



The Courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC – EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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The urban crisis

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Wallis and Futuna Islands

NETHERLANDS

(Overseas countries)

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 (Bonaire, Curaçao, St Martin,
 Saba, St Eustache)
 Aruba

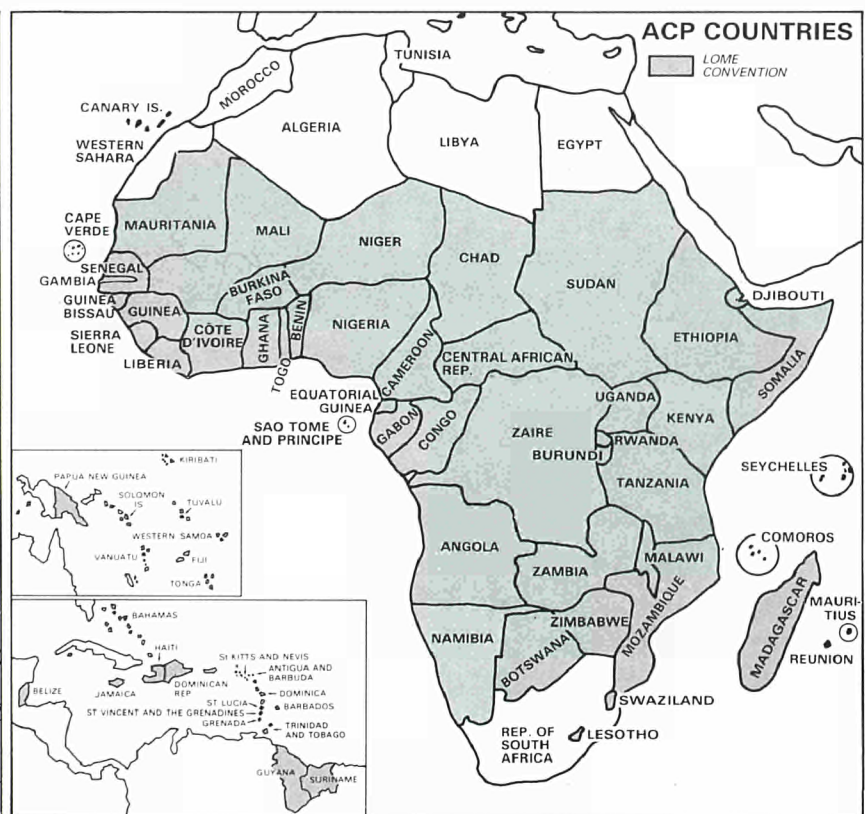
DENMARK

(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.

Best Wishes for 1992!

MEETING POINT: Issa DIALLO

In August 1991, Issa Ben Yacine Diallo, who was born in Guinea in 1939, succeeded Professor Adebayo Adedeji as Executive Secretary *ad interim* of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (better known by its initials ECA). Himself a former political opponent in exile with a distinguished UN career, he has been following closely the long march towards democracy in Africa. In this interview, he pleads for support during the difficult transition period. **Pages 2 to 5.**



COUNTRY REPORT

Dominican Republic: Country of contrasts where modernity and poverty exist side by side, the Dominican Republic hopes to pass from an archaic agrarian society to an export-oriented industrial economy. The nexus of



the social fabric are moving further and further away from the institutional model, which makes the more important the role of the civil society. Community aid will contribute to the conservation of natural resources, support for the social sector and the on-going process of economic adjustment.

Pages 10 to 46.

DOSSIER: The Urban Crisis

One of the most striking phenomena of the second half of the 20th century is undoubtedly the spectacular growth of the cities, and the development of conurbations with multi-million populations. These centres may generate pollution, criminality and delinquency but they are also very industrious. **Pages 49 to 77.**



NEWS ROUND-UP: ACP Council

Despite a low turn-out of Ministers at the ACP Council in Brussels on 18 and 19 November, there was a heavy agenda with substantive discussions on the entry into force of Lomé IV, the impending resumption of the GATT negotiations and the ACP Group's own budget. Two ministerial reports — on commodities and sugar — were also adopted, and the issue of STABEX was discussed in some depth. **Pages I to II.**

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Issa DIALLO

*Acting Executive Secretary
of the ECA*

**'Have you ever known
foreigners to build
your country for you?'**

'Yet Africans believe they do!', says Issa Diallo in disbelief. In this interview with The Courier, he poses this rhetorical question and expounds on it, as well as on numerous other ideas. They all point in the same direction — that the African train has to be got back on the rails.

Issa Ben Yacine Diallo was born in Guinea in 1939 and has spent most of his career in the UN on the passport of another country, Mali. Such things are not uncommon among African intellectuals who, like him, have found themselves opposed to a non-democratic régime, (Sékou Toure's in this case) and exiled.

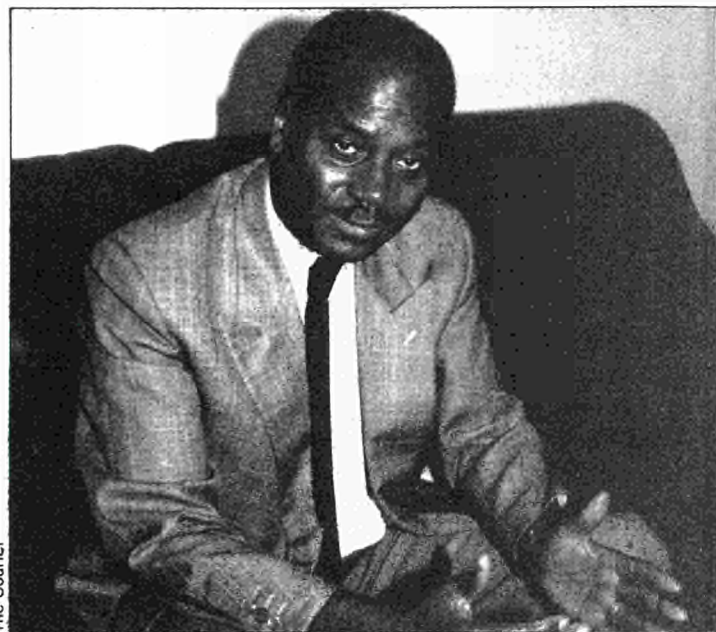
Issa Diallo, once an official with the Foreign Ministry in Conakry, took a doctorate in higher international studies at the University of Geneva and then taught there. In 1978, he left for New York, where he became deputy director of training at UNITAR, the UN Institute of Training and Research. He left this post in 1982 to go to the nerve-centre

► *Mr Diallo, it cannot be easy to take over from Mr Adedeji, who is almost instinctively associated with the Economic Commission for Africa. What sort of Africa did you find when you took over and what priorities will you be setting in your new career?*

— You are right to say it isn't easy to take over from someone like Professor Adedeji, who ran the ECA for 16 years and who obviously left his mark on the institution. He did it by giving it breathing space when one or two remarkable analyses were made of the economic and social development of Africa, including the Lagos Plan.

I have been lucky enough to arrive at a

time when Africa is at a crossroads; where the States are taking stock after a quarter of a century of independence. One of the first things they want is an alternative to the single party and to constraints and bad management, typically with greater popular involvement in the Government's decisions — democracy, in other words. But, as you know, you can't eat democracy. It's a cooking pot and the food has to be put into it. For the Africans, that means that people have to have more to eat. They have to be able to feed themselves better and be fed better, they have to have better health care and they have to have better education. That is democracy. There is a very precise meaning to it. It isn't just the constitution and the institutions. There is



of the UN system, the cabinet of the Secretary-General himself, Perez de Cuellar. He began as General Administrator of the Cabinet, became Director and then, in 1986, Special Assistant — more or less the right hand man of the person he calls 'the conscience of the world'.

He took over from Adebayo Adedeji as acting head of the Economic Commission for Africa in August 1991. Tradition has it that he cannot be confirmed in the post until the new Secretary-General — Boutros Boutros-Ghali, another African — takes over.

As he says in this interview, he wants to make the ECA's management and skill competitively credible without spending forever on it. He is convinced of the continent's potential ('How can you call Africa poor?'), pleading, above all, for support in the difficult transition to democracy.

something else as well. It also means that Africa is going to find itself with new people and they include businessmen — we want free enterprise — and they include non-governmental organisations, with decisions and parliamentary debates. And then there is a free press — no longer 'His Master's Voice', as we call it. Fresh ground is being conquered in Africa and it is being conquered peacefully, thank goodness. The old guard — what Senghor called the 'ukase' generation — who were bogged down and defending an unchanging situation, are now more or less accepting the new order. There is a certain amount of reluctance, of course over the fact that we are going straight for greater involvement by the people. That is inevitable.

I should like to go further — which is no bad thing — and say that what the people want is an alternative. We don't say that democracy will solve all our problems, but we do want something else. We want something else to drive us. It's reasonable, I think, and it carries hope with it. We have more and more Presidents and Prime Ministers running our countries now who have been properly trained in better schools and have good experience. There are going to be more and more of them and we have to give them a chance. The ECA is determined to help all this take practical shape. When you have new people, Governments sometimes worry about it because they think 'they're taking some of our power away'. What I say is that they should be reassured. All they need to do is give more space to people who are quite legitimately entitled to take part in the development of our countries. Individual freedom and private initiative are what create wealth. That has been proven all over the world, in other places and at other times. Why should Africa be left out? It's a trend, I think, in which we can have hope.

Our States can and must understand that these new people aren't enemies. Just think about traffic and the rules of the road. You have one-way streets and you have roundabouts. There are places where you can't park and there are policemen. And you have the constitution too, you have laws and the policeman has to make sure they are obeyed. That's what the State is all about. The African State still has a major role to play, as a referee, if you like, or a policeman — although the policeman has to realise his job is to keep the traffic moving and not cause jams. Reassurance is vital. The new people have to be helped to get organised. There is more to it than saying: 'Free enterprise? Get on with it! Parliamentary discussion? Off you go! Freedom of the press? And so on'. Freedom of the press, for example, is an enterprise. It has to live. From society's point of view, there must be somebody to make sure the press is independent, so there is a whole state of mind which must look to the laws which govern our relations. And that is where institutions, the EEC for example, which have the good fortune to be able to take a step backwards and see what is going on and do not have the urgent everyday problems that Governments have, can help.

As it stands, the UN's Economic Commission for Africa has done some very good studies and research, but the results have just piled up in store rooms somewhere. We really needed research and analysis, but now, I think, it is probably time to take one or two of these splendid documents — the Lagos Plan, for example, which said it all — and establish one or two priorities and make sure we do something about them. That is the beginning of management. Either you do research for research's sake, which soon runs out of steam, or you do research with a particular aim in view — i.e. to participate in the economic and social development of the people of Africa, which is where we feel the ECA has a contribution to make. So we have to manage the few resources we have. We have to re-establish our credibility. You have to be credible in an economic situation where there is less and less finance available for development and the different agencies are in heavy competition.

I am always saying that there are far too many doctors round the same bedside, Africa's bedside, and they don't cooperate with each other, so the sick man doesn't get any better in spite of the fact that there are so many of them. That is why we have to be competitive. Management, competence and competitiveness will make the ECA a valuable partner for Africa and the States that make it up, a valuable partner for its regional and sub-regional organisations and a valuable partner outside of Africa, in the UN system and in regional cooperation bodies such as the EEC or the OECD.

That is the way we will be able to get our foreign partners used to the fact that there are credible men and institutions in the field. If we manage to increase the number of credible institutions in Africa, I can assure you that the problems of assistance and cooperation will be far clearer. And that is in everybody's interest. There is a confused kind of competition at the moment and it is in nobody's interest. But, as you know, red tape is red tape and there is no point in trying to rationalise in this universe of ours. With a little wisdom behind us, we should be able to join hands. We must cooperate. That is one of the leitmotifs of the ECA today. We are going to cooperate and we are going to turn our backs on confrontation, because, given the economic situation in

Africa today, if you aren't interested in being serious and you want to be vague and you are happy with having bureaucracy at the centre of all your concerns, then you are a loser. We are going to cooperate and we are going to manage. We are going to go for greater credibility and in this we believe we are in the mainstream of the new Africa now taking shape.

We have learnt a lot in 30 years of independence. They haven't been lost years. Quite the contrary. We are gradually going to get up steam again now and get the African train back on the rails. It's now or never. It will take time. It will take several generations. But the main thing is to get going. As I have already told my colleagues at the ECA, I have no intentions of staying in one institution forever. What I want to do is take it as it is today and make my contribution, starting with defining the priorities and then doing my bit in the light of them. Then I shall go. I hope that someone else will come afterwards, add his brick to the building and then move on. That's the way we build huts and it's the only way. We now know that the idea of sitting back and saying: 'I'm going to build the hut, the village, the town myself and I'm going to... and so on' are pipe dreams that soon get nowhere — but unfortunately cost a lot.

► *You probably don't espouse the current fashion for Afro-pessimism — although plenty of African leaders are clearly worried about the fight for resources...*

— You are right to say that I don't share this Afro-pessimism, you know. I would be wrong to share it because I am African and I am still alive and while there's life there's hope. Having said that, I don't see why I should be pessimistic about Africa. Africa is still one of the richest continents in the world and its wealth is still there. I don't see that there should be any discussion about it.

► *The danger is that some people, especially in the North, are turning away from Africa and saying that the wealth is there but no-one is doing anything about it or it has been misused or badly used.*

— Listen. Those people are either impatient or ignorant. If you want to understand what is going on in Africa, you have to realise that no country has ever been built in one year, in 20 years or

even 100 years. It's just never happened. Africa has had two and a half centuries of the sort of slave trade and slavery in its recent history that deprive a continent of all its strength. It didn't take 10 years or 20 years or 30 years. It took two and a half centuries. The damage is enormous. And then there were in some cases 100 years of colonisation. Without criticising anybody or being bitter and twisted about anything, that means it's not my problem. My problem is Africa today and how we are going to move on today and reach tomorrow. How we are going to ensure African solidarity and use that as a foundation for international solidarity? That is the task my generation has to tackle. And what does it all mean? Well, it means that, for three and a half centuries, Africa did not govern itself. Did we have anything to say, even about the States we inherited and live in today? We are inside frontiers and the only thing we were able to say was: 'Listen. Let us be wise men, not fools. Let us keep the borders as they are and try and build something from them'. So for three and a half centuries Africa was not its own governor and we even forgot what government meant.

If we get a headache now, we can go and get some aspirins. Where? The chemist's, of course... if Bayer has supplied us and we have had the currency to pay for them. If not, we're lost. That is how we react today, whereas our parents and grandparents and so on just went out and picked a few leaves off the tree in the back yard and boiled them up and then they were cured. That is just to show you that there is such a clear break that we think quite spontaneously that we cannot do anything. We think quite spontaneously that our salvation comes from outside. We make development plans and projects quite spontaneously, thinking that 70-80% of them can be financed by foreigners. Such optimism! Have you ever known foreigners to build your country for you? Yet the Africans believe they do! And why do they believe it? Because of that break, I think. And they believe it to the point where today it is the partners who say: 'Look here. It's high time the Africans got on with their own things. We are perfectly willing to help, but we can't sort their future out for them'. That is where we stand today. You see to just what extent Africans lack confidence in themselves and their culture and their people. That is why we have never tried to organise them over the past

30 years. We just regulated them and imported ideas which had more or less been mastered. We chose the most difficult way of imposing these ideas upon them, for instead of altering them to reflect what our people needed, we tried to do the opposite and failed.

► *Are you now saying Africa for the Africans?*

— No. No continent belongs to the people on it. That's not possible. All I say is that it is high time Africans realised that they have the answer to the future in their own hands. It is high time they realised that, however much aid there may be and however much interest our partners may have in our problems, it can all only be a supplement to the main effort; that essential drive which has to come first from Africans themselves. That is the trend we should strive to create. I maintain that the train will get back on the rails, but let me tell you that it will take time. It will take many generations and a great deal of hard work.

There is no point in being acrimonious. Very few people have never been colonised and colonisation is a lesson. You build on what you have at a given time and I think that is what Africa ought to do. The Africans are so convinced they are poor at the moment. They are so convinced, that they go about the world with cap in hand. Why do they do this? Because everyone recognises them. Everyone knows they are Africans, so everyone knows they are poor and everyone thinks it's all right for them to beg because they are poor. Yet they are sitting on resources that lots of people envy. How can you say that Africa is poor? It's got sun, the energy without which there can be no life. And it's got water, the resource without which there can be no life. The greatest civilisations in the world are by the water, all of them. We Africans say that it's a pity we don't have any oil and it's a shame we aren't Arabs and if only we lived on the Gulf. But think about it for 30 seconds and you realise that this water I was talking about is our oil and our diamonds and even more valuable than yellow gold or black gold. This sun — can you imagine what will happen if we can get solar energy under control? Where is this poverty? On the contrary, Africa is hope and wealth. It has it all. But there is one thing that has gone wrong and I think that is the shock

of our history. We haven't realised it because we are still too close to it. Things will only settle gradually and it will take time. So there is reason to hope.

► *There have been some practical attempts at getting Africa back on the rails, haven't there? There was PANUREDA particularly, although a lot of people say it was a failure.*

— I am one of those who think that PANUREDA could have helped the African train back on to the rails. But it didn't. It was just one more experiment. Many people are disappointed about it, but I am not. I think that it was a proposal which failed to bear fruit and we have to see why this was. Was it the right strategy? Was it the wrong thing to try and do? Was the approach right? Perhaps Africa's partners weren't ready for it. Perhaps the post-PANUREDA situation was not the same as the pre-PANUREDA one. We have to look at what happened and see where we went wrong and think of something else. But we have no choice. We have to cooperate and we have to work together. Look at what is happening in Eastern Europe. Even they know that if you have an economic, social and political situation in a known context, it takes a lot of time, energy and means if you want to change that context. That is why they are calling on the international community to help them and we in Africa should be doing the same.

► *You mentioned means, which brings me to another problem. No one in Africa forgets the priority to be given to regional integration — but virtually all of Africa's regional institutions are in dire financial straits. You have to put your money where your mouth is, as the English say. If you want the organisations to work, then the States have to pay their contributions and give them the money and the people to keep them going.*

— I entirely agree with what the English say and what they mean. You know, I mentioned credibility just now and that is one of the elements of it. You set up an institution and you endow it with conditions in which it cannot possibly work. All you do is let it struggle and that is where you lose your credibility. The African institutions and Africa's foreign partners have to work together, particularly after the African

countries have been to Abuja and signed and then ratified the agreement on the ECA. We in Africa have to be able to sit down with the ADB and the OAU and the ECA and the sub-regional institutions and decide how we are going to work together to implement this document. We have 30 years, but unless we work systematically, they will quickly pass. We make progress reports to the governments every year and we shall have a fine bureaucracy when the 30 years are up, but nothing will actually have happened. So the sub-regional institutions have to be inventoried and their problems have to be inventoried. We have to see what works and what doesn't and, once we have done that, we have to see how we can fit the schemes of the ADB, the OAU, the ECA and more — and why not foreign partners too? — together.

You have here in Brussels an extraordinary example of integration. There is nothing theoretical about it. It is highly practical and it sets us examples which we are not forced to follow, but from which we can learn a lot. And there is something we could get right here, just to make sure that the equation of African integration has been set out properly. You are right. We haven't got very far. Something is happening in the sub-regions, in SADCC, in ECOWAS and in the Maghreb, for example, reflecting what we are pleased to call African economic integration. If we are to be stringent and serious and have vision, then we have to look at what exists here too. We have to strip off the dead branches to let the tree grow stronger. There's a job to be done and if we pool our brain power we can get it done.

► *There has been a lot of talk about you going back into politics in Guinea...*

— Yes, there was. I have already had the opportunity of telling both my friends and journalists that we are lucky enough to have had some degree of professional success outside our country. But people must not imagine that we have abandoned it. Our country is our country. It is where we were born, it is where we were nurtured and it may be where we die. We cannot abandon our country, for we owe it so much. This is why — I have already said this and I shall say it again — we must serve the country if it needs us. Alas there are those who think that the only way to serve a country is to be President

or Minister or have some other powerful position, but to my mind this is imbecilic over-simplification. You can serve your country anywhere, at any level and, provided you agree with the principle of what is going on there and the sort of society they are aiming for, it's easy.

► *What do you, as an African UN official, think about having an African at the head of the organisation?*

— I am delighted. It's news that Africa should be delighted about too, because, as you know, Africa wanted it to happen and it worked to see that it did. We put a lot of candidates forward; two or three of them turned out to be good ones and one of them got it. Jolly good.

► *Will it push Africa up the UN list of priorities?*

— Not necessarily. As you know, the Secretary-General's job involves being the world's conscience and the conscience of the United Nations. It's rather like electing a Pope. The very nature of the job makes him more important than all of us. And what about Africa? To my mind, there is no doubt that its position cannot be diminished because there is an African in charge and because most of the least developed countries in the world are African countries.

► *What is the top African development priority you would like to tackle?*

— Political will is going to be shaped by whatever institutions we set up, for it is they which will make it possible to release the people's energy — it's a very special train we are going to have now. It's a priority, necessary but not sufficient, as I said. Then, practically speaking, there are going to be new leaders and new programmes and new debates, so how are we going to manage the transition? That is the question. Well, we have to manage it together. The Africans have to be Africa's partners — in other words, we have to give democracy a chance. And what are we doing about it? There is no point in watching the new leaders turn out as if it was a football match and cheering if they get it right and booing if they get it wrong. You can't do that. You have to support them and help them. Every one of us has to try and make their lives easier, because they have inherited 30 years of mismanagement, both of the economy and of society as a whole and they can't say it isn't their fault because it is all part of their heritage.

On top of that, they have to promote the principles they believe in — democracy, of course, and the fact that democracy is an alternative to the situation they found when they arrived. These are two huge responsibilities — and they can't be left to go it alone. They need help. We at the ECA are going to do what is needed to help the Governments realise what it is all about, that it is not necessarily a case of one clan or another taking over, that the new arrivals aren't going to get rid of them and so on. It has worked elsewhere and they need to know that. They need to know that we are making our own way and that this is an inevitable part of it. It is clear what it will lead to, but we have to give it a chance.

It is important for our partners to realise that we need to go beyond the 'governance' slogan. The people of Africa are in the streets. They are the ones who are calling for change. They are the ones who have had enough. They don't need machine guns in the small of their backs. They tackle machine guns in the streets. So our partners, our serious, democratic partners the world over, who do not just advocate democracy for Eastern Europe, but sincerely believe in it and do not play with economic situations — have to play their part in managing this period of transition to democracy. Gorbachev tried and it isn't easy. (1) He had his coup d'état and he was lucky, because he came back, but if the coup had succeeded, what would the democrats of the world have done? CNN would have been out there, there would have been a song and dance and then what? He needs help. He needs support. And the new leaders the Africans want need support too, every bit as much. They need people who believe in democracy and who believe there is hope. They must not be abandoned just like that — which is why I tell our partners that we have to take a practical look at what we can do to give these people a chance and to give democracy a chance. Otherwise we may well be cheering the fact that democracy has won the day over communism, but seeing those democratic, freely elected leaders who won fair elections, fall. What will you say to that? I think it must not be allowed to happen. We have to act now. ○

Interview by
Roger DE BACKER

(1) This interview was conducted before Mr. Gorbachev's resignation.

15th annual meeting of ACP-EEC social partners

Structural adjustment policy in the spotlight

The meeting, co-chaired by ACP-EEC Joint Assembly co-Presidents Leo Tindemans (Belgium) and Erskine Simmons (Barbados), was held at the Economic and Social Committee (ESC) in Brussels on 3 and 4 December. On the agenda were structural adjustment and its economic, social and regional implications and the role social and economic groups play in the process.

There was revived interest in the event this year. The topic was a good one, for a start, and with the new political climate in the ACP States gradually relaxing attitudes, people were willing to talk. The standard of the speeches certainly matched the importance of the meeting and the high level of representation and contributions from the international bodies (IBRD), and the ACP Group itself, was another asset.

The ESC had analysed the funders' various approaches to structural adjustment in the preparatory document, noting that the IMF-IBRD requests had to a large extent involved seeking to even out the balance of payments and promote measures to boost production, improve national competitiveness and make more efficient use of resources so as to help strike a balance in the long term and thereby make investors more confident.

There is a financial side to these structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) — heavy and often repeated devaluation, with the collapse of whole slabs of the economy as one of the main results, leading of course to major social problems, such as higher unemployment and a general decline in purchasing power.

Dr Bade Onibode (University of Ibadan, Nigeria), ACP expert for the meeting, made a long report on the state of the ACP (particularly African) economies in which he traced and analysed the various aspects of structural adjustment. Basically, he said, the philosophy behind it falsifies the process itself. Adjustment has been designed to put stabilisation before growth, with very little reference to development. Economic development is the target, but it does not seem attainable in the two or three years which the structural adjustment programmes allow for results. Moreover an SAP is a series of measures which only partially reflect the problems facing the ACP States. Professor Onibode suggested that a better grasp of economic difficulties and structural adjustment programmes would be obtained by designing programmes which took generous account of the opinions of the social partners.

Ultimately, discussion focused on the fact that the socio-economic partners had not been involved so far, with all delegates deploring the policies of governments, the World Bank and the IMF which, they maintained, had done more to heighten people's suffering than to boost investments and even less to establish the major macro-economic balances to which the SAPs aspired. The IMF's policy, especially, was under heavy fire here.

The IMF representative did not try and justify the policy at any price, however, preferring to explain the wellfoundedness of the measures his institution had imposed on ACP States wishing to revive their economies. A stable macro-econ-

omic environment, Mr Aquah said, was particularly essential when it came to setting up structural adjustment, but the adjustment process and the institutional reforms were often upset or complicated by heavy inflation and financial instability. Financial stability was vital, he maintained, as without it banking reforms were often impossible or ineffectual. Free trade, one of the important aspects of structural adjustment, might work better if it went hand in hand with realistic exchange rates and policies which contained domestic demand enough to moderate the pressure on imports and on the balance of payments.

Mr Aquah thought that lessons had been learned from the SAPs. Greater attention should be paid to the pace of reforms and the way they were arranged, how fast they went and how far institutions and economic operators could respond to the change in the environment. He also insisted on the need to be careful about the design and organisation of reforms and the possible consequences.

Delegates underlined the Community's interest in the social aspects of structural adjustment, but regretted that the Commission was seeking to coordinate its own action with that of the Bretton Woods organisations. Philippe Soubestre, Deputy Director-General at the Commission, said that people had to realise that no single funder could cope on its own with an SAP and that some consistency, some degree of compromise, therefore had to be sought between the various conditions, in particular with the spirit of Article 246 of Lomé IV in mind. ○ L.P.

A new way of technical cooperation in Africa

This was the subject of the Maastricht (Netherlands) seminar which the European Centre for Development Policy Management ran on 18-20 October 1991 with joint backing from the EEC Commission and the Africa Leadership Forum.

The facts

Huge technical cooperation resources are at total variance with slender results in terms of lasting institutional development.

ACP-EEC technical cooperation

Technical cooperation is 25% of official development assistance, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee maintains, but the 6th EDF spent ECU 130 million, one third of its total commitments in fact, on this form of aid in 1990.

Sounder national institutions through technical cooperation have gradually emerged as a specific goal over the past 15 years of ACP-EEC cooperation. There are various ways of achieving it — providing institutional support, reforming the civil service, overhauling the education system (inter-university cooperation), handling debts and structural adjustment (including improvements to national negotiating capacities) and, last but not least, setting up family planning and AIDS control.

Lomé IV applies the principle of subsidiarity and puts the emphasis on using ACP human resources. Indeed, ACP consultancies and experts are to be preferred where they are equally economically and technically qualified.

The discussion

This was the opportunity to look at the real need for (particularly expatriate) technical cooperation.

Looking ahead

Internalisation was important. It was especially vital for technical cooperation to fit in more with the existing national institutions, since this was what would guarantee proper training and ensure that knowhow was transferred.

While external aid donors clearly had to make long-term commitments, there was a distinct tendency to prefer short back-up missions.

The general feeling was that technical cooperation should be governed less by supply than by demand.

Development Director-General Dieter Frisch again said that it would be wrong to keep institutional improvements and development programmes separate.

Lastly, technical cooperation in projects and programmes was indirect help for capacity building, which was one way of serving development policies. The effectiveness of this cooperation and the need to improve it were second only to the quality of the development policy which was being followed.○



*Paving roads in Benin
— one of the many
aspects of technical
cooperation*

Agricultural raw materials discussed by ACP and Central European professionals

Delegates at the Brussels talks on 12-15 November realised just how important markets in Central Europe, especially Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, were to ACP operators and came up with a number of recommendations and conclusions.

What they did

They discussed the financial and logistical side of marketing various ACP products and recommended paying attention to distribution and matching supply to demand. They then split into groups to look at the competitiveness of some products on their projected markets, the development potential of these markets and possible involvement by firms and other bodies from the European Economic Community.

More than 145 individual meetings of ACP and Central European firms had been the opportunity for specific contacts, gentleman's agreements and discussion of possible business transactions and partnership operations

prior to the conference and ACP operators had emerged as highly sensitive to methods of payment which offered the conventional international guarantees and to helpful terms and support from the banks.

There were important logistical, financial and even commercial services which Community operators could well provide, delegates said. The Central European countries in question here of course had to have the right trade laws and legal structures and take the right legal decisions to accommodate international transactions.

Multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions had been consulted on the possibility of feasibility and pre-feasibility studies, technical assistance and training schemes, the transfer of technology and joint ventures and delegates had noted that some countries in Latin America and Asia were making a sales drive with



Dieter Frisch, Director-General for Development, chairs the opening meeting

predatory prices, promotions, sale or return terms (and the risk that went with that) and bilateral lines of credit for the export of particular products.

What they thought

In view of the (trends in) demand in the three countries in question, the steps already taken to make their various currencies convertible and the recent possibilities of acceding to the private operators' market, it was felt that there was a potential outlet there for cocoa, coffee, some oilseeds and by-products, bananas and other tropical fruit such as pineapple and mangoes.

The dialogue between Central European and ACP operators of course had to keep going to solve the sugar problem. Direct contact had made everyone realise how important it was for producers and consumers to keep talking to each other.

What they recommended

Access to these markets should be made easier — which meant having ACP-EEC professional bodies help monitor the guidelines laid down at the conference. It was of especial interest here to:

- programme missions of ACP businessmen involved in actual export schemes;
- run campaigns to promote the products with people in the trade in Central Europe, particularly by means of presentation drives and professional meetings focused on these products;
- organise trips for Central European importers to visit ACP countries.

The possibilities of current modes of payment should be explained to ACP operators and a check made to see that they matched what was usually done in international trade. Answers should also be found for specific problems such as bringing in a staggered currency release procedure.

It was wise to remember that each of these three States' markets had its own import and distribution structures and legal and monetary environment.

Steps had to be taken (in international agreements or the Community preference scheme) to see that products of ACP origin could compete with products from third countries.

Practical proposals should be made under Lomé to make it easier to identify commercial partners, finance feasibility studies and help run joint-venture schemes as part of bilateral or triangular operations involving European or ACP operators.

It would be a good idea to envisage similar arrangements for products originating in Central Europe.

ACP-EEC professional organisations such as APROMA and COLEACP⁽¹⁾ should be asked to take care of the implementation and monitoring of all these recommendations, with technical and financial support from the EEC Commission. A vital task here is to mediate with the administrative and political institutions of the countries in question to find answers to any problems and then discuss their adoption with the Commission.

Delegates ended by thanking APROMA for running, and the Commission of the European Communities for helping with the talks, which had given them a much broader view of new markets.

The facts

The three Central European countries yet again confirmed that they were anxious to free their national economies.

The main requirements were support from an efficient business set-up, means and instruments of payment which offered the conventional international guarantees and a legal structure which lent itself to international transactions.

What the ACP operators wanted was to diversify their export markets and grasp the opportunity of the opening up of markets in Central Europe. What worried them was that there were no reliable instruments or guarantees of payment.

The Courier will be following up this important Commission-backed meeting in a later issue.○

⁽¹⁾ The EEC-ACP Liaison Committee for producers; exporters, importers, transporters and distributors of ACP tropical fruit and vegetables.

Dominican Republic



Land of contrasts

The formula is worthy of a tourist handout, but it applies to far more than tourism on this Caribbean island, for this is also a Latin American country with a composite, mixed and individualistic society forever in search of what makes it specific.

People in the urban parts live in the shadow of signs of the modern world — glass and concrete high-rise blocks, motorway feeder-roads, telecommunications stations, banks, multinational companies, universities and government palaces.

Singa dominica

The Republic wants to change from an archaic agrarian community exporting just four or five commodities to an export-oriented industrial society with free zones and a tourist trade. This of course means having a labour force with schooling and technical skills just when public education spending is being capped.

Sophisticated techniques exist alongside archaic production methods and higher education exists alongside widespread illiteracy.

Small national businesses have to gain ground to compensate for development which has very largely come from abroad, but certain privileged minorities are still opposed to any extension of individual creativity.

As regards free-zones, this is the leading country in the Caribbean, although its manufacturing sector is heavily protected, inefficient and not very competitive. The services sector has in some ways over-developed and it could well survive to the detriment of a productive economy, ultimately making the country one which does not produce what it consumes.

The current trend has boosted consumption to a point that is incompatible with poor domestic savings. American-style consumer habits do not match the current state of national development and, if some people can afford to spend heavily, it is largely thanks to heavy tax erosion which contrasts with the stated policy of broadening the basis of taxation — primarily by indirect means.

Economic realities are hidden behind a semblance of modernity, for all the world as if development came from the infrastructure and not the people, and as if building things were all it took to bring employment and economic growth.

Some people have even caricatured this idea as being development by things and for things instead of by the people and for the people.

El Faro Colon (Columbus lighthouse), built recently for the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America and a controversial subject in the island society.

A two-speed society

As in all societies of this sort, where 20% of the people are responsible for 80% of GDP ⁽¹⁾, modernity for up-to-the-minute consumers is in complete contrast to the community organisation of the excluded class, which produces goods collectively which never appear as such in the official statistics. Yet a sensible combination of dynamism and solidarity can be incredibly efficient if the feeling of cohesion can be turned into a quest for coherence.

Privatisation and deregulation exaggerate the role of both the private sector and the NGOs and the church.

The stitches in the social fabric are standing out more and more clearly when projected against the institutional screen.

(1) Sources: World Bank and the Republic's Catholic hierarchy.

A State but no real policy

The strong, democratic State still has very little in the way of institutionalisation or paternalism, centralisation has produced no coherent or effective policies and the effects of social dissolution linked to economic crisis are every reason to be wary of the machinery of democracy.

Some people, like Bernardo Vega ⁽²⁾, a historian, a writer and a moderate, hope that the experience of Venezuela and Colombia will be of use to the Dominican Republic at the next presidential elections (1994) and that they can achieve a kind of Balaguerstroika or Boschglasnost ⁽³⁾ by setting up a government of national unity.○

Dominique DAVID

(2) From the 30 September 1991 edition of the daily newspaper Listin Diario.

(3) These terms refer to the President-in-Office and his traditional opponent (see interviews on the following pages).

Hispaniola

It was Christopher Columbus who came up with the name of Hispaniola — the Spanish place — for the second biggest island (76 500 km²) in the Caribbean. Hispaniola is situated south of the Tropic of Cancer, on a latitude similar to Cape Verde. The eastern third of the island is Haïti, the former French Saint Domingue, and the western two thirds (48 482 km²) the Dominican Republic, the former Spanish Santo Domingo.

Geomorphology and climate have combined to make Hispaniola a mosaic of humid highlands and sub-arid plains. At 3175 m, the Pic Duarte is the highest point in the Caribbean, while Lake Enriquillo lies 44 metres below sea-level.

Its climate is sub-tropical, with a mean annual temperature of 27°, and the west and south west are dry. It is, alas on the tropical hurricane path.

The Dominican Republic has a population of 7.3 million with a density of 150 per km² and an annual growth of almost 3%. Fifty-three percent of its people are under 20 and 60% are concentrated in the urban areas, especially the capital, Santo Domingo, where 2 million people live.

Life expectancy is 63 years and the infant mortality rate is 70 per 1000.



An eventful history

From discovery to slave trade

The natives who welcomed Columbus's crew in 1492, the Tainos, were descended from the Arawaks, semi-sedentary farmers who came from the plateaus of the Andes and the Amazon Basin.

One or two Africans arrived on Hispaniola in 1506 or thereabouts. They then came en masse when sugar cane was developed and 100 black slaves were needed to work the average plantation. The slave trade went on for nearly 300 years. According to Bartolomé de Las Casas, the Spanish Dominican who defended the Indians against the conquerors, something like 30 000 Africans had already been imported to Hispaniola by 1550 and the first black uprising there was in 1522.

A sugar industry in ruins at the end of the 16th century prompted many of the Spanish population to leave.

Increased smuggling on the northern and north western coast proved highly irksome to the Spanish crown and its representatives and so Philippe III eventually decided to abandon the eastern three fifths of the island. His decision, implemented in 1605-1606, was called 'Devastaciones' (Depopulation).

With the coming of the buccaneers, the 'devastated' area became a base for all the pirates and freebooters of the Caribbean Sea. A small group of them came and settled on Tortoise Island off northern Haiti in 1620 — and began the French population of land the Spaniards had abandoned.

Santo Domingo, a Spanish colony, was an economic sub-colony of Saint Domingue, a French colony, throughout the 18th century.

The slaves' revolt

The revolt of the slaves in Saint Domingue was a consequence of the French revolution and led to Haiti — the world's first black republic — being proclaimed independent on 1 January 1804.

Under the Treaty of Basel, the Spanish part of the island had come under French sovereignty in 1795. The Haitian general Toussaint Louverture incorporated the



Work on the ruins of Columbus's house on Isabela Island

territory of the Spanish colony into that of the French colony, after a short campaign, on 26 January 1801 and subsequently applied French law and abolished slavery in Santo Domingo.

The war between the France of Napoleon and Spain began in 1808 and ultimately led to the colony being returned to the Spanish Empire.

At the same time, a Haiti-backed independence movement saw the light of day. Haiti freed — or occupied — Santo Domingo in 1822-1844.

Independence

The Dominican Republic was proclaimed independent in February 1844,

but, in 1861, the Dominican authorities officially announced that the Republic was once again attached to Spain. The governors of an emancipated colony were thus deliberately turning back to the metropolis. A revolt was staged in February 1863, and after two years of war, the Queen of Spain finally signed a decree on 3 March 1865 bringing the annexation to an end.

But the annexers were soon back at the helm, with 'Marshall' Buenaventura Baez, whose fall, in 1873, heralded a period of political instability — there were 14 governments in seven years — which lasted until 1880. The arrival in power of the 'blue' party leaders, with General Luperon at their head (1879),

marked the triumph of nationalists over annexers.

In 1887, General Ulises Heureaux set up a solid dictatorship which was nevertheless unable to suppress renewed insurrection.

Caudillismo

'At the end of the 19th century, the Dominican Republic had no towns, roads, industry, electricity or professional army and its best developed institutions were a church with no priests, a caricature of an army overloaded with generals and caudillos in constant disagreement, an amazingly inefficient bureaucracy and the cock-fighting ring, which, with the grocery store, was the heart and soul of Dominican life.

Conspiracy was the byword in a whole dynamic movement of personal loyalty and political, family, local and regional prerogatives which culminated in an absolutely universal system of patronage and protection — expressed socially as caudillismo ⁽¹⁾.

This society was overturned in the last 20 years of the 19th century following immigration, an influx of foreign capital from Cuba and North America and the development of the sugar industry.

The physical removal of Ulises Heureaux triggered a return to the system of caudillos, propped up by the militia, helping guerillas and fomenting revolution. There were uprisings, bloody struggles and a lot of political factions in 1912-1914, which did nothing to encourage North American investors. The marines arrived in Santo Domingo in May 1916 and stayed until 1924.

The Trujillo dictatorship

General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, Head of the National Guard (set up by the Americans), became President of the Republic in May 1930 and set about installing the dictatorship which was to last until he was assassinated in 1961.

'In 1930, Trujillo took over a traditional, two-lane, provincial, backward,

⁽¹⁾ Frank Moya Pons, 'Modernisation and Change in the Dominican Republic', Lecture of 27 March 1980, in *Ensayos Sobre la Cultura Dominicana*, 3rd edition 1990, Fundacion Cultural Dominicana, Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo. Frank Moya Pons has been teaching the history of the Dominican Republic at the Madre y Maestra Catholic University since 1964.



Santo Domingo cathedral

poor society. When he died, he left a society which was changing but was still underdeveloped and a form of capitalism which had been deformed by monopolistic industrial development. One family controlled all the nation's resources and deprived it of the opportunity to try out harmonious economic development'. ⁽²⁾

⁽²⁾ Frank Moya Pons, *op.cit.*



Statue of Christopher Columbus in Santo Domingo

A difficult transition to democracy

Power was then in the hands of Ramfis, the dictator's eldest son, and Joaquin Balaguer, Vice-President of the Republic.

Juan Bosch, the leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, won the presidential elections in 1962, but factions linked to North American interests organised a coup d'état and overthrew the Bosch Government on 25 September the following year.

A conservative triumvirate took over, but its policies aroused opposition among the workers and the middle classes and a revolution, aimed at bringing back Juan Bosch, broke out on 24 April 1965.

The arrival of 42 000 marines coincided with Joaquin Balaguer's election victory in May 1966.

The 1978 presidential elections saw the Dominican Revolutionary Party (which Juan Bosch had abandoned to form his Dominican Liberation Party) back in power, where it stayed for the next two terms, with Antonion Guzman and Salvador Jorge Blanco at its head. Balaguer won the elections in 1986 and May 1990.○

D.D.

The European fantasy

'The anguish of knowing what we are is probably a Hispano-American phenomenon' (1)

Dominican culture is the fruit of the native — Spanish and African — heritage combined with a contribution from the immigrants who came in the late 19th and early 20th century. Trujillo in particular welcomed Spanish Republican refugees and Jews fleeing Nazism.

An ideology of nationalism and positive cultural identity has emerged — the Dominican is white, he is descended from the Spanish and he is Catholic. His skin may be somewhat on the black side, but that comes from crossbreeding with the island's first occupants, the Tainos Indians. Some young historians say that the mix of Spanish and Indians at the time of Columbus has made it the most racially integrated country, claiming that the Indian race merged into the Dominican melting pot without getting lost.



Joaquín Balaguer ('La Isla al revés' page 59) says the opposite, however. The natives were extinct, he maintains, and so the population of Dominican Republic was formed entirely of European families, mainly Spanish and French.

Others go so far as to say that the first contingent of slaves after the big Spanish

families left consisted of Berbers from North Africa and that the black slaves were bound for Haiti. The same historians point out that independence was sought from Haiti and not from Spain. At that stage, they maintain, the aim of the national front was to re-establish Europe against Haiti without help from Spain. And Manuel Nunez says that Dominican independence was a response to cultural demands, as the nation existed before the State.

However, all Dominicans who were not really black were registered as white in the 1960 census. Even today, skin colour is never described as 'black' on passports or identity cards and the term 'dark Indian' has to be used instead.

Dominican specificity

We talked to Bernardo Vega, historian, editor and former Director of both the Central Bank and the Museum of Man-kind.

'When you come from outside, you very often hear people say that the only specific thing about Dominican culture is the Hispanic side of it and that the fifth centenary celebration of the discovery of America backed this up. They even say that President Balaguer is fully in favour of this and that some Dominicans refuse to acknowledge any African Negro roots — which makes relations with Haiti tense sometimes. What do you think about all this?'

'You have just outlined what might be called the official version of Dominican culture at the end of the 1960s when the Trujillo dictatorship ended. But that was 30 years ago and our own perception has changed a great deal since then. There is no doubt that native culture disappeared at the same time as the Indians themselves, 30 or 40 years after 1492. But some elements of it did manage to survive. Our culture is portrayed in three statues outside the Dominican Museum of Man-kind — the Padre de Las Casas, Enriquello (the first Indian in the New World to revolt against the Spanish Empire) and Embar, the first African slave to rebel against the Spanish Empire. It has roots in all three. Relatively few are of native origin, but there is plenty of European, Spanish and African influence.

A mulatto culture

With the possible exception of northern Brazil, we have the greatest racial mix. Our culture is, essentially, a half-caste one. There are no reliable statistics on this, but it is probably right to say that two thirds of our population are half caste and the other third is divided into 15% of genuine blacks and 15% genuine whites. The mix is not just racially apparent. It comes out in all sorts of other ways too — in music, for example.

(1) Arturo Usler-Pietri, the Venezuelan novelist and critic.

Independence from Haiti

The old idea, the official line which emphasised the Spanish connection, arose by way of reaction to the fact we are the only country in the whole of Latin America not to have claimed our independence from Spain. We claimed ours from Haiti. And although that was halfway through the last century, there is still the idea that we have to look for a way of separating ourselves from the country which conquered us for more than 20 years, hence the temptation to seek in Spain something that will distinguish us from the other part of the island. It's a quest which really has lost its *raison d'être*. What we are looking for



now is a way of maintaining our identity in relation to North America, not Haiti. Modern communications, television, cable, and the fact that 10% of the Dominican population live in the United States and travel about a lot make us more and more like Puerto Rico every day.

Culture 'Portoricanised'

The biggest threat is the 'Portoricanisation' of Dominican culture, in terms of Anglo-Saxon influence. What about Haiti's influence? Well, very few Dominicans live in Haiti and for every one who is interested in voodoo, there are 20 others interested in Protestantism or other non-Catholic faiths. ○ D.D.

The Quincentenary

According to *Bernardo Vega* (left): 'There is no doubt that there is a strong official tendency to highlight the Spanish connections as the main point of the quincentenary celebrations. There are two extremes — at one end, Cuba, where they insist on the African influence, and, at the other, Santo Domingo, showing the effect which Catholicism has had on the region. They are two extreme cases — and we should be striving for a middle way.'

We also asked Father Jorge Cela (centre) a Cuban Jesuit with Dominican nationality, what he thought about the celebrations:

'Discovery, so called, was in fact only the conquest of Latin America... and it is difficult for a country to celebrate its own conquest.'

The national celebrations now being organised around this conquest fête the arrival of a new culture — but it is only the conquest of another one. We are also supposed to be celebrating the 500th anniversary of evangelisation, but evangelisation didn't actually start in 1492. We also need to know what the figures for it are. Consider Montesinos and Las Casas and we should be celebrating by shouting about all the injustices which are the lot of the nation's poorest classes.

