleges), there is probably some retraining of technical cooperation staff to be done, in line with Article 116⁽¹⁾ of the Convention ('regard for ... the cultural and social features of the milieu... involves in particular... provision of relevant information for all those concerned in the design and execution of operations, including technical cooperation personnel'). ○

(1) See Thomas Eponou's article, pages 83 to 86 (Editorial Note).

The cultural dimension of development

by Dr. Anke NIEHOF (*)

On the occasion of the construction of a dam in the Mangili territory of Eastern Sumba (Indonesia), the ethnologist working in the area for the Netherlands Bible Society wondered what impact the dam would have on the lives of the people. The dam was intended to put an end to the annual periods of food shortage which were a consequence of the inadequacy of the existing water regulation system which could not cope with the pre-harvest months of drought. What the government subsidising the construction of the dam did not realise was that the indigenous water regulation system provided a model of the social structure of the society of the people of Mangili. The relationships between important socio-cultural categories (male-female, elder-younger, higher-lower, etc.) and groups (clans and other kin groups) were expressed through the regulation of the waterflow, the construction of the pipes, and the ceremonies staged at these at regular times. It is worth quoting the concluding paragraph of the article in which the case is described: "The indigenous dam and water supply of Mangili's inhabitants gave us cause to reflect on the foundation of their existence, one in which religious, social, and economic aspects were firmly intertwined. The new dam and its irrigation canals may be seen to represent a new and greater opportunity. And in a sense they do. But they also augur the dissolution of a way of life, and force us to ask: What other bedrock can this culture now build on? Into what soil shall it root?"⁽¹⁾.



"The indigenous water regulation system in Indonesia provides a model of the social structure of the people"

The reflections above are now recognised as referring to the "cultural dimension of development". The case of the Mangili dam, however, dates from almost 50 years ago. At that time "cultural dimension" was an unfamiliar phrase and "development" was just a vague concept. Only recently did the urgency of the issue lead to its articulation as a problem and a policy aim. In this process the UNESCO was in the vanguard. As early as 1970 the need to consider cultural development and thereby correct the unduly narrow economic perception of development was raised at the Venice World Conference on Cultural Policies. In the

Declaration of the Mexico World Conference on Cultural Policies in 1982, emphasis is put on the cultural identity of developing countries and on the cultural dimension of development: "Balanced development can only be ensured by making cultural factors an integral part of the strategies designed to achieve it; consequently, these strategies should always be devised in the light of the historical, social and cultural context of each society". The Lomé III Convention, which was drawn up in December 1984, is in the same vein. A whole chapter is devoted to the socio-cultural dimension of development, another one to the strengthening of the cultural identity of the ACP countries.

Apparently, the eighties promised to be the start of a fruitful era for an approach in which socio-cultural factors would form an integrated part of development planning and development activities. In April 1981, the

Dutch National Advisory Council on Development Cooperation published a report in which attention was drawn to the economic bias in the concept of development as it is generally understood and applied, and the desirability of designing development strategies which take the socio-cultural factor into account. The recommendations of the report and the discussion which they evoked within the Directorate-General for International Cooperation itself resulted in the following initiatives: a fund for subsidising projects which are meant to strengthen the cultural identity of countries with whom the Netherlands has a durable development cooperation relationship, and the appointment of a staff member at the Ministry for designing strategies to put the new concept of development into practice. These are only the very first steps towards realising the aims set by the Mexico Declaration and the Lomé III Convention, but at least

(*) Dr. Niehof works in the Directorate-General for International Cooperation at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This article expresses her personal views.

(1) L. Onvlee, "The Construction of the Mangili Dam. Notes on the Social Organisation of Eastern Sumba (1949)", in P.E. de Josselin de Jong (ed.), *Structural Anthropology in the Netherlands*, 1977, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

something is being done. The most striking aspect of the issue of the cultural dimension of development as it has come to the fore in the eighties is the gap between ideology and practice. There is an abundance of enlightening phrases and eloquent declarations on the subject, but a paucity of action. What are the misconceptions and structural factors behind this?

The gap between ideas and practice

A phenomenon that has long been familiar among anthropologists, but is now also recognised by people who, professionally or otherwise, closely watch the processes of cultural change in developing countries, is that of the "cultural lag". The expression denotes a situation in which specific aspects of the culture of a particular society or group outstrip the other aspects and do not keep pace with global cultural change. In developing countries it is most noticeable with regard to the advancement of science and technology, which often move too fast for other parts of culture to catch up. Awareness of the existence of a cultural lag and its often disruptive effects on traditional society led to the formulation of such concepts as "balanced development" (see above). However, it may well be that among the majority of development planners, the type of cultural lag developing countries have to cope with is just too far removed from their own personal experience to represent more than a trendy phrase. For instance, they have not experienced what it feels like to see your own traditional oral culture slowly crushed under the aggressive impact of new mass-communication technology. Moreover, they will often not realise that the phenomenon of the cultural lag is not confined to developing countries only: the value systems in many developed countries are struggling with the questions posed by nuclear and information technology, for example.

If one problem is the lack of feeling among professional planners for the dramatic effects of the lag created by insensitive development activities in developing countries, a second one takes the form of another kind of cultural lag. It is the one between the new vision on development and the values

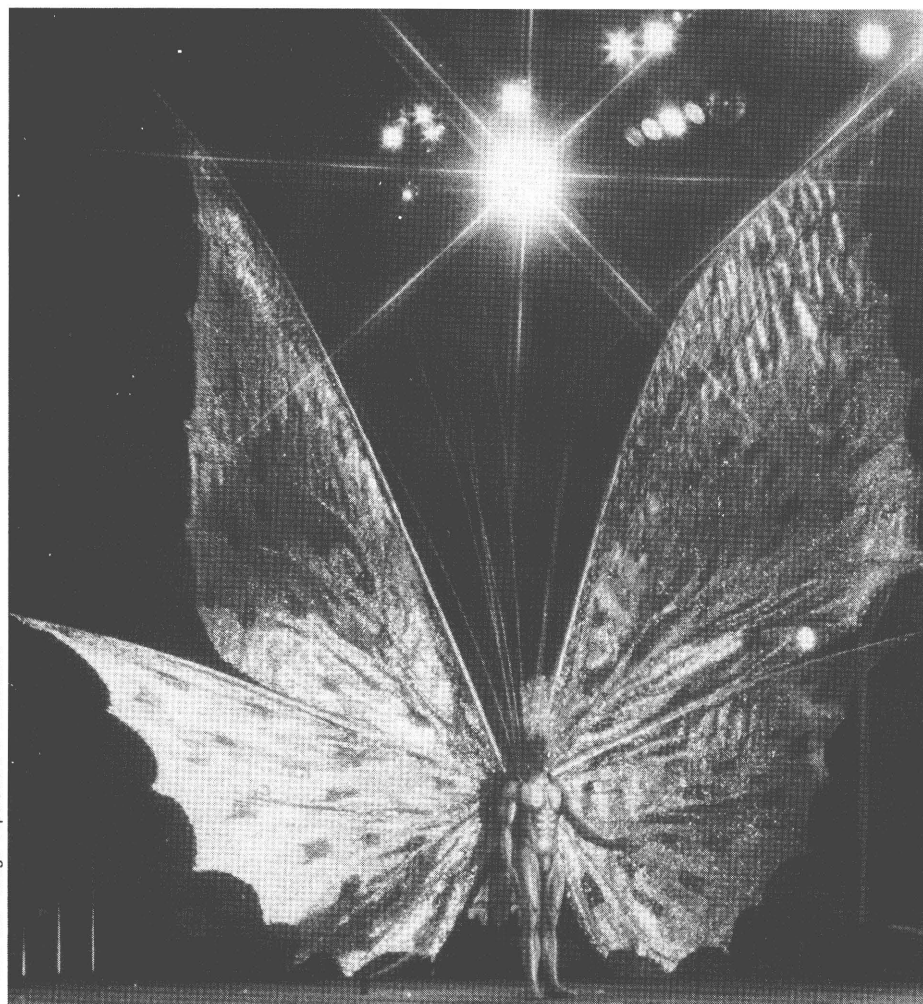
and principles embodied by development planning agencies. We can speak of "the culture of the international development agency" — its properties as a multi-level socio-cultural system with its own organisational goals, communication networks, information flows, authority lines, territorial imperatives, incentives, rewards and penalties, associations, conflicts, rituals, work habits, and decision-making procedures⁽²⁾. Thus, one of the reasons for the gap between ideas and practice as regards the cultural dimension of development is a cultural lag in the institutional setting of development cooperation itself.

Like any institution, development planning agencies suffer from a certain

(2) C.P. Kottak, "When people don't come first: some sociological lessons from completed projects", in Michael M. Cernea (ed.), *Putting People First: Sociological Variables in Rural Development*, A World Bank Publication, 1985, Oxford University Press.

rigidity. Many of the personnel working for these agencies were trained and recruited in the years during which the assumption that development was a matter of economics and technology was unquestioned. Development plans were, and still generally are, set up along project lines, according to which a certain activity is to yield a certain output within a certain time span, with a given budget. The application of a concept such as endogenous development or the vision of development as a process, would require structural changes. In this way, there is also a structural lag which stands in the way of implementing new ideas.

Both the culture of the development planning agency and its institutional structure include the counterparts in the developing countries. These representatives of the trained and educated sections of the population are part of the institutional world of development



Cultural tradition in Trinidad and Tobago: even the most deprived of the population will spend a seemingly disproportionate amount of their income on costumes for the Carnival

Trinidad and Tobago Department of Information

cooperation and are expected to play according to the rules. However, in the process of changing development strategies they could play an important intermediary role.

When discussing the realisation of the cultural dimension of development certain arguments are always brought to the fore. One is that the concept of culture is "too vague". Another one is that "anyone with common sense will take the cultural dimension into account, and that it is not necessary to pay specific attention to it". I will discuss these arguments below. A current misconception is that it is too expensive to incorporate the cultural dimension in development planning. This argument can be clearly refuted. Research sponsored by the World Bank and based on ex-post evaluation studies, demonstrated that "the average economic rates of return for culturally compatible projects were much higher than those for incompatible ones..."

How to bridge the gap

When advocating new ways of thinking about development one has to realise that a certain measure of negative response is to be expected. In many instances lip service is paid to the ideas, but all kinds of obstacles are put in the way of implementation. In a sense these are always put up when novelties are introduced in existing institutions. Development planners should be the first to know, as inducing innovations is part of their profession. Other new aspects of thinking about development, such as concern for the ecological factor or attention for the role of women, also met with resistance at first, but are now gradually being accepted. In comparison to culture, however, these aspects have the advantage that they cannot be called "vague".

Whatever the credibility of the doubts expressed on the feasibility of creating culture-oriented development strategies, there is a clear and legitimate need for a conceptual framework which links culture with development. It will not do to refer the planners to the vast amount of literature about the cultures and societies in which they are working, although they could use it if they are genuinely interested. Nor can the literature on the concepts of

culture and cultural change be quickly assessed for its relevance to development issues by non-specialists. Culture is not vague, but tangible and consequential when one reads anthropological reports. But development planners are usually pressed for time. Furthermore, they are not trained to appraise the cultural factor. Common sense is not enough, though being sensitive and interested with respect to the cultural dimension certainly helps. Therefore, one of the conditions for bridging the gap is to make systematic use of the relevant expertise. This expertise is available, both in Western and in developing countries. We accept that economic and technical experts are called in to judge the feasibility of development projects, but the socio-cultural fit is apparently taken for granted. Often it is thought to be sufficiently covered if the economist reports on the "socio-economic" needs and impact.

The upshot of the discussion above is that the need for socio-cultural expertise should be acknowledged, and that experts in this field should be involved in all stages of development planning, implementation and evaluation. Their contribution should not only be substantial but also structural. They are to be concerned with the contents of development activities as well as with the structures for implementing them. As I pointed out, the cultural dimension to development can only be realised if the resistance to changes in the value system and organisational structure of development agencies is overcome. In the Dutch development aid programmes there is some scope for doing this within the "process" (grassroots involvement) approach, which is more open-ended and less limited in time than the project approach. In this process of institutional change and adaptation to the cultures of the target populations, the socio-cultural expert has a translator's function in many respects. He or she is a mediator between the cultures concerned and that of the development agency, and between the new vision of development and the existing institutional structures.

In the conceptual framework on the nature of culture in the context of development cooperation which is now being worked out by the Directorate-General for International Cooperation

at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some points are stressed. Emphasis is laid on the holistic character of culture and on the participants' view. By the first is meant that all aspects of culture (see box "Aspects of culture", next page) are interrelated, and that change in one aspect will affect the others. This means that the expert has the important task of exposing the links between various cultural aspects and the development activities undertaken in the respective fields. By "emphasising the participants' view" is meant that within the context of development cooperation the views of the people for whom the development activities are set up are recorded and taken into account. When doing this, it will be necessary to pay attention to socio-cultural differentiation within the target population and to the different levels of involvement (from peasants to politicians and administrators at the national level). Neither the concept of culture nor that of the participants' view are meant to refer to closed and static categories. Both imply the notion of change.

Based on the conceptual framework that is worked out, cultural profiles will be set up on countries with which the Netherlands has a long-term development cooperation relationship. In this way, the field personnel and desk officers working with these countries will have easy access to the relevant information on the socio-cultural context. The manner in which this knowledge can be applied depends on the problems identified and the options available.

The cultural dimension is everywhere

Though one can no longer speak of "Culture: the forgotten dimension", as was done in a feature in the journal "Development" in 1981 (nr. 3/4) — see box "How financial institutions see culture and development", page 80 — there is certainly much to be done. Development agencies could start with a critical assessment of the extension component in their programmes and projects. This component often proves to be the weak link in the chain. As extension has to do with communication between persons and concepts of different cultural origin, this is to be expected. Moreover, the way exten-

Aspects of culture

The spiritual aspect:

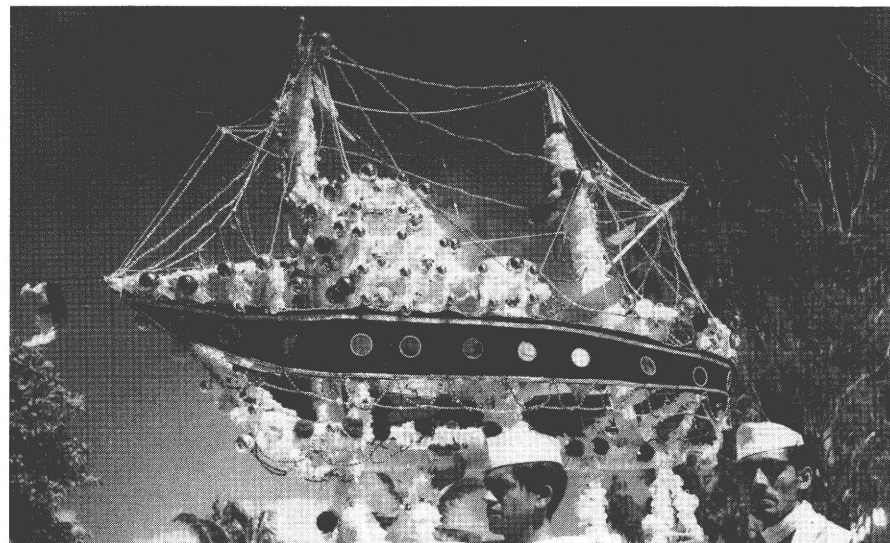
a) general, fundamental beliefs and values with regard to human nature, man's relationship with the supernatural, attitudes towards time (past, present, future), man's relations with his fellow beings (essential equality or inequality, involvement or individuality), the nature of human action (doing, being, becoming); b) ethics; c) more specific values and norms with regard to various aspects of culture.

The aspect of communication:

a) language; b) physical infrastructure; c) intensity and scale of communication; d) important principles of social intercourse; e) forms of knowledge transfer.

The economic aspect:

a) means of subsistence; b) division of means of production; c) principles of the division of labour and mobilisation of manpower; d) technology;



Man's relationship with the supernatural is an important aspect of his culture. Above, Mauritian pilgrims on their way to the Hindu festival of Maha Shivaratee in honour of Shiva

The ecological aspect:

The biological-demographic aspect:

a) population structure and dynamics; b) traditional ways of controlling the birth and death rates.

The social aspect:

a) social and territorial organisation; b) importance of kinship and descent as principles of social organisations; c) importance of differentiation by sex and the manifestations of this in society; d) importance of differentiation by age and the manifestations of this in society; e) social manifestation of basic values (see above) with regard to fundamental human equality or inequality; h) checks and sanctions on the observance of important social norms.

e) patterns of exchange and trade in the monetary and non-monetary sphere; f) categories of rights to important means of production (land, livestock) such as ownership, usufruct; g) patterns of consumption.

The political aspect:

a) major sources of political power; b) major political institutions; c) legitimisation of political power; d) leader-follower relationship; e) relation between the division of political power and administrative structure.

The religious aspect.

The aesthetic aspect.

The system aspect:

a) major mechanisms of integration in the socio-cultural system; b) major mechanisms of disintegration; c) degree of integration.

sion programmes are set up often assumes a one way traffic of communication directed at the target population, which forestalls a participatory and culture-sensitive approach. Self-examination in this respect would lead planners to question the relevance of the message for the target population and the suitability of the methods chosen for delivering the message.

As regards the last point, Western development agencies may learn a lot from initiatives in developing countries. There are many examples of theatre groups in Asian and African countries who devote themselves successfully to translating development issues into terms and categories which are understandable and relevant for the people concerned. However, the fact that in developing countries subjects like "theatre and development" are often taught at university levels shows an awareness of the problem of the cultural gap and a determination to find solutions which are often missing in Western development circles. The trail-blazing role many development-oriented theatre groups play makes them politically vulnerable. The outcome of a people-centered approach may not always be in line with national political priorities. It shows that the cultural dimension of development can, in practice, never be politically neutral. But then, development cooperation never was, so that should not deter us from paying heed to the cultural dimension of development.

There is a last point I would like to make. It seems logical to apply a culture-oriented approach to development only to projects of integrated rural development. Although these projects provide a good starting point for the implementation of new development strategies, they are not the only ones where the cultural dimension is lacking and urgently needed. In urban development the socio-cultural aspect is also of relevance. It is sometimes more difficult to grasp because of cultural pluriformity in urban settings, but it is there. For instance, the failure of many housing projects can be attributed to ignoring the socio-cultural factor. In fact, once one becomes sensitive to the cultural dimension it is everywhere: in rural, urban, industrial and technological development. So let us start putting words into action. ○

A.N.

How financial institutions see culture and development^(*)

At the request of UNESCO, the CID (Centre International pour le Développement) carried out a survey in 1979 among the world's main financing institutions working for developing countries on the subject of "how financial institutions see culture and development". A synthesis of the answers was published in 1981 in the Journal of the Society for International Development in its issue entitled "Culture — the forgotten dimension" to which Mrs. Niehof's article refers. As the situation seems to have changed very little since then, "The Courier" is taking the opportunity of reprinting this synthesis.

As a part of a research project carried out by the CID a detailed questionnaire was sent to 48 institutions financing development projects in developing countries. Among these institutions were international and regional development banks, cooperation agencies in industrialised countries and a number of development funds established by oil exporting developing countries.

The questionnaire enquired about the internal organisation and methods of project evaluation to determine how the cultural dimension is taken into account. It also requested information on questions raised by cultural problems in connection with the evaluation and implementation of projects.

Out of the 48 institutions consulted, 31 answered: 13 responded to the whole questionnaire; another 13 provided detailed information, and the remainder gave very general answers. These answers were processed and, in some cases, compared with the annual reports and other documents of these institutions.

A number of general conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the responses even though the former are limited both by the variety of the latter, and by the difficulty of making comparisons.

1. The attitudes towards the cultural dimension of development of institutions replying to the questionnaire can be divided into three groups:

- A small number of official cooperation agencies of European countries (i.e. Ministries of Cooperation, Ministries of External Relations) especially in Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which are really concerned with the matter, have drawn up or are drawing up general policies or guidelines to take adequate account of the cultural dimension on projects they finance. To a lesser extent, they have also recruited staff needed to deal with this question.

- The second group comprises institutions of different types and origins which recognise the existence of the problem and to a varying extent consider that something needs to be done, but which, for lack of experience, or means, or because they see it as a recent problem, have not arrived at the stage of adopting concrete measures. Some of these institutions, however, regularly take into account the environmental impact of

projects they finance and have developed a certain experience in this field.

- The third group mainly comprises certain regional development banks, especially the majority of the industrial financing organisations set up by the Western countries. Institutions in this group are essentially "business oriented" and consider that the problem does not exist, or at best, does not concern them.

However, a good number of the institutions consulted — including some of those which do not feel concerned by cultural effects emanating from projects they finance — recognise that they have had to analyse the cultural problem in relation to certain specific projects, all of them relating to rural areas.

2. In many cases there is a clear contrast between the declared interest in the subject and the instruments at the disposal of such institutions to deal with problems that interest them. Only one of all institutions considered has a specialised division dealing with problems relating to the cultural dimension of development, and this only started operations at the beginning of 1979. Another institution has a department which deals with these, along with other activities, while a third regularly resorts to the services of a university anthropology department.

Another institution has an internal organisation and distribution of functions such that cultural aspects are not dealt with in a specialised division but by experts belonging to multidisciplinary units administering groups of projects.

Moreover, only seven of the institutions answering the questionnaire, including those mentioned above, have hired sociologists or anthropologists to analyse the cultural effects of the projects they finance, and in most cases only for the evaluation of rural development and educational projects.

The case of the Islamic Development Bank deserves to be mentioned since it includes Islamic ullemas in the supervision of projects it finances, projects which are "subjected to the basic philosophy of Islam and channelled in conformity within the codes and principles of Islam".

Seven institutions consulted, including investment promotion bodies of the industrialised countries, take into account the environmental aspects of projects they finance: in one case, this concern stretches back 10 years.

Six institutions answering the questionnaire analyse, in one way or another, the

impact of the implied transfer of technology in projects they finance, or are concerned with "appropriate technology" in the context of their activities. In one of these cases (the World Bank) it seems as if a policy is being evolved.

3. As regards the criteria of the methodology to evaluate projects, it seems obvious that the majority of institutions consulted have an essentially economic approach and that most of them use cost-benefit analysis in its more or less traditional form.

However, nine institutions, all replying explicitly to the corresponding question, take into account other factors in addition to economic factors in evaluating a project. In one case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, said it "also studied, e.g. the degree of participation, human rights, distribution of income, female emancipation and ecological environmental conditions. does not mean that economic profitability is not reviewed but that this criterion is not the only one and is not of decisive importance".

However, in other cases, it seems that "cultural factors" taken into account are those needed to "complete" financial and economic indicators.

4. In regard to procedures to evaluate the results of projects, only four institutions replying to the questionnaire carry out a post project evaluation, and two evaluate projects in the execution phase. Of these six institutions, only two can really be said to pay attention to the cultural effects of projects being evaluated. Several of those institutions replying to the questionnaire indicated that they did not evaluate individual projects, merely holding annual consultations with governments of recipient countries on the individual or collective functioning of projects. Some of the institutions questioned pointed out that eventual negative cultural effects which could emerge in some projects were analysed in such consultative meetings.

Eight respondent organisations found that it was for recipient countries to be concerned with cultural aspects, either to avoid ethnocentrism, or to favour self-help, or autonomous development. Eight replies indicated that the recipient country's policies are preponderant, two that the project must be in line with the policy of the donor country, while three add a "popular participation" criterion. Finally, it should be pointed out that, except for one or perhaps two of the institutions consulted, they do not request that governments presenting projects for consideration add any estimate of their cultural impact.

The conclusions resulting from the survey show that while most organisations are persuaded of the importance of integrating cultural aspects into development projects, this is seen as mainly the responsibility of the recipient country, and that economic criteria are overwhelmingly used in fact in the establishment of projects — although a minority do endeavour to integrate cultural criteria. ○

(*) Source: Development seeds of change 1981, no. 4.

CASE STUDIES

KENYA**Cultural factors and development**

by G. K. IKIARA (*)

Those who have been involved in development efforts in developing countries know only too well today that cultural factors are as important as land, capital and manpower resources in the development process. Depending on how well or poorly they are incorporated in the design and implementation stages, cultural factors could play a crucial part in the success or failure of development projects in virtually all aspects of the economy including agriculture, industry, social services, commerce, investment and consumption activities, population programmes, transfer of technology, etc.

Kenya has made considerable progress in economic development in the last two decades of post-independent era compared with many other African countries. This article illustrates how the successes or failure of some of the development strategies pursued in Kenya on that period could be related to how cultural factors were incorporated or neglected, respectively.

The "spirit of Harambee" is generally acknowledged to have made an indispensable contribution in the Kenya's development efforts since the attainment of her independence in 1963. Numerous projects such as institutes of science and technology, water projects, churches, modernisation of residential dwellings in rural areas, and education of Kenyan students in overseas universities have been accomplished through Harambee efforts.

Harambee which means "pulling together" has been a cultural tradition common to many Kenyan communities, before and after colonisation. Jomo Kenyatta, the founding father of the Kenyan nation, who had been a student of social anthropology, recognised the dynamism incorporated in this tradition, and deliberately popularized the Harambee slogan immediately after independence.

(*) University of Nairobi.

The country's cooperative movement is similarly founded on cultural traditions of Kenyan people. Various Kenyan communities were used to performing all types of activities in groups rather than individually. These activities included looking after animals, farming and defence of their villages. Thus, when the co-operative movement was launched in modern agricultural activities such as production, storage and marketing of cash crops, there was no resistance from the people. The co-operative sector has since then experienced tremendous growth, and today controls a large proportion of the country's total production. The cooperative movement controls more than 50% of production and marketing of important cash crops like coffee, cotton, pyrethrum and milk.

Understanding and using people's traditions and views on important issues could facilitate change in the desired direction. Kenya's smooth transition from Kenyatta's to Moi's leadership can, to some extent, be attributed to such an understanding. When President Jomo Kenyatta, the country's first President, and a towering political figure in the country for many years, suddenly died in 1978, there were fears that the country could suffer a political turmoil which had afflicted many other African countries. But the country's second President, Daniel Arap Moi, took over peacefully.

Moi's "Nyayo philosophy" has been given considerable credit for this peaceful political change. Recognising Kenyans' traditional dislike for reckless changes, Moi sought to reassure people by his "Nyayo" slogan, which means "following footsteps" or "Starting from the known to the unknown". Through this slogan, Moi implied that he was not going to divert radically from Kenyatta's style of leadership.

Lack of understanding of African societies' cultural views on change had led to a lot of misconception about these societies.

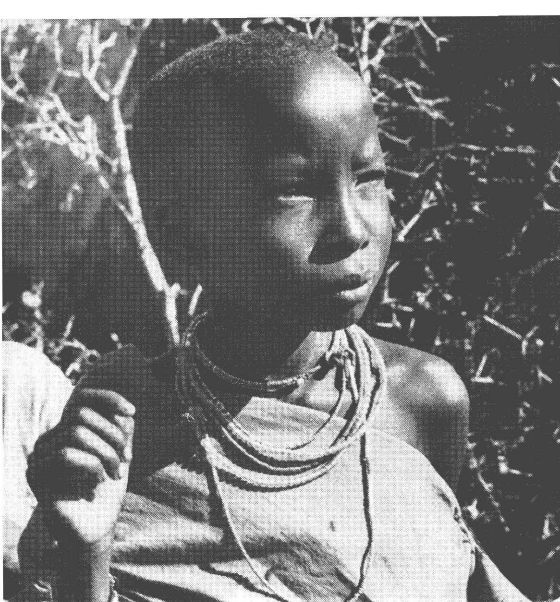
Many African societies have often been branded conservative and averse to changes. However, the truth is that they are not opposed to all changes; they are rather against change for the sake of change. They are only prepared to change their familiar and tested practices when the superiority of the proposed change is clearly and practically demonstrated. This has been the case in the area of agricultural practices, where many development agents have failed to understand the reluctance to change of many farmers in Kenya and many other African countries. Michael Todaro a development economist, has observed in his book "Economics for a developing world" that this reluctance was rational, given the environment in which these people operated:

"...in spite of the relative backwardness of production technologies and the misguided convictions of some foreigners who attribute the peasant's resistance to change as a sign of incompetence or irrationality, the fact remains that given the static nature of the peasant's environment, the uncertainties which surround him, the need to meet minimum survival levels of output and the rigid social institutions into which he is locked, most peasants behave in an economically rational manner when confronted with alternative opportunities".

It becomes fairly clear that the best strategy of introducing higher yielding seeds, new technologies or any other innovation is to establish demonstration centres or farms where the target groups can practically see the difference over some time, rather than introducing it through theoretical lectures and crash programmes. Demonstration allows the target groups to study the effects and compare the results of the new ways with those of the old ways of doing certain things.

There are many other areas where policy would be more effective if a country's culture is properly understood and integrated in the development strategies.

Failure to respect or incorporate cultural traditions has contributed to the poor performance of many pro-



Vivian Univers

Cultural obstacles to development are often widespread amongst pastoralist groups. What future lies ahead for this young Masai predestined to go into cattle-raising?

jects in the country, including the country's family planning programme. Although Kenya was the first country in Africa to adopt a family planning programme officially in 1967, the population growth rate has risen from 3.3% in 1967 to the current 4.1%, one of the highest in the world.

Kenya's family planning programme has been heavily influenced by external views, personnel, and techniques, proceeding as if the traditional Kenyan society did not know anything about birth control. Two Kenyan authors, Kivuto Ndeti and Cecilia Ndeti have stressed in their book "Cultural Values and Population Policy in Kenya" the need to incorporate the socio-cultural values in the family planning programme if it is to become effective:

"One of the important outcomes of efforts to reduce Kenya's population growth rate is an awareness of the intimate relationship between socio-cultural values and population-related behaviour. Therefore... development plans that ignore the traditional values and their cultural base are not likely to succeed. This is particularly true with the population policy as it has been formulated in Kenya".

Okadiji, presenting a paper in a Workshop on Teaching Issue Population dynamics in 1974, had come to the same conclusion, that if family planning programmes are to be effective, they "must be adapted to local values and socio-economic structures".

The extended family system is a widespread cultural feature in many African communities and has had im-

mense impact on development of Kenya and many other African countries. A lot of resources are transferred every month through the extended family system throughout the country. There are some people who regard the family system as having a negative influence on economic development. They blame the system for killing individual incentives by making individuals feel that there is no need to work hard since the fruits of their labour would be shared by other extended family members who may not have participated in production. The system has also been accused of causing the young people to run away from the rural areas so as to escape from the stifling social environment, and thereby aggravating the phenomenon of rural-urban migration, which has acted as a serious constraint to national economic development efforts.

While some of these accusations against the extended family system are justified, it is important to recognise the positive role of the system in the economic development efforts of a country like Kenya. While many developed countries have well established welfare mechanisms to cater for their poor, unemployed, sick and aged members of society, such programmes are too expensive for the developing countries. These countries rely more on an informal welfare system in the form of the extended family system. Those who have, help those who do not have in many and diverse ways. Without this informal system, the pressure on government resources to provide certain welfare services would be too heavy and lead to diversion of meagre government resources away from vital investment in social and economic infrastructures.

Through the transfer of resources, the extended family system also plays a vital role in the reduction of inequality in income distribution. Kenya's inequality would be more serious today without the ameliorating effects of extended family system and Harambee spirit whereby the richer members of society contribute more to various development projects than the poor.

There are a number of cultural traits which need to be changed to allow for faster economic development in the country. One of these is the entrenched traditional attitude towards

land ownership. There is a tendency in many African countries, including Kenya, for people to hold land even when one is not able to use it productively. This has resulted in lower rates of overall capital formation in the economy. Taxation of idle land has often been suggested as a way of discouraging this negative cultural attitude to land.

Another cultural aspect which has often been mentioned as an obstacle to modernisation and development efforts especially in the pastoral areas, is the way some pastoralist groups conceptualise their cattle. In many pastoral areas, cattle constitute wealth and can only be killed on special occasions, such as ceremonies, and can be given away only for limited activities such as payment for injuries or bride price. Where such practices are still prevalent, it becomes difficult to develop a livestock industry on modern economic lines. The desire to keep large herds of cattle for prestige purposes in some pastoral communities has the added problem of environmental degradation arising from overstocking. Such cultural attitudes need to be changed to allow for faster economic development in those areas.

Some consumption habits based on cultural attitudes have been a major obstacle in the efforts to improve the nutritional status of some communities in the country. Certain cultural taboos towards various types of foods such as fish, vegetables, eggs, chicken, etc., have made it difficult for some communities to adopt nutritionally balanced diets. Thus, malnutrition continues to be a major problem, even in areas where it should not be, given the readily available foods.

These and many other examples, leave one with no doubt that cultural factors have a lot of either positive or negative influence on the nature, speed and level of economic development of a nation.

The double-edged impact of cultural factors on development makes it imperative for those involved in development programmes in the developing countries to understand the cultural environment in which they are operating so that they can make full use of the positive aspects of culture and minimise the retarding effects of the negative cultural values. ○ G.K.I.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Development schemes and their effect on the cultural environment

by Thomas EPONOU (*)

In 1981, a resolution by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly called for a study of the effect of development schemes on the cultural environment in developing countries. The EEC Commission responded by financing an investigation, paid for out of its own budget and run by CIRES, based on a number of EEC-financed projects (village water engineering schemes, the Korhogo Hospital Centre, rice, cotton and food crop production schemes and an oil palm plan) in Côte d'Ivoire. The study showed the effects of development schemes on the socio-cultural environment and looked at the role of this environment as an obstacle to project success. In this article, Thomas Eponou sets out the main conclusions of the study, on a project-by-project basis.

Village water engineering schemes

In traditional Senufo societies, water holes were places where invisible beings—water sprites—lived. So they were sacred and could not be approached without a great deal of ritual and the medicine men who supervised and controlled these water holes had a

certain power and prestige in their community.

But when wells began to be dug, the medicine men lost their status to the people in charge of them—they were appointed because of their technical skills rather than any magical powers and were now consulted on any problem connected with developing and using the wells.

The water points were able to be freed of the limitations imposed by sacredness because some rules (avoiding drawing water on certain days of the week, for example) do not apply to wells that are inside the villages. And of course wells are of ever-smaller importance in village life. Traditional water holes had both public and religious significance, but wells are simply a public utility and have no religious function whatsoever. So the marigots, with their water sprites, are now used for purely religious purposes. They are sacred, they protect the village and the *Tarfalo* (chief) and the medicine men make sacrifices and worship there.

At the same time, the sinking of wells in the villages themselves has freed women from some of their traditional duties, as it is much easier for them to get water now. And the fact that there is nothing sacred about the wells means that women have more to do with managing them.

Men and women see wells differently. As far as women are concerned, wells are liberators because they lighten their load—which goes some way to explaining why they dislike people from neighbouring villages coming to use them. But a man sees a well as something modern that gives his village prestige and makes it more independent than villages without one.

The Senufo has always tended to respect the hierarchy. Before wells were dug, there were special hours for going to the water hole, which was often a long way away and difficult to get to, and old women were given priority once they got there. But age does not count at the well, where it is first come, first served, regardless of how old you are. However, although the traditional order has been reversed, old women, even if they do arrive last, are often served first by the younger ones. So respect for age has not been affected.

Most wells are in villages a little way from the dwellings. They are never sunk in courtyards. This neutral siting was dictated by a desire to avoid conflict and to get round the fact that the heads of some families try and control them. A well that is outside the village will be at an acceptable distance (100-200 metres, say) and will thus not have affected the way it is set out.

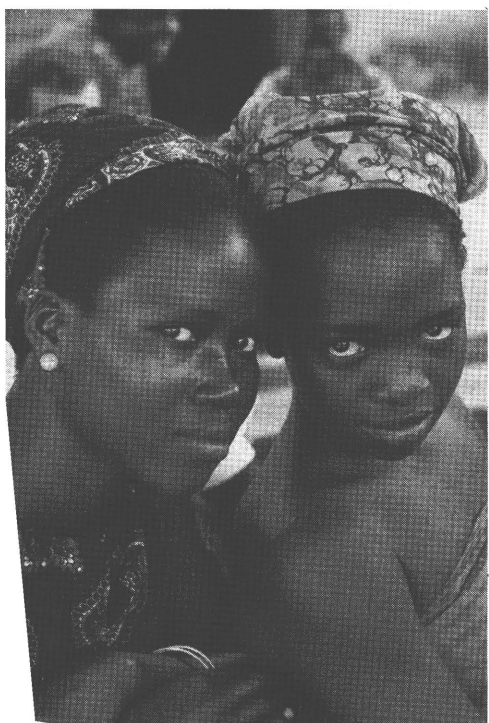
Lastly, the beneficial effects of the wells mean that people are increasingly willing to pay F 60 000 p.a. for maintenance, this type of amenity having become part of their way of life.

Korhogo Regional Hospital Centre (CHR)

Rural health centres tend to be the step before the regional hospital centre (RHC). This first contact with modern medicine has helped the villagers worry less about modern health care and the big hospital. The effectiveness of modern medicine and its flexibility as far as religious belief is concerned has made the villagers—who can and still do use traditional medicine—confident about it and in many cases, patients will combine the two, for example, by taking modern drugs and consulting the medicine man and offering sacrifices.

(*) Of the Ivorian Economic and Social Centre, University of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, which runs general and project-linked studies and research into economic and social subjects.

The condition of Ivorian women has been improved by water-engineering and agricultural projects



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In the specific case of the RHC, the use of the two types of therapy has been made easier by the fact that hospital staff (contract and temporary and workers) were recruited locally and some of them have the same beliefs and traditional values as the patients.

A hospital is a fixed structure that attracts and serves the people in the area in which it is situated. Since the RHC serves both the urban and the rural population, its structures must help the latter. The way the individual buildings are laid out, all on one level, and their simplicity, above all, generates a certain amount of confidence amongst the villagers. They do not feel out of place or lost as they would have done in places such as the urban hospital centre in Cocody, with its lifts and unending corridors and stairways. Size apart, the way the RHC is designed is no different from the dispensaries or even the infirmaries that the villagers usually go to.

Agricultural (rice, cotton and vegetable) projects

These projects, also being run in the Korhogo region, have had an equally important effect. But although the literature on them and the results of surveys show that the Korhogo area has undergone fairly considerable changes, it should also be pointed out that these changes are not necessarily due to the projects, but, as in the case of the RHC and the water engineering schemes, are partly the result of the religious, economic and social changes already mentioned. Nevertheless, although the projects have not directly induced change, they have, by providing answers to some of the problems posed by it, encouraged it in some cases. So the openness to change generated by outside factors has also created conditions conducive to successful projects.

The large production unit that proved an effective way of organising food production became inadequate once individualised needs, which took money to meet, made their appearance. So there was a structural change in the production units, which became smaller. Project crops made for the individualisation of certain sources of income and this led to members of the production unit being relatively financially independent. And financial in-

dependence has had at least three effects—a weakening of the powers of the chiefs, a tendency towards earlier marriage (suitors' possibility of direct financing) and the individualisation of certain possessions.

The second important effect is the increase in the extent to which the social system is monetarised. Some social obligations can now be met by gifts of money—which illustrates the problem of the monetarisation of social relations. The relative importance of money income has also been confirmed by its use as a new and important way of measuring prestige and the higher incomes of the vegetable crop producers, for example, means they feel superior to the other villagers. There is in fact a new class system based on money income which determines political and social power in the village. And lastly, a market for wage-earners has emerged where there was none before.

Monetarisation also affects the egalitarianism that is characteristic of Senufo society. Income from cotton and other crops is no longer stock-piled and spent "unproductively" during ceremonies. It is also invested in productive and social areas and this leads to different income groups, variations in types of housing and production techniques. The round Senufo huts are increasingly giving way to rectangular houses with sheet-metal roofs and the difference in standard of living is now apparent in all Senufo villages.

The third major effect is the change in the social organisation of the villages, as the sort of organisation the projects call for is not a traditional one. All these organizations (cooperative groups etc.) have leaders—but they are not the village chiefs. So the village chief is losing his power to other leaders who, like him, are the village's spokesmen with people from the outside world. The chief is now someone who reigns but does not govern, because he now takes none of the economic decisions. The village now has three focuses—a traditional social one (symbolised by the traditional chief), a political one (the political delegate) and an economic one (the group leaders).

The combined effects of the new forms of organisation and the new social divisions have affected the geron-

ocracy. The basis for decision-making has been broadened, all heads of exploitations are included and so the council is now dominated by younger people who are more interested in innovation and often better off financially. The young only defer to the old when there is no question of economic interest, but, alongside this, the convergence of economic interests has forged links between the different families.

There has also been an effect on the way agriculture is organised—most importantly, millet, which used to be preponderant in both production and consumption, has given way to rice and maize. This is partly because there is technical back-up in the rice and maize sectors as these two crops are grown both for food and for sale, while millet is only grown, in the main, for local consumption. And maize and rice are more profitable propositions than millet. Lastly, as millet is only ever grown on collective plots, it is not always continued when a small household leaves the big production unit.

The second difference in agricultural organisation is that women now have more to do with growing food on holdings which produce cotton. This does not always mean they get financial independence, because the income from the cereals goes to the husband, but the improvement in the income of the whole household from cotton sales means the husband often lets the wife have what she earns from selling vegetables.

However, there is one area of Senufo socio-cultural life that has been very little affected by the projects, and that is religious belief. Most of the Senufo are still animists, believe in the cult of the dead and continue to worship their fetishes. The Poro (the system of initiation for certain age groups) is of course on the wane, but this has more to do with education, urbanisation and modernisation than projects.

These beliefs have not hindered the projects because the projects have never been a direct threat. They have all, for example, respected the traditional religious holidays and left it to the peasants to decide when they should be. And by generating money income, they have enabled the people

involved to cope with the demands of their religion (the cult of the dead, for example) better. The Poro alone might have been an obstacle by leaving the decision-making in the hands of the old people who are less open to innovation. But modernisation, education and monetarisation had already weakened its foundations.

The projects have also been helped by four important factors. First, the gradual, latent changes in social values and relations begun before the projects and induced by factors external to them, giving the impression that the projects came to meet needs that already existed in the local society. Second, once the projects had been introduced, the peasants were left to decide on the rate of change. Third, nothing was imposed. Voluntary involvement, cooperative membership, adoption of new production methods etc. were the foundation and in most cases, it was the peasants who competed to take part in a programme. The fourth and last factor is flexibility in relation to sacred wood, holy days and keeping women in their traditional role.

Almost all the changes described are seen as irreversible phenomena, as those involved in the vegetable growing project have emphasised. Economically speaking, food security and better living conditions mean that almost everyone more or less accepts the projects. But socially speaking, things are different. The young people who feel free from the old order which kept them oppressed and under the control of the chief, are one group which thinks changes are a very good thing. So do the *nouveaux riches* who have acquired prestige and socio-economic power. Some of them even want to speed things up and they complain about the slow rate at which the extension companies bring in some innovations (draft tillage, mechanization selected seed and so on). And so do the women who are more independent and closer to their husbands in the new production unit, which in fact coincides with the family.

However, some people do hanker for days gone by. The old, for example, are no longer served as they used to be. They are not consulted as much as they were and in some cases, even, they are in a minority with the new

and more democratic system. Even when they are consulted, the final power of decision lies elsewhere. They have to share their powers with younger people, who often have the upper hand because they understand how the public administration works. And the old people no longer control the income of the society and when they lose their economic control, they lose their control over the society itself.

Then there are others who regret the situation the project has created. These are some descendents of the founding clan and the traditional



"The Korhogo area has undergone fairly considerable changes", in part as a result of religious, economic and social changes

witch doctors and medicine men. The former object because they have less and less control over the village's decisions and the latter because higher incomes mean the people use modern medicine more and this affects their power.

The palm project

The palm project, in the Agni country in the south, has affected the system of land ownership, enabling people from outside to have direct access to the land without getting the permission of the locals. Things have changed since before the project, as the former now have right of ownership instead of the old right to work the land (which could always be revoked). This is partly behind the tension between the newcomers and the locals. Before the project, the Agni, the local people, were always willing to

give up part of their land in the vast forest where the project is sited, because it was of no economic value. But once oil palms began to be grown, they would have liked to have the land the newcomers were using to create palm plantations of their own. But this is no longer possible.

The second effect the project has had is to give the land greater economic value, so it is the object of envy, even within the clan. The land is gradually being individualised. Transfers of land within the groups are now rare and there is even conflict.

There has been an effect on family organisation too. Before, women always married within their group and marriage was based on the traditional system of succession whereby nephews had to inherit from uncles. The future head of the tribe and the guardian of its treasures (its gold, its chairs and so on) had to be pure, so the parents' qualities were controlled and the son, the daughter or the nephew had to marry as the group suggested. If they refused they could be removed from the lineage.

But with monetarisation and the new economic system, the clans are breaking down and the family, now the real centre of decision-making, is taking over. No-one wants to be head of the clan any more because he has more obligations than rights and honour. Prestige is now a matter of economic power. With the introduction of cocoa and coffee, and all the consequences this has had, the system of marrying within the clan began to lose ground and education dealt it a body blow. So the development of exogamy cannot be put down to the project alone. However, it is reasonable to say that, by encouraging a mix of different tribes, the project has broadened the possible choice of marriage partner. Cohabitation has also broken down some prejudices and made marriages between the tribes more common.

The introduction of cash crops in the forests of eastern Côte d'Ivoire has brought another division of labour to the production units, with the women specialising in food crops. This division started in the cocoa and coffee era and became sharper with the palm project. Urbanisation and better infrastructure has meant that crops are no longer grown just to be eaten in the

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home. There is a drive to produce a surplus for marketing and so the women are contributing to the income of the household.

Amongst the Agni, this division of labour has led to the emancipation of women, because they can keep what they have earned from selling vegetables and the men are content with what they get from the palms. Although this became more marked with cocoa growing, the monthly palm oil earnings (annual cocoa earnings) have boosted it too. Since each partner keeps the earnings from his/her activity, it goes without saying that they are both involved in managing the family budget. The wife uses part of her income for household products (oil, salt, soap and so on) and the rest for her own needs (clothing, beauty products, jewellery etc.). She also covers any small expenditure on the children and may well lend money to her husband. The husband usually covers major expenditure (the family's clothes, goods, housing and health costs).

In other groups (apart from the Baoulé, who behave in the same way as the Agni), in spite of the fact that the wife has more to do with the food crops, she gives her earnings to her husband, who manages it all by himself. Although the project has accentuated the division of labour, it has not emancipated the women as it has done amongst the locals. This is due to the fact that women have never been considered socially inferior in the traditional Agni and Baoulé societies as they were in many other African societies.

However, it is important to see that there is a change in the way spending is planned in any group. Outlay which used to be annual (women's clothes) is now made several times over the year. Labourers are paid monthly and the *Abusan*, whereby a third of the cocoa and coffee production was given to the labourer when the harvest was brought in, is being lost. Weddings and funerals no longer have to take place in November-February and protein (meat and fish) are bought throughout the year. Now that the palm growers have a monthly income, they have lost the idea of the annual period of abundance they had under the old system.

The importance of economic power in society has led to a new hierarchis-

ation of the clans. Village decisions have become more democratic because all the clans, including those from outside the area, are involved. In some villages, especially those where there are many outsiders, the locals are gradually losing their power.

The Agni country used to be a region of artisans. They made fishing tackle, mined gold, made jewellery and worked metal and they made pottery, wove baskets and made soap from palm oil. Some of these activities—gold mining and the weaving of sumptuous ceremonial cloths—have



The palm project has given the land greater economic value

virtually disappeared, possibly because plantations are deemed to be a more profitable proposition. In some cases, these sorts of activities—weaving industrial yarn, say, forging and fitting tool handles—have become the prerogative of the people from outside the area.

Has the project affected beliefs, customs, leisure and aspirations? It is tempting to answer "yes" to the last two.

The aspirations of the planters we interviewed fall into three categories:

- to extend their plantations or get more land, if possible for coffee, cocoa and palm plantations and to grow food crops;
- to build equipped (radio, TV etc.) houses;
- to be able to go home one day when they have made their fortunes. This was something most commonly mentioned by the people from outside the region, particularly those who had

been in the project region for less than 10 years.

As far as leisure-time activities are concerned, old games (*awalé*) are now played alongside new ones (football), events for young people and so on.

A little more circumspection is called for with the findings on beliefs and customs. We did not find any religious proselytism that was directly or indirectly attributable to the palm project when we went to Ehania. Man, of course, does not change his way of life, his beliefs or customs as easily as that. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to suggest that customs and beliefs may come into question when a new social, economic and legal order is designed as distinct and superior to the old order and particularly when it is backed up by authority—in this case, the State. And it may of course be that cohabitation by different tribes has led some people to question their own beliefs. This would explain why some of the Agni have been converted to Islam.

Conclusions for future schemes

Although the projects we have looked at are of different sorts and in different places, they have, in one way or another, all affected the socio-cultural aspects of the societies in which they have been run—in spite of the fact that it is hard to distinguish the effects of any given project as several projects were being run in each of the areas in question at the same time. But it still emerged that, if blockages are to be avoided in projects and they are not to have any detrimental effects on the cultural environment, then the major variables (power structure, family structure, social strata, beliefs, elements conferring prestige and social status, land ownership, technological know-how and historical factors) must be studied properly and taken into account when future projects are on the drawing board.

The beneficiaries of the projects themselves are in fact able gradually to alter some of these variables and adapt them to the demands of the project—particularly if this is a profitable economic proposition for them.

All this can be studied and checked out rapidly in a survey of the literature and a series of enquiries and interviews in the field. ○ T.E.

TANZANIA

Do farmers understand the language used by extension workers?

Communicating scientific information in ordinary language

by R. M. BESHA (*)

A typical example of the lack of knowledge of the cultural milieu of a population by those who are supposed to help it, and of its subsequent failure, is that of the kind of language sometimes used by extension workers or agronomists when giving explanations to peasant farmers.