I think we should make the most of the fact that bishops and the Pope are in our country to defend the first evangelists and the memory of those who lived in Latin America in those times.

Many of today's problems force us to recognise the existence of marginal groups who want Latin American

society to make room for them. I think the church should help them integrate in the building of a new society, in accordance with the basic proposals of the first evangelists.

That has nothing to do with the people who think that celebrating the conquest might lead to a reconquest.'

Monsignor *Agripino Nunez* (right), who is Rector of the Catholic University of Santo Domingo and Santiago, also gave us his thoughts on the subject.

'It is natural that there should be divergences in a country like ours. It's not only the Dominican Republic which is discussing the quincentenary. It is causing argument in Europe and the United States too.'

Without wishing to make any judgment about injustice committed and bad treatment undergone, I must say that the fifth century is an historical fact, for the church as well. It is a fact that it was here that the Good News first came to the New World.

The church is not celebrating injustice or wondering whether Christopher Columbus was a great man or not. It is celebrating the fact that this is where the evangelisation of the New World began. And it has also to be admitted that, in all the discussion of the conquest, it is the voices of the church — of Father Las Casas, of Dominicans — which have been raised in defence of human rights and of the individual situation of the Indians and the natives. As you know, the preaching of the Dominicans was transformed into doctrine at Salamanca. Perhaps a little of the construction of the cradle of human rights and the rights of peoples was done here. Who knows? ○



The Dominico-Haitian problem

— more important than health or education — (1)

'Between Dominican anti-Haitianism and Haitian anti-Dominicanism there lies 'a vicious circle of prejudice and incomprehension', wrote Jean Michel Caroit. (2)

'Haitian public opinion has to be told that all Dominicans are not prostitutes and that the majority of Haitians living in the Dominican Republic are not exploited in the 'bateyes'.

We discussed this with Max Puig, sociologist and senator (Dominican Liberation Party), who is recognised as one of the leading specialists on Haiti-Dominican Republic relations.

The Haitian syndrome

We started by asking him about the role of history and this is what he said: 'This is the only island in the world to be divided into two independent States. It is the result of a rather special story about a rich colony, the French colony of Saint Domingue, and a poor colony, the Spanish one in the eastern part of the island. The French colony was rich partly because of its many slaves. It produced one of the most important revolutions mankind has ever seen: the anti-slavery, anti-colonial rebellion — in the wake of the French Revolution and this led to independence for this territory on the western end of the island. France and the other states of Europe could not countenance this independence and the fact that the eastern part was still under the control of a colonial power was a threat to the independence of recently freed slaves, so it was strategically necessary for the new Republic of Haiti to control the eastern part — which was historically and culturally quite different. So, the Dominican Republic was controlled by Haiti for 22 years before it became independent.

(1) Statement by President Balaguer at the Dominican National Festival, 27 February 1991.

(2) In *AYITI-Republica Dominicana, Au seuil des années 90*, Centre de Recherches Sociales et de Diffusion Populaire, 1991, Port au Prince, Haiti.



The Courier

Max Puig

Independence from Haiti

This marked its history up to the point where it became independent not from the Spanish colonial power, but from neighbouring Haiti and the birth of the Republic was traumatic because of the previous occupation by that richer neighbour.

In the first third of the 20th century, the Republic became a more important country and the 1937 massacre was, if you like, the result of the change in the balance of forces between the two nations. The fact that the Republic asserted itself through this unacceptable massacre created what is now a 50-year old resentment on the Haitian side.

For 50 years, relations between the two countries have been played according to the rules of the game which the Duvalier dictatorship imposed in the 1950s. Each kept to its own side of the island, maintaining very strict border control, trading little (although people go from Haiti to cut sugar cane in the Dominican Republic) and trying to make sure that political opponents of the regime could not be active on the other side of the frontier.

'Las Isla al reves' — the anti-Haitian hymn?

Relations between the two countries have, typically, involved prejudice on both sides of the frontier. Many Haitian writers throughout history have fostered

an unobjective view of the Dominican reality, for example.

President Balaguer is not just a politician. He is an intellectual too, a man who thinks before he acts, a man who reflects and a man who writes — and in some ways a national institution.

He has been writing books saying what he thinks about Haitian society for some years now. 'The Dominican Republic', which came out in the late 1940s, was a trend-setter and 'La Isla al reves' (1983) is in fact a repeat of the things he discussed at that time.

Balaguer was also Foreign Minister during the Trujillo dictatorship, at the time of the massacres, so he is someone whose political and intellectual life has been strongly affected by Haiti — which is reasonable.

Balaguer's intellectual works are dotted with judgments, sometimes going as far as expressing disdain for the Haitian people. These are value judgments, sometimes abusive assimilations, in which he claims to identify Haiti and Africanism, aiming to shed a flattering light on Dominican society.

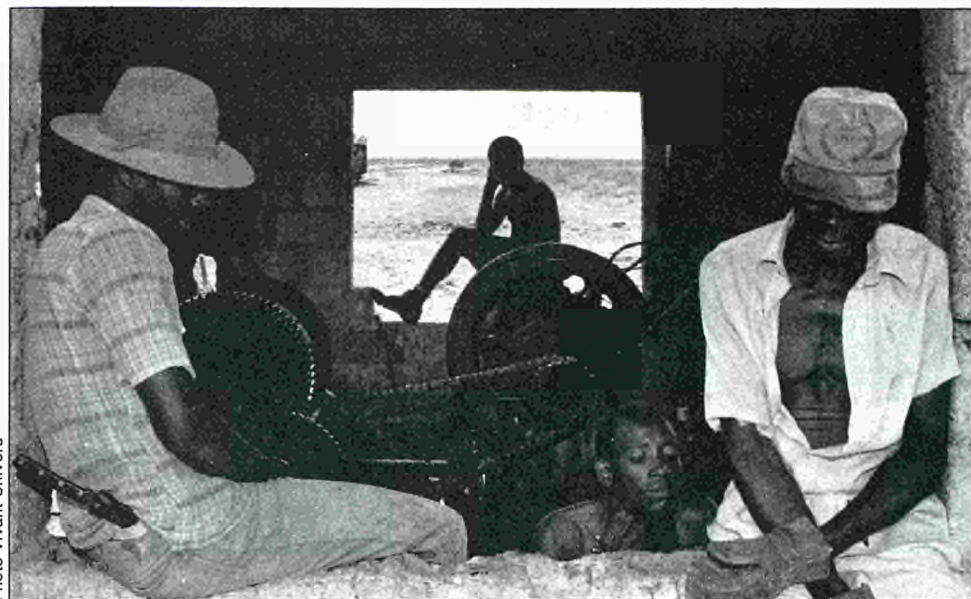
Since this is the direction the whole cannon takes, it is easy to conclude that the President is not very objective about Haitians. And perhaps this lack of objectivity is at the root of some of his political decisions.

The status of Haitian workers

Sugar is no longer the Republic's main economic activity. But the country came from sugar and more than a century ago its economy was re-organised around sugar.

It was sparsely populated at the time the small and medium-sized sugar companies were established in the last 30 years of the 19th century and there were not enough workers to produce, plant and harvest the cane.

The sugar companies began by bringing in people from the West Indies (under British control) and, a little later, begin-



Haitian workers in a sugar 'ingenio' in the Dominican Republic

the two countries now come from this slack attitude. You can't disregard other people!

Cross border and regional cooperation

Cooperation is absolutely vital. In the case of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, it is unimaginable for us even to start thinking about development if we turn our backs on each other. For example, you can't tackle anything to do with public health properly in a strictly national framework... And there is environmental protection too. You can go on like this and you will see that, in many areas, nature, history and the international context force us to work together, privately and publicly. In one way or another, our two societies are forced to get on — and it is beneficial to both of us.

There are too many problems between us and they risk becoming worse as time goes by, particularly since the decisions taken have not always been the best ones.

Better relations after Balaguer?

It is very important, I think, to remember that until very recently ⁽³⁾ the Haitian people were under one of the worst dictatorships any society can have today. They have been trying to organise themselves democratically for a few years and they are very proud of what they have achieved. They are very sensitive about anything that smacks of dictatorship and they are in some way trying to settle their account with Duvalier. And they are doing so fast. Never mind the setbacks, they are going ahead. We in the Dominican Republic settled our account with the Trujillo dictatorship very slowly. He has been dead for 30 years and we still haven't finished. Our transition to democracy has taken too long — in my view, far too long!

That is perhaps what the Haitians are thinking of when they say that good relations between our two countries will have to wait until Balaguer has gone. In any case, even if that is what they think and even if I have no sympathy with President Balaguer, there are some things which cannot wait. The sooner the official political leaders get together and get down to some work, the better it will be! ○ D.D.

⁽³⁾ Supreme irony. This discussion took place in Santo Domingo just as the Haitian coup d'état which overthrew Father Aristide was starting.

ning with the North American occupation of the island, they sought their workers in Haiti. Let us not forget that both countries were occupied by the American army, Haiti from 1914 to 1934 and the Dominican Republic from 1916 to 1924, and the whole island was controlled by the US marines for eight years. This was the period during which the transfer of Haitian labour to Dominican sugar plantations began.

Working in the cane fields was clearly a foreigner's job from the outset. Dominicans do not work in the sugar industry. Sugar company owners tended to come from North America and immigrants from the British West Indies spoke English and had decent schooling behind them, so they became technical staff and foremen while the Haitians did the planting and cutting.

One very important thing is that, during the massacre in 1937, nothing happened to Haitians who were employed in the sugar factories, as apparently the sugar company administrators asked the Dominican Government to leave their employees alone.

There was no direct contact between a Haitian president and a Dominican president between 1937 and 1950. The idea of the Trujillo-Duvalier contacts was to solve the problem of transferring Haitian workers into the Dominican sugar business.

Meanwhile, of course, the industry had become 60% owned by Trujillo — who was therefore particularly interested in an

arrangement which would make his own factories work.

Sugar cane

Things have continued in a similar vein since the death of Trujillo and the idea that sugar cane work is a job for the Haitians has taken hold. What was it about the production process that encouraged this? Well, the Haitians were overexploited because they were foreigners and there were no unions, which opened the way for a whole series of networks of agreements between the Haitian and Dominican Governments — the Duvalier dictatorship and the Dominicans represented by the State sugar company which had bought up the Trujillo family interests. And there were links between the armies on either side of the frontier too, between the administrators of the sugar companies and the soldiers who took care of transferring the people.

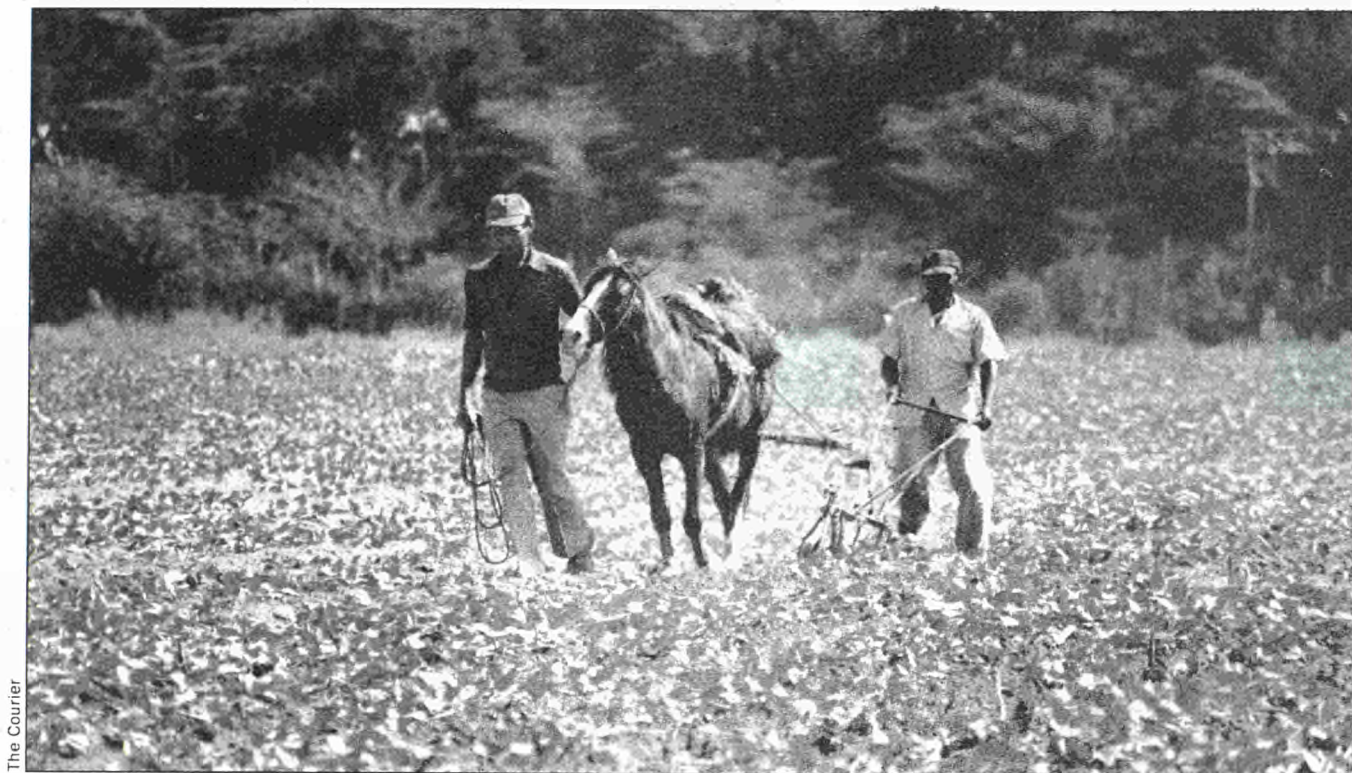
Labour conditions and the ILO

Since the 1970s, the Dominican Republic has often been denounced to the ILO and other bodies. The case that aroused world-wide interest was a complaint which the Anti-Slavery Society in London made to the ILO about the Dominican enslavement of Haitian workers.

The Dominican Government, indeed every Dominican Government since then, has tended to underestimate the importance of these international denunciations... and the big problems between

The economy

Transforming production



The Courier

This small nation has plenty of natural resources and it is near the USA and many island economies demanding a range of goods and services which they do not produce themselves. The population density is high and the labour force, although ingenious, is lacking in technical training.

It has not proved possible to overcome the poverty of large sections of the population since the Republic was created and many of them have serious food, health and education problems.

Economic changes have led to a change in the production structures and the social and political forces. The country has always been heavily dependent on exports of four or five commodities, sugar especially, although this has somewhat reduced over the past few years in favour of tourism, the export free zones and one or two non-traditional export activities.

The leaders are wondering about the regional ⁽¹⁾ (North American) free trade area involving the USA, Canada and

Mexico and worrying in case the comparative advantages which the Caribbean and Latin American countries get from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) disappear. Ronald Reagan designed the CBI in the early 1980s to keep the influence of the Cuban and Sandinist revolutions at bay and to encourage job creation by opening the American market to products from the region.

Since the Initiative was set up in 1984, exports from the Dominican Republic have doubled. Seventeen months ago, George Bush launched 'the initiative for the Americas', of particular interest to the Caribbean States, with its trade liberation, investment expansion and debt reduction. It was based on the idea that the key to economic take-off was not aid, but free trade and radical privatisation.

Henry Gill, an economist from Trinidad & Tobago, underlines the consequence of the Bush initiative for countries in the Lomé group. The most-favoured nation clause, he maintains, means that members of the Lomé Convention will have to grant the same treatment to European and American products.

The results of 1990

According to the Central Bank, the picture is as follows:

- 100.7% inflation;
- inadequate foreign exchange;
- investment projects affected by electoral uncertainty;
- production down;
- subsidies to public and mixed companies withdrawn;
- exchange system unstable;
- terms of trade deteriorated because of dearer imports and declining export products;
- 51.1% more money printed in one year;
- money in circulation up by 33.2%;
- negative trade balance;
- current balance of payments deficit worse;
- imports of petroleum and derivatives up;
- public sector deficit;
- domestic credit restrictions;
- GDP down by 5.1%.

Economic policy

The Economic Solidarity Pact of August 1990 foresaw a first phase which

(1) Jean Michel Caroit, Les craintes Caraïbes, Le Monde, 15 October 1991.

would be devoted to bringing in monetary, credit, tax and exchange rate policy measures, capping excessive spending and pushing up domestic savings.

Foreign investment would be increased between phase one and phase two to avoid a slump in domestic consumption and structural rigidity and distortion would be done away with in phase two.

The Dominican economic programme was produced in March 1991 with the

idea of combating inflation, achieving growth through stabilisation and setting up a programme of structural adjustment.

July 1991 saw the Government send a letter of intent to the IMF for a stand-by agreement and the IMF agreed on 28 August, making the Dominican Republic eligible for structural adjustment support funds — ECU 13.5 million for 1991-1992 — as provided for in Article 246(2) of Lomé IV.

Monetary policy

The increase in the amount of money in circulation must not go beyond the real growth of production and must be compatible with 5% inflation.

Positive interest rates have to be guaranteed by reducing inflation and not by increasing nominal interest.

Exchange rate policy

The idea here is to do away with multiple exchange rates (an inflationary practice) and go for real rates whereby a competitive position can be maintained on the international markets.

Seeking an economic consensus⁽²⁾

A two-speed structure and capital accumulation

The social and technological structure is a two-speed one. Some of the people have direct contact with technology of the most sophisticated kind, while others, sometimes in urban but mainly in rural areas, press on with entirely archaic methods of production, largely because of the high illiteracy rate, particularly in the vast informal sector that is developing.

Capital can, of course, only be accumulated by increasing national and external savings. It should be possible to bring in more foreign exchange with export promotion, tourist development, free zones and savings facilities for immigrants.

The real productivity of investments also has to be boosted, given that many of them have been made in activities involving heavy speculation and no social spin-off.

Development strategy

This is based on opening up the economy and putting it to the test of international competition. The country's major advantage, comparatively speaking, is its plentiful, mobile and relatively cheap labour force.

However, the move from an archaic agrarian society to an industrial, export-oriented one means more schooling and technical skills for the workers, otherwise the development model will not stand up and the result will be a huge urban concentration with no economic foundation. This will bring inevitable and unacceptable social disintegration in its wake.

The 'open-to-the-outside-world' model involves reforming the tax system to

reduce dependence on external trade levies, particularly since what the country can export in the immediate future is finished and semi-finished products made from imported components.

Economic policy

This should not be guided by the concept of self sufficiency, but by a quest for comparative advantages and re-organisation of the production apparatus in the light of them.

Economic development cannot be speeded up by extra domestic demand requiring a foreign exchange counterpart to be satisfied. Domestic demand must grow in proportion to the level of production if inflationary tendencies are to be headed off.

Fundamentally, future development must be based on improving production and employment to meet external demand and not on increasing domestic demand by tax or monetary measures.



The Courier

Workers need far more technical skill

Tax policy

This should broaden the taxable base, combat serious tax evasion and develop consumer taxation. It should also bear in mind that many duties and taxes cost more to collect than they bring in.

Public spending policy

The priorities here should be education, health and the aim of reducing the discretionary power of the President when it comes to managing public monies, using essentially political criteria.

The privatisation of public firms must be continued, as must the elimination of controls over prices which thus do not stimulate domestic output — as illustrated by the milk shortage.

The policy of encouraging foreign investments must be continued provided that such funds are channelled into sectors which bring in net foreign exchange contributions. The Republic should look for international aid on soft terms.

⁽²⁾ Institucionalidad y Desarrollo, Propuestas de Reformas Presentadas por el Centro Universitario de Estudios Políticos y Sociales de la Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Flavio Dario Espinal Jacobo Editor, 1990, Santo Domingo.

The free zones

The free zones, naturally, benefit from an exceptionally good tax, financial, legal and administrative deal.

The first Dominican free zone was set up by the Gulf and Western American Corporation (sugar sector) in 1969. By the end of 1990, there were 25 such zones in 12 areas of the economy, two under construction and 10 more on the drawing board. A total of 325 companies, with a low capital/labour ratio, were involved.

Advantages for the foreign investor

Mr H.C. Bueck, manager of Abbott Laboratories (Chicago), quotes these as being:

- the incentives attendant on the Caribbean Basin Initiative;
- an encouraging working atmosphere thanks to low labour costs and high quality workmanship; ⁽¹⁾
- democratic stability;
- nearness of the USA, which keeps transport costs down;
- access to the European market;
- high-speed construction (the company's buildings went up in a year).

Large percentage of GDP

The sector's contribution to the Republic's manufacturing output has increased fivefold in six years. It is now 3% of GDP. Few countries other than Mauritius (12% in 1989) have managed a figure anywhere near as good as this, with an exceptionally large increase over the past five years.

However, there is a limit to the extent to which these firms can be integrated in the domestic market, in particular because of the difficulty of obtaining local products, and the bulk of the spending done locally is on salaries. Also, the output is intended mainly for the American market and is in line with its specific requirements.

Main component of total exports

Exports from the free zones, which have increased sixfold in the past decade, account for 43% of the country's total exports and they exceeded traditional exports (of sugar, coffee, tobacco and cocoa) for the first time in 1987. Ready-made clothing dominates as far as value of exports, number of firms and number of jobs created are concerned.

Third place for foreign exchange earnings

Although industry in the free zones is currently geared to assembling imported components, the amount of foreign exchange it brings in has quadrupled over the past 10 years (although there was a decline in 1990).

For the past six years, it has been the country's third largest net foreign exchange earner. Contributions sent home by

⁽¹⁾ Plus a virtual absence of union activity.



Dominicans abroad come first followed by the tourist trade. Sugar production is just behind, in fourth place.

Local taxation — only 25% of the product of exports

The Republic's tax resources are fundamentally poor, but the creation of 105 000 jobs at the end of 1989 and local spending to the tune of \$ 200 million constitute an indirect contribution.

Relative drop in employment creation in 1990

The sector has generated an average of 15 000 jobs p.a. since 1985 (when the Dominican peso was devalued). This is particularly significant bearing in mind that there is a 30% official rate of unemployment and a skilled labour force. The World Bank (1989) suggested that the direct creation of one job generated the indirect creation of three others.

Although five times more jobs were created in the free zones in seven years, there was a relative decline in 1990, largely because textile orders (accounting for 60-70% of free zone output) were cancelled or not repeated and production was 'delocated' when companies transferred branches to other countries.

One of the modern countries of the Third World?

As Paul Fabra said in *Le Monde* (22 October 1991, p. 32), these countries, typically, 'still have a huge effort to make to catch up in matters of infrastructure, education, organisation, civil service efficiency and, of course, per capita income. The time is right for them to announce the direction their economic policy is taking and the content of their (tax, banking, legal etc...) reforms and the quality of their private and public investments'.

We asked *Bernardo Vega*, former Governor of the Central Bank, to comment on this.

'Mr Vega, you are often seen as the spokesman of the modernist tendency in the Dominican Republic. People sometimes say you want to turn the country into a Singapore for Latin America. They also say that you are sorry that substitute labour from Haiti is replacing the Dominican workers who are leaving traditional farming and slowing down the country's

process of economic change. Is that really what you think? What are your views on these apparent trends in your country?

A 'breakfast' economy

'I am an economist by profession and I worked at the Central Bank for 14 years,

some of them as Governor. I was probably the first Dominican to insist we needed to join in the international economic integration movement, particularly when I suggested we go into CARICOM as the first stage.

I was also very critical about the role of the sugar industry after all the negative economic, social and political effects it had.

I have always pleaded for the traditional industrial model to be removed from a country which lived virtually exclusively from exporting the same products (sugar, coffee, cocoa and tobacco) it exported a century ago — a breakfast economy, they call it.

I did a lot to promote the idea of diversification through other kinds of exports, particularly on the services front and with free zones and the tourist trade, for example.'

Economic change

'By chance, the country underwent a major structural transformation in the 1980s, after a century without any economic change. Tourism, the free zones and money sent home by Dominicans abroad already provided more foreign exchange than the dwindling traditional export trade.'

The Asian example

'But I do not think that the Asian example is applicable to the Dominican Republic or any other Caribbean island. All I suggested was dropping our traditional exports and looking for more dynamic sources of income on more dynamic markets. I do not want an import substitution policy for a market which is as small as ours.

What we want is economic integration — which is why, in 1984, the Haitian Ambassador to Paris and I formally applied for our two countries to join the Lomé Convention.

With the books I wrote, I was one of the first to insist on the need for economic integration with Haiti, not just in terms of trade either, but with some common infrastructure.'

Relations with Haiti

'Yes I did suggest that Haitian workers leave the Dominican Republic and I did it



They still have a huge effort to make to catch up in matters of infrastructure



Plenty of Dominicans work in the informal sector. Here we have a very ingenious means of transport

in public too. It was more than two years ago. I insisted that it could be done under UN control to avoid the abuse which in fact occurred and brought complaints from both the Haitian Government and international organisations like the OAS Human Rights Commission.

All I know is that our country has heavy unemployment and a lot of illiteracy and major health problems that give it the worst record in the Caribbean — other than for Haiti.

Large numbers of Haitian workers (5-10% of the foreign population) keep wages down and sustain a non-mechanised system of farming. Countries in Central America and other parts of the world harvest their coffee or grow rice without any imported labour.'

The tourist trade⁽¹⁾

This is the Republic's biggest home-based generator of foreign exchange (70%) and accounts for 10% of GNP. It is also the third provider of jobs, behind farming and the free zones (1989 estimates — 41 000 jobs directly — and 80 000 indirectly — created). Estimates for jobs created per hotel room are 1.6 (direct) and two (indirect).

In 1989, 1-3 million tourists (this includes visits from 350 000 Dominicans resident abroad) came to the Republic — 16.5% up on 1988. Most (80%) came on organised tours and 20% by themselves (Dominican nationals from abroad, again, are included here). They came from (in descending order) the USA (including Dominican residents), Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Spain and France and they stayed for an average of nine days.

The best market in the Caribbean

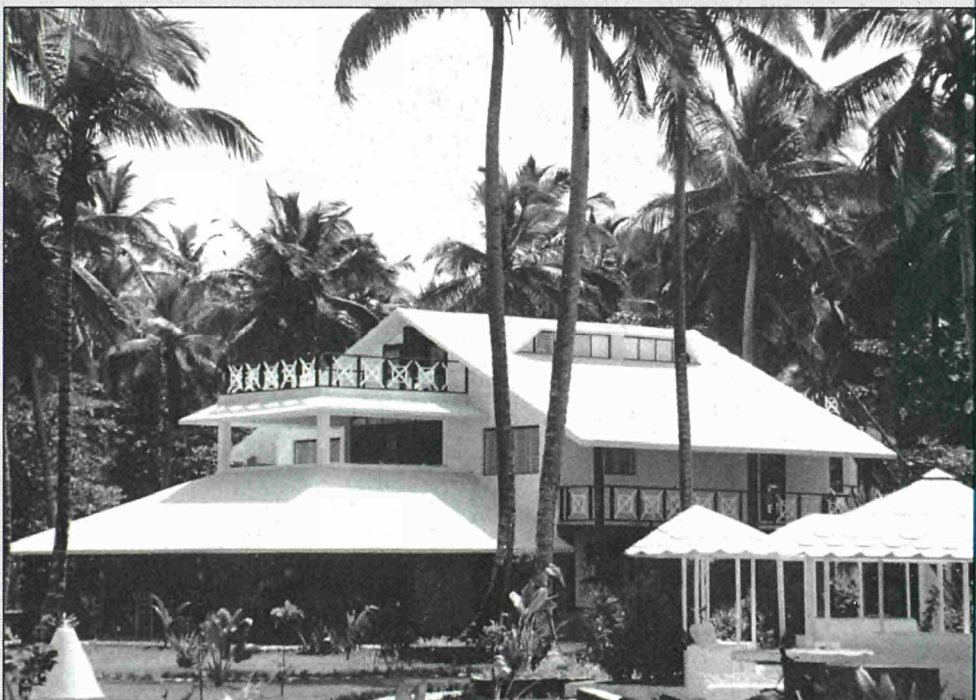
The Republic has 20 000 rooms, the highest figure in the Caribbean. Thanks to laws which encourage investment

promotion, 70% of the funds ploughed into the sector are local.

Average room prices are the lowest in the Caribbean and Central America, because the main idea is to attract an international clientèle from the lower- and middle-income brackets. Competition for the American public is developing with Barbados, however, and for the top end of the market with Aruba.

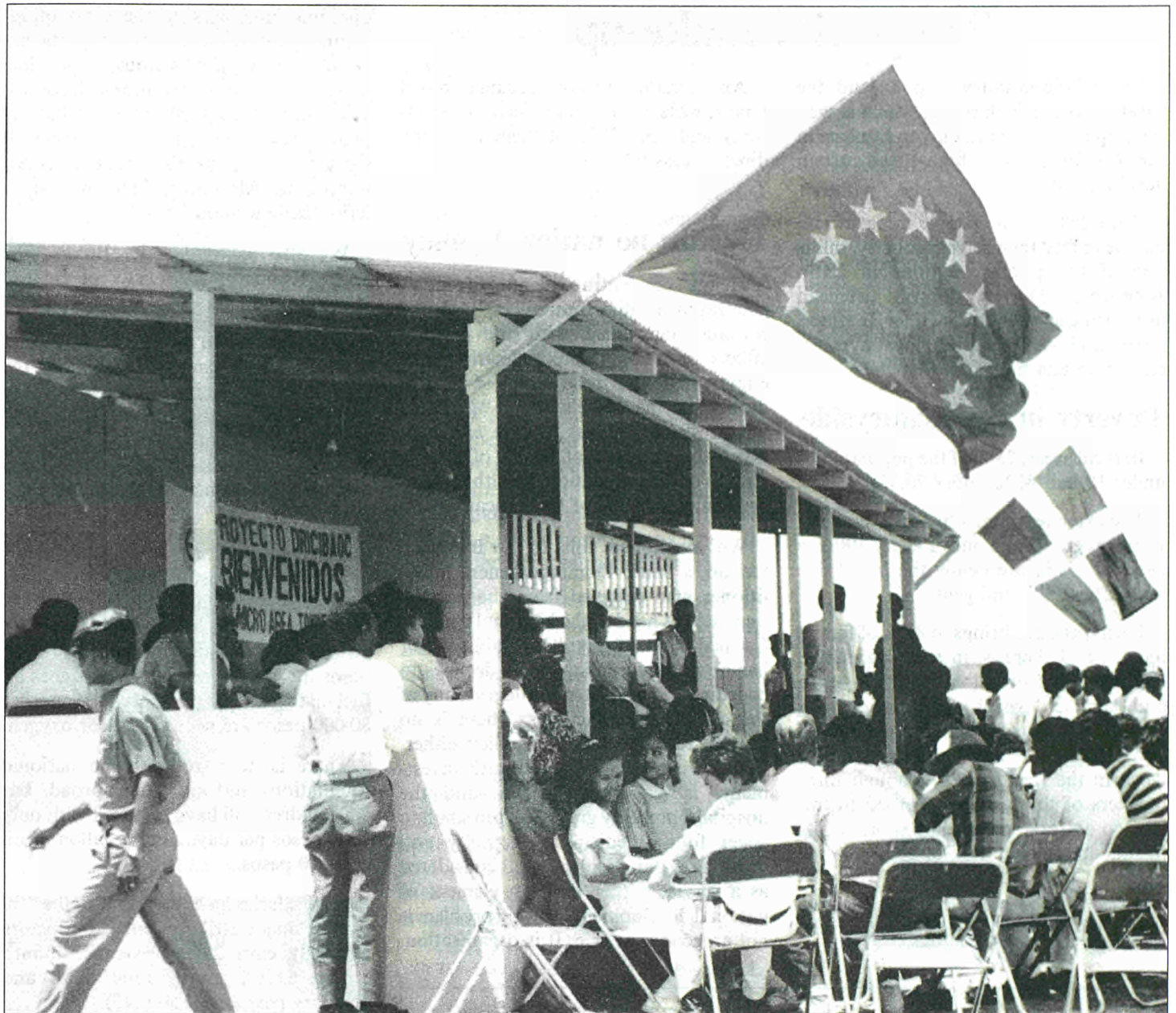
An uncertain future

Only 10% of the tourists visit Santo Domingo, the capital, and only a few Europeans, overall, go back. The Republic indeed offers the standard sunshine-coastline holiday — a not very specific, not very cultural product and not the best of its type. Professional polish is lacking in the sector and inflation is making the country more and more expensive.○



The Republic is hoping to attract an international clientèle for its tourist trade

⁽¹⁾ Information supplied by UNDP consultant Petra Hueck.



I think we realise that Brussels is just as important as Washington

A bridge?

'The English-speaking nations of the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic and Haiti have simultaneous access to free trade with the USA thanks to the Bush Initiative, and with the European common market through the Lomé Convention — so we are all bridges between Europe and the USA.

However, the Dominican Republic has the greatest potential when it comes to economic development, despite having a per capita income which is lower than in say Jamaica or Barbados.

The privileges which the Bush Initiative brings to the Caribbean are now

going to be watered down as the move towards a Latin American common market develops.'

1992, year of the discovery of Europe

'I can see a geopolitical change looming for our country and I have said so publicly. Above all, it has to be realised that the bulk of our trade was with the USA and all our investments were American. However, things have changed lately, not just because of the Lomé, but also because of our tourist trade, which is European rather than North American. Another sign is that Italy gave five times

more official aid to our country last year than America.

The change is partly due to the fact that we are behind in our payments to the USA, while the tourist trade and the (currently considerable) Dominican emigration to Europe and the private and public investments are resulting in a major change in flows.

For us, 1992 will be the year of the discovery of Europe. I believe we know that Brussels is as important as Washington and that Brussels is where the future lies, not so much in terms of volume of trade but of investment and movement of individuals.'○

D.D.

The social make-up

The whole country is poor and the rural areas particularly so, which is why the Republic is second only to Jamaica in the Caribbean for high-speed urban development.

With 25% of the people indigent and unable to feed themselves properly, this is one of the poorest nations in Latin America. And poverty does not just mean not getting enough to eat either. It affects health and water supplies, local hygiene, education and housing too.

Poverty in the countryside

In rural areas, 28% of the population is under 10 and 41% under 20. ⁽¹⁾

The extended family has an average of 14 members. Three out of every 100 live decently, 57% are below the bread line and 22% totally indigent.

Farm produce brings in 82% of family income and there is, in addition, casual labouring and occasional work in trade and services (rural construction, for example) to add to this. An average of two members of every extended family work in the free zones. Although three quarters of the resources earned in this way go on food, meals only sporadically include meat, fish, milk or eggs.

⁽¹⁾ Only 49.5% of the population is registered. This includes 29.5% who are officially married; 65% of common-law wives are under 25.

An estimated 70% of housing is in bad repair, 62% of dwellings have no electricity and only 39% of them have any direct access to water.

Health: no national policy

Heavy concentration and irregular geographical distribution of national revenue, combined with the adverse effects of rising indirect taxation, unemployment and inflation and a relative decline in the State's social spending, have restricted access to care and kept down the standard of health of a large section of the population. Health services are denied to 40% of Dominicans.

We mentioned this to Dr Bernardo Defillo, a Santo Domingo general practitioner who resigned from the post he once held as head of the National Cholera Council. He said this: 'Our public sector has no national policy and it declines to coordinate, administer or integrate any of the other health facilities. There is no human resource training policy either. The per capita figure for health investments is less than \$7 p.a. and the hospitals' monthly grants are too small to cover food, medicines, electricity and drinking water. Health is still considered as a service rather than an element of national development. The big problem is not an economic one. It is organisation,

discipline and making the most of resources and I think the prospects are good — but we need serious, responsible people and serious, responsible decisions. The fact that 2 900 000 of our 7 320 000 people have a high risk of catching all sorts of contagious diseases is extremely important. Moreover, half the population is under-nourished.'

We also asked Martha Brown, the recently appointed Minister of Health, what she thought.

'I have only two months experience in this job and I am still evaluating the situation. My idea is obviously to try and improve things, especially in primary and preventive medicine and we have in fact set up a national contagious-infectious disease prevention and vaccination campaign.'

We also visited the Cabral Children's Hospital, the most modern hospital in Santo Domingo, and talked to the staff, who outlined the situation for us. The hospital gets a monthly grant of 110 000 pesos for 400 patients. Half of it goes on fuel oil to generate electricity and another 80 000 pesos are needed just for oxygen.

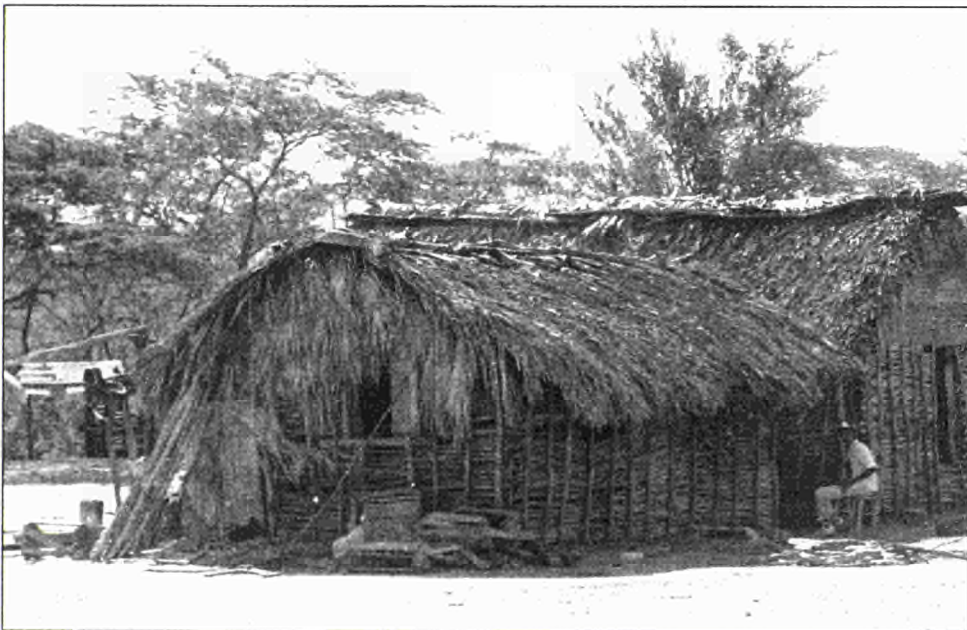
There is help from private national foundations and aid from abroad, but 400 children still have to be fed with only 1000 pesos per day... and a gallon of oil costs 70 pesos.

Staff salaries have also come to the fore since a major strike recently — doctors currently earn 2200 pesos per month (about \$150), nurses 1300 (\$90) and ancillary personnel 650 (\$45).

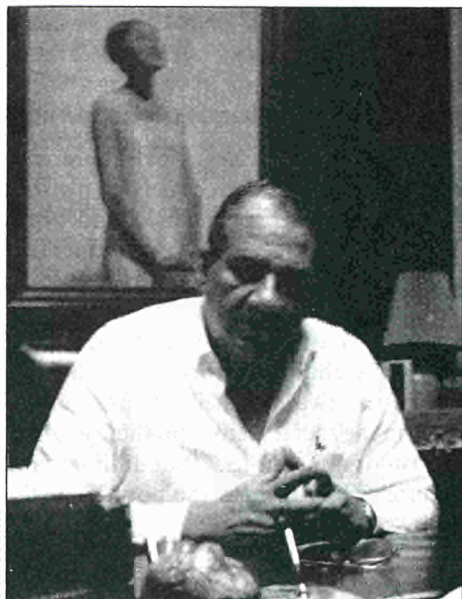
Mr Aybar, the Deputy-Governor of Cabral, said this:

'The Cabral Children's Hospital is in fact and in practice a national hospital and even an island hospital in that it takes, for example, major burn cases from Haiti.

We have all departments bar orthopedics, gynaecology and maternity. Our 395 beds, 120 doctors and 350 nurses mean we can provide 200 000 consultations, treat 10 000 in-patients and perform 6000 operations every year and, thanks to international aid, the national institutions and private donations, our facilities are good, but, alas, there is no maintenance budget. Medicines are obtained through external aid and private donations.



70% of housing is in bad repair



Dr Bernardo Defillo



*Martha Brown,
the new Health Minister*



*Maurice Aybar, Deputy Governor of
the Cabral Children's Hospital*

Cows get better treatment than children because cows can be sold.

We have an annual budget of 110 000 pesos to meet needs amounting to 10 times that figure. One of the basics is feeding everyone who comes into hospital — not just patients, but mothers who stay with them. They all have to be fed. Everyone in the hospital has something to eat.

More generally, there is no health policy in our country and only one hospital has been built in the capital in the past 20 years. No-one is interested in the health budget and it dwindles further every year.

Our doctors have sound qualifications, but there is no training for other staff. Universities concentrate on specialisation rather than basic medicine. In any case, health is a global problem which goes far beyond the doctors themselves.

In 1900, health standards in New York were much the same as they are in the Dominican Republic now. There is nothing to stop us getting better!

Education

32% illiteracy⁽²⁾

Educational spending was 2.1% of GDP in 1980 and down to 0.8% by 1990, a particularly worrying decline given that 90% of the budget goes on salaries. We have more than 32% illiteracy, a 13% dropout rate, schools in bad repair and

⁽²⁾ Information supplied by UNDP consultant Dania Fermin Caïro.

teachers taking home less than \$50 per month — all of which is linked to our problems with teaching materials, rising textbook prices and deciding who is to pay for school meals.

This did not stop the teachers going on a five-month strike for better conditions recently, when the teacher-training schools, in particular, had to close. On top of this, widespread power shortages have forced children who go to evening classes — which are supposed to be for adults — to discontinue their studies. It was decided to extend the school year so that the pupils would not lose out, but there are still 300 000 children in our rural areas who have no contact with school at all.

Private education

This provides 30% of basic schooling for people in the towns and more than half the vocational training courses are provided by the Catholic church.

We have expanding universities — about 20 of them — alongside a high illiteracy rate. But we realise that their standards are falling because other countries are revising their equivalence agreements and many of those with agricultural and industrial qualifications want to go on extra courses in the United Kingdom, Germany and Israel afterwards. In fact 90% of our post-graduates carry on studying abroad, primarily in the USA.

The private sector

In view of the State's shortcomings and its declared aim of facilitating the initiatives of the civil society, the private sector



Teaching materials are in short supply

is getting organised and doing more and more, alongside the church and the NGOs.

We talked to Samuel A. Conde, one of the pioneers of the private free zones, about this and he said:

'We in the private free zones are running a specific area of the Republic on a private basis, with special legislation. And it has to be admitted that it works.

In the Lomé policy, we are seeking cooperation with investments in the private sector and we hope to make contact with European firms which can benefit from what we have to offer. In particular, we hope to have access to the North American market on preferential terms and similarly to enable North American companies to have preferential access to the European market through Lomé.

We are seeking cooperation with private sector investments from Lomé and our hopes of help for SMEs from the European Investment Bank and the Centre for Industrial Development, especially, are high. We can offer land in the Republic, we can offer a good climate, hard-working people, the right legislation and special provisions, so that it is perfectly possible to mount projects here. We have a stable, democratic system and plenty of opportunity for large-scale integration by local and foreign groups wanting to set up joint ventures. Take for example the tourist industry, which has a lot of trade from Europe. Additionally all these projects generate transfers of technology.

The church

'Politics have failed to bring any hope to the continent, so it is up to the Catholic church to trigger the requisite social change, train the next generations and organise the cadres'.⁽³⁾

We talked to Monsignor Agripino Nunez, Rector of the Catholic University of Santo Domingo and Santiago, about this.

We wanted to find out whether the major part he played in the recent salary negotiations reflected the part the Catholic church plays in the social and sometimes the political life of the community.

⁽³⁾ A quote from Monsignor Nicolas de Jesus Lopez Rodriguez, Cardinal and President of the Latin-American Episcopal Council.

'I think that the majority of Dominicans realise that it is thanks to the dialogue maintained since 1985 — with the mediation of the church, through this university, with the aim of arriving at a consensus between the various sectors, government, employers and trade union leaders — that we have managed to avoid social upheaval in our country. I believe that, thanks to the dialogue between employers and trade unions, they have all realised that they all belong to a very important sector of Dominican life — the productive sector, the private sector.

As far as the church is concerned, this is a job, not a disagreeable one, but a very responsible and, I think, important one. It is a service to the national community, a move to keep social peace and the social fabric intact and to enable our country to advance along the road to development and raise the standard of living and quality of life of those most humble members of society, the working class.

The first credible institution

During the last election campaign, in 1990, the various parties and independent organisations ran surveys to test the credibility of our Dominican institutions, including the political parties, the armed forces and various others. The church always emerged in first place as a credible institution. Going beyond political and partisan positions, the church is the only institution which can bring together people from different sectors to discuss issues common to them all.'

'Some wealth of uncertain origin is flaunted', said Cardinal Lopez Rodriguez while we were in Santo Domingo and we asked Monsignor Agripino Nunez what



The rich-poor gap has to be closed

he thought about it. Above all, we wanted to know what practical steps the Catholic church was taking to combat social inequality in the Dominican Republic.

'The Dominican Episcopal Conference has always insisted on the need to iron out the differences between rich and poor. What is new in recent years is the fact that inflation has helped some people to become *nouveaux riches* and brought poverty to a large section of the middle class. The church's efforts have made the employers aware of their vital responsibilities in the social sector and there are now many organisations, foundations and groups trying to help the poor.'

The NGOs

We discussed these organisations with Father Jorge Cela SJ, a Cuban of Dominican nationality, who runs Ciudad Alternativa (Alternative City).

Stopping the eviction of poor families

'When the city of Santo Domingo was preparing to celebrate the 5th centenary of the evangelisation of Latin America, 20 000 of the poorest families in the city centre were thrown out. More than 4000 were evicted to make room for the monument to Christopher Columbus, the Columbus lighthouse. None of them have been rehoused so far. Accommodation is being built, of course, but there is not nearly enough of it and it is not all intended for the families who have been evicted.

And now a new decree is threatening 10 000 more families with losing their homes. The President of the Republic announced that the point of this latest eviction was to avoid tourists being faced with the appalling sight of the old quarters and Government officials have claimed that the people affected were social parasites who should go and work on the land. So far, 30 000 families — 200 000 people — have been made homeless. The story is that the Government is going to revive a luxury apartment construction programme which can go ahead now that the poor have been expelled from the city.