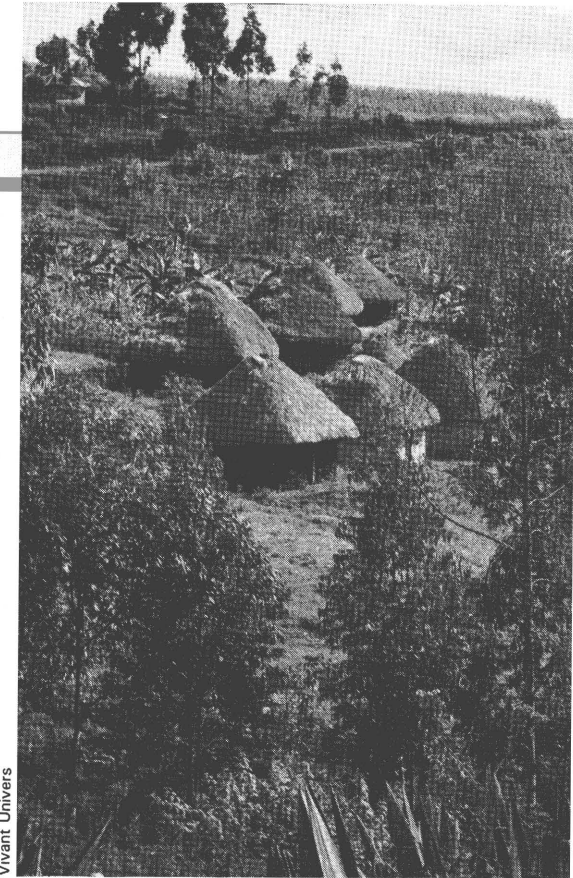
In a lecture delivered in February 1986, during a regional seminar on "Culture and economic development" financed by the EEC and organised by the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Dr Besha examined this problem on the basis of specific examples. This paper is a summary of the main points of the lecture.

In normal, day-to-day interaction miscommunication does not often occur because every competent speaker of a language is expected to operate most of the registers permitted in the particular language community. But in most communities there are other registers which are so specialised or 'restricted' that only a small group of people in the community can operate them. In traditional societies the 'languages' of the medicine man or healer, of the priest/priestess or that of the diviner, fall under this category. In modern societies, there are many more registers of this type. In general scientific language falls within the category of specialised registers. In order to operate in this register a person needs, as one writer put it, a certain type of apprenticeship. This apprenticeship is necessary, many times not only because of the words used but also because of the experience or the very nature of what is communicated.

Because scientific language constitutes such a highly specialised register, it is to be expected that such language will be used among persons sharing a common scientific discipline. That

means even among scientists of different disciplines, comprehensibility is not very easy if each of them sticks to their own register. The problems of communication are thus even worse between scientists and non-scientists. The medical doctor who insists on using his/her 'medical jargon' to his patients will, at the very least, appear very amusing to his listeners.

In this paper we look more closely at one branch of science, agricultural science, to see how information which is vital to the farmers is presented by the experts. It is an assessment of whether there really is communication between the two parties involved: the agricultural expert on the one hand, and the peasant/farmer on the other. The survey is based on radio programmes concerning the use of fertilisers and pesticides in the production of cash crops, mainly cotton and coffee. Some books which are supposedly written for the 'ordinary farmer' are also scrutinised. In the radio programmes the broadcasters are from the relevant Boards of these crops (Mamlaka ya Pamba/Kahawa). The material is obviously written by 'experts' in these offices. The audience is the ordinary farmer or peasant, as these programmes usually start with



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Rural radio can be a way of helping peasants in the far-out villages — if, that is, they understand the language in which programmes are broadcast

"Ndugu Wakulima." The language of communication is Swahili.

The advantage that radio broadcasters have over face-to-face interaction is that they can be very impersonal and they do not have to worry about whether or not what they say is comprehensible. But this is precisely also their disadvantage because they miss out on the 'checks' from listeners in a face-to-face interaction. However what is more important for the discussion here are the assumptions which the 'speakers' in the above programmes make about the recipients of the information they are giving. First they seem to assume that the public they are addressing is versed in agricultural scientific jargon. But the reality is that the majority of the intended recipients are small farmers who have not gone beyond the literacy classes. Only a handful have completed primary education, with, if they are lucky, a smattering of some few scientific words. To what extent then is the information comprehensible?

A second assumption which is connected to the first is the type of language used. Although the sentences do 'bear' the structure of Kiswahili, the assumption seems to be that the intended public knows *English*. So there

(*) Department of Kiswahili, University of Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania).

DOSSIER

is free use of Swahili-ised English terms even for words which have 'ordinary' equivalents. But worse still is the use of wholesale English words throughout these programmes. Even when the speaker has used *fosifati* at the beginning, in the rest of the programmes the words used are *phosphate*, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Triple Super Phosphate etc. Some very common diseases are still given their English equivalents, such as *tule/buni* although the other disease *kutu ya majani* is not given the equivalent *leaf rust*.

In carrying out the survey, I played the tape to a small group of young people who carry out some farming around Dar-es-Salaam. The overall reaction was "*Hayo watayaelewa Mabwana shamba*"—(that is for the agricultural officers). It seems therefore that technical language is being used by the expert without being properly processed and adapted to suit the level of the people for whom the information is intended.

Some of the books supposedly written for the benefit of the farmers suffer from the same shortcomings. Ngeze is hailed by the introducer as a very timely book which has explained 'everything' very clearly and in simple Swahili which is easily comprehensible to everyone. But this is not always the case.

It appears then that little distinction is made between the presentation of material to a class of agricultural officers in training and the presentation of 'similar' material to the ordinary farmer. There is evidence to show, in fact, that this lack of adaptation of scientific language for the public does, sometimes have adverse consequences. On one occasion last year farmers in one region complained that the new type of fertiliser they were given was harmful to the crops and they consequently suffered loss. The 'experts' discovered that the farmers had used the wrong measurements. One wonders whether it was not a case of unclear instructions. If the instructions quoted above are anything to go by, it must be the case that the farmers did not understand them. The concepts of *litres* are not that easy to grasp. Another evidence of possible miscommunication is a report in the UHURU issue of February 7th where the Regional Agricultural Develop-

ment Officer warns peasants in one region not to use *sand* as a pesticide. He advised them to use a certain pesticide which is supposed to be available in the Region. The News Agency (SHIHATA) discovered that the farmers did not have, among other things, proper instructions from the agricultural officers. It could be a case of miscommunication.

Given that there is a problem of 'communication' between the experts and the farmers is there a possible solution? This is not an easy question. It was earlier stated that scientific language is a specialised register which requires that those who use it go through some form of 'training'. It is obvious that the agricultural officers are trained in that jargon; so for them to use it for communication is quite normal. It is obvious also that, if they are to operate effectively in this register, they are expected to have a good knowledge of English. At the same time, after their training they are expected to communicate vital information to farmers who are not only non-scientific but who operate almost totally in ordinary, simple Swahili or their own ethnic languages. How, then, can effective communication be established between the two parties? It is possible to suggest that since the farmers are supposed to know and use modern farming methods they should be 'apprenticed' to the scientific language. But that would be highly unrealistic because it would mean turning millions of peasants into agricultural experts who moreover would need a good command of English.

A possible solution would be to work on the agricultural officers whose job it is to communicate with the farmers. It is possible to suggest that part of the training of these officers (Maafisa Kilimo) involve *training in communication*, and that training should specifically aim at equipping them with techniques of *adapting scientific language to ordinary use*. Even if the training is conducted in English, these 'experts' should be provided with well-written manuals in the language which the majority of the people use. Communicative ability on the part of agricultural experts include also the ability to make use of available local resources which aid in giving correct information. This is particularly so in connection with measure-

ments, instead of 'parroting' already learned 'standard' measurements. For example there is a literal translation of tablespoons (*vijiko vya mezani*). In ordinary language people speak of small spoon and big spoon (*kijiko kidogo/kikubwa*). For a person to be able to process scientific information for the general public it is necessary for her or him to be very competent in the subject matter. If a person is not confident with her/his subjects he is more likely to resort to 'parroting' or literal translation from textbooks.

It seems that inability to adapt scientific language is not restricted to the agricultural sciences. In Tanzania people often complain (through the press) that the Swahili used in radio programmes and newspapers is too difficult for the ordinary listener or reader. There is a need to make a clear distinction between the restricted register which should be used strictly among people of a similar standard and orientation, and the language of the 'lay' participant. Scientific language is not or should not be intended for ordinary communication, but scientific information can be imparted to the public after the necessary processing and adaptation. The correct use of the right type of language to the right people is a prerequisite for effective communication in any society (in socio-linguistics this is the chain called "who speaks what to whom and when").

In conclusion, it is important to point out that the radio has become a very important channel of communication. It easily cuts across cultural barriers, in that the question of who speaks to whom does not arise. In some of our societies it is not easy for women to walk up to a man (especially if he happens to be a stranger) and ask questions. To a great extent the radio de-personalises communication, and it also allows even the busy woman to acquire vital information. Since women make up the majority of the small farmers who engage in the production of food crops, simple, radio programmes on agriculture might be a very effective way of reaching them. Well-prepared, and well-presented programmes can supplement the efforts of agricultural officers and can also go a long way towards building a well-informed public. ○ R.M.B.

Cultural traits and situations in the ACPs

by H.E. Mr Raymond S. CHASLE(*)

Raymond Chasle, as we all know, played a predominant part in the ACP-EEC negotiations for Lome III. In particular, his report on cultural cooperation between the ACP Group and the Community at the Consultative Assembly on 25 September 1981 was full of lessons for the Convention and had its effect on the text itself. Mr Chasle has kindly allowed The Courier to print the the text of the report on cultural specificity and situations in the ACP countries here. It still holds a lot for us today. The Ambassador was hoping to write more for us, but his duties are such that he was unable to do so before we went to press.

Any cultural cooperation programme contemplated by the ACP and EEC should take account of the cultural traits of the various national groups.

ACP countries in Africa

As Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO pointed out, "the first festival of negro arts in Dakar in 1965 and the first pan-African cultural festival in Algiers in 1969 revealed the convergence of African cultures and the solidarity that binds the peoples of that continent despite racial, ethnic and language differences. These festivals provided an opportunity to assert African cultural identity and showed how necessary it was at a time when the culture of our continent was coming to the fore to define the concept of 'culture' in order to better feature African cultures, in their past, present and future forms". The festival of negro arts in Lagos provided the peoples of Africa with a further opportunity to assert their cultural identity

and display their wealth of cultural values to the whole world.

Black Africa, described as a civilisation without "written culture", possesses thousands of languages and dialects and oral traditions of abundant depth and variety. Despite this multiplicity of languages, there are demographically important linguistic communities whose languages serve as a means of communication with people who use them as their second, third or fourth language as well as bilingualism in African and European languages. Alongside the very ancient African oral literary tradition with its very elaborate mythologies and cosmogonies, there exists a written tradition in Ethiopia as well as in regions marked by the influence of Islam: for instance, Swahili literature, in Arabic script whose most ancient manuscripts date from the 17th century, literary works written in the languages of the colonisers since the 18th century, and a powerful modern literary trend in both African and European languages which, in the latter case, refuses justifiably to be treated as an exotic ex-

tension of French, Portuguese or English literature.

Africa's contact with foreign civilisations has enriched it internally and externally. Africa has contributed to the Aztec, Mayan and Incan civilisations of pre-Columbian America, to the new Afro-American traditions that have developed in Brazil, Suriname, the Caribbean, the West Indies and the North American continent. American jazz, one of the most original creations of this tradition, has considerably influenced modern western music even in its most classical forms. African art has left its mark on the works of Braque, Modigliani, Zadkine, Picasso, Vlaminck and Derain.

Western criteria of judgement and reference have led to a restrictive, functionalist and determinist interpretation of African art that credits the African artist with none of the aesthetic preoccupations or creative liberty that are nevertheless the component of African art.

Through its association with the phenomenon of civilisation of nature since the dawn of the 20th century, Negro art has had a major influence upon the advent of cubism, the most outstanding artistic experiment in the first quarter of the 20th century which has inspired all modern art movements and in turn influenced the architecture and industrial aesthetics of the 20th century.

African dances have also had a marked influence on avant-garde choreographic innovations in the West.

Under the influence of African sculpture, regarded as the greatest of all African arts, Western sculptors have simplified forms and combined space and mass.

(*) Mauritian Ambassador the European Community.



Examples of literary work from Africa...

Everything you gave me

Everything you gave me, Africa,
Lakes, forests, mist-edged lagoons,
Music, dancing, tales round evening embers told.
Everything within me you have etched —
The pigments of my ancestry
Forever printed in my blood,
All you have given me, Africa,
Makes me as I am,
My gait unparalleled,
Steps resembling none other,
Back broken neath the weight of time,
Feet broad with every step,
All you have handed down to me,
Even the lassitude that dogs my heels —
I bear it proudly on my brow,
My health no longer to be lost.
And I move on,
Singing aloud race,
No better or no worse than any man,
Everything you gave me, Africa,
Savannah bronzed by sun at height,
Your beasts, perverse they say,
Your mines, your treasures unexplored,
Fear of an unknowing world,
Your pain at paradise dispelled,
Until the light dawns in the east,
With unforgiving hands all this shall I safeguard
That this thy mission, heaven's command,
May stay forever unassailed.

Anoma Kanie — Côte d'Ivoire

Extract from "Arrow of God"

The Court Messenger removed his blue fez and planted it on his knee exposing a cleanshaven head shining with sweat. The edge of the cap left a ring round the head. He cleared his throat and spoke, almost for the first time.

'I salute you all'. He brought out a very small book from his breast pocket and opened it in the manner of a white man.

'Which one of you is called Ezeulu?' he asked from the book and then looked up and around the hut. No one spoke; they were all too astonished. Akuebue was the first to recover.

'Look round and count your teeth with your tongue', he said.

'Sit down, Obika, you must expect foreigners to talk though the nose'.

'You say you are a man of Umuru?' asked Ezeulu.

'Do you have priests and elders there?'

'Do not take my question amiss. The white man has his own way of doing things. Before he does anything to you he will first ask you your name and the answer must come from your own lips'.

'If you have any grain of sense in your belly', said Obika, 'you will know that you are not in the house of the white man but in Umuro in the house of the Chief Priest of Ulu'.

Chinua Achebe — Nigeria

In traditional Africa, art and the artist are an integral part of the community, and no distinction is made between art and craft; music and dance are part of daily life. Interpretation of African oral traditions and arts, long the preserve of western anthropologists, ethnologists, musicologists and critics, has now been taken in hand by the Africans themselves. As there is no community in the whole of the African continent that does not have its own music, Africa has a variety of rhythms and instruments that are still being discovered and ought to be recorded. The questioning of the musical score in the West has led to increased study of African forms of musical expression and its polyrhythmic and polyphonic characteristics.

The organisation of political and legal life as a phenomenon of civilisation has long been underestimated by the West. The kingdoms and empires of precolonial Africa had institutions that applied the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the affairs of other

states. Modern anthropology has revealed that so-called primitive societies had social structures comparable to those of today.

As every culture has its share of knowledge, Africa also possesses scientific and technological knowledge that must be reactivated, updated and developed. Traditional African medicine for instance is beginning to be recognised and the concern for therapy of the body and mind apparent in African artistic expression is in keeping with modern psychiatric thinking.

The African Cultural Charter adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government at the Port-Louis summit in 1976 was based on the Declaration of the principles of international cultural cooperation adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 14th session in 1966, the Algiers Pan-African Cultural Manifesto (1969) and the Inter-governmental Conference on cultural policies in Africa (1975).

Noting that cultural domination had led to the depersonalisation of some

African peoples, historical falsification and systematic disparagement of African values, the Heads of State and Government reiterated the preoccupations and principles expressed at the Accra Conference in this Charter.

ACP countries in the Caribbean

The authentic native races, such as the Arawaks and Caribs, were largely wiped out and left only a modest cultural heritage. Those cultures which did emerge were the cultures of the African slaves and hired Indians transported to the region by the homeland governments to work in the sugar and indigo plantations and elsewhere. So the culture of the Caribbean is the result of the confrontation and interpenetration of the cultures of African slaves, Indian indentured labourers and other immigrants (the most important elements being the Chinese, Syrians and Lebanese) and the cultures of the imperialist powers. After centuries of confrontation and interpenetration, a cosmopolitan blend is begin-



Barbados Government Information Service

The Crop Over Festival in Barbados. "The culture of the Caribbean is the result of the confrontation and interpenetration of the cultures of African slaves, Indian indentured labourers and other immigrants... and the cultures of imperialist powers"

...from the Caribbean...

If there is a musical strain that is quintessentially Caribbean, it must be reggae. A jerky rhythm which was for a long time the music of the underprivileged, it was at the end of the sixties that it emerged from the ghettos of Jamaica to conquer the whole world impelled by musicians like Jimmy Cliff, Peter Tosh and, above all, the late Bob Marley.

The music of the underclass, reggae speaks of distress and sentiments of rebellion, as the words of the song below bear out.

The harder they come

*O they tell me of a pie up in the sky
waiting for me when I die
But between the day you're born and when you die
They never seem to hear you when you cry
So as sure as the sun will shine
I'm gonna get my share now, what's mine
And then the harder they come, the harder they fall
One and all
Ooh the harder they come, the harder they fall
One and all
Well the oppressors are trying to keep me down
Trying to drive me underground
And they think that they have got the battle won
I say forgive them, Lord, they know not what they've done
Because as sure as the sun will shine etc.
And I keep on fighting for the things I want
Though I know that when you're dead you can't
But I'd rather be a free man in my grave
Than living as a puppet or a slave
So as sure as the sun will shine etc.*

Jimmy Cliff — Jamaica

ning to emerge as the distinct culture of the Caribbean: it embraces all the cultural movements which have shaped it and is based predominantly on African and Indian influences.

Thus, down the years, the dominant cultures have been unable to overcome the fierce resistance of the native and imported populations. This is particularly true with regard to the musical and rhythmic heritage of the black Africans and American Indians. By one of time's revenges, the Caribbean, whose dance expressions and music have been severely repressed, have inspired rhythms that have invaded the rest of the world and given birth to new forms of musical expression such as the calypso, the steel band and reggae, to mention the most well-known examples.

The interaction of neighbouring cultures and racial mixing that produces new social cultural groupings is a permanent source of enrichment for these cultures.

The ACP countries in the Caribbean cooperate among themselves under the Treaty establishing CARICOM (Caribbean Common Market) on the development of their culture. Under this agreement they organise a festival of arts known as CARIFESTA. They also cooperate with non-ACP countries in the region, in the Committee for Development and Cooperation in the Caribbean (CDCC). In a constituent declaration, the Member States of the CDCC expressed their determination to establish an autonomous Caribbean identity and collaborate at sub-regional level to overcome cultural barriers.

A joint CEPAL/UNESCO project is in train to promote a Caribbean venture to stimulate local production and the dissemination of cultural material (printed and audiovisual) and reduce constraints on the financial resources invested in the servicing of small isolated markets. At multinational level this project will constitute a viable, economic undertaking that will mobilise the population and increase common appreciation of the region's cultural riches which have so far been neglected.

A network of centres is being set up for cultural promotion and activities to cope on the one hand with the special situation of the Caribbean, i.e. the dichotomy between family units and



Fiji Ministry of Information

The Pacific Harbour Cultural Centre in Fiji. "Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia... constitute a cultural area with a large variety of traditions, customs and artistic modes of expression..."

...from the Pacific

To the woman selling handicrafts outside Burns Philip's doors (a word to the tourist)

*You have to walk slowly now:
These are treasures not to be missed —
stop, maybe, and inspect, feel the polished shell,
the turtleshell bracelet and the ring, unique.
The oyster sadness dusted clean
countless times a day just for your eye.
See the handbag! Such beautiful designs!
And those fingers weaving like spiders,
those arms sagging and frail can do wonders still —
watch the fingers alone — oh, how dexterous!
Unpolished dedication! See the stringing of
pearly shells. How lovely!
But you don't understand how they're stringing
their life beads outside these doors,
like corpses, the concrete mattress gathers
the cold and pumps it home.
But don't consider, inspect and make a bargain.
And you have to look a little above the collar bone
at the fleshy neck, blue veins, the wide jaw.
Remark! The high cheek bones,
the strong forehead, black hair locked or loose
and somehow stained at the edges,
those narrow-lidded brows and the brown
textures more like driftwood.
You look disappointed, surprised? Surely you
must have seen this face somewhere before,
perhaps in a museum: the Polynesian goddess,*

Sano Malifa — Western Samoa

communities that disseminate and hand down culture and are involved in the process of socialisation, and on the other hand with the public institutions. In the medium term, the centres will deal with the reinstatement and dissemination of cultural forms of expression and in the long term with appreciation and mutual respect in the quest for cultural integration.

ACP countries in the Pacific

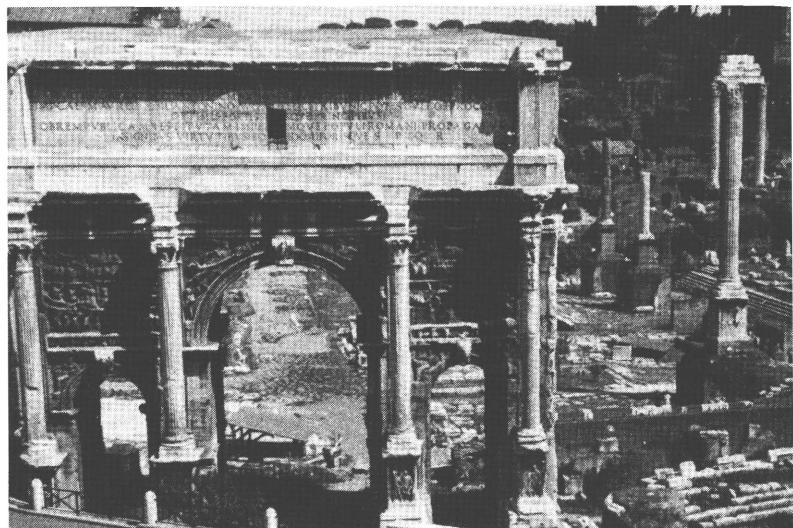
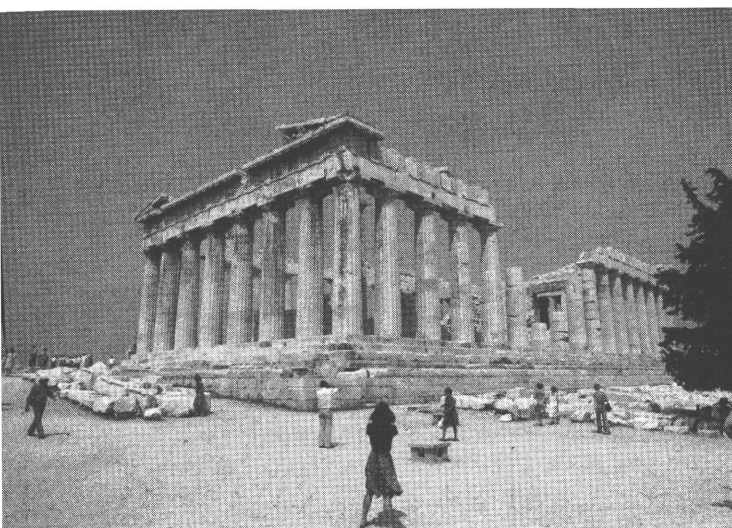
There are ACP countries in Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia, regions with large populations of different origins. These constitute a cultural area with a large variety of traditions, customs and artistic modes of expression which although not homogeneous have certain similarities and affinities.

The ACP countries in the Pacific region are linked above all by their common and painful experience of colonisation which has had adverse effects on their ways of life, oral traditions and traditional arts. Their art forms, which bear witness to great creativity, seen by the missionaries as external expressions and dangerous vehicles of paganism or regarded as inconsistent with the development required by the colonial administrations, were repressed or eliminated except in some regions where they were jealously protected, for instance, in Papua New Guinea whose inhabitants have been able to preserve most of their traditional values.

The music and rhythms of these countries have had less difficulty in surviving. The vestiges of their plastic arts bear witness to great originality.

Their cults, masks, cult objects, sculpture, dances, totemism and oral literature have certain affinities with the rites and traditions in Africa.

The ACP countries in the Pacific that have become independent relatively recently participate alongside other countries of the region in the South Pacific Festival of the Arts aimed at preserving and promoting their intrinsic human values and traditional heritages as well as the cultural qualities that are the essence of the Pacific. In their efforts to consolidate their fragile independence they attach the highest importance to asserting their cultural identity. ○ R.C.



Greek and Roman influences are the most widespread in Europe's cultural heritage; above, left, the Parthenon in Athens; right, the Forum in Rome

European culture — is there any such thing?

by Emanuele GAZZO(*)

The title of this article, a question I have been asked to answer, implies doubt.

What it seems to suggest is that the answer might be a straight no or qualified yes. In other words, the idea of a European culture is not, on the face of it, taken as read.

In this particular case, doubt could be a trap. Why? Because the idea, once it has been agreed that the aim is cultural cooperation between the Contracting Parties, is apparently to find out whether there is a suitable symmetry between the parties in the field of culture and what might be the consequences of its existence or non-existence.

Before taking this preliminary examination any further, let us recall that the Convention has been established between "the Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the ACP States, of the other part". This means that the institutions of the Community (the Council and the Commission) are alongside the Member States on one side, with the ACP States, as separate entities (although they have signed the Georgetown Agreement making them the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries) on the other. The conclusion may be that we have no complete symmetry of form because of the high degree of integration of the countries of the EEC. But there is also the fact that there is no symmetry of substance either, because the Convention is specifically aimed at promoting and accelerating the economic, cultural

and social development of the ACP States and there is nothing reciprocal about it—in spite of the fact that relations between the contracting parties are based on solidarity and mutual interest and on the pursuit of general aims such as world peace, human rights and so on.

So, clearly, if we were forced to admit that there were no such thing as a European culture, we would be recognising the fact that the European identity is short of one vital component and that, as a result, ACP-EEC cultural cooperation could only take practical shape on a country-to-country (or people-to-people) basis, which would re-establish the symmetry of form we mentioned just now.

This is why we talked about a potential trap. Denying that there is a "Cultural Europe" would be tantamount to doubting the existence of Europe altogether. More precisely, it would be denying the European union which is the explicit objective of the peoples of Europe. So we have a straight answer here and we shall try and make it as clear as possible.

The three faces of culture

If we are to provide an exhaustive answer to the question in the title and get a better grasp of the cultural aims

The existence of this doubt—and we agree, in principle, that it is legitimate, as there is no valid culture without doubt—is highlighted, in this dossier on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, as the principles at least are codified, in the third Convention signed at Lomé on 8 December 1984.

of the Convention, it is perhaps a good idea to recall that the 1982 Mexico declaration on cultural policy defined culture as a set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features characterising a society or social group. In addition to art and literature, it includes way of life, basic human rights, value systems, traditions and beliefs. This is a widely accepted definition at least as far as a general discussion is concerned, as in the idea that all cultures are part of the common heritage of mankind. And, of course, "cultural identity and cultural diversity are indissociable".

Lomé also says that "... the self-reliant development of the ACP States ... (is) centred on man himself and rooted in each people's culture"—which means promoting cultural identities with a view to mutual enrichment.

All this makes it possible to produce a schematic overall picture that reflects the difference between the notions of culture and civilisation and shows culture (a) to be a factor of unity in the world, although (b) it is also a specific characteristic of a society or social group (tribe? nation? community of peoples or nations?) and (c) an individual heritage. This puts us between fragmented cultures and national cultures, with plenty of room to

(*) The author is the Head of Agence Europe in Brussels.

A people's Europe

Over the past few years, political leaders of the highest level have realised that the Community has to be brought closer to its citizens. The conclusions of the European Council of Fontainebleau in June 1984 illustrated this clearly when an ad hoc committee, chaired by Mr Adonnino, was asked to work out how the Community could meet the people's expectations and adopt measures to strengthen and promote its identity and image with its citizens and throughout the world.

In January 1985, the Commission, which was anxious to give practical shape to its interest in this field, invited Mr Ripa di Meana to take over the portfolio of the "people's Europe".

The many conclusions of the two reports produced by the ad hoc committee and approved by the European Councils of Brussels (March 1985) and Milan (June 1985) included some that the Commission feels are a priority for a people's Europe. These are, in particular, the free movement of individuals, public health policy, cultural schemes and symbols.

Since these reports were adopted, a fresh drive has led to a number of initiatives — most significantly the issue of the European passport in most of the Member States, the reciprocal recognition of certain diplomas, the institutions' agreement on the European flag, various health measures (in particular the emergency health card), a cancer and a drug campaign and the COMETT programme aimed

Moving towards greater freedom of movement within the Community's borders



at Community cooperation between universities, firms and research centres.

But the Council has still not managed to adopt a series of proposals aimed at the twofold objective of easier mobility of the people of Europe for both professional and private reasons, making for greater understanding that will break down the cultural compartmentalisation which is still often a hindrance to progress in the construction of Europe, and a stronger Community identity through symbolic actions wherein every citizen can perceive the Community's existence.

These proposals have to do with simplifying the formalities at frontiers between Community countries, with residence permits for students and non-workers, with the promotion and mobility of students and with inter-university collaboration (the ERASMUS programme), the Youth Exchange Scheme for Europe, a general system for the mutual recognition of higher educational diplomas and with the removal of customs signs at internal Community frontiers. And on the cultural front, the Community has recently suggested measures to boost European audio-visual products. In June 1986, the Commission presented a report to the European Council in The Hague, insisting that the Heads of State and Government give a fresh political stimulus to the people's Europe to get all these proposals adopted without further ado.

The Commission confirms the priority it has put on these matters and proposes launching further initiatives, as the Adonnino Committee suggests. These initiatives go further than what is set out in the White Paper on the internal market on voting rights in local elections (a report is to be made to the European Parliament), coordinating voluntary development schemes, the transparency of Community law, symbolic action and sport. All this should help the man in the street perceive the Community's image. The economic community must go hand in hand with the people's Europe — which is the only thing that will enable us to make practical progress towards European Union.

combine freely and in a continuous flow of mutual exchange and interpenetration. There could be culture zones, artificial to varying degrees, all over the world. The cultural bureaucrats have even defined some of them — Europe in the broadest sense of the term at Helsinki, the European Community at Copenhagen in 1973, Asia at Djakarta in 1973, Africa at Accra in 1975, Latin America at Bogota in 1978 and the Arab world at Baghdad in 1981.

Multiple cultures and cultural identity

One thing is clear. According to the principle of unity in diversity, it is agreed that diverse cultures (should) exist side-by-side, even in a broader cultural area, without being unknown to each other.

At a conference, significantly entitled "European culture and cultures", at the European University Institute of Florence last May, we had the opportunity of insisting upon the constant job of communications and information when it came to overcoming all obstacles inherent in a multiplicity of cultures and cultural identities so as to ensure the constant homogenisation of the components of any given cultural identity. It is perfectly reasonable to imagine that the idea is both to achieve total openness of frontiers within any cultural zone (in the case in point Europe as a unit called the European Community) and a genuine opening of the external boundaries of that zone. In the former case, the frontiers are those left over from the historic era of nation states, which has had its day thanks to the European desire for union. This should happen in the same way as the free movement of individuals, goods and services and, of course, ideas. These frontiers, which fragment cultural unity, are due to an inadequate understanding between peoples. So prejudice, preconceived ideas, stereotypes and commonplaces are superimposed on the image of the present reality. Peoples and individuals find it easier to see what divides than what unites.

The external boundaries of this particular area should not be a screen, but a device to help recognise that things from outside are susceptible to selection and assimilation, thus also becoming European.

Florence, the European cultural city of 1986

The European Commission is about to make a number of cultural proposals. It already has its achievements in this field, most spectacularly perhaps the organisation of events in its "European cultural cities"; which it decided on in 1984. Various cities have been involved—Athens in 1985 and Florence this year—and the event, comprising exhibitions, concerts, plays, ballets, congresses and so on, will move on to Amsterdam in 1987 and Berlin in 1988.

One of the aims of this major manifestation is to celebrate and exalt all the unity and diversity of European culture and its wealth and vitality in a tangible way. Another is to help bring the peoples of the Community closer together by making them aware of what they have in common.

The programme for Florence 1986 includes more than 150 events of which we can only mention a few here. They include Picasso's graphic art, sculpture from Donatello to Degas, the German expressionist movement, the garden in Europe, Greek publishers of the 15th century, art and architecture in the Netherlands in the '20s, the 9th annual congress of poets, performances of Samuel Beckett's "Happy Days", a concert of 14th century music and performances of contemporary works.

"Amorino", a sculpture by Donatello (1386-1466)



Liberto Perugi

This amounts to confirming diversity in unity. A European cultural identity exists provided "other" cultural identities stay as they are—although without becoming "foreign". Let there be no mistake about the fact that culture is not *per se* a laboratory in which coherence has to be compatible with cross-breeding and self-criticism is the measurement of time.

Characteristics of European culture

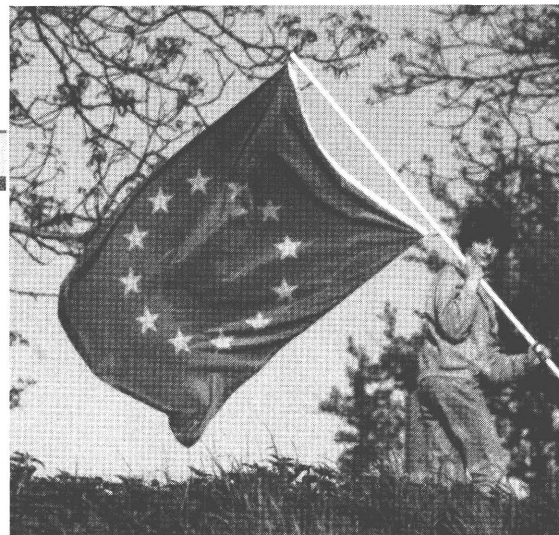
Given these parameters, the existence of a European culture, the fruit of the convergence of different cultures, seems in no doubt if we use the definition set out at the beginning of section two. The features of it are as follows:

(a) It has spreading, different roots that have contributed differently (but recognisably) to the accumulation of a cultural heritage in which the citizens of Europe can see their own contribution. It is a heritage in which nothing is immutable. Instead, it is a creative undertaking involving continuous exchange. Its roots, the most visible of which are Greek and Roman, are also Judeo-Christian and Teutonic and Slavonic and include contributions from Islam and elsewhere.

(b) It neither accepts dogmatism nor rejects the marginal. It is research rather than resignation. It is democracy based on man and not theocracy of despotism based on inequality.

(c) And here, perhaps more than in any other culture, man is the focal point (significantly, Lomé speaks of self-reliant ACP development centred on man himself) and myth and fetish is rejected. For European culture, as for Professor Adorno, "the world of man is the world man himself builds and from which he himself comes". Man is fallible and so European culture involves constant questioning. Its stimulus is "the courage to be a man". It is not by chance that one of its most profitable eras is called humanism of that Kant said that illumination is man's way out of the minority status or that Terence said "Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. (I am a man, I count nothing human alien from me)".

We could be more formal about it by recalling that the Member States of the Community have always insisted on the cultural identity of the Com-



The new European flag, the symbol of "Europe run as a single unit"

munity to which they are bound. In the Stuttgart Declaration (19 June 1983), they undertook to promote closer cultural cooperation to assert the awareness of a common heritage as a component of the European identity. The (Spinelli) draft treaty on European Union mentions citizenship of the Union and the scientific and cultural progress of its citizens. The Single European Act should have had a chapter on cultural identity, but... there was not enough time to draft it (see inset on A people's Europe).

Identity and diversity

We shall now conclude—although our answer will contain more nuances than the original question. There is of course a complex and changing reality (sometimes subject to controversy) which reflects the idea of European culture. What is clear is the existence of a European cultural identity within a culture zone whose boundaries are fairly vague, but where differences are obvious if they are measured in terms of the identity parameter and relatively limited if they are measured in terms of diversity.

At all events, the political action geared to creating a European unit was born in a non-suspect era. We are thinking here of the Manifesto di Ventotene (1941), in which Altiero Spinelli said that Europe was based on the principle of freedom whereby man should not be an instrument of something else but an autonomous centre of life, and of Jean Monnet, who said "we are not coalescing states, we are uniting peoples" (1950). Are these not the strongest foundations for a cultural identity in which Europeans can see themselves? Are these not the strongest foundations for cultural cooperation with the free nations of other continents? o E.G.



The culture industry— hard times for African books

by Yves-Emmanuel DOGBE (*)

In a crisis-ridden Africa, people are talking less and less about culture, economics being both their prime concern and the centre of cooperation relations with the rest of the world. However, not only does culture have industries that it would be short-sighted for economic policies to underestimate or overlook, but culture as such, culture as a creative system working for the intellectual fulfilment and rounded development of mankind, is based on social values that are absolutely vital in any coherent, endogenous economic development that is to be of benefit to the communities as a whole.

The book industry is one of the biggest of the cultural industries, as a glance at the place books and publishing in general occupy in the EEC countries, the USA and the USSR will show. So we called on the African governments to encourage the book industry in a recent work (). But what difficulties does African writing have to contend with and what are the problems facing the expansion of publishing in Africa itself?*

The impact of the West

Any consideration of the problems facing Africa's cultural industries must now take two things into account—cultural cooperation as an innovation of the ACP-EEC countries in Lomé III and the first summit of the Heads of State and Government of those nations which use French. These are important because European countries such as France and England are in some way to blame for the paralysis which has gripped the book industry on the continent of Africa. The finger was pointed at France at the first French-speaking summit—"Book production and distribution, which involves millions of people in the French-speaking community, is almost entirely the affair of French, Belgian and Quebec authors and publishers, who only leave the odd crumb for the French-speaking countries of the South. And this monopoly is sustained and maintained by relentless commercialism devoid of all philanthropy or concern for the development or independence of the African nations."

The first French-speaking summit, it is felt, should lead to recognition of

the importance of expanding the African book industry, because people realise that it is urgent to open up French book production and distribution centres so that French culture and the French language can spread further. The Africans' awareness of the manifest European desire to force European cultural values on them, for economic and commercial reasons, while they are helping to defend the cause of French in the world has altered this policy of systematically imposing French culture. A further outcome is the inclusion of cultural cooperation in Lomé III. African culture can no longer be ignored nor have European culture substituted for it.

The writer's problems

The internal difficulties attached to producing African books have three sources—the writer's creation, the welcome the general public extends to African books and the possibilities of publishing in Africa itself.

Books are not typical cultural products as printed matter is, in a way, the main vehicle for ideas in the modern, civilised world in which we live. Think of the impact ideas and opinions make on the development of socio-political thinking and structures and it is easy to see that the writer will be viewed differently according to whether he lives in a totalitarian sys-

tem or a modern democracy with freedom of expression.

So the African writer's job has not been made any easier so far, even less when he has gone into exile in the hopes of achieving the material and moral conditions needed to create. In the vast majority of African countries, the fear of constructive opinions and free expression means that the writer is regarded with wariness and suspicion and policies that might promote the book industry and provide employment and economic resources for young people are discouraged.

However, lately, a certain awareness has emerged here and there as to the economic aspects of book production, linked to enriching the countries' literary heritage and, therefore, with, say, the French- or the English-speaking community. And this awareness must extend to all the African countries and all the Governments must help nurture new talent and foster creativity throughout the community by offering literary prizes and all kinds of other incentives.

As well as literary prizes (for poetry, prose and drama) and grants for sabbaticals for anyone anxious to spend time on literary or scientific research, there is one important kind of assistance the authorities ought to provide for young writers who have proved

(*) Director of Akpagnon Publications, Lomé (Togo). A sociologist and himself the author of many publications including "Réflexions sur la promotion du livre africain" (Considerations on the promotion of African books), "Contes et légendes du Togo" (Tales of Togo) and "Morne Soliloque" (poetry).

themselves and that is—and we should like to insist on this— full-time or part-time jobs, such as people in the world of sport are offered, so their material needs are catered for and they can more easily devote themselves to their art.

African publishing

An even greater stimulus for the African writer would be a local publisher to bring out his work and a competent local printing firm to make the publisher's life easier. But the rare publishing houses in Africa are too poor to take over local output and publish everything worthwhile.

Some of these houses are private concerns with very little financial backing. Even those set up by bigger groups (Haho in Lomé, Togo, for example) or by the State (Nouvelles Editions Africaines in Dakar in Senegal and Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire) and those in the Commonwealth especially, which are appendages of British publishers, are not very well off and are therefore far from being able to fight European publishers in Paris, London, Brussels and elsewhere for a hold over Africa.

Publishing needs enormous investments if it is to be a productive and profitable proposition. The French State, for example, gives help and support to Parisian publishing houses—which, as we have already pointed out, are far from being poor. The African

Governments should take an interest in the African book industry for economic reasons—which do not rule out cultural imperatives. But the industry will only be prosperous and beneficial if they pay the price in both the private and the public sector.

There is no shortage of printers who can turn out books in the countries of Africa. Kinshasa, Lomé, Dakar, Abidjan and more all have well-equipped modern printing works. What is missing, it seems, is the sort of policy that will capitalise on this technology and train the conscientious technicians that are required. Without it, publishers from Lomé may well have books printed by people in France or Italy or Germany or Canada—or even Japan—who thus profit from the irresponsibility of the Africans themselves.

Distribution problems

The African Governments must embark on a practical policy throughout the book industry on their continent to make it easier to distribute books in their countries and to other countries in Africa and the rest of the world. Clearly, any books a publisher brings out should be sold to enable him to finance further publications and ensure that the house survives and this is why distribution is every bit as important to him as investment potential.

The first pitfall—and it is a big one—awaiting the African publisher is

that the purchasing power of most families is low. It tends to be difficult to buy textbooks for children and it is wrong to ask families in straitened circumstances to do more, so we have suggested that the authorities cut both the import dues the bookshops have to pay on stock and the VAT the publishers have to pay so as to bring down the retail price of books and put them within reach of limited budgets.

And going beyond the second obstacle to distribution constituted by very heavy taxation, even if retail prices were lowered, there would still be families which could not afford all the books their children need. So there have to be more lending libraries and public reading rooms so that a campaign can be run to encourage young people to learn and relax with books from Africa, Europe, America, Russia, Japan and so on.

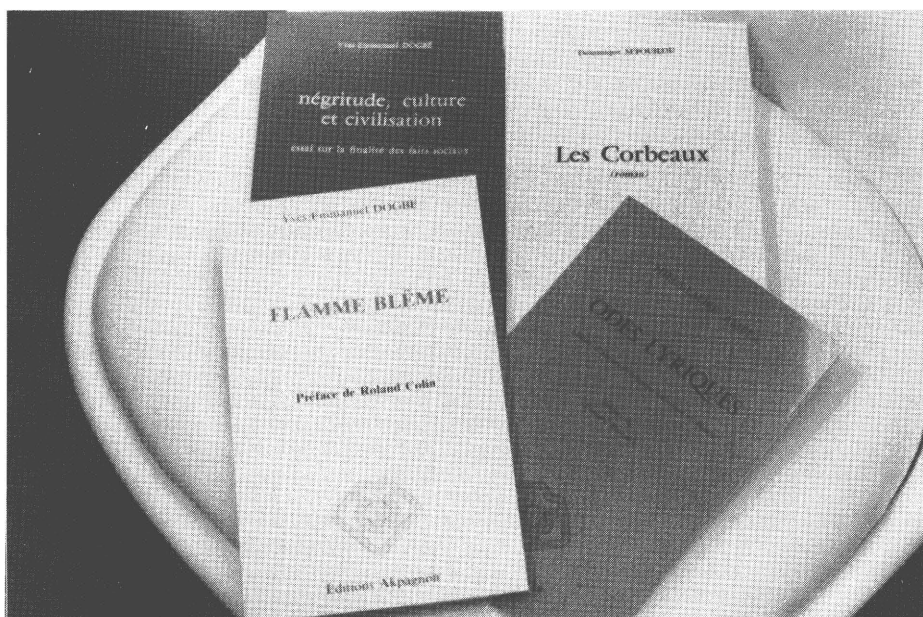
The expansion of the African book industry is both a cultural and an economic industry at a time when unemployment is beginning to hit graduates. If young people are encouraged to go into the book industry and given the right sort of training for this, it will certainly be possible to offer jobs and promote a sector of activity hitherto blocked in Africa. There is a good future for skilled printers, publishers, book-sellers and librarians all over the world.

The cultural side of the African book industry brings us, more particularly, to cooperation relations in the ACP-EEC countries, the French-speaking community and the Commonwealth. African books, in French and in English, are an obligatory contribution to the spread of both languages across the world today and the African culture they bring in is an additional source of enrichment.

France is more aware of this than it has ever been, as the Paris Summit showed when it decided on schemes to boost the development of the book industry in those countries of Africa where French is used.

The ACP-EEC cultural exchange programme should help train African book industry staff and transfer technology in this particular branch of the cultural industry by providing aid and practical assistance with the development of the countries of Africa. ○

Y-E.D.



"The rare publishing houses in Africa are too poor to take over local output and publish everything worthwhile"

Drive to promote cultural identity: ANPAC (Gabon)

by Paul ABA'A-NDONG (*)

Cultural identity may be promoted in many ways. The articles which follow give four examples—of national (ANPAC, which is described here), regional (CICIBA), international (particularly events of the Caribbean festival type) and private initiatives (the Foundation for ACP-EEC cultural cooperation).

The conclusions of a UNESCO round table in Monaco in 1967 said that the term "cultural policy" was used to describe a series of operational principles, practices and procedures in administrative or budgetary management which had to be the basis for the sort of cultural action that was valid for all countries, and that it was for each State to decide on its own policy in this field in the light of its own cultural values, objectives and choices.

In spite of the similarity of the problems facing the African nations today in the running of their development schemes, each State has both the right and the duty to put its choices into practice, in the light of its own special characteristics and the priorities on which it has decided.

Gabon began laying down the main lines of its cultural policy in the '80s.

As President Bongo said: "The quest for our cultural values is, for me, something of national interest and all those anxious to preserve the originality of Gabon have my support".

Gabon attended the intergovernmental conference on cultural policy in Africa which UNESCO organised in Accra in 1975 and this was an opportunity to find out what the other countries of Africa were doing and to renew its support for the affirmation of cultural identity and the involvement of all sections of the population in the cultural development drive.

So the main lines of Gabon's cultural policy (as laid down by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Education in collaboration with a team of UNESCO experts and the Institut Culturel Africain) included a certain number of

priorities, amongst them the creation of an institution to look after the conservation and promotion of Gabon's cultural heritage.

A law setting up ANPAC (the National Agency for Artistic and Cultural Promotion) under the Ministry of Arts, Culture and Education came out on 24 January 1983. This is a public industrial and commercial body, with its own statutes and financial independence.

ANPAC's aims

Its fundamental aims are to:

- develop culture through the creation of workshops, production units and cultural industries;
- protect the work of artists, writers and men of letters;
- produce and distribute records, cultural films and other works and run events, exhibitions, festivals, seminars and conferences;
- supervise national and foreign artistic and cultural manifestations;
- spread Gabonese culture abroad by involving artists, writers and men of letters in all international events;



ANPAC

ANPAC organises theatrical productions...

— running all administrative, commercial, industrial, financial, real estate and property transactions directly or indirectly related to or able to facilitate the development of the above aims.

So ANPAC's responsibilities are very broad and its means and powers are considerable. For example:

- foreign cultural products and works can only be distributed and marketed if they have the Agency's seal;
- national artistic and cultural works are under the exclusive protection of the Agency;
- the Agency has a monopoly on the distribution and marketing of any Gabonese artistic and cultural works produced with its help.

ANPAC will have its own royalties office (this is currently being built). Note too that a percentage of the public building decoration contracts go to ANPAC, which distributes it to the Gabonese artists and craftsmen who are eligible to help carry them out.

The resources

Its resources come from parafiscal payments, its own operations and some external aid. The taxes accruing to the Agency are:

- a tax on the amount involved in contracts concluded by foreign artists;
- a tax on the fees of artists working in conditions other than those described in the above paragraph;
- a tax on display-sales of luxury jewellery and works of art;
- a proportional duty on intellectual property;
- an additional levy on craft-made jewellery;
- a percentage of the additional import tax on jewellery, musical instruments, sound equipment and cinema films;
- an additional tax on video-hire;
- an additional duty on casino earnings.

So the reader can see the extent and variety of a field where there had previously been no regulation of exploitation. ANPAC puts an end to a situation that has always been prejudicial to people involved in producing artistic and cultural goods in Gabon.

So the creation of ANPAC puts Ga-

(*) Mr Aba'a-ndong is technical adviser for cultural affairs at the Ministry for Culture, Arts and Education in Gabon.



... concerts (here the traditional Balafon orchestra)...

bon among the countries which no longer see the cultural dimension beloved of President Bongo as something negligible.

No society can change unless it derives its strength from the depths of its own culture. In other words, a country's development cannot involve abandoning its cultural heritage. So that heritage has to be rehabilitated—which means inventorying it and making it accessible to the greatest number.

Activities

The various ANPAC leaders know what the Agency has to do and are therefore trying to get both the national and international public familiar with Gabon's cultural and artistic output. The Agency has signed a number of cooperation agreements with the Gabonese Foreign Trade Centre on organising cultural weekends involving exhibitions and groups of dancers from each of the country's provinces. Occasions of this sort would foster contact between artists and their public and the Agency already brings out a timetable of these events at the beginning of every year. It also publishes a review called "Ngombi".

ANPAC also has its art galleries and bookshop stands on which paintings are often displayed. Recently, it gave practical shape to its cooperation with the Centre Culturel Français in Libreville with an exhibition on Brazza's journeys in Gabon. Then there are its annual literary competitions and Agency-designed and produced cultu-

ral programmes once or twice a week on Gabonese radio and TV.

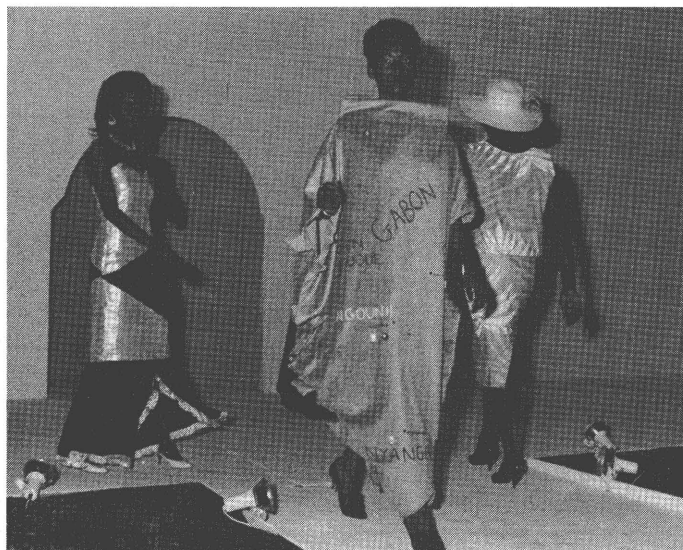
Music seems to be ahead of the other branches of culture, however, and so the Agency has just formed an orchestra and a ballet company. It already has a cultural revue in its repertoire.