Participatory organisation and community work

Ciudad Alternativa was formed two and a half years ago when local organisations began to react against the massive

eviction programme. They needed help from technical people to analyse the official proposals and make counter proposals and our NGO includes architects, engineers, lawyers and sociologists who try to do this.

Participatory surveys are the basis of our diagnoses, which are then implemented using the time-honoured formula of local community work. We work with all sorts of (political, communal, youth, women's, school and religious) bodies which have formed a common front to come up with counter-proposals to the Government and we have other improvement projects going with popular organisations.

Attitude of church and Government

In my parish, Ciudad Alternativa gets open support from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Santo Domingo. We talk to government leaders, of course, but when the decree I mentioned came out and when contradictory television programmes are broadcast, we get the impression that the Government does not want to know about our counter-proposals and is trying to stop us making them public.

There is no special religious connotation to the work I do for Ciudad Alternativa, which is not a religious organisation and has no connexion with the church. The religious side of my work is in my parish, which is in a marginal area.

Aid from Lomé?

We want the people to be involved in what we do and, since this is clear, we get the support of many organisations in Europe, from Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland and the United Kingdom, which are willing to finance us. We have also started to establish relations with organisations in Belgium and we hope this will lead to aid from the European Community. We have also talked to the heads of another NGO, SENUTRI. We visited the working class areas where it operates and the people there were very appreciative of what it had done.'

Nutrition and independent management

Claudia Rokx, a nutrition expert who helps run SENUTRI (Nutritional Services Foundation) told us about this NGO's nutrition education strategy,

which is based on self-management and economic development and uses an approach pioneered by SENUTRI founder Maria Colemont.

'In the 1970s', she said, 'the distribution of free food in poor areas of the Dominican Republic raised a number of critical problems. An evaluation of the nutritional situation was negative, suggesting that it:

- encouraged people to be passive;
- reduced local productivity;
- gave rise to the acquisition of foreign eating habits;
- triggered dependence on imported goods;
- had no educational value;
- involved no structural improvement in the population's diet;
- created a paternalistic image.

Things were subsequently planned differently to ensure that:

- all schemes were based on popular involvement from the word go;
- structural improvements to the nutritional situation took account of people's habits so as to get them to be aware of their situation and help in their education;

— any recourse to food aid was only temporary and accompanied by a planned educational campaign.

Women are involved

Thus the educational nutrition programme, based on the Paulo Freire method, was born. The fact that women were involved enabled us to fix on an important theme — improving the nutritional situation to combat malnutrition in children. We started a 12-month course on eating habits and related topics, which was followed by a year of training as women leaders and extension officers — an opportunity to improve their self-esteem and self-confidence. We formed groups in the districts that year too and we now have 50 of them working in 36 different places.

They have made it very clear that staple food has to be available at low prices and we have set up a project accordingly to reconstitute milkpowder and hand out oat flakes. We have also brought in a highly educational monitoring system and the money it saves can be used for other projects.



The Courier

Cheap staples on sale at the economat



Women are trained in health and nutrition

The economats

The economats, small groceries where poor families can buy basics at low prices, were an initiative of these groups.

In a context of this sort, economic development is not so much greater economic power as new training in managing a small-scale economy and most of those involved are income-less women with poor to average education living in marginal areas of town. They learn how to manage a sum of money, open a bank account, do basic book-keeping, obtain loans and so on, thus they are able to improve themselves, develop

their role in society and tackle the problems of everyday life. They can then assert themselves vis-à-vis their husbands and give their children a better image of women.

Spreading the action

In accordance with the Paolo Freire theory, the programme tries to get the participants to manage on their own and thus spread the action. Nutritional centres run by SENUTRI-trained women have been opened in this way, giving rise to further projects initiated and headed by previously unknown women with health and nutrition training.

A grocery manager's story

We also asked one of these women that she thought, who said:

'I met Maria Colevo and she asked us to go on a nutrition course to learn how to cook healthier, cheaper and more nutritious meals. This is something which interests me a lot because I've got four children and I wanted to find out how to feed them better and spend less money.'

I work here, for SENUTRI, managing the grocery for the workers. I and all the women working in these districts now know how to look after our families and help the wider community of women.'○

D.D.

State bodies unstable

Participation and representation machinery in crisis

The system of political involvement and representation is old and shaky.

The Constitution, unchanged since 1966 (a critical date in Dominican history, following political instability, acute social confrontation, institutional failure, civil war and military intervention from abroad), reflects unilateral political will, but Dominican society has changed over the past 25 years and political activity has changed too, largely because the people now have many ways of expressing themselves and becoming involved in society.



The Courier

The duty to save society is even greater for itself than for its governors

Politically speaking, there is democracy of course, but political democracy is virtually only in evidence at election time. The gap between the people and their Government is getting wider, particularly since the belief in democracy has relatively shallow roots. Political parties do more to inherit a system of power they can wield than to work to change it and anyone aspiring to elected office will seek the favours of party leaders, preferring partisan control to electoral fairness.

Public authorities no longer an institution

Every observer we met wanted a more efficient State and decentralised administration. In the end, de-institutionalisation seems to have downgraded the main duties of the public powers and there is an obvious dichotomy between what the Constitution and the law say they should do and what they actually do.

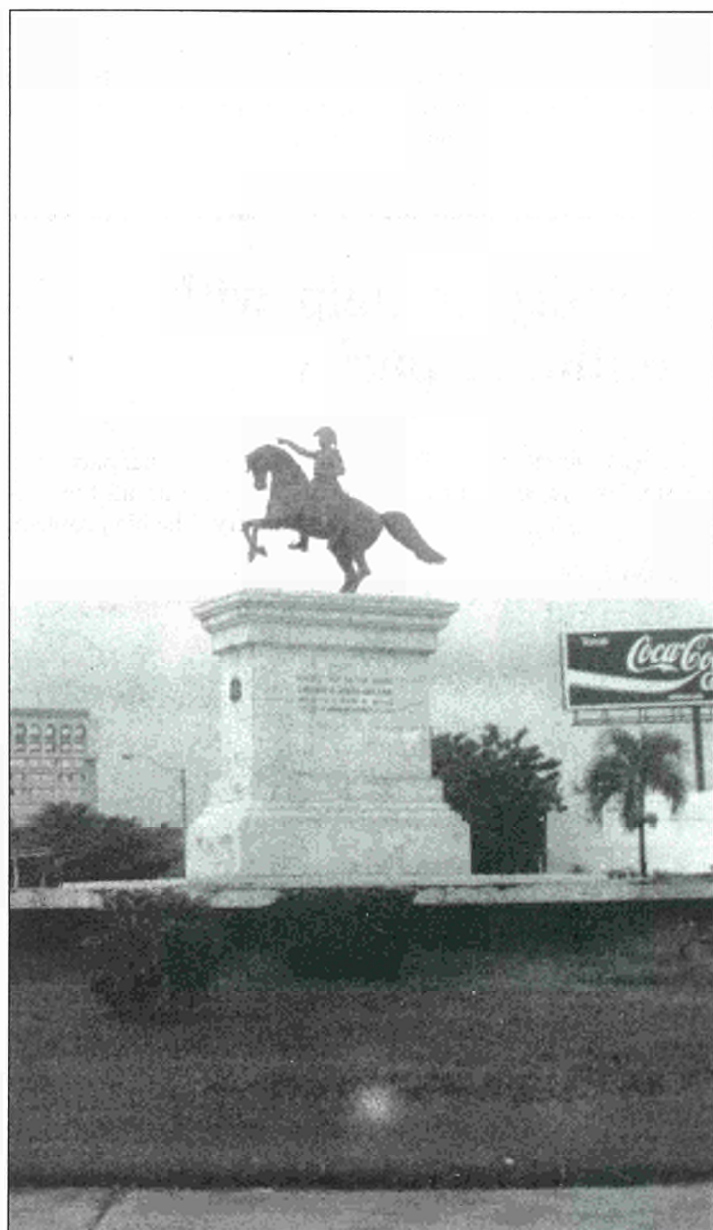
Over-enthusiastic centralisation of the State institutions has not produced consistent or efficient policies either and a complex system of personal relations with the President of the Republic has had to be set up within the political system as a result.

Caudillism hangs on

Caudillism — as a form of authority, a heritage-based policy and not institutionalisation — may well still be hanging on in the political life of the Republic.

Patronage at the top still, fairly typically, means vertical relations between the corporate groups and the basic political bodies. But there is a fight for custom at the bottom too. The different political groups look upon the State as a territory in which they can drum up a clientèle. Neither political parties nor social institutions are democratic or institutionalised and it all makes for a lack of confidence in the machinery of democracy that some are quick to see as evidence of a dissolution of society. ○

D.D.



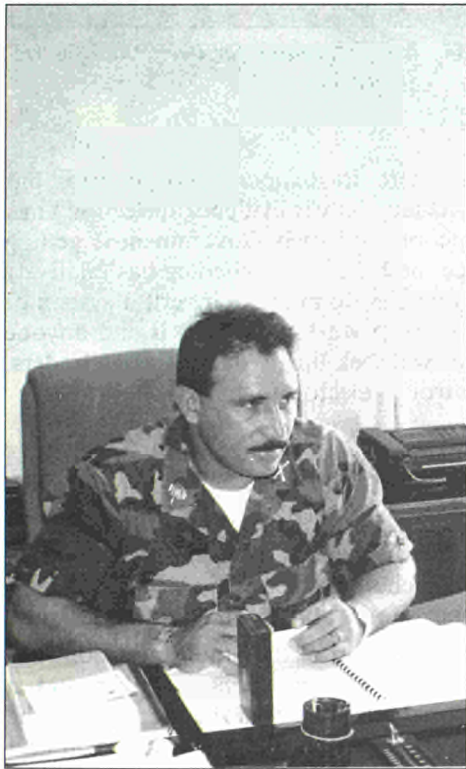
The ever-present glorious past

Deforestation

Mountains and uplands make up 36 127 km² of the island and 66% of these are forested.

It's cut down trees or die, say peasants

On 29 August 1991, Colonel Candelier, the Director-General of Forests, ordered the arrest of 45 peasants who were clearing wood in a protected area. The only solution, he maintained, was to convince the peasants to swap their intensive crops for perennial ones and thus remove any justification for the continual felling of trees.



Colonel Candelier

'I'm no bandit, though that's not what the Colonel thinks', Santos Pardoinio Herrera, one of the peasants arrested on this occasion, told El Siglo (1).

When we talked to Colonel Candelier, he said this: 'The general situation is fairly critical, because barely 8% of our territory is forested and we would need

37% for an ecological balance, within a total of 53% of the national territory zoned for forestry.

Our concern is to protect all the basins because this will mean we can go on producing water. There is no point in having HEP infrastructure and irrigation channels if we don't look after the little bit of forest we still have'.

We had to start somewhere, Colonel claims

We told the Colonel that we had heard his policy described as the lesser of a number of evils. His answer was:

'We had to start somewhere. We had to stop deforestation first and then start planting trees. We also propose to revise the forestry laws'.

On the UN conference on the environment and development, he had this to say:

'Discussing the pollution of the world around us is of major international importance. We have a big problem here with the pollution of the atmosphere and the rivers. We produce almost 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide and the effect on the temperature is what you would expect... It is up to our generation to act now.'

Community aid wanted for forests

We hope that the bulk of the aid will go to preserve our natural resources, especially the forests. We also hope that it will help our neighbour Haiti too, because we have a lot of border problems and there are many resources we could use together. Regional aid, I think, is of the greatest importance to both of us, particularly since deforestation in Haiti has reduced the forest cover by 2% and that concerns us too'.

Community to help with national parks

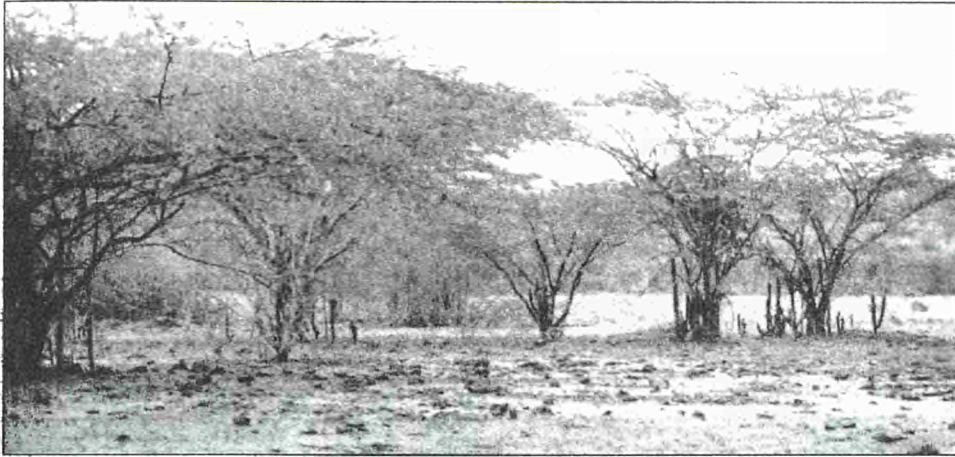
We spoke to National Parks Director Christian Martinez on a similar subject. He said this:

'We have a series of national parks and protected areas representing all the ecosystems in our country. The big problem,



Christian Martinez

(1) Daily newspaper of 29 August 1991 (Marino Zapete C.).



'Nature knows no frontiers'

of course, is the parks on the frontier where we believe that the Commission of the European communities can give us a lot of help in joint projects with Haiti. We share two big frontier parks with Haiti and we have submitted schemes to improve them to the European Community. Nature knows no frontiers and so we hope to develop a useful understanding with our neighbour. Recent events apart, we hope that things will soon get back to normal and we can get on again, because that is vital.

If you fly over the Sierra del Baoruco in a helicopter, the trees you see are the Dominican Republic and the completely deforested area is Haiti. The frontier is where the trees start.

International meetings vital

We ought to attend all the international meetings in Buenos Aires and Brazil and go to Venezuela for the world parks events in Caracas in February. We are hoping to get up a Caribbean group to present a joint position for this. The Caribbean is an island ecosystem with no frontiers, for we share a common territory — the sea.

Financing ourselves — aggressive national policy

It is of necessity that we have an aggressive policy and it is a problem in that it is hard to be aggressive without financing. We have a series of rational programmes going — in eco-tourism, for example — with the aim of achieving self-financing in the end. We cannot expect

the State to do it all. It does its job and we do ours. We get a million tourists every year, 10% of whom are nature lovers, especially the Europeans (French, Germans and Italians), and we gave three parks, complete with infrastructure, for them.

Cabrero Island Park is a desert with a below-sea-level salt lake five times saltier than the sea itself. It has crocodiles and iguanas, and we have built little houses around it, opened an ecology museum and laid out five ecological walks. The Haitises Park now has a marine walk, organised with the help of the Spanish Government, and the eastern park of La Sabana has the island of Saona where we are just completing the infrastructure.

With these three parks, we are providing a system of ecotourism to bring us in the funds we need to develop our programmes.

There are also two big archaeological parks at Vega Vieja and Isabela. Isabela was the first European town in America. It is there that Columbus first set foot in this part of the world and founded a town and it is there that all America's European domestic animals first arrived. All the good and the bad got to America through Isabela, the point where the two continents met'.

Dominicans in New York⁽¹⁾

A million Dominicans live abroad, 400 000 of them in New York, where they form the biggest group of recent immigrants, average age 22, earning \$300-600 million p.a., watching cable TV from their home land and with 10 Dominican daily papers to choose from.

The average Dominican in New York earns \$1000-3200 per month. According to Sara Rimer, a sample budget is as follows:

- \$212 per month: half share in a rented, two-bedroom (but no kitchen) apartment in Washington Heights;
- \$175 per month: meals cooked by woman neighbour (including bean and rice packed lunch for work);
- \$300 per month: into savings account;
- \$300 per month: sent to wife and three children back home;
- \$489 p.a.: trip to Dominican Republic.

Why do they all say we're drug peddlers?

The same old question. But Captain Robert Curley, head of the North Manhattan drug squad, told us that 'it is unfair to assume that all Dominicans peddle drugs... although 18 months in the drug trade will earn you enough to go back to the Republic'.

However, Julio Trejo, from Puerto Plata, is currently doing four jobs in an attempt to earn enough to open a restaurant — working in a lamp factory by day, cleaning offices by night as well as driving a truck and playing drums in a band at the weekend — 15-hour days which bring him in \$13 000 p.a.

⁽¹⁾ From Sara Rimer's 'Between two worlds: Dominicans in New York' — New York Times Metropolitan — 16 September 1991.

Interview with Dr Joaquin Balaguer, President of the Republic

‘Economic freedom is fundamental’

► *Mr President, when you arrive in your country from the outside, as an observer, you notice that there is pluralism, varied freedom of expression in the press and on radio and television. And yet, when you talk with your traditional opponents, as I have done, they regret that the move to democracy in the Dominican Republic is such a long and imperfect one. Can I ask you what Dominican democracy is all about?*

— The very fact of being able to talk freely to the leaders of the opposition parties is already a sign of the democracy you are talking about.

Dominican democracy went through a difficult period and has a long history behind it and I myself have made a big effort since what we call the dictatorship came to an end.

Now, I think I can say, very sincerely, that Dominican democracy is working at all levels. As you have seen, there is total freedom of expression and the newspapers especially are completely free.

We also have political democracy. There is a Constitution to guarantee the activity of the organised political parties and free elections. The recent presidential election campaign was one of the most obvious signs of this and seen as such nationally and internationally.

We have economic democracy too. Businessmen are free to do business and there is freedom of investment for nationals and foreigners too, be they from Europe or the USA, for example.

Then we have social freedom, with plenty of trade unions, legal ones which are free to run their activities and, in particular, to play a full part in all the wage negotiations in all sectors of economic activity.

I should like to insist on the importance of economic freedom. This is funda-



mental in an ever-more international world where capital can be moved about at will.

We want good relations with everyone

► *On external policy, you have relations with Haiti, of course, and regionally there is your involvement with CARICOM and you have relations with the USA and Europe too. People often talk about you as a crossroads between North America, Europe and Latin America, don't they? How exactly do you see the Dominican Republic's role here?*

— There again, the same principle of democracy has to apply and actually exist in international cooperation.

Historically and culturally, the Dominican Republic is European, but we have good relations with the neighbouring countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and it is normal for us to join in the drive for regional integration in these places. The world is open. The economy is more and more internationalised and our country must be part of it all, in the right way and with the right degree of cooperation, working for common objectives and, of course, in our own national interest.

The USA is currently very important on the trade front because of its nearness.

As you can see, our external policy is founded on seeking good relations with everyone in geopolitical areas near and far.

Free economy in a free world

► *On the economic front, Mr President, you seem to be putting a lot of emphasis on the private sector in your domestic affairs and in external investment. Do you expect to attract investments from home and abroad? For which key sector? And what do you expect from external aid, particularly aid from the EEC through Lomé?*

— Our economy has to be a free economy because that is the way the world is. It isn't even a matter of ideology. It's just an ordinary, empirical finding. The economic world around us works on market forces and the rules of the game

are liberal in the USA, in Europe, in the Caribbean and in Latin America.

The Dominican Republic has to run the risk of opening up completely to the external market, using its advantages to play its rightful part, in accordance with the laws of that market. Everyone shares, everyone contributes, everyone copes with and everyone has to obey these laws and the Republic is no exception.

Investments are of course fundamental here. It doesn't matter whether they come from our nationals or from abroad, provided they are aimed at boosting the productivity of our economy, particularly export-wise.

As I have already mentioned, there is total freedom of enterprise and investment in the Republic and everyone can make a reasonable profit, in the common interest of the partners involved.

You have certainly been told about our drive for external aid, particularly on soft terms. I am counting heavily on the European Community, on Europe, with which we have long, historic relations. I expect a great deal from European cooperation, as the presence of the Commission Delegate and the National Authorising Officer here today amply proves. This institutional cooperation is something new, it is working well because everyone is making an effort, it is rooted deep in our past and it has to develop. Hopes are high, not just in my Government, but in the private sector and among the Dominican people in general.

Poor economic development leads to inequality

► *As you know, the national indicative programme is going to be signed soon, in the presence of Manuel Marin, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, and next year you will be hosting the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, here in the Dominican Republic.*

On the social front, Mr President, many observers point to mounting unemployment, a low standard of living and the emergence of an individualistic society where every man is for himself. And the Catholic hierarchy is denouncing social inequality, especially the fact that 80% of GDP is in the hands of 20% of the population. What policy do you recommend to deal with this?



— There are social problems in the Republic, of course, just as there are in other countries. But there are no social claims repressed, because we have social democracy in our society here.

The only inequality is the inequality attendant on poor economic development. We are in the developing country category and that explains our social situation.

We have been working for better economic development for a long time and it should solve the social problem in the long term.

However, there are some situations which have to be handled immediately and, particularly, I think, our system of social security needs organising.

Cultural melting pot

► *Mr President, I should like to ask you one last question — and it is as much for the poet and intellectual as the politician. Your literary works suggest that you, like many Dominicans, are in search of something specifically Dominican. What about this now, with all the preparations for the — controversial — celebrations for the fifth centenary of the discovery and evangelisation of America?*

— Historically our culture is Hispanic and that's a fact. But it is French too. Our legal texts, for example, are French in origin. Our civil code comes from the Napoleonic Code and so do our labour laws.

What is special about the Dominican Republic is its cultural mix.○

Interview by D.D.

*Interview with Roberto Martinez Villaneuva
State Secretary and National Authorising Officer for Lomé IV*

Structural problems



► *Minister, would you mind telling us about the main barriers to development in the Dominican Republic?*

— The economy needs more investment from outside. That is, to my mind, really the main obstacle. We have to see how national investors can associate with international interests and how we can attract joint ventures. It is something which has already happened more or less spontaneously in the tourist trade, but the rest of our activity is either purely national or purely foreign.

Structural problems are also caused by people not being keen to invest in the rural sector. The economic destiny of the nation lies in agro-industry, to a lesser extent in mining and in industrialising to supply the domestic market or in the very sound 'free zones', our labour-intensive export-oriented industrial estates, which are efficient in the short term but limited in effect.

We think that opening our economy to the international market and offering advantages to external investors should help improve the rural and agro-industrial investment record for both the export and the home market.

However, obviously that means continuing with our 25 year-old rural investment drive. That, fundamentally, is one of the two biggest structural obstacles to our economic development.

Development and social pressure

► *The idea of this structural change in the economy is to move from an archaic situation to a modern one, is it? But what about the risks to the economy and to society, which might well be a 'two-speed' one some day?*

— True. Development has to go faster and when it does, the speed sometimes puts things out of kilter. Some sectors are developed just as they are in any industrialised economy and others are behind — agriculture is one example and various services and energy production too — which goes to show how difficult it is to manage things so that all the sectors of the economy are at the same stage of development.

Look at our industrial export activity and you will see a sector which can get on at others' expense, so although the Dominican economy is forced to develop

fast and despite there being a considerable amount of social pressure to reap the benefit of the political freedom which comes with our move to democracy, it is important to avoid increasing any differences between one sector and another.

This is where external investment and an open economy have their part to play, forcing us to make our economy receptive to new resources. The Government thinks that it will take more than tax reform to modernise the country and generalise the wellbeing which the Dominican economy has to display if it is to withstand social pressure. The Balaguer Government has the will it needs to keep up the most general levels of development in an attempt to restrain social pressure.

Privatisation Dominican-style

► *Can you tell us about the Government's economic strategy?*

— We signed an agreement with the IMF recently and it should lead to a complete overhaul of the Dominican economy, to unrestricted freedom in transactions with the outside world, to price decontrol, sound monetary and tax policies and also financial reform.

This, we hope, will mean that we can attract fresh capital from multilateral bodies and win back the confidence of the foreign investors.

Multinational capital is better than foreign capital in some sectors such as export agriculture, for one, the tourist trade, airports, tourist routes and power and water supplies for the tourist areas. We realise that the private sector is the driving force in all these changes and hope that Lomé will make joint ventures possible.

That is not to say that we have a conventional privatisation plan. Dominican state intervention was not planned. It happened by accident when, after 31 years of dictatorship, there we were with a series of state firms and state-owned public facilities as the result of one family's hold over the productive activity of the nation. In our own particular case, pragmatism has a lot to do with the privatisation policy. The Government encourages people to put private capital into new areas of development and it

wants to see public firms and sectors catering for the general public, transfer to the private sector.

Lomé

► *How do you see external aid, especially that which you get from the European Community?*

— We are getting less external aid, bilateral and multilateral, because of our external debt. Our agreement with the IMF should mean we get more from the World Bank.

► *What do you expect from the indicative programme negotiated with the European Community as part of Lomé?*

— I should like to start by telling you what joining Lomé means to us in the Government. It is not just a great help with our economic and social development programmes. It is not just border development as part of the regional programme. It is new directions in our foreign policy too, which are going to lead us to define, collectively with Haiti, the Dominican presence in the Caribbean for the very first time.

The indicative programme will back up our specific natural resources, education and health programmes and we shall be trying to get them to go fast and make our absorption capacity aggressive.

The regional programme will force us into a considerable diplomatic and productive consensus on the Caribbean economies, with Haiti, in CARICOM and it is, as we see it, extremely important when it comes to speeding up our involvement in that organisation. And all this is as fundamental if a new Caribbean is to withstand the new situation in the Europe of 1992.

► *What do you expect from Lomé trade-wise?*

— Potentially speaking, we are the first CARICOM country to be able to make a significant entry onto the European market. We are counting on Stabex (for coffee and cocoa) and Sysmin. And in the interests of protecting the environment, we are willing to alter our approach to mining, with the European Community's



The Courier

Joaquin Balaguer and Manuel Marin at the Lomé IV Indicative Programme signing ceremony

help, or even to switch to, say, tourism in the mining regions. We can also offer the Europeans an opportunity to invest in Dominican mining and we have high hopes of the European Investment Bank.

Managing cooperation

► *How is your cooperation with the EEC managed in practice?*

— Let me tell you, very sincerely, that we are doing tremendously well. Private and public institutions in the Republic spent two years working together on our Lomé entry and we were lucky enough to have the Community Delegation set up here very quickly. We work with the people there every day, we are on brotherly terms with them, especially the Delegate himself, Martino Meloni, and we have had the support of the European Community Ambassadors from Spain,

France, Germany and Italy here in Santo Domingo.

Our situation easily bears comparison with other ACP countries.

The ideas of the Dominican Government and the European Community fully coincide and we believe that the private sector will be able to benefit from the facilities which Lomé, and particularly the European Investment Bank, can offer.

We also expect modernisation to involve the proper technology for the domestic market. The Dominican private sector was geared to the domestic market and the USA for years, as you know, but we now realise that all this is limited to the industrial free zones and, very partially, to export agriculture. We set great store by the transparency of transfers of technology from Europe.

Regional conditions

► *One last question, if you don't mind. What about the Dominican Republic as a crossroads between Europe, the USA and Latin America?*

— Our activity in the Caribbean is very significant for the national economy, for cooperating with this region is the only way of shaping a policy for the European, American, Canadian and Mexican markets.

We also welcome European help with setting up economic cooperation with Haiti, for this is essential to our people understanding each other.

It is the first time that we have had to work together with Haiti and with other countries in the Caribbean, to obtain financing for development programmes.○

Interview by D.D.

*Interview with Juan Bosch,
Chairman of the Dominican Liberation Party*

Exile and opposition



► *Mr Chairman, you are known as a poet, a writer and an intellectual ... and you have been in politics almost all your life. Why did you do this? What made you go for a political career?*

— Latin America's strongest and most criminal dictatorship was set up here and that was when I started writing. I had already had three books published when the dictator, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo,

told me he had decided to make me an MP. So I decided to leave the country — fast — because agreeing to what Trujillo wanted would have been denying myself and refusing would have been tantamount to declaring myself his enemy, which would have been a very dangerous thing to do. Leaving the country was pretty much of a risk too, because you weren't supposed to leave without the

Government's permission, but I managed to get to get my family out to Puerto Rico in late 1937.

That was the start of 24 years in exile and the opportunity to train myself to be a writer — and a politician.

(At this point, Juan Bosch told me how his reputation as a novelist and storyteller got him the job of transcribing the

works of Eugenio Maria de Hostas, the founder of public schools. He completed this in 1938 and was then invited to Cuba to oversee the publication of the complete works of Hostos, an offer he accepted).

It was the same in Cuba as Puerto Rico. People knew me because I'd had stories published there. At that stage, there was a lot of political activity in Cuba. There were political parties and an agreement on drawing up a constitution, the 1940 Constitution, and I began watching how politics worked, even though I wasn't Cuban nor ever have been.

Leading lights in the Cuban Revolutionary Party wanted me to work with them on a democratic constitution along the lines of the ones they had in Chile, Federal Germany, pre-Franco Spain and Mexico and that was how I came to form the anti-Trujillist Dominican Revolutionary Party, in Cuba, with all the Dominicans who had fled. I got them organised in Havana, in Santiago, in Guantanamo, New York, Venezuela, Curaçao and Mexico.

We gradually got an armed movement going. There were 1300 of us, including 600 Cubans and members from Nicaragua, Venezuela, Honduras and Puerto Rico as well. We even had one North American.

(At this point, Juan Bosch described the group's military training and his meeting with the then 21-year old Fidel Castro etc. He kept up his interest in politics and wrote articles for a journal in Cuba).

I was Chairman of the Dominican Revolutionary Party when Trujillo died, so I came here with an organised party behind me and I was put up as a candidate for the Presidency.

Overthrown by the marines

► *Thank you. Now perhaps can we move on to your political activity here in the Republic ... There were elections in 1962 and you were returned as your country's leader for a while, weren't you? But in 1963, the American marines landed in the Dominican Republic and you were overthrown ... What political lessons did you learn from this short period as Head of State of the Dominican Republic?*

— None at all! Coups d'état are rife in Latin America. And why are they?

Because the countries aren't developed economically and, without economic development, you don't get social development and you don't get political development either.

So coups d'état have to be expected. Look what's just happened with Aristide...

And the same thing happened to me. A coup. And down came my Government. They packed me off to Guadeloupe on a Dominican warship and the Governor of Puerto Rico flew in to fetch me there.

The partisan

► *After all that, you founded the Dominican Liberation Party, didn't you? How exactly does this differ from the Dominican Revolutionary Party you were Chairman of before?*

— It's odd, you know, I was indeed Chairman of the DRP and I went to Spain in 1966 to write a history of the Caribbean and from there I went to France and I was convinced that the DRP wasn't properly organised. It wasn't a proper organisation. It was a party where everyone was out for personal gain. I came back here in 1970. I set up study centres to train future party members, but they didn't work, so I founded the DLP, which is run very efficiently, with all the members working to keep the party organisation going and create new ideas. We celebrated the party's first meeting — there were 200 of us — on 15 December 1973.

The latest presidential elections

► *At the last presidentials, in May 1990, the statistics say you polled 33.88% of the votes. What I should like to know is what your election programme actually was at the time and particularly what the economic and social parts of it were.*

— There's nothing certain about that 33%. Our party got a majority and the fact was demonstrated, but Dr Balaguer is a master of electoral fraud. There is no respect for anything in this country!

Europe's role

► *Can I ask you about something topical? I have talked with leaders in government and in politics here and they*

all, your party included, claimed there was political unanimity on the Republic joining the Lomé Convention. What do you think the European Community can do for this country?

— Economically speaking, we cannot expect an answer to the fundamental problems this country has in its relations with the USA, but it would certainly do us a great deal more good to fit into the European economy than the North American one. That is not to say that we reject all types of economic relations with the USA, of course. What we have to do is keep the alternatives, because North America's economic policy, basically, is concerned with North America's economic interests

Haiti

► *One last topical question, if you don't mind, Mr Chairman. How do you see the difficult relations between the Dominican Republic and Haiti? What do you think about the recent events and President Aristide's departure?*

— First of all, these relations are indeed difficult, but they have been for years, ever since Toussaint-Louverture came out to govern both territories.

(At this point, Juan Bosch made one or two references to history and described a situation discussed elsewhere in this report).

It was inevitable that Aristide would be thrown out. The people who did it lived in Haiti, but they were here too, with the protection of Dr Balaguer and the Government. The leaders of the Tontons Macoutes are really the ones who were in political control of the coup, some in Haiti and some staying here.

When Dr Balaguer says he is against any intervention in Haiti, he omits to say that he was put into power by the North American marines and the OAS, under Lyndon Johnson, on the pretext that the popular movement that wanted me back was a Communist one and that I was a Communist myself and that I had the support of Che Guevara and the Cuban military forces. It's all been said before!

So now Dr Balaguer is against other countries intervening in Haiti, but he omits to say that, with the exception of eight years' government by the DRP, he has been in power thanks to North America and the OAS ever since 1966.○

Interview by D.D.

*Interview with Penà Gomez,
Chairman of the Dominican Revolutionary Party*

A Government of social consensus

► *Mr Gomez, you are Chairman of the Dominican Revolutionary Party and Vice-President of the Socialist International. You are often called a social democrat, but some of your critics here suggest that you have populist tendencies. Where do you really stand?*

— Social democracy means two different things in Europe and Latin America, I think.

The socialist movement is also a more recent phenomenon in the Caribbean and Central America. There are no historical ties with any European tendencies, because it is an offshoot of the big people's movements which saw the light of day on our continent after the victory of the great Mexican revolution. All these big parties are class coalitions with the working class, the peasant class, the marginalised and a large sector of employers. All our parties are like this.

Mayor of the capital

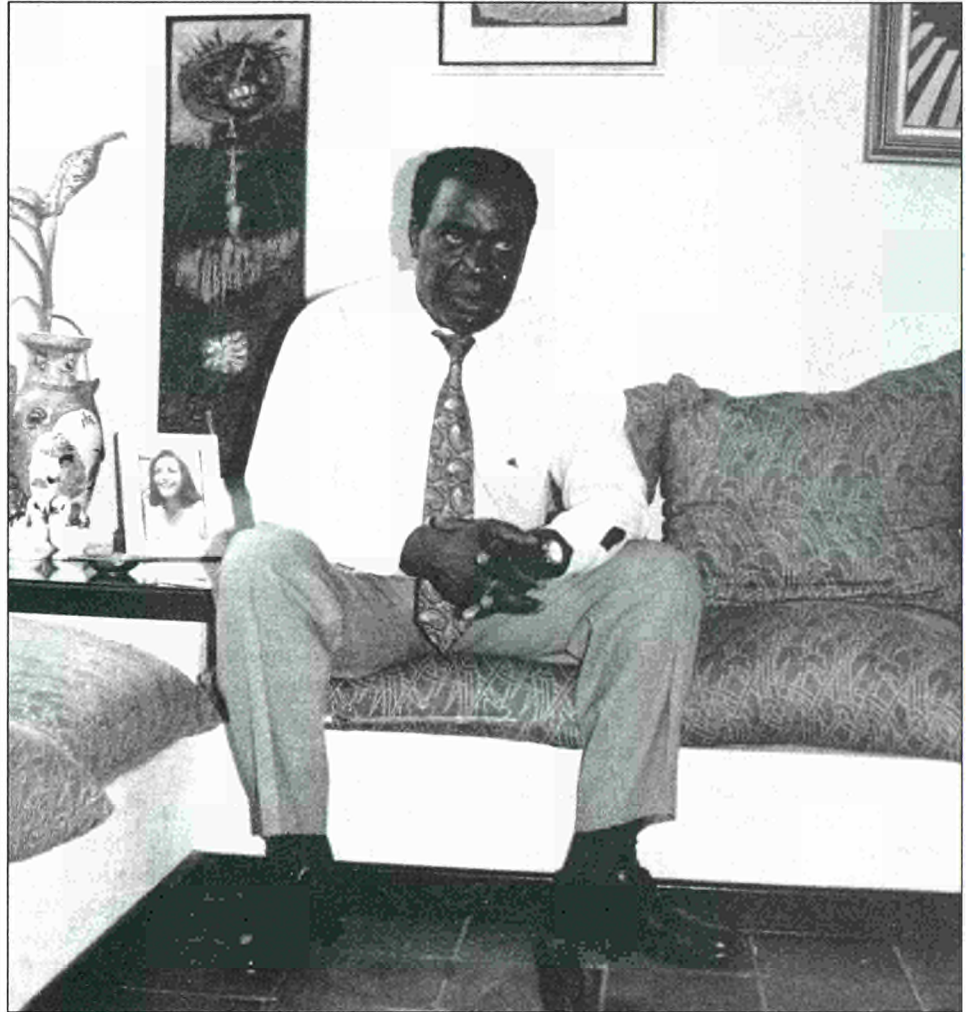
As far as I, as a member of the socialist movement, am concerned, that is the way I approached it when I was made Mayor of Santo Domingo, because the Mayor's functions are important but very limited.

Populism means believing that the masses are the people that count and that means a risk of disorder. In my closing speech one day before the elections, I said that if people were voting for me in the hopes of getting a job, there was no point, because it wouldn't work! I don't know anybody else in Latin America who has ever said that!

Beating poverty

In a country like ours, I think, the first job of a socialist party is to beat poverty.

Poverty is a scandal. Our water is tainted. We have hospitals with no ambulances and no blood banks. We have six children's centres that were built 30 years ago. There is nothing for unmarried mothers. There is no social security for people who retire. And anyone can be



sacked. Teachers are leaving their schools and sailing across to Puerto Rico. Why? Because they are so badly paid. There is more and more privatisation of education (20% of primary and secondary schools and 50% of higher education).

The country's problems are so urgent that I really wonder whether we can cope for another 10 years. Take the environment, deforestation, desertification...

The Government doesn't care about health or education or the environment. Mr Balaguer is blind to anything but his own personal glorification, to his adoration of Spain, especially its past, and to the fact that he wants to leave his mark on

history. He wants our country to outshine all the countries of Latin America in the quincentenary celebrations and he is knocking the city down and rebuilding it solely for that purpose. Dominicans who left 10 years ago and come back now don't recognise it any more.

I have already mentioned that we have problems with health and I might well have said the same about farming too. I hope the European Community will be able to help with food. Imported European milk, for example, is subsidised and putting Dominican producers out of business and we have problems with our agricultural credit crisis and the protec-



tion of our plant life and the health of our animals.

The end result is that people have lost confidence. Homicide is on the increase and there is massive emigration to Spain, the USA, Italy, Venezuela, Puerto Rico... everywhere.

Financial and economic policy?

► *Your party was in power for 12 years, wasn't it? If you get back again, how will you finance what you want to do? What will your economic and financial policy be like? And what do you hope for from external aid, especially European Community aid from Lomé?*

— First of all, I hope to see a proper allocation of resources at national level.

There's an electricity shortage at the moment in spite of all the power stations the DRP Government built.

But this Government doesn't care. It asks for resources but has no idea how to administer them. If it had used them properly, there wouldn't be a problem.

So to start with, resources have to be allocated rationally, to suit the nation's priorities. Secondly, our Government

cannot find a national solution to the country's problems just by using tax revenue.

An organised civil society

We should make the most of the fact that our society is organised. The nation's mothers have formed organisations, our peasants all belong to farming associations, people with plots of land belong to landowning associations, the chemists are organised, the nurses are organised and the doctors are organised. Everyone here is organised. If you form a government of social unity, you can actually have a body where all society's organisations are accepted and invited to join in the job of governing the country.

When I was Mayor of the capital, I formed the Employers' Public Assistance Council with the country's leading employers. When the elections came along, the members were naturally keener on Balaguer than on us, but they had been a great help in the meantime, lending me trucks, enabling me to do things in health and education and so on. I had international help too, from my friend Mitterrand and from Felipe Gonzalez, from Mexico, Japan and Taiwan.

What we need is a government of social unity based on national and international cooperation.

Support for Aristide despite his mistakes

► *One last question, Mr Gomez, if you don't mind. Things have been happening in Haiti lately and relations between your two countries have been strained for some time, haven't they, so what do you think about the recent events and how do you imagine they will affect the Dominican Republic?*

— First of all, I have to say that, earlier on, the Socialist International sent me to Haiti to reconcile the interests of our organisation with the political parties involved in the elections. The Socialist International was behind the PAMPRA party at that stage and, when I arrived in Haiti, I soon realised it would never win the elections. Aristide was enormously popular. I went to see him and told him I thought he would win the elections, but he would never be able to govern Haiti without a coalition. Historically speaking, I said, the process in Republic of Haiti was following in the steps of the Dominican Republic. To take the Dominican example, after a 30-year transition period, President Balaguer, the last President under Trujillo, was still Head of State. Juan Bosch, a very enlightened and well prepared leader, had tried to organise a rapid, radical transition and been overthrown. Balaguer had got back again and, thanks to a lot of manipulation and trickery, Bosch lost the elections. And that was why I advised Aristide to set up a transitional government, because there was no other way to get a majority.

But he said it was out of the question. He would win the elections, he maintained, but there would be no cooperating with the previous team, because Haiti wasn't the Dominican Republic.

Aristide wasn't confident, and also he was a bit radical. When I got back to the Dominican Republic, I told the press that it seemed highly unlikely that an Aristide government would last. He was enormously popular but he lost ground and the right overthrew him. His one big mistake was to take on Balaguer. We told him to keep out because Balaguer was involved with the rightwing forces — he was a very good friend of Duvallier and always on good terms with the Duvallierists. Aristide's lack of experience contributed to his downfall. A return to constitutio-

nality is a sine qua non of stability in Haiti — as also on the island as a whole — and of democracy in Latin America.

I don't think there can be any hesitation about supporting Aristide, in spite of all his mistakes, because if he doesn't

get back into power, then the Latin American right, the army and the generals will overthrow any government.

Lastly, I believe that some of the responsibility for putting Aristide back has to lie with the international com-

munity, especially the USA, Canada and France, the three nations with the most influence when it comes to helping the country's stability. That would be the best for Latin America. ○

Interview by D.D.

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Cooperation with the EEC

EEC and Member States' grants are 44% of total

Total development aid to the Republic was close to \$154 million (2% of GDP) in 1989. Multilateral bodies, in particular the Inter-American Development Bank (34%) and the World Bank (21%), provided 64% of it. Loans, 87% of them from the same two institutions, made up 63% of the total.

The bulk (80%) of the bilateral aid came as grants. Special mention should be made here of the financing received from the USA (18%) and Italy (13%). Total European aid, i.e. from Germany, Spain, France and Italy, plus the EEC as a unit (1.2%), accounted for 17% of all aid received. Almost all the European contribution (94%) was in grant form, making the EEC and its Member States the leading grant donors (44%).

Financial and technical cooperation with the EEC is nothing new, as the Community has financed four ongoing rural development projects totalling ECU 25.3 million. The Republic has also

had the benefit of various other NGO and technical assistance projects and one food aid operation.

Indicative programme signed

President Joaquin Balaguer and Commission Vice-President Manuel Marin signed the Lomé IV programme in December.

The Dominican Republic will receive:
— ECU 85 million in grants;
— ECU 13.5 million, initially, as structural adjustment support.

This does not include additional Lomé IV contributions or any help from the EIB, which has suggested it might provide ECU 15 million.

The indicative programme backs up the various reforms which the Republic has embarked upon, including:

— the Government's medium-term economic programme;
— the economic stabilisation policy brought in by the Government in 1990 and backed by a stand-by agreement with

the IMF (1991), which stresses support for the most under-privileged sector of society while these reform policies are being applied.

People in the spotlight

Both parties have agreed that the whole point of their cooperation is development focused on people, as both the operators and prime beneficiaries, with proper respect for human rights.

They have also confirmed how important it is for the people to be involved in the development process, particularly when it comes to decentralised cooperation, which means support for individual and group development initiatives.

Cooperation between the Republic and the EEC is geared mainly to the protection of natural resources and support for social sectors (health and education), although the Community will also be helping the development of trade and tourism, giving support to the private sector, providing financial, technical and cultural cooperation as well as supporting regional cooperation schemes.○

D.D.



The people must be involved in the development process

The Courier talks to Commission Delegate Martino Meloni

Opening a Delegation — an adventure

► *Mr Meloni, opening a Delegation in a new ACP country is rather an adventure, practically speaking, of course, and politically too, I suppose. Can you tell us just what happened in the Dominican Republic?*

— When I applied for the job of first Delegate to the Dominican Republic, I knew what all the practical and political challenges were. My colleagues and I came out at the end of January 1991, 13 months after Lomé IV was signed and the Republic and two other countries, Haiti and Namibia, joined the Convention. We all knew we would have an enormous practical effort to make when we got here. We were aware of the political importance of opening the Delegation too, because 'the Lomé business', as everyone here in the Republic calls it, was something quite exceptional for this country. There was a lot of media coverage of our arrival in Santo Domingo and even more when Manuel Marin dropped in on his way to Haiti for President Aristide's swearing in and I must say it was all very useful on the political front.

We made the regulation protocol visits and presented our credentials to the President of the Republic and then we got down to work. To start with, we needed offices, houses for the advisers and a residence for the Delegate.

We managed to find reasonable answers to all our problems, thanks in particular to the help of the Dominican authorities. And we got real, pragmatic support from one or two representatives of the local private sector who are very active here.

At this stage, I have to say something about our internal organisation, because the Community procedure we were forced to use to handle things wasn't flexible at all. The rules were devised 30 years ago for everyday affairs and



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there was no provision for exceptional situations — like opening a Delegation — at all. But I should like to make clear that it was thanks to the support we got from people in the Directorate which looks after Delegations and from all our colleagues in the Directorate-General for Development that we were able to find reasonable solutions which were more or less in line with the regulations.

So much for the practical side. Now the political side... Everyone in Santo Domingo was expecting a lot from Lomé and we were all aware that we had to give a positive, rapid and immediate response to their expectations, particularly since the Republic was 12 months behind the other

countries with its programming. There too we worked out a timetable and I am pleased to be able to say that we stuck to it and Vice-President Manuel Marin signed the indicative programme in December.

Lomé — magic wand

► *The Dominican Republic's joining of Lomé involved an exchange of visits between Brussels and Santo Domingo and a number of information seminars here and in Haiti. What sort of influence did all this have, do you think?*

— When we arrived here, we had the impression that too many people were

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talking about Lomé and not always in the right way. There was also the impression that Lomé was going to solve all the Republic's problems like waving a magic wand. So there had to be information and awareness campaigns to tell people what Lomé was really about, what it could do and — most important — what it could not do. So we set up seminars with experts and colleagues from Brussels and we also talked about the Lomé philosophy and above all the procedures and the instruments in the Delegation, in the press and on TV. It was all new to this country, revolutionary even, and it was obvious that everyone was interested.

After all that, I think, we got the philosophy across to the private sector in particular and to a lesser extent to the authorities too. Our current task is to provide information, especially to the authorities, to all those people who will

be involved in managing our actions and programmes so they understand our procedures and can follow them within reasonable time limits that are acceptable to everyone.

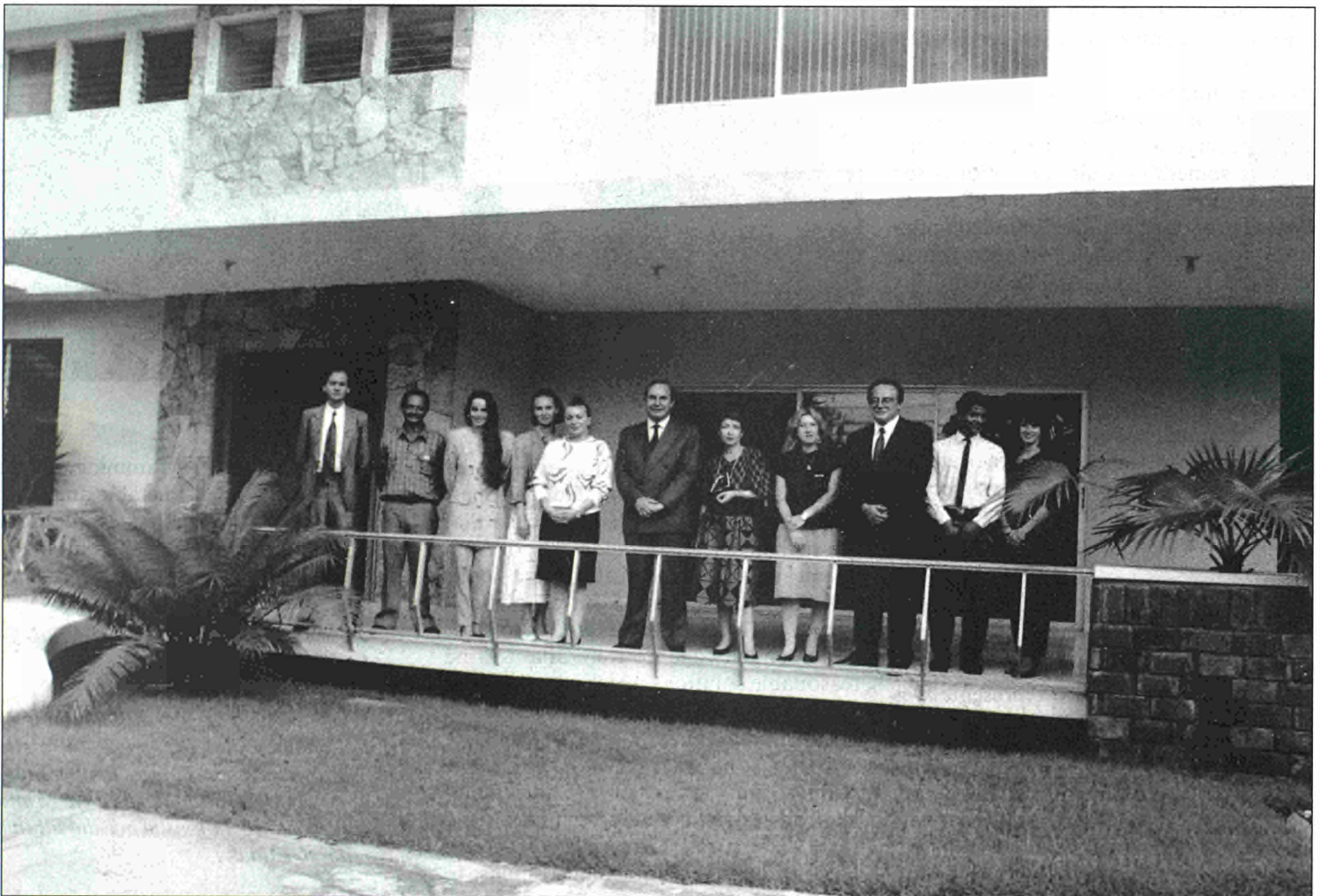
Consensus of opinion on Lomé

► *I have talked to various people in political and economic affairs in this country and there seems to have been a general consensus on joining Lomé. In other ACP countries that would be rather rare, because our relations are mainly with the authorities and we feel cut off from the rest of the country. Happily, it has been otherwise in the Dominican Republic. How has this come about?*

— Yes we have had a general consensus at all levels — politically, be it in the parties in power or opposition, and in

civil society too, particularly in the private sector.

We are welcome here. Why? It isn't clear. There are other places where it isn't always the case. The Dominican Republic has been strongly influenced by external factors in its past and recent history. When the Lomé Convention came up, we said: 'Just by signing Lomé IV, you get ECU 85 million in grants'. It was looked upon as something dangerous to begin with because, obviously, we weren't asking for anything in exchange. It triggered doubt. It is a Trojan Horse? When we explained our philosophy, there was no Trojan Horse, economic or political, and the Dominicans realised the validity of this instrument of cooperation. That explains the consensus, I think, the fact that there are no conditions, particularly political ones, in a country which has had a lot of conditions imposed on it in the past.



The EEC Delegation team

Lomé — à la carte or table d'hôte?

► There now seems to be a consensus among the leaders on what parts of the Convention they are going to benefit from, which is perfectly logical given the consensus on accession. They all seem to think they can make up their own individual meals from what is a rather imposing menu. Is this realistic, do you think, given that our cooperation is only in its infancy?

— There is a big productive sector in this country, an extremely dynamic private sector which is the driving force behind the Dominican economy, despite all the administrative red tape. And it is in the productive sector that our contacts soon saw just what opportunities Lomé could offer. So I have no doubt that all the instruments can be used, particularly the trade instruments, all the facilities for developing industry and everything for small and medium-sized businesses. I have every confidence in the Dominican private sector, despite its occasional over-aggressivity! I find that positive!

The Courier



An extremely dynamic private sector is the driving force of the economy

The Courier



Vast agricultural potential

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

With financial and technical cooperation, where the authorities are directly involved, I have to say that an effort has to be made to raise the standard of efficiency. This is vital if our cooperation programme is to be set up properly.

I am fairly optimistic about the private sector, especially about the EIB support.

Dominican Republic — a crossroads

► *In compiling the report on this country, I have noticed a lot of people talking about the Republic's role as a bridge, a crossroads between the USA, the Caribbean, Latin America and Europe.*

What part do you think Europe can play here?

— The Dominican Republic is a crossroads as far as America is concerned, certainly, because of the Spanish nature of the place. Relations with Latin America are very close. And geographical considerations apart, there is the fact that this country is a large Spanish island — with Cuba — in the Caribbean. It also has relations with the USA, the most important partner. What can the European Community do to help? We, as the European Community, have to help the Republic return to its roots. Before World War II, trade relations with Europe, and especially with Italy, were very important, far more important than

they are now. There are cultural and historical relations — let us not forget that next year is the quincentenary of the discovery of the New World by a European! We aren't here to impose ourselves or force people to drop their traditional relations with the countries of the region. We are here to help the country develop, to improve its industrial development and boost its production. This country has vast agricultural potential and natural resources as well as mining and tourist possibilities. Help it increase its exports to its traditional partners and, if that is what it wants, to Europe as well — that is what we have to do.○

Interview by D.D.

A talk with Joaquin Ricardo

Former Foreign Minister, and adviser to the President

► *You played a major role, personally and politically, in your country's accession to the Lomé Convention. How do you see accession both politically and economically?*

— After trying to join CARICOM in the 1970s, the Republic began to think seriously about joining the Lomé Convention in 1985 and, in 1987, President Balaguer announced that accession was vital. I became Foreign Minister on 16 August 1988 and I attended the first meeting of the Joint Assembly in Madrid in September of that year. Once I realised that my Government's political will was there, I contacted the private sector to get a consensus in the country.

It was the first time for years, I should say, that anyone had sought a consensus between the political parties, private enterprise and the Government on a plan of integration as important as Lomé. There were various obstacles to overcome — the link between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, for example. We share the same island, but we are two separate, sovereign countries. Once the first problem was out of the way, the second was the other Caribbean countries' fear about our potential.

Finally, we signed the Convention in Lomé on 15 December 1989 and we officially applied to join CARICOM on 26 December 1989.



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► *Do you think that the panoply of instruments which Lomé provides is the reason for the consensus you mentioned just now?*

— Yes, of course. The Dominican Republic is right in Latin America. We are in the middle of the Caribbean and our trade relations so far have been mainly with the USA. Joining Lomé opens a door to the European market and enables us to act as a bridge, a crossroads if you like.○



Conference on Universality and Europe

Just a few days before Maastricht, the Summit which signalled Europe's start on a more active phase of its drive for unity, the European Parliament ran a conference on universality and Europe at its Strasbourg seat. It brought together some of the most brilliant minds of our time. But why universality, Enrique Baron Crespo, the President of Parliament, wanted to know in his opening speech.

'Because we know that the future of mankind is bound up with that of our planet and that, more than ever, we are jointly responsible for our planet in our daily lives, here and everywhere. We are jointly responsible, although the changes which I was talking about earlier often engender reactions which call into question this relationship to universality.

All around us we see a turning inwards, the resurgence of aggressive self-interest, sometimes compulsive nationalism, Community fanaticism and religious fundamentalism. In other words, alongside the admirable concept of universality, there is also a crisis of collective identities and, sometimes, dislocation of the social relationship itself. However, or perhaps also because of this, these movements towards identity are all part of an inevitable trend: globalisation. We are witnessing the globalisation of the

economy: all societies on our planet tend to be subject to the same system of accumulation and circulation of wealth, goods and merchandise. We are also witnessing the globalisation of information. Societies — at least free societies — often share the same information and, for better or for worse, the same television mythology, the same games, the same dramatic events and the same expectations. No real assessment has yet been made of this unification — not to say universalisation — through the media, but there is no doubt that it is leading to something radically new. However, a word of caution. This movement of globalisation only provides a semblance of equality. In actual fact, it also reproduces the inequalities throughout our planet, the imbalances and breaking points. Evidence of this can be seen from the current state of North-South relations.

However, through this contradictory reality arising from unification and diversification, a new, utterly remarkable historical form is coming into being. We are entering perhaps into a global — *immediately* global — civilisation: one which encompasses all the peoples of this planet and engenders different reactions everywhere.

Universality, an abstract idea, is tending to take on increasingly concrete form and it can do so quite naturally, depending on the spirit in which it is approached. The concept of such universality is itself affected by this, becoming multi-faceted, diverse and singular. In order to exist, it needs to be properly accepted by mankind in all its diversity, for what is undoubtedly new is that human beings are no longer merely asking the classic questions about ways of life in families, towns, regions or countries, but are also asking questions such as how to live in the world and the universe and on the planet itself. How can we tackle the damage caused by progress, pollution and the technology which we need? These are questions which lie at the very heart of our relationship with universality, in that this entails a questioning of our relations with others and with our home in Nature on this Earth.'

We cannot summarise all the speeches here and, indeed, in some cases, the speakers had to be content with giving a brief summary of what they had prepared. Parliament will be publishing it in full later on, but meanwhile here is a glimpse of one or two of the topics they discussed.

Baron Crespo was followed by fellow-Spaniard Juan Goytisolo, the writer, who said that the tendency since the Berlin Wall came down had alas been to put other walls up and they were the walls of nationalism and religion, notions which were the sole refuge from money, the all-powerful supreme value. The first sign of these attempts at putting up fresh barbed wire has been in the treatment of the 12 million non-Europeans living in the Community — latter-day Moors, who were suffering more and more, Goytisolo said, as he called on Europe to integrate these people and also help their countries of origin to develop.

José Saramago, the Portuguese writer, also felt that Europe had to show solidarity with Latin America and Africa, two continents on which, 'for better or for worse', it had left its mark. But his main point was that cultural and social issues had to be dealt with at European level too, for, to his mind, they were at least as important as economic and political problems, despite the fact that 'you can't convert culture into ecus'. The Europe he wants to see is multi-lingual but balanced, with the Spanish and Portuguese parts equal to the northern parts which have dominated for so long.



Baron Crespo (C), President of the European Parliament, gave the opening speech

Culture shock

The French philosopher and writer, Edgar Morin, said that this cultural diversity was the fount of life and richness. The great meeting of give and take between all the cultures of the earth has not yet taken place, he pointed out, and one of the reasons was that, ever since the Renaissance, European culture had been under the banner of universal science, humanity and reason and tended to see other civilisations as lagging behind, because they were lacking in scientific knowledge and rationality. It had led to terrible destruction in the name of culture. Literacy campaigns had become 'campaigns against the illiterate, who do have splendid oral traditions of course' and 'know all about plants and their medicinal properties...'; Morin's criticism was trenchant.

Comments like: 'the sight of other people's economic under-development masked our own psychological and moral under-development', and 'Europe's ethnocentric blindness made us believe we were the masters of the world' were well received and brought lengthy applause.

Mahmoud Hussein analysed the way in which victims of this hegemonic behaviour react. How do the colonised cope with the external aggression of colonisation? They experience ambiguous feelings of inferiority vis-à-vis the coloniser, apparently, combined with a degree of admiration because he has provided access to unsuspected means, particularly through schooling. Anyone living in the newly independent countries today, Hussein maintains, is prey to two kinds of resentment, blaming the coloniser for pushing him beyond the bounds of prosperity and blaming his Nation-State for offering him no future. But the wind of democracy blowing around the planet brings fresh hope and we can now do away with a dual misunderstanding and stop exporting values more suitable for the West and stop alienating ourselves for the others.

These culture shocks are not always negative, but you have to know how to adapt, as Japan — which Tokyo Professor Takeshi Hiromatsu says has experienced a series of successful cultural openings — has indeed done. In the sixth century, the Koreans introduced Buddhism and Chinese culture into Japan. The latter spent the next 300 years copying Chinese government, while educated



University teachers had left their lecture rooms to attend the conference

Japanese studied Confucianism, which shaped Japanese society. However, it rejected the idea of Chinese-style administration based on a meritocracy foreign to the Japanese society of the time and it thought Chinese writing was far too complicated.

Two more outstanding occasions of cultural borrowing were in the 19th century (the Meiji revolution when Japan went to the western 'school' for its breathtaking modernisation) and the period after World War II.

Universal civilisation

Ivorian writer Ahmadou Kourouma took a different approach to European culture, going in for a lengthy analysis of Europe-Africa relations as seen through the slave trade and colonisation and following this with his own ideas on the Lomé Convention.

'Europe', Kourouma said, 'forced these countries to grow cash crops that only it wanted. Farming in Europe and America and Russia is heavily subsidised, so why isn't it subsidised in Africa too? You only have to pay attractive prices, a paying proposition that is, for coffee and cocoa and raw materials, but the common market can't do it without striking a body blow to the standard of living of Europe's man in the street.'

Western civilisation is avoiding this and the discontent that would go with it

by claiming that raw material subsidies are counter to the ideology of economic liberalism on which free societies are based.

Until Africa wakes up, understands and takes its future in hand, the EEC is maintaining contact by signing agreements with the African States, but the means they involve are pale shadows of what is actually required.

It has to be realised that Africa bears a great deal of responsibility for its poverty and its failure. Asian countries which used to be in a similar situation are now successfully competing with Europe in every market in the world, but Africa just holds its hand out while Asia wins the economic battle.

Perhaps there are cultural reasons for Africa's failure? Africa and only Africa knows and Africa has to rectify the situation. Europe can back it up, but Africa has to go it alone.

The universal civilisation on the horizon will be the civilisation which combines all cultures without exception. Europe, master of the world through its weapons, its economy, its communications and its spirit of initiative, has a duty to start up proper dialogues with the other civilisations so it can understand these others and accept their differences.' What better encapsulation of the conference could there be than this?○

Amadou TRAORE

The Urban Crisis



Gao (northern Mali) from the air

One of the most striking things about the second half of this century, of course, is the spectacular growth of the cities and the way huge metropolises of millions of people have mushroomed in the four corners of the earth. Nothing, it seems, can stop the break-neck expansion of the cities, particularly in the Third World, where they are growing at the rate of 3.6% p.a. In only 30 years (1950 to 1980), the urban population of the world went from 300 million to 1.8 billion and it is expected to exceed the rural population for the first time towards the end of the century.

Some cities have exploded. For example, Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, grew 600% larger between 1950 and 1979. To date there are 12 cities of more than 10 million, and there will be 21 by the year 2000, 18 of them, including the Nigerian megacity of Lagos, in the developing world.

We know all about life in these megapolises. We have heard about the pollution and the crime and the traffic jams that mar their daily lives and we heard about the stranglehold of the shantytowns. Yet people from the rural world still find them irresistibly attractive. Is it the magic of city lights? Maybe, but not only that. What they do not always tell us is that these cities are hives of industry which create far more wealth than the rural areas ever do (urban areas supply 60-80% of GNP in the developing world) and have the lion's share of all the health, training and cultural facilities... which of course has its effect on development aid.

These are the two sides of the coin and we shall see them repeated throughout the dossier.

Photo Vivant Univers

The agenda of urban issues

by Nigel HARRIS (*)

The world's urban inhabitants numbered about 25 million in 1800 (or 3 per cent of the population of the world). By the 1980s, city-dwellers had reached 1800 million or 40% of a much larger total. Until the turn of this century, only Britain had an urban majority; now all developed countries do, and a majority of developing countries should have made the same transition by early in the next century. The 100 years since 1900 will have encompassed this remarkable world demographic transition.

The speed of urbanisation in developing countries today is not faster than normal, but the numbers involved are unprecedented. Inhabitants of towns and cities increased from 300 million in 1950 to the 1.8 billion of the eighties; if UN projections are right, there could be 4 billion by 2020. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the level of urbanisation is still low (25 to 27%), expected growth in the next

thirty years could produce urban populations of great size — 179 million in Nigeria, 58 million in Zaire, 47 million in Tanzania and 42 million in Kenya (see Chart 1).

The patterns of urbanisation have changed from the past. Many more people are going to live in the larger cities. In the developing world of 1950, there were 31 cities of one million or more people, and five of 4 million or more; by 1985, the equivalent figures were 146 and 28; projected for 2025 are 486 and 114. In sub-Saharan Africa, the share of the urban population living in cities of half a million or more people grew from 7% to 41% in the thirty years before 1980.

The largest cities are, with a few exceptions, not growing especially quickly (small cities are, and so become large ones), but their inhabitants are spreading out over much larger metropolitan regions (so as population size increases, densities decline). The regions absorb smaller cities and towns. The population in part follows the movement

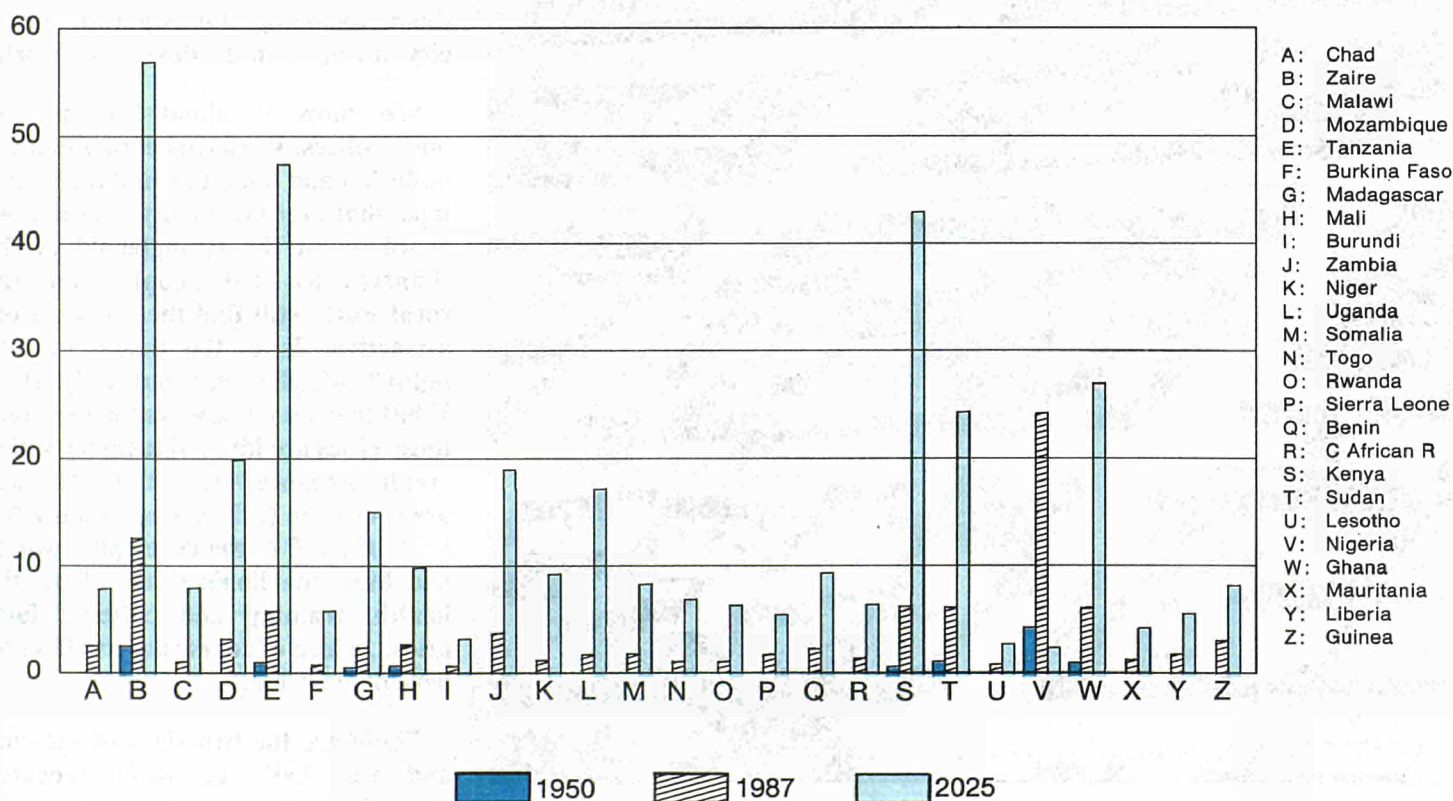
of medium and large manufacturing plants along major highways, leaving small scale industries in the old cities.

Much of the growth of city population now comes from the natural increase of the urbanites, exaggerated because of their relative youth. However, in-migration remains important in China and sub-Saharan Africa. In general, the experience of migrants is — contrary to popular opinion — not bad. They do improve the standard of living of themselves and their families, and there is no correlation between being a migrant and being unemployed, badly housed or poor, etc.

Why do cities grow and societies urbanise? In the process of economic development, the physical concentration of workers makes a key contribution to raising the productivity of modern industry and services — and also of the workers themselves. The growth of productivity is only possible through the concentration of high quality infrastructure, both physical (power, roads, water supply, drainage etc) and social (education, health facilities etc.), an infrastructure which cannot be distributed evenly throughout the country because of the high costs involved.

(*) Professor of Development Planning, Development Planning Unit, University College London.

Urban Population Annual Increase (millions)



Thus, the correlation between urbanisation and economic level is quite close — as Chart 2 suggests (the correlation is 0.6557). The chart compares levels of urbanisation and product per capita for 120 countries; there are 49 'numbered points' which represent the countries with 10 million or more population.

City growth is part of the creation of new patterns of territorial specialisation, a result of the growth and diversification of output. The poorer a country, the more important this is; the richer it is, the less the difference between town and country and the more workers can afford to live at considerable distances from where they work.

Cities exist not simply to provide a framework for production. They play a key role in the transactional systems that span individual countries and the world — inflows of people, of finance, of information, and of commodities, through banking systems, markets and trading networks, through transport terminals (air, sea, road and rail) and their associated warehousing, through newspaper offices, publishing, radio and television, through telephone and fax systems, and so on. Because they are such important junction points, they are inevitably the centres of power, of government. For the same reasons they are usually the centres of higher level education, research, health and cultural facilities.

Once concentrated, workers and their families form large markets for the produce of agriculture. Thus urbanisation forces the growth of rural productivity. But for many developing countries, the gap between rural and urban productivity is wide and growing. The World Bank estimates that 60% of the output of developing countries is now produced in urban areas — and 80% of the increase in output.

In general, cities then grow because of a growing and changing demand for labour, the result of economic development itself and the changing composition of a growing output of goods and services. Of course, people often have other motives for moving to cities. Some go for education, others for medical treatment. But the poorer a country, the less this is true: the more the search for work is the key force in urbanisation. Cities in general do not grow because rural land is scarce, rural poverty is high,

or because the population is growing quickly.

The cities also concentrate great wealth. Alongside such wealth survives, most notoriously, great poverty. As urbanisation takes place, the transfer of poverty from rural to urban areas will also occur. By the end of the century it is expected that half the poor in developing countries will live in urban areas (and half the urban children will be born to poor families).

Low urban pay is usually associated with excessive working hours (rather than unemployment), high costs of consumption and appalling standards of housing and services. The combination of poor health and poor diet makes workers exhausted, unable to work at normal speed, with low capacity to concentrate so that they find it difficult to acquire the skills to make some improvement. It is impossible for workers to attain the levels of productivity which command better incomes.

While in general, urban health is better than rural, in poor urban localities it is often much worse. It is even worse for the most vulnerable members of poor households — women, children, the elderly, the disabled. Girls born to poor families are likely to start off with a low birth weight, to be poorly nourished as they grow, subject to early marriage and multiple births; where they are heads of household and obliged to work for their families as well as keep house, the problems are compounded. For their children, again of low body weight at birth, again poorly nourished with very poor health care, often obliged to start work at an early age or to run households so their parents can work, it is almost impossible for them to gain the education which might allow them as adults to escape the vicious circle of poverty.

Poverty is a key issue facing the cities, but most visitors can see a whole agenda of issues. Traffic jams, air pollution, intermittent and often contaminated water supply, completely inadequate waste disposal, poor health facilities, slums and shanty towns. Workers spend an exhausting time in overcrowded buses and trains. Their families live in conditions which are a constant threat to health.

What is less often seen is that, despite the poverty, the cities are relatively rich:

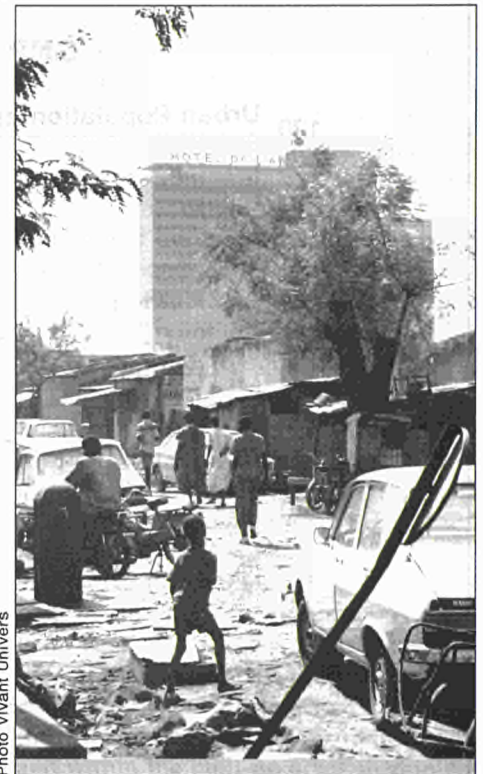


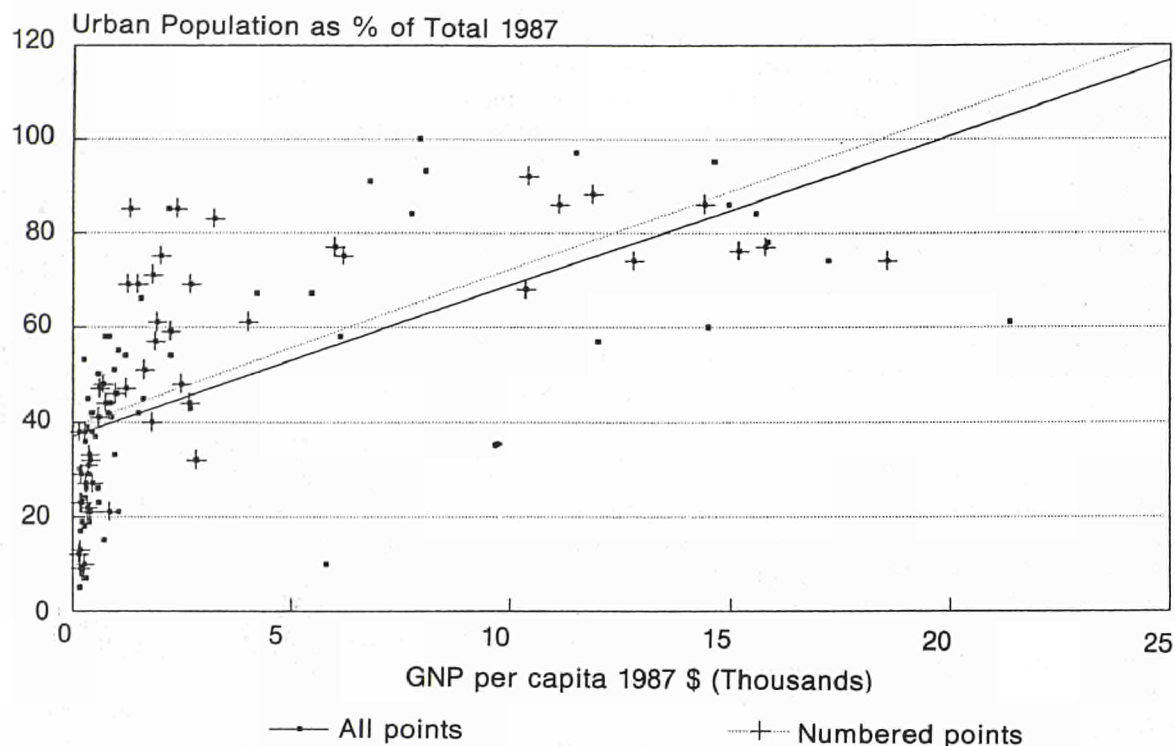
Photo Vivant Univers

Bamako, the capital of Mali.

Poverty, traffic jams, air pollution, intermittent and often contaminated water supply, inadequate waste disposal, poor health facilities, slums and shanty towns are key issues facing the cities

employment and incomes grow. The task for public authorities is to translate this wealth into efficient cities, capable of fueling national development and meeting the needs of its citizens. It is here that the failures have been greatest. The cities may provide the major part of national output — and government's tax revenues — but public authorities are most unwilling to employ these revenues to make cities work. Local authorities have frequently been robbed of powers and morale by the centre, burdened with responsibilities but without the financial basis or the institutional autonomy. National governments intervene to prevent — say — bus or water supply companies covering their costs, so they cannot invest in timely fashion as the city expands; the deficits in provision grow as the budgetary losses increase. In the case of water, households are then obliged to pay private water sellers for water which is often impure and costs between three and one hundred times the public supply, showing that it is not the poverty of the population which prevents the extension of public supplies to all.

GNP per capita by urban population 1987



Where the density of population is high, the health dangers are especially great. The Peruvian cholera epidemic of January 1991 shows how potent was Lima's combination of contaminated water supplies (both for humans and irrigating food crops), inadequate sewage disposal, and poor hygiene in the handling and preparation of food. Nearly 313 000 people had been affected by late 1991, and 3 288 had died.

The inability of governments to maintain existing public facilities, let alone expand them, has been a great problem, leading to prodigious waste of resources, and ultimately to capital consumption (that is, the writing off of major investments). For example older cities often lose half their water supply through poorly maintained pipes; repairing the pipes produces much more water than new investment in supply. Poor maintenance of roads damages vehicles: the cost of maintaining the road is often much less than the losses from depreciated vehicles. Blocked drains undermine roads, leading ultimately to them being written off.

Everywhere one looks in the urban field, the picture is of waste, of extravagance in the use of resources, of an

inability to conserve and economise. Economic crisis — as in much of sub-Saharan Africa — only aggravates the problem by cuts in both the creation of new infrastructure and in maintenance budgets.

If governments have had such a poor record so far in maximising the contribution of cities to national development, are there any grounds for being more optimistic about the future? The financial squeeze of the 1980s has had perverse effects for it has also forced many governments to reconsider their role, particularly their great centralisation of powers and finance, and the stress on the public delivery of services.

Three types of reform are currently being considered. The first is administrative decentralisation, with financial backing, to a strengthened local government. The second is the concentration by government on facilitating the provision of services by other bodies, private firms, non-government or self-help organisations and households. The third is a relaxation in the regulatory regime including the setting of standards of provision so that services can be provided that can be afforded.

There is still far to go and great obstacles to be overcome. But already a wealth of experiment has emerged — the private collection of wastes in Ibadan or provision of public WCs in Calcutta, NGOs providing cheap sanitation and sewage services to poor households in Karachi, water supplies in Abidjan, health, training and educational facilities in Karachi, the greening of Nairobi, allowing the expansion of informal transport to poor areas in Manila. Children have been mobilised to give health education to their parents in Bombay squatter settlements, to clean up Bangkok and Curitiba. NGOs have led efforts to improve the education of poor women, the key force in household basic services.

Thus, as the agenda and perspective of urbanisation has grown more daunting, the change of public attitudes could be the means to engage many more people in the process of coping with the problems of urban growth. If that happens, the cities can be made to work. They will become more productive, making a greater contribution to national development and the welfare of their citizens.

N.H.

Long-term picture of sub-Saharan Africa (*)

Where and how will Africans live in a generation's time and what does the future hold for their 47 countries? The long-term picture presented here goes some way to answering this, the question underpinning all the concern aroused by the prospect of fast demographic growth getting even faster. And tackling that question, which is unavoidable even in immediate action, means approaching the present situation and problems and strategies from another angle.

(*) Taken from a prospective study which SCET International, SCET AGRI and SEDES produced for the Commission of the European Communities and the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (France) in 1984.

The neoclassical-type economic approach which is the commonest currency today fails, it must be realised, to cater for the question. Indeed, it simply dismisses it. By focusing on increased production and optimum use of rare resources, that is to say, productive capital and foreign exchange, with its sights also on sharing the fruits of growth among the different social groups, it leads to a very abstract idea of the developing countries which is lacking in any spatial dimension and highly inadequate as a result. The many financial constraints and the use of micro-economic techniques over-emphasise the short- and the medium-term and any schemes directly affecting production. Population and population

spread are not directly involved. Moreover any imbalance is deemed to be abnormal and temporary.

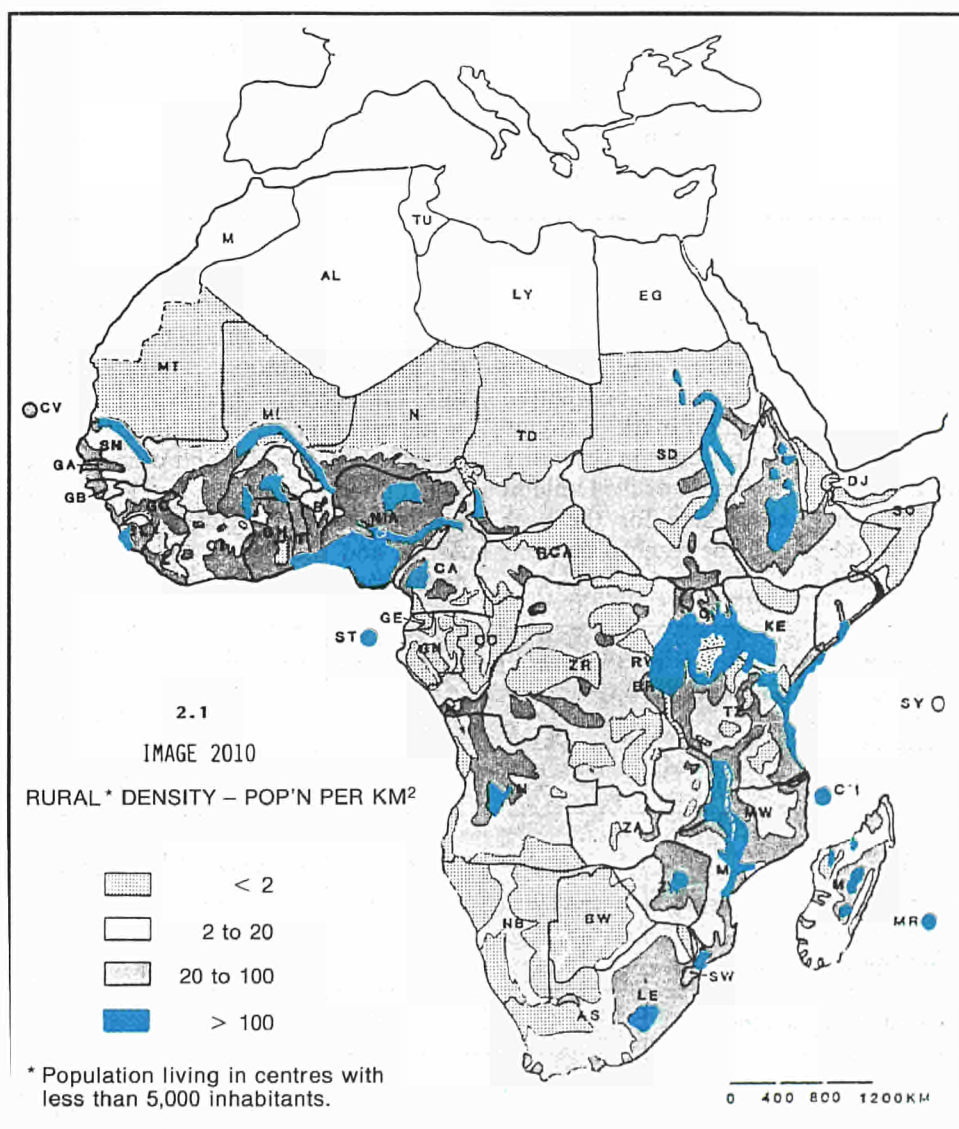
It is because most existing information systems, diagnoses, strategies and projects derive from this approach that they are to some extent ill-adapted to the situation of the countries currently being populated and built up — i.e. all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. It takes a different point of view, and a complementary one, to understand this.

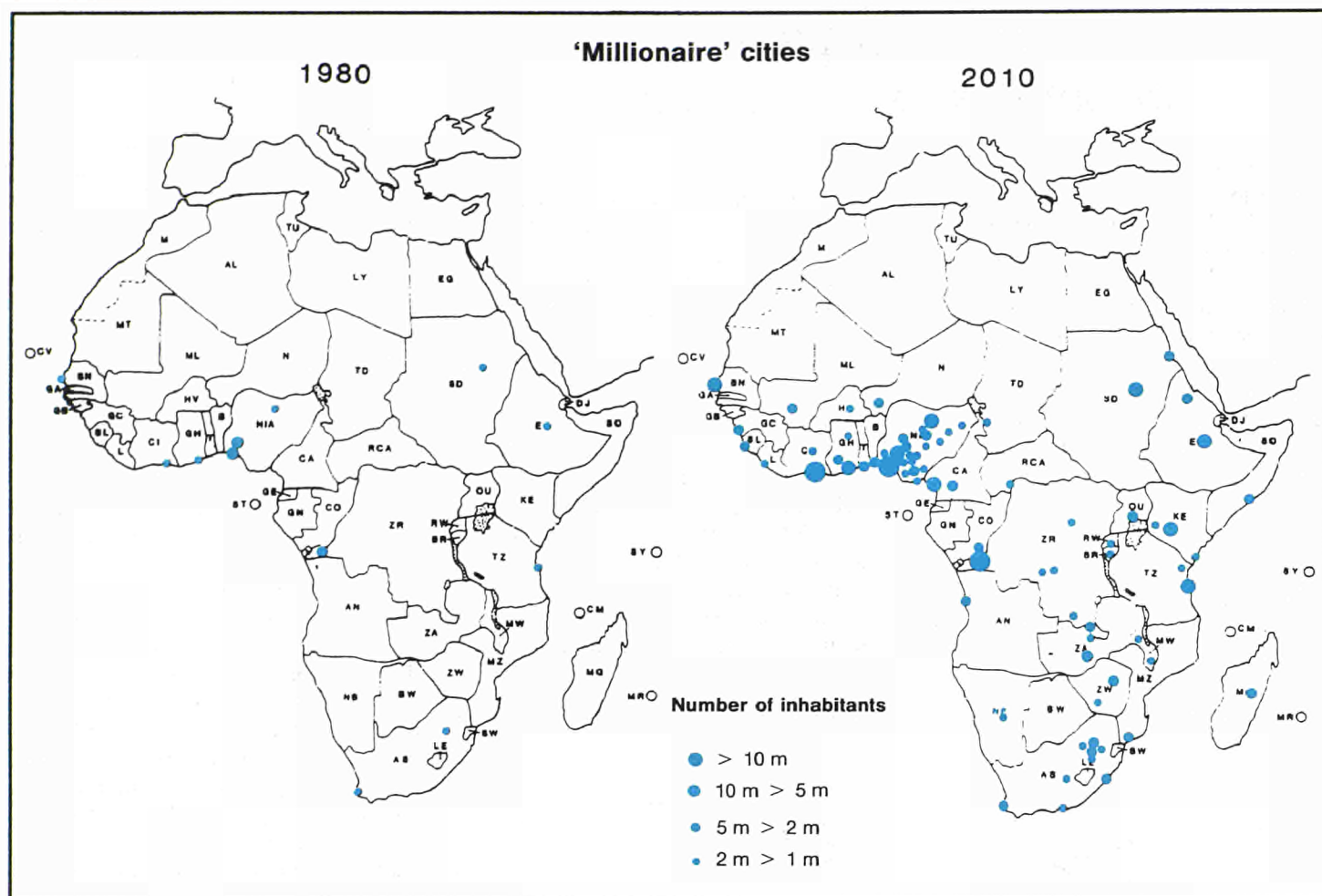
This view focuses on the population. Economic development is approached through trade and the geographical framework in which it takes place, in a context of structural rather than short-term imbalances closely tied up with the development process. Trade flows and their development prospects are assessed from a spatial standpoint at every (regional, national and local) level. Built-up areas are seen as places where trade with the rural areas, between the urban centres and within the built-up areas themselves is intensified and diversified. And trends in population spread, be they national (reflecting migration from one country to another) or regional, urban or rural, are taken as both an indicator and a factor of trade development and therefore of activity and economic growth.

A look at the period in question here (1950-2010) should moderate any pessimism caused by the analysis of the present economic situation, which poses so many difficulties to so many countries, and help take present and future structural trends into account. The long-term picture is not of a permanent situation. It is a snapshot, taken in the year 2010, of a process of change which will go on long after that date.

The emphasis on the effect of geographical location means that many aspects of the diagnosis of the present situation and problems must be clarified and the importance of the spatial framework round any and every development strategy highlighted. The long-term picture presents us with one of the various conceivable visions of the future in, and compatible with, the African geographical set-up.

Total demographic growth as currently forecast is taken as a datum. The population in the year 2010, which is still far from the maximum sustainable population, has to have found its place in the space that is Africa. The detailed study of population spread is a relatively sound





base for this prospective investigation and enables us to approach our diagnosis and our thinking about the strategies with the population where it should be — in the spotlight. The long-term picture assumes that people are relatively free to migrate between rural and urban areas, between regions and between countries which means that national borders are permeable, an idea which history has in fact borne out.

Demographic growth and migration

(a) The past

The total population 'P' of the 47 countries of sub-Saharan Africa was 389 million in 1980, as against a total continental population of 480 million. It has grown by 2.2% since 1950 and the present growth rate is up at nearly 3% p.a. and still gaining momentum.

The table compares population trends in sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world (millions).

The average growth rate for the whole period is 3.04% p.a., with a gentle decline beginning in 1995, giving 2030, or thereabouts, as the date when the population goes past the 1.5 billion mark. Extreme hypotheses based on trends in fecundity suggest that the figure of 954 million inhabitants forecast here for the year 2010 would actually be reached between 2007 and 2022.

How this total population is spread over the various countries depends on the trends in their respective natural growth rates and migratory flows.

We have taken the natural growth rates projected by the UN and other sources. We further assume the net global migratory movement between sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world to be negligible.

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Population of sub-Saharan Africa (millions)	178.1	223.6	290.7	389.0
Growth rate (millions)	2.30 %	2.66 %	2.95 %	
Total population of Africa (millions)	220.9	277.6	359.6	479.6
Population of Latin America (millions)	164.1	215.7	283.5	363.7
World population (millions)	2525	3017	3696	4432
sub-Saharan Africa as % of world	7.1 %	7.4 %	7.9 %	8.8 %

The flows of the individual countries have been determined in the light of a number of factors, including:

- the present rate of urbanisation and urban dynamics (this is the principal factor);
- the dynamism of the country's economy and its economic development compared with its neighbours;
- the country's geographical situation and especially its situation in relation to communications with the rest of the world;
- the population: resources ratio, the rate at which resources are currently being mobilised and the country's ability actually to mobilise them;
- bioclimatic and morphological data.

(b) The long-term picture

The long-term natural growth prospects were based on projections from the Population Division of the UN (average hypothesis), although other sources (World Bank and particular demographic studies) were used for some of the countries.