On the international scene, note that ANPAC has already held an exhibition in a Paris gallery. It is worth emphasising the fact that events of this kind are in tune with the "dialogue of civilisations" which is at the heart of the Chasle report which President Bongo likes so much and makes the cornerstone of the "new development strategy" in one of his recent works entitled: "Réalités Gabonaises: Culture et Développement".

The Head of the Gabonese State is very pleased that Brussels has at last been able to look at the relations between culture and development and agreed, in the interests of efficiency, to introduce a section on culture into the latest ACP-EEC Convention. This should be a harmonious part of the ongoing cooperation drive and result in the mutual enrichment of relations between the ACP Group and the Twelve.

Practically speaking, it should lead the EEC to recognise the existence and the value of the traditional cultures of the ACP countries and, above all, to take account of the way their peoples think, work and live in its projects and programmes.

There is a need to organise the inventory and collection of all areas of the cultural heritage, as there is to mo-



... fashion shows...

tivate, dynamise and promote these values through institutions such as ANPAC.

The Gabonese Head of State says it is vital to "found Gabonese cultural identity on the wealth and diversity of its cultural, material, intellectual and spiritual heritage", not forgetting "all forms of oral tradition".

We must be aware that the developed countries will never take any real interest in the developing world until they can see that the people there organise their life in society and have value systems that command their admiration and respect. The organisation and the value systems are there. They just need to be known.

Gabon's history is rich in traditions that we should preserve and hand down to our children, as our fathers did before us. This is the common heritage of the Gabonese fatherland. These cultural values, which have been the cement of our traditional communities, should provide us with the strength to conquer our own development. For a society that loses its culture is in danger of losing the strength, the vigour and the efficiency it needs to take up the challenge of development.

There can be no real development without a cultural dimension. Culture, the special way each group lives together and situates itself in relation to other people, has to be both the driving force and the ultimate aim of development.

This is ANPAC's mission. ○

P. A-N.

CICIBA and the cultural future of Africa

by Théophile OBENGA(*)

For some time now, there has been an effort, in the regional framework, to broaden knowledge and promote the cultures of the developing countries. In Africa, for example, the many organisations doing this include the ICA (the African cultural institute) in Dakar; CELHTO (the Centre for literary and historical study through the oral tradition) in Niamey; OMMSA (the Organisation of museums, monuments and sites in Africa) in Accra; CREPLA (the regional Centre for the promotion of books in Africa) in Yaoundé (also the headquarters of OAPI, the African Intellectual Proper-

ty Organisation), and more. The desire to continue and expand this drive was reasserted recently by the Conference of OAU Culture Ministers in Port Louis (Mauritius) from 8-16 April 1986.

So we thought it would be a good idea if this Dossier took another look at CICIBA (the International Bantu civilisation centre), whose headquarters are in Libreville, which we first covered, purely factually, in no. 92 (July-August 1985). In this article, the Director-General of CICIBA outlines the aims and achievements of the Centre.

CICIBA, a cultural and scientific centre with a strong regional bias, was set up in Libreville at the instigation of President Omar Bongo of the Gabonese Republic four years ago. It is outstanding for its originality and its programmes, all of which are linked to development.

Until that time, we in Africa had national institutions which were firm parts of modern states. But there was nothing really to encourage cultural exchanges between individuals and services across the African continent or do anything about the distressingly profound cultural and psychological distance between the different cultural communities that make it up. The virtual impossibility of cultural communication in Africa today is doubtless one of the most significant dimensions of modern under-development. Is it not strange that the cultural and scientific work carried out in, say, Cameroon, is unknown in neighbouring Congo unless it comes via Europe or America? It almost never comes direct, South-South.

The reciprocal ignorance between, say, Kenya and the Congo or the CAR and Angola is even greater. Almost all Equatorial Guinea's creative workers and artists are unknown in Zambia, and Comoros and Sao Tomé & Príncipe, all islands, are practically cut off from the cultural consciousness of the mainland.

So the political Africa we all know, with its regional and sub-regional economic units, has no conscious cultural foundation.

Cultural homogeneity in the Bantu world

History tells us that all the countries which have signed the CICIBA convention and all the other countries in the Bantu region are united by strong ties of culture, language and civilisation. And these varied and powerful links emphasise the radical cultural homogeneity of the Bantu world as a whole.

One of the unusual things about CICIBA is that it has four working languages (English, French, Portuguese and Spanish) to cross the linguistic boundaries that themselves follow the state boundaries inherited from Africa's recent ties with the West. However, clearly, a widely spoken Bantu language such as (Ki)Swahili is destined to be used right across the continent and CICIBA is absolutely convinced it

should become a language of communication throughout Africa.

The Bantu region has been defined as such since the 19th century. It has 450 separate but genetically related languages that are spoken by almost 150 million native speakers in central, eastern and southern Africa. The original area in which this language was spoken seems to have been the high plateaux of western Cameroon—whence came the first waves of migrants that are the ancestors of the Bantu peoples today. However, the homogeneity of the Bantu world is more than its linguistic links—linguistic facts are themselves social, historical and therefore, ultimately, cultural facts.

There is one decisive question. Do speakers of Bantu languages realise they belong to the same linguistic community and share the same basic common culture?

Over the centuries, since Neolithic times in fact, the ancestors of the Bantu peoples of today have been farmers, devised methods suitable for their rural world, set up tribal chieftainships and sacred kingdoms and powerful empires, healed with the plants growing around them, invented art, created vast cosmogonic ritual and explored the mysteries of the human mind. So we have a precious cultural heritage in which the child is considered with envy and the woman the living symbol of universal fruitfulness. And the solidarity of the family and the clan is also of considerable social importance in the Bantu world, as is the cult of the ancestors.



CICIBA

Théophile Obenga,
Director-General of CICIBA

(*) Mr Obenga, a former Cooperation Minister in Congo, is Director-General of CICIBA.

By providing a positive response to the question of Bantu roots—which is, to my mind, much more than a mere matter of cultural identity—CICIBA brings Bantu studies out of the ivory towers of academe and invites both the man at the top and the man at the bottom, who has kept his roots in the earth, to go back to source and to do so dynamically.

The idea is that African studies should now serve Africa and the Africans. For so many years, Africa and the Africans have been looked at as something to be studied. They must now be seen as the subjects of history, who can deploy their whole historical nature and make a conscious contribution to enriching the cultural heritage of mankind.

CICIBA activities— from art...

CICIBA began its practical work in 1984. The building that will house the Centre's headquarters is currently going up in Libreville at an estimated cost of CFAF 7 billion, to be paid by the Gabonese Government.

April 1985 saw CICIBA's Contemporary Bantu Arts Festival (alongside an important conference on Bantu migration and civilisation), an historic event which presented original painting, sculpture and ceramics from the member countries and led to the formation of a professional association. The Centre's contemporary Bantu art collection has been on display in Port-Gentil (Gabon), Luanda (Angola), Malabo (Equatorial Guinea) and Lusaka (Zambia) since.

In 1985, CICIBA won the Golden Maracas prize from the very demanding Paris judges for its first album of ancient and modern Bantu music, with songs from all its member countries.

Muntu is the Centre's review of science and culture, five numbers of which have already appeared. Original articles on language, archaeology, traditional medicine, traditional farming, metallurgy, music, oral literature, art, collective attitudes, cultural communication and more have been published regularly, putting Bantu studies, long the province of comparative linguists alone, back on the map.



An exhibition on "Contemporary Bantu Art", organised by CICIBA, held in September 1985 in Luanda, Angola

... to operational studies

These studies are run in the special CICIBA way whereby the Bantu world is scientifically explored as the many regional facets of a living whole. Those that are useful for development have to be synthetic in approach if they are to highlight the unifying factors, the common sociological brakes, the collective mental blocks and the tendencies that are conducive to progress.

The studies on the Bantu world are thus carried out with a view to practical operation. This means we are doing the difficult job of leaving the well-trodden path of the conferences and seminars on Africa whose main drawback is that they are purely external and have no contact with living, poly-morphic reality.

CICIBA's biggest programme is to constitute the computer data bank, collecting, storing and distributing as many (oral, written, visual sound etc.) cultural facts as possible on the whole of Bantu culture. There is still a lot of ground to cover, but at the time of writing, the data bank was already connected with most American and European culture data banks. Terminals are planned for the member countries. Fans of African futurology are in no doubt that the Centre will be an important resource centre for the whole of the Bantu area—and in only a few years too.

CICIBA will be working on the data bank, on training, scientific research (traditional medicine, rural sociology, demography, linguistics, music, ar-

chaeology, thought systems, architecture, literature, cookery, costume, jewellery etc.) and producing cultural goods (records, schoolbooks, documentaries, useful craft objects, a Bantu atlas, radio and TV broadcasts, travelling exhibitions, cultural organisation and so on).

Lastly, CICIBA is getting the benefit of the new cultural provisions of Lomé III and joining with the EEC to run a rather unusual conference on culture and development in rural societies in central Africa, with the particular assistance of men and women in the field. A handbook—and a useful one, obviously—can be brought out after this very practical meeting.

Culture and development must never be separate again

Development must not devitalise the societies in which it occurs. It is neither something that is grafted from the outside nor just the result of financial aid and grants on an unknown, little understood or hidden social environment. Development is, we think, the expression of a global effort and one which merges with striving to live. This is why culture and development must no longer be separate. This is what leads CICIBA to work for the sort of social and economic development that restores and unifies all the creative activity of mankind, for development itself will be infinite and multiform as long as man continues on this planet to produce the fruit of his intelligence. o

T.O.

“Widen your vision, sharpen your focus”

1986: Caribbean Year in the UK

by Kaye WHITEMAN (*)

In Britain this year an unusual experiment has been taking place called “Caribbean Focus ’86”. The main initiator has been the Commonwealth Institute, which in 1985 had already organised a successful “African Focus”, in turn based on a similar operation with several other bodies for India the year before. It has been taken up with enthusiasm both by governments from the Commonwealth Caribbean and Caribbean communities in the UK, and has also involved support from churches, local authorities and the Commission for Racial Equality. The most original feature, where new ground has very definitely been broken, is the effort to take the “Focus” out of London into the provinces. Although resources have prevented spreading throughout the country (virtually nothing has taken place in Scotland, for example), a multitude of local committees have been established.

Alex Pascall, the Grenadian broadcaster who is the Coordinator of Focus, stresses this grass-roots aspect of the whole programme. He is the contact man for all the committees, and though the most visible part of Focus may be the events in London, he sees the way in which local interest has been stimulated as something of vital importance. “A challenge has surfaced beyond what anyone can say they expected”. He feels that Caribbean governments did not realise the interest of Caribbean peoples in the UK in “maintaining a link which is far beyond culture”, and “it has brought together a network of Caribbean communities in more than 50 areas of the UK who are at the present moment calling for the continuation of Focus beyond November 30”.

The original idea of the Focus was to spotlight different aspects of the Caribbean, with particular emphasis on culture and education for nine months in 1986 from March to November. It was targetted both at the British people to widen understanding

of the Caribbean area and its peoples, but also at the million or so people of Caribbean origin in the United Kingdom. The slogan of the Focus is “Widen your vision, sharpen your focus”, which has a clear implication of consciousness-raising, of encouraging the awareness of cultural identity.

As the Commonwealth Institute itself says: “it involves an unprecedented collaboration between voluntary and statutory bodies, between governments and individuals and should have a lasting significance for relations between Britain and the Caribbean and for race relations in the UK”. Or, in the words of Rex Nettleford, the Focus should “aim to get the reluctant hosts to understand that these people have to come from somewhere, and convince the people themselves of their Caribbean ancestry, that they have a background”.

The programme at the Commonwealth Institute began with a conference on Development and Regional Cooperation in the CARICOM Area, attended by a number of prominent Caribbean personalities, including Prime Ministers (Barbados, St. Kitts-

“In the world of ideas the Caribbean must continue to strive to take its own side. Taking one or other of those dominant two with opportunism and in blind imitation, will only leave the region a distorted echo of other voices. After three or four hundred years in the echo chamber, it is time to sing its own tune. Can it really do that? It certainly is a challenge for media-workers, educators and the people themselves who hopefully will be allowed to continue electing their leaders. CARICOM has a great deal to preside over other than the movement of goods”.

Extract from “Caribbean Identity in the World of Ideas: Media, Education and Culture” a paper delivered by Rex Nettleford, Professor of Extra-Mural Studies at the University of the West Indies, Mona, to the Conference on Development and Regional Cooperation in the CARICOM area, London, March 5-7, 1986.

Nevis), Foreign Ministers (Guyana, Bahamas) and the Secretaries-General of CARICOM and the ACP. At the same time the Institute opened a permanent exhibition called “Caribbean Eye”, and was followed almost immediately by another conference on New Developments in Technical and Vocational Education in the Caribbean and the UK (with assistance from the Commission of the European Communities).

There were a series of church services to mark the start of the Focus in April, and at the Institute there have been a whole series of cultural events due to continue almost to the end of 1986. For example, there have been a number of exhibitions by individual artists, as well as a major exhibition called “Caribbean Art Now”, the first exhibition ever staged in Europe of contemporary art from the Caribbean, from June to August. This consisted of work by 30 artists, from nine different countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean, and illustrated the enormous diversity of artistic activity currently going on in the region, from large modernistic canvases to what are

(*) Editor-in-chief of the magazine “West Africa”.

known as "intuitives" (there has also been a separate exhibition of Jamaican Intuitives), to sculpture and ceramics. One of the exhibitors who excited most attention was the sculptor Francisco Cabral from Trinidad and Tobago, whose series of decorated chairs evoke spirits of both colonial and African past in "Oh! Trinidad" and "Oh! Africa", which, we are told, "weeps for the starving of Ethiopia".

Music and dance have also figured prominently. In May there was a series of performances in the "Ancestral Voices" festival, including the remarkable Maroons from Jamaica—descendants of those Jamaicans who escaped slavery and fought guerrilla campaigns against the colonialists, and whose culture still reveals strong African links. The festival also featured Guyanese Indians, Mayans from Belize and Caribs from Dominica. Then, in July, came the Caribbean Music Village. The concept of the "music village" features regularly in the Commonwealth Institute programme (in 1985 there was an African music village), and is held in nearby Holland Park. In spite of the uncertainties of the English summer, and the need to restrict decibels for the sake of those who live around the park in Kensington, it provided a rich panorama of Caribbean musical talent, including a traditional Barbados Tuk band; Jing Ping and the Tradibelle cultural group from Dominica; and a number of performers from Jamaica, such as Sugar Belly, the bamboo saxophonist, and Queenie, a herbal healer who performs, with drumming accompaniment, ceremonies of the Kumina ritual, which has many links with the Bakongo culture in central Africa.

Hard on the heels of the music village came the Commonwealth Arts Festival in Edinburgh. Although this was affected by the boycott of the Commonwealth Games, the principal Caribbean participants, notably the vigorous and versatile Jamaican National Dance Theatre (on its first European visit for nine years) were able to continue when the festival re-styled itself as an anti-apartheid event. The Commonwealth literature conference, which included Caribbean writers, was similarly affected.

Caribbean awareness and concern over the South African situation has in fact made itself felt in a number of

Maria La Yacona

A European film festival in Kingston

by J. MICHEL and V. NIED(*)

The inter-cultural dialogue described in K. Whiteman's paper includes "European weeks" in ACP countries. A European Film Festival, the first ever in the Caribbean, which was held in Kingston (Jamaica) from 6-12 April 1986, is described below.

From 6-12 April 1986 the flags and banners of the twelve EEC Member States and the EEC's flag flew over the Pegasus Hotel in Kingston which hosted the first European Film Festival.

The organisation of this kind of event was first suggested in 1984 in response to the Community's wish to establish joint cultural action and to strengthen cultural cooperation as envisaged under Lomé III. Each of the participating countries made their own arrangements for sending and returning their own films and were also responsible for paying the fees of the projectionist.

An advertising campaign in the local press heralded the event; the resident Heads of Mission of EEC Member States and the Delegate of the Commission held a press conference with television and the local and Caribbean press in attendance.

The Commission supplied the Festival with seven documentaries and a great number of documents on European institutions, international aid and cooperation, all of which were taken up by the end of the week. Films from the Netherlands, France, Britain, Spain, Belgium, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany were shown.

The first offering, "The Cool Lakes of Death", came from the Netherlands, followed by the French film "Vincent, François, Paul and Others", the British award-winning production, "Chariots of Fire", the Spanish contribution "Hector", the Belgian detective movie "Zaman", the Italian "Night of the Falling Stars", a film about a rural community in the last days of World War II, and the German film "Fitzcarraldo", which is about a man who transports a large river boat across a mountain to another river. A Danish documentary "The Greenland Sea" dealt with that country's fishing industry.

The Commission's documentaries preceded each of the main showings. They dealt with the history and development of the European Community (some gave information about the Lomé Conventions). The host country contributed a documentary about modern-day Jamaica, "Put Yourself in the Picture".

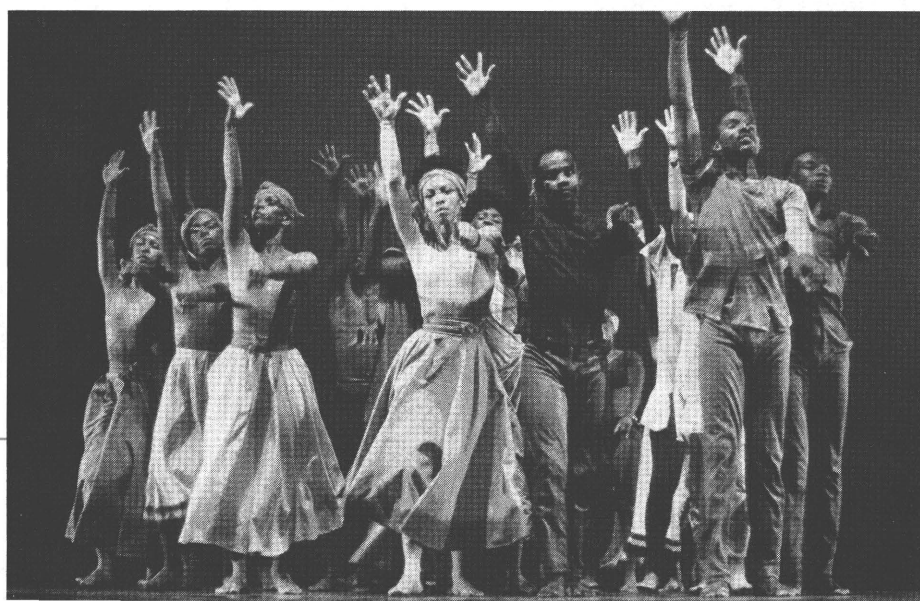
While attendance at the official opening was rather thin, approximately 1500 people came to the Festival itself during the week. Each film showed to a full house, the spectators being mostly Jamaican adults, some students and, to some extent, expatriates.

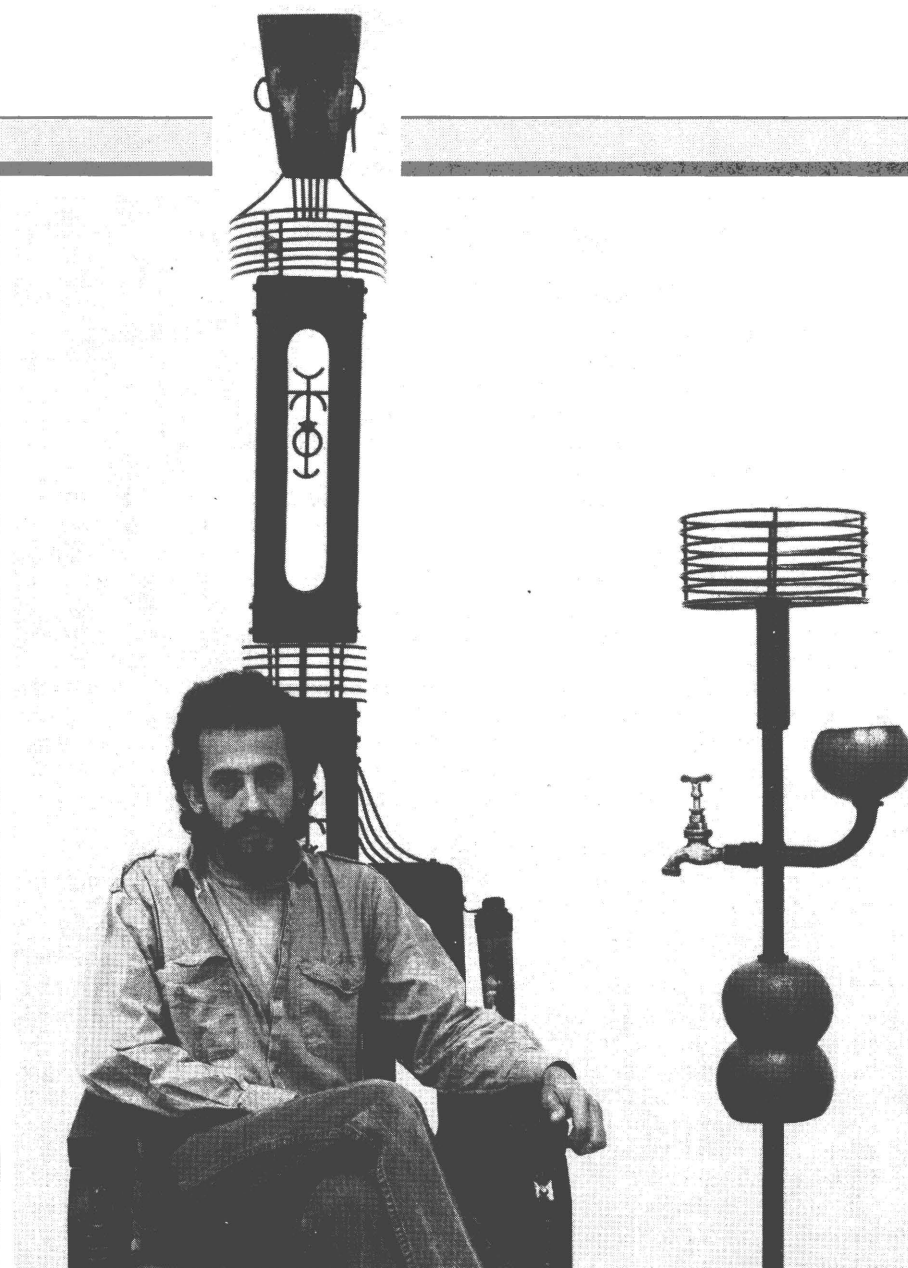
It is hoped that this first-ever European Community initiative in the cultural field in Jamaica has contributed to a greater understanding of the Community and of its impact on an island with a predominantly American cultural influence.

As it appeared that the Festival was a pleasing experience and offered a new and high level of entertainment, the resident missions, along with the Delegation of the Commission are already planning the "1987 European Film Festival", with the firm desire for more involvement of Jamaica's own rich and varied culture. o

(*) J. Michel is counsellor at the French Embassy in Kingston; V. Nied is Adviser at the Delegation of the Commission in Jamaica.

Jamaican dancers of the National Dance Theatre Company seen in "Sanctify", a dance work choreographed by Rex Nettleford, artistic director of the company





Above: Trinidadian artist and sculptor Francisco Cabral sitting in his chair sculpture "Oh! Africa!" in the Caribbean Art Now exhibition, the first display of contemporary art from the Caribbean ever staged in Europe; below: Sugar Belly performing during the July 1986 Caribbean Music Village, which offered a rich panorama of Caribbean musical talent. Both events were part of the Commonwealth Institute's nine-month celebration of Caribbean culture in the U.K.



events. The evening this writer went to the music village was to hear this year's winner of the road show in the Trinidad carnival, calypsonian David Rudder, who included in the programme a calypso about South Africa called "How Many More Must Die?". The evening began with a minute's silence for the jailed Nelson Mandela, whose birthday it happened to be.

It seemed premature in mid-stream to assess the cultural content of Focus and its impact, as much more was due to happen before the programme's terminal date. For example, in October there was due to be a month of theatrical events, such as *Ti-Jean and his Brothers* by the St. Lucian writer Derek Walcott, performed by the St. Lucia National Theatre, and *Muffat Inna All O Wi*, a reggae musical put on by the Jamaican women's theatrical collective Sistren, to name but two. There are also due to be more activities in the field of literature, one of the jewels in the Caribbean cultural crown.

It should also be recorded that the events that have been publicised have been those in London, while many other activities have taken place in other cities; Jamaican National Dance Company for example have been on a successful national tour. The main Caribbean art exhibition was also due to go to Leicester and Nottingham after London. And much more was planned, especially in schools, before the end of 1986.

There was also the "Caribbean Express". This novel idea, realised with the support of British Rail, used a whole train, containing exhibitions of paintings, books and records, accompanied by steel band musicians, to visit a number of cities with high concentration of peoples of Caribbean origin over a three-week period. It was one of the vehicles in which the talent of UK Caribbeans was on display, as there was a feeling, over the art exhibitions, for example that more could have been made of the opportunity to feature work by well known Caribbean artists in the UK, such as Frank Bowling, Aubrey Williams or Winston Branch. The train is the kind of idea that Alex Pascall considers deserves to be repeated, and could even be extended to Europe.

He also feels that, with more funding, it could have been possible to

bring some of the "stars" of Caribbean culture such as the calypsonian Mighty Sparrow, which would have in turn helped publicise the Focus some more. It is true that, in spite of a number of TV programmes put out in connection with Focus, its media profile has remained fairly low, partly because so much activity has been dispersed and localised. What is important is the way in which it is breaking through to the Caribbean community in the UK, now grappling with the problem of its second generation, culturally divorced from the Caribbean and faced with continuing problems of integration in the communities in which they find themselves. Pascall says: "the Caribbean is more alive in the UK than it was in the past. There are children who want to know about the Caribbean".

Pascall is also the Chairman of the Notting Hill Carnival, which this year celebrates its 21st anniversary. Already this event, held each year in West London, has become the largest moving street spectacle in Europe. It attracted around one million people last year, and must be considered by any standards a triumph of organisation and social relations. It constitutes, moreover, a showpiece for the very best of Caribbean culture transported to Europe. It is thus inevitable that it should form a major attraction in Focus year ("Carnival is Focus" says Pascall, quite simply). Just as many other UK festivals have incorporated a Caribbean dimension into their programmes this year, there are also already nearly 20 other carnivals held in different centres of the UK in the weeks preceding carnival, from Liverpool and Leeds to Reading and Swindon.

It is of interest that the Notting Hill Carnival is linked to other European carnivals in a Federation of European Carnival cities, the President of which is Henry van der Loon, former President of the Amsterdam carnival. Although Notting Hill is the only one which is a Caribbean style carnival, there are now beginning to be Caribbean ones on the Notting Hill model in other European cities where there are Caribbean populations. Increasingly visitors come from Europe to Notting Hill, and "its melting a lot of problems", in that a European dimension helps to persuade the British authorities of the value and status of the



Anna Arnore

Alex Pascall, the Grenadian broadcaster, was coordinator of Caribbean Focus '86 and also chairs the famous Nothing Hill Carnival

event. "I see carnival as a new communicative organ between Europe and the Caribbean, but it could not be done from the Caribbean" says Pascall. "The Notting Hill format is different from any in the world. It gives a chance to the sub-cultures in the Caribbean, and it helps modern youth to look at this panoramic view and see where they fit themselves".

Which brings us back once again to the key relationship between culture and identity. In the Caribbean they have been conscious of this for some time. This was what led to the movement for Caribbean-wide festivals (Carifesta) in the 1970s, which have regrettably been discontinued for understandable reasons of cost. The last one was held in Barbados in 1981 (see report in The Courier no. 70 of November-December 1981), but there are no plans for another. When I asked Rex Nettleford, who, as Artistic Director of the National Dance Company, was deeply involved in organising Carifesta in Jamaica in 1976, about future Carifesta he confirmed sadly that economic conditions at the moment make another one impossible, but "the artists are still creating". Nettleford also sees the opportunities offered by Focus, even if it is limited to the Commonwealth countries, when



Carl Gabriel

Winston Branch (St Lucia) one of the artists whose works were shown in the "Caribbean Express", a travelling exhibition on a British Rail train

the true Caribbean culture incorporates the French, Spanish and Dutch strands, woven on to a strong African and Indian base (not to forget other more local cultural ingredients). Nettleford believes that it is "the African presence which makes the Caribbean Caribbean, helping to give rise to a specific culture forged in "the crucible of the African experience in the Americas".

The same factor seems to have come into play in the Focus where, following on from the African Focus in 1985, the organisers have found considerable interest from Africans who have wanted to participate, wanting to highlight the Caribbean's African connection. This kind of cross-cultural reference is extremely important, and strengthens the movement to continue the experiment beyond 1986. Pascall, certainly would like to see some kind of more permanent structure, to capitalise on experience gained, networks built, and imaginations stimulated, so as to avoid seeing all the efforts of the past year to waste. Certainly, in multi-cultural post-colonial Britain, it is the kind of challenge that touches the very nature of a changing society, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will have to be faced. ○

K.W.

The ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation

by Dominique AGUESSY(*)

In n° 98 of The Courier (July-August 1986)⁽¹⁾, we announced the creation of the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation. This article describes the aims and objectives of the organisation, started by a private initiative.



From left to right, (behind musician), Raymond Chasle, Edgard Pisani and Seydina Oumar Sy, at the academic session which marked the creation of the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation

The creation of the Foundation is the culmination of continuous, patient and methodical effort by a group of personalities who were motivated by the fundamental importance of the cultural dimension in any development process today.

While the proposals and provisions that would become Title VIII of Lomé III were being discussed with some difficulty at the initiative of Raymond Chasle, the Mauritian Ambassador to the EEC, work by the group formed to investigate the setting up of the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation went on. And the Foundation was very close to the provisions ultimately adopted for Lomé III when it adopted its basic guidelines for action. Let me stress now that these guidelines are marked by the perspicacity, the depth of analysis and the thoroughly remarkable skill of Raymond Chasle, and his coherent team, when it comes to viewing the future with a breadth of vision that integrates the objective realities of the present with their prospects of evolution.

The introduction of a new title on social and cultural cooperation in Lomé III reflects the awakening of both ACPs and EEC to the need to pay more systematic and more sus-

tained attention to the human factor as a development factor.

Note, however, that the Foundation is not mentioned in the Convention. The inadequacy of the financial resources available (i.e. the 6th EDF) could well hinder realisation of the aims set out in the Convention and especially the projected social and cultural cooperation activities. So the need for an international, non-governmental foundation for cultural cooperation between the ACP Group and the EEC is very much of current interest.

Originality of the Foundation

The Foundation is an international association governed by private law. Independence of the public authorities is essential if it is to attain its objective, but it does not mean they are excluded from its activities.

The Foundation is, with its many duties and commitments, a body which proposes, supports, takes initiative and provides information.

It has a flexible framework, which can develop, so it can run activities to provide support for the ACP and EEC partners' projects and generate activities to complement them.

Aims and objectives

The Foundation aims to help achieve the social and cultural cooper-

ation aims of Lomé III, by, in particular:

- promoting, in the interests of dialogue, exchange, a common quest and mutual enrichment, greater understanding and greater solidarity between the peoples of the ACP Group and the EEC;
- promoting cultural identity and capitalising on ACP human resources by ACP cultural production development schemes and operations to preserve and enrich their cultural achievements;
- distributing cultural goods and services among the ACP countries and in the countries of the Community;
- distributing and promoting any non-ACP products reflecting ACP realities;
- offering support for the ACP drive for greater, self-reliant autonomy based on their own social and cultural values and on their human skills, natural resources and economic potential so as to promote the social and economic betterment and the recognition of women's status and importance in the ACP countries;
- backing up method studies and research aimed at including cultural and social factors in the development projects and programmes;
- offering support for any scheme aimed at better recognition for and exercise of the economic, social and civil rights of ACP migrant workers and students;

(*) Mrs Aguessy is an administrator of the Foundation (c/o ULB, 50 av. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 Brussels).

(1) News Round-Up, p. 1.

— promoting and developing exchanges between young ACP and EEC nationals in various cultural areas.

The Foundation is empowered to establish contact and exchanges and collaboration with any international, governmental or non-governmental institution with similar aims.

Its rules state that the Association, in line with its first duty of getting as many countries as possible involved in achieving its objectives, has adopted by principle of decentralising its activities by setting up operational structures in both the ACP countries and the EEC. This means that national committees in charge of running the Association's activities may be set up in each ACP and EEC country.

The rules also define the grade and skills of the members of the Foundation. There are three kinds of member—effective members (all physical persons directly involved in implementing the Association's programme), associated members (all physical and moral persons supporting the Association's proposed aims and objectives), and honorary members. The Assembly may make a member of honour of anyone whose reputation and functions are such that he/she plays an eminent role in the cultural life of the ACP or EEC countries.

A Board of at least 15 and no more than 30 administrators, chosen from the membership, run the Association.

Under the rules, the Secretary-General has the job of actually running all aspects of the Foundation's activity and of taking any steps needed to give it the dynamism it needs during this initial phase.

Activities

These cover (1):

- audio-visual facilities: film, TV, photographs and radio; the written press;
- publishing;
- research, science and technology;
- students and migrant workers;
- museums and exhibitions;
- data banks;
- music, drama and dance;

(1) The Foundation may be contacted for more details on these activities, which The Courier cannot describe due to lack of space. (editorial note).

- copyright;
- innovation.

"A new source of inspiration"

So the official proclamation of the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation, on 19 July 1986, was an event that generated enthusiasm and fresh hope.

Minister van Eekelen, then President of the EEC Council, emphasised this at the session at which the proclamation was made: "Cultural cooperation has ultimately made itself felt as a powerful factor of encounter, mutual understanding, respect for specific cultural values and more effective economic cooperation and, therefore, as an essential and irreplaceable factor in the harmonious development of international relations."

He also mentioned the Foundation's prospects: "Lomé III invites us to invent new frameworks, to try out new areas of exchange and promotion of development. Your Foundation will be this new field and this new source of inspiration. Let us hope that the initiative that has brought us together today will soon fulfil the hopes it generates..."

Senegalese Ambassador Seydina Oumar Sy, speaking on behalf of President Abdou Diouf (then Chairman

of the OAU), expressed the hope the Foundation inspires in eloquent terms: "The questioning of the future is none other than the cultural challenge of today that the world absolutely has to take up, in a spirit of cooperation, solidarity and inter-penetration, by rejecting any élitist culture and any subjective considerations in favour of a genuine cultural symbiosis."

The Senegalese Ambassador paid tribute to the outstanding work Raymond Chasle had done, from the coining of the idea to the establishment of the Foundation, to return human resources to the rightfully important place they should have in ACP-EEC cooperation. And he added: "Certainly we have never for one moment overlooked the importance of this place, but, to get it firmly anchored in our way of life, someone, as Bergson said, had to act like a man of thought and think like a man of action".

And it was Raymond Chasle who was unanimously elected Secretary-General of the Foundation by the Board, on an equally unanimous proposal by the General Assembly.

For everyone, for the members and the supporters and all the partners concerned, the Foundation is irreplaceable, as the President of the Foundation, Minister Edgard Pisani and Ambassador Chasle, made clear. As Mr Chasle concluded: "If the men and women of good will in the countries of the Community and their partner countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific were not able, through the languages they share and through their linguistic and cultural affinities, to detect and bring down the barriers to an inter-cultural dialogue, there would be no hope for either North or South..."

What we have here is a movement of thought, characterised by intellectual effervescence, by greatness of spirit and by a surge of generosity and, although it may be held back, it will never be stopped..."

The important thing was to get the Foundation going. This has been done and the good will and creativity it has already shown, combined with the means which it intends to obtain, mean the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation is hope for the peoples of the ACP Group and the Community. ○ D.A.



Left to right, Messrs. MM. Sy, Mosar, Bersani and, speaking, van Eekelen, then President-in-Office of the EEC Council

The Courier

The case for cultural incompetence

There is a certain amount of scepticism as to both the concept and the practical implementation of cultural cooperation. We publish below in a spirit of open debate, the personal views of Amadou Traoré. They could lead people to ask questions, seek answers to them and, ultimately, take further, and perhaps provide support for the analysis put forward elsewhere in this dossier.

By some mysterious consensus, everyone, or nearly everyone, today thinks he is entitled to wax authoritative about African culture. Without raising the smallest objection either. And of course in the singular rather than the plural, as he has no hesitation in shoving outstanding cultural manifestations — a roll on a tambourine from a far corner of Senegal, say, and a wooden mask from Brazzaville claimed to have been carved according to authentic, time-honoured methods, and the sweet sounds of a “griot” in concert in Paris—into the same sack and stamping the lot with the seal of authenticity... with plenty of details about the harmony between the African and the elements of the living and the dead. For all the world as if it was all right to put a Rubens canvas, a Cossack folk dance and the Munich bierfest together just because they all hail from the same continent.

Some people have long since realised just what they can make out of this situation—and they include not just the mediums, seers and sages who fill the small ads in some magazines, but the students from black Africa who go and study in universities in Europe and America. All they need is a thesis subject on some aspect of the *cultura incognita* that is African culture and their work will be judged for its method and not its content. Which is not to say that there is no point to it. Their tutors clearly know little about it—it is easy to find competent teachers to supervise work on, say, the role of the Protestant business ethic in the industrial revolution in Europe, but when it comes to commenting on the extent of the Bambara vocabulary in the work of Djéli Baba Cissoko, the popular Malian story-teller, and comparing it to everyday language, then you have a problem.

African students are not the only ones to be cashing in on this. They have long been the emulators of those

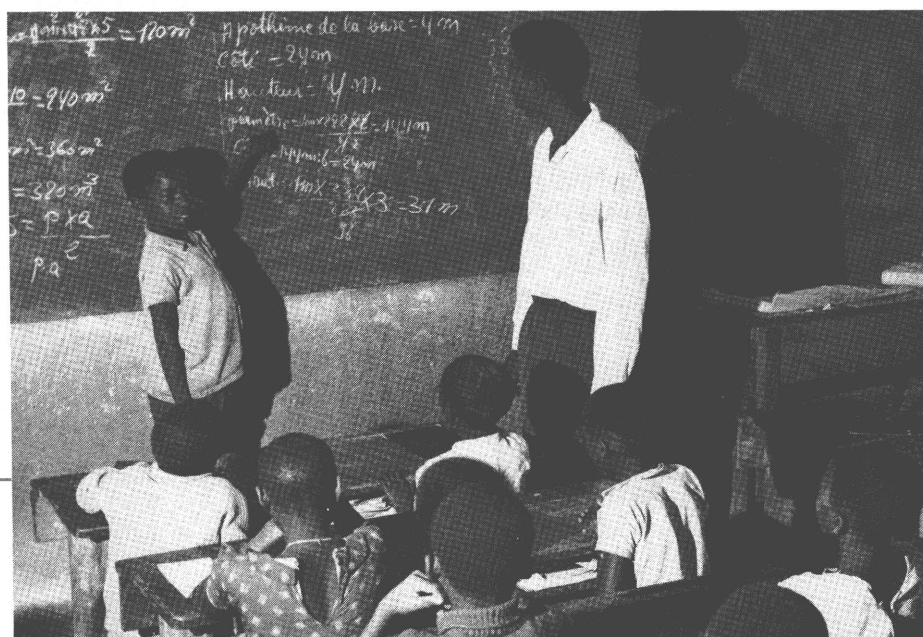
experts from all over who spend a few years in some African capital and become specialists in all things African, spreading the gospel of African culture even unto those who do not want to hear.

And there is a rosy future for them yet, now that culture has been made an integral part of development projects. For who will be able to say what is culturally valid and what is not, if not they? Particularly, as an African sociologist friend of mine, yet another bright spark, told me in all seriousness recently, many westerners have a guilt complex about Africans in their collective subconscious, because their ancestors, by their intervention, have held back the autonomous economic, cultural and technical development of Africa. And that in order to avoid being called ethnocentric or denigrators of other people's culture, they are prepared to accept anything presented as having deep esoteric meaning with an imperceptible shrug and a soft “Why not?”.

Myth

And they have heard some stories so often that they end up believing them, often repeating them mechanically themselves, particularly if they

“It has long since been obvious that children learn better and quicker if they are taught in their mother tongue”



sound as if they might be true. Such is the concept of the griot, the guardian of tradition and the curator of the history of peoples with an oral tradition. Did not Alex Hailey, the black American author of “Roots”, prove the worth of these unparalleled storytellers thanks to whom he was providentially able to piece together the broken branches of his family tree across centuries and oceans? But without wishing to deny the importance of these oral traditions in historical research, it has to be admitted that, although the race of great minstrels is not quite dead, the modern version, those of them who go on the stage at least, have nothing in common with them.

Yet not a week goes by without some publication or other homing in on the irreplaceable contribution they are making to safeguarding Africa's cultural heritage. Yet nothing is less sure. For over the years, they have adapted all the old songs to celebrate the so-called prowess of the princes and financiers of the moment... when it is not the hidden benefits of certain institutions.

Here is a very telling anecdote. One August afternoon, I was sipping a glass of the strong, sweet mint tea I am so fond of in the shade of the family mango tree, when I heard something on the radio that almost made me choke on my favourite beverage. A woman griot I know who was touring migrant workers' hostels in the Paris area was in the Radio France studios. The commentator went in for some fulsome praise on the tune of “the minstrel as guardian of the temple” and then, in order to substantiate his comments, went on to play something

by this great singer (and great singer she certainly is). It was a song to the glory of the Malian national lottery.

Now there is some excuse for the commentator. She knows no Bambara. But although she meant well, she in fact helped bolster the myth (and to my mind that is exactly what it is) of the griots as keepers of the people's memory, whereas most of the time what they are is performers, talented ones in some cases, and there is nothing wrong with that. Do foreigners realise that, in French-speaking West Africa, the expression "to act like a griot" means idly flattering someone for your own ends?

The myth could be with us for some time to come. Everything points to it. The impresarios see to that. Have you noticed the amazing coincidence that the most prominent representatives of African culture, from the Kora player to the Crazy Horse dancer through the star models of Paris haute couture, are all authentic descendents of prestigious kings and chiefs and they were all initiated into the rites of traditional Africa at ceremonies they promised to keep secret? Looks good, doesn't it?

Winning over the élite

Let us go back to the African culture buffs. One of their favourite theme-songs is cultural roots. But how many of them are willing to admit that, although there is a real problem of cultural identity, they and the small minority influenced by another culture are the only ones actually affected? The vast majority of Africans are monocultural and do not feel in the slightest bit uprooted, contrary to what people try to make them think.

In one of the books on his time in western Africa, Guy Belloncle says he realised that the Bambara farmers, whom he was helping to read and write, had half a dozen or more words for the various ways their land was made up. But his African counterparts, sound linguists but town-bred, clearly didn't know them because they had advocated that French words be taken in and adapted to Bambara for this purpose. Similar situations crop up everywhere, every day.

The experts insist that foreign countries, in the West especially, open their arms wide to African culture... as if

international recognition obviated the need for the in-depth work that has to be done, and at national level first and foremost, to rehabilitate it. Unless of course they think that prestige abroad will make it easier to get their views across. It is hard to resist the temptation to draw a parallel with what is going on in the economy. For years now, the Africans have vainly been trying to strike a fresh balance in the way the world is financially and commercially organised... often forgetting to sweep in front of their own doorsteps first and instead of getting down to the reforms they can implement until such time as the needed changes in the international environment take place.

The main thing for the moment is to convince, not the foreign nations, but the national élites (including the famous experts) of the value of African culture and all it implies. For example, how many people in the ruling classes of French-speaking Africa would dream of having their children educated in their national language? And this in spite of the fact that it has long since been obvious that children learn better and quicker if they are taught in their mother tongue.

It is also clear that cultural rehabilitation means using African languages in the classroom. Yet whole generations of Guinean schoolchildren left Guinea rather than be taught in Fulani Mandingo or Soussou and so on and went abroad to go to school in French. Moreover one of the first decisions of the new Conakry régime was to completely gallicize the schools. Food for thought for all those who are quick to swell their throats with talk of African culture.

International renown

Culture is as short of resources as any other sector, so might it not be better to spend the small amount there is on domestic promotion rather than whittling away at it for campaigns of doubtful use abroad? And which can always be run once the national foundations have been strengthened. That is my first question and one to which the answer seems obvious. China's sports policy holds a lesson for us all. China was long absent from the big international competitions, but it made incredible progress, producing a



A Nigerian fetishist in his nightly search for the plants needed for his art. Most Africans are "monocultural" and profoundly rooted in this culture

world high-jump record holder, once it had consolidated its national sporting activities.

Another unavoidable issue that neither individuals nor states nor international organisations can duck is the priority that ought to go to cultural action. Here again, individuals and organisations have long since made their response clear. In the event of need, the cultural budget is the first to go. It would be interesting to see just what percentage of their indicative programmes the ACPs will be willing to plough into culture now that they are beset by ever-mounting difficulties—and even if they were the first to advocate a chapter on culture in the new Convention. You do not need to be terribly clever to predict that the figure will be very low. But, happily, there is the regional kitty...

That is by no means to say that there are no genuine battles to fight on the cultural front. Of course African writers find it hard to get their work printed and distributed. Of course the film makers find it hard to break out of the ghetto of specialist film libraries and of course the musicians find it hard to get records cut. But is it any different anywhere else in the world? And lastly, does the standard of their

output really always warrant international renown?

By no means. However, foreign critics will be careful not to let it be known, as their fear of being treated as racialists or ethnocentrics will mean they apply different criteria to Africa's cultural output. Is this not inverted racialism? Particularly when the authors themselves automatically claim the right to be different in a way that leads straight to marginalisation and the ghetto.

Sometimes, mercifully, the critics and the publishers do put the seal of quality on works that they have judged by their usual standards. And surprise, surprise, they are usually highly successful. It happened recently with "Ségou", Maryse Condé's saga of an African family. It happened a few decades ago with Camara Laye's "L'Enfant Noir". Which just goes to show that the Europeans are not closed-minded about things they do not know. The success of Kurosawa's films on mediaeval Japan proves it too. All you need to know is how to approach them—if indeed this is what you want—instead of applying for special aid to reach them without any guarantee that it will work. So in culture too, it is quality and effort, once more, which are the only things that will pay off in the end.

Otherwise the culture buffs will witter on about the influence of African statues on Picasso and the influence of Africa on jazz and the rich cultural past of the continent (cf. Djénné, Timbuctu and the ruins of Zimbabwe) or even about the black roots of Pushkin or Alexandre Dumas, to their hearts' content. Some Africans, who are casting about for reasons for pride, will perhaps take some comfort from these ideas—on which a number of black magazines have founded their fortunes. Are they not living proof of the fact that "their culture" is very much involved in the universal exchange of ideas? Good for them.

Yet most Africans, be they mono-bi- or multi-cultural, can do without all this. They are fine as they are and the last thing they want is experts coming and talking to them about their culture. They are all too worried about not making the grade. But they take a pride in this cultural incompetence... o

A.T.

Some statistics on culture

The 1985 Statistical Yearbook published by UNESCO contains information on cultural infrastructure and productions. Here are some excerpts from that Yearbook.

Table 1: Number of book titles published

	1975	1980	1983
World, total	572 000	715 500	772 000
of which = developing countries	88 000	145 500	191 000
Africa (excluding Arab states)	8 300	9 000	10 000
Asia (excluding Arab states)	85 000	134 500	172 000
Latin America, Caribbean	29 000	43 000	47 000
Oceania	9 000	12 500	12 000

Table 1 a: Book production for some ACP countries (1)

Ethiopia (1983)	457
Gambia (1983)	101
Ghana (1982)	145
Côte d'Ivoire (1983)	46
Kenya (1983)	235
Madagascar (1983)	418
Malawi (1981)	18
Mali (1983)	90
Mauritius (1982)	80
Mozambique (1983)	88
Nigeria (1983)	1495
Senegal (1983)	42
Tanzania (1982)	246
Zambia (1983)	454
Zimbabwe (1983)	533
Barbados (1983)	87
St. Christopher and Nevis (1982)	5
St. Lucia (1981)	16

(1) Data are available only for the countries quoted.

Table 2: Number and circulation of daily newspapers

	Number	Circulation (millions)
World, total	8 220	515
of which LDCs	3 660	135
Africa (excluding Arab states)	120	5
Asia (excluding Arab states)	2 430	162
Latin America, Caribbean	1 200	33
Oceania	110	7

Table 2a: Number and circulation of daily newspapers for some ACP countries ⁽¹⁾ in 1982

	Number	Circulation (in thousands)	Circulation per 1000 inhabitants
Angola	1	50	7
Benin	1	1	0.3
Botswana	1	19	22
Burkina Faso	1	1.5	(*)
Burundi	2	(*)	(*)
Cameroon	2	35	7
Chad	4	1.5	(*)
Congo	1	(*)	(*)
Equatorial Guinea	2	1	(*)
Ethiopia	3	40	1
Gabon	1	15	14
Ghana	5	(*)	(*)
Guinea (1979)	1	20	4
Guinea Bissau	1	6	7
Côte d'Ivoire	2	85	10
Kenya	2	220	12
Lesotho	4	47	33
Liberia	3	12	(*)
Madagascar	6	55	6
Malawi	2	31	5
Mali	2	4	(*)
Mauritius	7	67	68
Mozambique	3	46	4
Niger	1	5	1
Nigeria	15	510	6
Rwanda	1	0.3	0.1
Senegal	1	45	8
Seychelles	1	4	55
Sierra Leone	1	10	3
Somalia	2	(*)	(*)
Sudan	6	105	5
Swaziland	1	9	15
Togo	3	15	(*)
Uganda	1	25	2
Tanzania	3	208	11
Zaire	5	45	(*)
Zambia	2	113	18
Zimbabwe	2	155	21
Bahamas	3	34	154
Barbados	2	39	145
Belize (1979)	2	6	46
Grenada	1	(*)	(*)
Jamaica	3	104	46
St. Christopher and Nevis	2	9	(*)
St. Lucia	1	4	33
Trinidad and Tobago	4	168	149
Guyana	2	78	87
Suriname	5	30	(*)
Fiji	3	67	102
Papua New Guinea	1	29	9

(*) Data unavailable.

(1) Data available only for the countries quoted.

Table 3: Production of full-length films

	1975	1980	1983
World, total	3 920	3 630	3 690
Of which LDCs	2 060	1 880	1 860
Africa (excluding Arab states)	5	15	20
Asia (excluding Arab states)	1 990	1 920	1 820
Latin America, Caribbean	310	230	240
Oceania	40	40	20

Table 3a: Full-length films produced by and imported into some ACP countries ⁽¹⁾

	Films produced	Films imported
Angola (1979)	(*)	186
Cameroon (1975)	1	(*)
Ethiopia (1981)	(*)	211
Ghana (1975)	1	
Ghana (1981)		26
Côte d'Ivoire (1979)	(*)	595
Mauritania (1981)	(*)	190
Mauritius (1983)	(*)	321
Mozambique (1983)	(*)	68
Nigeria (1979)	20	105
Rwanda (1981)	(*)	164
Somalia (1983)	(*)	449
Sudan (1982)	1	137
Tanzania (1981)	(*)	162
Trinidad and Tobago (1978)	(*)	401
Guyana (1975)	4	
Guyana (1981)		367
Grenade (1979)	(*)	50
Tonga (1979)	(*)	421
Vanuatu (1981)	(*)	207

(1) Data available only for the countries quoted.

(*) Data unavailable.

Table 4: Number of radio broadcasting transmitters

	1975	1980	1983
World, total	25 800	28 480	30 010
of which LDCs	6 700	7 480	8 370
Africa (excluding Arab states)	580	680	700
Asia (excluding Arab states)	2 630	2 810	2 870
Latin America, Caribbean	4 200	4 600	5 300
Oceania	330	430	450

Table 5: Number of radio broadcasting receivers per 1000 inhabitants

	1975	1980	1983
Developed countries	686	793	835
Developing countries	66	94	113
Africa (excluding Arab states)	56	86	93
Asia (excluding Arab states)	58	93	107
Latin America, Caribbean	251	276	327
Oceania	619	826	1 006

DOSSIER

Table 5a: Number of radio broadcasting receivers per 1000 inhabitants for some ACP countries⁽¹⁾

	1975	1980	1983
Angola	18	18	19
Benin	48	73	78
Botswana	82	(*)	119
Burkina Faso	18	18	18
Burundi	26	35	40
Cameroon	31	89	89
Cape Verde	104	137	150
Central African Republic	34	52	57
Chad	124	(*)	219
Comoros	120	125	128
Congo	60	61	61
Djibouti	62	67	70
Equatorial Guinea	241	275	303
Ethiopia	36	97	98
Gabon	90	90	91
Gambia	116	132	146
Ghana	107	148	173
Guinea	25	28	31
Guinea Bissau	16	31	32
Côte d'Ivoire	44	125	129
Kenya	30	33	34
Lesotho	19	22	28
Liberia	170	(*)	185
Madagascar	94	194	213
Malawi	32	46	48
Mali	13	15	16
Mauritania	58	92	101
Mauritius	141	206	211
Mozambique	21	21	21
Niger	(*)	47	49
Nigeria	74	76	79
Rwanda	15	30	53
Sao Tome & Principe	(*)	271	272
Senegal	(*)	68	70
Seychelles	276	323	359
Sierra Leone	92	136	202
Somalia	22	24	25
Sudan	73	187	246
Swaziland	111	148	154
Togo	157	209	214
Uganda	22	22	22
Tanzania	15	28	29
Zaire	44	57	96
Zambia	20	23	27
Zimbabwe	29	33	45
Antigua and Barbuda	211	227	256
Bahamas	500	529	531
Barbados	(*)	534	758
Belize	454	473	506
Dominica	(*)	438	488
Grenada	210	318	345
Jamaica	269	369	394
St. Christopher & Nevis, Anguilla	(*)	299	313
St. Lucia	745	755	760
Trinidad and Tobago	223	275	309
Guyana	341	343	381
Suriname	302	540	627
Fiji	(*)	475	597
Kiribati	139	195	213
Papua New Guinea	41	67	67
Samoa	(*)	205	435
Solomon Islands	53	90	93
Tonga	(*)	722	721
Vanuatu	116	239	242

(*) Data unavailable.

(1) Data available only for the countries quoted.

Table 6: National libraries in some ACP countries⁽¹⁾ collections and borrowers

	Service points	Number of volumes (thousands)	Loans to users
Botswana (1980)	17	108	175 000
Congo (1981)	10	55	98 208
Gambia (1980)	5	67	51 917
Côte d'Ivoire (1981)	(*)	25	24 200
Kenya (1981)	14	511	582 000
Madagascar (1980)	28	49	(*)
Nigeria (1979)	52	481	180 709
Seychelles (1981)	6	25	110 111
Uganda (1980)	18	73	397 950
Tanzania (1980)	20	404	158 989
Barbados (1981)	12	174	486 197
Dominica (1981)	2	15	50 000
Grenada (1980)	1	15	(*)
Jamaica (1980)	216	1 108	2 477 254
Suriname (1978)	68	268	769 000
Fiji (1978)	9	91	313 698

(1) Data available only for the countries quoted.

(*) Data unavailable.

Table 7: Cultural heritage⁽¹⁾ = national archives for some ACP countries⁽²⁾

	Number of institutions	Conventional archives (metres)	Number of visitors	Number of permanent staff
Burundi (1983)	1	96	12	7
Chad (1984)	1	226	7	5
Congo (1982)	1	296	69	10
Ethiopia (1982)	1	266	(*)	10
Gabon (1982)	1	1 400	79	7
Mauritius (1982)	1	1 265	396	21
Rwanda (1982)	1	300	(*)	9
Senegal (1982)	1	10 767	2 226	52
Seychelles (1982)	1	181	400	10
Sierra Leone (1984)	1	1 500	(*)	7
Zimbabwe (1982)	1	49 491	(*)	68
Jamaica (1982)	1	12 147	190	19
Kiribati (1983)	1	540	100	2
Papua New Guinea (1982)	1	5 790	92	19

(1) The UNESCO 1985 Statistical Yearbook gives only data available for national archives. It says that "museums, monuments and sites are currently being studied and statistics on these subjects will be published in the 1986 edition of the Yearbook".

(2) Data available only for the countries quoted.

(*) Data unavailable.

Full backing for the Frontline States at the Non-Aligned Summit

They came with their respective baggage of grievances but there was no doubt in anyone's mind that the conference would be dominated by three issues: South Africa, disarmament and debt. For Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe it was a summit full of significance and a great honour. After Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, the Non-Aligned Movement was holding its eighth summit and celebrating its 25th anniversary in Harare under his chairmanship. As President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India saw it, the meeting was just as much a recognition of Zimbabwe's achievements in the liberation and economic fields as it was a tribute to the fighting spirit of its leader. For Southern Africa as a whole it was particularly comforting, coming as it did at a crucial moment in the region's history — at a time when it needed, more than ever before, the solidarity of the international community.

Founded in Belgrade in 1961 by a handful of countries, the Non-Aligned Movement has grown to become the second largest international organisation after the United Nations. It groups 101 countries and represents over a billion people across the world. Its aims of freedom, equality, justice, peace and progress and a new world order are no doubt attractive to the "down-trodden" in a world of superpower politics and masked imperialism.

The term "non-aligned" may be a misnomer for some of its members, the Movement is for all a forum in which to be seen and heard. At least 99 countries and four liberation movements (well over 2 000 delegates) attended the weeklong conference (30 August-6 September) providing the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, with its biggest organisational challenge yet — a task, everyone agrees, it accomplished well not only in terms of secretarial services to the sessions but also in providing accommodation. In a display of pride and patriotism, wealthy Zimbabweans opened their homes to delegates in an effort to supplement the capital's accommodation facilities. The 25th anniversary

was celebrated in style with cultural shows (exhibitions, songs and dances) organised between sessions.

The summit opened on a solemn note. Soon after receiving the staff of office from the outgoing chairman Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe asked delegates to stand and observe a one-minute silence in memory of Mrs Indira Gandhi who was assassinated in October 1984 and also in memory of other Non-Aligned Movement Leaders like Forbes Burnham of Guyana, Le Duan of Vietnam, Maurice Bishop of Grenada, Sekou Touré of Guinea, who had died since the last summit in New Delhi.

A moderate speech

Mr Mugabe's inaugural keynote speech was uncharacteristically moderate. Less combative than he had been in the weeks preceding the conference, he spoke not as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe or as a leading figure in Southern Africa or as a Marxist but as chairman of a Movement with varying sensibilities and worries.

On South Africa, where there is a consensus of opinion, he felt that the time had come to stop talking and act. He proposed that the Movement adopt and implement, for a start, the voluntary sanctions outlined in the Paris and Vienna declarations⁽¹⁾. These sanctions are more wide-ranging than those agreed by the Commonwealth which cover a ban on air-links, new investments, imports of South African fruits and vegetables, government procurement in South Africa, bank loans, government support for trade, the promotion of tourism to the Republic, imports of uranium, coal, iron and steel and the withdrawal of consular facilities from the apartheid state⁽²⁾. The Paris and Vienna declarations go much further in calling for an effective oil embargo, the withdrawal of international cooperation in oil exploration off the coast of Namibia, an end to all mil-

(1) The World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa in Paris and the International Conference for Immediate Independence of Namibia in Vienna.

(2) Except the UK on air links, fruits and vegetables, steel and the withdrawal of consular facilities.



The outgoing chairman Rajiv Gandhi of India (right) congratulating the new chairman Robert Mugabe (left) after his inaugural keynote speech

itary assistance or cooperation and a cessation of all academic, scientific, cultural and sports ties with South Africa.

Mr Mugabe suggested that the Movement should press major industrial countries to agree to comprehensive mandatory sanctions and, to this end, a team of foreign ministers from the organisation should be sent to their capitals, while efforts are made at the United Nation's General Assembly to secure Namibia's independence and drum up support for the Frontline and other independent states in Southern Africa.

On disarmament, Mr Mugabe called on the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude, as early as possible, a test ban treaty on nuclear weapons and that, in the meantime, a moratorium should be observed. He praised the Soviet Union for unilaterally declaring one — a moratorium which had run for one year until August 1985 and has been extended to January 1987. It was time mankind stopped the misuse of scarce financial resources on the arms race and channelled them towards development and the improvement of living conditions: disarmament should be accompanied by vigorous and active moves towards a just and equitable international economic order. Global arms expenditure, he pointed out, runs at \$1 trillion per annum (US \$2 million per minute). One-fifth of the global military expenditure would, in one year, wipe out the scourge of hunger in the world by the year 2000.

On debt, Mr Mugabe referred to World Bank figures which show the developing world's debt running at US \$812.3 billion. Service payments alone, he said, accounted for 61.2% of all debt payments. The creditor nations and institutions had now developed a "gargantuan appetite" and were eating up all the export earnings of the developing countries.

Mr Mugabe surveyed the various conflicts around the world. The Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to justice, freedom and peace, he said, "obliges us to fully support all struggles for these cherished values not only in Africa but also in the Middle East, Central America, Asia and the Mediterranean".

So forthright and embracing of the main issues worrying the Movement

was Mugabe's speech that Rajiv Gandhi proposed that it be adopted for discussion — a move designed to ward off the controversy that the drawing up of an agenda would have provoked. The proposal was unanimously accepted and the various committees then set to work to produce a communiqué. The speeches that were to follow on the main floor for the next six days were, as everyone knew, more or less academic; a few countries gave up their right to speak and opted to circulate written papers, others insisted on exercising the right to a sometimes half-empty or half-asleep auditorium. Some speeches nevertheless had the virtue of making headlines.

"No man is free until everyone is free"

South Africa, of course, commanded the greatest attention. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi felt that the success of the Harare summit would be judged by extent it helped hasten the downfall of the apartheid regime and brought about the independence of Namibia. "Our freedom is incomplete so long as apartheid and tyranny continue in South Africa, so long as Namibia remains occupied... No man is free until everyman is free", he said.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida said he had more faith in the Movement to solve the problem of South Africa than the Security Council, which has not been able to deal effectively with the Pretoria régime despite the latter's defiance of UN resolutions and the international Community as a whole. It was for this reason, that he would like to see non-aligned countries step up their assistance to the Frontline States. He proposed that in addition to the Solidarity Fund which everyone agreed should be set up to help Southern Africa overcome the effects of sanctions on South Africa, member states should each stockpile relief materials for the region. "A solidarity Fund", he said, "is not enough. We must further ensure that we are in a position to alleviate the suffering that will surely follow the retaliatory measures of South Africa".

The possibility of some states providing troops to defend the Frontline States against South African aggression was toyed with during the summit. India was specifically mentioned as hav-

ing promised to provide Zimbabwe with troops to help protect the Beira corridor — a rumour Mr Gandhi was quick to scotch. No such requests had been made by Zimbabwe, he said.

The Cuban leader Fidel Castro, whose troops the apartheid regime and the Reagan administration want withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for Namibia's independence, appeared to adopt an even harder line in view of the South African threat to the whole region. He was, he said, prepared to keep his troops in Angola "for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa". Only when the United Nations Resolution 435 which calls for free elections in Namibia with UN supervision was implemented and the threat of aggression and support for mercenary bandits against Angola have ceased, will the "gradual and progressive withdrawal" of his troops begin. It should be noted that Angola, supported by the Frontline States, has promised to withdraw them as soon as Resolution 435 is implemented and Namibia is independent.

Economic disorder... "in spite of us and against us"

The Cuban leader spoke eloquently on peace, disarmament and debt. "Our world" he said, "faces two hitherto unknown dilemmas: peace or total self-destruction, a just international economic order or a humble fate for the vast majority of the people of the earth. The worst of the two dilemmas faces the people of the Third World: we would be swept from the face of the earth in a war for which we do not have the slightest responsibility and in which we take no part. We could be crushed by hunger and poverty by virtue of a world economic order which was not created by us and which emerged in spite of us and against us".

A controversial figure in the Movement, Castro's otherwise good speeches are invariably swallowed with a pinch of salt. Many have not forgotten his attempt to get the Havana Summit to declare the Soviet Union a natural ally of the Non-Aligned Movement. In Harare there was no such attempt, although he, like many other "progressives", occasionally swiped at the United States, giving Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's speech a ring of truth and

seriousness which, in the eyes of many, it did not deserve.

Gaddafi on the rostrum

The Libyan leader devoted the greater part of his speech to criticising the Movement. He wanted it abolished because it was not neutral and could not be. There were two camps in the world — that of liberation and that of imperialists and members of the Movement must choose between the two. The Colonel talked of the US raids on Tripoli and Benghazi and the attempt to kill him and the death of his 16-month-old baby. He warned that if the Movement failed to cut ties with the United States, Britain and Israel, he would say "goodbye, farewell to this funny movement, farewell to this fallacy and to this international falsehood".

In a move to diffuse the tension created by his speech and prevent the summit from degenerating into a slanging-match between Libya and its critics, Mr Mugabe thanked the Libyan leader for his speech and added: "Not all of us agree the Movement is useless. Our brother may in fact feel that his membership of the Movement has provided him with a platform to speak through us to the United States".

Colonel Gaddafi is unlikely to carry out his threat to quit the Movement. His behaviour nevertheless reminded many of suggestions being put forward by leaders like the Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed who want conditions worked out for the suspension or expulsion of members to curb eccentricity and ensure that the Movement's principles are adhered to — principles shared by the vast majority. To those member states whose principles are at odds with the Movement's, the Yugoslav leader Sinan Hasani has advised that they examine their own policies rather than blame the Movement.

But for the issue of the venue for the 1989 summit, everything went smoothly in the committee rooms. Nicaragua's controversial candidacy was finally rejected after a lengthy debate. The choice of a venue and, in effect, the next chairman, was postponed to any of the two ministerial meetings that will take place before the next summit.

The final communiqué, which came almost ten hours late, contained no surprises. The Movement adopted the list

of sanctions outlined by the OAU and expressed by Mr Mugabe in his inaugural speech. Considered as interim measures, until such a time as there will be global and comprehensive sanctions, it recommends that the international community as a whole should adopt them. To this end, a delegation of foreign ministers of Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Peru, Nigeria, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are being sent to major industrialised countries, notably to the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States, to convince them of how well-founded the demand for sanctions is. The communiqué calls for the immediate independence of Namibia and on the Reagan administration to stop linking that independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

A Solidarity Fund called "Action For Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (Africa)" was set up for Southern Africa. Members have been called upon to contribute generously to it. The Fund will be administered by a committee chaired by India and composed of those countries whose foreign ministers will be touring the industrialised countries on the sanctions issue.

Prime Minister Mugabe sees this Fund as the most important achievement of the summit: "There is a bid now by the Non-Aligned Movement to work vigorously and purposefully to assist us in this region" he said.

The Movement expressed its profound anxiety over the nuclear arms race and called on the superpowers to agree, in their next summit, to a permanent moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons.

South-South cooperation

On debt it adopted the suggestion made by Peru that each country should fix its own percentage of servicing in relation to its export earnings and the requirements of its development. A Commission on South-South Cooperation, for which Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed had canvassed before and during the summit, saw the light of day. To be composed of at least 20 eminent non-aligned politicians and chaired by the former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the Commission's responsibility will be first to identify the causes of underdevelopment of the Third World



ANC leader Oliver Tambo at the conference. NAM is now more than ever before committed to seeing the end of apartheid

and to propose joint strategies and specific measures to pull it out of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and economic stagnation. The Commission will be answerable to no-one (neither governments nor organisations). Membership, it is understood, will be on an individual basis and each member would be free to speak frankly without taking into consideration his own government's policies. To ensure that this principle of independence is adhered to, the Commission will not accept donations that would put the donor in a position of influencing the Commission or dictating to it.

As a reflection of the Movement's true feeling about the American raids on Tripoli and Benghazi, the communiqué calls on the United States to pay compensation to Libya for the damages caused. It asks Iran and Iraq, on the other hand, to cease hostilities immediately.

The Non-Aligned Movement appears set to go a stage further in its existence. Zimbabwe will, in the next three years, provide it with secretariat services in accordance with tradition (countries chairing the organisation always do). A proposal for the establishment of a permanent secretariat was favourably received by many delegates in Harare. It is hoped that a final decision on it will be taken during the ninth summit scheduled for 1989. Until then, the political work will be done by a coordinating bureau which meets in New York and consists of UN representatives of the Movement. It will be chaired by Zimbabwe. ◊

AUGUSTINE OYOWE.

WORLD BANK REPORT, 1986

Agricultural improvements in the developing countries if they pursue their structural and commercial reforms

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), usually called the World Bank, brought out its annual report on world development just recently. It is in two main parts. The first is on the undecided nature of the economic recovery and the prospects for lasting growth. The second is on the trade and prices policy in agriculture. They are followed by a full statistical annex describing the trends in figures.

Prospects would be favourable if...

Part one of the 1986 report notes that the hesitant economic recovery has been much better in the industrialised world. The developing countries, particularly those of Africa, had a difficult start to the present decade following which they had to cope with the indirect effects of the reorganisation policies needed to get the most out of the positive aspects of the favourable international economic climate.

It takes various growth assumptions, relating them to the reforms discussed in part two and suggesting that 1985-95 should be a time for sound overall economic results. Otherwise, in spite of the reforms, it says, the situation in some of the developing countries could become untenable. If the USA and other industrial countries with major budget deficits gradually phased out the structural elements, the world demand for credit would drop by an average of something like 5.6%. Real interest rates would then drop to their traditional average of 2.6%.

If this happened, the report maintains, most of the developing countries would find it easier to service their debt, thanks to faster expanding exports and the drop in the interest rates. The real annual rates of growth of their GDP would go as high as 5.9% (3.9% per capita income). And on top of this, the increase in export earnings, private bank loans and direct

investments would lighten the load of the international debt. However, not everywhere would have such good results. The report thinks that the economic outlook for the developing countries might be favourable if they pursued their reforms and had an encouraging external environment. In this case, their GDP would soar and there would be a strong increase in per capita income of 3.9% p.a., as against only 2% in the most pessimistic assumption.

The developing countries' record in 1986 — progress but farm incomes stagnate

Agriculture is the main concern of this year's report. This is because, as the introduction stresses, "agriculture looms large in the economies of many a developing country and it will have an important role to play in the development of their economies for several decades to come". Alongside this, of course, there is the fact that factors influencing the national economy, exchange arrangements, trade policies and public spending for example, affect the way the agricultural sector behaves, the authors point out. They think that, because of the way national economies interact (at both domestic and world level), reforms are called for to improve the way resources and real incomes are distributed. For, they say, making better use of resources in agriculture means doing away with deliberate distortion by the authorities, which tends to penalise trade and production in the developing countries, and the excessive subsidies that are a source of overproduction in the industrialised world.

The imbalance of the macroeconomic policy of the developing countries has restricted the agricultural production increase and neutralised attempts to do something about poverty in the rural areas, the report says, suggesting that it is price/tax measures in the agricultural sector alone that have done the most damage to the sector,

whereas better results could have been expected, as the developing countries have made considerable public investment with external aid to improve the material infrastructure in rural areas, to intensify irrigation and water control and organise agricultural research and extension services. Intervention by the authorities at all stages of production, consumption and marketing of produce and agricultural input may be intended to make the markets more efficient, but it has often resulted in greater inefficiency and lower production and income, the report continues, suggesting that, in many of these countries, agricultural incomes are stagnating and the anti-poverty campaign is at a standstill as a result.

A "paradox"

There is a "paradox", it says. While many countries stress the importance of developing agriculture, they have still set up a complex series of measures which clearly hamper the agricultural world. Thus some developing countries put export dues on agricultural products yet complain about the bad effects of the drop in agricultural commodity prices. Others will sometimes purchase cereals from their producers at half the world price or even less and then spend their meagre foreign exchange on importing food. The inset gives an example of the bad effects of over-harsh taxation on exports of production in a monopoly situation. Gentle taxation, however, has enabled Kenya, for example, to treble its tea exports.

Taxation of exports in a monopoly situation

Countries which have cornered a large part of the market in an export product can affect world prices, at least for a while. However, a government that wants to tax foreigners will very likely end up asking for too much tax from its national farmers and export crops will decline or stagnate as a result.

Ghanaian cocoa

Ghana's cocoa price policy is one example of how this can happen. The Cocoa Marketing Board has had a monopoly on cocoa purchasing, marketing and export since 1950 and it has used it to impose swingeing taxation on export sales.

Alongside this, the Government kept the parity of the national currency high and the real exchange rate in 1979 was an estimated 347% higher than it had been in 1972. The upshot of this was that actual export dues, which were already up at 54.3% in the second half of the '60s, climbed to 88.9% in the second half of the '70s. The prices paid to the producer were well below those in the rest of western Africa (see Table 1). Ghana's share of the export market—40% in 1961-63—was down to only 18% by 1980-82, although Togo's improved slightly and Côte d'Ivoire's rose from 9% to 29% over the same period. The increase in Côte d'Ivoire's exportable surplus was not in itself enough to account for this, but, since prices were higher there, large amounts of contraband cocoa came in from Ghana.



Opening cocoa pods in Ghana

Sri Lankan tea

Sri Lanka had a strong influence on world tea prices in the early '60s. In 1961-63, it had 33% of the world tea export market, on which its hold had long since been established. Kenya's share at that stage was only 2.6%. There were a number of factors in play here, but it is worth noting that the two countries had very different price policies. Export dues in Sri Lanka were more than an average 50% towards the end of the '70s, but they have been around 35% since. They were much more moderate in Kenya. Table 2 compares the tax on different world prices in 1985. Sri Lanka's figure absorbs practically all the surplus in relation to the estimated production. Kenyan producers, on the other hand, keep the bulk of the profits. When the world price is \$2.4 per kg, Sri Lanka's taxation is 10 times that of Kenya's. When it is \$3.6 per kg, it is three times Kenya's.

In 1980-82, Sri Lanka's share of the market had dropped to 19%, while Kenya's share had more than trebled, to 9%.

Table 1: Price incentives (cocoa) in Ghana, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire, 1965-82

	Price in Ghana/Price in Togo	Price in Ghana/Price in Côte d'Ivoire
1965	0.97	0.97
1970	0.56	0.60
1975	0.74	0.48
1980	0.23	0.18
1981	0.36	0.26
1982	0.40	0.30

Table 2: Taxation rates for tea in Kenya and Sri Lanka in 1985 (percentage)

Price f.o.b. (\$ per kg)	Kenya		Sri Lanka	
	Average tax (%)	Marginal tax (%)	Average tax (%)	Marginal tax (%)
1.20	0.00	0	22.4	0
1.80	2.83	10	14.9	0
2.40	2.59	15	27.7	50
3.00	8.17	20	32.2	50
3.60	10.66	25	35.2	50
4.20	13.10	30	37.3	50
4.80	14.92	25	38.9	50

The World Bank suggests remedying the penalisation of agriculture resulting from the developing countries' macroeconomic and marketing policies, which work against their aims, by putting top priority on taking a hard look at development strategies and the excessive taxation of agricultural products. A reform of agricultural policy, it says, might be along four lines:

1. Ensuring that exchange rates and general price and tax structures result in fair treatment for all sectors of the economy.

2. Since consumer subsidies are expensive, often help low-income groups less than anticipated and are very favourable to medium- and high-income groups instead, they should be reduced and their cost maintained at a level that is tolerable for most of the developing countries—that is to say they should be forced to take inflationist measures.

3. Input purchase subsidies are not a good way of making up for the harmful effects of inadequate prices to the producer, nor are they a way of distributing income, since most of the time they benefit the big producers who are best off.

4. Lastly, the report says, although some countries have already tried hard to work along these lines, there are others which could do more to do away with semi-public monopolies and improve the legal and institutional framework to ensure the proper functioning of competitive private markets.

These reforms seem particularly necessary as productive agriculture in the industrialised world and the measures it takes for constant improvement of the sector are a cause of serious upheaval on the international scene, from which the developing countries are the first to suffer. The Bank says that, while the agricultural policy of the industrial countries may well be geared to solving their domestic problems, it rebounds on the rest of the world. By boosting production and cutting back on domestic demand, this policy pushes world prices down and falsifies the relation between the prices of agricultural products and manufactures. And although the industrial countries give, for example, trading privileges to make up for some of these harmful effects, the results may be even worse. By destabilising the in-

ternational markets, their agricultural interventions may worsen rather than improve fluctuating prices.

IBRD action

The report says that one of the Bank's major objectives has always



Barber Conable

World Bank President

been to develop food and agriculture and 25-30% of its loans have gone to this sector, in particular for irrigation, drainage and water control projects and for rural development and agricultural credit, as the table below shows.

So, although the Bank only finances part of each project, it has lent \$33 billion to the agricultural sector since 1975, thus making it possible to fi-

nance investments totalling something like \$87 billion. Some projects have failed, however, the report points out, and, since 1980, the Bank has helped formulate and finance (upwards of \$4.6 billion) structural and sectoral adjustment programmes in more than 18 countries. These programmes, which back up the reform programmes, are in contrast with the particular investments that are "not a good way" of remedying the general problems related to the trade and price policy.

In the section on international initiatives in the field of agricultural trade, the report looks at the principal agricultural product trade agreements operating in the world today. It suggests that the main agreements and the initiatives proposed or taken with a view to getting the developing countries greater benefit from trade attack the symptoms of the disease rather than the root cause—which should be sought in the national trading policies of industrial and developing countries alike.

In the first IBRD report, which came out in 1978, President Robert McNamara said that the industrialised countries had a major role to play in the international economy if they were to back up the developing countries' drive for rapid, lasting growth and alleviate poverty as speedily as possible. His successor, A. W. Clausen, who has just handed over to Barber Conable (see photo), stresses that progress in agricultural technology means there can be a rapid expansion in production, provided the international markets are more open and more competitive. ○

Lucien PAGNI

IBRD loans for agricultural and rural development, by target and by period

	1975-79		1980-85	
	Amount (\$ '000 000 000)	%	Amount (\$ '000 000 000)	%
Agricultural credit	1.64	14.2	3.71	17.5
Agricultural loans	0.17	1.4	1.32	6.2
Local development	2.92	25.2	4.34	20.4
Irrigation	3.72	32.1	6.49	30.6
Research & popularisation	0.59	5.1	0.92	4.3
Misc. (forestry)	2.54	21.9	4.44	20.9
Total agriculture	11.58	100.0	21.22	100.0

Triangular operations: cooperation's Cheshire Cat

In Lewis Carroll's immortal tales of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass", one of the strangest beasts which the heroine encounters is the Cheshire Cat. Its most salient characteristic is its ability to fade away entirely, leaving only its grin behind, hanging in the air.

Since 1979, the Commission has been operating a series of measures which are not dissimilar, called triangular operations. The basic aim of these operations is to use Community resources to stimulate production, distribution and export-import activities between ACP countries, and enable them to develop them to the point where external aid, no longer needed, fades away gradually (leaving only a reminiscent grin behind).

Triangular operations are a central factor in the development of South-South trade, agriculture and industry. Traditionally, aid has flowed from North to South, and so has trade. Furthermore, the flows from the EDF go to an individual country, thus setting at naught one of Lomé's objectives which is to foster regional development. The whole thrust of Lomé III, as well as the trends of development thinking have been, since the failure of any genuine North-South initiatives and the stalemate of the Cancun summit, towards South-South integration. One good method of promoting this is to stimulate regional trade and, where this trade is only embryonic, to stimulate it through the use of a third party.

How is this stimulus applied? Charles d'Ursel, of International Funding Services, a Belgian company specializing in triangular operations, gives two examples. Let us suppose that an EEC Member State has agreed to participate in an industrial project in Malawi by furnishing machinery to the value of ECU 2 m. At the same time, the same Member State is planning to send food aid to Tanzania, also to the value of ECU 2 m. If the food aid were turned into cash, and the food purchased in Malawi instead of Europe, the latter country would be able to buy the machines with this unexpected foreign exchange windfall.

Another EEC Member State has a contract to supply machinery to In-

donesia, which operates a barter system, offering raw rubber rather than foreign exchange. The machinery supplier knows that a rubber factory in Zambia is lying idle for want of supplies of rubber and the foreign exchange to buy them. Accordingly, the machinery supplier finances the purchase by Zambia of Indonesian rub-

ber, the proceeds of the sale going to pay for the machinery required.

Due to a series of technical, infrastructural and historical accidents, the third part of the triangle — the European — remains in the picture. Countries like Zambia and Indonesia tend to have their commercial links with historical suppliers and markets, and their South-South links remain rudimentary. The European input into the triangle is designed to reinforce them. But this objective is one which has increased greatly importance over the last few years, and which was not necessarily the primary objective when the concept was launched.

Triangular operations and food aid

The majority of triangular operations are carried out in the context of food aid allocations: emergency operations and the more 'normal' disposal of Community surplus production to countries with structural food deficits. In the case of the first type of operation, purchases on the world market are authorised, and in the second type, they are authorised where the products



Record harvests in Zimbabwe have stimulated triangular operations

Triangular Food Aid Operations in ACP countries 1985/6

Product	Quantity	Originating country	Beneficiary country	Price/ton
White maize	15 000 T	Zimbabwe	Zambia	\$ 160
White maize	10 000 T	Zimbabwe	Mozambique	\$ 160
Beans	500 T	Kenya	Angola	ECU 421.30
White maize	1 200 T	Zimbabwe	Angola	ECU 120.14
White maize	2 000 T	Zimbabwe	Cape Verde	\$ 185
Sugar	200 T	Swaziland	Comoros	\$ 185
White maize	10 000 T	Kenya	Angola	ECU 126
White maize	4 000 T	Malawi	Botswana	ECU 102.90
Legumes	2 000 T	Senegal	Cape Verde	ECU 495.50
White maize	5 000 T	Kenya	Sudan	\$ 140

required are not available in Europe. The guidelines for such purchases have already been laid down, though not yet formally adopted. They must:

- conform to the nutritional patterns of beneficiaries;
- aid in the development of regional trade;
- have a high cost/nutritional value ratio;
- have lowest overall cost.

Obviously, buying food on the 'world' market does not necessarily mean ACP markets. But the guidelines do much to steer the purchasers in that direction. The food is obviously going to be better adapted to local needs if it is purchased in a nearby country, and transport costs could be reasonably expected to be lower. Such purchases will also be an incentive to growers, who will be aware, perhaps for the first time, of a viable new market nearby. Incentives leading to higher production are one of the means to guarantee improved regional food security.

In the dramatic years of the early 1980s, years in which drought, desertification and lower food yields caused a major rethink of African governments' development priorities, triangular food operations were seen largely in their emergency context. Time and money could be saved by local purchases. But as agriculture, food security and regional development came to the fore in development planning, the improvement of local marketing in foodstuffs has come to be the principal objective in triangular operations. At the same time, African governments have started to make the necessary adjustments to give agriculture its rightful place; price incentives, the liberal-

isation of trade, reforms in the marketing system, all of which fall in well with the policy of expanding triangular operations.

The policy, though of increasing importance, is not yet enshrined in a regulation. A certain number of problems have still to be ironed out. Studies have to be carried out to determine whether surpluses are occasional or structural; whether public bodies, traditional traders or modern private companies offer the most efficient system; what alternative use could be made of the surplus and by whom. And obviously, the EEC's triangular intervention actually creates some problems itself. The presence of a 'northern' buyer might well have the effect of pushing prices up; the use of certain channels might distort the market; non-ACP, non-European competitors might compete successfully and force the use of subsidies.

More scope for triangular operations

However, there is no doubt that triangular food operations are here to stay. The FAO has estimated that an exportable surplus of 2.1 m tonnes will exist in 'secondary cereals' (non-rice and non-wheat) across the following countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe. And it is estimated that secondary cereal needs for Sub-Saharan Africa, for the year 1986/7, are of the order of 1.7 m tonnes.

Over the past three years, the operations, in the fields of cereals, fish, sugar and beans, have been valued at ECU 79 m and covered 127 100 tonnes of cereals, 4 730 tonnes of fish, 19 584 tonnes of sugar and 47 510

tonnes of beans. But figures should not be allowed to dominate the story — there is a risk, according to experts, that triangular operations will come to be seen as valuable in themselves. The important thing is to remember that they should serve the objective of strengthening South-South trade links. When these have been forged, the tip of the triangle should fade away like the Cheshire Cat and give scope to local financiers, entrepreneurs and planners.

It is precisely as an incentive that triangular operations are essential. They are not an end in themselves, although, because of their convenience and economy there is a tendency to see them in that light. Their main point of value is as a reinforcement of the frequently very fragile economic links between ACP countries.

Ways are constantly being sought to do more — trade fairs, preferential tender conditions, triangular food aid operations — and one of the latest is the Sectoral Import Programme (Article 188 of the Lomé III Convention), a measure designed to ensure the optimum functioning of the productive sectors of recipient economies and to help meet basic human needs. Under this programme, the EDF may finance imports to the productive sector, and supplies to the health and education services. Many of these imports are within the range of items already being produced in some ACP countries such as pesticides, fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, and raw materials. Thus, another avenue will be opened for fruitful South-South cooperation and trade.

Across the range of what are called "instruments of cooperation" there are many which are designed to do away with the ACPs' dependence on outside factors. Each improvement carries with it the germ of further self-reliance.

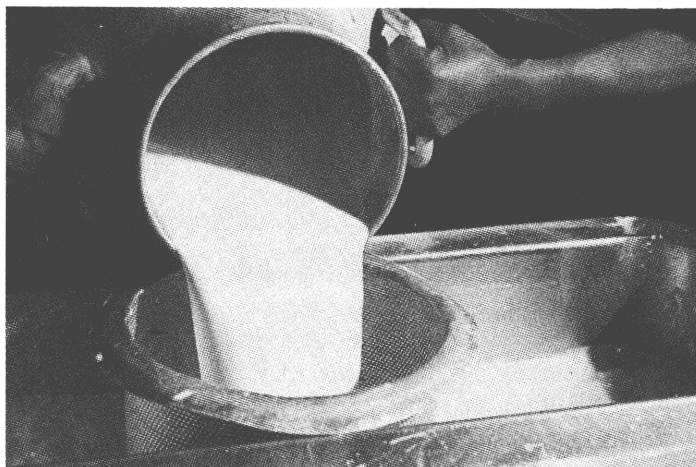
Triangular operations are unique in that they are aimed at reliance; but reliance on a neighbour rather than a European. The aim is to create bipolar economic links and to allow the third element in the equation, the European, to fade away, leaving, like the Cheshire Cat, only a faint smile; in this case, perhaps, a smile of reflection on how convenient it is to create economic links between people who share the same geographical area. o T.G.

OPERATION FLOOD (*)

The intelligent use of food aid

Food aid as an instrument of development? Not always — but in the case of Operation Flood, most certainly yes!

Flood is an excellent example of how food aid—in this case EEC skimmed milk powder and butter oil—can be used to fund a development project. Devised by Indian dairy experts some 20 years ago, Operation Flood is designed 1) to raise milk producers' incomes by organising them into cooperatives and eliminating middlemen, and 2) to raise milk production in the rural areas—creating a flood of milk—to help meet urban demand on a regular year-round basis.



The origin of Operation Flood

Organised dairies first appeared in India in the last century; they were set up to supply milk to British families and, later, to Westernised Indians. One of the largest of these privately-owned dairies, Polsons, was located in the Kaira district of Gujarat State. During World War II Polsons Dairy began to buy milk from the surrounding areas, to pasteurise it and send it by rail to Bombay. Polsons dealt with middlemen, who bought the milk from villagers, many of whom had only small quantities to sell and were therefore easily exploited by the middlemen and private traders.

It was on the advice of their political leaders, including Sardar Vallabhai Patel, one of the founding fathers of India, that the producers in Kaira district organised themselves into a cooperative in the late 1940s. This was the genesis of the Anand Milk Union Ltd. (AMUL). Its founding members came from two villages and their daily production amounted to no more than 250 litres. However, by 1953 both membership and production had risen to the point where the cooperative decided to convert the surplus into milk powder, for reconversion and sale as liquid milk during the lean season, when production falls off. The result was stability, not only in farm incomes but also in supplies, which was

essential in order to hold on to the market.

The Central government recommended to the various State governments that they encourage the development of the dairy industry on the basis of producer cooperatives, taking Anand as their model. As responsibility for agriculture rests with the State governments under the Indian Constitution, the Central government could not actually impose its view on them. However, it set up the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in Anand in 1965, and gave it the task of helping the bodies set up by the State governments to develop dairy projects along the lines of Anand.

With hindsight it is clear that sooner or later an attempt would be made to promote the Anand model within the framework of a single, centrally directed project.

This project was Operation Flood. It was prepared by the NDDB and had as its objective the development of milk production, through cooperatives, in order to supply a substantial part of the market for liquid milk in the country's four largest cities — Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. This required increasing both milk production and procurement in the rural areas—the “milksheds”—adjacent to these four metropolitan centres.

These areas took in not only the four States in which the cities are located but another six neighbouring States as well.

Operation Flood I and II (1970-1985)

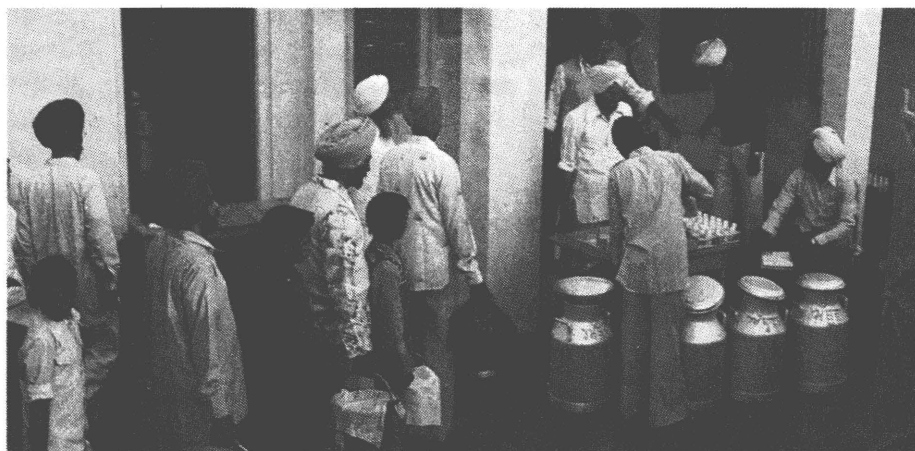
Operation Flood I was launched in 1970, following an agreement with the United Nations World Food Programme, which undertook to provide 126 000 tons of skimmed milk powder and 42 000 tons of butter oil over the five years of the project. The EEC was very closely associated with Operation Flood I as it provided much of the food aid to the World Food Programme.

To launch Flood I and to finance projects undertaken within its framework, the Indian government set up the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) in 1970. The IDC receives the Community's skimmed milk powder and butter oil, which it markets, along with domestically produced milk powder. The sale proceeds form part of the IDC's income. The actual implementation of the various projects is left to the cooperative societies and the district milk unions.

Operation Flood I was expected to last five years — from 1970 to 1975. This period was subsequently extended to mid-1978, the Operation having encountered greater difficulties than initially foreseen. Meanwhile the NDDB began to prepare Operation Flood II, which would “create a viable dairy industry to meet the nation's needs in milk and milk products”.

The project, which was sent to the Indian government in 1977, was in two parts. The first was to last until

(*) Article provided by the Directorate-General for Information.



Every morning and evening the cooperative buys milk from all producers in the village who wish to sell their milk to it

June 1978, and would be devoted to the conclusion of the basic agreements needed to implement Flood II. The second was to last from July 1978 to June 1985, and would see the actual implementation of Flood II.

The discussions between the IDC and the governments of the various Indian States took much longer than expected, with the result that the last basic agreements were only signed in early 1983. There were also delays in setting up dairy co-operatives and transferring existing lands and other assets of state-owned agencies to the cooperatives. The result was a further extension of Operation Flood I to March, 1981.

The delays were not altogether surprising, perhaps, given the objectives of Flood II. These included: 1) to enrol some 10 million rural families in a viable, self-sustaining dairy industry; 2) to erect a National Milk Grid linking producers in rural areas to urban centres with a total population of 150 million; 3) to set up a national frozen semen centre, develop vaccine production, and step up the design and manufacture of dairy equipment, and 4) eventually, to provide 180 grams of milk each day for a total population of 750 million.

Operation Flood II ended in March, 1985. The EEC had undertaken to provide some 186 000 tons of skimmed milk powder and 76 000 tons of butter oil over the 7-year period for which Flood II was initially projected to last. In fact its shipments between 1978 and 1985 exceeded its commitment by some 15%.

Operation Flood III (1985-1990) will coincide with India's seventh 5-year plan. Its aim, broadly speaking, is to bring to a successful conclusion the work which has been undertaken so far. To this end it is planned, for example, to set up another 15 500 village dairy cooperatives (bringing the total to 50 000); to raise rural milk procurement by another 10 million litres per day (to a total of 18 million) and to bring another 6.4 million rural families within the ambit of Operation Flood, thus achieving the target of 10 million families.

To sum up, the first Operation Flood was implemented between July 1st, 1970, and March 31st, 1981. Flood II started in April, 1981, and ended on March 31st, 1985, to coincide with India's sixth 5-year plan. Flood III is to be implemented during the country's seventh plan period — April 1985 to March 1990.

The EEC has been asked to continue its support for the project by supplying 75 000 tons of skimmed milk powder and 25 000 tons of butter oil. The Community's final decision would however have to take into account the food strategy implications for 1985-90.

The role of food aid in Operation Flood

Food aid has been a major component of Operation Flood from the very beginning. It played—and still plays — a two-fold role. Milk production cannot be increased overnight when a large majority of the producers have only one or two cows or buffaloes at

most. But a marketing campaign cannot make an impact unless the product in question is available in sufficient quantities. Food aid—skimmed milk powder and butter oil, recombined to form liquid milk—would top up the quantities provided by the cooperatives until such time as domestic production was adequate to meet demand.

But food aid also provides the funds needed to build the necessary infrastructure. This includes not only trucks to bring milk from the village collection centres to the milk processing plants, and the plants themselves, but also the machinery needed to package the milk in containers acceptable to urban consumers and automatic vending machines. State governments—and the Central government—could eventually provide the funds needed to finance such capital expenditure; and projects under the various 5-year plans have been funded in this way.

But Operation Flood was conceived as an additional project, requiring an additional source of funds, without imposing an extra burden on the country's resources. What better source than the counterpart funds generated by the sale of the skimmed milk powder and butter oil to the dairies set up under Operation Flood?

Shipments and use of counterpart funds

From the outset, the Indian authorities agreed with the Community and the World Food Programme that the funds produced by the sale of their food aid would be used (1) to build new dairy plants to increase capacity in both the cooperative and public sectors, (2) to buy the infrastructure needed for the collection and transportation of milk, and (3) to finance a variety of measures designed to raise milk yields.

For Flood I, the EEC and the WFP provided a total of 126 000 tons of skimmed milk powder and 42 000 tons of butter oil, which produced some 1 160 million rupees (approximately ECU 135 million). With this money the IDC/NDDB built four new dairies and enlarged four existing ones in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; 17 new dairies and 20 chilling centres in rural areas; cold stores for

butter oil, and warehouses for milk powder.

To transport milk to the towns, 275 road tankers and 62 rail tankers were purchased. To improve productivity, 14 compound feed factories were built, 12 stud farms were set up in different parts of the country, and funds were invested in the production of equipment for milk testing and artificial insemination.

For Flood II, the EEC provided 218 000 tons of skimmed milk powder and 76 000 tons of butter oil, worth an estimated 2 460 million rupees (roughly ECU 350 million). With these funds, eight more rural dairy plants and 11 chilling centres have been built, additional storage capacity has been created, and a further 44 dairy plants are being constructed or expanded; on the transport and marketing side, another 600 road tankers and 86 rail tankers have been bought, and three milk packaging factories are under construction; and in the field of productivity and animal health, work is in progress on three cattle feed factories, and an animal vaccine production unit has been opened.

An assesment of Operation Flood

All evaluations of Operation Flood have focused on its quantifiable objectives, which is what you would expect, of course. Clearly any project which sets its objectives in millions cannot be deemed a success unless its results can also be measured in millions. The detailed records that are kept have encouraged this concentration on its economic achievements which, it should be added right away, are considerable. But any detailed evaluation must also take into account the social and even political benefits to the small-scale, marginal milk producers who make up the majority of the four million families now covered by the Operation.

Results of Operation Flood I

A UN Inter-Agency Mission which reported on Operation Flood I in 1981 (the year it officially ended) praised it for its "massive achievements". These included not only the creation of 10 000 village cooperatives, involving over 1.3 million producers, but



The last link in the chain — an automatic vending machine in an Indian city

also a doubling of incomes in many villages. Flood I had shown that dairying in India "is a powerful development tool". It had also demonstrated that food aid "can be used successfully for the development of local agricultural industries, given the right kind of institutional structure coupled with properly planned and integrated programmes for development".

According to Operation Flood's own statistics, the number of co-operative societies set up was 13 270, with a total membership of 1.75 million. The volume of milk supplied by the village cooperatives for sale in the four metropolitan centres rose by 120% between 1970-71 (the first year of Flood I) and 1980-81 to reach nearly 1.5 million litres a day. The increase in the throughput (the quantity of milk actually handled by the dairies) was 140%, to over two million litres a day. The difference between these two figures represents the use of imported as well as domestically produced skimmed milk powder, which was recombined into milk. Even so, the use of imported skimmed milk powder fell to 10% by 1981, as against 15% in 1970-71.

Results of Operation Flood II

By the time Operation Flood II had officially ended in March, 1985, some 3.6 million milk producers—a majority of whom were small and marginal farmers or agricultural workers—had joined 35 500 village cooperatives. Their earnings were 50% to 100%

more than they had been at the start of Operation Flood.

As for the quantity of milk sold in the urban centres, it had risen to just over 5 million litres a day (compared to 2.3 million litres at the end of Flood I). Milk procurement averaged 5.6 million litres a day (between April, 1984, and March, 1985) and reached a peak during the flush season of nearly 8 million litres a day (as compared to 2.6 million litres on average at the end of Flood I).

An important element of Flood II was its programme to provide modern technical inputs to the members of the cooperatives, for raising milk yields. Under this programme artificial insemination services were set up to improve the breeds available to milk producers. The programme also provided for the production and distribution of fodder seed and cattle feed concentrates.

The programme was not the success that had been expected, largely because of a failure to generate the funds needed to finance it and to create the necessary infrastructure, especially in connection with the artificial insemination and fodder elements of the programme. As the Jha Committee⁽¹⁾ noted, the success of the programme will depend under Flood III on the extent to which smaller producers are persuaded to make use of modern inputs.

(1) An independent Committee set up by the Indian Government in February 1984 to evaluate Operation Flood II. Its report was submitted in December 1984.

Criticism of Operation Flood

Operation Flood is not without its critics. The most vocal of them are to be found in India itself, but there are others elsewhere, notably among European non-governmental organisations.

Criticism is inevitable, given the sheer scale of Operation Flood and its objectives. Flood I was ambitious in its aims, which included linking the market for milk in the country's four largest cities to producers in 10 States. But it was modest in comparison with Flood II, which sought to build cooperatives on the Anand pattern throughout India and to supply milk to 150 million city dwellers—and this without any of the benefits of the Common Agricultural Policy.

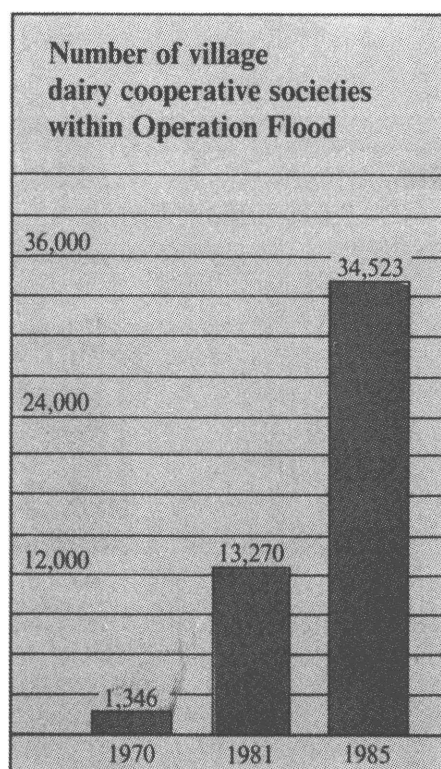
Such an undertaking was bound to create conflicts of interest—with private traders, with existing dairy cooperatives and with State governments—and therefore to attract opposition and criticism. Some of this is unsupported by facts, some misleading, some valid. Let us look at five of the most frequent and important criticisms.

Operation Flood has increased India's dependence on imports

Operation Flood, its critics argue, is so dependent on imports of skimmed milk powder that it cannot do without them. The outcome, therefore, is not the self-sustaining dairy industry the country was promised in the early 1970s but continued dependence on imports.

The facts do not bear this out. According to Indian statistics, in the 1950s and 1960s imported dairy products represented on average 59% and 39% respectively of total Indian production of milk and milk products. In 1970, the first year of Operation Flood, they represented 15%. For the period 1970-1979, imports (commercial and donated) represented on average 12% of total dairy production in India. This figure was down to 11% for the first half of this decade, and to 10.5% in 1985.