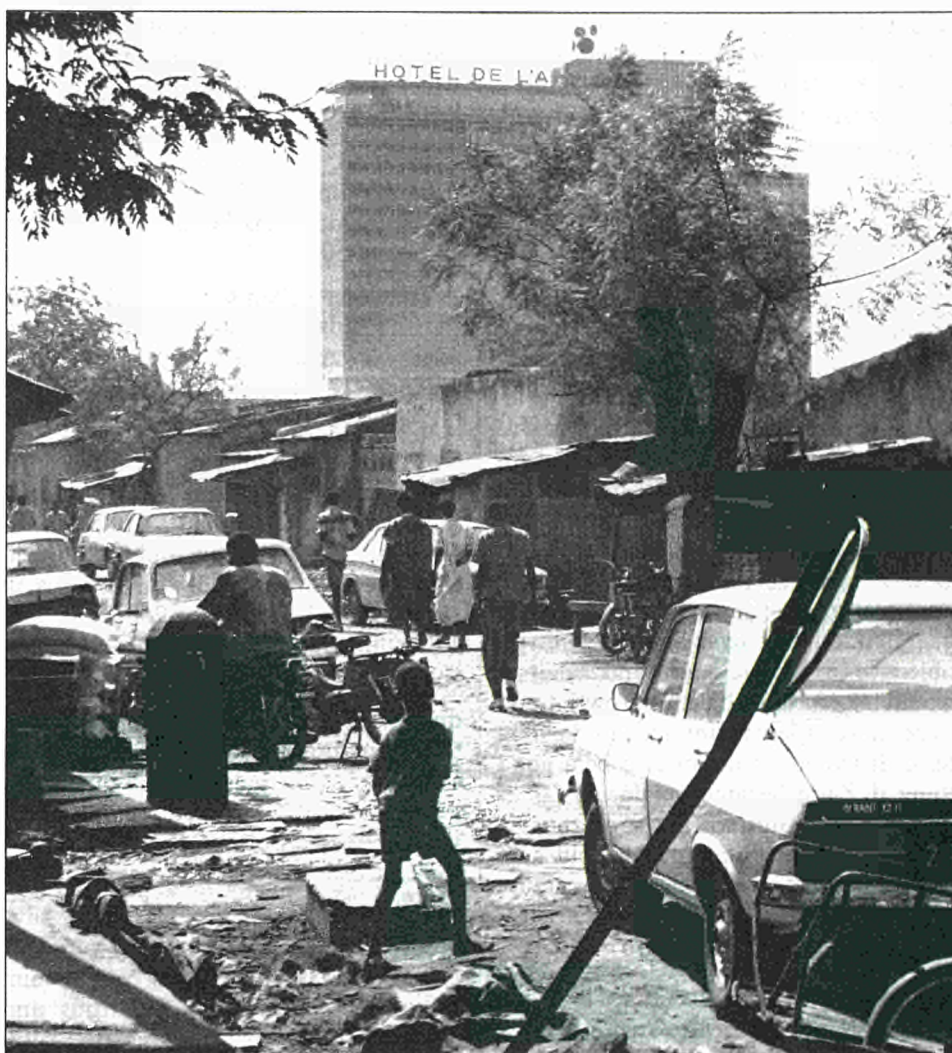
Overall, this natural growth will take the population of sub-Saharan Africa from the 389 million of 1980 to 954 million by the year 2010 — an increase of almost 250% in 30 years.

The countries expected to receive the most immigrants, in terms of volume are Zaire, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and South Africa (10 – 5.4 million), with the highest rates of immigration in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Congo (about 1% p.a.).

The biggest volumes of emigration will be from Ethiopia, Rwanda, Upper Volta and Kenya (8.8 — 4 million) and the highest rates from Rwanda, Comoros, Upper Volta and Mauritania (1.35 — 0.95%).

The total net flow of immigration (and emigration, therefore) over the period 1980-2010 is 42 million, or 4.4% of the total population in the year 2010. This gives six countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Liberia, Zambia, Kenya and Cameroon) growth rates in excess of 3.5% p.a.

Nigeria (227 million inhabitants) alone has 24% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa, as against 22% in 1980, because of its very high natural growth rate. Bearing in mind the level of development, the population densities are very high, being close to those of the most



Bamako, capital of Mali

'The ten-fold increase, in less than 100 years, of the total population and thus of average densities, means a complete revolution in the use of space, in human infrastructure, in trade, in the relationship between man and the environment, in social structures, etc. ...'

heavily populated countries of South Asia.

Zaire, with 76 million, is the second most heavily populated country in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by South Africa (71 million), Ethiopia (61 million) and Tanzania (50 million).

These demographic and migratory prospects highlight the fact that the problem of demographic growth and its geographical spread is the central issue in the development of sub-Saharan Africa.

A 10-fold increase in the total population — and of average densities, therefore — in less than a 100 years means a complete upheaval in the use of space, in human infrastructure, in trade, in relations between man and the environment, in social structures and so on. It is by far the most significant event in

African history over this period of 100 years, the foundation on which everything must be built and designed and the imperative before which all other realities — economic and financial realities included — have to bow.

It is the 10-fold increase in the population in the space of 100 years which allows us to say that Africa is an area which is being built and occupied and its land taken over fast and it considerably limits the range of possible futures when it comes to, say, pace or type of development in this part of the world.

The other conclusion to be drawn from the ineluctable population explosion in the long-term is that, whatever one's opinion concerning Africa's resources and unexploited potential, or of the minimal population in some areas, it is

essential to get to grips with (and, therefore, to understand) African demography. It is not strictly speaking a priority target, because there is obviously no conceivable recipe for the short or medium term, but it is a central objective, a permanent one which is linked closely to the aims of economic growth and development.

Getting a grip on demography means looking at the total population as such (it seems reasonable to say that, one or two places apart, sub-Saharan Africa is an under-populated continent) and, above all, at the total growth rates (demographic policies) and spatial distribution and, therefore, at migration. It would no doubt be a good thing for the region if Côte d'Ivoire remained a country of high immigration, but it would be as well to bear in mind the effects on that country's objective economic path and what it would take for the objective growth trend to be more or less maintained in the long term. It would no doubt also be a good thing if Zaire became (again, as far as Rwanda and Burundi are concerned) a country of heavy immigration, but here too the effects on the infrastructure creation and resource development strategies have to be considered.

Population breakdown by size of city and urban development

(a) The past

We have reconstituted the distribution of urban centres by size (population curve $p(n)$ of the city of rank n), for each country, for the base year 1980 and various years before that (1950, 1960, 1970). These distributions $p(n)$, which give a fairly complete picture of urban systems and the way they develop, can be used to deduce primary 'PP' and non-primary 'PNP' population trends, which are fundamental data in the study of the primary complex.

The biggest conurbations considered here are urban areas and not just cities — i.e. they include suburbs and any satellite towns nearby. In the case of South Africa, however, we have kept the distinction between metropolis and major satellite town.

Most of the big cities are near the coast. Trends in their classification also reflect the history of each country's economic development.

The geographical spread of medium-sized towns is strongly linked to the level of development achieved in the region.

The current rate of urbanisation in sub-Saharan Africa is an average of 30%, which is substantially higher than usually estimated.

In 1980, five (small) countries had urbanisation rates in excess of 50% and seven, including six big ones, of between 40% and 50%.

The least urbanised countries, all of them relatively landlocked and poor, were Rwanda (5%), Burundi and Uganda (7%), Malawi (10%), Niger (12%), Ethiopia and Kenya (14%).

As a direct correlation, the growth rate of the rural population 'R' (total population minus the population of towns of less than 5000) was low and had dipped since the previous decade — 1.79% p.a. in 1950-1960, 1.93% in 1960-1970 and 1.82% in 1970-1980.

The rural exodus involved about three quarters of a million people p.a. (1.3% of the population) in sub-Saharan Africa in 1980 and was gathering momentum, gradually expanding to the point where virtually the whole of the continent is today affected.

The rural population may have reached a ceiling or even begun to tail off in some countries (Cameroon, Benin, Mauritania, Botswana, Mauritius and Gabon). In all but rare cases, the rural environment is evolving (and will go on doing so in some countries) and the rural population growing, but with a higher percentage of non-workers than the national average because most emigrants are young men.

(b) The long-term picture

The projection of the urban population by country in the year 2010 is based on a global projection for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa which follows trends recorded for 1950-1980 in terms of urban hierarchy (shape of the curve $p(n)$ for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa), shape of distribution of leading towns, rate of densification of the built-up areas and trends in PNP: PP.

The 47 leading towns of sub-Saharan Africa will have a combined population of 150 million in the year 2010, which is 28% of the total urban population (as against 26% in 1980). The hierarchy will still be changing.

Three urban areas — Kinshasa, Lagos and Abidjan — will have reached or gone past the 10 million mark and 77 cities, i.e.

six or seven times more than today, will have more than 1 million (only 20 of these will be in Nigeria!). There will be 638 towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants, which is almost four times the present figure. These 638 towns figure on the map of future urban systems and in the long-term picture.

There will be a total of about 8200 towns of 5000 and upwards (more than a third of them in Nigeria), as against 2900 in 1980 and 670 in 1950. The built-up areas will be twelve times as dense and the average distance between two towns four times shorter.

If the zone of direct influence of a major city is represented by a circle proportional to the population (which corresponds more or less to reality when it comes to such things as food supply), it will be six times bigger for 2010 than it was for 1980 and 50 times bigger than for 1950. This is one of the basics of the geographical trend of agrosystems in the rural socio-economic system.

The average urban growth rate resulting from this projection is 5.2% p.a., declining, but strong nevertheless.

The average rate of urbanisation will go past the 50% mark shortly after the year 2000 and reach 56% — the South American figure in 1965 — by 2010.

Five countries will have rates in excess of 80%, i.e. more than four people living in towns for every one living in the country, namely Djibouti (87%), Gabon (85%), Botswana, Mauritius and Congo, and six between 70% and 80% — Benin (77%), Namibia and Senegal (75%), Côte d'Ivoire (74%), Nigeria and Cameroon (71%). For comparison, the countries of the tip of Latin America and Venezuela went beyond 80% in 1980. The figures for Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Mexico are 70% or close.

The total rural population of sub-Saharan Africa will be 419 million, or 1.5 times the 1980 figure. It will peak in about 2040 and only after that will trends in agriculture, land ownership structures and agrosystems be geared to a declining rural population — i.e. with possibilities of a large increase in the average size of farms.

Eastern and Mediterranean Europe were at this great turning point in the history of the rural economy in 1935-40 and South America in 1970. China will be there in the year 2000. ○ A.T.

The new inhabitants of the southern metropolis

by Jürgen OESTEREICH (*)

In 1955, the renowned social historian, Bert Hoselitz, published a famous article entitled 'Generative and Parasitic Cities'. By these terms, he tried to distinguish between economically efficient and inefficient cities. Today, we have a clearer understanding of notions like 'parasitic' and 'generative'. Parasitic units may live at the expense of their host systems to the degree of overexploiting them. Generat-

ive ones may not only maintain a given degree of sustainability, but are also capable of raising the capacity of their host ecosystems. This is usually achieved by means of new, innovative, symbiotic relations.

My hypothesis is that conventional urban structures have, hitherto, been more or less parasitic. Our present urban lifestyle exploits past resources such as petrol as well as the possible disposal capacity of future generations. By doing this, civilisation obviously destroys its own foundations. Creativity is called for to transform this highly parasitic lifestyle

vis-à-vis the host ecosystem into a process of increasing the latter's bearing capacity. This transformation seems to be on the way in the North, and even more effectively, in the South.

The scale of urbanisation

For a quick overview of the trends, I have singled out three points in time: 1960 when the current trends began to materialise, 1990 representing the present-day situation which we know best and 2020, the time until which the current trends will prevail even if counter-strategies are introduced with the shortest possible delay. The thirty-year period is also what historians call a 'generation'.

According to these estimates, the first southern continent to reach a kind of saturation level of urbanisation will be Latin America. Since by around 2020, some 80% of the population will live in



Caracas in Venezuela, with its shanty towns side by side with giant skyscrapers.

In Latin America, the increases in the size of the smaller urban centres will be less significant than that of the giant cities

urban areas, any further rural exodus will be small in absolute numbers. Consequently, the distribution of the population will stabilise. In Asia, although the number of urban dwellers is projected to treble in the coming 30 years, a stable settlement pattern, towards which the various areas are heading at quite different speeds, will nowhere be attained by 2020. Of the three 'developing' southern continents, the rate of urbanisation was highest in Africa. However, since the starting point was so low, the absolute number in urban growth was small. It will increase and overtake the population growth of Latin America soon.

The most critical units, in terms of standard of living, will be the very big conurbations. As regards cities with more than one million inhabitants and four million inhabitants respectively, Table 2 reveals the scale of the change which has already taken place and which is anticipated in the coming 30 years.

With regard to Latin America, one can safely assume that the increase in the size of the smaller urban centres will be less significant than that of the giant cities. For the latter, the population increase of 52 million which has occurred during the last generation, will be further added to, with an increase of more than twice that figure. It is very likely that the general living conditions in these cities will be more or less similar to those which prevail in Lima today.

Asia is altogether more heterogeneous. There are, on the one hand, slow-growing agglomerations such as Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi which have, in recent years, familiarised their populations to a decreasing living standard. This level will sink further as the population continues to grow. On the other hand, there are cities which are expected to experience explosive growth. A prominent example is Dhaka, whose population (currently about 3 million) has at least quadrupled since 1960. This figure is expected to reach 11 million by 2020 and to continue growing, thereafter. What will the living conditions be in a city which lies in a flood-prone area and which suffers from subsidence through overexploitation of groundwater resources?

In Africa, where the percentage of the urban population is still the lowest of all continents, the growth in all classes of urban conurbation is the greatest. With the major exception of Cairo, which

Table 1: Aggregate population figures (in millions)					
	1960	increase	1990	increase	2020
<i>Total population</i>					
World	3012	2234	5246	2576	7822
In developing countries	2072	1966	4038	2412	6450
In Latin America	220	220	440	310	740
In South Asia (*)	370	720	1600	1100	2700
In Africa	280	320	600	870	1470
<i>Urban population</i>					
World	1032	1202	2234	2254	4488
In developing countries	460	894	1354	2071	3425
In Latin America	110	200	310	300	610
In South Asia (*)	160	330	490	890	1380
In Africa	53	147	200	570	770
(*) Asia excluding the Soviet Union, China, Korea and Japan. Source: UNCHS (1987): Tables 3.1 and 5.1, interpolated and rounded.					

Table 2: Population in big cities					
	1960	increase	1990	increase	2020
<i>Population in towns of more than one million inhabitants</i>					
Latin America	39	91	130	155	285
South Asia	42	134	176	424	600
Africa	15	58	68	302	370
<i>Population in towns of more than four million inhabitants</i>					
Latin America	22	52	74	106	180
South Asia	19	79	98	282	380
Africa	5	15	20	220	240
Source: UNCHS (1987): Tables 5.12 interpolated and rounded.					

already had 5 million inhabitants in 1960 and which may be regarded as 'slow-growing', all other African urban centres are 'exploding'. Lagos, for example, grew by a factor of six in the last generation and thereby brought its quality of life down to Indian standards. In Nigeria, there are other agglomerations of a similar size emerging, and the functions of the capital are being transferred to Abuja. Accordingly, there is a chance that Lagos may 'settle down' at a population of 6 million, but this will be at the expense of other 'exploding' centres. Growth rates, by factors of four to eight, have to be expected for the vast majority of African conurbations against a backdrop of limited and indeed diminishing ecological resources.

Urban lifestyle

When looking into the history of cities, we find that the life condition of the majority of urban dwellers is, more often

than not, precarious. The population of ancient Rome, for example, which was one of the first cities with more than one million inhabitants, had a life expectancy of 20 years which was a third lower than in the rural part of the empire. The reasons for this were obvious — poor public health and poor public security. Hence Rome retained and increased its population only through a steady influx of people.

Ancient Rome also became a widely visible example of the parasitic effect of urban life. In order to feed the population, large fertile areas in Spain and North Africa were over-exploited and eventually devastated. The forests of the Mediterranean region were felled and indeed, never recovered. People, and especially the active and bright youth, were drawn to the metropolis, attracted by the prospect of access to a broader range of goods, of a free choice of lifestyle, of more open-mindedness and

free speech and generally a wider degree of independence than could be expected in rural societies. This kind of freedom, and the prospect of more of it, seems to stimulate human inventiveness, creating a particular brand of urban creativity, usually related to science and technical innovation. Hence, it is justified to talk of urban parasitism and urban 'generativity'.

The 'urban generative' element has been used increasingly in the Northern civilisation of recent centuries to improve living conditions in the cities. Better water management and hygiene have improved public health while well-organised policing and civic jurisdiction have enhanced public security thus allowing cities and urban agglomerations to grow beyond the limits of the past. Better transport and civil engineering opened up the countryside around the capitals and ports. Better communications allowed the spread of innovation in agricultural techniques and work-organisation, which were usually conceived by urban-resident landlords, to enlarge agricultural surplus production. This surplus was subsequently transformed into urban amenities such as waterworks, sewers, energy networks (electricity and gas), hospitals, schools, security facilities, institutions etc.

Improvements in land and sea transport encouraged the leading European states to establish colonies, mainly in the southern hemisphere. This meant nothing less than the transformation of hitherto self-contained eco-systems into North-dependent production areas for cotton, tea, coffee, timber etc. as well as into markets for manufactured consumer goods and, finally into receptacles for noxious waste. Through this, Northern civilisation enormously extended the basis of its increasingly consumption-oriented lifestyle while at the same time 'externalising' many of its harmful outputs. Moreover, with its high level of capital accumulation and its science and engineering instruments, this civilisation could finally embark on extracting and squandering limited deposits of oil and minerals. It went on to produce toxic and radioactive wastes, not worrying about the danger to future generations. This 'externalisation of effects in space and time' is parasitic to the point of self-destruction.

Against this hard-core civilisation, the newly emerging agglomerations of the

South are helpless in their fight for any hinterland, which they nonetheless need. What hinterland they have is too small and, because of their poverty, over-exploited.

Mexico City, for example, houses around 20 million people today. Since the water reserves of the region are, at present over-exploited due to gross failures of the water pipes as well as of the sewer networks, the groundwater level has fallen dramatically. This has caused desertification which, together with air and water pollution has resulted in a vicious circle of decreasing ecological capacity in the whole urban region. Yet a further increase — to 30 million inhabitants — is expected by 2020. Nobody can tell whether by then, it will be possible to make better use of resources and reduce the pollution so that the quality of life can be maintained, even at the present, low level.

A significant example of the breakdown in public health is found in Lima. The recent outbreak of cholera appears to be directly related to the growth of the conurbation on too small an ecological base. Under the prevailing conditions, urbanisation could only take place in the form of unserved squatter townships. The population, which has quadrupled over the last generation to reach a figure of eight million is, furthermore, expected at least to double in the next 30 years. How then will water, food and services be distributed and disease and crime be controlled?

If we look to the exploding cities in Africa, we find that conurbations such as Addis Ababa, Kinshasa and Nairobi had populations of roughly 200 000 in 1960. In 2020, they will house some ten million people each, spread over a wide area of squatter compounds. Safe water will be extremely scarce and expensive, while health care and education will be a privilege. As for public security — how and by whom will it be maintained? There is a great danger that the living conditions of the inhabitants of these cities could fall below even those of ancient Rome.

Moving to a self-contained urban lifestyle

The driving force behind the northern, urban lifestyle and its creativity is undoubtedly the prevalence of *economic* thinking. This leads to more and more

specialisation of human activities and to capital accumulation so as to achieve increasing economies of scale. Although nearly perfect in purely economic terms, the system leads to friction and its associated losses at the interfaces with other systems.

One such frictional interface is the frame of mind of those involved. Even better-off individuals in the wealthy market economies suffer mentally, while others — some would claim that this category represents a substantial majority of the population — are more or less excluded from the material benefits. In any case, the existence, on the one hand, of a shadow economy alongside the formal one and of so many unpaid activities while on the other hand there are large numbers of homeless and disoriented individuals with the waste of human resources which this represents, calls into doubt the logic of the system.

A second level of conflict exists with the ecology. The depletion, not only of unrenovable natural resources, but also of our capacity to restore renewable ones, as well as the effect of human activity on air, water and soil, are not properly accounted for in the system. An outside observer may well ask how much heavy metal in the soil, sulphur in the air or nitrates in the water can be tolerated, if any meaningful economic activity and indeed, life itself, is to continue. The intermediate solution, which involves setting aside more and more human creativity and reserving more and more of the economic surplus to repair the damage caused by our northern, urban way of life, is itself contradicting the very logic of economics.

Hence, it is comprehensible that those people in the North who see this — and the numbers are, in fact, increasing — are establishing a consensus as to what is understood by 'eco-development' as propagated by Ignacy Sachs. The idea is to replace exploitative and resource-squandering economic patterns by self contained and resource-conserving ones. It is clearly seen that this requires a change in the value system by replacing values such as productivity, growth and hedonistic consumption with those such as regeneration, sustainability and the ascetic life.

Such strategies favour, in principle, low level, local economic circuits as opposed to the global ones of the world



Photo Vivant Univers

The commercial area in Lusaka, Zambia, one of the fastest growing cities in Africa

economy, and make use of the hitherto, not formally recognised elements of the shadow economy and the regenerative capacity of as many as possible resources, especially of urban vegetation. The driving logic behind the entire pattern of action changes: instead of aiming at 'economies of scale', it will be based on 'economies of niches'. Although there is little explicit opposition to these ideas, the existing economic fabric is so strong that the few pockets of dissociation have little if any impact on the current parasitic mechanisms. Only rather scattered rural cooperatives and middle-sized municipalities such as Davis, in California, are operative in that direction.

The ambitious claim of disassociating from the world economy is put into effect to a larger, although somewhat accidental and consequently, unrecognised degree in the cities of the South. The informal sector and urban agricultural economies, which follow the logic of resource conservation, regeneration and recycling by practising urban cultivation, are much more frequent than expected. In

fact, there are more and more quarters in the bigger agglomerations which practice urban agriculture or horticulture, recycle organic waste and so on. Tlanplan in Mexico City and Dhapa in Calcutta are such large townships of some one hundred thousand inhabitants. Non-organic recycling may be practised by other highly specialised communities. At the same time, other quarters in Mexico City, Calcutta and elsewhere are specialising in small-scale production, while further types of neighbourhood are involved in small-scale commerce or money-lending, transport services, accommodation, catering etc.

These, and many more descriptions of the expanding cosmos of mutually supportive survival strategies in Southern cities show that the emerging, near-to-subsistence economy is not aiming at self-sufficiency for its own sake, but is simply favouring short and low-level circuits at the expense of the hierarchical and alienated structure which characterises the high level circuits of the world economy. They show that there is a trial

and error mechanism at work which leads towards an 'economy of niches' replacing the orthodox 'economy of scale' principles and diversifying towards an increasing number of innovative symbiotic relations. All this proves the flourishing creativity of much of the population and hence, the high degree of generativity in the urban South.

The two strategies of urban generativity compared

Common to both approaches is the emphasis on the quarter or neighbourhood; that is, a territorially based social unit. It is assumed that the three main reasons for this are

- The extremely complex ecological processes involved can only be mastered in territories of a limited size;
- The control of individual and collective behaviour towards regeneration, recycling etc, can only be safeguarded in small (not necessarily harmonious) social units;

— The passing from the 'economy of scale' pattern to the 'economy of niches' and hence, towards an increasing number of symbiotic relations can only be engineered on the level of district socio-territorial units.

Consequently, the strategies of both the North and the South strive at more self-management, less alienation in decision-making and the establishment of a network-style communication and decision structure, as a prerequisite for the adequate development of ecologically minded neighbourhoods. Such neighbourhoods themselves are characteristically divided into two types of members. Usually, the distinction is between the inward-looking and subsistence-oriented majority and the cosmopolitan minority of 'leaders'. This, I understand to be the profound root of the saying 'global concern, local action' and its reverse, 'local concern, global action'.

In this respect, the Southern communities are at a great disadvantage, since they are at the far end of a gradient in data, suggestions, warnings and knowledge in general. By and large, they do not speak English, French or Spanish. In addition, their leaders, communicating internationally, may not take back what they have learnt elsewhere. Invited frequently to seminars and conferences — in proportion to the success of their group — they may even lose contact with their followers. Conflicts and even failures may be the result.

In the North, local groups aim at consolidating or even reviving local traditions as is found in the Anglo-American townships, urban villages and continental quarters. In the South, the mushrooming squatter settlements strive to build a new identity as 'young townships' — *pueblos jóvenes* — as they were proudly called in Lima, when the specific Liman dangers of trial and error evolution had not yet become obvious. In growing older and becoming more central these quarters gradually specify and redefine their role thereby constantly reinforcing their identity.

All these processes are taking place outside the established political and administrative patterns. Because of their spontaneity and their reluctance to accept hierarchies, which results in them being classified as 'social movements', they are bound to run into conflicts with the authorities. Because of their tendency to

dissociate from parasitism, they also run into conflict with the established economic institutions. Marc Nerfin's saying; 'No prince, no merchant: Citizen' is proud, but a far cry.

The strategies concerning the defence of the environment are pursued in the North on two levels which are only loosely interconnected. There is the national level, which commands most of the instruments whether legal, institutional, financial or as regards personnel. It is the level to arrange for what has been described as 'repairs' but it is also the level at which the fight for more fundamental change takes place, as the 'Greens' and others are advocating. On the other hand, there is local concern. Local groups depend on raising public attention for their goals. Through actions, either on the open stage or behind the scenes, they may secure a share of the centrally-commanded public funds. Self-help actions in this field are of symbolic character only; their economic impact tends to be negligible. Even if the economic goals of fringe groups are involved, as is frequently the case, the corresponding social and cultural goals are often more important.

In the South, the national level is less important because the economies, even of the big countries such as India or Brazil, are suffering from Northern dominance, and the governments are dependent on what is called 'development assistance' which effectively means that the donors decide on the use of public funds. At the local level, civic groups in the South often have to depend on their own resources. Consequently, self help, and in particular, collective self help, is indispensable if the local settlement-environment relationship is to be improved. More impact can be achieved, however, where such groups are receiving direct support from Northern donors, which in practice normally means non-governmental organisations. The channels for these funds are continuously widening. They have already led, in a few cases, to a situation where the local groups have more means at their disposal than their respective governments. This puts the former into an entirely new situation:

— They are able to influence the centre, which was never the case before;

— They turn their attention from practising change to administering funds;

— They need not invent more and better symbiotic relations, but rather new justifications for calls for funds.

The notorious reluctance of the North to consider more symbiotic relations can be explained by history. The present stage of urbanisation has been attained by passing through three distinct phases. It began with a phase of completely uncontrolled growth at a time when the infrastructure was still at a bare minimum and the population did not expect anything more. In fact, in many cities, living standards for the poorer sections of the population decreased considerably during the first period of growth. The second phase of urbanisation brought controlled growth together with the establishment and expansion of the infrastructure which we are nowadays used to — based on the accumulation of the surplus gathered by worldwide parasitism. The current third phase aims at differentiating the urban fabric in order to bring down to a more human level, those aspects which had been overly standardised in the drive for economies of scale. At the moment, Northern urbanisation is still benefiting so much from its dominance that the search for differentiation does not necessarily imply the search for more symbiosis.

Currently, the South may be regarded as experiencing the three phases mentioned above, simultaneously. Infrastructure, equal to the final stage of phase two in Europe was already established in some Southern cities some thirty years ago and this has raised the aspirations of the population to an ultimately unattainable level. At the same time, the rate of growth is many times greater than that which occurred in phase one of Northern urbanisation. Finally, we see that while the cities are struggling in vain to match infrastructure with needs against a backdrop of deteriorating conditions, the mushrooming settlements are segregating and are thus effectively pursuing what has been identified as phase three in the Northern cities.

It may be exactly this combination of all three types of development — the comprehensive evolution — which gives the chance of creating a new and truly symbiotic, sustainable urbanisation pattern. ○ J.O.

Urban policies: some conclusions

by Kenneth WATTS (*)

As the world becomes increasingly urbanised, so is it more and more recognised that cities play a necessary and crucial role in a country's development, and one which, if successfully managed, can spearhead economic growth. In the past, much has been written about the problems caused by city development — the congestion, the plight of the urban poor, the degradation of the urban environment. With these factors in mind, the question now being increasingly asked is whether it is possible for governments to bring about changes in the ways in which urbanisation is taking place; changes of a kind that will make cities more efficient and satisfactory places in which to live.

The possibility of intervening in this process at the national level has only recently been considered at all seriously in most countries. Although economic planning and/or management has long been undertaken by governments at the central level, the planning and management of cities has usually taken place at the local level, with little inter-relationship between the two processes. But it is now seen that national policies can have a profound effect on the ways in which cities grow: a country's decision, for example, to encourage the growth of manufacturing exports will often determine the type, size and location of industries, and this in turn may emphasise the importance of some cities rather than others.

During recent years, a number of countries have been attempting to fill this policy gap by undertaking comprehensive national strategy or policy studies of urban development. The objectives of such studies have broadly been threefold: to analyse the dynamics of the urban process in their respective countries, to identify the problems that it is causing, and to devise policies and programmes that will both render more efficient those urban areas with high growth potential, and ameliorate the plight of those places where the speed of urban growth has caused environmental problems.

At the same time, there now is an increasing awareness of the fact that such policies and programmes operate at two distinct levels. National governments can lay down a broad range of policy in such areas as economic development, can make decisions on the location of major infrastructure investments such as roads, large scale industry, water and power, and can legislate the basis upon which orderly government can proceed. But for much of the development that takes place within cities themselves, it is now recognised that the best arbiters for the choice of projects and for the priorities to be assigned to them, are the local authorities, rather than the central departments of government such as ministries of public works, education and health. Currently, it is the latter who often decide where and what to build, and when to build it, with the minimum of consultation with the local townspeople.

For such a policy to succeed, however, great efforts will be needed to upgrade local authorities so that they possess the skills and management capabilities required to plan and implement such programmes. It is here that the role of NGOs is also likely to be most helpful in assisting the people to articulate their needs and present them to the local administrations.

In general, the aim of national urban policy is to create a flexible framework within which cities can prosper and grow, and so make their contribution to the economic and social well-being of the country as a whole. However, in these days of the 'megacity' — cities with more than 8 million people — the question is often asked as to whether such cities are growing *too* fast, and absorbing too many resources even as conditions within them are deteriorating.

In the world at large, it appears that there is a definite correlation between the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas and its per capita GNP: the more urbanised it is, the richer it becomes. Moreover these very large cities *do* contribute greatly to the economic growth of the countries within which they are located, out of all proportion to their size. Bangkok, for example,

in which less than 10% of Thailand's people live, contributes 40% of the country's GNP. Thus policy recommendations these days tend to emphasise the need to facilitate the workings of these cities, rather than attempt to move people and workplaces out of them.

The image of these great cities that is most frequently conveyed is of vast shanty towns that are home for people who are destitute, and often ill-housed and ill-provided for. While this is in many ways a true image, recent studies are showing that there is more vitality, and a greater capability to generate wealth, than had previously been thought possible. What these places lack is basic infrastructure — water supply, access paths, drainage channels, sewerage, garbage collection etc. as well as clinics for the people as a whole and schools for their children: and the studies show that if such facilities are provided, the people have shown themselves capable of self-regeneration.

Urban policy is therefore concentrating on the need to target resources into those urban areas where there appears to be the greatest potential for growth, or those in the greatest need of relief from chronic deprivation. Policies such as these also lie behind the programmes of secondary city development which are actively supported by the World Bank and the regional development banks. Furthermore, by up-grading secondary cities, there is also the strong possibility that they may become more attractive to the would-be private investor who, at present, overwhelmingly prefers to locate in the capital city.

These are live issues for Africa, where the pace of urban growth is at present the highest in the world: whereas in 1970 only about 16% of Africa's people lived in urban areas, the United Nations estimates that this will grow to almost 30% by the year 2000. Although at present the only African 'mega-city' is Cairo, the indications are that centripetal forces are causing African peoples to congregate more and more in major cities, and many capitals will have populations of two million or more by the end of this century. It therefore behoves the governments of Africa south of the Sahara to review the whole process of urbanisation within their respective countries.

While few if any of these countries appear so far to have undertaken strategy studies as such, national, physical or

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An aerial view of Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire
National policies can have a profound effect on the ways in which cities grow

spatial plans have been prepared for a number of them, often with the assistance of the UNDP and UNCHS⁽¹⁾. Such plans have had such objectives as the alleviation of poverty and the encouragement of local participation (Kenya), to encourage the expansion of secondary cities and a more even spread of investment in urban and rural infrastructure (Malawi), and in general to formulate a spatial strategy for the development of urban and rural settlements (Ghana). These kinds of objectives will also be followed in an up-coming project for Zimbabwe, aimed at preparing a national spatial and physical plan for the country,

and *inter alia*, identifying and developing specific investment projects and programmes within that framework.

In these studies, two crucial elements, already discussed above, can be perceived: the need to decentralise decision-making as far as possible to the local administrations, and to relate plan preparation to the identification *and eventual implementation* of actual projects that are designed to upgrade the urban areas concerned.

In the final analysis, the success or otherwise of these initiatives will depend on the political will — and the administrative capability — of governments to implement them. The processes which lead to the growth and development of

cities is immensely complex, being the outcome of a huge range of both public and private endeavours, which are taking place within a very limited and congested space; hence the difficulty of imposing any kind of order upon it.

If the experience over recent years has taught anything, it is that there are no 'quick fixes' or panaceas to guide the policy maker in urban policy. Furthermore, in every country, the process of urbanisation is a unique phenomenon with roots in the social, economic and political life of the country concerned. Nevertheless, the bonus that a country can expect from the implementation of an urban policy is considerable, because of the key role that cities play in its economic and social life. K.W.

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Population growth, employment and poverty in Third World mega-cities(*)

by A.S. OBERAI(**)

Rapid urbanisation, and particularly the growth of large cities, and the associated problems of urban slums, degraded environment, inadequate health services, unemployment and poverty have emerged as major socio-economic issues with potentially important political implications in many developing countries. By the year 2000, nearly 45% of the 5.1 billion population of the developing countries will be living in urban areas and more than 49 Third World cities are expected to have a population of over 4 million (United Nations, 1991). In Africa, only a small proportion of the urban population (9 per cent) currently live in large cities with a population of more than 4 million, but by the year 2025 it could have the highest percentage (33 per cent) of all continents. Most population distribution policies designed to moderate the rate of rural-urban migration appear to have had limited success so far. But even if such policies do succeed in future, large cities are likely to grow larger because of the high rate of natural population increase in urban areas. In 1980, of the 20 largest cities in the world, 13 were in the less developed regions. By the year 2000, 17 of the 20 largest cities will be in the less developed countries, and of the 7 super cities with a population of 15 million or more, 5 will be in developing countries; 2 in Latin America (Mexico and Sao Paulo) will have a population of over 22 million.

The implications of these demographic trends for employment creation, provision of food and housing, social services and protection of the urban environment are staggering. In many Third World cities, nearly half of the population is living in slum and squatter settlements (Table 1). More than one-quarter of the inhabitants in most large cities are

estimated to be living in absolute poverty. Public investment often misses the urban poor, with expenditures biased towards the higher-income groups. Lack of access to social services such as education and health leads to higher fertility accompanied by high infant mortality amongst the urban poor, particularly amongst the slum dwellers.

Yet despite these enormous problems, it would be wrong to regard urbanisation in the Third World in entirely negative terms. The large cities often make a disproportionate contribution to GDP in these countries because they enjoy economies of scale and consequent higher income and productivity per capita compared to the rest of the economy. For example, in Mexico in 1980, 20.8% of the nation's population lived in Mexico City, but it generated 34.3% of Mexico's GDP. Rio de Janeiro accounted for 4.1% of Brazil's population in 1987 and 10.6% of the nation's GDP.

Notwithstanding the relatively higher productivity levels in urban areas, urban poverty is a pervasive phenomenon in most Third World countries. The number of urban households living in absolute poverty in developing countries is projected to increase from 40 million in 1980 to 72 million by the year 2000, and that of poor rural households to fall from 80 million to 56 million during the same

period (Human Development Report, 1990). An increasing number of urban poor in mega-cities are unable to pay for social services a fact which constrains the ability of municipal governments to invest in infrastructure. Lack of adequate infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, water supply, urban transport etc.) creates bottlenecks for economic expansion. A recent study shows that as much as 10-35% of the initial capital investment in manufacturing plant in Nigeria is made solely to compensate for inadequate supply of power and water in cities (World Bank, 1991). Longer travel time from home to workplace, costly transport of goods, uncertain delivery of inputs, lower productivity, higher production costs, lack of basic welfare (education, child care, health services) and environmental decay in addition to water and power shortages are among the limiting factors on economic efficiency and human resource development.

During the world economic crisis of the 1980s, urban economies in the developing countries suffered relatively more than the rural economies. As a direct consequence of the world economic slow down (leading to catastrophic falls in commodity prices, rises in interest rates, reduced demand for developing countries' products and reduced capital flows) a very large number of developing coun-

Table 1: Percentage of population living in slums and informal settlements in selected cities

Addis Ababa	(1980)	85	Lagos	(1981)	58
Bombay	(1988)	57	Manila	(1980)	40
Cairo*	(1980)	84	Mexico	(1980)	40
Calcutta	(1980)	40	Nairobi	(1986)	34
Dar es Salaam		60	Rio de Janeiro	(1980)	34
Delhi	(1981)	50	Sao Paulo	(1980)	32
			Seoul	(1988)	12

* Informal housing (without licence).

Sources: (ILO, Mega-city Survey, 1990); United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), *Global report on human settlements, 1986*, Table 5.18; and several country reports.

(*) At the beginning of 1988, the ILO initiated, with financial support from the UNFPA, detailed studies of eight large cities (Shanghai, Seoul and Bombay in Asia; Lagos and Nairobi in Africa; Mexico and Rio de Janeiro in Latin America; and Cairo in the Middle East) focusing on problems facing individual cities and their experience in coping with them. A volume synthesising the results of these studies is planned for publication during 1992.

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Table 2: Growth of enumerated non-agricultural employment and real wages in selected African countries (percentage per annum)

	Enumerated employment		Real wages	
	Period	Growth	Period	Growth
Burundi	1972-79	4.7	1977-82	- 4.9
	1969-81	0.7	1980-85	3.8
Cameroon	1969-81	8.5	1976-81	0.0
Ghana	1969-79	1.7	1975-80	- 24.2
Kenya	1972-85	5.1	1976-85	3.3
Malawi	1969-84	4.4	1969-83	- 2.1
	1977-84	2.7	1980-84	- 6.4
Mauritius	1969-85	5.2	1982-85	- 0.8
Nigeria			1975-80	- 7.5
Sierra Leone	1974-81	2.2	1969-81	- 4.2
Tanzania	1970-81	5.4	1971-81	- 6.5
Zambia	1969-84	0.3	1972-84	- 3.9

Source: Adapted from Ghai (1987).

Table 3: Urban informal sector employment in sub-Saharan Africa (millions)

Indicator	1980	1985	Annual change (%)
Urban labour force	28.1	36.3	5.3
Urban wage employment (formal sector)	9.6	10.1	1.0
Urban employment	2.8	4.5	10.0
Urban informal sector employment	15.7	21.7	6.7

Source: Adapted from ILO/JASPA, *African employment report, 1988* (Addis Ababa, 1989).

tries have become severely constrained by their balance of payments. This has led a majority of countries, particularly in Africa and Latin America, to seek re-scheduling of their debts and to accept IMF conditionality. The latter has often involved measures (large devaluations, cuts in public expenditure, etc.) which had a greater impact on poverty, employment and social services in the urban areas than in rural areas. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, where the 'urban bias' was conspicuous during the 1960s and 1970s, recent stabilisation and adjustment efforts have largely corrected the policy imbalances but the impact on urban incomes has often been dramatic: in Tanzania, farm incomes rose by 5% between 1980 and 1984 while urban wage earners faced a decline of 50%; in Ghana, farm incomes stagnated but urban incomes fell by 40% during the same period; in Côte d'Ivoire, the ratio of urban to rural incomes fell from 3.5:1 in

1980 to about 2:1 in 1985 (World Bank, 1991).

While the economic crisis of the 1980s has adversely affected the demand for labour in many urban areas, particularly in Africa and Latin America, the supply of labour to such areas has been increasing partly due to migration from the rural areas. But how does the urban labour market adjust to the substantial and growing imbalances in labour demand and supply? The adjustment can take five principal forms. These are: (i) a reduction in rural-urban migration; (ii) a rise in open unemployment; (iii) a decline or stagnation in formal sector employment; (iv) a fall in formal sector wages; and (v) an expansion of informal sector employment accompanied by a decline in wages and earnings. A recent study of several African countries based on data on growth in the non-agricultural labour

force during the periods 1970-80 and 1980-85 concludes:

'There has been a steady deterioration in the employment situation in most sub-Saharan African countries in the seventies with a marked accentuation in the eighties. This is the result of a continuing deceleration in economic growth accompanied by a rise in the growth of labour supply.

The brunt of the crisis had to be borne by the urban sector. A reduction in rural-urban migration and a rise in open unemployment have been of limited importance in most countries as means of adjustment to the pressures in the urban labour markets. The predominant way in which the labour markets have adjusted to the economic crisis of the past decade has been through sharp reductions in real wages which have helped sustain employment in the formal sector and a rapid expansion of the informal sector with falling real wages and earnings, resulting in work-sharing and increasing underemployment' (Ghai 1987, see Table 2).

When the employment-generating capacity of the formal sector lags behind the growth of the urban labour force, the informal sector becomes overburdened with the excess labour supply. The concentration of employment in low productivity activities or marginal jobs leads to increased dualism, as has happened in several Latin American and African countries during the recent economic crisis.

In sub-Saharan Africa, informal sector employment has increased by 6.7% per annum between 1980 and 1985, which is higher than the urban labour force growth (5.3%) and growth of modern sector employment (1%) (1) (Table 3).

Some studies argue that labour market segmentation keeps the urban poor locked within a 'poverty trap'. But the empirical basis for this view is still very flimsy. Poverty, and precarious and poorly paid work certainly exist, but it is by no means clear that it is the structure of labour markets as opposed to overall development and employment policies that are mainly at fault. A recent UNICEF (1987) study shows that in countries where GDP per capita fell,

(1) Wage employment is considered as a proxy for modern sector employment.

unemployment rose, real wages fell and poverty increased. The UNICEF study also found that, on average, countries which had cut expenditure on health and education were experiencing worse economic conditions (as measured by decline in GDP per capita) than those which increased social sector expenditures. It may therefore be argued that it is the pace and pattern of economic growth rather than labour market interventions which will have the largest potential impact on poverty alleviation.

Increasing urban poverty associated with the growth of informal sector activities and the formation of slums must not be seen merely as two unrelated phenomena which happen to exist simultaneously; rather, the former is to be causally linked to the latter. The low levels of income accruing to workers in the informal sector do not enable them to face the challenges of urban life in general and the high cost of living in particular. In large cities, where there is not enough scope for geographical expansion in the face of high population density, land scarcity leads to high land prices and speculation. In such situations, the dualistic economic structure of the cities in terms of employment further accentuates the level of inequality by limiting the access of informal sector workers, particularly migrant workers, to housing and land. This therefore leads to the formation and growth of slums and squatter settlements in the large cities.

Urban poor people also usually have limited access to social services such as education, health, nutrition and family planning as noted earlier. They are thus often trapped in a vicious circle in which low incomes ensure poor education, nutrition and health, which in turn lead to low productivity and incomes. The main policy question is therefore how to help the poor to break the vicious circle of poverty.

Where the city authorities can particularly make a much more direct and important contribution to alleviating urban poverty is in relation to policies towards improving the quality and productivity of the labour force by increasing access of the urban poor to social services. Even within existing budgets, redirection of city services towards the poor should help to increase their productivity and incomes. The rationale

behind such a policy is not only an ethical one — that is, the alleviation of poverty — but also one of efficiency.

Concluding remarks

Since the alarming growth of the urban population is to a considerable extent attributed to mass migration of rural residents, efforts should be made to discourage such migration. This can be achieved only through more balanced and effective development of the rural areas, to provide adequate employment opportunities and other amenities for the rural population. Regularisation of land ownership claims, land reform, policies facilitating access to credits, new technology and other needed inputs, and output price policies geared to the needs of smallholders should be of great help in absorbing rural labour, reducing migration to the cities and achieving rural development goals. Particular emphasis should be given to combining rural development strategies with policies designed to promote the growth of small towns and other urban centres. These urban centres should become vigorous points of interaction with rural economic growth, through activities such as agro-processing, small-scale industry, marketing facilities for rural products and agricultural extension services.

Measures to reduce growth of large cities should not include direct controls on in-migration, which infringe upon human rights and are difficult to enforce. A more practical strategy would be to eliminate price distortions that favour big cities such as heavily subsidised urban services, to promote investments in infrastructure of small urban centres and in rural development while providing opportunities and incentives for people to move to or remain in desired areas. While government policies have to focus on reducing the flow of migration to large cities, there is also an urgent need for something to be done about the deteriorating employment and living conditions in large cities. Postponing action will only accentuate misery and poverty in such cities.

Indeed, public policies should involve a three pronged development strategy to tackle the problems of metropolitan and small urban centres side by side with rural development. What is needed is a programme of balanced development, aimed at encouraging settlement in small and

intermediate cities and at the economic development of rural areas, while at the same time improving employment and living conditions in large cities. These goals are attainable provided population distribution policy is included as an essential component of overall national development strategy, linked and harmonised with policies on industrialisation, agriculture and social welfare.

Greater emphasis also needs to be placed on the importance of bringing down birth rates in order to slow down population growth in general, and urban natural growth in particular. As already discussed, an important reason for the high fertility amongst the urban poor, particularly amongst the slum dwellers, is their limited access to education, health and family planning services. Most slum dwellers have limited access to social services because of their low productivity and incomes. Thus, improving the access of urban poor to employment opportunities and social services and raising their productivity and incomes are more likely to bring down population pressure in large cities.

Coping with employment and poverty problems in large cities is thus the major challenge facing the developing countries. There is an urgent need to examine the scope and adequacy of current policies relating to employment promotion particularly in the informal sector; promotion of small-scale industry; employment generation through investments in housing and community infrastructure for the poor; and improvements in productivity and working conditions of vulnerable groups in the urban labour market. Particular attention will need to be paid to the question of adequacy of the existing institutional structure for dealing with employment and poverty problems at the city level. In most developing countries, city authorities are primarily oriented towards the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure and services. They have little interest in, and no capacity to deal with, social and economic issues such as the promotion of employment and the alleviation of poverty. Unless this situation is changed, it will be virtually impossible to think of any viable way of initiating and implementing comprehensive anti-poverty programmes in the Third World cities. The solution to the problems of employment and urban poverty cannot be found in an institutional vacuum. ○ A.S.O.