In terms of quantities imported, there is not much difference between, for example, the 45 000 tons of milk

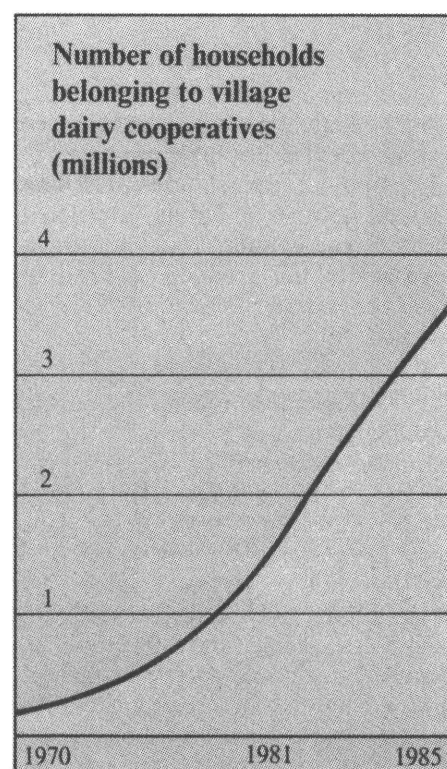


powder imported by India in 1969, the last year before Operation Flood, and the 42 500 tons imported in 1985. But whereas those 1969 imports represented 30% of Indian milk production that year, the 1985 imports only represented 10.5% of India's total dairy production last year.

In other words, while the level of imports has remained more or less steady, Indian dairies have boosted their output since the start of Operation Flood. The Jha Committee concluded in 1984 that Operation Flood could maintain milk production at existing levels even if food aid were withdrawn. But it pointed out that unlike earlier imports of dairy products, those supplied under the EEC's food aid programme were being used to provide resources for investing in the infrastructure needed by an expanding dairy industry.

Food aid has depressed Indian production and producer prices

One of the main dangers of food aid is that it can lead to a decline in local production. This, we have just seen, has not happened in the case of Operation Flood. Regular supplies of skimmed milk powder and butter oil have allowed the rural dairies to maintain deliveries of liquid milk to the four



metropolitan cities on a year-round basis, despite the fall in output during the lean season. Effective marketing requires regularity of supplies and the EEC's food aid has made this possible.

Nor is there any reason why the skimmed milk powder and butter oil given by the European Community should depress prices paid to producers, given that demand for milk still exceeds supply, especially during the lean season. Prices paid by the cooperatives have in fact doubled, or, in some cases, trebled since 1970.

If market forces were allowed to operate freely, prices would be higher during the lean season and would fall during the flush season.

A major objective of Operation Flood is to ensure stable prices—and a steady income to producers—all the year round. This it has been able to do because of the room for manoeuvre provided by the Community's food aid and its own production of milk powder.

Some State governments have subsidized milk prices to the consumer, but at the expense of the producers. The Jha Committee has argued that if governments want to subsidise consumers they should do so out of their own budgetary resources. The present practice both "imposes an unfair

burden on the rural poor for the benefit of the urban rich" and holds down production.

*Operation Flood is bad
for the urban poor and good
for the rural rich*

Some critics have claimed that the prices charged to consumers have been so high as to put milk out of the reach of the poor, in both cities and the countryside. But this criticism overlooks the fact that one of the main objectives of Operation Flood is to raise the incomes of the producers, including small farmers and marginal producers, thus giving them access to a more varied and balanced diet. Providing Indian cities with liquid milk has been and still is an important aim of the Operation. But Flood is above all a cooperative movement dedicated to improving the lot of its members, who are the rural poor rather than the urban poor.

The criticism that Operation Flood has benefitted rich farmers is even less justified. Most farmers with large, or even moderate, land holdings prefer cash crops to dairying, which they consider too labour-intensive. All the evidence, including that collected by the Jha Committee, points to a very high participation in Operation Flood by poor farmers, including farmers



One of the many road tankers and dairy plants that food aid has helped to finance

belonging to the least privileged castes and tribes in India. The very fact that those with no more than one or two head of cattle are joining the cooperative societies in large numbers would indicate that they feel membership to be worthwhile.

*Milk, milk everywhere,
and not a drop to spare...*

Ironically, Operation Flood is also being criticised for attracting too many small and marginal farmers, thereby depriving their families, and more especially the children, of milk.

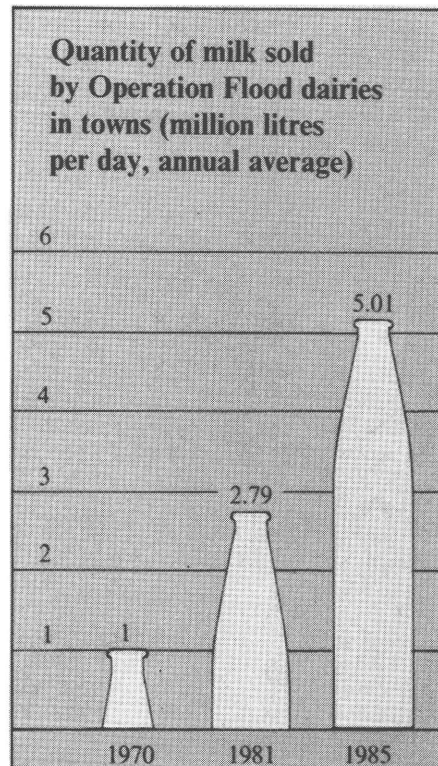
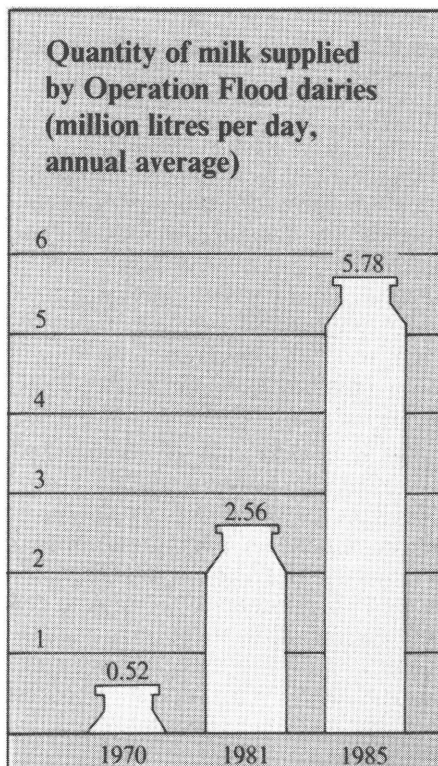
This criticism, which owes a good deal to Western attitudes to milk, overlooks the fact that milk has always been sold by small producers in Indian villages. Prior to Operation Flood it was bought by middlemen, who were not averse to driving down prices, especially in the flush season. Since the introduction of Operation Flood incomes have risen, with the result that poorer families can now afford to vary their diets without any loss of protein.

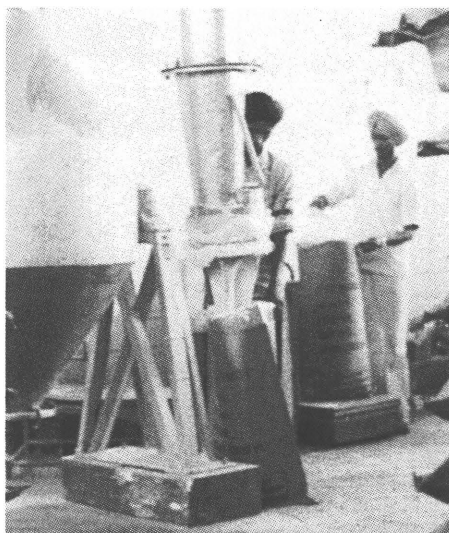
*Too much hardware,
too little yield raising...*

Those running Operation Flood have been criticised for putting far too much emphasis on hardware (such as milk processing and packaging plants, road and rail tankers, etc.) and not enough on providing milk producers with the inputs needed to raise yields and production (they include cattle feed, fodder seed, veterinary services and artificial insemination). This misplaced emphasis on hardware, the critics maintain, has resulted in a lot of unused capacity. At the same time Operation Flood has fallen behind with its programme to provide modern inputs to milk producers.

As with other criticisms, the first of these is only partly justified.

Given the number of villages and the distances involved, no project on the scale of Operation Flood can hope to succeed without a substantial investment in transport equipment. The need for milk processing and packag-





Production of Indian milk powder has quadrupled since 1970

ing plants is equally obvious. If the latter are more up-to-date than might seem necessary at first sight, it must be remembered that the packaging has to meet the requirements of urban consumers, who are a sophisticated lot even in India.

The success of Operation Flood, in the view of the Jha Committee, depends ultimately on small producers being persuaded to use modern inputs to increase milk yields. It sees this, rather than the increase in the number of milk cattle, as the most effective way of raising milk production. But the main obstacle to the use of modern inputs may prove to be the low level of incomes of small and marginal producers. Even when they recognise the importance of improved cattle feed or fodder seed they may not have the financial resources to buy the first or the land to plant the second.



Even those with only one or two head of cattle are joining the cooperatives.

This is probably true as regards veterinary services also, which are expensive to run. Many cooperatives simply cannot afford the very high costs of running and maintaining the vehicles required to run a mobile veterinary service—when they can find veterinarians to man them. The Jha Committee, not surprisingly, wants State governments or the Central government to play a greater role in providing both inputs and the funds needed to ensure their distribution.

Conclusions

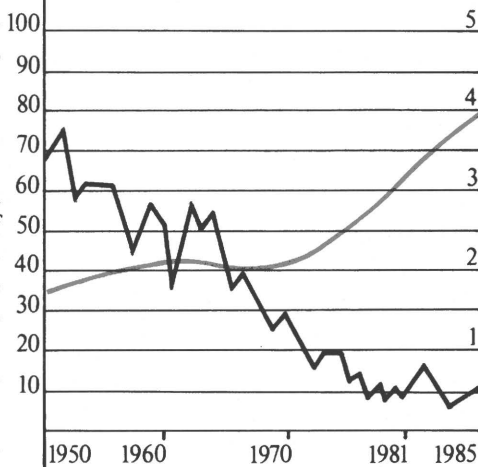
It is obvious that Operation Flood would repay study by the EEC even if the Community were not directly involved in it. Successful projects are not so numerous that we can afford to disregard one that is not only successful but almost continental in its reach.

The fact that Operation Flood could be duplicated elsewhere in the Third World makes it interesting in a wider context than the purely Indian. Both Pakistan and Sri Lanka have expressed an interest in Operation Flood and Indian experts have carried out preliminary studies in both countries. Community backing for a similar project in these two countries would also represent a contribution, however modest, to South Asian regional cooperation.

The significance of Operation Flood is that it is a successful development project. Its objectives are not only the quantifiable, material objectives of economic growth but also the more far-reaching social, and even political, objectives which usually receive only

Use of imported dairy products in Indian milk supply (%)

Indian milk production (in million tonnes)



verbal support. The most important of these non-economic objectives is the social integration of the rural poor—marginal farmers, landless agricultural workers and others living below the poverty line.

Finally, Operation Flood is important to the Community because without its offer of skimmed milk powder and butter oil as an outright gift the project might well have been sharply truncated—or even abandoned. The success of Operation Flood represents, therefore, the success of this part of the EEC's food aid programme.

In any development project it is easier to build factories than to mobilise people to pursue more long-term objectives. The target of 10 million families to be enrolled in village cooperatives across the length and breadth of India may not be reached, therefore, even by 1990. Operation Flood, as its critics maintain, is almost certainly too ambitious.

But it is clear that given the sheer size of India—and of some of its problems—the Government has no choice but to embark on a certain number of “nation-building” projects. Operation Flood clearly is one of them. And it is perhaps one of the most important because it seeks to integrate marginal farmers and even landless labourers into the national economy—and the nation. ○



Linking agricultural research and extension services for a better service to farmers

by T.M. NARIAN(*)

Education and agricultural extension

Agricultural extension has often been referred to as being an essential institutional component in the process of agricultural development. It is "a service or system which assists farm people through educational procedures, in improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and income, bettering their levels of living, and lifting the social and educational standards of life" (Mauder, 1973).

Agricultural extension is not however to be interpreted as meaning the same as technology transfer which includes the additional functions of input supply and agri-services. Extension implies education, development of skills which are important elements for the transfer of technology.

Agricultural extension is thus a pro-

cess. It can be organised in different ways and therefore different models have emerged.

Agricultural extension: a relatively new concept?

The development of agricultural extension organisations in ACP States has been, to a very great extent, a post independence activity, i.e. of the 1960s and 1970s, and attached to the Ministry of Agriculture. Before independence, extension-type activities for export crops e.g. sugar, rubber, groundnuts, tea were sponsored in commodity improvement schemes by colonial governments or multinationals. These schemes continue in some countries. In most countries there was little improved technology available to extend because a productive agricultural research system covering the national food crops was absent.

Over the past twenty years, many ACP States have strengthened their re-

search services to generate improved agricultural technologies. To reinforce the national efforts, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) have set up 13 supporting centres which have evolved new techniques of crop and animal production. In some countries the impact of these new techniques can already be seen, in others they are yet to reach the farmers' fields to a significant extent.

Many factors—social, economic and agroecological—act as constraints to the transfer of agricultural technologies. Agricultural extension cannot solve them all but through education and information can indeed contribute to a more successful transfer.

Organisational weaknesses of research and extension services

It is often mentioned that the linkages between agricultural research

(*) CTA Technical Adviser.



Over the past twenty years, many ACP states have strengthened their research services to generate improved agricultural technologies (above Ethiopia)

and extension, the two vital parts of agricultural support services are weak or non-existent. Instead of operating as a continuum, these services often act in ways that re-inforce their separation rather than their mutual support.

The analyses made reveal that research workers are out of touch with farmers' problems and that extension workers are poorly served by, or ignorant of, the output of research services. Such findings therefore prompt the critical observer to state that agricultural research is unlikely to make significant impact on farmers' agricultural practices.

That there should be close cooperation between extension and research is a clearly recognised fact. It is also recognised that the continuum of cooperation should be extended down to farmers but what is less clearly recognised is that government policies also form part of the continuum.

Weak linkages may have their underlying reasons in the institutional and administrative organisation of the government structure. When the services are not adequately provided with consistent funds for programmes, transportation and support for documentation, their development is constrained. Moreover the staff would be more vulnerable to the problems of poor interaction and insufficient communication. Maintaining the morale of the staff is essential for its motivation at work. Institutionally and administratively the conditions for the proper motivation for agricultural research and extension staff can be improved. However a built-in aspect that hinders close collaboration between research and extension lies in the fact that research staff are offered more opportunities to advance in their career compared to their colleagues in extension: they obtain more scholarships for studies abroad, can aspire to be posted to higher posts, are usually posted in or near large cities compared to their colleagues in extension who not only have fewer opportunities to further their studies but also tend to be more isolated, by the very nature of their job, both intellectually and geographically, except for the most senior ones. Regular meetings with their senior colleagues are vital for junior extension staff.

Another less-recognised factor making for weak linkages between research

and extension lies in the fact that a prospering agricultural situation encourages farmers to challenge the extension worker to seek out solutions to problems and encourages his contact with research colleagues, whereas a stagnating agriculture or subsistence agriculture offers less incentives.

Role of the national governments

For governments faced with financial austerity and competitive de-

adoption by agricultural producers takes time, just as it takes time for investments in research and extension to yield results.

Government resource allocation to agricultural research and extension can be sustained only if research output is perceived as being relevant to farmers' needs and when extension services appear to reach a large number of agricultural producers and have measurable impact. The present tendency to conceive extension as a top-down ap-



In some countries such as Côte d'Ivoire (our photo) the impact of the new techniques can already be seen

mands on scarce investment funds it is no easy task to improve the situation so as to improve the overall administrative and institutional context for an evolution of closer linkages between research and extension.

The agricultural producer requires access to new technology to improve his productivity and income. New technology is usually developed by research. The extension worker adapts the recommendations of research for eventual use by the farmer, who in turn informs him through interaction what types of research he needs or finds most appropriate.

The generation of technology and its

proach needs a reversal and must become more participatory, thus taking account of the views and needs of the agricultural producers.

Farming systems approach

The usefulness of a farming systems approach in identifying farmers' needs is being increasingly recognised. This approach essentially consists in having a good knowledge and understanding of the physical, economic and socio-cultural factors in which agricultural and family activities take place. For example, topography, climate, water availability may determine the crops to be grown but their introduction has

to take account of labour availability, input and output, market accessibility and government price policy which determine the overall environment as do family structure, kinship ties and habits of consumption. An understanding of the farmers' evaluation and concepts assists extension and research personnel to plan their activities and work together: establish close linkages! Thus a farming systems approach can initiate the establishment of a network of adaptive trials on farmers' fields and enables a more effective interaction of research with both extension staff and farmers.

The T & V system

Another approach to extension which has been widely talked about is the Training and Visit (T and V) System⁽¹⁾ which has been introduced and promoted in many countries largely through the encouragement and support of the World Bank. The main objective of the T & V System is to increase individual farm production and income and thus aim at an increased national agricultural production. The T & V system has been successful in some countries and less successful in others. The T & V system is designed to provide each extension worker a well defined job with timely training, technical backstopping and adequate supervision. The system however requires a large number of extension workers including subject matter specialists which cannot be afforded by many ACP countries at their present stage of development.

What role for CTA?

The CTA by its mandate is required to enhance the flow of information among the various scientists and planners working for agricultural and rural development. The organisational structure is set up by the Government which also provides the extension service it can afford so as to reach the agricultural producers. It would be over-ambitious for CTA with its limit-

ed staff to serve the agricultural community at large. It must perforce have as target clientele: the higher cadre of personnel in the agricultural services of the Ministry.

CTA is prepared to facilitate access to information required by agricultural scientists in ACP States through its Question-Answer Service, provision of bibliography, abstracts or articles and sometimes publications. Information is a small but very important input that eases the interaction between the various actors in the continuum: Government policy makers-research-education-extension-farmers.

Agricultural documentation centres in ACP States are privileged contact centres whose reinforcement will be actively pursued by CTA so that they may better serve the agricultural community.

A greater emphasis is laid on technical meetings which are excellent opportunities for formal and informal exchanges of experiences. Fully aware of the fact that meetings cost a lot, advantage is taken of the fact that very many workshops and seminars are held worldwide either regionally or in-

ternationally. CTA therefore organises, with the help of other institutions, very few meetings but will encourage ACP nationals and ACP-EEC experts to participate in other seminars and meetings so that they can make ACP views known in such forums and benefit from first-hand scientific information usually available at such encounters. Such information can subsequently be circulated to other ACP agricultural Centres or scientists.

In June 1986 CTA sponsored a meeting at the Alafua Campus of the University of the South Pacific in Western Samoa, organised by the Institute for Research, Extension, Training in Agriculture (IRETA). All Pacific member States of the ACP group were present as well as a delegate of the Caribbean region. Island states of the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific have very many common features and there was a free discussion on how to improve linkages between agricultural research, extension, education and the agricultural producers.

CTA is interested in pursuing deliberations on this topic which is vital to agricultural and rural development. ○

CGIAR-supported Centres

- Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) - Apartado Aéreo 6713 - Cali, Colombia
- Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) - Apartado 5969 - Lima, Peru
- Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT) - Londres 40 - Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico
- International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBGR) - Via delle Terme di Caracalla - 00100 Rome, Italia
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) - P.O. Box 114/5055 - Beirut, Lebanon
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) - Patancheru P.O. - Andhra Pradesh 502 342, India
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) - 1776 Mas-

sachusetts Avenue N.W. - Washington D.C. 20036 USA

- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) - P.O. Box 5320 - Ibadan, Nigeria

- International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) - P.O. Box 30709 - Nairobi, Kenya

- International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) - P.O. Box 5689 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) - P.O. Box 933 - Manila, Philippines

- International Service for National Agricultural Research - (ISNAR) - P.O. Box 933 75 - 2509 AJ The Hague, The Netherlands

- West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) - ADROADRO - E.J. Roye Memorial Building - P.O. Box 1019 - Monrovia, Liberia.

(1) The T & V system (or modified versions to suit local conditions) are in application especially in some island States of the ACP. It has been proposed for introduction in Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso (Economist, July 5, 1986).

Some recent readers' letters

I like the comprehensive and useful information about Djibouti which appeared in Courier Jan.-Feb. 86. Having worked in Somalia for some time I must say that the write-up gives a first rate insight into Djibouti.

For some years now "The Courier" has been publishing similar country reports which are very useful for people like me who work in different Third World countries.

**Felix A. Ryan, Consultant to UNIDO & ILO
Madras, India**

I am impressed by the quality and richness of this publication, "The Courier", which is well-written, precise, sober and objective. It presents the subjects with sufficient details (but not too much!) to enable the reader to have a good grasp of the problem. Furthermore, the format, the quality and the printing of the magazine make reading very easy. I congratulate you.

**Dr Victor Umbricht
The mediator on the assets of
the East African Community**

With the support of the UNDP and the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies, we are about to create a documentation centre on hydraulics in the Republic of Congo. Your publication is of interest to everyone who works in this area who are confronted daily with the problem of water.

**Elenga-Baningobera, Director of Hydraulic
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Brazzaville, Congo**

As one responsible for International accounts in my Ministry I think sincerely that your magazine could help me in dealing with financial exchanges between my country and the whole world.

**Anicet Robert Atiboum, Dept. of
International Accounts P.T.T.
Yaoundé, Cameroon**

We are a private Cultural Centre of Kamina, a town that has neither a radio service nor a bookshop. Our Library has become as a result the town's "turn-table" in spite of the insufficiency of books which are only a thousand.

Your "Courier" is highly important for the final classes of The Secondary School because it contains a lot of information on the production of ACP countries, the main activities of each member state, the enlargement of the Common Market to other countries and Conventions with the ACP States.

**Musasa Kasongo Wa Dibire
Centre Culturel Kimmayi
Kamina - Shaba, Zaire**

This Centre, which was recently established and is jointly managed by UNITAR and UNDP, has the basic objective of promoting the development of small energy resources in developing countries by facilitating the exchange of information on those resources and on related technology. We are grateful to be on your mailing list.

**Marina Vaccari
Centre on Small Energy Resources
Rome, Italy**

Why I am particularly keen on receiving "The Courier" is that I am teaching various courses on the "Contemporary World" to groups of students from the Third World, within which the role of the European Community, and of development issues, are of direct relevance. Consequently it would greatly improve the quality of my teaching if I could receive "The Courier". In addition my students would find it of direct personal interest given that they are from the Third World themselves.

**Dr D.A. Scott, E.L.T.U.
Christ Church College,
Canterbury, Kent, Great Britain**

Our students have manifested a strong interest in "The Courier" which is published by the European Community. They were able to find in it up-to-date information about the development of Third World.

**A. Ulp
Institut Universitaire de Technologie
Université d'Aix-Marseille, France**

I would be most grateful to be placed on your mailing list to receive a copy of "The Courier" each time it is issued.

EUROBUSINESS has as its purpose to take senior executives of British small and medium-sized businesses to the EEC institutions to enable them to appreciate at first hand the European dimension. We endeavour both to make them aware of the relevance and importance of British membership, and also to enlighten them as to the possibilities for business expansion into the EEC and the Third World. And lastly, we offer a service of guidance to participants on tendering for business and applying for EEC financial assistance. In view of the work that we are doing, it is particularly important that I should read The Courier.

**J. Craissati, Director, Eurobusiness
Tonbridge, Kent, England**

We have come across your publication "The Courier" and found interesting information. Godes Ltd. is a leading contractor in Tanzania mainly dealing with the major Civil Engineering and building constructions and employs about 300 people. We would appreciate it if copies of the same publication can be sent regularly for our library.

**M. Godes, Engineers & Contractors
P.O. Box 2134, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

The Rural Development Institute (RDI) at Mansa Konko (some 114 miles from Banjul) in the Gambia was set up in 1979 to promote the training of extension officers and development management personnel involved in rural development. The RDI library, which I am presently trying to establish, will not only serve the students here, but also all those involved in the various agricultural, horticultural, community development and health projects in the surrounding areas. There is no other library or information centre within a radius of 100 miles, so it is imperative that our library carries a comprehensive collection of relevant and up-to-date material.

**Ruth M.E. Creamer
Rural Development Institute
Banjul, The Gambia**

Questionnaire for "ACP-EEC Courier" readers

Please fill out this questionnaire legibly, putting a cross against your chosen answer, and return it to the address below. In doing so you will help us meet your needs and the magazine.

**The Editor,
THE ACP-EEC COURIER
Berlaymont 10/7,
200, rue de la Loi
1049 - BRUSSELS
Belgium**

A. How long have you reading The ACP-EEC Courier?

1. ☐ 2 months 2. ☐ 6 months 3. ☐ between 12 and 24 months 4. ☐ more than 2 years:

B. How do you receive it?

1. ☐ by subscription
2. ☐ from the library, university or school
3. ☐ from a friend
4. ☐ from the ministry
5. ☐ from your firm
6. ☐ other

C. How often do you read it?

1. ☐ regularly 2. ☐ occasionally

D. When did you receive this issue? ...

E. Which parts do you like best?

1. ☐ Editorial
2. ☐ Interviews (Meeting Point)
3. ☐ Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
4. ☐ Country Reports
5. ☐ Dossier
6. ☐ Developing world
7. ☐ The arts
8. ☐ Close-up
9. ☐ News Round-up (yellow pages)
10. ☐ Blue pages
11. ☐ CDI
12. ☐ CTA
13. ☐ Other (please specify).....

F. Through reeding the ACP-EEC Courier do you know more:

— about other African, Caribbean and Pacific countries:

1. ☐ more 2. ☐ no more than before

— about the European Community's policies with regard to developing countries:

3. ☐ more 4. ☐ no more than before

G. What other magazines do you read:

1.
2.
3.

H. Is The ACP-EEC Courier of practical use to you

1. ☐ In your job

2. ☐ In planning new approaches
3. ☐ In giving you precise information
4. ☐ In studying for a degree or a diploma
5. ☐ In studying for exams
6. ☐ In your private life

I. What are your main criticisms of The ACP-EEC Courier?

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.....
.....

J. Have you any suggestions?

.....
.....
.....

K. Personal details of "Courier" readers

- Name and forenames
— Address
— Town
— Country
— Occupation or profession
— Sex
— Age 1. ☐ under 20 years
2. ☐ 20-30 years
3. ☐ 30-40 years
4. ☐ 40-50 years
5. ☐ 50-60 years
6. ☐ over 60 years

L. Occupation or profession: are you a:

1. ☐ Civil servant (other than in education)

Sector in education:

2. ☐ Primary school
3. ☐ Secondary school
4. ☐ Non-university further education
5. ☐ University education
6. ☐ Primary or secondary teacher
7. ☐ College or university teacher

Private sector:

8. ☐ Trade
9. ☐ Industry
10. ☐ Finance/banking
11. ☐ Consultant
12. ☐ Skilled worker
13. ☐ Farmer
14. ☐ Unemployed
15. ☐ Retired
16. ☐ Other (please specify):

M. Do you, in your professional life, have

1. ☐ a direct link with ACP-EEC cooperation
2. ☐ an indirect link with ACP-EEC cooperation
3. ☐ no link

"User's guide to Stabex" — Can be obtained in French and English from the Directorate-General for Development, Stabex Division, 200 rue de la Loi, B.1049 — Brussels.

When the Lomé I negotiators decided to bring in a system to stabilize export earnings, they were displaying both political courage and a spirit of innovation, as Stabex was to take off from a basis of academic studies and common sense but no actual experience.

However, the first five years were ample justification for the undertaking that began life as a simple wager.

Things looked less good, it will be remembered, at the beginning of Lomé II. The inadequate resources of 1980 and '81 were only the tip of the iceberg in an economic climate which put the system to the test, sometimes sorely. Evaluating the dossiers got no easier in this context and once again it was the imagination and sense of responsibility of the ACPs and the EEC which made the right sort of coherent solutions to ever-different problems possible.

The fact that continuation of the system under Lomé III was taken as read even before negotiations began is clear indication that, even during the difficult years, Stabex and the way it was managed had won general approval.

Although this was the basis for the Lomé III negotiators, it was clear that the new convention would have to take 10 years' experience into account. Solutions that had often been adopted on an *ad hoc* basis had to be the foundation of a set of coherent and transparent rules and the present Stabex arrangements, as laid down in Chapter 2 of Title II of Lomé III, to a very large extent do this.

The need to take account of a greater number of elements in what was sometimes a very complex situation, resulted in a fuller and more detailed set of arrangements.

The most important innovation to emerge from the negotiations of the latest Stabex system, for example, is the tunnel mechanism aimed at connecting the exaggerated effects of changing exchange rates on the size of transfers.

It was not possible to incorporate all the arrangements for implementation of the system in the Convention and some of them, in fact, were only laid down after the signing by the group of experts mentioned in the declaration to Article 166.

These experts produced a set of rules to complete the principles enshrined in the Convention coherently and as generally as possible. Their report was approved by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Luxembourg in June 1985.

Although the report has the advantage of taking a clear stand on most of the practical problems of implementation, it does not make things simple for the user—who not only has to refer to the Convention itself but to the report, couched in equally technical terms, as well.

So the idea of a user's guide emerged and one has now been drawn up in the light of the conclusions of the report. A draft text, initially produced by the Commission, was amended and approved by the experts and the final version, which was also approved by the ACP-EEC authorities, came out in November 1985.

The guide sets out the general principles of the system, gives detailed explanations of the various aspects of statistical cooperation and lists the successive stages in the processing of applications for transfers.

The idea is to provide a precise description of the elements of information and assessment required for processing and the technical rules under which this is carried out.

Regional seminars

When the idea of the guide was mooted, the question of running regional seminars for Stabex correspondents in the ACP States also came up. These meetings, which were to replace the bilateral missions run at the beginning of Lomé I and II, are intended to introduce the users to the system by means of practical examples illustrating points mentioned in the guide.

The Commission is planning to run five seminars in all in Lomé (French-speaking Africa), Nairobi (English-

speaking Africa, Vanuatu (Pacific), Grenada (Caribbean) and Brussels. This fifth seminar will be for Stabex correspondents who, for timetable, linguistic or transport reasons, were unable to attend the meeting in their region.

The first seminar has already taken place. It was held in Lomé from 2-6 June 1986 and attended by 32 delegates from 20 French- and Portuguese-speaking ACPs, who thus had the opportunity of discussing with and update their knowledge of the system with Commission officials.

The second seminar, for English-speaking ACPs of Africa, was held in Nairobi in October and the third and fourth ones, for the Caribbean and the Pacific are to be held in early 1987. The date for the Brussels meeting has yet to be fixed.

Lomé III took effect later than anticipated and so the process of getting Stabex users familiar with the new arrangements was late in starting, too.

The guide was available a few months before the final date (31 March 1986) for applications for the first year (1985), but it was not possible to run the seminars before then. The meetings will, however, be a useful addition to the guide from year two onwards.

Wolfgang Plaza

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Rosalyn CLIVE-MATTHEWS — **EEC Anti-Trust Compliance: How to achieve corporate compliance with the EEC Competition Rules** — Published by European Business Publications, 44 rue du Taciturne — 1040 Brussels — 211 pp — May 1986 — 2700 BF or £ 37.75

No company can now afford to ignore the implications of the EC Commission's new "get tough" policy with companies that infringe the EEC competition rules. However, although corporate decision-makers may themselves be convinced of the need to comply with those rules, this is not enough to ensure compliance in their companies. Compliance depends on a properly structured campaign to change not only company policies and practices which are unlawful but the

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

Lomé III programming mission to Angola

An EEC Delegation, led by the head of the Directorate-General for Development Dieter Frisch and including representatives of the European Investment Bank (EIB) visited the People's Republic of Angola from 29 September-1 October 1986.

It met an Angolan Delegation headed by Carlos Antonio Fernandes, the Secretary of State for Cooperation.

The purpose of the meetings was to draw up the indicative programme of Community aid under the third Lomé Convention linking the countries of the ACP Group to those of the Community. The atmosphere surrounding them was one of mutual understanding and cooperation.

The Delegations made a general survey of the different aspects of cooperation between Angola and the Community and especially those linked to the implementation of Lomé III. They were anxious for optimum results from the various means and instruments provided by the Convention and so used preparatory work by their representatives as a basis for a thorough exchange of views on the aims and priorities of development in the People's Republic.

Angola will receive assistance to the tune of around ECU 95 million (approximately 2.9 million kwanzas) in meeting these targets.

The EIB could contribute some of the resources it manages to the financing of productive investment projects that both meet its rules and criteria and comply with the provisions of Lomé III. The Bank mentioned the figure of ECU 10 million in this connection and noted the projects that the Angolan Government is hoping to submit for consideration.

The Community Delegation said that, in addition to this, Angola could be eligible for non-programmable resources—emergency aid, food aid, cooperation with NGOs etc.—during the course of the Convention.

After the exchange of views, the two Delegations agreed that Community support should be concentrated on:

- the quest for self-sufficiency in food; and

- relaunching production via the construction and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and installations.

Special attention will be paid to schemes to train and develop human resources as support for the two areas on which Community aid is to be concentrated.



Director-General Dieter Frisch and Mr Carlos Antonio Fernandes, Angola's Secretary of State for Cooperation signing the indicative programme in Luanda

The Community will also be backing up the Angolan Government's drive to:

- promote external trade and the attendant services with a view to boosting earnings and diversifying exports;
- improve public health in the towns; and
- develop human resources, in particular through vocational training and the training of managerial staff.

The delegations also discussed the possibility of boosting regional cooperation in Southern Africa.

The Community Delegation pointed out that ECU 110 million was available for cooperation between the Community and SADCC. The two parties referred to the memorandum of understanding which the Commission and SADCC signed in Harare on 29 January 1986.

When the Delegations had completed their negotiations, the indicative programme of Community aid was signed jointly—by Carlos Antonio Fernandes for Angola, by Dieter

Frisch for the Commission and by Martin Curwen for the European Investment Bank.

The head of the mission, Dieter Frisch, had an audience with Pedro de Castro Van Dunen, the Minister for the Productive Sphere, who was informed of what the European Community was doing in Southern Africa and how the indicative programme negotiations had gone.

The mission was very well covered by both radio and television and the Angolan authorities gave Mr Frisch

the opportunity to give a public lecture on the Lomé Convention. ○

EMERGENCY AID

Cameroon: ECU 150 000

Following the disaster which took place in Cameroon, causing about 1 700 deaths, the Cameroon government launched an appeal to the international community for their help in organising assistance. The European Community responded to this request by taking a decision on August 26 to provide ECU 150 000 as emergency aid under the Lomé III Convention, to be used as a contribution to a joint operation between the Community and Spain.

A Hercules aircraft of the Spanish air force left Madrid for Cameroon taking with it a Spanish Red Cross team, as well as medicines, tents and blankets.

The costs of transport, personnel and emergency supplies are being shared between the Commission, the Spanish Government and the Spanish Red Cross.

This is the first Community emergency aid operation co-financed with Spain.

Botswana: ECU 450 000

The Commission has decided to grant an emergency aid worth ECU 450 000 to Botswana. The aid is in response to an appeal made by the FAO for a programme of anti-locust measures to save the next harvests which are threatened by the harmful insects.

This credit will allow pesticides to be sent and to cover the cost of aerial treatment of 250 000 hectares.

Ethiopia: ECU 2 500 000

The overall food situation in Ethiopia improved considerably during the first half of 1986 as food from the 1985 harvest became available and aid arrived from international donors. However, a large section of the population is still vulnerable (some 6.93 million according to the latest estimates by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA)). While sufficient food aid is expected to cover needs in the second half of 1986, the swift distribution of this aid is still being held back by the lack of internal transport, the limited distribution network and difficulties in moving aid out of the ports. Logistical problems (the state of the roads, particularly as a result of flooding, and the precarious security situation) mean that little in the way of food supplies is getting

Non-governmental organisations	ECU
LICROSS (Purchase and distribution of aid)	300 000
CRDA (Internal transport costs for affiliated NGOs)	300 000
AICF (Continuation of medico-nutritional programme in Rama, Tigre)	300 000
OXFAM (Purchase and distribution of supplementary foods)	300 000
MSF-BELGIUM (Medical programme in Tigre-Eritrea)	600 000
ICRC (Contribution to continuation of airlift in the Sekota region and Tigre)	700 000
Total	2 500 000

INTRA-ACP COOPERATION

Solidarity with Cameroon

Several ACP countries have expressed their solidarity towards the victims of the toxic gas explosion in the volcanic Lake Nyos which killed about 1 700 people. It was in this vein that the Nigerian government sent emergency aid to assist in the resettlement of the thousands of families who lost their homes and means of livelihoods as a result of the tragedy.

The aid is made up of an immediate cash donation of US\$ 500 000, 500 tons of rice, 500 tons of maize and 5000 blankets. The cash donation is meant to procure medical supplies and other immediate needs while the relief materials will cater for the immediate needs of the people and government of Cameroon. In due course, Nigeria will also despatch geologists and other experts to participate in the study of the unfortunate phenomena so as to seek ways of preventing a recurrence.

Mauritius, for its part, handed over a cheque for US\$ 10 000 to the Cameroonain authorities. ○

through to certain parts of Tigre Province or to Sekota (in the north of Wollo Province).

An estimated one million people in Tigre and 220 000 people in the Sekota region need help in the second half of 1986. The Commission has therefore decided to grant ECU 2 500 000 in emergency aid to finance food transport and distribution operations and medico-nutritional work with the affected population, according to the following indicative programme:

EDF

The Commission has taken the following financing decisions after a favourable opinion from the EDF Committee.

Uganda

Phase II of the Karamoja Development Scheme

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 6 000 000

This is phase two of the integrated rural development programme in Karamoja which began in 1982. This

grant follows on from an emergency operation run because of the serious droughts of 1979/80. Karamoja is in north-western Uganda. It is about 24 000 km² in area and has a population of 350 000.

This project will raise the currently low standard of living of the people in the area by providing basic services such as education and water supplies. The main idea is to make the region self-sufficient in food and reduce the need for food aid from abroad. The project will also diversify the economy and create alternative job possibilities and it could help with the reintegration of the soldiers demobilised after the last troubles.

Burundi

Support of the forestry policy

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 3 500 000

The aim here is to back up the national forestry policy laid down in the master plan for Burundi's forestry sector. This plan involves promoting agro-forestry and developing both existing plantations and industrial plantations (in the latter case to reduce the shortage of timber for building) and it defines a certain number of priority schemes. The purpose of this project is to improve supplies of timber for construction and for firewood. The support will mainly involve strengthening the central and field services of the Department of Waterways and Forests at the Ministry for Agriculture and Livestock to enable them to make a proper job of managing the forests and running a tree-planting scheme in the province of Rutana.

Zimbabwe

Development of exports

Sixth EDF

Grant: ECU 4 400 000

Zimbabwe has institutions to make for the efficient export of most of its agricultural products and minerals, and a promotion body for manufactures and certain agricultural products has just been set up. The aim of this project is to inject further foreign exchange by boosting exports of goods manufactured from local raw materials and horticultural products. The idea is also to promote autonomy in export management in the long term by developing human resources and building up institutions in both public

and private sectors. Another aim is to increase employment possibilities.

New Caledonia

Second micro-project programme

Fifth EDF

Special loan : ECU 710 000

In 1982, the Commission financed a programme of micro-projects spread throughout New Caledonia.

As the French Government was anxious to extend the genuine success of this programme, it has submitted a request for a second micro-project programme, with the full agreement of the Government of the Territory, to develop social and economic infrastructure and production.

Mauritania

Foum Gleita Dam

Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 2 100 000

The aim of this decision is to make an ECU 2 100 000 increase in the funds already committed to the project to build the Foum Gleita Dam over the Gorgol Noir in Mauritania.

The project is part of a programme of hydro-agricultural development in the Gorgol Noir Valley. This includes 3 600 ha of useable land behind the dam, channelling and irrigation canals, the infrastructure needed to exploit the land (buildings and social infrastructure) technical assistance (works supervision and management support) and operating cost for the land in the early years.

Benin

Parakou-Djougou-Porga Road

Fourth and Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 6 000 000

The Government looks upon the opening up of the Atacora Province (where 12% of the national population lives) in north-western Benin as a priority.

So it has asked for Community aid with the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the 17 existing bridges over the Parakou-Djougou-Porga road. The project is the first part of the programme to rehabilitate the three stretches in this road (more than two thirds of the whole length), to be financed by the IBRD in late 1986. (IBRD rehabilitation and maintenance of transport infrastructure operation).

Guinea

Exploitation of Sogiplast

Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 2 100 000

Special loan : ECU 3 000 000

The idea here is to seek a European technical partner who specialises in plastics and is anxious to form an association with Sogiplast, a firm which the Community has modernised and extended with grants and a special loan worth about ECU 15 million from the 4th and 5th EDFs.

At best, this association will involve a mixed company, but failing this, simply a management hire contract or a management company.

Guinea Bissau

Technical assistance

Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 910 000

This is a project to consolidate the schemes run by the Ministry of Planning under the 5th EDF by sending out technical assistance and supplying consumer equipment and products to help with basic and advanced in-service training for national cadres.

The technical assistance will help the General Planning Directorate monitor the 1st Four-Year Plan, produce the 2nd National Development Plan (1988-1991) and continue providing theoretical and technical training for national planners.

Nigeria

Feasibility study on working zinc deposits in Abakaliki

Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 1 220 000

The aim here is to study the feasibility of working the zinc deposits near Abakaliki in Nigeria's Anambra State, with a view to establishing the real mining potential here.

Sao Tomé & Príncipe Equatorial Guinea, Gabon & Cameroon

Modernise port facilities on the Gulf of Guinea

Fifth EDF

Grant : ECU 690 000

This involves making the ports of Sao Tomé (Sao Tomé & Príncipe) and Bata (Equatorial Guinea) fully opera-

tional, since the Community has provided the region with the vessel Pagué to help develop trade between the countries in the Gulf of Guinea. ○

STABEX TRANSFERS

The Commission has approved 8 new transfers for the application year 1985 under the export earnings stabilisation system (Stabex) provided for by the Third Lomé Convention. The transfers, which total ECU 45 753 259, are as follows:

	(in ECU)
Ethiopia: Beans	6 968 238
Fiji: Coconut oil	263 918
Guinea Bissau: Palm nuts and kernels	198 712
Mozambique: Tea	6 617 256
Mozambique: Cashew nuts and kernels	2 232 855
Mozambique: Cotton	97 166
Sudan: Groundnut products	28 873 394
Tonga: Copra products	501 720
Total	45 753 259

For the application year 1985, the Commission received 38 Stabex transfer requests, eleven of which had to be rejected. Nine eligible transfer requests, totalling ECU 67 634 130, were the subject of an initial decision taken on 9 July (see Courier no. 99). Eight further requests totalling ECU 45 753 259 were subsequently appraised and are covered by this latest decision. Full appraisal has not yet been completed on 10 other requests owing to the lack of certain vital information. The amount in this case will not exceed ECU 44 million.

The financial resources available under Lomé III for the application year 1985 amount to ECU 185 million. There will therefore be sufficient to cover the maximum of ECU 157 million required and satisfy all transfer entitlements. ○

EIB LOANS

Congo: ECU 10 million

With the intention of upgrading the country's basic infrastructure and thereby stimulating economic development, the European Investment Bank has just advanced a loan of ECU 10 million (about CFAF 3.4 billion) to the People's Republic of Congo. The

funds will go towards financing rehabilitation and improvement of the water supply system in Pointe Noire, one of the country's main towns.

The works attracting the EIB's support should enable supplies to be increased from 8 000 m³ to more than 16 000 m³ per day. The project provides for rehabilitation of the treatment plant, two reservoirs, the distribution network and seven boreholes, construction of a new reservoir (capacity 5 000 m³/day), installation of 2 500 additional connections and technical assistance.

The loan has been granted under the Third Lomé Convention for 17 years at 3%, the requisite funds being drawn from the risk capital resources provided for under the Convention and managed by the EIB. The borrower is the Congolese Government, which will pass on the proceeds to the Société Nationale de Distribution des Eaux (SNDE), a state-owned company under the wing of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and responsible for water treatment and distribution in the two principal towns in Congo.

The African Development Bank is currently helping to finance a similar scheme in Brazzaville.

Senegal: ECU 13.5 million

Under the Lomé III Convention, the European Investment Bank has made three loans available for industrial projects in Senegal. The proceeds of this credit, worth ECU 13.5 m in all (about CFAF 4.6 bn), will go towards restructuring an industrial complex for the production of phosphoric acid and fertilisers and towards financing small and medium-scale ventures in the country's industrial, agricultural processing, tourism and fisheries sectors. The funds have been drawn from risk capital provided for in the Convention and managed by the Bank.

Assisting production of phosphoric acid and fertilisers

The EIB has advanced a conditional loan for ECU 7 m (20 years, 2%) to the Senegalese State, in conjunction with a loan from the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, to help to finance the State's participation in an increase in the share capital of "Industries Chimiques du Sénégal" (ICS). The EIB's loan follows on from a number of earlier sizeable Bank credits in support of the ICS project cur-

rently designed to exploit phosphate deposits at Taïba.

The planned capital increase forms part of a technical, financial and commercial rehabilitation programme aimed at equipping the company to cope more effectively with present adverse trends in the markets in phosphoric acid and phosphatic fertilisers.

Aiding smaller businesses across the industrial spectrum

Intended to support Senegal's efforts to steer the country's productive sector along new and more modern lines, two global loans totalling ECU 6.5 m have been concluded with Société Financière Sénégalaise pour le Développement de l'Industrie et du Tourisme (SOFISEDIT).

The proceeds of the larger of the two loan facilities, a ECU 5 m global loan made available for 15 years at 4%, will be onlent towards new small and medium-scale ventures, as well as existing under equipped ones in need of rehabilitation, in the industrial, agricultural-processing, tourism and fisheries sectors. The second facility for ECU 1.5 m (2%) offers credit specifically earmarked for studies (term: maximum of 10 years) and for the acquisition of equity participations (term: 25 years) by SOFISEDIT. This mix of complementary credit is tailored to aiding smaller businesses in the financing of capital investment endorsed by the Bank in Senegal's productive sector.

Mauritius: ECU 8 million

Under the terms of the Lomé III Convention, the European Investment Bank has granted two global loans (basically lines of credit) for a total of ECU 8 million, to be channelled into financing small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agricultural processing and tourism in Mauritius.

The funds have been advanced to the Development Bank of Mauritius (DBM), a public financing institution set up in 1964 with a view to fostering the policy of economic diversification. The overall financing package is composed of two loans, one of ECU 6 million, drawn from the EIB's own resources, for 14 years at an interest rate of 5% after deducting an interest subsidy, and the other for ECU 2 million (at 2% for a term of 25 years) financed from the risk capital resources pro-

vided for under the Convention and managed by the EIB.

The global loan from the EIB's own resources will be drawn upon to help in financing productive investment schemes promoted by small and medium-sized enterprises, whilst the risk capital element will go towards boosting the equity of new or expanding businesses geared towards the export trade.

This operation follows on from two previous loans from the EIB to DBM, granted in 1977 and 1982, for a total of ECU 7.5 million. These funds were employed in support of 32 smaller-scale ventures, chiefly in the industrial, agricultural processing, tourism and fisheries sectors. The institution has also attracted financing from the World Bank, the African Development Bank and France's Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE).

Burundi: ECU 3 million

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has announced a global loan for ECU 3 million, under the third Lomé III Convention, for supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial, agro-industrial and tourism sectors in Burundi.

The loan has been channelled to the Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE) from risk capital resources provided for under the Convention and managed by the EIB. The interest rate and terms will vary according to the use actually made of the funds: up to 10 years and 2% when financing feasibility studies; up to 25 years and 2% in the case of equity participations in individual enterprises designed to bolster their capital base and facilitate their start-up or expansion; up to 15 years and 3% for conditional loans to enterprises.

BNDE was established in 1966 and is Burundi's leading development bank; its main shareholder is the State, alongside Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE, France), DEG — Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft für Beteiligungen in Entwicklungsländern, Belgium, local commercial banks and the EIB, the latter drawing on European Development Fund resources on behalf of the European Community. BNDE has attracted credit from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the African Development Fund, the International Devel-

opment Association (World Bank Group), CCCE, etc.

Since 1979, BNDE has deployed the proceeds of two EIB global loans (ECU

1.8 million in all) funded from risk capital resources and benefiting SMEs in the glass, palm oil, cattle feed, piping and other sectors. ○

Boost to the Northern Corridor

The Commission of the European Communities has just approved the sum of ECU 24 850 000 from EDF resources for the financing of road works in eastern Africa.

This move of a regional nature fits into the European Community's wish to support the opening up of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and eastern Zaïre. The EDF, in this context, is concentrating on the roads that penetrate the interior which are collectively known as the Northern Corridor (Mombasa-Nairobi-Bujumbura, Dar-es-Salaam-Kigali through the future rail terminal of Isaka, and Dar-es-Salaam-Mwanza-Jinga in Uganda).

The Community hopes in this way to contribute to the modernisation of these two roads thus ensuring, permanently and under better economic conditions, the flow of exports and imports vital to the landlocked countries concerned.

The financing that the Commission has just approved concerns three road sections of the Northern Corridor. Two of these are inside Uganda; the 55 km of road to be rebuilt between Kampala and Masaka as well as the last 21 km untarred link between Kabale and Gatuna (at the Rwandan border). The third section, also 21 km long, is inside Rwanda. This runs from Gatuna across a swampy region up to Biumba on the Kigali-Gatuna axis. Thanks to this EDF intervention as well as those of BADEA and AID, the reconstruction of the entire Gatuna-Kigali road will begin shortly. In addition to the above-mentioned investments, the Community's support to the disenclosure of the countries in

the sub-region has up till now gone on:

- (a) for the Northern Corridor
 - the upgrading of the 266 km of road between Bugarama (Burundi)-Butare-Kigali (Rwanda)
 - repairs to the Bugarama-Kayanza (Burundi) road, 60 km
 - repairs to several sections of the road between Kampala and Masaka (Uganda) 137 km
 - modernisation of the Turbo-Webuye (Kenya) road, 38 km
 - the delivery of 35 bulk liquid conveyors for the Uganda Railway Corporation

— finance for a study on administrative procedures on frontier traffic and transit resulting in the signing of a transit agreement

— training of customs officers in the use of one transit document

— technical assistance to the interim secretariat of the Northern Corridor;

(b) for the Central Corridor, the upgrading of the port of Kigoma (Tanzania) and the road Lusahunga-Bukombe (Tanzania), 147 km; and the financing of a study for a transit convention project.