Health and sanitation in Third World cities

by Dr Greg GOLDSTEIN (*)

In cities around the world, the living conditions of hundreds of millions of people threaten their health, impose misery and have potentially catastrophic social consequences. The manifestations of the urban crisis vary greatly among countries and regions. But hardly any large city in either developing or industrialised countries is immune. Conditions are worse for poor people, particularly in developing countries.

Urban growth has outstripped society's capacity to meet human needs, leaving hundreds of millions of people with inadequate incomes, inadequate diets and inadequate housing and services. All too often, urban development is associated with destructive effects on the physical environment and the resource base needed for sustainable development, leading to illnesses, accidents, crime and other social pathologies.

The last forty years has brought very rapid growth in both total and urban populations in virtually all countries in the South, from natural increase and rural-urban migration. Urban growth has been particularly rapid in Africa. Total population in the South grew from 1.7 billion to close to 4 billion, while urban population grew from 500 million to 1.3 billion. The South's urban population is now larger than the combined populations of Europe, North America and Japan.

In the developed countries, where population growth has slowed to very low rates, the major impacts of urban development on health and the environment result from: increased consumption of resources leading to pollution and the exhaustion of the environment's capacity to absorb wastes, changing diet, traffic jams, psychosocial problems such as drug abuse, crime, mental illness, and vandalism, and poverty. Many of their cities need to extend and replace deteriorating infrastructures and to control pollution more effectively.

In developing countries, the major impacts of urban development on health and the environment result from: rapid population growth; crowding and 'dens-

ification' of human settlements, with congestion, traffic, and increased occupation of urban land subject to landslides, floods, and other natural hazards; growing numbers of people living in extreme poverty; increasing biological, chemical, and physical pollution of air, water and land from industrialisation; the increasing generation and improper disposal of commercial and domestic wastes; and the overwhelming of the financial and administrative resources of cities to provide basic infrastructure and services. Urban development has produced a *pattern of health problems* that includes both the diseases typical of underdevelopment, and the diseases typical of developed country cities. At the same time, the concentration of resources — economic, technological, human — in cities provides a stronger basis for action than is found in more dispersed settlements.

The experiences of some African countries illustrate the enormous changes. In Swaziland, for example, less than 1% of the 1950 population was urbanised. Today it has grown to 33%, but it could rise to 63% of the total population by the year 2025. Similarly, Mauritania's urban population may grow from 3% in 1950, to 70% by 2025, with the populations in most major cities having quadrupled between 1950 and the mid 1980s. In some cities including Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Abidjan, Khartoum and Lagos, populations have multiplied more than six-fold.

It is estimated that one billion people across the world are living in shanty towns at the present time, and that 60% of city dwellers in developing countries will be squatters by the end of the century. In many African countries, new urban forms are developing which are different from Western concepts of 'urban' — perhaps, not surprisingly, because urban forms reflect the economy, culture and society of which they are part. An example is the 'ruralising' of many African cities as jobs become so scarce and incomes so inadequate, that lower and even middle-income groups increasingly grow part of their own food in or close to the city. For instance, a recent study pointed to the importance for most households in Nairobi of food they grow or produce themselves.

Both in Lusaka, Zambia's capital and largest city, and Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania, more than half of all households in some low income areas grow a proportion of their own food either on plots next to their shelters or on plots elsewhere cultivated during the rainy season; for many families this food provides a vital food supplement.

Urban health problems

There is increasing recognition that without a healthy population, sound development is not possible.

The health problems of the poor majority in African cities are generally understated because so many of the poor are not included within health statistics or health studies. The debate as to whether the rural or urban poor suffer most is one which for most nations cannot be settled, and in many ways is in any case misleading. Poverty, as a composite index of deprivation extending from command over economic resources, access to education, and social support, to control of housing and physical environment quality, remains the most significant predictor of urban and rural morbidity and mortality.

Infant mortality rates or the incidence of some of the most serious, common diseases are several times higher in poor districts when compared to city averages or to richer districts.

Virtually all the homes and neighbourhoods of poorer groups share two characteristics with serious impacts on health: the presence in the living environment of pathogenic micro-organisms (especially those in human excreta) because of the lack of infrastructure or services to remove and safely dispose of them; and crowded, cramped, housing conditions.

A lack of readily available drinking water, of sewerage connections (or other systems to dispose of human waste), of garbage collection and basic measures to prevent disease and provide health care ensure that many diseases are endemic — diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, intestinal parasites and food poisoning among them. These, combined with malnutrition, so weaken the body's defences that measles and other common childhood diseases become major killers.

Most urban centres in Africa have no sewerage system at all — including many cities with a million or more inhabitants. Rivers, streams, canals, gullies and ditches are where most human excrement and household waste end up, untreated. For those cities with a sewerage system,

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rarely does it serve more than a small proportion of the population — typically the richer, residential, government and commercial areas. Garbage collection services are inadequate or non-existent in most residential areas; commonly 30-50% of the solid waste generated within urban centres is left uncollected. It accumulates on streets, open spaces between houses and wasteland, causing blocked drains or contributing to serious health problems.

Crowding ensures that diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza and meningitis are easily transmitted from one person to another — their spread often being helped by low resistance among the inhabitants due to malnutrition. It is common for poorer households to have less than one square metre of space per person in their homes, and even small rooms may be subdivided to allow multiple occupancy.

In terms of the broader city environment, problems usually centre on:

- High levels of water pollution, due to lack of a sewerage system or improper solid waste disposal. The other major cause is industrial liquid wastes, most of them dumped in contravention of regulations.

- Toxic/hazardous industrial and commercial wastes disposed of in water bodies or land sites without special provision to treat them prior to disposal (to render them less damaging), or without measures to ensure that disposal itself isolates them from the environment.

- High levels of air pollution. The main contributors and their relative importance vary greatly from city to city, but include heavy industry, congested streets and poorly maintained motor vehicle engines, and (often) high levels of lead additive in petrol; thermal power stations burning high sulphur coal or oil; households' use of wood or coal as their main fuel, which may also cause indoor air pollution. High levels of air pollution in certain major industrial centres have been linked to a high incidence of bronchitis and asthma.

- Inadequate systems to dispose of waste water and flooding control.

There is often little or no incentive for industry and commerce to cut down polluting emissions since few are penalised and the penalties, when finally imposed, are so small as to have little deterrent effect.

The city interacts with *its wider region*, which usually includes large areas considered to be rural. Its inhabitants and its

natural resource base usually suffer from a series of environmental impacts coming from city-based activities or city-generated wastes, for example:

- the destruction of coastal and estuary fisheries as a result of water pollution from city-based enterprises — for example as recently documented for Lake Maryut in Alexandria, the Bay of Dakar, and elsewhere;
- city water supplies taking priority over farmers' water needs for irrigation;
- air pollution arising from city-based industries damaging vegetation.

Again, at this geographic scale, there are problems of solid wastes from city enterprises — as they are dumped on poorly-prepared and -maintained landfill sites, leading to contamination of water used by farmers or rural households for their own consumption.



Photo Vivant Univers

Shanty town in Lagos, Nigeria
'Urban development has produced a pattern of health problems that includes both the diseases typical of underdevelopment, and the diseases typical of developed country cities'

Improved urban health and sanitation

The following policies and activities have been recommended by the WHO for implementation by the key players in urban health development. They encompass the following:

- development and implementation of a *municipal health plan* including relevant social and environmental components. This requires (a) political commitment of the city to improved health and well-being, and reduced inequalities in the city; (b) building-up of intersectoral or inter-agency committees at both the political and technical level; and (c) establishing collaborative links and partnerships with scientific, cultural, medical,

business, social and other city institutions, using networking to gain political support and mobilise resources for technical programmes to improve health and the environment;

- strengthening of *community participation* in urban improvement activities, by the adoption of an 'enabling strategy' by the municipality, that emphasises 'doing with' rather than 'doing for' (or providing services for);

- *raising awareness*, through (a) public education for health (in schools, work places, mass media, etc.); (b) surveys of the existing health, social and environmental conditions in the city; documentation of intra-urban differences can be a valuable strategy to draw public attention to problems, to assist urban managers and planners in their work, and in mobilising resources;

- strengthening of *environmental health capabilities*, to provide environmental services in water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and pollution control, and to allow use of *health impact and environmental impact assessment procedures* for urban development projects;
- establishment of collaborative activities and links with other cities (*city networks*) in order to exchange models of good practice.

The most prominent international cooperation activity in this programme is the WHO 'healthy cities' programme, which includes all of the above elements. It involves the municipal government, with participation by community organisations, and scientific, cultural, medical, business, social and other city institutions.

Preventing rapid urban growth. The limitations of control measures are recognised. However two approaches are valid. There is the need for national population policies that translate into effective family planning programmes. All people (especially women) need knowledge about family planning techniques, access to services and availability of materials. Social and economic underpinning of large families has to be addressed concomitantly with the promotion of family planning services.

There is a need for urban and rural development policies that respond to potential urban problem areas — urban areas that are growing fast — with measures that provide incentives for people, for industry, for the private sector, and for government agencies, to reduce the concentration of population in problem or potential problem areas.○

G.G.

Transport, traffic and mobility in sub-Saharan African cities

by Christian CURÉ (*)

On examination, the malfunctioning of urban transport systems often turns out to be the reflexion of a deeper-seated crisis. In metropolitan Africa, this much-decried evil has been triggered by galloping demographic growth, economic and social problems and over-sized cities.

It is the transport system which ensures that space and society are all of a piece — an essential contribution to making a city work as a place of production, trade, values, know-how and social activity — by linking up places of employment, residential areas, services and public facilities, all of which, increasingly commonly, are scattered far and wide over the cities of sub-Saharan Africa now described by researchers as 'protean formations in danger of exploding', or 'deficiency systems'.

Sprawling cities

Urban growth is a recent phenomenon in sub-Saharan Africa and, at something like 5-10% p.a., far stronger than elsewhere. Nothing seems to have halted an ever-growing trend feeding on hyperconcentrated activity in the cities. A typical example is Lagos, capital of Nigeria, housing 10 million people and accounting for 40% of the jobs and 50% of the

output in the nation's industry and 30% of its commercial activity.

Almost two — thirds of the GNP of the States in the region is in fact produced in the cities and, at the present rate of expansion, 30 cities will see their populations go past the million — and some of them the 10 million — mark over the next 30 years.

Urban sprawl — low-density, low-rise dwellings and bad roads — has occurred spontaneously and unplanned around the towns of the colonial era and the vast areas involved pose a major problem when it comes to ferrying people and goods about. Ouagadougou, for example, has barely 550 000 inhabitants, but it covers more ground than Paris and a doubling of its population has expanded the urban area threefold in the space of a decade.

The transport crisis

Urban transport is also a market, however, and one which has to bow to economic constraints. The effects of the economic crisis in sub-Saharan Africa are well known and, in the sector under discussion here, poor economic growth, a decline in real incomes and massive national and company debts combined with structural adjustment plans have seriously affected both supply and demand.

Over the past decade, the powers that be, hitherto the main sources of financing in the sector, have withdrawn their support, despite the authorities being (very often majority) shareholders in the principal transport companies. And although road investments and maintenance have had a constant 15-25% of municipal budgets, it has not been enough to keep up with expanding requirements.

Devaluation has made imported vehicles more expensive. The cost of a Lagos bus, for example, increased 13-fold between 1984 and 1989. Transport supply has deteriorated overall and the past decade has seen the collapse of many a bus company — TUC (Conakry) in 1989, STUB (Brazzaville) in 1987 and UDA (Dar es Salaam) in 1990, to name but a few.

Urban sprawl, a relative decline in transport supply, financial difficulties plus a drop in real incomes among the population are the main problems which sub-Saharan Africa has to face in its urban transport markets now and in the foreseeable future.

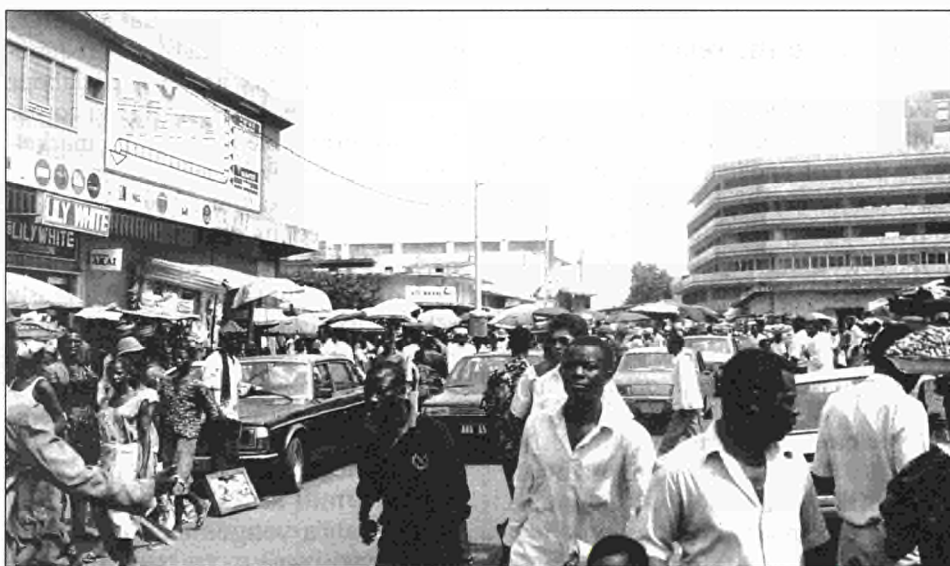
The parlous state of urban transport — bus services break down

Massive investments in the 1970s failed to halt the continuing decline of transport facilities in virtually every city of Africa. Almost 50% of World Bank loans went into road building and maintenance and only a small amount into better traffic management and safety precautions, but there was still not enough for ring roads to relieve the pressure on the big city centres or connect new developments.

Slow motion

Getting about became more and more difficult. Surveys show that, in many towns, less riding led to relatively more walking, so sub-Saharan Africa now has an urban travel rate (journeys per person per day) up to five times smaller than the usual figure for Asia or South America. There is a structural weakness here, then, whose effects on economic and social

(*) Secretary-General of CODATU, the Conferences on the Development and the Planning of Urban Transport in Developing Countries.



Less riding and more walking — pedestrians in Lomé, capital of Togo

development it would be wrong to underestimate. It is difficult to get to schools and hospitals and it is difficult to get to work, so distance may be a barrier to stable employment, unreliable transport facilities are a major cause of absenteeism and travel costs are a burden to low-income households, which spend 20-30% of their budget on fares.

About 60% of all motor vehicle travel in sub-Saharan Africa is by bus (less than in comparable towns in Asia and Latin America) and supply, in terms of vehicles per inhabitant, has been in constant decline over the past decade as a result of the situation described above and the way many towns in the developing world organise and manage this sector. It all spells chronic instability for the functioning of a transport system.

The price of automobility — far more than the fare

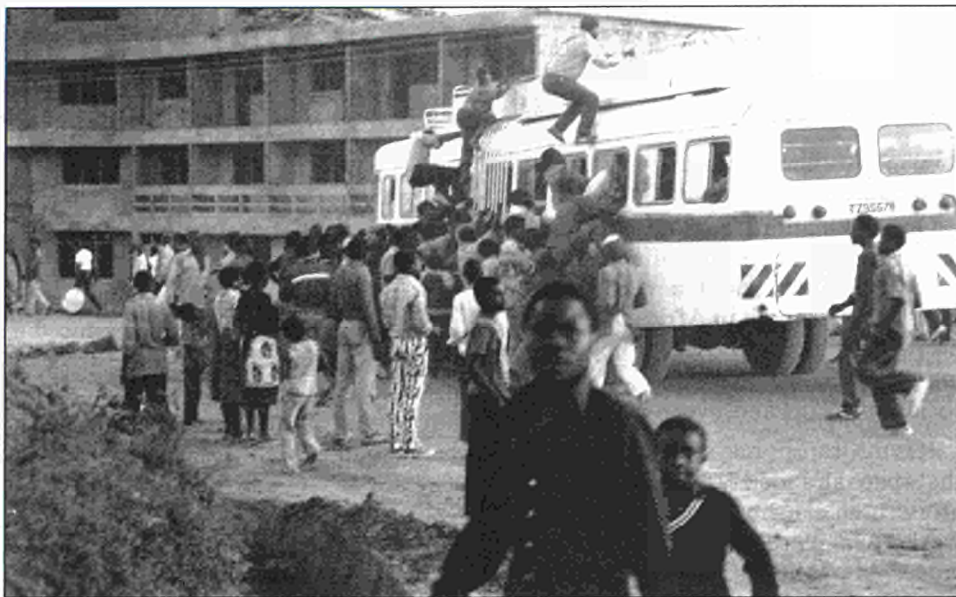
Alongside all this, the pressure of motor vehicles — albeit somewhat relieved by the crisis — has no small effect on the city centres. The roads just cannot cope with the increasing number of vehicles on them. Street markets, buses, pedestrians and so on are having to compete to use road systems which, in all but one or two towns (Kinshasa, Dakar and Lagos, for example, which have decent sized networks) are too small for the flow of traffic and only rarely fit for it. Very few roads are asphalted — 10-20% of the total in Kinshasa and Lagos, for example — and rain often makes them unusable.

Not only does traffic create congestion. It is also the main source of atmospheric pollution and the second cause of death in the urban environment, with road accidents costing an estimated 2-3% of GNP in sub-Saharan Africa.

There are, for example, 200 deaths per 10 000 vehicles in Nigeria and only three in the United Kingdom...

For the authorities and experts, in all their wisdom, this is a hard nut to crack. Africa's city-dwellers are keenly awaiting an answer to a question they have very much at heart — witness the many protest movements focused on, *inter alia*, transport facilities which have sprung up over the continent in the past decade.

So it is not unreasonable to assume that here we have a real public transport crisis with too many ramifications, causes and



Bus under siege in Tanzania.
Many of the big bus companies which ran into financial trouble in the 1980s have not managed to update their fleet

implications for a simple, clear-cut solution to be on the cards.

Economists have taken the opportunity to spend years discussing doctrines, and so far, none of them has been shown to be wholly satisfactory. The big issue has been how to organise and produce public transport, with a rough split between the public monopolists and the market deregulation 'privateers'.

The debate may well not be over, but pressure from the funders and the financial collapse of the authorities are such that there is very little alternative and a pragmatic approach now seems to be the order of the day.

Facing up to the realities

For most African cities, public transport will be the only answer for years to come. It is of undeniable economic and social importance. It redistributes resources through the fares and taxes it brings in and the wages it pays out, it is a major employer — there are 13 000 people on Dakar's public transport company payrolls, for example — and it is a sector of the economy all on its own.

There have been three main trends. In the 1970s, big, massively equipped public firms (SOTRA in Abidjan, for example, the biggest company in the region, with a fleet of 1200 vehicles) were set up. In the 1980s, they ran into financial problems

and supply gradually dwindled as a result.

Trouble for the big companies

The reasons are obvious. The authorities demanded a lot in terms of service and the cost of buses and spare parts soared, while States both froze fares and failed to pay out their subsidies for cheap rates for young people, civil servants etc. Transport companies were trapped. They started by running up debts, then they stopped replacing their buses and they ran those they had into the ground. Frequent breakdowns and subsequent cannibalisation of the fleet led to the rapid collapse of big companies. The decline of supply was also hastened by what amounted to unchecked competition from small-time, informal operators who did not comply with official requirements, paid no tax and evaded labour laws. They were therefore able to corner the most profitable parts of the market, and where they were really dynamic, as happened, for example, Bamako where they succeeded in capturing the whole market. These operators — Gbakas, Fula fulas or Matatus, as they are variously called — can be surprisingly go-ahead, of course, as well as good at adapting to the market and, above all, surviving, but they are the *bête-noire* of every 'modern' transport company.

Informal sector back with a vengeance

The 1990s have so far been a time of macro-economic constraints and struc-



Informal operators such as these in Bamako (Mali) loom large in the public transport sector all over sub-Saharan Africa

tural adjustment plans. The creed now, adopted under pressure from the funders, is that transport firms should be independent and financially viable, prices truthful and the private sector involved. But in fact what is happening is that the authorities (the State in most cases) are withdrawing while the fares charged by official and part-private, part-official companies have been frozen for social and political reasons. Greater productivity is not enough to bridge the gap. The informal sector, with its vans and minibuses, has made the most of the situation and expanded, but it cannot keep pace with growing needs. And the facilities it offers tend not to be of the best either, as services are not always reliable, safety is a minor consideration and costs are high.

Informal operators have the lion's share of the market all over sub-Saharan Africa, although in countries such as Nigeria, where the crisis is most acute, they too are feeling the pinch.

Modern firms, so called, have only prevailed where they have had extra protection from the authorities in the shape of affirmation of their monopolies, priority for buses on the roads, rationalisation of production etc. This has happened for example in Côte d'Ivoire, where authorities and operator now commit themselves in contracts and considerable effort goes into training, boosting productivity and maintaining the operator's share.

No radical solution, be it all private or all public, highly regulated or free-for-all, has proven satisfactory or long-lasting and the tendency is to realise that the various suppliers of public transport — mostly, inevitably, in the private sector in the coming years — have to complement and be consistent with each other. The informal sector must of course be organised so as to be of more use, transport companies must be more productive and in better financial health so they can help structure and regulate the market and the authorities must be able to manage the country's public transport systems and ensure a coherent service in built-up areas.

Keys to lasting development

The last decade was one of hesitant transport policies lacking in clarity and firmness, with a considerable decline in investment as a result.

In the present decade, there is no hint of any alternative to clear, stable transport policies, strict rules and principles firmly applied, particularly on the financial front, and a drive for technical improvements at very low cost. It is important to:

— *control motor vehicles.* The need for investment must be contained by restricting road usage. This means taxing vehicles and fuel to discourage driving, collecting tolls to limit access to overcrowded centres, introducing traffic management (lights, signs, priority lanes etc), regulat-

ing parking and generally stepping up surveillance and supervision. Asian and Latin American cities have been very successful here, but few African ones have scored many points as yet;

— *bring back the idea of basic programming of urban development, land use and transport planning.* Secondary centres, special estates for industrial activity and public facilities and restrictions on low-density suburban housing developments should all be borne in mind in aiming for viable transport systems;

— *boost local technical potential.* This means ensuring systematic road maintenance, rationalising road and transport company organisation and management know-how;

— *set up the local institutional framework to ensure efficient planning, management and coordination of the transport systems.*

The rule now is of a relative spread of responsibility, competence and technical means between the State (which in many countries is responsible for finance, planning and basic infrastructure and oversees the big transport companies) and the municipal authorities (which maintain and police the roads, coordinate the small firms and issue authorisations and licences, and there is a tendency for decision-making to be scattered and duplicated as a result.

Senegal is currently trying out an innovative decentralisation scheme with the idea of a single body (of representatives of the State, the local communities and the bus companies) taking charge of public transport in the Dakar area and ultimately deciding on fares, issuing licences and planning routes. It would have the specialist skills to analyse needs, adapt supply and keep control over both the regulations and the transport companies themselves. A traffic office, which could be transferred to the Urban Community of Dakar at a later date, has also been set up.

That leaves the question of transferring State resources to the communities and diversifying sources of transport financing through local taxation. It will no doubt be a top priority over the coming years. Perhaps some models should also be updated, leaving carte blanche to imagination and innovation. In particular, this could well be the moment to bring back those somewhat forgotten non-motorised forms of transport and the two-wheelers which are such a rare sight on African roads today. ○ C.C.

The EEC and 'rurban' development aid

by Gilles FONTAINE (*)

High speed, wholesale and uncontrolled urban expansion is, almost without exception, one of the most visible problems of Third World countries.

Statistics highlight the extreme nature of this phenomenon — indeed the figures are so dramatic that we can scarcely grasp them. More and more data are becoming available but these need not be repeated here. We can also, for the moment, put to one side the question which has been posed by some of the more jaundiced among us (myself included), as to why it has taken so long to wake up to the problem.

What is important is to underline the urgency of tackling the issue here and now. Specifically, the question is whether we can make a practical and efficient job of taking urban planning problems into account, in the Lomé IV priorities.

Mind-boggling

Culturally speaking, we in the North find it very difficult to grasp what is involved when the population is growing, as in sub-Saharan Africa, by 3.3%. When growth is of the order of 5.5%, as is the case in urban areas, it is simply too rapid for decision makers to analyse or predict. Indeed, too few decision-makers have any real idea of the consequences for mankind of massive world-wide urbanisation.

It is understandable that, faced with this welter of figures, the language employed to try and explain the new reality is also inflated — terms such as 'planetaryisation of the world environment', 'gigantism', 'megalopolis' and 'urban explosion/implosion' are not uncommon.

Paradoxical

It may be somewhat surprising, but it is this author's view that a very close and practical interest in urban development is entirely compatible with the rural development priorities set out in the Lomé Conventions.

This approach implies having a frame of mind which is based on the following two precepts:

— first, willingness to set aside certain entrenched ideas and clichés about cities; — second (and more important), readiness to adapt our analysis pragmatically in the light of what we are actually able to do.

Seeing cities differently

For the past 30 years, we have been trying to stem the rural exodus with agricultural projects and the figures show just how far we have fallen short of this objective. It must be acknowledged that the quite legitimate emphasis which has been placed on rural development has, all too often, fostered a highly negative attitude towards urban development. The idea is that 'town exploits country' — that city-dwellers live off the backs of the peasants and that political power is concentrated in the cities, which generate corruption.

The converse of this negative image of towns and cities is that rural societies have virtues which, in truth, are largely

ephemeral. The enormous scale of urban expansion makes the whole picture dramatically, almost apocalyptically, worse. But let us avoid being alarmist and seek instead to assess the situation calmly.

First, we should not make sweeping generalisations. There are, of course, large capital cities — seething conurbations which generate a multitude of problems — but there are also secondary cities, as well as towns and townships which are scattered more or less evenly over the rural areas in which we usually run our projects. Instead of looking at the city, *per se*, we should be talking about a whole series of interdependent towns and cities.

Second, since towns and cities are expanding, we should try to think in terms of urban development. The long-standing theoretical debate about growth and development lies at the heart of the debate about cities. It is clear that most of us have a narrow view of what constitutes urban development — a view which is confined to roads, drainage and housing. It is high time that we took a leaf out of Clemenceau's book and proclaimed urban development far too serious a business to be left to the town planners (1). From a purely economic standpoint, urban areas currently account for

(1) It was Clemenceau who said that war was far too serious a business to be left to soldiers.



Photo Vivant Univers

From a purely economic standpoint, the already considerable contribution of cities to the GNP of developing countries will increase

(*) Principal administrator, Directorate-General for Development, Commission of the European Communities.



Photo Vivant Univers

The concept of urban development is all too often restricted to the narrow fields of roads, drainage and housing

no less than 60% of developing world GNP and before long, this figure will have reached 80%.

Cities also have a major cultural contribution to make. It is true that they contain within their boundaries a huge array of unsatisfied needs, but they also offer great potential in terms of aspirations, creativity and the adjustment of social behaviour to the modern way of life. This is because they are, as Claude Liauzu observed, 'a place of seething contagion' (2). And this is the case, not just in respect of consumerism but also in the cultural and political fields.

We shall ignore the jaundiced view which attributes the sudden interest in cities to the rigours of structural adjustment and to the fact that the effects of this have been more glaringly apparent and less tolerable politically in urban areas. The facts reveal clearly what the cities should *not* be — namely, meeting points where people from crisis-ridden rural areas come only to face unemployment, marginalisation and neglect. It is essential that more jobs be created in the urban areas, not merely to ensure the survival of the inhabitants, but also to ensure that there is proper demand for the agricultural output of the rural areas.

'Rurban' development

Let us consider the problem from the point of view of the essential link between

town and country. If we are to be honest, we are uncomfortable with the very idea of a 'megapolis', and we feel far closer to the rural world.

But what if we were to make an effort — pragmatically and within the framework of rural development programmes — to take an interest in the role of the secondary towns in those areas where we currently intervene? Such an approach would enable us to learn what towns are all about. We should forget the unduly conventional ideas of urban development and do away with the white elephants — the 'independence' malls, stadiums, presidential palaces, over-sized hospitals and prestige schools. Instead, we should consider the complementary functions which need to be augmented, or even created, in the relationship between the countryside and the small or medium-sized towns which it contains.

— What flows — of labour, agricultural produce, services and finance, for example — already exist and how can they be developed?

— What priority economic infrastructure — bus stations, markets, sheds, telecommunications, banks, energy facilities, roads etc — is missing?

— What types of administration and regulation are needed to facilitate the establishment of enterprises in these towns?

— What services — maintenance, credit, savings collection, health, education etc —

can the towns provide for the hinterland? — How can productive jobs, which generate real demand, be created there?

In all but a few cases, the huge size of the capital has stifled the secondary towns and the latter now have to be stimulated so that they can once again play their rightful part — and it is a vital one — in a more global regional development, settlement and environmental management policy.

We must also remember that economic complementarity is perfectly compatible with food strategies. We should put to one side, any analyses which maintain an artificial, rural-urban dichotomy. The secondary town is the place for schemes which take account of the social dimension of adjustment, in job creation, public health and training. It is also the place on which to focus moves towards deconcentration and decentralisation — where making the people responsible for their own municipal management can be the basis for far-reaching democratisation, with full support from decentralised cooperation.

A gradual, pragmatic approach of this kind could lead to great things. We have to be convinced that they are within our reach. In this context, it would be extremely interesting to see, in these columns, a discussion of the 7th EDF programmes which fall into this category and which are currently being devised in the various ACP States. ○ G.F.

(2) 'Un espace de contagion foudroyante'. Le Monde Diplomatique, May 1988.

Small towns in rural development

by Poul Ove PEDERSEN (*)

Small towns have never played a key part in the development debate. However, in recent years more attention has been given to small towns primarily because during the 1980s they seem to have been growing rapidly in many developing countries.

The group of small and intermediate towns is not a clearly delimited entity. It comprises centres ranging in size from large villages with a few thousand inhabitants to quite large provincial towns with populations of 50 000 or more.

Common for small towns is that many of the activities on which they are based serve as intermediaries between the rural areas and the larger cities, especially the capital. The small town is a collection point for rural agricultural produce and a distribution point for public and private services and for industrial products. Therefore, small towns are seen potentially to play an important role in the rural development process.

Small towns, however, are not only the location of economic activities. They are also the place of living and working for a growing number of migrants from the rural areas. Therefore, it is often hoped that small towns may absorb a significant share of the rural-urban migration and thus reduce the flow of migrants to the large cities. However, due to lack of financial resources and administrative manpower, the local governments of small towns are often not able to cater satisfactorily for the housing, service and infrastructure needs of the growing number of people.

Moreover, small towns are in no way a homogeneous group about which one can easily generalise, and even where, on average, they grow rapidly, not all small towns will be growing. Their development depends on the economy of their hinterland, the organisation of both local and intermediate functions and the structure and strength of outside national and international forces. As a consequence, there is no guarantee that figures for individual small towns are representative of the group as a whole. Unfortunately, most of our knowledge about small towns comes from case studies of individual

towns. Statistics and other information on small towns are scarce, because most often, small towns are not recognised as independent statistical units, appearing instead as part of a larger rural area.

The two boxes contain profiles of two small towns in Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

The image of small towns

One important reason why the interest in small towns has been slow to develop among donors, politicians, planners, and researchers is undoubtedly that theoretically it has been very unclear how the role of small towns should be understood.

Theories and viewpoints on small towns in the development literature have tended to be either positive: the small town as a point of service distribution and innovation diffusion for the rural areas, or negative: the small town as a point of exploitation and resource extraction from the rural areas. Especially in Africa, the negative viewpoint has tended to dominate, and that for good reason: during the colonial period the small towns were the seat of the colonial power and traders, and often the takeover by the nation state after independence did not greatly change this pattern.

As a consequence of this negative viewpoint, development planners have tended to overlook the potential role of small towns. Implicitly or explicitly, these were seen as the seat of the rural bourgeoisie and the exploitative superfluous middlemen, who were not seen to play any positive role in the development process. Instead, development activity should, it was believed, focus directly on the farmer, and the support needed should be provided directly by the government without the use of unnecessary intermediaries. In most rural development programmes, this led to a direct focus on the farmer and agricultural activities. This rural focus was obviously important in order to understand and support the rural development process; but it has not led to the degree of decentralisation, which in general was intended. Rather, it has, on the one hand, led to a strong concentration in the capital cities, of decision-making power and of processing and marketing activities related to agriculture. On the

other hand, it has also led to the support of very small scale rural processing and marketing activities at a subsistence or artisan level. But it has tended to block the development of rural industrialisation which ought to have taken place at the intermediate level but which was prevented by the prevailing theories.

Although the negative view of small towns as exploitative in most cases seems to be historically justified, this does not justify the conclusion that small towns should be by-passed because this will obviously not, by itself, reduce the central exploitative powers.

Makambako, Tanzania

Makambako has, since the mid-1970s, developed into an important transport and market town with about 15 000 inhabitants. It is located 700 km from Dar es Salaam where the Tazara railway (connecting Zambia with Dar es Salaam harbour) meets with the Tanzan highway and the new highway from Songea and the southern parts of Tanzania.

Thus the growth of the town is due primarily to its strategic location on the transport network which has developed since the 1970s. However, the town has also benefited from rapidly increasing agricultural production in the rural region surrounding it, and by the liberalisation which, since 1986, has opened up possibilities for private businesses.

The activities of the centre are dominated by private small-scale businesses in trade and transport. There is also considerable artisan production, mostly related to the housing sector (buildings and furniture), but few larger production enterprises. Many of the inhabitants are full- or part-time workers engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, the town is not an administrative centre, and public sector employment is limited.

Until recently, the town has legally developed in a vacuum, neither recognised as a town nor as a village. Consequently, public investment in services and infrastructure is lagging far behind.

(*) Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen.

The recent growth of small towns

Whether the small town is dominantly exploitative or supportive does not primarily depend on the small town itself. If the relationship between the rural areas and the urban-based national economy is exploitative, the development of small towns is not likely to change that. It may even make the exploitation more efficient. On the other hand, if the national urban economy is supportive of rural development, the development of small towns may make that support more efficient.

Many countries have had specific growth or service centre policies to support the development of small rural centres. However, where the sectoral policies have been highly centralised, the effect of such policies has been limited.

Consequently, the recent trend toward growth of small towns is not primarily a result of specific small town policies, but rather of the restructuring which has taken place in many developing countries since the mid-1980s. The recent literature points to a number of different explanations for small town growth:

— Decline or even breakdown of the large scale, semi-monopolistic, formal sector which, to a large extent, is located in the large towns. This has left a void, which has made it possible for small-scale, often informal activities to develop at the periphery. Some authors have even talked about the retreat from the formal economy.

— Changes in marketing and pricing regulations which, in a number of countries, has led to increasing rural incomes.

— Increasing acceptance of the importance of a small-scale distribution and production sector.

— Decentralisation of public administration and the spread of public services and infrastructure.

As to which of these factors is dominant, this will vary from country to country and from town to town. So too will the consequences for development.

Some authors, who emphasise the decline of formal sector employment in large towns, describe the process as one of falling urban incomes and increasing ruralisation. Others, who emphasise the development of new enterprises in the small towns, see the same process as an emerging urbanisation in the rural regions. Whether the latter, more optimis-



The market place in Gutu

tic, vision comes true, it may well be too early to judge.

Local and national action towards small town development

Although the possibilities for the growth of small towns depend to a large extent on national restructuring policies, the actual development obviously depends on the local response to new opportunities by private businessmen, social groups and public authorities.

Therefore, improved local government, small town investment programmes, establishment of local financial institutions, and local vocational and business training programmes etc. are important. They also acquire a new meaning and a larger chance of being successful in a more decentralised economy where they are not counteracted by centralised sectoral policies.

The development of small towns in the rural regions may become an important element in increasing the productivity and income generation of the rural regions. The process of rural industrialisation should start in the small town, not primarily with the purpose of reaching the world market, but rather in order to increase the efficiency of the rural economy.

Small towns also may create new employment for part of the surplus rural population. However, they are not likely to become *the* solution to the growing urban unemployment problem.

Even where small towns have grown most rapidly, they have in general not absorbed more than a minor part of the rural-urban migration. However, this may still be important because it relieves some of the pressure caused by the flow of migration towards the large cities.○

P.O.P.

Gutu, Zimbabwe

Gutu is a district service centre in one of the largest communal areas in Zimbabwe. It is located 300 km south of Harare. It is the main urban centre for a rural region with more than 200 000 inhabitants. The centre dates back to the 1950s, but it has, especially during the 10 years since independence, been growing rapidly and it has now around 20 000 inhabitants.

The growth of the town is caused on the one hand by a rapid expansion of public administration and services, and on the other hand by increasing rural incomes caused partly by increasing agricultural production in the area, and partly by increasing income remittances from people working in the large towns.

Consequently, activities in the town are dominated by the public sector on the one hand and by private retail and wholesale trade on the other. There is also a considerable small-scale building sector but few other production enterprises. Among the major production enterprises are a small commercial mill, small oil mill, a soap factory and a scotchcart production unit. But this production only counts for a small proportion of the employment.

Since independence, there has been considerable infrastructure investment in the town which has been linked to the national electricity and hard surface road network. These networks, however, still do not extend into the rural hinterland. Also, housing and urban infrastructures are lagging far behind demand.

Sites and services scheme in Zambia (*)

National Development Planning in Zambia, from its outset after independence paid considerable attention to the housing sector. As in most other sectors the yardstick used was the standards set by the colonial rulers for themselves, seemingly the only acceptable ones for the population of the new state. In keeping with this and similar to the neighbouring countries, the goals for the housing sector were set well above the level the colonial regime had deemed desirable, and bold strategies were formulated to attain them. On the other hand, the available instruments were not very suitable and could not be appropriately moulded to implement the envisaged strategies. Consequently, the initial ambitious goals and even gradually reduced ones were not achieved.

Today, after more than 25 years, it must be stated that the level of services and infrastructure in residential areas and the occupancy rate per house or room have, on average, fallen back to the level at the time of independence. The situation is even deteriorating.

During the last decade, very little housing, especially for the low and medium income population, has been built. The old system whereby employers provided tied housing has been discouraged, but the vigorous market in owner-occupied dwellings to replace it, as was propagated by the successive National Development Plans, has not developed. A particular feature of the present situation is that more and more occupants of institutional or company housing, who were allocated their homes in the years of expansion up to 1970, are reaching the age of retirement. There are cases where the occupants and their families have to move out in order to make room for the successors in the job and the Former do not know where to go.

The approach of 'Sites and Services' (ie the procurement of serviced plots for supervised, loan-assisted, self-built and owner-occupied housing) scores high in the rating system of the National Development Planning. Yet only a few

projects using this approach have been implemented up to now, among them the EDF-financed project under review here. Although being the only sizeable one in the rural areas, it is far too small to have had much impact on the general housing situation.

Its main objectives were:

- the provision of owner-occupied, owner-built houses on moderately serviced sites for people of the low and lower-middle income strata, financed on a 50/50 basis;
- the pursuit of the goal of decentralisation by locating the sites in outlying rural centres;
- the strengthening of the Local Councils through the formation of a local field team, the creation of a local revolving fund for sites and services etc.

The explicit intention to use self-help and local materials clashes with the interest in swift and efficient management, which are natural for the hierarchical structures of both the main funder, the EEC, and the project co-ordinating agency, the National Housing Authority (NHA). This latent conflict was never

thoroughly discussed and has remained unresolved.

The project agreement did not provide for inflation and devaluation of the Kwacha. Because of this and because the internal financial structure was based on the Kwacha, only 75% of the funds allocated were transferred to the project account up to the 'closing' of the project in October 1989. The result is that the final financial structure, in terms of ECU, is completely different from that initially intended.

In spite of the substantially reduced funds transferred, not only the six sites with their 1005 plots, as originally envisaged, but also a seventh site and altogether 1085 plots have been developed, albeit at reduced standards because of the omission of the sewerage component. Of the envisaged 1005 'core-house loans' nearly 700 have been forwarded to the participants. At least 850 houses have been built or are under construction. The main criticism is that it took much longer than expected to arrive at this state and that about 200 plots still lie idle.

In fact, the participants were the ones ultimately and increasingly exposed to the soaring inflation, which began in 1980. They had to take great pains over finding the necessary additional funds

Table 1: Estimates and final cost structure in ECU

Cost components	Estimate 1978		Result 1989	
	1000 ECU	%	1000 ECU	%
Infrastructure costs	1,963	81.8	1,250	52.1
Building material loans	337	14.0	220	9.1
Salaries and others	100	4.2	330	13.8
Total	2,400	100.0	1,800	75.0

Source: EEC.

Table 2: Index of prices of building materials and consumer goods

Year	build. mat. gener. index	consumer prices index
1981	100.0	100.0
1983	132.3	134.5
1985	249.4	221.1
1987	992.4	489.0

Source: UNDP.

(*) Conclusions of an evaluation report carried out for the EEC Commission by Dr J. Oestereich.

and acquiring building materials which were in increasingly short supply. Since little or no local building material was available, they depended on transport and, consequently, suffered more and more under its growing shortage.

In spite of these difficulties, about 60% of the houses were completed at least to the stage of being able to be occupied. With respect to these, it has been estimated by the NHA-evaluation mission that the roughly 450 000 K of building material loans granted for the start have so far triggered off a value of 15 million K in terms of market value of houses built. Most of the starter loans (which are also subject to devaluation) have already been recovered.

This result has been achieved although some of the District Councils (DCs), as the locally responsible agents, had and still have difficulties in issuing the certificates of title, ensuring the financial management and building up the suggested local sites and services revolving fund. The reason for this was a weakness in staffing and, above all, the lack of guidance from the Division of Decentralisation, responsible for the Councils' affairs.

The NHA underrated the importance of detailed local information and underestimated generally the key role which DCs play in such a venture. The NHA was mainly concerned with a set of functions which was attributed to them at the inception of the projects. These functions changed during the lifetime of the project, a fact which was only superficially acted upon. The NHA thus continued to consider itself as the most central agent in the project, although the new structure changed the flow of information and funds to put it into a rather distant position vis-à-vis the other important agent, the EEC Delegation. These and other institutional weaknesses affected the smooth handling of the project.

Today, around 60% of the plots are occupied, the majority offering a complete 3 or 4-room house. Only a small fraction of participants followed the idea of starting with a one-room core house. This provision, based on the assumption that the owner-family would use it as shelter while working on the completion or extension of the house, did not take into account that the normal participant's family comprises six or more mem-

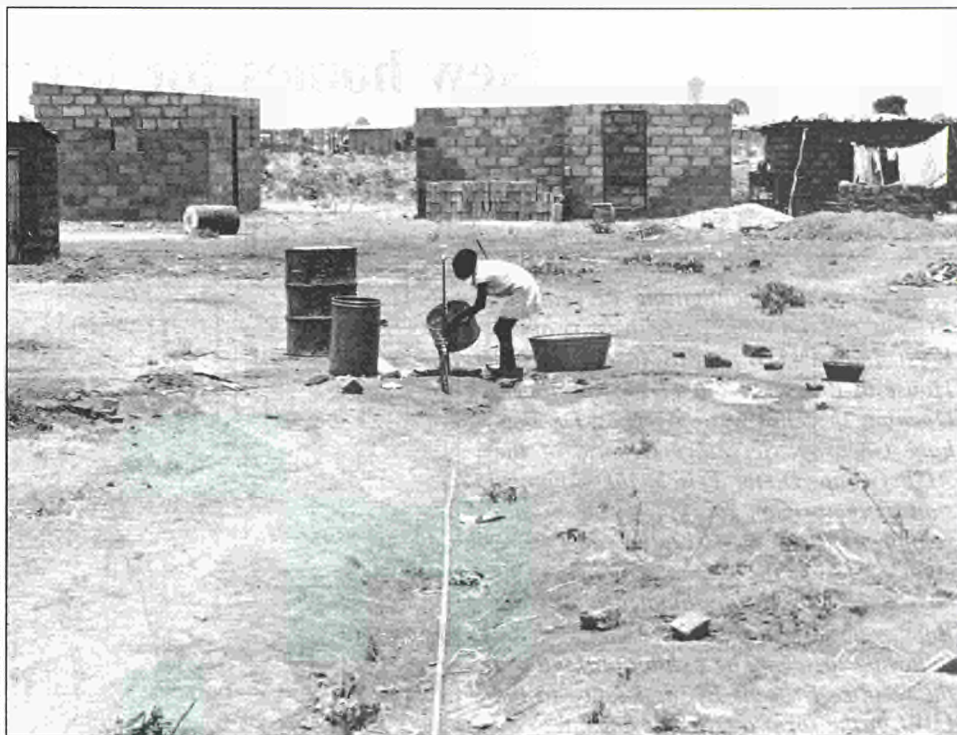


Photo FED/IE. HUFFMAN

The Chawama squatter camp near Lusaka.

Projects such as that funded by the EEC help alleviate the acute shortage of housing

bers and is thus simply too big to fit into one single room.

Whatever the present state of the participants' houses, most expressed satisfaction with the scheme. Their main criticism concerns the size of the plots. These are definitely too small with respect to the living conditions in an only moderately urbanised environment as is found in the townships in which the sites are situated.

Of the two pre-determined income strata of prospective participants, the low-income and the lower middle-income ones, a fraction of the lowest income bracket, but also some of the higher one, in total about 20%, failed to develop their plot. Of the others, many people have improved their income since allocation, especially those who are self-employed in the informal sector. Of these, some also use the plot commercially. This is not strictly legal, but it is tolerated by the authorities.

A number of beneficiaries of the scheme have been transferred in their employment to other parts of the country, but are determined to keep their plot. Usually their perspective is to look forward to a secure place to which to retire. Most of these absentee owners

have constructed their houses and are subletting them, in a few cases at exorbitant rents. However, rent speculation is not widespread.

Given these characteristics, the impact of the project is assessed as being rather modest in every respect. This could change if the approach is expanded and replicated according to the urgent need nearly everywhere in the country. If the various failures and deficiencies identified in the current approach are rectified, there is no doubt that it will lead to highly viable projects in social, institutional, economic, technological, ecological and, indeed, most other respects.

From these observations is derived a revised formula for sites and services schemes. It forms a set of sequences for the funds, the information and the decisions to constitute a more appropriate system as compared to the one found. The improved structure provides for revolving funds at national and district level, acting both as buffers and neutralisers for inflation, and puts the emphasis on the agents of the District Council's field team and the participants' community, which are also supposed to compose a steering committee for each of the sites. Something similar is suggested for the promotion of local building material production.