The Commission of the European Communities, in cooperation with UNCTAD, is supporting particularly the efforts of the countries in the sub-region to elaborate and apply transit agreements which bear witness to the organisation of inter-state relations within the framework of regional cooperation and in the spirit and letter of the Lomé III Convention. ○

Community aid to combat the spread of locusts in Africa

Since the beginning of this year the European Community, aware of the threat posed to crops in Africa by the proliferation of locusts and grasshoppers, has put into operation a plan to combat this menace, and has participated in the collective international effort to assist the countries at risk.

Since the beginning of August a small task force in Brussels has been monitoring the situation in daily contact with the Delegations of the Commission in each of the African countries concerned, with the Member States of the Community, and also with the different aid agencies at work, in particular the FAO.

European Community assistance has covered a whole range of actions: the supply of pesticides, crop spraying and dusting equipment, of vehicles, and of expert technical advice and training.

In Sudan the Community has played a leading role in combatting the locust threat. Across Africa, up to the beginning of August, total EEC resources committed amounted to about ECU 6 m, 5 m of which have been funded from the 1986 Revival and Rehabilitation Plan launched by Vice-President Natali, and ECU 1 m from emergency aid funds.

In spite of this assistance, and that of the Member States and other donors, the situation remains critical, particularly in the countries of the Sahel where, in view of imminent harvesting, aerial spraying must be undertaken within the next few days.

A coordination meeting was organised by the FAO from 19-20 August in Rome and, in response to an appeal by the governments concerned, a campaign has been launched to treat around 1 000 000 hectares in the Sahel countries. Twenty-four planes and helicopters have already been supplied or hired on the spot (France, USA, EEC, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Algeria, OCLALAV) and pesticides are available (USA, France, Netherlands, EEC, Italy etc.).

However, to be fully effective these supplies must be supplemented very quickly: additional quantities of pesticides (185.000 litres), infrastructure to enable aerial operations to be undertaken, operational costs etc. must be covered. The total additional means to be provided will cost ECU 3.3 m.

In the framework of this plan, the Commission has just taken a series of eight separate emergency aid decisions, amounting to a total of ECU 2 million which will allow the purchase

As we go to press the EEC is hosting in Brussels a conference of donors on the Beira corridor, the second of its kind after the one held in Maputo in April. Chaired by Mozambique the conference is designed to review the state of progress of the project which involves the improvement of the Beira port and the rehabilitation of the rail and road links with Zimbabwe. It is hoped that financing plans will also be discussed.

of almost all the pesticides necessary for the following 8 countries: Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

The other parts of the programme will be financed by the other donors, notably the USA. The implementation of the actions on the ground is being coordinated by the FAO which will organise action committees in each country. These committees will be chaired by the local authorities and will include the representatives of the different donors as well as the Commission Delegates on the spot.

All told, the European Community has to date allocated ECU 8 million in the fight against the plague of locusts and grasshoppers which, as the harvests approach, poses a new and potentially devastating threat to food supplies in the countries of the Sahel. ○

FISHING

Agreements with Equatorial Guinea and Guinea...

The Commission has proposed that the Council approve two fisheries agreements, one with the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, initialled in Madrid on 26 June, and the other with the Republic of Guinea, initialled in Conakry on 12 July.

The agreements, which concern fishing off the coast of these two African countries, amend the existing agreements, which have been in force for the last two years (in the case of Equatorial Guinea) or three years (in the case of Guinea), and which expired earlier this year.

The new agreements have been extended to include ships from the enlarged Community, and both are for a period of three years.

The main points of the agreement with Equatorial Guinea are as follows:

— Equatorial Guinea will grant fishing authorisations to 48 freezer seiner tuna vessels and 11 pole-and-line tuna vessels; fishing rights for freezer trawlers are fixed at 9 000 GRT, with the option of increasing them by successive instalments of 1 000 GRT.

— In return for these fishing rights Equatorial Guinea will receive financial compensation from the Commu-

Relaunch for two Belgian Cooperation Funds

The Belgian Agency for Development Administration⁽¹⁾ recently published a new brochure setting out the objectives of its Development Cooperation Fund and describing the ways in which it operates. The Fund—a bilateral one—has existed since 1981 but has not so far been put to optimum use, and the purpose of giving it further publicity was principally to make its objectives better known to possible users and beneficiaries.

Five forms of intervention are possible under the Fund: gifts in kind, soft loans, participation in equity, assistance in interest repayments and collateral on loans granted by third parties. Beneficiaries could be either the State itself, public or mixed enterprises, or national or re-

(1) Place du Champ de Mars 5 1050 - Brussels.

gional development banks. In the past the Fund has been used to assist projects in China and South-East Asia as well as in West and Central Africa.

At present the Fund stands at some 14 billion Belgian Francs (ECU 321 m), and accounts for some two-thirds of the Belgian Development Ministry's total budget.

The Agency has also recently issued a brochure explaining the genesis and the *raison d'être* of another of its Funds, the Third World Survival Fund, created in response to an appeal in 1981 by 77 Nobel Prize-winners for the elimination of world hunger. The first of the Fund's projects have been undertaken in four of the countries in Africa most deserving of assistance in feeding their populations: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Uganda. ○

ity budget of 1 105 000 ECU/year and licence fees from the shipowners. The financial compensation also comprises a contribution of ECU 200 000 to the scientific programme during the period covered by the agreement and ten 4-year study and training awards placed at the disposal of the Government.

The main points of the agreement with Guinea are as follows:

— Fishing rights for freezer trawlers are fixed at 12 000 GRT with an option of increasing them by successive instalments of 1 000 GRT; for highly-migratory species fishing authorisations will be granted for 45 seiner tuna vessels, 25 pole-and-line tuna vessels and 6 longliners.

In return, Guinea will receive financial compensation from the Community budget of 2 867 000 ECU/year and licence fees from the shipowners. The financial compensation comprises a contribution of ECU 350 000 to the scientific programme during the period covered by the agreement and eleven 3-year study and training awards placed at the disposal of the Government.

The Community has already concluded fisheries agreements with several developing countries, viz. Guinea Bissau, Seychelles and Madagascar. The Commission is currently negotiating with Sao Tomé and Principe and

Cape Verde and agreements with these countries should be reached later this year. Negotiations are also planned with Angola, Mauritania, Gambia and Dominica.

... and with Senegal

The negotiations between the European Commission (in the name of the EEC) and Senegal for a new fishing agreement have been concluded successfully: a new protocol was initialled, concerning notably the conditions for access to Senegalese waters by Community fishermen. This agreement thus puts an end to the ban on fishing in Senegalese waters for Community vessels which had been in force since May, following the refusal by the authorities of that country to renew the text signed in 1984. The protocol sets the fishing rights of Community vessels in Senegalese waters, the amount of financial compensation granted to that country, as well as the quantities of tuna to be unloaded in Senegalese ports, the main point of disagreement between the two parties up to now.

The agreement just initialled covers the period from 1 October 1986 to 28 February 1988 and it is provisionally in force, even before its ratification. Moreover, the fishing rights granted to Community vessels will be substantially increased on 1 March 1987, the

date of expiry of the agreement between Spain and Senegal, negotiated before Spain's accession to the Community. Indeed, once the current bilateral Spanish agreement expires, Spain will be included in the Community agreement, which will double its importance, both in the volume of catches and the amount of compensation.

The main elements of the protocol are as follows:

1) fee to be paid from the Community budget and fees due by shipowners. The financial compensation to be paid from the Community budget is set for the whole period covered by the agreement at some ECU 10 million. In addition, the Community will take part in the financing of a scientific programme for an amount of ECU 257 000. It will also put at the disposal of the Senegalese authorities ten study and training scholarships for a maximum duration of five years in the various scientific, technical and economic disciplines concerning fishing. The li-

cences for shipowners will be granted after the payment of a fee, set by gross registered tonne, with the exception of tuna fishing boats and small trawlers, which must pay according to the volume of their catches;

2) the quantities of tuna that Community fishermen must unload at Senegalese ports. This problem had brought about the break in negotiations by Senegal last summer. The compromise specifies the obligation to unload 11 000 tonnes of frozen tuna per year starting from 1 March 1987 (the preceding agreement of the Ten specified 4 000 tonnes). In addition, the objective is to unload 3 500 tonnes of fresh tuna, an objective which will be revised if necessary during the 17 months that this agreement will last. During the first period of application (without Spain) from 1 October 1986 to 28 February 1987, the tuna fishing boats with deep-freezing equipment are to unload at least 1 833 tonnes of tuna. o

the implementation of regional projects and to providing support for information and documentation.

2. Regional cooperation, in particular through IGADD, the International Authority on Drought and Development, which was set up in Djibouti in January this year. The members of IGADD are Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan and the Chairman is Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The Commission has confirmed that it is willing to give technical assistance with organising the IGADD donors' conference in Djibouti, over and above what is already being provided for the drafting of documents. It confirmed that it is willing to call a meeting at Commission headquarters to put the Member States in the picture. The architectural study for IGADD headquarters will also be getting community financing in the very near future.

The possibility of financing a first section of the Djibouti-Somalia road was also discussed.

3. Bilateral relations. Political relations in the region, particularly the ongoing talks between Somalia and Ethiopia, were also discussed.

At the end of the talks Hassan Gouled Aptidon and Lorenzo Natali signed an ECU 800 000 financing agreement for a water supply project (Lomé II) and held an exchange of letters whereby an ECU 545 000 aid scheme can now be run in accordance with Article 204 of Lomé III. Djibouti will be the first to benefit from this. This financing should enable the national health services to do more for the country's refugees.

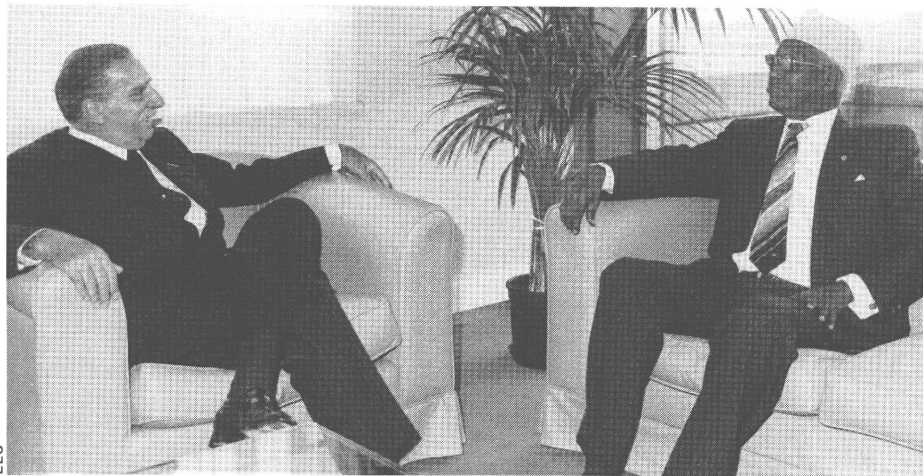
VISITS

• President Hassan Gouled Aptidon

Director for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The talks covered:

1. **Cooperation between the Community and Djibouti.** Djibouti gets ECU 15



Vice President Lorenzo Natali (left) discussing with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon

Hassan Gouled Aptidon visited the Commission on 12 September 1986, accompanied by a large delegation headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah.

The President of Djibouti had a long talk with Commission Vice-President Natali (Development) and also met Commissioner Andriessen, Dieter Frisch, the Director-General for Development, and Giovanni Livi, the

million under Lomé III, ECU 14 m of which is in the form of grants and ECU 1 m as risk capital. It will be concentrated on rural and urban development (they get almost 80% of Commission-managed resources). Special attention will be paid to vocational training as support for the areas of concentration and to help combat unemployment among young people. The other 20% will go to health schemes, to national action related to

• President Manuel Pinto Da Costa

Dr Manuel Pinto Da Costa visited the Commission on 18 September for talks with President Jacques Delors and Vice-President Lorenzo Natali.

Commissioner Cardoso e Cunha also attended the dinner given by Mr Natali.

The President of the Republic and Commission Vice-President Natali also signed an agreement for ECU 150 000-worth of additional exceptional emergency aid following an outbreak of malaria, the extent of which was initially underestimated, in Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

● President Mathieu Kérékou

The President of the Popular Republic of Benin, Mr Mathieu Kérékou, met, as planned, the President of the Commission Jacques Delors and Vice-President Lorenzo Natali, in the Berlaymont, the EEC headquarters in Brussels. Their meetings centred mainly on the setting up of the financing under the Fifth EDF "Lomé II" and it is foreseen that 80% of the financial package (ECU 80 million) be committed before the end of July 1987. If both partners can commit 64 of the 80 million 18 months after the coming into force of Lomé III (1 January 1986), this will be considerable progress as compared with Lomé I and Lomé II, where respectively 8 years and 5 years were needed to commit the bulk of the packages foreseen under the rules of these Conventions. Messrs Kérékou, Delors and Natali noted that "satisfactory progress" had been made in this direction. It should be recalled that 44% of the funds foreseen by the indicative programme for Benin will be spent on agriculture, 44% on the rehabilitation of the country's transport network and 12% for the construction of a hospital at Porto Nuovo, and the training of personnel and the creation of jobs.

The building of the Savalou-Djougou-Porge road was also brought up. This will join the coast of Benin to the Burkina Faso border. Vice-President Natali and President Kérékou signed a financial convention for ECU 6 million (in the form of a grant) for the construction of bridges on the Parakou-Djougou portion of this road. The Commission is also committed to participating in a meeting that the Benin government is organising between the different funding agencies for this road, which will cost about ECU 150 million in all.

● A delegation from the catholic and protestant churches of South Africa

The Commission of the European Communities received a delegation of representatives of the Southern Africa Council of Churches, the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops Conference and the Kagiso Trust⁽¹⁾, led by Dr

Beyers-Naude, Secretary-General of the Southern Africa Council of Churches.

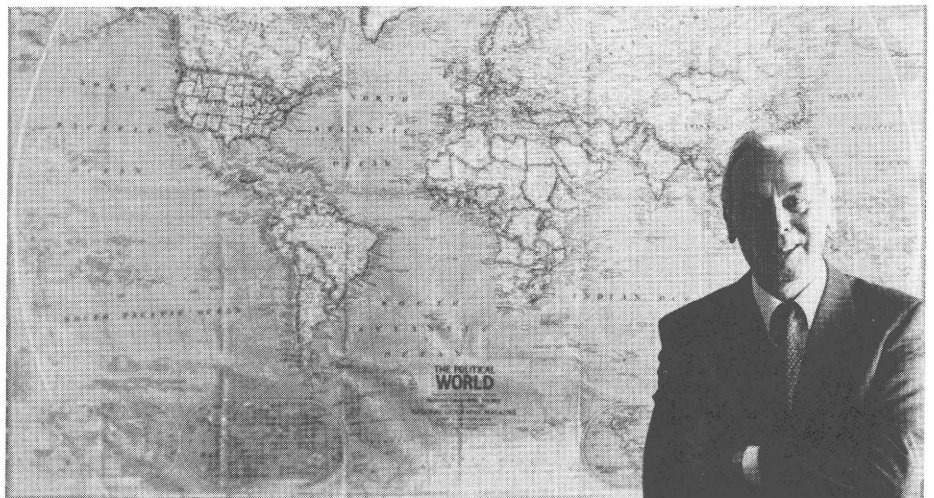
The Church authorities and the representatives of the Non-Governmental Organisations working in South Africa reported on developments in the Southern African situation, stressing the humanitarian problem which are the concern of their organisations.

The discussions also focused on the implementation of the Community's special programme for the victims of apartheid⁽²⁾, and the representatives of the churches expressed their appreciation of the Community's action in this area, which was a demonstration of European solidarity with the people of South Africa. ○

(2) Budget heading 953, ECU 10 million in 1986; ECU 15 million for 1987.

Maurice Foley leaves the Commission

Maurice Foley leaves the service of the Commission at the beginning of November, having spent 13 years as Deputy Director-General for Development. Since 1982 he has been responsible for coordinating the activities of Directorates A—Development Activities and E—Finance and Administration, and directly responsible for the co-financing programme for non-governmental organisations — the steady growth of which Maurice can claim, in large measure, as his own achievement. With his departure we lose one of the handful of officials and diplomats, ACP and European, who can indeed describe themselves as the architects of Lomé.



Maurice Foley

Beyond the task of mundane administration, which fills so much of the civil servant's day, Maurice's contribution, over the years, has been tirelessly to build and maintain the bridges between ACP and Europe, between anglophone and Francophone. His cheerfulness has brightened many a dull meeting, yet his invigorating presence has often been a salutary reminder of the moral imperative of our joint endeavours. His loyalty to the Directorate-General and the Commission remains fierce: Maurice has never lost sight of the fact that it is the commitment of the individual that gets things done and he has never failed to encourage and motivate those around him.

Maurice was one of the first of the new wave of Britons to join the Commission after Britain's accession to the European Community. Both by character and career he was, and remains, a refreshingly unlikely "fonctionnaire". He left school at the age of 15, his Trade Union and Labour Party background leading him into British politics, where he had a successful Ministerial career, as the first British Minister for Race Relations, as Minister for African Affairs and as Minister for the Navy. Earlier, his activities with the Young Christian Workers had brought him to the eye of Jean Monnet, who invited him to lead the European Youth Campaign. Maurice's appointment to Brussels gave him the

(1) The Kagiso Trust was set up with a view to implementing in South Africa the Community's Special Programme for the victims of apartheid.

chance to work in furtherance of the two ideals about which he remains most passionate: Europe, and justice in the relationship between developed and developing countries.

In the early days of the negotiations leading to the Lomé I Convention Maurice helped to overcome the occasional misunderstandings, even antagonisms, separating anglophone and francophone, whether European or

African. His knowledge and love of Black Africa and his friendship with many of the principal actors on the African stage and beyond, has been an invaluable asset in establishing the European image in the developing world, and in particular in the steady build-up, over the years, of ACP-EEC relationship. His concern at the darkening scene before us in Southern Africa is great, yet it is tempered by his innate

faith in man's essential goodness and his trust that people of good faith can together resolve their differences.

We, his colleagues in Brussels and the countless friends he has made round the world, join in wishing Maurice, above all a family man, and Kitty who has supported him so well, a long, healthy and active retirement, back in London, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. ○ D. FRISCH

ACP participation at the International Leather Week in Paris

Nine ACP countries — Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe participated in the International Leather Week which took place in Paris from 6-9 September 1986. The Leather Week is an annual rendez-vous of producers, industrialists and traders on hides and skins from five continents.

The Commission provided technical and financial services to the countries concerned, in cooperation with the management of the "Salon du Cuir" trade fair and the French Ministry of External Relations (Cooperation and Development).

The nine countries were represented at their stands by officials of the competent companies and commercial organisations. Eight of the nine countries have declared having received orders for hides and skins worth in all ECU 18 238 889.

The value of these, shown in the table below, represent therefore the immediate result obtained during the four days of the fair. It is important to

note that the nine countries concerned have also announced having recorded, at the same time, requests of offers of hides and skins for a total amount of ECU 47 644 704 which, if a part of these requests is met, will increase the overall global trade figures.

The amount of business thus concluded by the ACP States at the Paris Leather Week proved once more that a well-organised participation in trade fairs is vital and that the presence on the stand of qualified professional representatives capable of dealing with commercial contracts are the essential conditions for the success of promotional actions, allowing a very satisfactory cover for money spent. ○

D. PIZZUTI

Recapitulative table of requests and orders at the Paris Leather Week, 6-9 September 1986

Country	Requests			Orders		
	US\$	FF	ECU	US\$	FF	ECU
Burkina Faso	—	436 000	63 385		30 300	4 405
Ethiopia	7 817 185	—	7 553 931	3 640 350		3 517 756
Mali		18 880 000	2 744 737		9 140 000	1 328 755
Mauritius	22 Miorupies		1 722 653			
Niger		4 405 000	640 390		5 396 327	784 507
Senegal		12 481 400	1 814 463		2 593 630	377 057
Somalia	10 456 000		10 103 889	8 220 000		7 943 180
Sudan	3 552 850		3 433 203	432 500		417 935
Zimbabwe	20 250 000		19 538 053	4 000 000		3 865 294
Total			47 644 704			18 238 889

N.B.: Conversion rates as at 1 September 1986. 1 ECU = FF 6,87862, US\$ 1,03485, Rupie 12,771.

SUDAN

Solving the multifarious problems

A lecturer of economics at the University of Khartoum from 1981 to 1985, Dr Bashir Omer Fadlalla became the minister of finance and economic planning in the Sudan in May this year. He paid an official visit to the Commission of the European Communities early in October and *The Courier* seized the opportunity to talk to him about the various problems that have beset the Sudan in recent years — war in the South, drought, famine, refugees and political and economic crises.

► *Minister, may I begin by asking you what the purpose of your visit is to Brussels?*

— Well, basically it's to try to get myself acquainted with the Community and with all the programmes that underlie Lomé III, and get to know the people who are working on the Sudan desk and Sudan programme in order to facilitate communications in future. I also came here to look at the specific programmes under Lomé III which are directed at Sudan and to see how best we can exploit them, (look at the



Bashir Omer Fadlalla

constraints and how to resolve them).

► *We will come back to the Lomé III aspect of your visit. Sudan has been, for some years now, in the throes of drought. What is the outlook for the 1986/87 harvest? What measures are you taking to improve Sudan's preparedness for drought and reduce dependence on imports?*

— Yes, indeed, over the past three years Sudan has suffered some very drastic situations with regard to drought and desertification. These have resulted in very acute shortages of food, leading to hunger all over the country and threatening the lives of some four and half million Sudanese. But thanks to the international community, and in particular to the EEC which really stepped forward to help us, we have gone through that very serious period. Now, as soon as we took over as government four months ago, the very first thing we attended to, was the agricultural sector: we began making very big efforts to secure all necessary agricultural inputs, to distribute them to the farmers both in the traditional sector and the irrigated sector in order to secure a good harvest. We've had a very good rainy season, and we feel that already this is going to be a very good year for our crops — probably a bumper harvest in that sense. Now, in the previous year, we stepped forward as a government, and bought sorghum that was in excess, totalling about 6½ million sacks and costing about S£340 million. These are now stored as a reserve all over the country and we feel that we are now building a reasonable reserve to secure us against any possible shortage of food in future.

► *War in the South and drought have combined to create serious refugee and famine problems as well. How is your country coping with the situation at the moment?*

— When talking about refugees and famine, we have to separate the two issues: the national one and the international one. Now the war in the South has, in fact, subjected some areas in the South to hunger, particularly in the areas where the war has stopped food and food aid from flowing. In the past, food aid has flowed reasonably well. From August onwards there have been some difficulties. Right now, the government has secured the airports of Malakal and Juba. The river transport from Kosti to Malakal and the railway transport from northern Sudan up to Aweil, which is just short of Wau. The roads from Uganda into Nimule, into Juba, and from Juba to Wau are also secure now. So food is regularly flowing through all these openings. There is still Wau airport, which has not been secured, but hopefully that will be secured very soon, and here may I just mention the recent row over the so-called Operation Rainbow. This concerted international effort could have started to any of those places which I've mentioned, but for some reason or another, in fact for reasons which are not quite clear to the Government, this operation was delayed. We hope that very soon it will be started in those areas to really reinforce the Government's efforts of getting food to the South. Now on the international scene, Sudan as you know, has nine neighbouring countries and there is more or less trouble in most of these countries. So we have an influx of refugees coming from Ethiopia, (from Eritrea in particular), from Central African Republic, from Chad, from Uganda, and the pressure on the very limited resources of our country, is just too much. The Sudanese being so far tolerant have been accepting all these refugees in a very friendly manner. But one can see that there is need, more than ever before, for the international community to appreciate this fact and probably extend more food for refugees.

► *In the overall international relief efforts for the Sudan, how would you assess the role the EEC has played in bringing emergency help to famine victims?*

— I must say the EEC has played a very central role indeed and it is still

playing a very important role: it is still distributing food to pockets of famine victims. We've had positive and quick response from it whenever we asked it to do so. So the role of the EEC must be commended as a very positive one indeed.

Islamic laws

► *Can we talk a bit about the political situation in your country? Sudan has now moved to democracy. What is the government's declared policy on the Islamic laws which have caused so much controversy in the past, and what practical measures are you taking to modify or reverse them?*

— The so-called Islamic laws if I may say so, which were institutionalised in 1983, are largely challenged by this Government as being Islamic in the first place. So we have to be very clear we are not talking about laws that we accept as Islamic, because we think that, had they been true Islamic laws, we would not have had the trouble we are having right now. So that's the first point to be made. Now having said that, the government has started a full revision of those laws, and I think in the course of the next few weeks, the new revised laws will be put forward to parliament for debate and hopefully repeal the laws which were institutionalised in 1983, in an effort to really remove all those aspects which have created dissent from various groups in the Sudan, including the Muslims themselves. So that is what is being done right now in the Sudan, and we hope the resulting new laws would be accepted by all the Sudanese people as laws that do not discriminate between people in terms of colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or whatever, and there will be a step forward to bring about national consensus.

► *How do you see the process of reconciliation advancing in southern Sudan?*

— Well, you may know that, soon after the popular uprising in April last year, and the removal of the dictatorial regime of Nimeiri, the transitional government engaged in dialogue with the SPLA leading the war in southern Sudan. That continued throughout the transitional period, it continued through the first three and a half months of this government with the hope of reaching a settlement whereby a ceasefire could be effected and then

people would enter into what we called a national constitutional conference in which all factions would sit down and discuss all the issues that concern or bother the Sudanese people—issues concerning identity, concerning religion, concerning regional economic imbalances etc. Now, unfortunately this dialogue was ended as a result of the action by the SPLA in shooting down a civilian airline, killing 63 people. Now, this immediately was condemned by the Government as a terrorist act, and all the Sudanese people were angered by that act. The dialogue was therefore suspended temporarily to make the point that these terrorist acts will not be entertained by the Government, or by the Sudanese People. It is up to the SPLA to prove otherwise. Of course, this act was denounced by almost everybody. So, we feel now that there are approaches whereby dialogue will be resumed. We have one difficulty where we feel perhaps if we were left to ourselves as Sudanese, as southerners and northerners, we are able, in fact, to reach a settlement. We feel that there are other hands, international hands, playing here and there, but still, we hope that a peaceful settlement to the issue will be concluded very soon.

Financing the budget deficit

► *The 1986/87 budget which you unveiled recently to the Constituent Assembly show significant increases in current and development expenditures, with a deficit of some S£2.6 billion. How do you intend to finance this deficit?*

— Well, let me say first that this deficit you are referring to is an accumulative deficit which has been accumulating over the years. The very first point we made was that we cannot possibly make a budget of one year bear the cost of a deficit that has been accumulating over the years. It would simply be impossible for the Sudanese economy to pay for that. So what we decided, in fact, in the budget, is to put aside a sum which we can actually afford. So we set aside about \$200 million as payment for debts over this fiscal year, and in this connection, we are now proposing to the international community, and to the Third World countries in particular, that we will use only a certain percentage of the proceeds of our exports each year in servicing the debts, and that suits us fine because we cannot possibly pay all

those debts. So that's the first point. Secondly, we have made a great effort in reducing the deficit of our own budget by cutting down on expenditure, by increasing revenue from taxes and from other sources like the productive sectors of the economy — and we've made a great effort in reshaping the productive sectors of the economy to make them contribute positively to the revenue of the budget. We expect our exports as a result of that to increase, and the proceeds from our exports to increase, and thus our ability to pay the debts to increase.

► *Bureaucracy is a worldwide phenomenon. It is certainly worse in Africa and not least in the Sudan. Its depressing effects on the development process cannot be understated. What are you doing to minimise it in the government and parastatal departments?*

— Let me just point out an historical fact. Sudan used to be pointed out as the country born with an ideal civil service, in terms of efficiency, discipline, responsibility, accountability and so on. Unfortunately, over the past 16 years or so, this really famous fact was distorted, was messed up and the civil service tended to be a hindering factor to the process of development. We have started by realising this fact — that the civil service has changed a great deal. We have started by studying the magnitude of the damage, by trying to really isolate the different factors, and to draw up plans as to how to deal with those factors. For example, we now realise that there are certain departments which suffer from overemployment or surplus labour. Now we are saying if these departments happen to be productive departments, we shall probably reshuffle the surplus labour into other departments. In a number of other departments we may find ourselves obliged to re-train that surplus labour. So basically, we know it is going to take some time, but we will deal with each situation as it arises. Right now we have an ILO mission in the capital studying all the possibilities; definition of surplus labour, identification of the areas where there is surplus labour, the study of the wage structure in relation to the production structure, advice on the training programme, and so on. So we hope as soon as the recommendations of that mission are available, we shall start acting on it.

► *You seem to have comprehensive plans on streamlining the civil service. But what of the overall employment situation, particularly of young school leavers. What plans have you for these new additions to the job market?*

— That is in fact a great problem. We must admit that whenever you have an economy that is in crisis or in decline you have a very high rate of unemployment. Over the past four years, the rate of unemployment has increased a great deal, basically because there were no new jobs. Now, realising this fact—particularly among university graduates and school leavers—for the first time, in my budget speech, we decided to lift the freezing of new jobs. So in the budget, we have opened the door for new jobs by releasing all those jobs which have been frozen over the past four years or so. We believe this will accommodate quite a good number of the university graduates and school leavers. We hope, furthermore, that our efforts in the productive sectors will generate opportunities for new employment.

The role of the private sector

► *What role have you reserved for the private sector in this regard and in the overall economic plan?*

— Quite a big one. This is another area where we found that the past set of economic policies were done in a very *ad hoc* way, without a really comprehensive plan putting everything together. The private sector was almost lost. We are now saying that it is true that the Sudanese economy so far depends largely on the public sector, but the public sector itself was declining. We are now reviewing and reforming it, but at the same time we are giving a great boost to the private sector by introducing the sort of policy measures which induce it — a correct investment climate, by removing the policy oriented constraints and by giving the private sector a more positive role in the area of production. There are some difficulties, of course, with regard to the availability of foreign exchange, the ability of the private sector to import things like raw materials, spare parts and so on. But we are working on that, and we are intervening directly in some areas by providing these essential inputs. But basically we are trying to create the right climate to encourage both the national

private sector. So far some of the few policies we have undertaken over the past four months have proved to have a very positive influence.

► *And you are confident that foreign investors are responding favourably to the measures you have taken so far?*

— At least in the Arab area. We've taken some positive steps with regard to the joint-ventures with the Arab countries. They have already responded positively by either saying "we are going to reinforce our existing investment or generating new investment altogether", and that was in response to a few policy measures which we have taken with regard to pricing, the removal of bureaucratic constraints, provision of some services like electricity and storage, the removal of some taxes, or duties and so on. So we feel we are on the right track.

► *What are the prospects for restarting the exploration of commercial oil deposits in the Sudan?*

— The possibilities have always been there. There are in fact right now some companies searching for oil in different parts of the Sudan. It is true that with regard to the South, the security situation made it a bit difficult for the restarting of exploration, but we hope with a possible settlement of the war in the South, Chevron and other companies will restart exploration.

► *What are likely to be the broad guidelines in the implementation of Sudan's indicative programme under Lomé III?*

— Basically development oriented, rural development oriented, emphasis on the agricultural sector since Sudan is still largely dependent on the agricultural sector and also since the potential is there. There will be emphasis however on things like infrastructure, transport, communications, storage, electricity. There will be emphasis on rehabilitation of existing projects and on rehabilitating the drought-stricken areas, the livestock industry, forestry, regeneration of trees and things like that to enable the displaced population to go back to their original homes.

Regional cooperation

► *How do you see regional cooper-*

ation, particularly through the IGADD?

— We happen to be great believers in the philosophy behind the IGADD. We happen to be great believers in achieving friendly relationships with all our neighbours, and this was the motto created by this Government, and it will continue to be the motto of this Government. Now I think we are most suited to support that philosophy because we have nine neighbouring countries, most of which are having trouble—political troubles that is—and the result of that has been an influx of refugees coming through our borders. So we think the sort of regional cooperation or regional programmes which IGADD envisage will help us to absorb part of this influx of refugees, and it will also help to absorb part of the political pressure that exists between these neighbouring countries. So we are seriously considering such

joint or regional projects like roads between Sudan and Egypt, Sudan and Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia, Sudan and Chad, you name it. We are thinking more or less in terms of the inter-continental roads from north to south and from east to west. So we support that idea. Moreso, we are interested in the communications system, telecommunications system, which again is usually with Kenya, Uganda, Chad, Ethiopia, etc. We are interested in joint regional projects in electricity or in agricultural projects on the border. We are interested in combatting livestock diseases along the border—and even in some projects that are of a national nature but somehow have a regional impact—projects like the fight against desertification inside the Sudan, the rehabilitation of the forest belt, which will have an impact on the pattern of rainfall in the region. ○

Interview by Augustine OYOWE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Uruguay Round of GATT: negotiations launched

The Punta del Este declaration has fired the starting gun for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations (to be known as the Uruguay Round). The declaration was adopted by consensus after intense negotiations by Ministers meeting at the Special Session of the GATT Contracting Parties in Punta del Este (Uruguay) from 15 to 20 September 1986, the first time such a meeting has been held in a developing country.

The following objectives are set for the Uruguay Round:

— to bring about further liberalisation and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially less-developed countries;

— to strengthen the multilateral trading system based on the principles and rules of the GATT and to bring a greater part of world trade under agreed multilateral disciplines;

— to increase the responsiveness of the GATT system to the evolving international economic environment; and

— to foster concurrent cooperative action at the national and international levels to strengthen the interrelationship between trade policies and other economic policies affecting

growth and development, and to improve the flow of financial and real investment resources to developing countries.

The declaration reaffirms the principle of differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, and calls for special attention to be given to the particular situation and problems of the least developed countries.

The negotiations will cover all the traditional GATT subjects such as tariffs (including tariff escalation), non-tariff measures, tropical products (for which it is generally accepted that there should be a separate negotiating group to examine all measures affecting trade), natural resource-based products, textiles and clothing, agriculture, safeguards, Tokyo Round codes and dispute settlement. In addition, ministers agreed to include three new subjects in the negotiations: trade related aspects of intellectual property (including trade in counterfeit goods), trade-related investment measures and trade in services.

The negotiations are to be completed within four years and the Trade negotiations Committee is scheduled to hold its first meeting in October 1986. At the end of the negotiations there is to be an evaluation of their

NEWS ROUND-UP

results which will have regard in particular to the interests of developing countries. This procedure will avoid a recurrence of the post-Tokyo Round dissatisfaction of developing countries who felt that few concessions had been made to them during that Round.

Participation in the negotiations is open to all Contracting Parties (of which 33 are ACP), to countries applying the GATT on a *de facto* basis (24 ACP) provided they announce by 30 April 1987 their intention to accede to the GATT, and to developing countries which by 30 April 1987 initiate accession procedures with the intention of negotiating the terms of their accession during the course of the negotiations.

The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations will establish the ground rules for the conduct of world trade into the 21st century. By strengthening and modernising the GATT, thus enabling it to cope with strains on the multilateral system and the structural changes affecting world trade, it will contribute to the creation of an environment in which world trade can again expand dynamically to the benefit of all trading nations. ○

EEC-UNRWA

The Commission has suggested to the Council that negotiations on a new agreement be started with UNRWA (the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees).

The present agreement expires on 31 December 1986 and the Commission is proposing that another one, to cover the three-year period 1987-89, be negotiated. The present one says that the cash contributions were to be ECU 16 million for 1984 and ECU 17 million for 1985 and '86 and the Commission proposal for 1987-89 is for ECU 20 million p.a.

Food aid will be fixed annually by the procedures laid down for this purpose.

The Commission is aware of the importance the member states attach to UNRWA's activities. The Agency helps more than two million Palestinian refugees with education, health care and humanitarian relief and is considered to be a vital institution, from both political and humanitarian points of view, pending a general solution to the problem of the Near East.

Since 1972, the EEC has signed five agreements with UNRWA, providing cash contributions for the Agency's education programme and food aid in cash and in kind.

The agreement provides for assistance in the form of food aid and cash payments to be used for:

- an education programme;
- a programme to distribute rations to the particularly needy;
- a food programme in the training centres;
- a supplementary food programme.

The Community made the following contribution to UNRWA over the 1984-86 period.

(ECU m)

	1984	1985	1986
Food products (value, world prices delivered free at destination)	7,74	10,48	10,13
Distribution costs	0,23	0,41	0,41
Cash contribution to supplementary food programme	4,00	3,59	4,00
Cash contribution to education programme	16,00	17,00	17,00
Total	27,97	31,48	31,54

FOOD AID

The Commission has decided to provide Egypt with 50 million tonnes of wheat as additional food aid under the 1986 aid programme.

The wheat will be supplied in the form of flour, which will be sold by cooperatives and state selling points at controlled prices.

This measure was taken owing to Egypt's financial difficulties and its urgent need for an additional supply of wheat.

Egypt's normal food aid allocation for 1986 comprises 120 000 tonnes of cereals, 3 300 tonnes of milk powder and 2 500 tonnes of butteroil. ○

EMERGENCY AID

El Salvador : ECU 250 000

According to our latest information, the earthquake that hit the Salvadoran capital at 18 000 h GMT on Friday 10 October killed more than 1000 people. More than 10 000 are homeless.

Throughout the weekend, help from the international community was speedily organised by UNDRO, the United Nations' special organisation for this purpose. The Commission of the European Communities cooperated closely with this organisation and made a huge effort to coordinate with its Member States—which were particularly active in sending relief.

After a Red Cross plane laden with regional stocks and a Corps Suisse de Secours plane carrying French and Swiss experts left, the EEC Member States in turn sent out a C 130 chartered by Italy and a Boeing 707 (Germany), each carrying tents, blankets, medical equipment and drugs.

Lastly, on Sunday 12 October, the Commission took an emergency financing decision worth ECU 250 000 whereby joint financing (with the UK) could be provided for a British Red Cross Boeing 707 to send out 500 tents, drugs and two Red Cross staff to El Salvador. The British contribution to this combined operation has been put at ECU 175 000. The plane was scheduled to leave the UK at 22 000 h GMT on Monday 13 October. ○

FINANCING PROJECTS

The Commission has just decided on the financing of the following projects.

Egypt

Workers University

Grant: ECU 1 970 000

The money is aimed at making the "Workers University", totally operational. This is the institute proposed for the training of members of regional and national assemblies who are responsible for social and labour legislation.

The Institute will also provide training possibilities for African and Arab students in the interest of regional cooperation. The money will be used to finance technical assistance, equipment, study scholarships in the country and institutional exchanges to improve the teaching programme and the administrative function of the institute, complete the existing residential facilities and promote cooperation with similar training institutes in Europe.

Syria

Provision of water to Deir Ez Zor region

Grant: ECU 800 000

Special loan: ECU 2 000 000

The Muhatazat of Deir Ez Zor is situated in eastern Syria near the Iraqi border, from one end to the other of the Euphrates. The project zone is located on the right bank of the Euphrates and is cut across by the highway linking Deir Ez Zor to Aleppo. The villages to be supplied with water under the project are located in the narrow terraced strip of land, between the river and the desert. Although a large number of the small-scale farmers live in the villages already provided with irrigation water from the Euphrates, this water is not drinkable because of its high salt content.

Mexico

Build a hospital

Grant: ECU 5 200 000

This is a 144-bed general hospital in the Federal District of Mexico. The project is part of a programme to rebuild the hospitals that were destroyed or damaged in the earthquakes of September 1985 that the Mexican Ministry of Health is overseeing. The damage caused by the tremors included the loss of 745 hospital beds. This programme only covers the needs of the socially deprived who have no health insurance.

Honduras

Repair and maintain roads in the coffee producing zone

Grant: ECU 2 750 000

The idea here is to repair and maintain the road network in the coffee producing areas so as to make it possible to go on developing a sector which makes a major contribution to the nation's economic and social progress. It will supply the Instituto Hondureño de Café (IHCAFE) with equipment, technical assistance and a plan that will enable it to achieve this.

Five research institutes in the Consultative Group for Agricultural Research (GCRAI)

Help with research

Grant: ECU 6 700 000

This aid is a contribution to the research budgets of the following institutes:

CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical) in Cali (Colombia) will be receiving ECU 1 800 000. The Centre aims to develop the production of beans, manioc, rice and beef and veal in the tropics in the western hemisphere.

CIP (Centro Internacional de la Papa-Lima, Peru) will be receiving ECU 1 000 000. This Centre, which opened in 1971, is mainly devoted to improving the varieties of potato in the highlands of the Andes and developing varieties that can be grown on the tropical plains.

ICRISAT (Institute of Crops Research for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, India) will be receiving ECU 1 800 000. Since 1972, Hyderabad has been running genetic improvement projects on the main crops of the semi-arid tropics (sorghum, millet, chick peas, groundnuts etc.) as well as researching into farming systems and the socio-economic conditions of the farmers.

IRRI (International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines) will be receiving ECU 1 800 000. The Institute has been running a rice genetic assessment and utilisation programme.

ISNAR (International Service for National Agriculture Research) will be receiving ECU 300 000. The Service, which was created recently (1980) and is based in The Hague, aims to contribute to boosting the national agricultural research systems in the developing countries.

Bolivia

Programme to protect Santa Cruz from flooding

Grant: ECU 9 000 000

This is mainly to protect the city of Santa Cruz from what is virtually the annual flooding of the Pirai River and to produce a master plan for the development of the river valley.

It is urgent to protect Santa Cruz. Some parts of the city are lower than the river bed, sedimentation is considerable and so there are major catastrophes, with loss of human life and damage to property, as a result. In addition to building a double system of protection (strengthening the banks and building a dyke), the programme will also make it possible to extend the institutional backing (technical assistance and additional equipment) of SEARPI, a specialist service, which

will then be able to maintain the installations and carry out the medium-term plans that have been sketched out and should be confirmed in the master plan.

The total cost of the programme, which should take about two years, has been estimated at ECU 11.5 million. This will be covered by grants of ECU 9 million from the EEC, of NFI 2.5 million from the Netherlands and of the equivalent of ECU 1.5 million from SEARPI.

Pakistan

Vocational training project.

Grant: ECU 16 000 000

This involves opening 11 new vocational training centres in rural areas in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan. The EEC will be financing the construction and fitting out of the centres and supplying vehicles for use throughout the whole programme in the second vocational training project.

The project is in line with the Pakistan Government's policy of improving the national system of vocational training, which it began back in 1978. It will make for a better response to the nation's labour requirements in the expanding sectors of the economy and meet the increasing demands for jobs amongst a working population that is growing in every sector.

Pakistan

Rural electricity supplies

Grant: ECU 10 000 000

This will mean that electricity can be laid on in 200 villages with a total population of about 437 000 and 320 wells sunk in Faisalabad and Gujranwala in the Punjab. This is an integral part of the 6th five-year plan and of the national rural electricity programme aimed at raising the economic and social standards in rural areas.

Once it is completed, the project will mean that the energy requirements of the households, the communities, the agricultural users (boreholes) and of trade and industry can be met. When the villages are linked to the network, the standard of living and the economic situation in the countryside will be much better. It will enable the 200 villages to make better use of their irrigation systems and farm equipment and be able to set up new local industries that need electricity.

China

Upgrading of rubber

Grant: ECU 900 000

This project, sited in southern China, is aimed at improving the quality of natural rubber—which is currently inadequate as far as both manufacturers and consumers are concerned.

It involves supplying modern experimental equipment for certain existing experimental stations and developing processing and classification methods. As well as supplying the experimental equipment, the project will give technical assistance to help the factories improve their processing plant and train local staff to exploit, process and manufacture modern latex. A number of training courses in rubber technology abroad are also included.

China

Protect soil and water in Szechuan

Grant: ECU 1 500 000

This project, in the central Chinese province of Szechuan, makes various provisions to enable the local Academy of Agricultural Science to investigate the serious problems of soil erosion in the province. The problem is particularly acute in what is known as the red basin area where both population density and volume of production are very high. Equipment will be provided to enable erosion to be monitored and methods of controlling it to be devised. Support should also be given for the regional Academy centre's remote sensing operations and to enable it to help assess and develop soil. This is essential if the land in the less populated mountain regions of Szechuan are to be used rationally. The project will not only supply equipment and vehicles, it will also provide technical assistance and offer training opportunities locally and abroad.

Nepal

Irrigation project in Arjun Khola

Grant: ECU 1 536 000

The aim here is to boost agricultural production, raise the farmers' income and standard of living and protect the soil.

The main thing is to protect and irrigate farm land so crops can be grown much more intensely over a wider area in the dry season. The project is considered to be a pilot scheme during which technical assistance will

help collect essential data on the conditions of irrigation in Nepal. This will make it easier to define and assess similar projects, which can be proposed for EEC financing, through detailed technical studies of two similar plots and by the production of project documents for 11 plots already defined in the Mid-Western region.

Developing countries in Asia and Latin America

Technical assistance

Grant: ECU 6 000 000

This is to finance studies and short-term technical assistance, by accelerated procedure, limited in each case to a maximum EEC contribution of ECU 500 000.

It will also enable the Commission to instal a certain number of development specialists in the beneficiary countries. ○

Haiti

Emergency aid

Grant: ECU 4 850 000

In the framework of its programme of financial and technical assistance to developing countries in Latin America, the Commission has decided to finance a provisional emergency programme of town drainage, agricultural development and agricultural engineering and education in Haiti.

The programme is designed to help Haiti at a crucial stage in its development.

It is intended to give the country a breathing space while medium-term economic programmes are being put into place so as to go some way to alleviating the consequences of extreme poverty and unemployment.

A certain number of actions are proposed which will have an immediate effect on living and working conditions, in particular by the creation of jobs.

Each part of the programme has its own specific objectives:

- where the slums are concerned, the aim is to alleviate the social pressures, which are particularly great, by creating jobs which will serve the slums themselves;

- for actions in rural centres the aim, at least where work has already been carried out, is to eliminate certain occasional bottlenecks which endanger the development of agriculture: insufficient or unsuitable tools, lack of ac-

cess to credit, difficulty of obtaining water, isolation etc.;

- in the field of education, the aim is to increase the efficiency of primary education, including adult literacy, so as to give direct support to the democratic process. ○

LAST MINUTE

Stabex

The Commission has just decided to pay STABEX advances to the Solomon Islands and to Western Samoa.

Solomon Islands: ECU 8 million

The advance agreed for the Solomon Islands covers losses in export earnings for the financial year 1986 on palm products (ECU 3 m) and on copra (ECU 5 m). The islands were devastated in May by Hurricane Namu, which gravely affected the economy of the country. The Commission granted emergency aid worth ECU 100 000 at the time of the hurricane.

Western Samoa: ECU 2.5 m

Western Samoa is facing economic problems as a result of the drop in the price of coconut oil, an export product on which it depends heavily ($\pm 50\%$). For this reason an advance of ECU 2.5 m for the application year 1986 is being granted.

Fight against locusts

The Commission has decided to open an emergency credit line of ECU 650 000 to enable it to act immediately in favour of any country or countries whose harvests are threatened by locusts.

This credit line is destined for the purchase of pesticides, for the rent of planes to be used in spraying and for other running costs. The Community's actions in the fight against locusts, which, after the years of drought and of famine, are again threatening food security, amounted to a total of some ECU 10 m in 1986.

Emergency aid worth ECU 450 000 has already been granted in favour of Botswana.

The funds will enable insecticides to be sent where they are needed and will cover the expenses of the aerial spraying of 250 000 hectares. ○

The 1986 Nobel Prize for literature: Wole Soyinka

The Nobel Prize for Literature, the most coveted in the literary world has, for the first time, been awarded to an African — the Nigerian playwright, novelist and poet Wole Soyinka.

News of the award was received with joy throughout Africa; it was an honour for the whole continent, a recognition at long last of the richness of African literature, traditions and culture.

At the UNESCO headquarters in Paris where he was attending a meeting of the International Theatre Institute, Wole Soyinka also emphasised the African significance of the award: "I don't consider it, he said, a prize for me but for what I represent, what I am part of." African writers paying tribute to him expressed the hope that the award will henceforth focus international attention on African literature and help diminish, if not eliminate, censorship in Africa.

On his return home, Soyinka was given a hero's welcome and decorated by the Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida with the highest national honour.

Born in 1934 at Abeokuta in Western Nigeria, Wole Soyinka spent two years at the University of Ibadan before proceeding to the University of Leeds in 1954 to study English. He graduated in 1957 and joined the Royal Court Theatre in London. He returned to Nigeria in 1960 as a Rockefeller Research Fellow and immediately formed his own drama company, Masks. He joined the University of Ife as Professor of drama and comparative literature the same year. Within a couple of years he had established himself on the international scene as one of Africa's foremost literary figures. He is particularly noted for his famous phrase: "a tiger does not proclaim its tigritude, it

pounces and devours its prey" in reply to the concept of negritude propounded by francophone intellectuals led by Senghor.

The Swedish Academy citation announcing the award in Stockholm said that the Nigerian writer "in a wide cultural perspective and political overtones fashions the drama of existence."

Soyinka's work springs mainly from personal experience. His poetry collected in "Idanre" traces his intellectual evolution from an alienated young man who satirises the society in which he found himself (England in particular as illustrated in such early poems as "telephone conversation," "the immigrant" and "the other immigrant") to a mature adult who has come to have a deep appreciation and understanding of his own culture, of his very self so to speak.



Wole Soyinka

Soyinka identifies himself with the Yoruba god of Iron, Ogun, responsible for harvest, physical death and spiritual rebirth, to whom he attributes his creative activities. His plays are dominated by the desire to assert the freedom of the mind from tyrants (the new gods), who inherited political power from the colonial masters.

A committed and an outspoken writer Soyinka has had several brushes with the authorities — brushes which culminated in his imprisonment from 1967 to 1969 during the Biafran secessionist war in Nigeria.

Post-independent generations of Nigerians are indebted to him and other Nigerian writers of the late '50s and early '60s, notably Chinua Achebe, John Pepper Clark, Cyprian Ekwensi and Christopher Okigbo for coming up with works early enough to provide alternatives to foreign writers, particularly English, in secondary school curricula. ○

The death of President Samora Machel

President Samora Machel of Mozambique died with a number of his ministers in a plane crash in South Africa near the border between Mozambique and Swaziland on 19 October 1986. He was returning to Mozambique after a meeting in Zambia devoted to the problem of transport in the Southern African sub-region.

The funeral of the President took place in Maputo on 28 October with a number of Heads of State and Government attending, in particular those of the Frontline States and the current chairman of

the OAU, President Sassou Nguesso of Congo. The Community was represented by Vice-President Lorenzo Natali, the European Commissioner responsible for development and by Linda Chalker, a British minister in the Foreign Office in UK's capacity as the current president of Community Council of ministers.