New homes for learning

The Caribbean student housing architectural design competitions

by Dan BONE and Roger ENGLAND (*)

An exhibition highlighting 12 years of EC collaboration with the University of the West Indies (UWI) was held at ACP House in Brussels from 11-15 November. Opening speeches were given by Dr Berhane Ghebray, Secretary General of the ACP Group, Dieter Frisch, the Commission Director-General in charge of development, Professor Gerald Lalor, Principal of the UWI Mona Campus, Ambassador Wilson of Jamaica and Dan Bone, who is one of the co-authors of the following article. The exhibition featured the results of recent EC assistance to the UWI in the form of student housing.

The importance of student housing

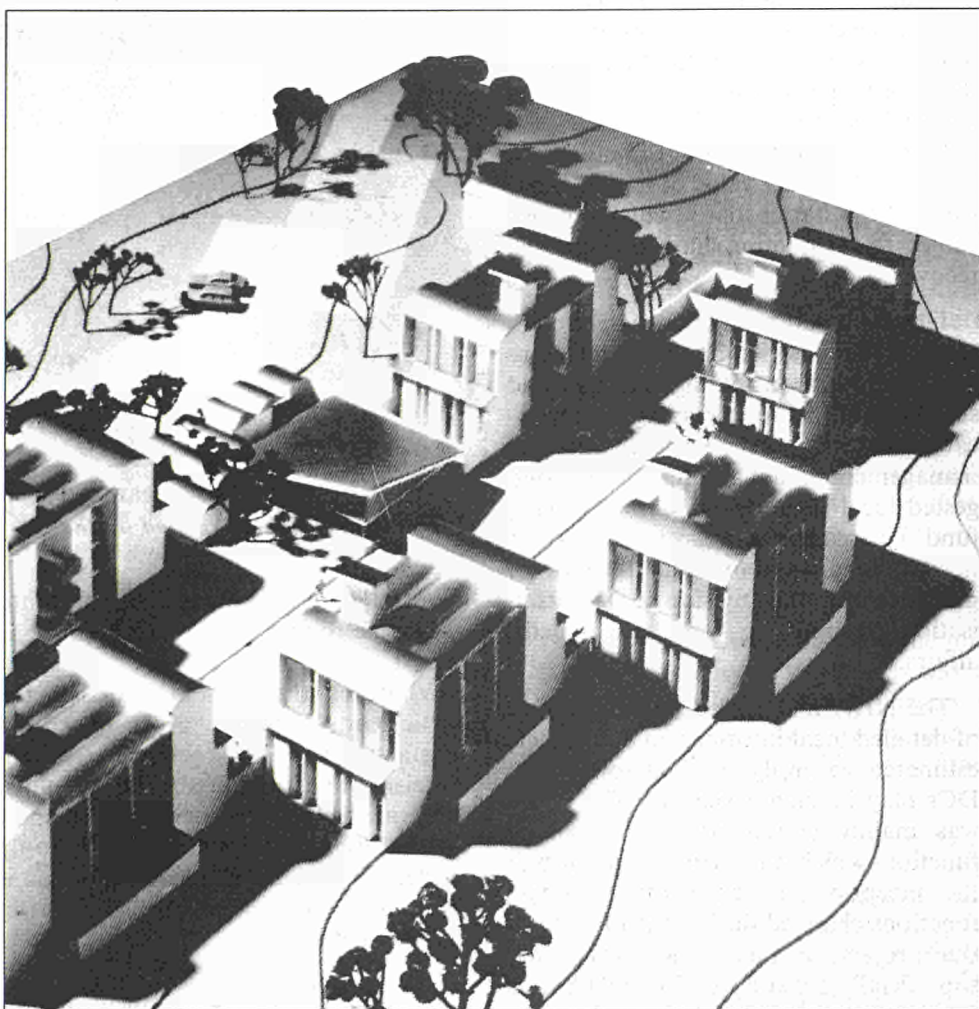
The University of the West Indies is a regional institution serving 14 states of the Caribbean with its three campuses in Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. The acute shortage of housing for students is a common feature of these locations campus accommodation is insufficient and open market housing is also scarce and very expensive.

Following a request to the European Community for assistance, the consultants CIVIX were appointed to look further at this problem and to undertake feasibility studies for a student housing project. It was discovered that the shortage of housing acts as a major factor preventing university attendance by large numbers of potential students. This is restricting the University, and other regional tertiary education institutions including the College of Arts, Sciences and Technology (CAST) and the Cultural Training Centre (CTC), in maximising the regional nature of its services and providing equal opportunities for all sections of Caribbean society.

The feasibility study

The financial analysis showed that existing student expenditure on open market housing was so high that it would

(*) CIVIX, 33 Great Sutton Street, London, EC1V 0DX. Employed as planning consultants for the project.



Poul Kjaergaard & Partners (Denmark): winners of the First Prize for the CAST hall of residence in Jamaica

be sufficient to support the estimated recurrent costs of new student residences including maintenance. Additional income would be achievable from vacation lets for conferences and other events, allowing reductions in student rents and generating a small surplus as a contribution to any capital loan repayment. What was therefore proposed was a combination of a capital grant from EDF regional funds under Lomé III combined with a loan element, thus maximising the amount of housing achievable. The consultants were asked to prepare the project documentation and financing plan for EC approval. The project consisted of the following components:

Barbados: One hall of residence at UWI Cave Hill (180 beds, ECU 3.0m)

Jamaica: Two halls at UWI Mona campus (408 beds, ECU 4.3m), one hall at CAST (180 beds, ECU 1.9m), one hall at CTC (108 beds, ECU 1.2m)

Trinidad and Tobago: One hall at UWI Mount Hope as well as a day centre at UWI St Augustine (204 beds, 500 day students, total ECU 3.9m)

Emphasising quality

The importance of using the procurement process to raise quality and achieve value for money was emphasised in the

consultants' report. They argued that good architecture was not something which was restricted to large, expensive projects but that it should be actively sought in small projects as well. Good design should seek to satisfy cultural needs and meet environmental and resource constraints. Working with the University and the EC architectural advisor, they planned a competition process aimed at wide involvement and high quality design solutions.

The procurement process

A poster was prepared providing information about the project. This was sent to a wide selection of architects drawn from the EC register and from institutes of architects in the Caribbean. Interested firms were asked to submit information about their work and their proposed approach to student housing needs.

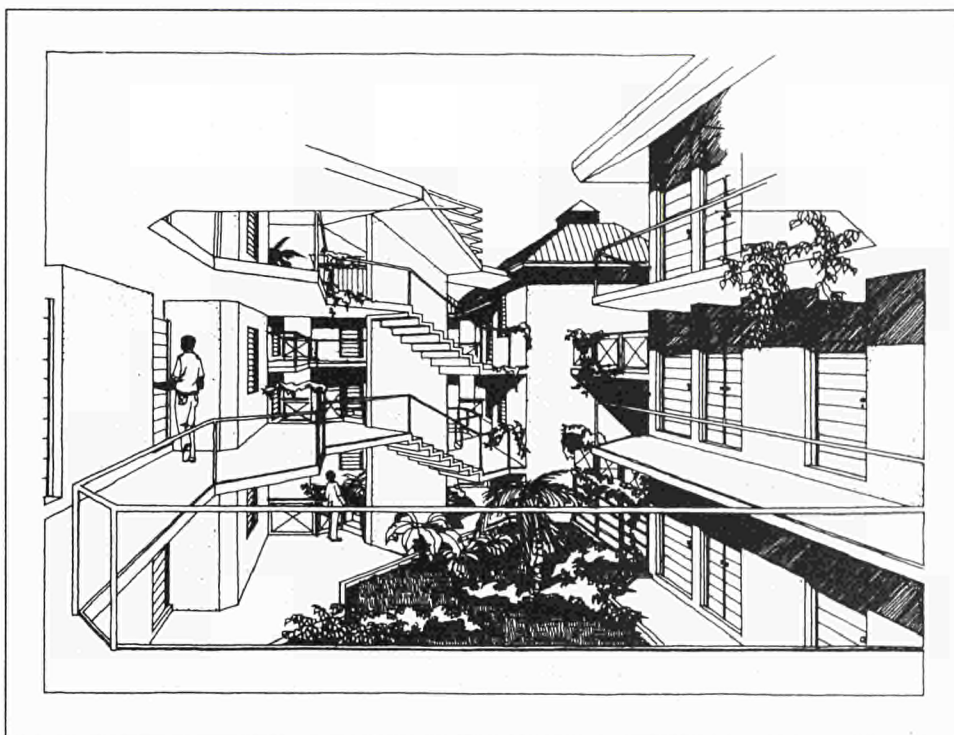
A selection panel was assembled with representatives of the educational institutions concerned, the EC Delegation, the institutes of architects and CIVIX. Seven architects were selected for each sub-project and were invited to prepare designs. A detailed functional brief was provided for each competition, together with site plans and information, and a cost budget was prepared in collaboration with local quantity surveyors. A specification was also given for the form and size of entries, to facilitate the later evaluation and judging process.

The brief specified that the accommodation will take the form of a new style of hall of residence combining the operating efficiencies of self-contained units with the benefits of communal campus life.

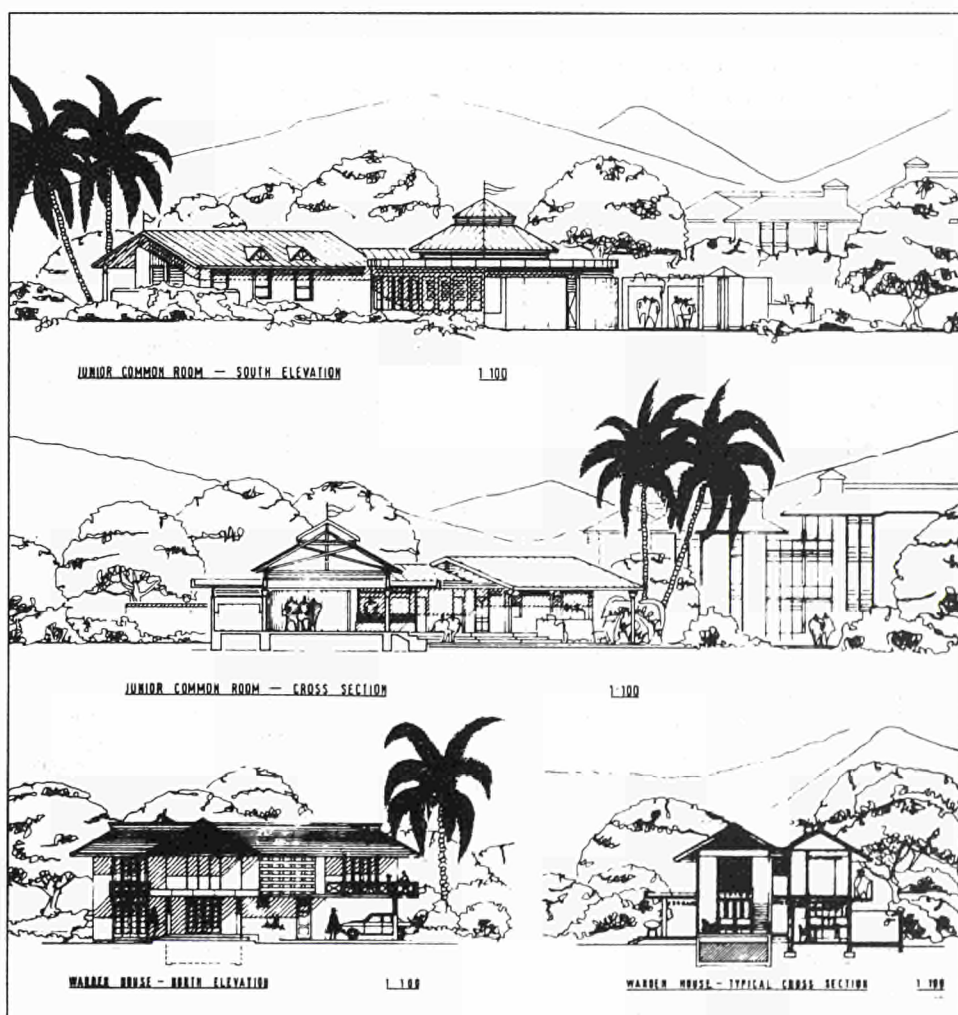
Panels of assessors were compiled with wide representation from education and architecture, and a formal assessment process was designed and carried through on each of the campus islands.

Selected results

The competition drew a wide range of proposed solutions from the Caribbean and Europe, with some firms collaborating. Two contrasting approaches are illustrated. The first, by Danish architects for CAST, shows an approach aimed at reflecting the innovative role, as well as the ambitions and aspirations of modern tertiary education in the region. Four-storey buildings make up large, individual 'houses', forming a protected



Kay-Quinton (Jamaica) with Unterlohner and Partner (Germany) produced the winning design, featured above and below, for the CTC hall of residence



courtyard with hard and soft landscaping.

The second approach, by a collaboration of regional and European architects, for CTC, shows a truly Caribbean approach and a good understanding of the use of building elements for ambient environmental controls. It also combines solar power and rainwater collection.

Lessons learned

As a development agency, the EC can function successfully as a patron of quality and design as well as of economic development. The concerns that surround physical development projects in Europe — concerns of culture and heritage, links with the past and conservation for the future, concerns of energy and the environment, user participation and quality of life — can also be promoted as integral parts of overseas development projects.

The process employed for the Caribbean Student Housing Project has certainly succeeded in highlighting issues of quality. With hindsight, the consultants believe that a slightly different approach to the shortlisting and selection of architectural practices should be adopted in future. A more open competition would attract a wider selection of firms and would create greater awareness of developing country problems. Certainly, however, the principle of a limited competition under a comprehensive brief and within cost targets has proved itself capable of generating thoughtful designs, even for these relatively small sub-projects.

Beyond this, the process has also achieved an excellent level of cooperation between the EC as patron and the beneficiaries of the project. There has also been some good cooperation, transfer of technology and joint learning as a result of Caribbean and EC architectural practices working together. This has stimulated debate within the region, identified the importance and strengths of some of the indigenous architecture and increased the confidence of some local practitioners.

Finally, the whole process has achieved a high level of publicity for the project in Europe and across the region, culminating in the exhibition, recently held in Brussels, that subsequently toured the Caribbean. ○

D.B. & R.E.



Berhane Ghebray and Dieter Frisch listen as Professor Lalor delivers his speech

Exhibition in ACP House

The opening ceremony of the exhibition featuring the results of the student housing architectural design competition, took place in ACP House, Brussels, on 12 November. Guests were welcomed by the ACP Group Secretary General, Berhane Ghebray who, after congratulating those involved in the initiative, introduced Dieter Frisch, the EC Commission Director General responsible for Development.

Mr Frisch spoke in warm terms about the project, stressing the importance of publicising positive events in the field of development when public opinion tends to see this area primarily in terms of turbulence. He commended the scheme as a 'tribute to progress in regional cooperation' which was particularly relevant to small countries and also underlined the fact that it illustrated a 'shared and growing awareness of the importance of the human resource in development'. Pointing out that human development involved more than just 'cement, bricks and mortar', the Director General commended the educational work of the University of the West Indies, particularly as regards distance teaching.

The next speaker, Dan Bone of CIVIX, gave a description of the way in which the competition was organised. He stated that the designs submitted had been of a high quality and the experience had shown that 'good architecture is not the prerogative of large and expensive projects in the more economically prosperous nations'.

Berhane Ghebray then introduced Professor Gerald Lalor of the UWI, who has coordinated EDF assistance to the University for twelve years and has recently been

promoted to the post of Principal at the Mona Campus (in Jamaica). Professor Lalor is himself a graduate of the University, and is also Chairman of Jamaica's Scientific Research Council. In an entertaining speech, the Professor outlined the history of Caribbean education in general and of the UWI in particular. He spoke of the University's origins (as the University College of the West Indies) and its development from a small, elitist institution to a major regional centre of education. The UWI currently has 12 000 students and eight faculties, and it serves 14 different territories in the region. Professor Lalor stressed that 'the future of the Caribbean, like that of the world, depends on the acquisition of knowledge and our ability to put that knowledge to a useful purpose'. He expressed particular thanks to the European Community for their support, through Lomé funds, for educational projects in the Caribbean, and he looked forward to the continuation of this support — which he saw as an important investment by the European Community in the future.

The final speaker of the evening was Ambassador Wilson of Jamaica. He echoed the congratulations offered by previous speakers and also focused on the significance of the student housing project as an investment in human resources. 'If the ACPs are short in many things', he stated, 'they are not short of human resources — what is lacking is the development of that potential'. The project which was featured at the exhibition, with its innovative competition which attracted considerable interest from Caribbean and European architects, and which will soon provide much-needed accommodation for students in the region, should help to develop that potential. ○

S.H.

Maintenance comes first

Donors meet in Brussels to coordinate road strategies

The maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads in sub-Saharan Africa must take priority over new construction. This was the main message to come out of a technical conference of donor countries and organisations which was held in Brussels on 25 and 26 November last year.

The meeting, which was convened by the European Commission brought together representatives of 26 agencies and international organisations including the World Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and a wide range of national authorities. Its purpose was to discuss road strategies in the 1990s and to explore ways of achieving closer coordination in the vital road transport sector.

The conference was chaired by Philippe Soubestre, Deputy-Director General at the European Commission, who stressed in his opening remarks, the importance of the transport sector as the 'nervous system of development'. The newly emerging tenet of roads policy, emphasised by Mr Soubestre and reiterated by most of those who spoke after him, is that there is little point in supporting new 'high profile' road projects when the existing network is in such a poor state.

Development agencies have been moving towards this position for some time now, as the evidence of road deterioration in sub-Saharan Africa has accumulated. It is nonetheless significant that so many donor organisations should have come together to seek a coordinated policy approach in this area. Indeed, Mr Soubestre strongly recommended the establishment of a code of conduct to underpin the new policy imperative.

The chairman also referred to the importance of consolidating regional cooperation, pointing out that this approach was essential in the road sector in Africa, given the transnational character of so many major road arteries.

Mr Soubestre's opening remarks were followed by three presentations on donor approaches to sectoral problems. In the first of these, Alberto Capitanio of the

European Commission introduced a document entitled 'ACP-EEC policy in the road transport sector' which describes the present road problems in Africa and outlines EC activities in the sector. It also contains a number of recommendations which, as the speaker wryly observed 'are above all being made to ourselves'. Mr Capitanio highlighted some of the principal difficulties encountered in the sector which included a lack of statistics about transport and inadequate control over axle-loadings. He stressed the importance of coordinating not only with the beneficiary countries, but above all, among themselves.

Efficiency and sustainability

Mr I. Serageldin, representing the World Bank, pointed out that road traffic in Africa represented 80% of all trade and passenger movements on the continent.

He focused on the direct relationship between the quality of the road network and economic growth and said that comprehensive road programmes were needed to tackle the maintenance and rehabilitation backlog which had built up. Transport objectives, he argued, could be summed up in just two words — efficiency and sustainability.

He also emphasised the importance of increasing awareness of the costs involved in neglecting maintenance — the savings from preventive maintenance were now well-documented but these needed to be publicised more widely.

Mr Serageldin expressed the view that greater efficiency could be achieved with a move towards more private sector involvement. He pointed to the 'almost insuperable problems' associated with the operation of parastatal equipment fleets. In the same context, it was necessary, he said to make more use of domestic sub-contractors and in general, to mobilise domestic capability more effectively.

Mr M.O. Maiga of the African Development Bank (ADB) echoed the view that a move from new construction to



*'Problems with the operation of equipment fleets'.
Lack of maintenance has immobilised this earth mover*

rehabilitation and maintenance was required and explained how his institution had been moving in this direction.

The 'thematic discussions' which followed involved more detailed contributions by invited speakers on specific topics and these gave participants the opportunity to exchange views and knowledge on a range of vital, road-related issues.

Financing road projects

In a fascinating presentation on the subject of 'Planning, Programming and Financing', Dr G. Metschies of the German GTZ (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) focused on the problems of financing road projects in sub-Saharan Africa. He believed that transport as an economic sector should, ideally, be self-financing and with the help of detailed charts, he described the current overall situation including the problems of assessing road costs and questions of fuel and vehicle taxation.

Perhaps the most thought-provoking part of Dr Metschies talk was where he described the way in which resources for road maintenance were squeezed in the traditional process of allocating government funds. He drew an analogy with a heart which was receiving insufficient supplies of blood and discussed the efficacy of various possible remedies. These included the installation of a 'pacemaker' in the form of an Inter-ministerial Committee on Road Maintenance whose main function would be to clear bottlenecks. Public pressure, through a National Road User Federation would provide the 'battery'. Another approach suggested was the 'by-pass' in which money was channelled directly by the Ministry of Finance to maintenance district supervisors. He noted that bilateral donors could inject resources directly into the system at the appropriate level but stressed that this could only offer temporary relief and was not a long-term cure.

Mr Metschies did not shy away from radical and potentially controversial remedies during his presentation. He looked in some detail at road-user charging and, as an exponent of the view that transport should be treated as an economic sector, he was ready to prescribe some powerful medicine. He devoted particular attention to petrol taxes and revealed some recently gathered statistics which showed how low these were in

many African countries. He drew particular attention to Nigeria, where an exceptionally low price had disrupted the market in all the neighbouring countries. The speaker's preferred solution was to seek to persuade the governments in question to increase petrol taxes, in some cases very substantially, in order to raise funds which could then be spent on the upkeep of the roads.

This presentation prompted some lively discussion among the participants. Among the issues covered were the merits of earmarking funds specifically for roads (ie a road fund), the likely public reaction and hence, political consequences of increasing fuel taxes and the low level of resources, in terms of percentage of national budgets, allocated to roads in sub-Saharan Africa.

Operational efficiency

The second thematic discussion was led by Mr P. Peter of the Swiss Cooperation Agency who spoke on the topic of 'Operational Efficiency'. The crux of the matter he said was that low maintenance resulted in reduced effectiveness in the transport sector and this had serious negative effects on the wider economy. It was necessary, he believed, for there to be a commitment to maintenance in the countries concerned and that along with this, accountability needed to be developed and institutional reforms introduced.

Mr Peter said that improved operational efficiency could only be achieved with better management systems. Among the specific approaches which he advocated were the increased use of labour-based methods and local contractors, and a reduction in the size of publicly-owned equipment fleets.

In the discussion which followed this presentation, one speaker suggested that donor agencies were sometimes guilty of adopting their own countries' complex systems and that the appropriate question to ask might be; 'how simple a system can we adopt which still works'. The problem of different (and incompatible) equipment was also raised and this led to consideration of the problems which occurred when there was no coordination among donors.

A further point of concern, in the context of operational efficiency was the problem of excess axle loads on lorries, a

phenomenon which more than any other, contributes to the untimely deterioration of road surfaces.

Institutions and people

The third topic to be discussed during the first day of the meeting was 'Institutional reforms and human resources development'. The subject was introduced by Mr J. Baudoin of the French Ministry of Cooperation. He began by arguing that a Road Committee system, bringing together users at regional, provincial and national level, was essential. He also stressed the importance of having good information — for example, concerning available equipment, staff resources, logistical problems which might arise or the availability of local services (SMEs). He went on to suggest that an action plan should be drawn up with the aim of avoiding repetition of past errors.

Mr Baudoin emphasised that as regards financial and institutional structures, there is no single 'ideal' model which covers all countries. There are many possibilities — state or private, centralised or decentralised. However, it was vital under any system that management acted as the driving force. He suggested that a strong management team with clear responsibilities, the authority to act and an interest in the outcome, was a prerequisite. He also focused on the importance of effective inspection, supervision and evaluation and underlined the need for some form of specific roads budget, preferably of the multiannual kind, to ensure that the policy adopted can actually be implemented.

In the ensuing discussion, participants debated at some length the merits or otherwise of technical assistance in road development projects, as well as considering ways of strengthening the capacity of local public administration.

Coordinated programmes

Proceedings on the second day commenced with Mr I. Sam of the World Bank who spoke on the implementation of coordinated programmes for road maintenance and rehabilitation. He focused on the Integrated Roads Project currently under way in Tanzania in which 16 donors are participating. After describing the problems of the road infrastructure in the country — the progress-

ive deterioration in conditions over a number of years culminating in a failure to capitalise on a bumper crop, and local structural deficiencies — Mr Sam detailed the aims of the project and its early results. He explained how the Tanzanian Ministry of Works was being transformed from a 'blue-collar' ministry, actually undertaking the work, to a 'white collar' one whose job would be to administer the programme. Rehabili-

petrol taxes having increased. Overall, the signs were positive and the Tanzanians were beginning to consider how the next phase of the programme should be developed.

In the discussion which followed, Mr Sam was complimented by several speakers for the breadth and clarity of his contribution. Although interventions tended to focus on the specific Tanzanian situation, many of those present clearly

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a wide-ranging, round table discussion of the various issues which had been raised. Although there was insufficient time to consider and agree a joint statement of principles, European Commission officials circulated a draft document summarising the fundamental elements which had been debated and inviting comments and/or criticisms from the participants.



Tanzania — dealing with the potholes before they become craters

tation and maintenance would increasingly be performed by private companies. All major road maintenance equipment was being transferred to a state-owned plant-pool company which would be required to be profitable and excess equipment was being sold off. He also pointed out that Tanzania had increased its own contribution to road maintenance from \$8m to \$25m in two years with revenue collection having improved and

appreciated this attention to a concrete case for the wider lessons which might be drawn. With so many countries in Africa undergoing structural adjustment, it is clear that investments must be targeted and coordinated as efficiently as possible. Although in its early stages, the Tanzanian experience suggests that where donors work together, and lessons from the past have been learnt, successes can be forthcoming.

There is little doubt that the participants found the meeting useful as a 'brainstorming' exercise as well as one in which experiences could be shared. The hope now is that it will lead to even closer coordination among donors as they work with the governments of sub-Saharan Africa to tackle the vitally needed rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in the region. ○

Simon HORNER

A forest of congresses, conferences and committees

by A.M.J. ROBBINS (*)

September 1991 saw the gathering of some two and a half thousand foresters and allied professionals in Paris. The event was the tenth World Forestry Congress, held every six years. The theme was: 'Forests — a heritage for the future', providing yet another opportunity for a meeting of minds on issues facing the world's forests, temperate and tropical alike.

The Congress intended to focus on the practical issues of forestry, providing a welcome change of emphasis from the political. However, given the international concern over the fate of the world's forests, it was not surprising that political issues were given considerable airing.

The meeting concluded with a declaration urging decision makers to give due emphasis to the wise use of forest resources, in particular those in the tropics. This is something that the Community is already committed to doing, as reflected in President Delors' speech. What is it, then, that we are attempting to do?

As for policy, there are several sources. Building on past Conventions, Lomé IV now makes extensive reference to the wise use of forest resources. In 1989, the Commission produced a paper for the Council entitled 'The Conservation of Tropical Forests: The role of the Community' which gave an overview of the problems and finished with an outline strategy. The Council adopted a resolution in 1990 based on that paper, entitled 'Tropical forests: development aspects', which covers a series of principles and practices. And further Community statements are being developed, especially in the context of UNCED.

This burgeoning Community policy needs to be put into practice. In many respects, a start was made some time ago. Over the last ten years, some 250 projects with a forestry component have been financed, using EDF and other funds.

Many of these projects were concerned with the problems of dry forests — such as desertification and fuelwood supplies. Recently emphasis has turned to the critical issue of conserving the moist forests. The Central African programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems, and the Brazil pilot programme for the conservation of Amazon forests are significant examples. Much more, of course, needs to be done.

But these efforts must be harmonised with other attempts to help the developing world use their forests wisely — attempts which are fuelled by very different interests. The Paris Congress had on its agenda the discussion of several international instruments which have grown up over the years. The Community's policy and practice incorporates many, with the intention of using them as effectively as possible. This is not so easy, since — given the variety of interests — there is often quite a bit of polemic and misunderstanding attached to them.

Take the TFAP for example — the acronym now stands for the Tropical Forests Action Programme. This is basically an instrument with a two-fold purpose. First, it aims at coordinating the actions of various donors, NGOs, and other interested parties in their efforts to assist the developing countries. Second, it provides a framework of principles, criteria and procedures for helping governments to review their national forest policies and plans. In this way, appropriate actions can be identified which can then be effectively implemented by the various actors.

It is difficult to argue that such an instrument is not needed. But unfortunately, many would seem to be doing this. One reason is that the TFAP has not been as effective as hoped. This has been partly due to unrealistic expectations of what the TFAP could do, and partly due to a lack of focus and priority given to the critical issues leading to forest degradation. If we take the analogy of carpentry, for a wood-working tool to be effective, it must be well designed for the job in hand, handled skilfully, and used to make what is needed. Does the TFAP tool meet these criteria? The design has certainly reached a practical stage. Further improvements can only be made by using it (not opting out!). But many users simply do not have



Cutting a big tree in Côte-d'Ivoire.

Recently, emphasis has turned to the critical issue of conserving the moist forests

(*) Forestry adviser in the Commission Directorate General for Development.

the capacity to use it in the way it was designed, and naturally the results are often rather shoddy and inappropriate.

This fact is recognised by the Community. Thus its strategy for the future will need to encompass increased involvement in the TFAP coordination process, greater constructive input into the development of plans and projects, and a growing support for TFAP actions which support the Community's policies. One priority will be to help develop long-term national capacity to implement the programmes, at the same time supporting emergency actions that are needed. All this implies developing the Commission's own capacity to help.

Another (very different) instrument is the International Tropical Timber Agreement, to which the Community is a signatory. This promotes consultation and cooperation between countries that produce and countries which consume tropical timber, with the aim of promoting trade and ensuring the sustainability of supplies from national forest resources. Part of this aim, one which the Community strongly supports, is to promote the elaboration and implementation of guidelines and criteria for proper management of forests. This is no easy task, since there is a wide range of technical, economic, sociological and political factors involved. Nevertheless, some very expert material is being produced which will need to be put into practice.

The ITTA is administered by the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), which is thus one of the actors — along with NGOs, donors etc, who should cooperate within the framework of the TFAP. The ITTO's forte is, naturally, the issue of timber exploitation which is often a significant factor in the degradation of forest resources. But it is not the only factor, and this is recognised by the Community in its efforts to develop the ITTO's effectiveness along the right lines.

Another tool, one that has arisen as a result of the Commission's own initiative, is the European Tropical Forestry Research network. Many of the actions that developing countries need to take are constrained by insufficient information. The forestry sector is not so advanced as the agricultural one. Thus research plays a vital role in many of the actions needed. The Network has been established to help promote the Community's ability to contribute — by linking together Euro-



A tree nursery in Gabon

pean research institutions themselves, extending these links to the developing countries own institutions, and identifying the needs and matching them to the expertise.

The most important of all tools — the work bench if you like — could turn out to be the proposed global forestry instrument that will be a focus of attention in the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED). This Conference will make the Paris Congress pale into insignificance with regard to size — perhaps ten times as many participants.

The title of the proposed instrument could be quite a mouthful: at present it is a 'non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests'. The last four words are significant, since the origin of the proposed statement lies in the history of all its peoples. Not least in its support for such a statement, is the Community's desire that developing countries could learn from the

past mistakes of the North in their use and misuse of temperate forests.

Perhaps a work-bench is not essential for the task ahead, and all we need to do is get down on our knees and help plant trees! But a simple and sturdy bench could help us all to use the various tools at our disposal more effectively. The various committees, congresses, and conferences indicate that not everyone agrees on this point, but there is no doubt that the individual tools and the people to use them are needed.

The Community has much to do to fulfil its responsibilities towards the tropical forests. Many Commission Directorates are involved — those concerned with Development, External Relations, Environment, Research, Agriculture, and Trade. At the other end of the toolbox spectrum are the simple but essential instruments for interservice coordination. These, too, are developing — and readers are welcome to use them by contacting the author or his colleagues to learn more about the wood and the trees!○

A.M.J.R.

Fetishes of the isle of magic

by Paola ANTOLINI (*)

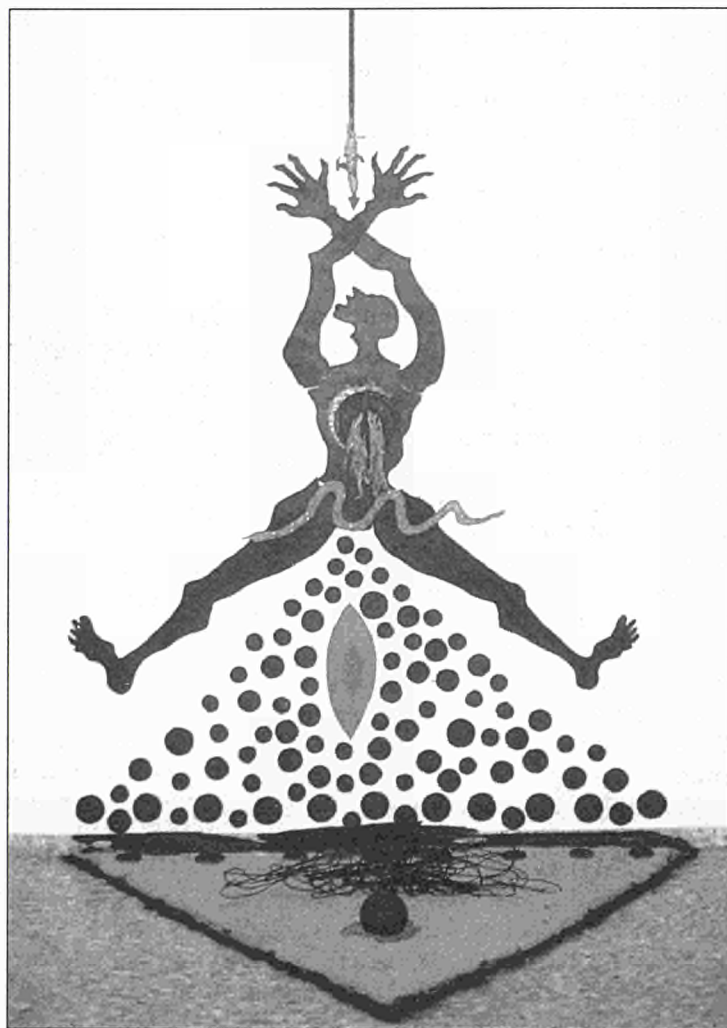
An explosive mix of people, religions, languages and magic is just part of everyday life in the Caribbean. Ritual ceremonies, often hidden or denied, are still present today, amazing in the intensity of the magical thought which ties them feverishly to life and fills a whole multitude of objects with divine being, transforming them into the genuine and authentic presence of spirits and superior forces, making them unique and vital. This same magical power sanctifies medical practices from far away and the local messiah creates churches for it, wonders filled with idols and amulets and fetishes.

Voodoo

Here, where voodoo has fused with native and African religions and Catholic dogma, there are objects to protect against evil of all kinds and bring power and luck. History provided an especially good setting for the dizzy and far-reaching rise of magic very early on, here on the island which is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic, at the crossroads of the ancestral beliefs of the three worlds of the natives, the Africans and 16th century Europe.

This magic island, Hispaniola, which Christopher Columbus discovered in 1492, lost its original inhabitants, the Taino Indians, to forced labour, battles and disease in only a few years and slaves soon had to be brought in from Africa. With them came the spirits and the fetishes — as the slave traders disparagingly called the objects which the slaves kept hidden and refused to sell — which were their ultimate protection against the evils of the now inevitable captivity and the unknown experiences of a long voyage with no hope of return.

Voodoo was to be their only power and it grew strong on the fertile ground of 16th century European beliefs, in the very heart of Catholicism, using all the images of saints, archangels even, to disguise the pantheon of African gods. Voodoo took root in town and country alike and the severest of laws were powerless to stop it. With devotion to the saints and the dead on one side



and the cult of healing and the protection of the living on the other, voodoo has an altar with a focus — the medium and the server or minister of the rites.

Ritual objects

The main feature of voodoo is the wide range of possible ritual objects. They are worshipped, they are referred to through prayers using the conventional image of Christ, even for ordinary pieces of industrial scrap, for the extraordinary thing is

that old machine parts can indeed become native, primitive objects. One example of this is the Benedetta Pietra Iman, a lodestone.

The belief is that Iman stone comes from the sea and is alive and needs food to increase its powers... although, paradoxically, the fetish is in fact an industrial product made by splitting a magnetic mineral. It represents a life born of the

anxiety which the Caribbean's most underprivileged feel about their existence and prayers are offered to it on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the sacred days of voodoo.

An Iman stone — curiously, there are male and female versions — is plied with food and holy water, like a god, in exchange for a dream of a better life. It swells visibly in its earthenware bowl as it

(*) An ethnologist currently advising UNESCO and the Commission of the European Communities.

is fed gifts of amber and black coral and more — even silver thread and grains of gold — from those anxious for the protection of the mysterious stone and its 'fiery powers'. It is plied with food too, to create an affinity with metal, when moro, the typical Caribbean dish of rice and black beans, is spread before it as before a saint.

Sacred stones and holy water

The cult of this magical, magnetic stone, which is present on every altar, goes back to the African rites of the first slaves to arrive on the new continent. The Iman stone not only brings money. It brings love to everyone who carries it as a talisman.

But to have its power, they say, the stone has to lie in a torrent of holy water near the sea and, at full moon, the mysteries, all the magical powers of voodoo call upon the people to join it. It is wrong to obtain a stone in any way other than as a gift, preferably from a woman.

Iman stones, set in holy water, are placed on altars, before images of the saints and the African powers of voodoo. They are reluctant to be seen, for they house the spirits and they are to be treated with respect.

Only after much pressing will people — sometimes — recount, reservedly, how they found the stones and how they obtained them. The stories are usually unforgettable. Far from being the fruit of imagination, accounts of meeting these stones must be real, particularly in the rural areas. In cities in the Caribbean, on the other hand, there is no time to seek and be attracted by lodestones at full moon and the giving of them is not nearly so common as it was. Here, with all the demands of city life, stones have to be magnets taken from radios or cars and bought at the market.

The intensity of this love of stones, a mixture of African ritual and local belief, is as strong as ever it was and the gift shops are full of them, for there is a consuming need to feel protected, which is deep down in all of us. However, it is not always so easy for the uninitiated to uncover the ritual secrets of fetishes revealed to devotees. We do know that the stones have to be kept in water and that their powers are manifest as the water — the 'house' of the spirits in the

rites — evaporates. And saints which fail to work, stones which fail to attract money, love or luck, are punished by keeping them dry.

Bolt from the blue

Another stone in which people believe fervently is the thunderstone which is an old idea. When explaining meteors in 1637, Cartesio said that a thunderbolt could indeed change into a stone which destroyed all it came across. And what the European tradition calls a thunderstone or thunderbolt turns out to be exactly what it is on the island too — a neolithic axe head, dating back to the Taino Indians. Here, as in Europe, these stones protect homes from danger, including thunderbolts, but here on the island they also house spirits and have powers of healing. They are placed on altars and fed water, just like the Iman stones, and are carefully tended for they are useful for health, for women and for water and they are often the spirits which guide people to their meetings. Tradition in the Caribbean has it that, if a thunderstone is thrown to the ground, it sinks seven feet into the earth and takes seven years to re-emerge.

Thunderstones are talismans, as they once were in Europe, to be carried about and prayed to for protection and the practice is widespread in Haiti, for example, where the voodoo ceremonies are not to be missed.

But just how many people perform these rituals faithfully?

Voodoo practice

Voodoo may be officially outlawed as a wild and primitive practice, but few people escape its influence. In many cases, even in the cities, altars are set up for ritual devotions, although the worshippers are often the poorest and darkest-skinned members of society — descendants of the slaves, that is to say.

A voodoo altar is a focus of forces which reflect the way it is organised, its vision of saints and divinities and the objects which symbolise it. In many cases, a picture of the Holy Trinity or of various of the seven African gods is placed at the highest point of the altar. In the southern parts of the Dominican Republic and in Haiti, the gods are also represented by

stones in earthenware bowls of water. The saints, the main powers, are in the middle. All these images are baptised and two sets of godparents are chosen for each of them — which forges a close ritual relationship between the people in the cult, i.e. the owner of the sacred images, the priest and the godparents.

Glittering pictures of the former Indian chiefs Anacaona and Enriquillo stand alongside the images of the saints. A case apart is the picture of the fetish of Liborio, a messiah and warrior who was captured and killed by the American army at the turn of the century when he organised a major religious and political movement. Today he is venerated as Saint — and God and Papa — Liborio.

Drums — there are three of them, like the three crosses on Calvary or the three parts of the Holy Trinity — are baptised and even dressed up, in the same manner as saints, for they are the voices of the saints and call the spirits.

During the American military occupation, which lasted until 1932, there was a great wave of repression in Haiti which hit voodoo and all these symbols and there was even a clerical movement 10 years after that calling for the elimination of all ritual objects deemed to be wild and works of the devil.

Bond between people and ritual objects

All ritual objects — the altar cloths, the Calvary crosses and the shawls with the colours of the various gods involved in the mysteries — are baptised and the importance of the unbreakable bond between people and objects is manifest in the large numbers of godparents needed for the ceremonies.

Water, rum and tobacco are vital parts of the ritual too and prayers are even dedicated to them. Clearly, there is not just one kind of voodoo. Although all the ministers claim to be Catholic believers, they do not hesitate to use prayers to get through to the seven African powers and to tobacco and the four winds.

Caribbean fluidity

Here in the Caribbean, archipelago and terra firma, a geographical link between North and South America and

an historical link with Europe, they pray to the one true soul or to San Giovanni the Mad or to benevolent spirits or to the Holy Destroyer or to the Baron of the Cemetery as the mood takes them.

The Caribbean's fluidity of thought sprang from its hesitation in the face of history. As a marginal and heterogeneous part of the world, it was the scene of one of the cruellest battles which mankind has ever fought and indeed it has never seen an end to piracy. Even Mother Nature is violent with it, for the most dangerous hurricanes whip up and crash down on these islands.

There is water. There is holy water, lucky water, the fearful water of the spirits, 'come hither' water, 'draw more' water and 'open the way' water and, under modern influence, there is 'leave me a sign on the bed' water too. Huge amounts of water are used and any magic store, herbal emporium or cosmetic shop will have hundreds of samples.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, magic days, are the times to obtain the desired effect by bathing in these potions, now produced on an industrial scale and presented in standard plastic or glass containers bearing that legend of authenticity and effectiveness — 'Made in Haiti'.

Let us spray

Water fetishes, a legacy of the Taino Indians, with their springs and all the spirits they housed, are a part of even the smallest of rituals. Their success, of course, has led the businessmen to produce spray versions too, expensive little bottles guaranteeing love, luck and money, all made in the USA (Puerto Rico), and by the myriad Caribbean emigrants there too, and selling like hot cakes, their magic powers enhanced by western technology. The spray, one of the

great fetishes of modern times for everyone in the developing world, gets its brand of holiness from the Christ (Saint Barbara — Chango the Terrible, the voodoo god — Red Indian Chief turned into San Geronimo) label. The seven African divinities are also available in spray form.

In the turbulent vitality of magical thinking in the Caribbean and the chaotic fusion of industrial and indigenous, it is not unusual for the great Taino warrior Chief Enriquello, beloved legendary leader of the battle between the Indians and the Spanish colonials, to appear on the label of tonic water bottled in the Dominican Republic.

The people of the Caribbean do not just submit to these paradoxes. Those threatening little voodoo dolls which bring death and destruction in the hands of a wizard, become nothing but harmless decorative hair pins in a tourist boutique. ○

P.A.

Culture in the Dominican Republic

a talk with Marianne de Tolentino^()*

► *Can we look at culture in the Dominican Republic at the present time?*

— There is more cultural life here than you might imagine, but it is more or less, centralised in Santo Domingo, the capital. Other events are secondary or set up on a purely one-off basis.

It all depends on your concept of culture. If you take the broadest meaning of the term, as being manifestations of life in general, then clearly Dominican culture exists at every level, in the districts of the capital, in the provinces and in the country, and it is all completely traditional activity, music, dancing, singing and a bit of art and craft.

And what about the arts in Santo Domingo? There is a great deal more

plastic art in the capital and there is music too, with our National Symphony Orchestra. Theatre is mainly private, the national company being virtually inoperative now, but we have a national folk ballet company and a national classical ballet company. They only put on shows sporadically and they are not evolving as they should, alas, because they are short of money and the authorities aren't interested.

Private patronage

Artists are too badly paid to be full-time performers. The folk ballet tries to put on regular shows, but whether it does so depends entirely on the subsidies it can get from the private sector. The orchestral musicians depend on a private foundation, called Symfonia, too. Without private patronage there would be little or no cultural life at all.

► *Is much music written here?*

— Yes, but there should be a great deal more. Little has been done to develop Dominican classical music. The National Symphony Orchestra spends more time playing than composing.

Research assistance

► *What about art?*

— We have a lot of artists here, 100 or so, of whom 20 odd are worthwhile and four or five will go a very long way, but we have nothing for them. People buy pictures, of course, but they tend to want traditional ones.

It is the most creative artists who have the biggest problems. Research assistance is what is needed. If artists were given financing and monitored during the creative process, their works could then be the property of the museum and that would make Dominican art evolve.

(*) In charge of international relations at the official modern art museum and the Directorate-General for Art.

We don't just need assistance with research (which could be given under Lomé) either. We also need awards for study abroad, not necessarily just for long courses, but to enable Dominican artists to work with artists from other countries.

Our painters are good, but our sculptors really need to update. They are well trained technically speaking, but it is the sort of academic training you got in the 19th century, a kind of precious sculpture, and they need to be taught about new forms and learn about freedom of expression to avoid the gratuitous outpourings of freedom which so often culminate in informality and gestures with nothing behind them.