Earlier in Brussels, the Director-General for Development Dieter Frisch, had paid a solemn homage to President



President Samora Machel

Machel in his opening speech to the donors conference on the Beira corridor. Mr Frisch declared: "The loss of President Machel, whose importance and reputation reached far beyond the borders of Mozambique, affects not only his own people — whose regard for him is so well-known — but also those internationally who knew and respected his qualities, both as a man and leader of his people. He was a fighter for independence, for freedom, for peace.

We have a deep respect for the political sacrifices he made to get peace so as to be able to concentrate energies on development. It is a tragedy that his efforts have been frustrated by the attitude of South Africa.

I shall never forget this cordial, straightforward, open minded, charismatic personality who put such a tremendous confidence in the support of his friends". ○



INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS

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INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL SURVEYS OF ACP STATES

In previous issues of "Industrial Opportunities", we published summaries of industrial potential surveys undertaken by CDI in four countries of East and West Africa. In this issue we carry articles summarising similar surveys of

two Central African countries — Cameroon and Zaïre.

All ACP countries have now been surveyed. The surveys are a form of assistance to ACP States and include recommendations for each country on

how best to stimulate industrial development.

Each survey also proposes industrial projects — suited to the local economic situation — which may benefit from CDI's assistance.

Cameroon: attractive investment climate

Cameroon is one of the few African countries to have achieved a certain industrial take-off.

Although locally manufactured products are not very competitive, the industrial sector in Cameroon is "comparatively well developed and diversified" thanks to the country's numerous natural resources.

Cameroon should also be better able than ever to attract investors, following her adoption in 1984 of an incentive new Investment Code and in view of the fact that she has a more structured and dynamic economy than many other African countries.

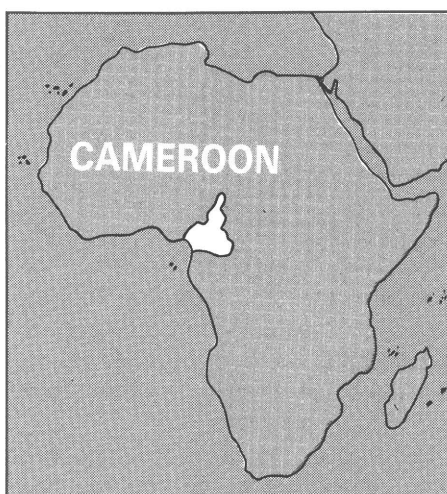
These encouraging observations were made in an in-depth survey of the industrial potential of Cameroon, carried out by CDI in early '86.

NUMEROUS ASSETS...

The survey notes that Cameroon's many advantages include:

- diversified agricultural production which almost ensures the country's self-sufficiency in food;
- considerable wood and mineral resources (oil, iron, limestone, etc., plus unexploited gas and bauxite);
- sufficient electricity generation to supply energy-intensive industries.

It was from these resources that the industrial sector was built up, so that today it provides 38 % of the Gross Domestic Product (of which agriculture



provides another 30 %).

Processed agricultural products alone, provide 50 % of total industrial turnover. The other main fields of industrial activity are textiles, leather, aluminium (of which 50 % is exported), metallurgy, electrical and metal products, chemicals and plastics, building materials, wood and paper products.

Cameroon's industrial production does not satisfy the domestic demand for certain products, notably transportation equipment, semi-finished products (for further processing) and industrial raw materials which represent over two thirds of its imports. This is why one of the government's priorities is the development of secondary processing industries to produce, for ex-

ample semi-finished rubber goods, liquid ammonia and baked-clay items. The initiative for this is being left to the private sector and in particular to small and medium-sized industries (SMLs).

The important contribution of SMLs to the vitality of Cameroon's industrial activity is reflected in the special treatment they receive in the new Investment Code.

For instance, under the new Code SMLs can benefit from the same advantages as so-called "promotional enterprises", provided that at least 65 % of their equity is held by Cameroon nationals.

The Code grants SMLs reduced duties on imports, exemption from tax on certain items purchased locally and exemption for eight years from taxes on profits. Investments of over 2.5 billion FCFA in "priority" sectors and of over 5 billion FCFA in "strategic" sectors may also benefit from significant advantages.

To support investment, several specialised banks have been created such as the Cameroon Development Bank (for big projects), the "Fonds d'aide et de garantie des crédits aux PME" (Fogape) and the "Société nationale d'investissement" (Sni). Five foreign commercial banks are also established in Cameroon.

Continued on next page

Continued from page 1

... BUT A CERTAIN REGIDITY

The survey observes, however, that "the criteria applied for the granting of loans are sometimes excessively rigid". Moreover, for certain organisational reasons, industrialists cannot always take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the country.

Thus, some products are sold at a loss despite the size of the domestic market (10 million inhabitants), because of some weak distribution networks and illegal imports from neigh-

bouring countries.

Regular interruptions in supplies of raw materials, due to delays at the point of importation, make it necessary to build up costly stocks.

In addition, while Cameroon's harbour and airport infrastructures facilitate the export of local products, serious telecommunications problems and poor roads hamper marketing within the country.

Moreover, the approval of prices (on the basis of cost prices and strictly regulated profit margins) takes much longer for local manufactures than it

does for imported products.

Another major constraint is the scarcity of local technicians, although the percentage of children attending school (80% in 1982) is one of the highest in Africa.

The survey maintains that despite such difficulties Cameroon certainly offers an attractive investment climate, with the most promising prospects in the development of a modern livestock breeding industry, the wood sector, bauxite mining, brick manufacturing and the production of spare parts for automobiles.

Zaire: agro and food sectors offer best prospects

The Government of Zaire is demonstrating that it has the real political will required to galvanize the industrial sector.

Industry is fairly significant in the Zaire economy, but is currently undergoing enormous difficulties caused by structural as well as short-term economic factors.

The existing domestic market, despite its size (30 million people), offers few prospects for industry. It is the expansion of the country's agricultural production which promises the greatest benefits.

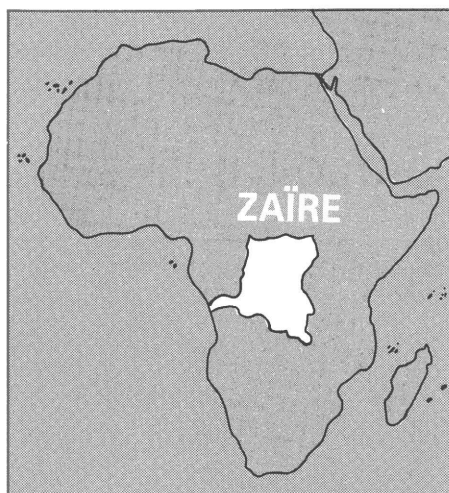
These are the conclusions of a survey of Zaire's industrial potential recently carried out by CDI. The survey was restricted to the areas around the towns of Kinshasa (in the West) and Lubumbashi (in the South), where the main industrial activities of the country are concentrated.

Industry in Zaire may be grouped into three categories:

1. Export-oriented metallurgical and mining enterprises (with copper, cobalt, zinc and tin, earning — along with oil, gold and diamonds — 84% of Zaire's export revenue) and large export-oriented agro-industrial plants (oil, coffee, sugar).
2. Fairly diversified manufacturing enterprises (textiles, drinks, tobacco, chemicals, building materials, etc.) which produce mainly for the domestic market. Most of these enterprises are located in the suburbs of Kinshasa.
3. The "informal" sector, comprising small cottage industries.

THE SHABA REGION

The experience of the Southern re-



gion of Shaba may be used to illustrate the difficulties being encountered by the industrial sector in Zaire. The situation does vary greatly, however, from one region to another.

Historically the Shaba region has been dominated by the metallurgical company "Gécamine" (35,000 employees). The operations of this company have acted virtually as a brake upon the growth of local enterprises, particularly in the food sector. Gécamine's policy is now changing, but until recently it imported from abroad nearly all the food products required to pay its workers and supply the region.

This gave rise to an informal or parallel market, to satisfy food needs not met by the traditional Gécamine channel; and also to re-sell products supplied by Gécamine to its workers.

This huge company has so far afforded few opportunities for sub-contracting as it manufactures so much itself (with its own flour mill, oil mill, brickworks, etc.). Now it plans to privatise certain plants and to give work

to local companies.

The Shaba region suffers, moreover, from imports (legal or not) from Zambia and from the very poor condition of its roads.

It also suffers from the weak purchasing power of the population, which is reinforced by the low nominal salaries paid by Gécamine and other industries in the region.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Managers of local and medium-sized industries (SMLs), complain that they cannot avail of bank credits as they are obliged to bear the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates (even though, in 1985, the zaïre depreciated significantly).

Among the other problems being faced by industry generally in Zaire, the survey emphasises the following:

- consumers are very scattered over a large territory;
- there are acute telecommunication problems and a lack of foreign exchange (from both of which the country has suffered for a long time);
- inflation is high ($\pm 39\%$ in 1985) and purchasing power has declined during the last few years;
- the profitability of companies is low and this may be linked to the very low productivity of labour which may in turn be linked to the low wages.
- expatriate executives play a dominant role and there has been a fall-off in the quality of training.
- There is an absence of decentralised administrative services.

All these constraints explain why the

industrial sector today provides only 10 % of employment (against 26 % in 1969) and contributes only 7 % of the GNP (against 9.6 % in 1972).

PROMISING PROSPECTS

The Zaïre State no longer wishes to intervene in the productive sector and intends to implement a number of incentives for private investment, both foreign and national, in the framework of a 5 year plan (1986-90). The plan includes:

- revision of the Investment Code in favour of SMLs
- decentralisation

- credit concessions (part of the exchange rate risks may be passed on to lending institutions)
- creation of a free zone at Inga and fiscal incentives
- standardisation of import duties to avoid penalising local industries
- establishment of a "project bank" in the Planning Ministry.

However, the survey states that in the short and long term the most promising fields of activity for industry are those where "value can be added to local raw materials or accessible semi-finished products", and which "cater simultaneously for the domestic

and export markets".

This applies in particular to the agro-food sector, which could be developed in Kivu (in the East), an important region for agriculture, stock-raising and fishing.

Activities worth studying include the production of fruit juices (not yet manufactured here), canned tomatoes, banana flour and meat products.

Other sectors which offer good prospects are wood processing (the potential of which is largely under-exploited) and the production of building materials by SMLs spread throughout the country.

PROVISIONAL COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FOR LOMÉ III

Here we list most of the projects in the provisional programmes already agreed for CDI's initial assistance to Cameroon and Zaïre, under Lomé III. These projects are derived from the industrial potential surveys which have been undertaken in both countries. Partners or technical experts have already been identified for many of these projects.

CAMEROON

- **Meat processing plant.** CDI is co-financing the feasibility study for this new project. It is a joint venture project between Cameroonian and French partners.
- **Textile printing factory (wax printing).** CDI has co-financed the feasibility study for a joint venture project between Cameroonian and Italian partners, to facilitate negotiations with local authorities.
- **Furniture plant.** CDI will provide assistance to a plant producing household furniture for the improvement of quality and the selection of new equipment.
- **Manufacture of paper sacks.** CDI has agreed to finance the training of two key technicians in Europe, in production methods, machine maintenance and stock control.
- **Wood workshop.** CDI has agreed to finance a diagnostic study to define the problems and requirements of a workshop producing wooden frames for the construction and furniture industries. Following the study a joint venture partner will be sought for his contribution to equity and his technical know-how.

Note: The assistance to Cameroon for 1986 also envisages a period in Brussels for an industrial promotion attaché from CDI's Cameroon antenna, to advance or promote the above projects.

ZAÏRE

- **High protein food products.** CDI has agreed to co-finance the feasibility study for this joint venture project with a Luxembourg firm, for the expansion of a plant producing extruded food products from local maize, soya and sugar.
- **Manufacture of school chalks.** CDI is providing technical assistance for the start-up of a new plant to supply the local market.
- **Sanitary ware.** CDI has agreed to finance an expert for the start-up of a small low energy consumption resin-based sanitary ware plant.
- **Office furniture.** CDI has agreed to finance a diagnostic study of the equipment needed for the rehabilitation and expansion of a plant employing nearly 600 workers.
- **Lemonade factory.** CDI has agreed to finance technical assistance for the start-up of a new lemonade plant to supply the local market, using local packaging facilities.
- **Rehabilitation of brickworks.** To reduce the energy costs of an important brickworks, CDI has agreed in principle to assist the conversion of the oil-fired oven to alternative fuels.
- **Vegetable oil refinery.** CDI has agreed to help with the search for a joint venture partner (possibly from Malawi or Zimbabwe) who will agree to supply soya and sunflower seeds, in exchange for refined oil.

MARKETING ACP INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS TO WESTERN EUROPE

by J.H.A. Vinkeles Melchers, Deputy Director, CBI, the Netherlands

The business of exporting manufactured products from developing countries to Europe is hampered by obstacles at home as well as abroad.

For fifteen years now, CBI has been observing the difficulties involved at first hand and is consequently in a position to offer empirical advice to potential ACP exporters on how to avoid the most likely pitfalls.

At CDI's invitation I describe in this article how, in CBI's experience, ACP manufacturers may best approach the marketing of their products in Western Europe.

I touch upon the need for consumer orientation and the gathering of information, the sending of samples and the creation of a reliable image. My recommendations are summarised in nine tips given in the box on page 5.

CONSUMER ORIENTATION

Many developing countries experience frequent shortages in the supply of particular products. Therefore, local manufacturers of such products often find themselves in the all too comfortable situation of being able to sell their total production, or more, in the home market. They have, then, a "sellers market".

As a matter of fact, they have more problems in getting their production going than in selling their products.

In the face of competition they can frequently secure their home markets merely by adjusting their prices. In consequence, they are manufacturers rather than marketeers in outlook.

Because of the fact that they are selling to home markets, they are very familiar with the habits and tastes of their consumers. It therefore does not occur to them that differences in consumer tastes could pose problems requiring special attention, when entering foreign markets.

Once they start exporting, they will discover that in Western Europe there is not a shortage of products, but rather an over-supply ("buyers market"). This gives consumers a wide choice.

It is therefore not a question of the **manufacturer** deciding what will be supplied, but rather the **consumer** deciding what is going to be consumed.

This puts the manufacturer in a completely different position. He cannot sell his products just by claiming that the



J.H.A. Vinkeles Melchers

WHAT IS



CBI is the abbreviation of the name, in Dutch, of the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries.

It is an agency of The Netherlands Government, established in 1971, to promote the import of industrial products and services from developing countries to Western Europe, notably to The Netherlands. It is also the International Trade Centre's representative in The Netherlands. Its services embrace:

- Dissemination of market information, including product promotion in its new bulletin;
- Testing for marketability (in its Product Display Centre);
- Special promotional events for selected product groups;
- Training in trade promotion and marketing;
- Sponsorship of participation in selected trade fairs;
- Assistance with buying and selling missions;
- Bi-lateral programmes with trade promotion organisations.

You may contact CBI, by writing in English, to this address:

P.O. Box 3009
3001 DA Rotterdam
The Netherlands
Phone: (31 10) 4130787
Telex: 27151

Note: CDI cooperates fully with CBI and with similar bodies in other EEC countries.

price is advantageous, or even that his quality is good. He now has to try to assess the likes and dislikes of the consumers.

This should lead him to acquire what is frequently called "consumer orientation", where by the **manufacturer** transforms himself into a **marketeer**. However, many would be ACP exporters never manage to complete this gigantic, but necessary transformation.

From the above it will be apparent that unknown markets contain many potential pitfalls, which can cost ACP exporters time and money. They will therefore need to take great care in preparing their overseas marketing efforts.

There are three stages involved in marketing products overseas:

1. Preparation at home, mainly through desk research;
2. Field research in the foreign markets;
3. The drawing-up and implementation of an export plan.

WHICH PRODUCT, WHAT MARKET?

Obviously, a manufacturer planning to export must first decide which of his products he should export to what market. Not all of his products may suit West European markets.

Moreover, many European countries differ not only in culture and language, but also in size, buying power and consumer tastes.

Information on the different European markets is often available from Chambers of Commerce, Exporters Associations or other Trade Promotion Organisations (TPOs) in the developing countries themselves. In many cases this information can also be obtained from West European embassies.

Regrettably many potential exporters do not go through the routine of assembling and evaluating this information.

Thus, all too frequently ACP manufacturers participate in trade missions or overseas trade fairs, with products/prices that have no chance at all of being accepted by West European consumers. The manufacturers are thus losing money and time, for lack of proper preparation.

On occasion, TPOs in developing countries may also be to blame. This was the case with an Association of ex-

porters who asked CBI to assist with the preparation in the Netherlands of a sellers/buyers meeting for wooden household articles.

It so happened that CBI had quite recently published a market survey which indicated that the demand for such products was extremely weak. The market survey had previously been sent to said Association.

When the wisdom of arranging a buyers/selling meeting for such products was questioned, it appeared that the Association had not studied the survey prior to initiating plans for the meeting. Even worse, the Association decided to go ahead with its plans, without additional research.

VISITS TO FOREIGN MARKETS

Visits to foreign markets need careful preparation in order to warrant the effort.

Such visits are part of what in marketing terms is called "field research". Field research allows an exporter to orientate himself in the market place.

This orientation should provide him with further indications of consumer behaviour, information concerning competitors and relevant factors such as distribution channels. It should also give him an idea of adaptations required to products, prices or packaging.

Visits to trade fairs (and **not** participation in them) can be very useful for field research as can (market research) missions.

West European markets are strongly segmented into product or even sub-product groups. This is contrary to the situ-

ation in most developing countries. The selection of **appropriate** trade fairs is therefore of the utmost importance. This is not always understood.

TESTING OF SAMPLES

Sending samples to target markets for evaluation, is a useful intermediate step in the preparation of a visit to a foreign market. CBI encourages exporters to do this and offers a market testing service for selected product groups.

In some cases importers in the Netherlands (where CBI mainly operates) are inclined to give free advice upon receipt of samples. Because of their market knowledge, they can often give valuable advice on the marketability of a product, or on its design, finish, price and quality. (However, it should be remembered that the Netherlands is an open and attractive market and buyers daily receive a substantial number of trade offers from all over the world).

CBI receives about 6,000 samples a year from developing countries. These are evaluated by hired experts from the appropriate product sectors.

About 80 % of these samples lack the minimum requirements for successful market entry. Of the remaining 20 %, about two in ten need minor adaptations.

In general, however, the quality of the products received from developing countries has improved considerably, over the past 10 years.

REALISTIC PRICING

When gearing products for entry into West European markets, one of the

most frequent adaptations required concerns price.

At CBI, we have noticed that manufacturers in developing countries tend to

Continued on page 6

TIPS FOR MARKETING TO WESTERN EUROPE

1. Before even considering exporting, carefully select the product and your target market on the basis of desk research.
2. Once a market has been decided upon, you will need to carry out a more in-depth study which will include field research in the target market.
3. Do not embark upon your first trip to the target market with the objective of selling and doing business. Your first trip should serve to improve your preparation for entering the market.
4. Evaluate all the information received, then try to draft a marketing strategy and develop a marketing plan.
5. Gaining a foothold in foreign markets can only be effective on a long-term basis. It will be an expensive process. Sufficient funds should therefore be earmarked.
6. Your buyer in Western Europe cannot afford to lose face and credibility by deterioration in quality, alterations to prices and/or late deliveries. Make sure that you understand his requirements, before committing yourself to an order.
7. The West European consumers are quality and price conscious, in a market which enjoys large and varied supplies. Your sensitivity to this will determine whether you fail or succeed. Therefore you should adopt a consumer-oriented approach to manufacturing and selling.
8. West European markets are trend-sensitive. Designs frequently change and your product may soon be out-moded. Be aware of this and try to keep up-to-date with market trends.
9. West European markets are often highly segmented not only into various countries, but also into various age and income groups within countries. You should bear this in mind when undertaking your market research.



Importers visiting CBI's Product Display Centre, in Rotterdam, The Netherlands.



A recent survey shows that the demand for wooden household articles has substantially decreased (products on display at CBI, Rotterdam, The Netherlands).

Continued from page 5

double or triple their prices when exporting their products to Western Europe. More so if they have previous experience of selling to the USA.

This shows that they have little knowledge of the West European market, which is generally very price competitive.

When European importers show an interest in manufactured products from developing countries, but complain about the high prices, it may suddenly happen that prices come down, often in two or three stages.

This leaves importers with the impression that the manufacturers concerned do not know their target markets and may even be ignorant of their own production costs. This in turn will lead importers to believe that the manufacturers are not very reliable.

RELIABILITY RATING

In many cases, export deals fall through because of unreliability. An exporter's reliability rating is usually determined by his performance on quality and delivery targets.

- **Quality.** Not uncommonly, trial orders are placed after the evaluation of samples. However, when goods are shipped in response to the first order there is frequently a great deterioration in their qual-

ity, compared to the quality of the original sample.

Without doubt, in such cases, the manufacturer has had to do a rush job to meet the order and/or has had to farm out part of the job to a third party in his country.

Because of the quality-consciousness of the West European consumer, such a fall-off in quality makes the shipment unsuitable for the market and the importer will refuse to accept it.

Consistent quality, therefore, is essential for successful exporting.

- **Delivery targets.** Late delivery of goods is another common problem with exports from developing countries. Distribution channels in Western Europe are extremely well organised.

Goods ordered from an ACP exporter may have been slotted into a distribution channel months in advance, in order to be in place for the correct selling season or a special promotion.

A delay in delivery of only a couple of days could cause havoc to this well-oiled selling machine making the shipment unsaleable, or causing the importer to lose money because of lost marketing opportunities.

It may also damage the importer's image among his own clients who may cease to regard him as a reliable supplier (and that is the last thing he is willing to risk). The exporting manufacturer in the ACP country may find himself faced with the importer's claims for damages.

MARKETING



ASSISTANCE FROM CDI

Under Lomé III, CDI has a new responsibility to assist the marketing of ACP manufactures on domestic markets, on the markets of other ACP States and in the EEC.

CDI is currently finalising its policy on marketing which is likely to include assistance with:

- **export trade development** — the drawing-up of studies to identify exportable ACP manufactures; specific market studies (of ACP regional markets and EEC markets);
- **a support service to ACP companies** — market testing; the transport of samples; preparation of promotional materials; product certification from standards bureaux; specialist advice on export marketing, packaging, promotion, the drawing-up of export sales contracts, etc.;
- **Promotional activities** — the promotion of ACP manufactures on regional and external markets; participation of ACP nationals in EEC industrial and technology fairs.

SEGMENTED MARKETS

I have made it quite clear in this article that Western Europe is an interesting but difficult marketplace, quite different to the USA, for instance.

One cannot speak of marketing to Western Europe in a general sense. Marketing to this region should be extremely well targeted, taking into account the different nationalities with their traditions and their highly sophisticated and segmented markets.

Looking at my own country, I may say that the Dutch (with expertise derived from their 300-year old tradition in trade), are very well equipped for dealing with exporters from far away markets.

There are many organisations in Western Europe specialised in providing trade information and other forms of marketing assistance. Some of their services (like CBI's) are free of charge. Exporters are advised to locate these organisations to obtain the maximum amount of information, before venturing into West European markets.

NEW PROFILES OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

In pursuance of its task of promoting technology transfer, CDI has been actively working towards identifying commercially proven industrial profiles adapted to the investment capacities and levels of skill of small and medium-sized ACP countries.

Forty-seven such "adapted" technology profiles were compiled in a volume which was re-edited in 1982. These have since been disseminated widely in ACP States.

CDI has continued with this work because of the good results obtained; and because of the ever-increasing demand by ACP promoters for such technologies. These efforts recently led to the publication of Volume II of the "Inventory of Adapted Technologies for ACP Countries".

The fifteen new profiles of this volume were selected according to the criteria adopted for the 47 profiles of the previous volume. These criteria are as follows:

- The technologies must have proved themselves to be commercially viable, in both industrialised and developing countries; and ACP industrial projects, based on such technologies, should fall within the small to medium-sized category.
- The investment cost per workplace

created must be low.

- The finished product must add value to local raw materials and resources and must meet basic needs of ACP populations.
- The products must also replace imports and save on foreign currency.
- The appropriate plant and equipment must be easy to install, operate and maintain.

As with the previous volume, the new volume of adapted technologies has been prepared for the use of ACP promoteurs and entrepreneurs, as well as for ACP organisations responsible for industrial promotion and development. (ACP entrepreneurs will be provided, on demand, with copies of individual profiles).

ACP promoters or entrepreneurs interested in setting up plants based on the technology profiles presented in Volume II, are invited to request information and assistance from CDI. Each case will be examined to determine the type of assistance required. CDI's assistance to adapted technology projects may cover the following:

- adaptation of technology profiles to local conditions;
- drawing-up of feasibility studies;
- contacts with technology suppliers

and EEC partners;

- technical assistance during the start-up period;
- training of technicians;
- limited finance for the purchase of equipment, or the manufacture of prototypes.

For the purpose of developing suitable technologies, CDI can also support the establishment of **pilot plants**, but only if the technology is new to the country or region of application and commercialisation.

A **pilot plant** should be also operated in such a way as to enable the results to be widely and freely available to interested third parties.

CDI's objective, for its **pilot plant** programme, is to test out particular technologies with a view to their being generally adopted wherever local circumstances permit.

CDI invites holders of technologies which meet the above mentioned criteria and which suit operating conditions in ACP States, to submit profiles of their technologies for inclusion in future volume of the Inventory.

The following table lists the main elements of the 15 new profiles in Volume II.

ADAPTED TECHNOLOGIES PROFILED IN NEW VOLUME OF INVENTORY

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	PRODUCT (manufactured using adapted technology)	PROFILE NUMBER	PRODUCTION CAPACITY	FIXED ASSETS Ecu ⁽¹⁾	WORKING CAPITAL Ecu ⁽¹⁾	TOTAL INVESTMENT Ecu ⁽¹⁾	WORK-PLACES
FOOD	• Smoked fish and meat	2.1	600 kg/week	42,750	5,627	48,377	8
	• Water in plastic sachets	2.2	1,500 sachets/hour	177,500	23,650	201,150	5
	• Reconstituted pasteurized milk	2.3	1,000 l/hour	357,500	50,300	407,800	5
	• Production of puffed cereal cakes	2.4	500 cakes/hour	178,750	3,752	182,502	4
BUILDING MATERIALS	• Tiles from cement and vegetable fibre	2.5	2,000 tiles/week	25,000	2,500	27,500	6
	• Compressed soil blocks	2.6	300 blocks/hour	41,025	5,768	46,793	6
	• Lime	2.7	7,200 t/year: quick lime 6,000 t/year: hydrated lime	1,632,917	78,877	1,711,794	29
	• Plaster	2.8	10,000 t/year	1,029,410	58,149	1,087,559	59
	• Panels based on straw	2.9	83 m ² /hour	2,284,683	65,335	2,350,018	12
CONSTRUCTION	• Panels based on recycled materials	2.10	750 m ² /day in one shift	1,079,209	101,241	1,180,450	14
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY APPLICATIONS	• Charcoal (produced with heat recuperation)	2.11	125 t/year	20,000	2,450	22,450	8
	• Fuel briquettes from agricultural waste	2.12	300 kg/hour	73,250	2,748	75,998	8
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	• Organic fertilizers	2.13	100 t/day	432,187	41,592	473,779	18
	• Oxygen	2.14	13 Nm ³ /hour ⁽²⁾	182,500	4,852	187,352	4
	• Perfusion solutions	2.15	500 l/day	126,250	14,144	140,394	6

(1) Ecu = £ 0,713486; DM 2,09022; FF 6,84430.

(2) Normo-cubic metre (Nm³) = 1 m³ atmospheric pressure.

FRESH INJECTION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Eight industrial professionals recently joined the staff of CDI. Thus, except for one post yet to be filled (*), CDI now has its full complement of staff under the provisions of Lomé III. Here we introduce and describe the new staff, for the benefit of CDI's clients and contacts.

ACP INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES DIVISION

This Division is responsible for identifying projects and promoters (in all ACP regions) and for project documentation and evaluation. It establishes assistance programmes for each ACP country.

West Africa region

Mr. Sebastiao DITUTALA (37), Angolan ■ Took a Masters degree in Economics at Aligarh M. University, India ■ Was managing director of a Dutch yeast factory in Angola, where he also held senior posts in the Ministry of Petroleum and the National Bank ■ Was an economist with the UN Economic Commission for Africa and a loans officer with the African Development Bank ■ He speaks English, French and Portuguese.

East Africa region

Mr. Paul CHOTARD (42), French ■ An engineer specialised in business management ■ Held several senior posts with a French parastatal company involved in development projects (SATEC) ■ His posts included: adviser to the Minister of Industry (Iraq), Head of SATEC's department for small and medium-sized enterprises, Head of SATEC's agro-industrial and mechanised farming projects ■ His experience with SATEC covered the Near and Far East as well as most regions of Africa ■ He speaks English, French and Arabic.

Pacific region

Mr. Peter ALLING (30), Trinidadian ■ A Mechanical engineer (University of Toronto, Canada), with an M.Sc. in production engineering and management from the University of the West Indies ■ Was responsible for project engineering services, in the metalworking and plastic sectors, in a joint venture company established by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and UNIDO ■ Head of Engineering Division with the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company (project evaluation, implementation, rehabilitation) ■ He speaks English and Spanish.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

This Division is staffed by sectoral specialists. They carry through the assistance required for projects included in CDI's programmes for ACP countries.

Agro-allied industries

Dr. Bienvenu-Magloire QUENUM (43), Beninese ■ Has an academic background in macromolecular chemistry, plastics (in general) and

(*) The post yet to be filled is in the Investment Promotion Division. It will entail the promotion of ACP-EEC joint ventures in Greece, Portugal and Spain.



project management ■ Worked as a consultant in several West African countries in project identification, appraisal of feasibility studies and industrial management/organisation ■ Specialised in agro-allied industries, market studies, financial analysis ■ Was lecturer in chemistry in the Lumumbashi Polytechnic (Zaire) and the University of Libreville (Gabon) ■ Was a research assistant in Université Claude Bernard, Lyon (France) ■ He speaks French and English.

Engineering and wood industries

Mr. Corentin Georges TATEPO (40), Cameroonian ■ Took his Master's degree in Science from the University of Wisconsin (USA), specialising in mechanical and agricultural engineering ■ Worked in the USA as a university research engineer and as a mechanical design engineer (for a series of companies) in agricultural machinery, machine tools, heating and air conditioning equipment ■ In Cameroon, was project engineer for an air conditioner and refrigerator factory, manager of an oil mill and technical manager of a sugar mill ■ Was a consultant to FAO and to several firms and organisations ■ Was general manager of a civil engineering and land developed company, in Cameroon ■ He speaks English, French and Spanish.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION DIVISION

This Division handles a range of services for ACP projects including: a financial analysis and advisory service; searches for EEC joint venture/licencing partners; location of sources of project finance; assistance with the export marketing of ACP manufactures and an industrial information service.

Export marketing (and Divisional Coordinator)

Dr. Hari K. NAIDU (48), Fijian ■ Graduate of San Francisco State College (USA) with a doctorate from the University of Stockholm (Sweden),

specialising in international politics/economics, trade and industrial development ■ Formerly Director of Trade Development with Government of Fiji ■ Has worked with: the OECD Development Centre (sugar cane by-products), UNIDO (leather and leather products), UNCTAD (processing and marketing of primary products); SPEC/CFTC (export marketing adviser to the 12 Pacific member countries of SPEC) ■ Was consultant to ACP Secretariat for negotiation of Lomé II Convention ■ He speaks English, German and Swedish.

Project finance

Dr. Eckhard HINZEN (37), German ■ Took his doctorate in industrial economics at the University of Karlsruhe (Federal Republic of Germany), specialising in investment, finance and industrial engineering ■ Post-graduate studies in industrial sociology (Paris and Berlin) ■ Worked for UNIDO as financial analyst with Development Corporation of Liberia and, in an EEC financed project, was economic adviser to Mano River Union (Sierra Leone) ■ In GTZ projects (German development cooperation agency) acted as consultant to Somali Ministry of Planning and adviser to Gambian Ministry of Planning and Industry ■ He speaks German, English, French and Italian.

Industrial information service

Mr. Babs ADENAIKE (34), Nigerian ■ Graduate in science (genetics/biology) from the University of Ife (Nigeria), with a Masters degree in information science from the City University of London ■ Was attached, in Nigeria, to the WHO's Arbo-Virus Research Unit (for his national service) ■ Was librarian/bibliographer with International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan (Nigeria) ■ Was documentalist with Federal Institute for Industrial Research, Oshodi (Lagos, Nigeria) ■ He speaks English and some French.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 36 — November 1986

(position as at 7 October 1986)



EEC-financed development schemes

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), Lomé II (31 October 1979) and Lomé III (8 December 1984), 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 ALA 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 beneficiary 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

Correspondence about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr. Franco Cupini
Directorate-General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
(ARCH.25/1-2)
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

Please cover only one subject at a time.

Sectoral Index

AGRICULTURE Irrigation and soil development, infrastructures, improvement Coffee, tea, tobacco, cereals, coconuts, ground-nut, maize, sugar, cotton, palm-nuts, rice, rubber, potatoes, citrus fruit Seed and crop protection, environment Agro-industry Forestry	Burundi, St. Lucia, Cameroun, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Tunisia, Syria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Bhutan, Mozambique, Thailand, Pakistan, North Yemen, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Jamaica, Malawi, P.N.G., Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Zimbabwe, CILSS, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Thailand, China (People's Rep.) Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Mali, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Niger Basin Authority, CILSS, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, China (People's Rep.), Yemen, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala Liberia, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Togo, Zambia, Thailand Burundi, Chad, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Togo, New Caledonia, Niger Basin Authority
STOCK FARMING-FISHING-PISCICULTURE Improvement Veterinary projects Processing industry	Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Rep., Djibouti, Ghana, Jamaica, Malawi, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Somalia, Zaire, Congo, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Indian Ocean ACP Countries, China (People's Rep.), Kenya, Zambia, Suriname, African Countries, Eastern Africa, ICIPE, Malawi-Zambia-Zimbabwe, Egypt, Mozambique Guinea, Angola
RURAL HYDRAULICS Wells, bores, pumps, pipes, small dams	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Lesotho, Liberia, Senegal, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Montserrat, Egypt, Tunisia, Syria, Bhutan, China (People's Rep.), India
TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE Water supply, pipes, drinking water Sewerage, waste water, collectors, pumping stations, treatment	Djibouti, Tanzania, Zimbabwe Cyprus
SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS Houses, schools, hospitals, buildings, laboratories	Belize, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, St-Vincent and The Grenadines, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, CEA, Maritime Transport Conference, UDEAC, MRU, Eastern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Colombia, Mexico, Nepal
TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS Roads, bridges, airports, railways, ports	Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Liberia, Mozambique, P.N.G., Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zaire, Guyana-Suriname, Niger-Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea-Sao Tomé Principe, Eastern African Countries, Indian Ocean ACP Countries, Pakistan, Pacific ACP Countries, Tanzania-Zambia
TELECOMMUNICATIONS Radio, telephone, satellites, hertzian	UAPT, Sierra Leone
ENERGY Power stations, dams, electrification	Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritania, P.N.G., Somalia, Suriname, Zaire, Zambia, Western Samoa, O.M.V.G.
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY Solar, wind-wills, biomass, gas, geothermics	Guinea, Senegal, Suriname, Pacific OCT
MINING Soil survey, research, geophysical survey, Infrastructure, production, processing plants	Botswana, Nigeria Ghana, Rwanda, Zaire, Zambia
MAPPING Soil-Air	
INDUSTRY Plants, productions	Guinea, Malawi
TRADE, INDUSTRY, TOURISM, INVESTMENT PROMOTION - MANAGEMENT - MARKETING - S.M.E. TRAINING	Chad, Dominica, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana-Swaziland, Neth. Antilles, Pacific ACP Countries, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Banco Centro-Americano, Andean Pact., China (People's Rep.), Thailand, India, ASEAN, Costa Rica, El Salvador



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M. A. BOLDRIN

"Data base Section" — B9/69

Directorate-General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
200, rue de la Loi
1049 Brussels
Belgium

ACP STATES

★ Denotes new projects

ANGOLA

Rural Water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et des Ressources Naturelles. HYDROMINA. Parallel cofinancing with UNICEF. EEC contribution 2.250 mECU. Study, T.A. and supply of hand-pumps, tubes, drilling equipment, vehicles. Project in execution.

ALA ANG 8425 A2b

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Livestock development — Phase I. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. T.A.: Darudec (DK). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. 5th EDF.

EDF AB 5003 A3a

BELIZE

Belize City Hospital. Phase I. Estimated cost 7.494 mECU. Work constructions and supply of equipment. 4th and 5th EDF. Project stage: identification.

EDF BEL 4007, 5002 A7a

Hummingbird highway. Estimated cost 5.6 mECU. Road reconstruction. Study to be done: design plan and bridge and int. tender dossier. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.

EDF BEL 6001 A2d

BENIN

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Estimated cost 10 mECU: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. Project on appraisal. Works: Int. tender with prequalification, launched (conditional) in August 84. 4th and 5th EDF.

EDF BEN 5010 A7a

★ **Bohicon-Dassa Road.** 1st phase: resurfacing. Estimated total cost 50 mECU. EDF 25 mECU, World Bank 15 mECU, Kuwait + Islamic Bank, 5 mECU, local 5 mECU. Study to be done: int. tender dossiers revision. Short-list not yet drawn up. 1st int. tender foreseen in April 87. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 6th EDF.

EDF BEN 6001 A2d

BOTSWANA

Palapye water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. 2.3 mECU. Planning Study: DECON-FLOTO (D). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF.

EDF BT 5017 A2b

Services to livestock owners in communal areas (SLOCA), Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4.100 mECU. Works by acc. tender, supply of vehicles and equipment by int. tender. T.A. T.A.: B.M.B. (NL). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BT 5003 A3a

Geophysical exploration of the Ncojane and Nosop sedimentary basins. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. 1.6 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BT 5020 A2b

Initial measures for the conservation of the Kalahari ecosystem. T.A. and supply of equipment. Monitoring and protection of the natural reserves. 2 mECU. Project in execution. 6th EDF.

EDF BT 6001 A8f

BURKINA FASO

Drinking water supply in the Yatenga region. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Eau. 5 mECU. Boreholes and wells. Supplies. All by int. tenders. T.A.: BURGEAP (F). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BK 5016 A2b

Improvement of halieutic production in Burkina Faso. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme. Estimated total cost 3.850 mECU. EDF 2.850 mECU, local 1 mECU. Infrastructural works, buildings, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and training. Works by direct labour, supplies by int. tender, T.A.: restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BK 5018 A3a

Ouagadougou-Kaya railways. Resp. Auth.: Ministère Promotion Economique. 5.5 mECU. Supply of rails, equipment and ballast. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF BK 5019 A2d

BURUNDI

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Education (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipping of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Int. tender dossier: TETRA Consultants (Lux). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

EDF BU 4124 A6b

Faculty of agronomy. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Estimated cost 5 mECU. Supervision of works. BRUSA-PASQUE (I). Works: int. tender (conditional) launched in December 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BU 5017 A6b

Social-economic development of the Kirundo Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage. 15.5 mECU. Works: spring wells catchment, wells boring, buildings, feeder roads. Supply of agricultural inputs, equipments, vehicles, T.A. and training. Works by acc. tender, supplies by int. tender or direct agreement. T.A. and training by restr. tender. Short-list done. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF BU 5005 A3a

Support to "Département des Eaux et Forêts". Resp. Auth.: Département des Eaux et Forêts. Estimated cost 3.350 mECU. Reforestation works, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.

EDF BU 5020 A3c

CAMEROON

Yaoundé — Ayes Road — Technical study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports. Estimated cost 0.860 mECU. Technical study for the execution and preparation of the tender dossier. Restr. tender. Short-list drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF CM 5019 A2d

Community rural development in the BAFUT region. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Gouverneur de la Province du Nord-Ouest. 1.5 mECU. Rural inputs, drought farming, hydro-

agricultural rehabilitation. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by direct agreement. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF CM 5020 A3a

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

National Livestock Programme. Supply of agricultural inputs, monitoring training, T.A. Feeder roads. EDF part estimated 5.543 mECU. Cofinancing with France, EIB, local, IFAD. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF CA 6001 A3a

Conservation programme for the eco-system in the North. National games and natural reserves. Supervision for protected areas. Monitoring, management. Supply of infrastructures. Estimated total cost 16.9 mECU. EDF 15.6 mECU. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.
EDF CA 6002 A3a

CHAD

Priority actions programme in the educational field. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Reconstruction. Estimated cost 5.2 mECU. Works, supplies, scholarships and T.A. T.A.: short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF CD 5003 A6a

Agricultural programme in the Sudan zone. Estimated cost 5.5 mECU. Various actions for: organizing the peasantry, stocking and marketing, utilization of improved seeds and production techniques. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. 5th EDF.
EDF CD 5010 A3b

Rehabilitation of hospital and health sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Travaux Publics, de la Santé et Médecins sans Frontières (MSF-B). Estimated total cost 5.590 mECU. EDF 4.560 mECU, MSF(B) 0.505 mECU, Aviation sans Frontière (F) 0.100 mECU, local 0.425 mECU. Works by direct agreement or direct labour. Supply of medical equipment, supplies, medicines by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF CD 5011 A7a

Renovation and equipment of "Lycée Technique Commercial" in Technique de Bangui. N'Djamena. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Reconstruction. Works and supply of equipment by acc. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF CD 5015 A6d

Road maintenance brigades. Estimated cost 20 mECU. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.
EDF CD 6001 A2d

Support programme for cotton producers. EDF part estimated 5 mECU. Revolving fund for purchase of seeds. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. Date foreseen for financing decision October 86.
EDF CD 5017 A3a

COTE D'IVOIRE

Rural development of the central region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 10.5 mECU. Development of irrigated rice-growing. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 5th EDF.
EDF IVC 5021 A3a

Rural oil palm plantations for the 2nd palm plan. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Total estimated cost 50.370 mECU. EDF 20.850 mECU. Plantation of 22,945 ha in rural areas. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.
EDF IVC 6001 A3a

DJIBOUTI

Ranch construction. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Studies and Works. Works by int. tender. 1.030 mECU. Int. tender dossier prepared by Dubois (ACP). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF DI 5005 A3a

Djibouti water supply. Estimated cost 0.800 mECU. Watermain in the region of Damerjog Atar. Int. tender foreseen in October-November 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF DI 5001 A2b

DOMINICA

Feeder Roads Project. Estimated cost 3.8 mECU. Improvement of existing feeder roads and construction of new ones. Works by direct labour. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 6th EDF.
EDF DOM 6001 A2d

Tourism development and marketing programme. Estimated cost 0.620 mECU. Improvement of different tourist sites and their access. Launching of a marketing campaign in Europe and USA. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 6th EDF.
EDF DOM 6002 A5c

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Rural interventions. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF EG A3a

Rural development in the Bata district. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et du Développement Rural, Ministère de la Santé. 1.350 mECU. Study by BDPA (F). Supervision of works: short-list done. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. 5th EDF. Project in execution.
EDF EG 5004 A3a

Malabo's electrification (Phase II). 2.7 mECU. Purchase of generator sets, re-pairing of the power-station and town mains extension. 2 int. tender launched in June 85. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. 5th EDF.
EDF EG 5003 A2ai

Cocoa-tree plantations rehabilitation on Bioko island. Estimated total cost 19 mECU. EDF 0.900 mECU. World Bank 11 mECU. OPEC 1.2 mECU, BADEA 3.3 mECU, local 2.6 mECU. EDF part: supply of fertilizers. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF EG 5008 A3a

Assistance to the road maintenance service in Rio Muni. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 1.1 mECU. T.A., training and purchase of road equipments. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF EG 5009 A2d

ETHIOPIA

Construction and equipment of one agricultural research station in Bale-Arsi.

Resp. Auth.: Institute of Agricultural Research (I.A.R.). Special hunger programme. 1.5 mECU. Project in execution.
958-ET 5015 A3c

Rural Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority. 1.9 mECU. Supply of equipments. T.A.: J. Taylor and Son (UK) and GITEC (D). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ET 5016 A2b

GABON

Continuation of the project Fernan Vaz (II). Estimated total cost 6 mECU. EDF 5 mECU. Improvement and diversification of the rural products, social actions and feeder roads construction. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.
EDF GA 6001 A3a

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, 2nd half 1986. 4th EDF.
EDF GM 4005 A6b

GHANA

Second Line of Credit to the National Investment Bank (NIB). Resp. Auth.: Development Service Institute of NIB. 2.9 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: P.E. Int. (UK). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5013 B3a

Line of Credit to the Agricultural Development Bank. Resp. Auth.: Agric. Dev. Bank (ADB) 6mECU. Purchase of marine diesel engines, spare parts, fishing nets, and T.A. Int. tender for engines launched in June 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5009 A5a

Agricultural Rehabilitation through the Rural Banks Scheme. Phase II. Supply of equipment to small scale farmers and fishermen. T.A. 8.760 mECU. T.A.: short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5004 A5a

Supplementary finance for Twifo Oil Palm Development. Resp. Auth.: Twifo Oil Palm Plantation Ltd. (TOPP). 5.043 mECU. Infrastructure, housing construction by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs, vehicles, tractors and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5003 A3a

Twifo smallholder Oil Palm Project. Resp. Auth.: TOPP. 3,715 m ECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Int. tender for supplies launched in July 86. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5021— STA A3a

Takoradi harbour rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ghana Ports Authority. Estimated total cost 16.7 mECU. EDF 9.7 mECU, World Bank 5 mECU, local 2 mECU. Works and supply of equipment. Tender for works in execution. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF GH 5028 A2d

Programme for the improvement of the transport infrastructure in the South-Western part. First actions. Estimated total cost 15 mECU. Rehabilitation of the Axim-Axim junction road, construction of a road link (including bridges) to Enchi and studies. Feasibility and design study for Wiawso-Awaso-Mim corridor, short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 1987. 6th EDF.

EDF GH 6001 A2d

GRENADA

Eastern Main Road. Phase III. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Communications and Works. EDF 3.5 mECU. Strengthening the road base by coal mix surface course and improving drainage structures. Works by direct labour. Supply of equipments by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF.

EDF GRD 6001 A2d

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. Valuation: MacDonald and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF GUI 5030 A3a

New energy research and test. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie et du Konkouré. Study on hand by A.I.D.R. (B). 5th EDF.

EDF GUI 5006 A2a

Assistance to the «Ecole Nationale des Arts et Métiers-ENAM-Conakry». 2.265 mECU. Building renovation and supply of equipment. T.A.: O.R.T. (U.K)Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF GUI 5028 A6d

Go into production for the plastic plant "SOGUIPLAST". Resp. Auth.: Guinea Government. 5.1 mECU. Prequalification launched in April 86 to set up with Guinean authorities a joint-company for plant management and for a T.A. (12 months). Supply of raw materials (plastics) by int. tender foreseen in 86. All int. tenders will be conditionals. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.

EDF GUI 5022 A2a

Semi-industrial fishery project "SO-GUIPECHE". Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale. Secrétariat d'Etat à la pêche. Estimated cost 8 mECU. Rehabilitation and renovation of the existant plants and buildings. Supply of specialized equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF.

EDF GUI A3d

GUINEA BISSAU

North-East forestry development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat général au développement rural. Study under way by Atlanta (D). 5th EDF.

EDF GUB 5004 A3c

T.A. to the "Direction Général du Plan". Resp. Auth.: Direction général du Plan. 0.910 mECU. To prepare and to implement the national development plan. Training. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.

EDF GUB 5010 A3a

★ T.A. for trade reform measures. 3.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th or 6th EDF.

EDF GUB A4e

IVORY COAST

(See Côte d'Ivoire)

JAMAICA

Citrus fruit production improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Equipment, training and T.A. Credit line. T.A.: VAKAKIS (GR). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF JM 5004 A3a

Coffee development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 3.7 mECU. EDF 3.5 mECU. Local 0.2 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and credit line. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. Int. tender for supplies launched in March 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF JM 5005 A3a

Bee-keeping Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.270 mECU. Supply of vehicles, T.A. and line of credit. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

EDF JM 5013 A3a

Rural road and bridge reconstruction. Estimated cost 7.3 mECU. Rural roads and bridges damaged during heavy flooding during May-June 86. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. 6th EDF.

EDF JM 6001 A2d

KENYA

Reinforcement of the medical infrastructure in the district of Machakos. 1.100 mECU. Works and supplies. Date financing decision March 86. 5th EDF.

EDF KE 5022 A7a

LESOTHO

"Highlands Water Scheme" Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining. Estimated EDF contribution 9.5 mECU. Final planning study on hydraulics and T.A. to the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority. Project in execution. 6th EDF.

EDF LSO 6001 A2b

Mphaki area development. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.7 mECU. Feeder roads, livestock, veterinary and marketing installations, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 6th EDF.

EDF LSO 6002 A3a

LIBERIA

Rural Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Rural Dev. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Int. tender (conditional) for hand pumps launched in July 86. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 5th EDF.

EDF LBR 5018 A2b

Monrovia Port. Resp. Auth.: National Port Authority. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Management assistance. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 5th EDF.

EDF LBR 5019 A2d

Health facilities. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Provision of services, supplies and equipment (including drugs), T.A. for management and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF.

EDF LBR 5020 A7a

MADAGASCAR

Assistance to the Malagasy handicrafts industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie. Estimated cost 1 mECU. Supply of raw materials for handicrafts by int. tender. T.A.: APRODI (F). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF MAG 5017 A4d

★ Electrical networks rehabilitation. 2 mECU. Works and supplies. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

EDF MAG A2ai

★ Micro-hydraulics. 8.350 mECU. Water management in rural areas on small rice-growing perimeters. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 6th EDF.

EDF MAG 6001 A2b

★ Microhydraulic programme in the village sector: consolidation and extension. Programme to improve the management of water in the village sector on 21 000 ha of small enclosed irrigated rice fields. Works by direct labour. Aquisition of equipment and supplies by int. tender and tech. assistance by restr. tender. Estimated cost 8.35 mECU. Date of financing foreseen December 86.

EDF MAG 6001

MALAWI

Salima Lakeshore Agricultural Development Division (SLADD) Phase IV. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 19.1 mECU. EDF 9.5 mECU. Local 9.6 mECU. Works, Supplies and T.A. Project in execution. T.A.: restr. tender, short-list drawn up. Int. tender for the supply of 6 steel bridges launched in June 86. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5001 A3a

Central and northern region fish farming development, training and research. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5019 A3a

Strategic fuel reserve. Resp. Auth.: Office of the President and Cabinet. Contingency Planning Unit. 4.2 mECU. Construction of tanks farm for gasoil, petrol, ethanol. Associated infrastructure and equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5020 A2a

Small Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM) — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Sedom secretariat. EDF 4.8 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of vehicles and equipment by int. tender in '86. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5021 A4e

Mwansambo Rural Growth Centre. Resp. Auth.: OPC, Rural Development Division. 0.900 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5028 A3a

Mphermembe Smallholder Tobacco Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EDF 4.680 mECU. Works and supplies. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF MAI 6002 A3a

★ **Smallholder coffee project. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance/Smallholder Coffee Authority (S.C.A.). Total cost 9.59 mECU. EDF 4.62 mECU, local 4.97 mECU. T.A. in restr. tender, supplies by int. tender and civil works by loc. tender. Financing decision foreseen December 86.
EDF MAI 6003

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, equipment, training. Architectural and technical studies: GOUSIER (F). T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.
EDF MLI 4016 A7a

Support to establish undertakings and to install young graduates. EDF 2.8 mECU. Supply of T.A. training and line of credit. Project in execution.
5th EDF.
EDF MLI 5021 A4e

★ **Pharmaceutical sector restructuring.** 0.880 mECU. Supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. 5th EDF.
EDF MLI 5022 A7a

MAURITANIA

Extension of Kaédi regional hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 0.815 mECU. Construction, equipment and TA for Kaédi hospital (100 beds). Works under way. Medical-technical equipment int. tender, foreseen in the 2nd half 86. 3rd, 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF MAU 5018 A7a

Small dams construction in the Hodhs region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Study under way: Binnie and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAU 5001 A3a

Aioun El Atrouss hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 1.050 mECU. Renovation and supply of equipment for 3 buildings. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAU 5012 A7a

“**Centre de Formation Professionnelle Maritime de Nouadhibou (C.F.P.M.).** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 2.5 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment and purchase of a wooden-trawler, T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF MAU 5014 A6d

T.A. and training for hospital equipment maintenance. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 0.540 mECU. T.A.: CHE-MA (B). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF MAU 5011 A7a

MAURITIUS

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3 mECU. Development centred on agricultural production. Economical and technical study under way. T.A.: Luxconsult (Lux.). 5th EDF.
EDF IM 5001 A3a

MOZAMBIQUE

Rural development in the Moamba District. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio da Agricultura. Estimated total cost 9.15 mECU. EEC 7.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, rural inputs and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA MOZ 8333 A3a

Fishery development and rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat d'état pour la pêche. Total estimated cost 8.885 mECU. EEC 7.4 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA MOZ 8507 A3d

Nacala Railway Rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Government of Mozambique. EDF part 25 mECU. Cofinancing with France, Portugal, Italy, Canada and Finland. Int. tender (conditional) foreseen in September or October 86. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF MOZ 6001 A2d

Rehabilitation of the Port of Beira. Reconstruction of parts of 2 to 5 berths. National and regional project with Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia. Estimated total cost 40 mECU. Resp. Auth.: Beira Corridor Authority. Reconstruction of about 390 m of quay including the construction of the associated container-multi purpose terminal area. Int. tender (conditional) foreseen in December 86. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
MOZ 6003. REG 6401 A2d

NIGER

Air Valley development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 2.052 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works. Construction and equipping of wells. Equipping and operation of nurseries. T.A. and training. Works and equipment: int. tender. T.A.: VAKAKIS (GR). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF NIR 5002 A3a

Training for Cooperatives. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 2.8 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A. by restr. tender short-list done. Supplies by int. tender or direct agreement. 5th EDF.
EDF NIR 5004 A3b

Traditional wells repairing in the Ouallam Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. 3.1 mECU. 100 wells. Works, supervision and training. Supervision of works: M. Botz (F) and M. Motte (B). Project in execution. 5th EDF
EDF NIR 5010 A2b

NIGERIA

Kaduna afforestation project. Resp. Auth.: Federal Department of Forestry. 9.4 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. T.A.: restr. tender, short-list done. 5th EDF.
EDF UNI 5001 A3c

Abakaliki Zinc Feasibility Study. Resp. Auth.: NMC (Nigerian Mining Corporation). 1.220 mECU. T.A. by restr. tender after short-list. Supply of equipment by int. tender. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.
EDF UNI 5007 A2b

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Magi highway. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport. 3.5 mECU. Upgrading and

sealing of a road section. Works: int. tender foreseen 2nd half '86. 5th EDF.
EDF PNG 5006 A2d

Diesel Power Replacement Programme. Resp. Auth.: Electricity Commission (ELCOM). Estimated cost 4.850 mECU. 4 small hydroelectric power plants with transmission line extensions from existing grids. 1st int. tender (conditional) launched in October 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF PNG 5011a A2a

Kimbe-Talasea Road. Resp. Auth.: Departments of Works and Transport. Estimated total cost 9.5 mECU. EDF 7 mECU, local 2.5 mECU. Upgrading of ±35 km of the road. Works and supervision. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF PNG 5013 A2d

RWANDA

Development of the small-scale tin industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Artisanat. 2.840 mECU. Sysmin. Works, supplies, training and T.A. T.A.: Short-list done. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF RW 5016 A4a

Support to the: "Centrale Comptable et Organisation". Resp. Auth.: Présidence de la République. 3.1 mECU. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF RW 5014 A1b

ST. LUCIA

Roseau agricultural resettlement and diversification project. Phase II. 1.4 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 6th EDF.
EDF SLU 6001 A3a

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

★ **Kingstown hospital redevelopment (phase II).** 1.7 mECU. Works and supplies. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF SVG 6002 A7a

SENEGAL

New energy research and test in rural region. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat 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: AGIP-AFOR (I). Equipment: int. tender in 86. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF SE 5005 A2a

Consolidation of the livestock development programme. Resp. Auth.: SODESP. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Study under way by Bessel Ass. (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF SE SE A3a

Artisanal fishery development in the Casamance Region. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat d'Etat à la Pêche Maritime. EDF 1.6 mECU. Works, supplies and training. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SE 5024 A3a

SIERRA LEONE

Kambia Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 0.650 mECU. Construction of 2 buildings and a boatyard, supply of boats, motors,

vehicles and T.A. T.A.: MacAlister, Elliot and Partners (UK). Project in execution. July 86. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5019 A3d

Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications Network. Resp. Auth.: Post and Telecommunications Dept. Estimated cost ±9.5 mECU. Study to prepare technical specifications and int. tender dossier: short-list done for restr. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5024 A2c

Port Loko rural development programme. 6 mECU. Infrastructures, T.A., training and supplies. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5006 A3a

Support to the Geological Surveys Department. 1.30 mECU. T.A. and training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5016 A4a

Creation of regional centres for small enterprises. Estimated cost 1.25 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5017 A4d

Rural health development programme. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Buildings, equipment and training. Works by acc. tender already launched. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5025 A7a

Tourism development project. Estimated cost 0.850 mECU. T.A. for Ministry of Tourism and supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5026 A5c

Bennimix baby food production programme. Estimated total cost 3.6 mECU. EDF 2.8 mECU. Improvement of the nutrition and health status of children by producing from local raw materials low cost, high quality weaning food, which can be afforded by the low-income groups. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5028 A7a

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Coconut industry development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. Study under way by Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SOL 5009 A3a

SOMALIA

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 600 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 500 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 100 mECU. Funding: EDF, Italy, Germany, France, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait Funds, FADES, Isl. Dev. Bank. Local. 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 223 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Civil works: first int. tender launched in 1984. Transmission lines int. tender in 1986. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1987. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int.

tender in 1987. Int. tender with prequalification launched in February 86 for hydraulic tests. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5003 A2a

"Aula Magna" Mogadishu National University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. ±2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.
EDF SO 4015 A6b

Upgrading of the road Afgoi-Shalambot-Goluen. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Works by int. tender in 86. Supervision of works. Studies: AIC. PROGETTI (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5017 A2d

Grapefruit Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.8 mECU. Works supply of vehicles, equipment and rural inputs. T.A.: Agriconsulting (I) and Istituto Sperimentale per l'Agricoltura (I). Int. tender for vehicles launched in March 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5009 A3a

Food Early Warning System. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 4 mECU. EDF ±3.1 mECU. Supply of meteorological and office equipment and T.A.: Transtec (B). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5015 A8f

North-West agricultural development project. Estimated total cost 36 mECU. EDF: 7.6 mECU, World Bank 14.9 mECU, IFAD 9.9 mECU, local 3.6 mECU. Infrastructural work and supply of equipment and T.A. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5016 A3a

T.A. to the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and the Commercial and Savings Bank. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. 1.875 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5019 A1b

★ Construction of Juba and Shebelli bridges. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Construction of bridges across the Shebelli and Juba rivers to improve communications. Estimated total cost 5,0 mECU. Design and construction by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86.
EDF SO 5006

★ Development of inshore fisheries in the Mogadiscio region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Fisheries. Estimated total cost 3.3 mECU, EDF 3,0 mECU, local 0,3 mECU. Upgrading of fisheries infrastructure. Civil works local restr. tender, materials by int. tender/restr. tender or direct agreement. Project on appraisal. Date of financing foreseen December 86.
EDF SO 5024

★ Supply of road maintenance equipment and materials for Afgoi-Gelib road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Supply of road maintenance equipment and materials by int. tender. Estimated cost 3,00 mECU. Date of financing foreseen December 86.
EDF SO 5025

SUDAN

Nuba Mountains Rural Development Project. Interim phase. Resp. Auth.: Minis-

try of Agriculture. 2.200 mECU. Supply of equipment and vehicles by int. tender, T.A. and training. T.A.: Halcrow-ULG (UK). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SU 5019 A3a

★ Jebel Marra Rural Development Project — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost: 22 mECU. Civil works, supply of vehicles and equipment by international tender (conditional) and T.A. by restricted tender; Project stage: Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision January 1987.
EDF SU 6001 A3a

SURINAME

Rice project at Coronie. Resp. Auth.: Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt, Visserij en Bosbouw. 7.650 mECU. Rice production developments. T.A.: EUROCONSULT (NL). Project in execution. 3rd and 5th EDF.
EDF SUR 5002 A3a

Biomass energy project at Wageningen. Resp. Auth.: Government. Installation of an energy generator on the basis of rice husks. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SUR 5009 A2a

Artificial Insemination Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries. 0.72 mECU. Building of a new station and provision of equipment and material. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SUR 5010 A3a

Rehabilitation of the road Burnside-Wageningen. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Planning. Estimated total cost 5.5 mECU. Study to be done: technical methods for the implementation of the project: Delft Universteit (NL). Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF SUR 5011 A2d

SWAZILAND

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Rural Water Supply Board. Estimated cost 2.456 m ECU. Study construction, works supervision. 12 villages. Supply of equipment and material. Study and works supervision: Carl Bro (DK). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SW 5001 A2b

Smallholders Support Project, Credit and Marketing. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.550 mECU. Works, line of credit, T.A. and training. T.A.: Cooper Lybrand (ACP branch). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SW 5005 A4e

Matsapha Vocational Training College. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EDF 3.9 mECU. Construction and equipping of the college. Int. tender for supplies launched in October 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SW 5006 A6a

TANZANIA

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 '86. Supplies: int. tender in

'86. Supervision of works: G.W.E. (D). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5003 A2b

Banana improvement and pest control (Phase 1). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 3.740 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.740 mECU. Supply of pesticides, vehicles, equipment by int. tender. T.A. Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5008 A3a

Ports of Zanzibar and Pemba. Estimated cost 10.17 mECU, T.A. for management, organization, pricing and financial systems, training. Restoration of infrastructure. T.A.: NEDECO (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5024 A2d

Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB) Project. 3.15 mECU. Provision of equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5026 A3a

Rehabilitation of Zanzibar Hospitals. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar. EDF 2.705 mECU. Cofinancing with Italy. Works, supply of equipment and training. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5017 A7a

★ **Agricultural sector support programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Planning. Estimated total cost 94 mECU. Measures to improve food security, support for coffee production and processing, assistance to co-operative unions, repair and maintenance of vehicles and tractors, feeder road maintenance and assistance to institutions implementing the programme. Supplies by int. tender/restr. tender or direct agreement. Date financing decision foreseen December 86.
EDF TA 6001

TOGO

Enquiry into consumer expenditures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan, de l'Industrie et de la Réforme Administrative. Estimated total cost 1.3 mECU. EDF 1 mECU, Local 0.3 mECU, T.A. to produce, collect and treat statistical data, training and supply of equipment. T.A.: short-list done. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TO 5011 A1e

Rural reafforestation. Estimated cost ±0.575 mECU. 1.500 ha plantations and 1.500 ha land protection. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 5th EDF.
EDF TO 5014 A3c

Lomé hotel training centre (CFH). National and regional project (french-speaking countries of the sub-region). 3.450 mECU. Works, training and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. 5th Reg. 6th EDF.
EDF TO 6001. REG 5147 A6d

TONGA

Supply of a dredger. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated cost 0.500 mECU. Technical study: EUROCONSULT (NL). Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '86. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF TG 5002 A2d

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Training programme, health sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Environment. 1.2 mECU. Training awards, laboratory equipment (sound-meters, chemical chromatographs, spectrometers) by int. tender. Short-term T.A. to coordinate and establish new laboratory. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TR 5003 A8c

Goat development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.750 mECU. Works and supply of equipment. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF TR 5005 A3a

UGANDA

Kampala-Masaka Road. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Government of Uganda. 9 mECU. Reconstruction of 64 km of the road. Int. tender conditional launched in June 86. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5003 A2d

Karamoja Development Programme. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Government of Uganda. EDF 6 mECU. Works and supplies. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5001 A3a

Support to emergency relief and rehabilitation programme. Resp. Auth.: Government of Uganda. EDF 5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5020 B2

WESTERN SAMOA

Afulilo hydro power project. Estimated total cost 18 mECU. EDF part 7.5 mECU. Construction of a dam, reservoir, penstock, 4 MW power station, 40 km transmission lines, T.A. and training. Cofinancing under discussion with EIB, IDA and Asian Dev. Bank. Project stage: identification. 6th EDF.
EDF WSO 6001 A2a

ZAIRE

Kalemie port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. 6.5 mECU. 2 Int. tenders (conditional) launched in March 84. Works and supplies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. Regional project. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5215 A2d

Butembo-Beni hydro-electrical development. Preliminary study done by Tractionnel (B) on local funds. Detailed economic and technical studies: WLP (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF ZR 5006 A2a

2nd intervention Sysmin. Gecamines Working and SNCZ. EDF part 41 mECU. Supply of mining equipment, machine-tools, engines. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. 5th EDF.
EDF ZR-SYS 5001 A4a

ZAMBIA

Animal vaccine unit production. Laboratory construction. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 3.79 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.79 mECU. T.A.: Central Diergeneeskundig (NL). 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5018 A3a

Mkushi electrification. Estimated cost 6.07 mECU. EDF 3.07 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Study on hand: MERTZ-McLENAN (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5007 A2a

Animal health improvement. Special hunger programme. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86.
958-ZA 5022 A3a

Rehabilitation of the Zambian Copper & Cobalt Mining Industry. II. Resp. Auth.: Z.C.C.M. Sysmin. 28 mECU, Italy 4.5 mECU. Local 4.9 mECU. EDF part supply of equipment by int. tender. 19 int. tenders launched in the first half 86. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA/SYS/5024 A4a

EEC vehicle repair and transport support programme. Resp. Auth.: ZIMCO. 15 mECU. Part supply for trucks and related transport equipment, T.A. control and maintenance services. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5025 A2d

Rehabilitation of 3 grain silos. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. NAMBOARD. EDF 7 mECU, Germany F.R. 7 mECU. EDF part works, supplies and work supervision. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5026 A3f

★ **Zambia Centre for accountancy studies.** 3.8 mECU. Training and management. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF ZA 6001 A6a

★ **ZAMSTEP. Zambia Mathematics and Science Education Project.** 3.5 mECU. Supplies, training and management. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 6th EDF.
EDF ZA 6002 A6a

ZIMBABWE

Small-holder Coffee and Fruit Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. EDF 4.2 mECU, local 1.65 mECU. T.A.: I.R.F.A. (F). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ZIM 5006 A3a

Mashonaland East Smallholder Fruit and Vegetable Programme. Resp. Auth.: Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA). 2.9 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and materials, T.A. and credit line. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ZIM 5012 A3a

Rural water supply in South Matabeleland. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development. Boring, wells, supply of hand pumps (MEWRD). 4.1 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ZIM 5005 A2b

Zimbabwe export development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Commerce. Export Promotion Dept. Estimated total cost 6.3 mECU. EDF 4.4 mECU. Sector and market development, human resource development and institutional development and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision September 86. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6001 A4a

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Line of credit to the Aruba Dev. Bank to improve agriculture, livestock and fishery. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Estimated cost 0.3 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. EDF NEA 4003 A5a

Tourism improvement. Curaçao. Phase I. Otrobanda sewerage. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated total cost 5 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, Netherlands 2 mECU. EDF part: sewage, road works, piping. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF NEA 5013 A5c

MONTSEERRAT

Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: Montserrat Water Authority and Ministry of Public Works. 1 mECU. Project planning: Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. 4th and 5th EDF. EDF MON 5001 A2b

PACIFIC OCT

Regional programme rural photovoltaic electrification. Resp. Auth.: SPEC. Estimated total cost 4.365 mECU. EDF 3.184 mECU. T.A.: short-list done for restr. tender. Supplies by int. tender launched in January 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5715 A2a

Regional Projects

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO

ESITEX Ségou (Mali). Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secretariat. Management training for textile industry. Complex construction in Ségou. Supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5118 A6d

GUYANA — SURINAME

Guyana — ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. 12.1 mECU. Study under way by C.A. Liburd and Ass. + Sescon Group (ACP). Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF. EDF REG 5602 - 4084 A2d

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF M.R.U. (MANO RIVER UNION)

Telecommunication and Postal Training Institute (TPTI) of the MRU. Resp. Auth.: MRU Secretariat in Freetown. Extensions, supplies and training. Estimated total cost 8.5 mECU. EDF 2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5104 A6b

NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY

Protection and reafforestation in the "Haut Bassin Versant du fleuve Niger en Guinée". Works, supplies and T.A. Estimated total cost 1.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5112 A8f

EQUATORIAL GUINEA — SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Improvement of port facilities to develop trade in the Guinea Gulf. Estimated total cost 2.04 mECU. EDF 0.690 mECU, Germany 1.350 mECU. Works in the port of Bata, T.A. and supply of handling facilities equipment in the port of Sao Tome. Date financing decision September 86. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5222 A2d

★ **Riberia Peixe rural development.** Resp. auth.: Ministère de la Coopération. Development of agricultural output (palm oil) and industrial exploitation. Estimated total cost: 6.79 mECU as follows: EDF 4.00 mECU, EIB 2.00 mECU and local 0.791 mECU. T.A., works, training and supplies. Date financing foreseen December 1986. EDF STP 6001

ZAIRE — CONGO — GABON — SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE — EQUATORIAL GUINEA — CAMEROON

Fishery development in the Gulf of Guinea. Estimated cost ±5 mECU. T.A. to prepare these projects: Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5206 A3d

SENEGAL — MAURITANIA

Establishment of cultivated areas in the Senegal River Valley. Special hunger programme. 2.380 mECU. Project in execution. 958-REG 5140 A3a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF UDEAC

Sub-Regional Institute for Applied Technology and Planned Economy (ISTA). Resp. Auth.: ISTA Secretariat in Libreville-Gabon. Estimated cost ±6 mECU. Building centre construction and T.A. for 3 actions. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5210 A6b

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Pacific Regional Tourism Programme. Resp. Auth.: Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP) and SPEC. 3.2 mECU. Study to be done: data base, organization and strategy. Short-list already drawn up. for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5714 A5c

Pacific Regional Aircommunications. Stage I. Resp. Auth.: SPEC. 4.6 mECU. Buildings, runways and supply of navigational aids. Date financing decision July 86. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5717 A2d

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CILSS

Provisional survey of natural renewable resources in the Sahel. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. Estimated cost 6 mECU. EDF ±2 mECU. Setting up of an observation unit to forecast crop production. Remote sensing by satellite, air survey and ground control. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5116 A8f

Millet, maize, sorghum and niébé project. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. Estimated cost 2 mECU. To provide improved varieties for farmers. Local tests. Purchase of vehicles and equipment and to take

charge for local tests control staff. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5116 A3a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF U.A.P.T.

Satellite telecommunications project. Resp. Auth.: U.A.P.T. Secretariat in Brazzaville. R.P.C. Parametric study under way by national organizations of I, UK, F and D. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5307 A2c

INDIAN OCEAN ACP COUNTRIES

Tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean. EDF 6.3 mECU. Determination of different methods of tuna fishing. Evaluation of resources and T.A. to the countries. Madagascar, Comoros and Mauritius to select models for development. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5504 A3d

Aircraft maintenance centre for indian ocean countries. Estimated total cost 6.270 mECU. EDF 3.2 mECU. Strengthening of the existing centre in Ivato (Madagascar). Works, supplies and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5508 A2d

TANZANIA — ZAMBIA

Tazara Ten Year Development Plan (phase I). Resp. Auth.: Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority. EDF part 13 mECU. Programme to improve maintenance of track and rolling stock, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5026 A2d

EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for Eastern Africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 2.0 mECU. Widening of the capacity. Construction of class-rooms, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5311 A6b

Kabale-Gatuna Road. Resp. Auth.: Uganda Government. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Asphalting of the road (21 km) up to the Rwanda border. Int. tender with prequalification launched in June 86. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5329 A2d

Kigali-Gatuna-Corridor North. Resp. Auth.: Government of Rwanda. 8.5 mECU. Section road, 22 km at the border between Rwanda and Uganda. Supervision of works: Rhein-Rhur (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5332 A2d

CAMEROON — COTE D'IVOIRE — GHANA — MAURITIUS — SENEGAL — ZAIRE

Strengthening of scientific and technical capacities in the field of food and nutrition in Africa. Resp. Auth.: Association des Universités africaines. AUA. 1.5 mECU. T.A., training, supply of equipment, production and diffusion of scientific information. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5054 A3a

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Campaign against rinderpest in African. Resp. Auth.: OUA and IBAR. Estimated total cost for 2 years 50 mECU. Supply of equipment T.A. vaccines and research. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF. EDF REG 5007 - 4085 A3a

★ **Fight against onchocercosis in Western Africa.** EDF part 6 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EFF. EDF REG 5148 A3a

S.A.D.C.C.

Maseru Container Terminal. Resp. Auth.: Lesotho GOL and SADCC. 1.350 mECU. Construction of container terminal and supply of containers, handling equipment. Study required: detailed design of works. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5421 A2d

★ **Karonga-Ibanda-Uyole Road.** Total estimated cost 30 mECU. EDF 25 mECU, Netherlands ±5-8 mECU. Works and supervision by EDF. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th Reg. EDF REG 5423-6402 A2d

BOTSWANA — SWAZILAND — ZIMBABWE

Regional Railway Training. Phase II. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5410 A2d

MALAWI — ZAMBIA — ZIMBABWE

Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme. Resp. Auth.: Technical and financing responsibility: Zimbabwe national authorizing officer. 19.150 mECU. Works by direct labour. Vehicles, veterinary products, aerial spraying and equipments by int. tender. T.A. by direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5420 A3a

CARIBBEAN AND ACP COCOA PRODUCERS

Cocoa Research Unit (CRU), Phase II. Resp. Auth.: CRU in Trinidad. 2.624 mECU. Works, supply of equipments and agricultural inputs, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5043 A3a

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Ka-freeel-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 8 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. SEM EGT 1001 A3e

Egyptian Renewable Energy Development Organization. EREDO. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Government. EEC contribution

7.7 mECU. Construction and equipment for the centre. Works and supplies: int. tender with prequalification foreseen in 2nd half 86. T.A.: GET/KFA (D). Int. tender dossier: Phoebus (I). SEM EGT 1002 A2a

Training Institute for Egyptian Labour Representatives. "Workers University". EEC contribution 1.970 mECU. T.A. and supply of kitchen, cafeteria and laundry equipment by int. tender. Project on appraisal. SEM EGT A6d

ALGERIA

Training for heavy industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie Lourde (MILD). 3.9 mECU. T.A., training, supply of pedagogical equipment. Project in execution. SEM AL 2003 A6d

Training for Ministry of Public Works. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction de la Formation. EEC contribution 2.75 mECU. T.A., training, scholarships and supply of pedagogical equipment. Project in execution. SEM AL 2002 A6d

Support to the «Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique» (MESRS). Resp. Auth.: MESRS. 2.2 mECU. Training and supply of scientific equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. SEM AL 2004 A4g

TUNISIA

Date-palm plantations study project in Régime Maatoug. Resp. Auth.: Banque Nationale de Dév. Agricole (B.N.D.A.). 1.9 mECU. Feasibility study, drillings and access roads. Works by direct labour. Study: Short-list done. Project on appraisal. SEM TUN 2001 A3a

Water resources research and training study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.0 mECU. Supply of soil equipment and data system. T.A. and training. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. SEM TUN 2004 A2b

Evaluation of soil resources and their liability to desertification in Southern Tunisia. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.2 mECU. EEC 0.400 mECU, local 0.800 mECU. T.A. and training. Supply of specialized equipment. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. SEM TUN 2005 A3c

Management improvement in the public irrigated areas in Tunisia. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EEC contribution 2.5 mECU. Rehabilitation of hydro-electric equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. SEM TUN 2006 A3A

T.A. to the "Unités Coopératives de Production Agricole (U.C.P.A.). Resp. Auth.: B.N.D.A. 1.800 mECU. T.A., training and supply of equipment. Project in execution. SEM TUN 2007 A3a

JORDAN

Faculty of Engineering and Technology, University of Jordan, Phase II. 2 mECU.

Supply of equipment, A.T. and training. Int. tender for supplies launched in June 86. Project in execution. SEM JO 2002 A6a

Sheep improvement project: breeding unit. Estimated total cost 4.018 mECU. EEC 2.1 mECU. Establishment of a breeding unit to provide improved species of the local breed Awassi to farmers. Project stage: identification. SEM JO 2004 A3a

★ **A.T. to the Royal Scientific Society-Phase II.** 2 mECU. Supply of equipment, training, scholarships and seminars. Project on appraisal. SEM JO 2006 A6a

SYRIA

ISSAT. Institut Supérieur des Sciences Appliquées et de Technologie. Resp. Auth.: State Planning Commission. Estimated total cost 70.3 mECU. EEC part: supply of teaching and training equipment for the institute and T.A.: 8.250 mECU. Date financing decision July 86. SEM SYR 2002 A6b

Euphrates drainage and irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Irrigation. General Organization for land development (GOLD). Estimated total cost 134.9 mECU. EEC 10 mECU, EIB 20 mECU, local 104.9 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. 2 int. tenders for supplies and works launched in March 86. Project in execution. SEM SYR 2003 A3a

Rural Water Supply Suweida Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Administration and Ministry of Housing and Utilities. Estimated total cost 8.1 mECU. EEC 3.2 mECU, local 4.9 mECU. Project in execution. SEM SYR 2001 A2b

CYPRUS

Sanitation in Nicosia. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Sewage Board of Nicosia and the Department for Water, Geology and Mining. EEC part 2.4 mECU. Increase of capacity of the treatment plant. By local tender and by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM A2b

A.L.A. developing countries ASIA and LATIN AMERICA

BANGLADESH

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, 2nd half 86. ALA BD 8112 A3a

Building of storage for fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC). Cofinancing: EEC and Netherlands. Total cost 4 mECU. EEC 2 mECU Netherlands 2 mECU. EEC part: Works by int. tender. Netherlands part: buildings and T.A. ALA BD 8201 A3f

Rangpur. Rural Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Central Coordination Committee. (CCC). Total cost 40 mECU. EEC 25.5 mECU, NL 7 mECU, local 6 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender or direct agreement. Project in execution. ALA BD A3e

Cotton Development. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Central Coordination Committee (CCC) and Cotton Development Board (CDB). EEC 4.9 mECU. Supply of T.A. training and equipment. Int. tender for supplies launched in May 86. Project in execution. ALA BD 8504 A3a

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.)

Fruit Cultivating and Preservation Techniques. Estimated total cost 4.350 mECU. EEC 1.600 mECU. Cofinancing with Italy. T.A. and transfer of technology. T.A.: Apples: B.D.P.A. (F). Citrus: Media Coop (I). Project in execution. ALA CHN 8337 A3a

Flood forecasting and management of Beijiing River. Estimated total cost 5.5 mECU. EEC 1.7 mECU T.A. and transfer of technology. Project in execution. TRACTIONNEL (B). ALA CHN 8338 A8g

Prawn farming development. Estimated cost 0.700 mECU. Supplies and T.A. T.A.: Fish Farming Int. (UK). Project in execution. ALA CHN 8341 A3d

Hainan Cashew Development. Resp. Auth.: Prefecture of the Autonomous Department of Li and Miao National Minorities. Estimated total cost 2.350 mECU. EEC 0.800 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. T.A.: K.I.T. (NL). Project in execution. ALA CHN 8340 A3a

Gansu Sugar Beet Development. Resp. Auth.: Gansu Province Department of Agriculture. EEC contribution 1 mECU. T.A., training and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 86. ALA CHN 8517 A3a

Strengthening of soil and water conservation measures in Sichuan Province. 1.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. ALA CHN 8526 A3a

Improvement of the rubber quality. 0.900 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. ALA CHN 8527 A3a

★ **Pilot project to improve production from fish farming.** Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. ALA CHN 8528 A3d

★ **Rural water supply study.** 1 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision. December 86. ALA CHN A2b

★ **Study of rural water supply and technical strengthening of institutions.** Estimated total cost 3,080 mECU, EEC 1.1 mECU and 1.980 mECU locally. Study, T.A. and training in Europe. Date financing foreseen December 86. ALA CHN 8515

INDONESIA

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 schemes, establishment of a water-management training centre, and establishment of climatological stations. T.A. Works: acc. tender. Project in execution. ALA IND 8114 A3a

INDIA

Development of Water Control Systems for diversification of crops in Maharashtra. Resp. Auth.: Irrigation Department of the Government of Maharashtra. EEC contribution 15 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and training. Project in execution. ALA IN 8418 A3a

★ **Co-operative rural storage, Bihar.** Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. ALA IN 8607 A3f

★ **Integrated watershed management in U.P.** Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. ALA IN A3a

YEMEN

Seed production centre. Estimated cost 5.8 mECU. Project in execution. ALA YAR A3a

NORTH YEMEN

★ **Rural development of Al Mahwir.** Estimated cost 6.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86. ALA A3a

PAKISTAN

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fishery department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 12 mECU. New facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. TA: Prof. Dr. Lockner & Partners (D). Works and supplies by int. tender launched in June 86. Prequalification. ALA PAK 8101 A3d

Irrigation project in Palli and Lehri. Resp. Auth.: Department of Irrigation and Agriculture Baluchistan Provincial Government. Estimate ± 10 mECU. Works and infrastructures. Studies for the execution and supervision of works. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86. ALA PAK 8422 A3a

Rural Electrification. 10 mECU. Project in execution. ALA PAK 8522 A2ai

Vocational training. 16 mECU. Project in execution. ALA PAK 8518 A6d

NEPAL

Nepal Administrative Staff College. NASC. Resp. Auth. NASC Secretariat. Estimated total cost 6.5 mECU. EEC 5 mECU, U.K. 1.5 mECU. Renovation and construction works, supply of equipment and training. Project in execution. ALA NEP 8407 A6b

Soil and water conservation in Bagmati Watershed. Special hunger programme. 5.5 mECU. T.A.: I.D.C. (D). Project in execution. 958-NEP 8401 A3a

Arjun Kuhola Irrigation Project. 1.536 mECU. Project in execution. ALA NEP 8521 A3e

BHUTAN

Water supply. Resp. Auth.: Inter dep. Commission on water and sanitation. Works by direct labour. 4.5 mECU. Supplies int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: UNICEF. Project in execution. ALA BHU A2b

T.A. programme to the Department of Agriculture. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. 1.1 mECU. Two experts during 3 years. 1 Rural Development Engineer and 1 agro-economist. Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. Project in execution. ALA BHU 8513 A3a

ASEAN

★ **Aquaculture development and coordination programme.** Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision. November 86. ALA ASN 8604 A3d

★ **Industrial standards and quality control programme.** Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision November 86. ALA ASN 8609 A4a

PHILIPPINES

Integrated development project of the Aurora region. Resp. Auth.: NACIAD. Total estimated cost 12.6 mECU. EEC 10.8 mECU. Irrigation works, feeder roads, reforestation, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date financing decision October 86. ALA PHI 8525 A3a

THAILAND

Oilseed crop development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture — Oilseed Project Steering Committee. Total estimated cost 4.2 mECU. EEC 3.3 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: Crown Agents (UK). ALA TH 8203 A3a

Mae Nam Chi River Basin. Water Management Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Royal Irrigation Department. Estimated total cost 5 mECU. EEC 4 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Int. tender for supplies launched in July 86. Project in execution. ALA TH 8412 A3a

Strengthening of planning capacities for diversification and rural development.

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. 2 mECU. T.A. for coordination, management, training needs, project identification and planning. T.A. for central and peripheral computer system for rural areas. Training and supply of computerized equipment. Short-list done. Project in execution.

ALA TH 8420

A3a

Rural credit and rubber planting. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. 35 mECU. Supply of lines of credit, T.A., training, rural inputs, equipments. Project in execution.

ALA TH 8509

A3a

★ **Huai-Mong. Phase II.** 7 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision December 86.

ALA TH

A3a

PACTO ANDINO MEMBER COUNTRIES

Technical cooperation (industry and economic 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 EEC.

ALA JUN 8107

A4a

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 EEC and decision by the Junta.

ALA JUN 8108

A3a

Regional programme for technical cooperation: food strategy. Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. EEC contribution 7 mECU for European T.A. and supply of data-computerized equipment by int. tender. Project in execution.

ALA JUN 8406

B1a

Regional programme for technical cooperation: industry and sub-regional exchanges. Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. EEC Contribution 7 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA JUN 8503

A4a

COSTA RICA — HONDURAS — NICARAGUA — PANAMA — DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin American qualified nationals reinstatement in 5 Central American countries. Resp. Auth.: CIM (Comité Intergouvernemental pour les migrations). 1.4 mECU. Reinstatement of 75 qualified nationals via CIM. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 86.

ALA CIM 8302

A8b

COLOMBIA

Reconstruction Programme. Resp. Auth.: Corporation de Reconstrucción de Cauca. Total cost 5.9 mECU. EEC 3.9 mECU. EEC part: supply of materials and T.A. Project in execution.

ALA CO 8403

A8a

Microprojects programme in the pacific coastal. Line of credit, T.A. and training, EEC contribution 4 mECU and supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA CO 8516

A3a

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Integrated rural development pilot project in Western Cibao. 6 mECU. Special hunger programme. Project in execution.

958-DO 8402

A3a

COSTA RICA

Productive projects programme for refugees in Costa Rica. T.A. and line of credit. 3.6 mECU. Project in execution.

ALA CR 8501

A8b

Integrated rural development of the region of OSA/GOLFITO. Total cost 21.635 mECU. EEC 9.95 mECU. Supply of equipment, infrastructural works, maintenance, lines of credit and T.A. Project in execution.

ALA CR 8506

A3a

PANAMA — COSTA RICA — NICARAGUA — HONDURAS — EL SALVADOR — GUATEMALA

Regional programme of technical cooperation for food security. Resp. Auth.: CADESCA (Comité de acción para el desarrollo económico y social de centroamerica - Panama). Total cost 9.07 mECU. EEC 4.82 mECU, France 0.350 mECU, local 3.9 mECU. T.A. training and supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA REG 8505

A3a

Regional programme for child survival in Central America. EEC 16.5 mECU, Italy 16 mECU. Supply of T.A., training, equipment, medical equipment and medicines. Date financing decision May 86.

ALA REG 8520

A7a

EL SALVADOR

Rehabilitation Programme. University of El Salvador. Resp. Auth.: U.E.S. Total estimated cost 5 mECU. EEC 3.3 mECU. Italy 1.7 mECU. EEC part: supply of equipment, T.A. and training for Agronomics and partly for Electrotechnology. Italy part: supplies for Electrotechnology, Physics and Mechanics, T.A. and training. Project in execution.

ALA 8519

A6c

ECUADOR

Rural development in the region of the Chambo river. Resp. Auth.: Institut Equatorien des Ressources Hydrauliques (INERHI). EEC 9 mECU. T.A. and training, irrigation works, line of credit, supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA 8508

A3a

BOLIVIA

Flood protection programme. Santa Cruz. EEC 9 mECU, NL 1 mECU. Works, supply of equipment. T.A. for NL. Project in execution.

ALA 8510

A8g

HONDURAS

Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Feeder Roads in Coffee Producing Areas. Resp. Auth.: Instituto Hondureño de Café (IHCAFE). EEC 2.750 mECU. Supply of T.A. and work construction equipments. Project in execution.

ALA 8524

A3a

MEXICO

Hospital construction. EEC 5.2 mECU. 144 beds hospital. Works, supplies and supervision. Project in execution.

ALA 8602

A7a

PERU

Support programme to the agro-pastoral microprojects PAMPA-PUNO. EEC 16 mECU. Supply of T.A., equipments and recurrent expenditures. Int. tender launched in July 86. Project in execution.

ALA 8601

A3a

INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR TENDER

All international calls for tender (int. tenders) referred to in this Operational Summary are notified in due time in the Official Journal (O.J.) of the European Communities' «S» supplement. This information is also available by computer link via the "TED" data base.

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Tel.: 49 00 81.

DELEGATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

In ACP countries

Angola

Temporary Address
Hotel Presidente,
Largo 4 De Favereiro
C.P. 5791 Angola
Tel. 70 005 - 70 336 - 70 490 - 70 312
Telex 3120 HOTANG AN
Attention Mr. O'CUNEEN DELEGATE

Barbados

Sunjet House, Fairchild Street
P.O. Box 654 C, Bridgetown.
Tel. 427-4362/429-7103
Telex 2327 DELEGFED WB
BRIDGETOWN

Benin

Avenue Roume, Bâtiment administratif
B.P. 910, Cotonou
Tel. 31 26 84/31 26 17
Telex 5257 DELEGFED — COTONOU

Botswana

P.O. Box 1253
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel. 4455 - 4456 - 4457
Telex 2403 DECEC GABORONE

Burkina Faso

B.P. 352
Ouagadougou
Tel. 336 346/336 348
Telex 5242 DELEGFED UV — OUAGADOUGOU

Burundi

Avenue du 13 Octobre
B.P. 103, Bujumbura
Tel. 234 26/238 92
Telex FED BDI 5031 — BUJUMBURA

Cameroon

QUARTIER BASTOS
B.P. 847, Yaoundé
Tel. 22 13 87/22 33 67/22 21 49
Telex DELEGFED 8298 KN
YAOUNDE — CAMEROON

Cape-Verde

Prédio «Galleries»
4º andar,
apartamento D-C.P. 122 - Praia
Tel. 61.37.50
Telex 6071 DELCE CV

Central African Republic

Rue de Flandre
B.P. 1298, Bangui
Tel. 61 30 53/61 01 13
Telex 5231 RC DELCOMEU — BANGUI

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N'DJAMENA — CHAD

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Côte d'Ivoire

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Djibouti

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Ethiopia

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Télex 2069 DELCOM — ACCRA

Guinea-Bissau

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Caixa Postal 359, Bissau
Tel. 21 33 60/21 28 78
Telex 264 DELCOM BI

Guinea

Commission
Central Mail Department
(Diplomatic Bag Section — B 1/123)
Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Bruxelles
Tel. 46 13 25/46 13 82
(Conakry/Guinea)
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Lesotho

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Telex 22327 DELFED MG —
ANTANANARIVO

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Lilongwe 3
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Mali

Rue Guégau - Badalabougou
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Mauritius

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P.O. Box 10 Vacoas
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Telex 4282 DELCEC IW VACOAS

Mozambique

C.P. 1306 — MAPUTO
522/533 Avenida do Zimbabwe — MAPUTO
Tel.: 74 44 73 — 74 40 92/93/94
Telex 6-146 CCE MO
Atenção Sr. Antonio Marongiu
Delegado da Comissao da CEE
NA RPM

Niger

B.P. 10388, Niamey
Tel. 73 23 60/73 27 73/73 48 32
Telex 5267 NI DELEGFED — NIAMEY

Nigeria

4, Idown Taylor Str. Victoria Island
PM Bag 12767, Lagos
Tel. 61 78 52/61 08 57
Telex 21868 DELCOM NG LAGOS — NIGERIA

Pacific (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)

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Tel. 21 118/21 049/811 18
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Sudan

11, Street No 13, New Extension, Khartoum
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Swaziland

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P.O. Box A.36
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel 42908/42018
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DELEGFED MBABANE

Tanzania

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Telex 41353 DELCOMEUR —
DAR ES SALAAM

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Uganda

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Plot 12
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KAMPALA

Zaire

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B.P. 2000, Kinshasa
Tel. 327 18
Telex 21560 DECEKIN ZR KINSHASA

Zambia

P.O. Box 34871
Plot 4899
Brentwood Drive
Lusaka
Tel. 25 09 06 - 25 07 11 - 25 11 40
Telex 40440 DECEC ZA — LUSAKA

Zimbabwe

P.O. Box 4252
NCR House (10th Floor)
65 Samora Machel Ave.
Harare
Tel. 70.7 1.20/39/40/43
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In the OCT

Netherlands Antilles

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P.O. Box 822
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Tel. 6250 84 — 6264 33
Telex 1089 DELEG NA —
WILLEMSTAD

In the Mediterranean Countries

Algeria

36, Rue Arezki Abri
Hydra-16300 Alger
Tel. 59 08 22 — 59 09 25 — 59 09 42
Telex 52246 EURAL DZ — ALGERIE

Egypt

4 Gezira Street, 8th Floor
Cairo-Zamalek
Tel. 340 83 88 - 349 93 93
Telex 94258 EUROP UN CAIRO
EGYPT

Israel

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10th floor TEL AVIV
Tel. 03-26 62 12/26 62 13
Telex 34 21 08 DELEG — IL

Jordan

Shmeisani Wadi Sagra Circle, Amman
P.O. Box 926 794
Tel. 66 81 91/66 81 92 Amman
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JORDAN

Lebanon

Immeuble Duraffourd, Avenue de Paris, Bey-
routh
B.P. 11-4008, Beyrouth
Tel. 36 30 30/31/32
Telex DELEUR 23307 LE BEYROUTH

Morocco

4 Zankat Jaafar As Sadik
B.P. 1302, Rabat-Agdal
Tel. 742 95/739 15
Telex 32620 - RABAT

Syria

73 rue Rachid
P.O. Box 11269, Damascus
Tel. 33 52 91/33 00 01
Telex 412919 DELCOM SY

Tunisia

Avenue Jugurtha 21
B.P. 3, Belvédère - Tunis
Tel. 28 85 35
Telex 13596 — TUNIS

Offices of the Commission

In ACP countries

Antigua & Barbuda

c/o Antigua Commercial Bank
St. Mary's and Thames Streets
St. John's, Antigua W.I.
Tél. (046)22970
Telex 2074 DELCEC AK

Bahamas

Frederick House, 2nd floor
Frederick Str.
P.O. Box N-3246, Nassau
Tel. (32)55850
Telex DELEGEC NS 310

Belize

P.O. Box 907
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Comores

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Equatorial Guinea

B.P. 7779 - Malabo
Tel. 2944 - 2945

Grenada

Old Fort
P.O. Box 5, St. George's
Tel. 3561 — Télex 3431 CWBUR GA
(Attn. EEC Delegation)

São Tomé & Príncipe

B.P. 132 - São Tomé
Tel. (239) 21780
Telex (0967) 224

Seychelles

P.O. Box 530 - Victoria Mahé
Tel 23 940
Telex 2213 DELCAM SZ

Tonga

Ramanlal Building
Taufa'ahau Road
Nuku Alofa
Tel 21820
Telex 66207 (OFFCEC TS)

In A.L.A. countries

India (HQ of the Delegation in South Asia)

YMCA Building 5th floor
Jaisingh Road
New Delhi 110001
Tel. 34 42 22 — 35 04 30
Telex 31/61315 EURO-IN

Indonesia

Wisma Metropolitan I, 3rd floor
29, J.P. Jend. Sudirman
P.O. Box 34 KBYMP Jakarta 12 920 B
Tel. 578 24 74/5
Telex 62 788 DAMORE IA

Thailand (HQ of the Delegation in South-East Asia)

Thai Military Bank Bldg,
9th & 10th Flrs
34, Phya Thai Road
Bangkok
Tel. 282 1452
Telex 82764 COMEUBK TH

Venezuela (HQ of the Delegation for Latin America)

Quinta Bienvenida
Valle Arriba, Calle Colibri
Distrito Sucre
Caracas
Tel. 92 50 56/92 39 67/91 47 07
Telex 26336 COMEU VC

Vanuatu

Bougainville House,
Suite no 6, Bougainville Street
P.O. Box 442, Port-Vila
Tel. 2501
Telex 1093

Western Samoa

c/o Private Mail Bag
Chief Post Office, Apia
Tel 20070
Telex 204 CECOF SX

In A.L.A. countries

Pakistan

House n° 13 Masjid Road, F 6/3,
Islamabad
P.O. Box 1608
Tel (051) 82 18 28 - 82 26 04
Telex 54044 COMEU PK

Bangladesh

House CES E 109
Road 128, Gulshan — Dharka - 12
Tel. 60 05 64
Telex 642501, CECO BJ

EEC Information Office

Turkey

15, Kuleli Sokak
Gazi Osman Paşa, Ankara
Tél. 27 61 45/27 61 46
Télex 42819 ATBE TR

entire corporate attitude and to persuade personnel at all levels to observe the law.

This book provides a practical guide to the implementation of an effective policy for ensuring compliance with the competition rules. It analyses the main difficulties and explains how they should be approached and what structure a successful compliance programme should take. The book also contains hints on how to handle potentially incriminating documents, how to deal with infringements which are discovered during or after the introduction of a compliance programme and how to tackle an on-the-spot inspection by the Commission's antitrust squad.

ooo

René LEJEUNE – Robert Schuman – une âme pour l'Europe (Robert Schuman, a soul for Europe). Editions St.-Paul, Paris & Fribourg – FF 85 – 1986

René Lejeune's book is inspired by the profound spiritual understanding between hero and author. The two were friends for years and they even campaigned together for the rebirth of their Lorraine homeland after World War II. So Schuman's European adventure is described from within and in depth.

Schuman stands out in all his variety. He was highly intelligent, he had integrity and modesty, he was attentive in his goodness and his faith was profound. And he was a man of action who went into politics almost in spite of himself. But thought always went before action and it was a kind of meditation that engendered great serenity, enabling him to persevere in even the most difficult of situations yet not cling on when hope was lost.

In launching the idea of a coal and steel community (the ECSC), Schuman was capitalising on one of Jean Monnet's ideas. But it was only the right mould for an ideal that Schuman had nurtured for years of a Western Europe united around Franco-German reconciliation. It dated back to before the war and the influence of Aristide Briand and his suggestion of a European federal union and it found clear expression as soon as the war started,

when Schuman was living under surveillance in Germany.

Lejeune says that there were two main bases for Schuman's European ideal. First, the French and German cultures were equal and in harmony within him. And second, the suffering and abasement of the torn nations of Europe were incompatible with his spiritualistic conception of society and his conviction in the dignity of mankind "rather than continuing to fuel dangerous nationalism, we should combine our interests and lay the foundations for progressive solidarity and confidence" (p. 41).

Schuman's political failures are not passed over. After the successful creation of the ECSC, the French Parliament opposed his generous and far-sighted proposals about European defence and decolonization. In the ECSC, Schuman had proved to be a daring visionary and a careful calculator and he was no doubt led by the rightness of this vision to failing to take sufficient account of political considerations and public opinion in his subsequent projects. He remained hurt by the fact; and he suffered even more from de Gaulle's lack of understanding.

The book is a lively, incisive, well-balanced account of this great political undertaking and the life that was devoted to it utterly. It ends with a chapter on a soul for Europe, which, inspired by Schuman's ideas, goes further along the path and paints a picture of the European Community of tomorrow. Here, the author sets out his very interesting personal proposals on the role of information, the concept

of school, regionalisation and one or two other fields in which the European Community can and must make headway provided it finds its soul once more.

Charles van der Vaeren

ooo

Peter-John MEYNELL – Fishery Cooperatives in Developing Countries. The Plunkett Foundation for Cooperative Studies, 31 St. Giles, Oxford, UK – £ 8 – 69 pages – 1985

In this very thorough study the author describes the varied scope of co-operatives in fisheries – from handling and marketing to insurance and management; reviews the present status of co-operatives in the light of history and the present attitudes of development agencies; and examines the suitability of co-operatives for fisheries and the reasons for both successes and failures. He concludes with a workable and detailed list of suggestions for the future action that agencies and governments should take to develop successful fishery co-operatives.

Case studies and list of references and sources of information make this an authoritative book which will be read by all those interested in the development of this important food-producing industry.

Peter-John Meynell is an independent consultant biologist, specialising in water pollution, water use and disposal, fisheries, biomass conversion to energy, agricultural extension, rural development and co-operatives.

THE COURIER

AFRICA – CARIBBEAN – PACIFIC
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PUBLISHER

Dieter Frisch

Commission
of the European Communities

200, rue de la Loi
1049-BRUSSELS
(Belgium)

Tel. 235 11 11 (switchboard)
Telex COMEURBRU 21877

EDITOR

Marie-Hélène Birindelli

DEPUTY EDITOR

Lucien Pagni

ASSISTANT EDITORS


Roger De Backer
Amadou Traoré
Augustine Oyowe
Myfanwy van de Velde
Tom Glaser

SECRETARIAT:

Mary Beatty (235 75 87)
Viviane Jacquet (235 27 19)

CIRCULATION

Margriet van der Werf (235 76 39)

A color photograph of a man and a woman in a rural setting. The woman, in the foreground, is wearing a patterned headscarf and a long-sleeved top, looking down with a focused expression. The man, standing behind her, is wearing a light-colored shirt and looking towards the camera. They are both holding long wooden poles. The background shows a field of green plants under a clear sky.

“Cooperation shall be aimed at supporting development in the ACP States, a process centred on man himself and rooted in each people’s culture”