Commitment

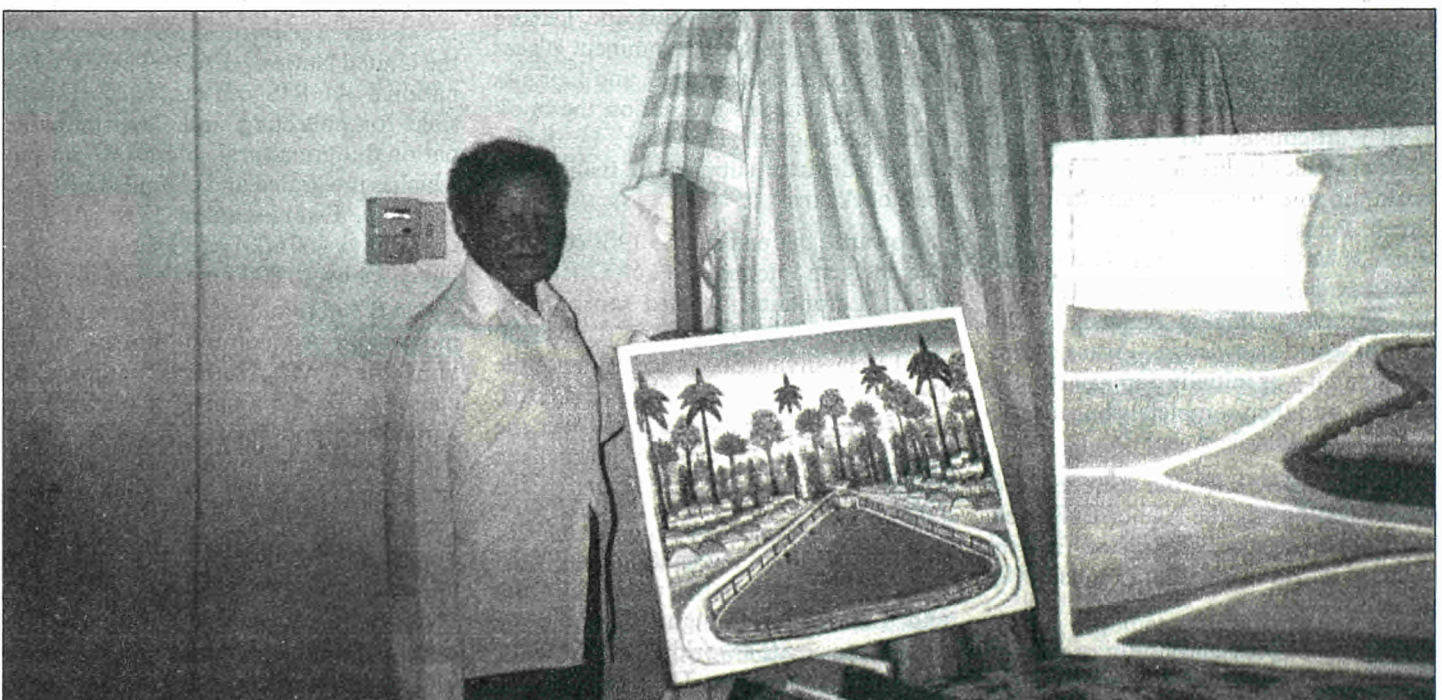
With no commitment, the techniques have no message behind them. The best Dominican painting was in the 1960s, the time when freedom blossomed after all those years of struggle; that was great painting. It wasn't socialist realism. It really was sincere, rebellious, spontaneous expressionism in quest of an ideal and backed up by sound traditional training.

Artists don't get so worked up nowadays. Passion doesn't pay, so they paint pretty little landscapes with palm trees and flowers and they go down well. ○

Interview by D.D.



Elvis Aviles exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art, while Justo Susana painted 'naif' canvasses in his room





CD-ROM or the Bag of Anansi

by A.M. DUSINK

There is a series of popular folk stories common to West Africa and the Caribbean known as: 'The Tales of Anansi, the Spider'.

Here is one of them:

'In the olden days, when the world was still young, Anansi gathered into a big bag all the knowledge available on this earth. He transported this bag of knowledge on his shoulder and climbed a tall tree to take it to Heaven. On the journey up there, his little son, still standing on the earth, called out 'Daddy, where are you going?' Anansi felt that he had to reply, but by doing so, he bent over and lost his grip on the bag which fell to the ground with an almighty crash, and the knowledge was scattered across all parts of the Earth. This is the story of how knowledge has been scattered all over the world and why certain people know certain things, while others have more knowledge, but nobody knows all there is to know'.

This story implies a theory about knowledge; knowledge which has to be sought after world-wide and cannot be gained through contemplation, meditation or introspection. Knowledge must be sought, collected and compiled because knowledge which is available has been scattered about. There is not one big 'mind' possessing all knowledge.

Scientists all over the world are constantly carrying out research and making discoveries which continuously expand knowledge.

A number of attempts have already been made to gather the 'scattered' knowledge and compile a world Encyclopedia or universal catalogue of knowledge, ie to reconstruct this bag of Anansi. The old Alexandrian library dating back to Hellenistic times (340 BC - 47 BC) attempted to collect all the wisdom available throughout the known-world, in the form of manuscripts in Greek, Persian, Hebrew, Ethiopian and Hindi. It was at the disposal of everybody (*ad communem delectationem*). However, this particular 'bag of Anansi' — this store of world knowledge — was not fire-proof and it was initially damaged by fire in 47 BC and then completely burnt down in the early Middle Ages.

A great many scientific societies were established during the Age of Enlightenment and science flourished in the western world with the expansion of knowledge.

The philosopher and librarian, G. von Leibnitz (1646-1716) recognised the

problem that no one library could house all the books available, and that a library can never be completely up-to-date as knowledge is forever developing. He therefore introduced the idea of a journal of abstracts, to appear every six months, analysing and describing the key ideas of selected books (*nucleus librarius semestrialis*) and put these lists into 'an inventory of the human knowledge contained in books' (*inventarium scientiae humanae libris proditae*).

It was his belief that the true advance of knowledge would only be possible if each scholar could quickly and conveniently scan the sum total of accomplishments.

In those days, Frankfurt and Leipzig were the world's most prominent places where book fairs were held, and Leibnitz decided to base his journal on the book fairs' catalogues. However, he never found adequate support to realise this 'bag of Anansi'.

Towards the end of the 19th century, two Belgian pioneers, Paul Otlet and Henri Lafontaine, started work on a 'Répertoire Bibliographique Universel' (RBU) classifying books according to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Not only the books existing all over the world, but also the world's journalistic articles were analysed according to the DDC.

At this time, internationalism and universalism were at their peak, and Otlet and Lafontaine thought it would be possible to create a worldwide network of national input centres. Their purpose was

to collect and describe all books and articles on cards. They founded the Brussels Institute of Bibliography which later became known as the International Federation of Information and Documentation (FID) and is now located in The Hague. Work on this bibliographic monument came to a halt in the 1930s when it contained some 12 to 15 million entries, which were all retrievable according to subject. This 'bibliography', which was intended to assist scholars, became too cumbersome and labour intensive and as there was not enough international cooperation to keep it 'alive', this bag of Anansi also failed.

In our own era, some interesting ideas have also been launched, such as 'Worldbrain' by the British social visionary H.G. Wells in 1938. Some projects involved a global inventory of human knowledge in printed form, but they all had their limitations.

Turning to the field of agricultural information, some very successful accomplishments have been made in collecting and compiling the world's agricultural knowledge. There are three major bibliographic databases: AGRIS, CABI and AGRICOLA, which contain the world's agricultural knowledge in the form of books and articles.

— AGRIS is the International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology, coordinated by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). There are 130 national AGRIS centres, each responsible for collecting and describing the national agricultural literature output which is integrated and compiled by FAO centrally. Established in 1975, AGRIS contains 1 500 000 references and this increases by 10 000 items each month.

— CAB International, the former Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, maintains the CAB Abstracts database. It claims to be the archive of research on agriculture and related sciences. More than 10 000 serials are scanned systematically and some 11 000 bibliographic records with abstracts are added each month. CABI's database was established in 1972 and now contains 2.5 million records.

— AGRICOLA is the automated union catalogue managed by the United States

CD-ROM Project sites and addresses in ACP countries

Botswana:
Botswana Agricultural Research
PO Box 0033
Gaborone, Botswana
Fax: (267) 375 204

Burkina Faso:
Centre National de Documentation Agricole
(CNDA)
03 B P 7010
Ouagadougou 02, Burkina Faso
Tel.: (226) 322-100

Cameroon:
Centre de Documentation
Ministère de l'Agriculture (MINAGRI)
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tel.: (237) 221 925
Telex: 8325 KN
Central Library
University Centre of Dschang
PO Box 96
Dschang, Cameroon
Tel.: (237) 451134 - 451167 - 451247
Telex: 7013 KN
Fax: (237) 451202

Chad:
Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et
de la recherche scientifique
Centre de recherche appliquée
BP 473
N'djamena, Chad

Côte d'Ivoire:
Association pour le Développement de la Rizicul-
ture en Afrique de l'Ouest (ADRAO)
01 BP 2551
Boaké, Côte d'Ivoire
Tel.: (225) 634514
Telex: 69138 ADRAO CI

Ethiopia:
Institute of Agricultural Research
PO Box 2003
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: (251) 161055/57/59
Telex: 21548 IAR ET

Fiji:
SPC Crop Protection Project
Private Mail Bag
Suva, Fiji
Tel.: (679) 385796
Telex: FJ 2385 SOPACOM
Fax: (679) 384721

Kenya:
Library and Documentation Service
Ministry of Agriculture
BP 30028
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel.: (254) 2 728370
Telex: 33042 MINAG KE

Lesotho:
Agricultural Research Division
PO Box 829
Maseru, Lesotho

Malawi:
Bunda College
PO Box 219
Lilongwe, Malawi
Fax:
Telex: 43622 BYNDA MI

Mali:
RESADOC
Institut du Sahel
BP 1530
Bamako, Mali
Tel.: (223) 222148
Fax: (223) 222178
Telex: 24322 INSAH Bamako

Nigeria:
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria
Tel.: (234) 22 412668/440550
Telex: 31233 IBALIB NG

Papua New Guinea:
Matheson Library
University of Technology
Private Mail Bag
Lae, Papua New Guinea
Tel.: (675) 434999
Fax: (675) 424067
Telex: 42428 PNG

Sierra Leone:
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources
and Forestry
National Agricultural Documentation Centre
(NADOC)
Youyi Building, Brookfields, Freetown,
Sierra Leone
Telex: 3210 BOOTH SL

Sudan:
National Documentation Centre
PO Box 2404
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel.: 70702 - 70718 - 70719 - 73276 - 70776 - 81088

Suriname:
Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname
Leysweg
PO Box 9212
Paramaribo, Suriname
Tel.: (597) 64547/60410
Telex: 311 ADEKUS SN

Swaziland:
Faculty of Agriculture
University of Swaziland

Luyengo Campus
Kwaluseni, Swaziland
Fax: (268) 55270
Telex: -2087 WD

Tanzania:
Sokoine University of Agriculture
PO Box 3007
Morogoro, Tanzania
Tel.: (255) 56 3511/4
Telex: 55308 UNIV NO TZ

Trinidad and Tobago:
CARDI
University Campus
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago
Tel.: (809) 645 1205/7
Fax: (809) 645 1208

Ministry of Food Production, Marine
Exploitation, Forestry and Environment
Centeno, Arima Post Office
Trinidad and Tobago
Tel.: (809) 646 1643
Telex: 31348 TTMCWG

University of the West Indies (UWI)
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago
Tel.: (809) 663 1439
Fax: (809) 662 4414
Telex: 24520 UWU WG

Western Samoa:
IRETA
University of the South Pacific (USP)
Alafua Campus
Private Bag
Apia, Western Samoa
Tel.: 21671
Fax: 22933
Telex: 251 USP SX

Zambia:
Library
Mount Makulu Central Research Station
Department of Agriculture
Chilanga, Zambia
Tel.: (260) 1 278158
Telex: 63020 AGRICG ZA

Zimbabwe:
Central Library
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture
and Rural Settlement
Private Bag 7701
Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: (263) 706081
Telex: 22455 AGRIC ZW

National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland. The National Agricultural Library intends to purchase all the existing agricultural literature, of interest to the USA, in the world, thus creating a mirror of the world's agricultural literature output. Currently, the database contains 3 million records and increases by 12 000 records per month.

How can one gain access to these 'treasure-houses' of agricultural inform-

ation? How can this information be made readily available?

These organisations print journals regularly, such as *Agrindex* (AGRI), *Bibliography of Agriculture* (AGRICOLA) and 50 specialised journals of abstracts (CABI). To obtain a complete list of former publications, one must consult many volumes of the old issues. However, they are not circulated in many of the developing countries.

These databases are also available online. With the aid of a personal computer and a modem, one can link up with the National Packet Switch Network and have access to the relevant database through the host computer. However this requires a reliable telephone service and is costly.

The way that this information can be made available cheaply to the remotest corners of the earth is by compact disc

technology. The same technology which stores music on audio disc can also be used to store bibliographic data on CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory). Two discs can store the AGRIS database from 1986 to 1991, three for AGRICOLA from 1970 to the present and two can store the CABI database for the period 1984 to 1989.

What makes this technology so extraordinary?

These rainbow coloured 12-cm diameter discs are not as vulnerable as the old Alexandrian library. In fact, they are resistant to dust, humidity, insects and fungi and each one weighs only 15 grammes. Made from durable plastic with a reflective metal coating and lacquered surface, this lightweight pocket-size disc can hold approximately 660 megabytes of data, equivalent to 330 000 typewritten pages, or 500 000 bibliographical references. The disc when placed into a compact-disc drive linked to a personal computer, can be read by a laser beam.

Apart from its durability and high storage capacity, CD-ROM technology fulfils the Leibnitz dream of rapid and accurate information retrieval by combining the necessary keywords. Not only can one find a subject such as 'cassava' but it can be traced by cross-referencing it with 'mosaic virus' in 'Cameroon'. Within seconds the CD-ROM device will produce the relevant items on the screen. Going manually through a catalogue of cards, such as the 15 million card catalogue of the FID does not allow for such precision, nor will it produce the results as fast. The agricultural databases on CD-ROM contain not only bibliographical data such as author, title of the article, number and issue of journal, year of publication but often also an abstract, rendering access to the primary document often superfluous. Even more important is that the addresses of the authors are available, allowing direct contact to be established between scientists and research workers. Thus the CD-ROM is not only a register of 'old' knowledge, but is also a window on the world indicating where it can be found.

CTA does not take these databases to heaven as Anansi tried to do, but has made this technology and these databases available to ACP countries. Its mandate



is to improve the access of ACP countries to scientific and technical information in the field of agriculture and rural development. In this context CTA has developed many activities to spread agricultural information:

- publishing agricultural textbooks, journals, bibliographies and directories which are distributed free of charge to the ACP countries;
- organising seminars and conferences where scientists, extension officers and decision-makers can meet and learn from each others' activities;
- supplying a Question and Answer Service which responds to individual requests for agricultural information. This Service relies on the world's major databases and expert institutes.

Further, it is CTA's policy to strengthen ACP agricultural information

services. In this context it runs a book presentation programme where agricultural libraries can select books free of charge, and organises training courses for agricultural documentalists to improve their skills, management abilities and instil in them a desire to stimulate the production of local ACP databases.

And finally CTA provides CD-ROM equipment, databases and training to ACP information services. CTA has so far supplied personal computers, CD-ROM readers and laser printers, training and the AGRIS, CABI, AGRICOLA and other relevant databases on disc to 25 agricultural libraries in ACP countries, thus enabling them to exploit fully the world's agricultural literature and to make this more widely available within their countries. ○ A.M.D.

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The 1991 Booker Prize winner

Ben OKRI – **The Famished Road** – Jonathan Cape – 500 pages – £13.99 – 1991

For devotees of the Booker Prize, which is for many the equivalent of a Nobel Prize for novels, Ben Okri's story of a spirit child is one of the most exciting recent additions to fiction. The Booker Prize is surrounded by controversy, over the selection of the books to be put on the short list, and the often surprising views of the judges, but in 1991 they got it right. The author's brilliance is that he can create images in one culture that can be completely understood in another. His understanding of human nature is very deep and he creates visual images for the reader that we are all able to interpret in our own different cultures.

Striving as we do within the Lomé Convention to encourage cultural interchanges it is great to see it happening as it should naturally — in writing such as this.

The tale itself, of a small child not cut off at birth from the spirit world, explores the limits of our imagination. Azaro, the little boy, has to juggle with spirits and adults, both of whom cause him grief. We are provided with a poetic illusion of reality. However what is reality? My guess is that by the end of this novel, the readers will have another dimension added to their world.

For myself, I have physically been to Nigeria many times but this is the first time I was really there.

All of our worlds have ghosts of one type or another to haunt us. Now they seem that much more real.○

Ross AITKEN

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Jean-Louis Burban – **Le Parlement Européen** (The European Parliament) – Que sais-je? collection No 858, Presses Universitaires de France, 108 bd Saint-Germain, 75006, Paris – 127 pages – 1991

This is the fifth revised edition of a work which first came out in 1959. The author, who has a number of books on the European Parliament and the Council of Europe to his credit, is a doctor of law who teaches at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris and is deputy head of the European Parliament's Information

Office in that city and is therefore particularly well qualified to tackle this subject and demonstrate trends in the role of this institution and the way it works.

The three clearly and concisely written chapters are on the increasing representativity, increasingly parliamentary nature and limits of parliamentarisation in the institution. Burban describes changes since the Single Act (1 July 1987), notably the assent which the Council is forced to seek on accession treaties, association agreements and significant international agreements and a cooperation procedure involving Parliament and Council sharing the legislative power which applies to the internal market, social policy, research and technological development. 'Practically speaking, this means that roughly two thirds of the directives and regulations to be produced to shape the internal market for 1993 and contained in the Commission's white paper of 1985 come under the legislative cooperation procedure'.

A system of double (Parliament-Council) reading has also been introduced and, of course, since 1973, there has been the Commons-inspired question time. Euro-MPs also attend meetings of the Lomé Convention Joint Assembly. Lastly, as the author puts it, how can we not be struck by the European Parliament's gradual assuming of a UN-type role? This obviously has to do with its international nature and, no doubt, to the work of the various Presidents, particularly since elections by universal suffrage began in 1979 and leading international figures have had their say in the House. There is still a long way to go, however, for all this is closely bound up with the fast-developing history of the European construction.○

Alain LACROIX

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Jean-Baptiste Duroselle – **L'Europe – L'Histoire de ses peuples** (Europe – The History of its Peoples) – Librairie académique Perrin, Paris – 423 pages – 1990

Professor Duroselle wrote this book, triggered by a European initiative on the part of Frédéric Delouche, with the help of four scientific advisers. It came out in eight languages simultaneously (English

edition by Viking/Penguin, German by Bertelsmann, Spanish by Aguilar El Pais, Danish by Lademann, Dutch by Kosmos, Italian by Fabbri Bompiani and Portuguese by Circulo de Leitores/Dom Quiscote) in late 1990, a remarkable thing and a remarkable book, with its 565 photographs and reproductions of paintings, and 43 maps.

The most important thing, however, is that here we have a history of Europe in a single volume, accessible to a wide public and written from a European and not a national standpoint. Duroselle, a history graduate, is a former pupil of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, a member of 'l'Institut', Chairman of the Institute for the History of Contemporary Diplomatic Relations and many times an author and, AS such, he is eminently qualified to make a success of this vast undertaking.

From the outset, he traces the history of the European idea with the notion that 'Europe predates the nations' firmly in his sights. Without minimising that which encourages division (war, regression, linguistic diversity, Roman Catholicism side by side with Protestantism and the fact that each country has its own personality), he points up the 'community phases', those common phenomena which Western, Northern, Central and Southern Europe have known since time immemorial. He writes of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (dolmens, from -4000 to -2000), the Celts (6th-1st century BC), the Greek civilisation, the Graeco-Roman civilisation, the Roman Empire (5th century BC to 6th century AD), the Teutonic civilisation (5th-8th century AD), Western Christianity (10th-15th century AD), the Renaissance (16th century) and the subsequent colonial, technical, scientific and industrial domination over the rest of the world, bar northern Asia.

From the Renaissance until 1914, Western and Central Europe (in the broadest meaning of the term) were far in the lead in navigation, exploration, international trade, mathematics, natural science, medicine and ship building. The last two wars brought European supremacy to a halt after 1945, but then came the most 'community' of all the phases, peace at home and the end of the colonial empires. Now we have democracy as an increasingly common factor in European nations in East and West alike, encouraging the development of a European consciousness, the European construc-

tion and a march towards unity founded not on force, but on negotiation and mutual consent.

One important thing to retain from this lucid and well-informed work, an easy but stimulating read for all Europeans and for the many other men and women across the world who are open to European culture, is what Duroselle sees as being the essential originality of Europe — that it has been the most creative place in the world, from the 15th to the mid-20th century at least. This is due, in particular, to the fact that, in European Christianity, neither popes nor emperors won the day and Europe was therefore able to escape theocracy and Caesaropapism.○

A.L.

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Alain Prate – **Quelle Europe? (Which Europe?)** – Prefaces by Raymond Barre and Jacques Delors – Julliard (Commentaire collection), 116 rue de Bac, 75007 Paris – 438 pages – FF 180 – 1991

Alain Prate was First Secretary of the Committee on Monetary Affairs in the early 1960s, when I had the pleasure of meeting him, and he stayed nearly 10 years in Brussels before pursuing a brilliant career in Paris and Luxembourg, where he is now Vice-President of the European Investment Bank.

Raymond Barre's comprehensive preface underlines both the point of the historical background and the quality of the author's analyses of the present problems of European construction. He sees two major themes as predominating — the design (taken straight from the Treaty of Rome), whereby progress with freeing trade has to go hand in hand with the devising of common policies, and the method of the Community, which is to say the workings of its institutional system to which Alain Prate, a former member of de Gaulle's cabinet, pays shining tribute. 'Thirty years of debate and negotiation have culminated in an institutional system which may well be cumbersome and complex, but which has made it possible to regulate economic and financial relations in the light of the interests of all the member countries, irrespective of size or economic weight, without any of them ever feeling dominated by any of the others'. But the Community method has evolved because, although the Commission proposes and

the Council of Ministers disposes, the European Council (set up in 1975) is to an ever increasing extent 'the supreme body which lays down the main lines for the Community to follow and to which appeal may be made against the Brussels Council of Ministers', as Raymond Barre makes clear. One might well add election by universal suffrage to the European Parliament from 1979 onwards and the ratification of the Single European Act in 1987, which, in particular, extended the possibility of majority voting on the Council.

Are we moving towards enlargement of the Community to the north and east and towards a larger free trade area or are we moving towards the European Union mentioned in the preamble to the Treaty of Rome? The future will very much depend on the outcome of the two intergovernmental conferences on political union and economic and monetary union. Both these meetings are in fact dominated, as the author puts it, by 'the monetary union imperative' which many consider to be the supreme consequence of economic convergence and the single market of 1993.

In conclusion, suffice it to quote Alain Prate, who poses the real problem in this matter so intimately linked with the idea of sovereignty. 'Henceforward, the big question is how to ensure the stability of — and one day actually to fix — exchange rates in the single market of 1993. Should we have gone for pragmatism, strengthening European monetary system machinery and developing the use of a non-national currency, which can only be the ECU? Should we be more ambitious and link progress on monetary union to that on economic union to achieving a single currency replacing national currencies? This latter, very demanding way is the one which the Rome Summit of November 1990 chose to follow.○

A.L.

○○○

J. GIROD – **Le Diagnostic du système énergétique dans les pays en développement** (Diagnosis of the Energy System in the Developing Countries) – EUR 13068 – Office of Publications of the European Communities – L-2985 Luxembourg – ECU 21.25 – 1991 – 276 pages.

The COPED network of the Directorate-General for Energy's International

Programme has just brought out a study diagnosing the energy system in the developing world. It is the result of work by a number of COPED centres and particularly of Mr J. Girod of the Institut d'économie et de politique de l'énergie in Grenoble (France). COPED has been receiving support from the Commission of the European Communities (Directorate-General for Energy) since 1981.

The energy diagnosis is a very direct response to the political and administrative authorities' avowed need to know the state of their country's energy system — available resources, means of energy production, processing and transport facilities, consumer levels and structure, prices and taxation, energy firms' figures and the shape and features of the markets.

Major programmes over the past 10 years or so have been devoted to a better understanding of national and regional energy situations in the developing world. Documents published in this context, however, have tended to ignore the question of how to obtain this knowledge and failed to say what the aim of it all is. The usual approach is to describe the situation in facts and figures and back it up with comments and recommendations.

This seems too narrow and other dimensions clearly have to be taken into account. An attempt has to be made to clarify possible answers to the initial question, both generally and in practical undertakings, for particular countries or regions.

The idea of the energy diagnosis is to come up with broader definitions by attempting first to outline an energy situation, with all the various activities and groups of operators it involves, and, second, to determine particular methods for the different stages of the 'learning' process.

With a better idea of the nature of the problems in the various countries, diagnosis can be a way of ensuring better consultation between all those involved in devising energy policies (the authorities, the energy firms, political representatives, economic groupings and social forces) to establish the broadest possible agreement on what the situation actually is and on the essential aim of the policy.

Continued on inside back cover

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

53rd session of ACP Council: Frustrations and concern over preferences

The 53rd session of the ACP Council of Ministers took place in Brussels on 18-19 November 1991, a week earlier than usual resulting in a very low turn-out of ministers and a high representation by ambassadors.

This notwithstanding, substantive issues were discussed at this crucial juncture in ACP-EEC relations — the entry into force of the Lomé IV Convention and the impending resumption of the GATT talks. Being the end-of-year Council during which the budget is traditionally examined and approved, ACP ministers had the opportunity of being briefed by the Committee of Ambassadors on progress regarding the restructuring of the ACP General Secretariat, the state of contributions by

member states to its finances and the vexed question of the review of the Georgetown Agreement. On all three fronts, the ambassadors reported positive developments, although the sticking points on the Georgetown Agreement, ie the rotation of the presidency and the decision-making process, still raised considerable passion. Indeed this was the only area during the entire Council where debate was heated and is an area where ACP solidarity is being severely tested. But if this session is to be remembered for anything, it must be the emergence of a spirit of compromise on the issue. Many countries are beginning to see the need for give and take on an eminently political and sensitive issue, and this should give cause to hope that it will not be long before a solution is found.

Also in the yellow pages

- II. Euro-African Dialogue
- III. SADCC briefing mission to Brussels
- III. Fourth Europe/Caribbean Conference
- IV. Information seminar for senior Namibian officials
- IV. European Development Fund
- VI. Stabex 1990
- VII. Sysmin
- VII. Emergency Aid
- XI. European Community

Solidarity nonetheless there is among ACP countries, especially in the area of ACP-EEC trade co-operation which is littered with contentious issues and for which there are ACP-EEC Working Parties seeking solutions. With the GATT negotiations expected to resume shortly, the Council reiterated its opposition to the EC offer on tropical products, in the context of the talks, which it has indicated would adversely affect ACP



The 53rd session of the ACP Council of Ministers

trade with the Community to the extent of a loss of up to \$ 3.3 billion. It is opposed in particular to EC offers to the Andean and Central American countries. It has urged that GATT takes into account the existence of certain products of vital importance to the ACP States, and that these should be the subject of special arrangements.

Two ministerial committee reports were adopted. One on commodities, for which the Ugandan deputy minister of finance, Abbey Kafumbe-Mukasa was spokesman, urged the ACP cocoa-producing countries which 'have already undertaken to pay their arrears' to do so before the deadline of 30 November 1991, 'which is a prerequisite' for the conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement. It further states that because the Community approved the idea of an International Coffee Agreement with economic clauses, the ACPs should request the 'EEC and its member states for their total support to ensure that ACP market share is safeguarded just as the US does for Central American countries as regards quotas.' The report acknowledges that the long-term solution to the commodity problem is greater participation of ACP countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of raw materials but suggests the creation of a 'Special ACP Fund' to finance vertical diversification projects and programmes which should aim at: 'developing the human resources of the ACP' in these areas; 'encouraging international companies to invest in the processing, marketing and distribution sectors of the ACP countries for the domestic, regional and international markets; and developing the infrastructure required for setting up PMDT activities in ACP countries (transport, telecommunications, banking and energy sectors).' This special fund, the report suggests, could be financed through 'direct and additional voluntary contributions from developed countries, partly with the resources derived from consumer taxes applied to commodities and IMF sources and partly by borrowing on capital markets.'

The second ministerial report on sugar for which the Mauritian Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources was spokesman, highlighted two points, firstly, the ACP's request for

improved access to the Portuguese market, about which consultations are now taking place between officials of the Portuguese Government and sugar refiners and secondly, ACP lobbying activities in the context of GATT-'trying to bring home to the GATT negotiators the crucial need to ensure that measures taken within the Uruguay Round do not adversely affect the guarantees contained in the Protocol on sugar, a commodity which has its own specificity.'

On the implementation of the Lomé IV Convention, the Council complained about the imposition of a consumption tax on coffee and cocoa by the Italian authorities, the subjection of Ghanaian yams and gari to levy in the United Kingdom and the increase of Value Added Tax on horticultural products in France. These, it believes, are not in the

spirit of the Convention and has brought them to the attention of the Commission which is looking into the complaints. Another sore point was STABEX which saw eligible transfers amount to ECU 1 240.7 million but for which only ECU 483.7 million are to be disbursed due to lack of funds. The ACP Council is of the view that this represents only a partial settlement. It expressed caution about the use of SYSMIN resources for STABEX settlements and called on the EEC to 'seek solutions to the underlying causes of the situation and the means to improve the economic and trading framework within which STABEX operates.' A number of delegates felt that the European Community can and should find additional resources to strengthen the system.○

Augustine OYOWE

Euro-African Dialogue

The Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) in the European Parliament held a 'Euro-African dialogue' in Brussels on 14 November. The event attracted a large number of European and African participants representing Community and international institutions, governments, and non-governmental organisations. The opening session was addressed by Egon Klepsch and Ria Oomen-Ruijten, respectively President and Vice-President of the EPP Group in the European Parliament and by Paul Ssemogerere who is Uganda's Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The day's discussions were devoted to the subject of 'A common EC-Member State effort to promote development and democracy in Africa'. Two working groups on 'Socio-Economic Development' and 'Democracy and Development' afforded speakers the opportunity to present their analyses of the economic difficulties confronting the continent and to examine the process of democratisation currently taking place in the context of economic development.

Speakers who took part in the morning session on socio-economic development

included Mr A. Adedeji (former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa), Mr F. Nzabihimana (Rwanda's Minister of Commerce), Mr Y. Berthelot (Deputy Secretary General of UNCTAD) and Mr V. Köhler (former Minister for Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany).

The Democracy and Development Working Group, held in the afternoon, saw interventions by Dr M. Buthelezi (President of the Inkatha Freedom Party), Mr D. Frisch (EC Commission Director General, representing Vice-President Marin), Mr M. Lubega (Head of the UNDP, Southern Africa Division) and Mr C. Mbonimpa (Burundi's Foreign Minister).

In the economic sphere, particular attention was given to the debt problem in Africa, with several speakers calling for the cancellation of all or part of the huge debt with which the continent is now burdened. Other issues focused upon included low commodity prices, the need for economic diversification, problems in attracting investment to the region and strengthening regional cooperation. A

number of contributors referred to the perceived 'downgrading' of Third World development as a political priority, in the face of events in Eastern Europe.

There was a general sense of satisfaction in the meeting over the growing process of democratisation in Africa, but many speakers were anxious to emphasise that this should not be seen as a panacea which would automatically solve

the problems of development and poverty. Indeed, a major worry appeared to be the capacity of Africa's new democracies to survive and consolidate, given the serious economic ills of most African countries. A number of speakers, notably from the African side, also sought to highlight the particular difficulties associated with multi-party politics (which many Europeans see as

equating directly with the concept of democracy), in fragile and heterogeneous African states.

The 'dialogue' continued with summaries by the Presidents of the two Working Groups, and an open debate. Leo Tindemans, the former Belgian Prime Minister and Co-President of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly delivered the closing address.○ S.H.

SADCC briefing mission to Brussels

A delegation representing the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) visited Brussels from 23 to 27 November. The delegation, which was led by the Honourable P.S. Mmusi, Chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers and Vice-President of Botswana, met with representatives of the EC Commission and the Member States, as well as with members of the business community in Belgium, during the course of their stay.

At a press briefing, Mr Mmusi outlined the main issues facing SADCC and its member countries. He spoke of the problems of structural adjustment but the main focus was on developments in South Africa and their likely impact upon the SADCC organisation. The Vice-President said he was looking forward to the day when it would be possible to welcome a majority-rule South Africa to the regional body, stressing that this was something which had been envisaged at

the outset by the SADCC founding fathers.

This theme was developed by Mr S. Makoni, the SADCC Executive Secretary who accompanied Mr Mmusi on the mission. Mr Makoni emphasised 'equity' and 'balance' as the guiding principles of the organisation and said that there was no need to change its basic principles, policies and strategies in order to accommodate a democratic South Africa. As for actual plans and projects, these would clearly have to wait until formal membership had been achieved.

Mr Makoni also disputed the analysis of some commentators that South Africa alone would be the future 'power house' of economic growth in the region. The idea of the rest of southern Africa 'tagged on at the back of the South African locomotive' was fallacious, he believed. Strong local markets were needed for businesses to grow successfully and this

was only possible with balanced development across the region.

It was announced by Mr Mmusi that the theme for the forthcoming SADCC conference (scheduled for January 1992 in Maputo) would be 'Towards Regional Integration'. Mr Makoni said that his organisation was following with interest the process of European integration. He was looking to see a similar process taking place in southern Africa although he hoped it would be possible for them to avoid the kind of 'acrimony which has characterised the pre-Maastricht negotiations'.

Other areas covered by the briefing included the creation of a dynamic enterprise sector focusing on 'investment in production' in the region, and the debt problem. On the latter Mr Makoni expressed doubt as to whether one could talk about sustainable development 'with such an albatross hanging round our necks'.○ S.H.

Fourth Europe/Caribbean conference Can the Caribbean cope with the Single Market?

The fourth conference on Europe and the Caribbean was held in Brussels on 20-21 November 1991. Organised by the West India Committee which is based in London, the conference was attended by over one hundred delegates from the four distinct parts of the region, namely, the English, French, Dutch and Spanish-speaking countries, and comprising heads of government, leaders of opposition, academics and businessmen.

On the agenda was the future of the

Caribbean in a changing world, and this was examined from several angles. Contributions ranged from such a question as whether the Caribbean needed Europe, which was dealt with by the Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, James Mitchell, to the issues of a single Caribbean market, financial resources, tourism, the private sector and whether the Caribbean long-term relationship with Europe was compatible with membership of the North American

Free Trade Area.

Highlighting the difficulties and opportunities, the Conference clearly established a consensus on the need for greater political and economic integration of the region and for better utilisation of all available resources and facilities be they from the East, West, North or South. *The Courier* incidentally will be publishing shortly a dossier on the Caribbean, covering most of these themes.○ A.O.

Information seminar for senior Namibian officials

A training seminar for senior Namibian officials on the provisions and procedures of the Fourth Lomé Convention was organised in Brussels from 7-12 October 1991, on the initiative of Vice-President Marin. The seminar was attended by 12 officials of the National Planning Commission who have the task of coordinating relations with the Community, as well as representatives of various ministries with a direct interest in Namibia/EEC cooperation.

The Ambassador of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. Shapua N. Kaukungwa

accompanied the group and, together with three advisers, followed the proceedings of the seminar. The senior officials had discussions with Dieter Frisch, the Director-General responsible for development, Mr I. Garcia-Valdecasas, Vice President Marin's Head of Cabinet, responsible for Eastern and Southern Africa and with officials specialising in financial and technical cooperation, STABEX, SYSMIN, general cooperation matters and fisheries.

The group also met the SADCC ambassadors and paid a visit to the ACP-

EEC Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, in Wageningen.

The visit reflects the policy of the Commission, as Mr Garcia-Valdecasas recalled, of making a particular information effort in respect of new ACP countries. Such seminars were arranged for Mozambique and Angola when they adhered to the Third Lomé Convention. Similarly, seminars were organised recently for the other two new members of the ACP group, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

EDF

The Commission has decided to finance the following projects following a favourable opinion from the EDF Committee. These are the first to be financed under the 7th EDF, since Lomé IV took effect on 1 September 1991. Also included is a craft project in Madagascar financed under the 5th EDF.

Niger: 7th EDF, Grant; ECU 12 000 000 — Niamey-Say National Road

The idea here is to develop and surface the road between Niamey and Say (56 km).

This will improve communications with the Say region, an agricultural area with good rainfall and considerable development potential.

The scheme, which also serves two important training centres, the Islamic University of Say and the ICRISAT centre in Sadore, will provide access to the W. Pendjari Wildlife park (Niger, Benin & Burkina Faso).

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, Grant; ECU 40 000 000 — Trade and tourism promotion

This is to finance (expedited procedure) regional and national technical

cooperation schemes in the promotion of trade and tourism.

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, Grant: ECU 30 000 000 — Microprojects

This is financing (expedited procedure) for small projects with an economic and social impact on the life of the people and communities, which undertake to help the schemes in various ways, with backing from the national authorities. The EDF will contribute up to ECU 300 000 in each case.

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, Grant: ECU 15 000 000 — Relief schemes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons

This is a global commitment to finance (expedited procedure) relief schemes for refugees and displaced persons.

It will be used to cater for such of these people's needs as are not covered by emergency aid and to run longer-term (re)settlement and self-sufficiency schemes.

Similar assistance can be given to help with the voluntary (re)settlement of people forced out of their homes by fighting or natural disaster.

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, Grant: ECU 15 000 000 — Cultural schemes

This is a global commitment authorisation to finance (expedited procedure) cultural heritage restoration and development projects costing up to ECU 750 000 each. These projects, which are in line with the aims of cultural cooperation, may be run at either national or regional level.

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, Grant: ECU 2 000 000 — Commercial and tourist events

This is to finance ACP involvement in trade fairs, trade missions and exhibitions.

Madagascar: 5th EDF, Grant: ECU 2 750 000 — Craft development

Better production and marketing of craft products in Madagascar is the aim here. It will be achieved by providing the sector with direct assistance in the form of investment credits and working capital to improve the various aspects of the craft industry — product design, choice of technology, technical training, management and marketing. Better organisation of the instruments which support the craft sector is also planned.

First structural support programmes of Lomé IV

The Commission has also decided to finance the following projects, totalling

ECU 152.43 million, also following a favourable opinion from the European Development Fund Committee. They include the first financing (ECU 116.5 million) for structural adjustment programmes in the ACP countries from the ECU 1.15 billion fund which is in addition to the ordinary Lomé IV EDF allocation.

Background — Structural adjustment support

Lomé IV contains a number of important innovations, starting, of course, with support for economic rationalisation policies (structural adjustment).

The early 1980s marked the beginning of unprecedented economic and financial crises in the ACP countries, with a series of imbalances in their balance of payments, budgets and nationalised firms, which imbalances combined with inflation, a heavy debt burden and more.

Viable and efficient development projects can never be run in these countries without global/sectoral reforms and structural adjustment is the response to this need to redress a series of balances.

The Community's interest in ACP economic rationalisation is not a substitute for its traditional, long-term development schemes, but is rather complementary to them, being financed from a special extra allocation (ECU 1.15 billion) in the EDF. A small part of the indicative programme resources of the country in question may be added to this.

This entirely new chapter of the Convention should mean that the Community can coordinate with other funders and strive to tackle the problem of structural adjustment in a pragmatic, realistic and differentiated way. It is a specifically Community approach, based on an EEC Council resolution (31 May 1988), and involves:

- an internalised process, ie one which is designed by, and the responsibility of, the leaders of the countries concerned;
- a differentiated approach adapted to local conditions and constraints;
- a realistic rate of implementation which takes full account of social considerations, the aim of adjustment being fairness as well as growth;

— consideration of long-term development aims (food security, environmental protection etc) in the design of structural adjustment programmes.

Uganda: 6th & 7th EDF, ECU 35 000 000 — Support for the structural adjustment programme

In May 1987, the Ugandan Government launched an economic recovery programme which led to growth of 6% p.a. on average over the period 1987-90 and a substantial drop in inflation. However, the balance of payments is still very poor, given over-dependence on coffee earnings which have slumped over the past few years.

The point of the programme is to finance imports and lighten the burden on the balance of payments, and to encourage other structural changes, particularly in regions which have a special part to play in implementing the indicative programme. The counterpart funds will be allocated in an agreed budget framework in which priority goes to the social aspects of the recovery programme. The EEC aid will be in the shape of a general import programme worth ECU 35 million, to be released, on certain conditions, in two equal parts. Payment of the second part is expected in July 1992 and the programme could be completed in 15 months after the financing agreement. Technical assistants will advise on purchases and help with implementation, supervision and evaluation.

Benin: 6th & 7th EDF, ECU 24 000 000 — Support for the structural adjustment programme

This is the Community contribution to the external financing required to support the reforms which Benin is bringing in under its structural adjustment programme.

This country has had imbalances in its economic and financial affairs since 1983, leading the authorities to bring in a structural adjustment programme (SAP I) for the period 1989-91, with the help of the Commission and the other main funders (France, Germany, the IBRD, the IMF and Switzerland). This represented

a radical change in the country's development strategy and was an opportunity for great progress in many fields — the budget deficit was reduced, the nationalised company sector was rationalised and the rules governing private sector economic activity were relaxed. However, it proved impossible to head off the collapse of the banking system, a huge drop in State earnings etc., so the viability of the programme could no longer be assured and several funders stopped or slowed down their payments. The democratisation process, which began in March 1990, brought the consensus needed to start up the programme — the four-year (1991-94) SAP II — again.

The Community support is to finance a general import programme worth ECU 24 million. The CFAF equivalent of this programme will be paid into a counterpart fund and used for targeted budget support. Top priority is on ensuring recurrent, non-wage expenditure not catered for in the budget in health and education. Second priority is the civil service staff reduction programme and third the spending needed to reorganise the banking system.

Burkina Faso: 7th EDF, ECU 22 500 000 — Support for the structural adjustment programme

The idea here is a general import programme to back up the socio-economic reforms which the Government has decided to run under its structural adjustment programme for 1991-93/4.

The coordinated reforms under way since early 1991 are being run in a context of rationalisation of State involvement in the economy, improvement of the management of public finance and stimulation of private initiative. More precisely, this means reforming the tax system, reorganising budget spending, choosing investments, liberating trade and ensuring proper functioning of the labour market and, therefore, improving the rules and regulations governing the economy.

The general import programme will finance imports of ACP-EEC origin.

The counterpart funds will be targeted to help improve the budgets for:

- basic education and primary health care;

- the local financing of priority projects set up with Community aid;
- the cofinancing of social programmes;
- employment promotion, in particular through vocational training.

Mali: 7th EDF, ECU 31 000 000
— Support for the structural adjustment programme

This is a general import programme to back up the reforms which the Government has decided to run as part of its structural adjustment drive. The reforms, which are in line with the complete overhaul of the economy begun in 1982, are to do with the regulations, external trade, reorganisation of the budget, overhaul of the civil service, tax reform, management of the two year programme and the special investment budget, management of the external debt and better statistics.

The ECU 31 million general import programme will go to finance imports of ACP-EEC origin.

- The counterpart funds will be used to cover expenditure in the State budget in various priority fields and, in particular:
- the social (especially health) chapters of the budget;
 - road maintenance;
 - various organisations benefiting from EDF assistance;
 - reduction of the State debt.

Gambia: 7th EDF, ECU 4 000 000 — Support for the structural adjustment programme

This is support for the balance of payments, plus budget assistance related to the Gambian Government's structural adjustment programme.

The aid will be in the form of oil imports and the counterpart funds accruing from the sales will go to raise the standard of living by augmenting budget spending in health and education.

Countries of the Indian Ocean: 6th EDF, ECU 5 000 000 — Development of tuna resources

This is phase two of a project to develop commercial tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean, phase one of which (ECU

6.5 million) was financed from the Lomé II regional programme and completed in June 1991.

The idea this time is to ensure long-term exploitation of the region's tuna resources in such a way as to maximise the contribution they make to the economies of the recipient countries (members of the Indian Ocean Commission).

Particular emphasis is to go on:

- laying rational foundations on which to develop (artisanal and industrial) tuna fishing by consolidating the institutional framework set up during phase one. A permanent, regional body — the Tuna Association — will be formed for this purpose;
- helping the States develop their activities in the sector by bringing in specialists in various fields and supplying equipment for activities of regional interest;
- training personnel involved in the project while the programmes are running, using facilities in the region as a matter of priority.

Togo: 7th EDF, ECU 11 200 000
— Village water engineering

The project to support village water engineering in the Kara and Savanes regions is intended to meet the villagers' basic drinking water requirements, which are currently only 50% covered. This is in line with the 7th EDF indicative programme objective of developing infrastructure and one of Togo's priorities.

The main idea is to sink 300 boreholes and fit them with hand pumps, develop 30 year-round springs and organise the villagers to take over maintenance of the facilities so as to ensure long-term viability of the project.

Mali: 7th EDF, ECU 13 000 000
— Support for SMEs

This consolidates a previous project which helped set up firms and settle young diploma-holders in jobs.

The aim is to encourage the emergence of a network of viable small and medium-sized firms, thereby also creating stable jobs.

The means are:

- a network of offices in the capital and the five other big cities;
- local staff in these offices, backed up by a team of technical assistants, to advise future businessmen, study the dossiers and submit them to a credit committee, help the businessmen with management etc.

All ACP and OCT: 7th EDF, ECU 6 700 000 — Trade development scheme

The idea here is to give trade development a boost with a series of targeted schemes to be integrated in the trade and/or tourist development policy of the country in question and to support regional economic cooperation.

It involves:

- attendance at trade and tourist fairs;
- seminars;
- technical assistance;
- trade missions;
- brochures and other documents.

STABEX 1990

On 31 October, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors decided to act in accordance with the powers delegated to it by the 16th session of the ACP-EEC Council and take up a Commission proposal to add an extra ECU 100 million to Stabex availabilities for 1990.

This means that the amounts eligible for compensation are nearly 40% covered — notwithstanding that, in absolute terms, the total sum (ECU 483.7 million) decided upon is the highest ever.

The Committee of Ambassadors noted that most of Stabex's problems had been caused by key commodity export price slumps. It felt that they should join together to seek remedies for the root causes of the situation and find ways of improving the economic and commercial framework in which Stabex operates.

The Commission has taken steps to get the agreements for 1990 signed and the amounts paid over in ECU, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, as quickly as possible.

The Council has also adopted a draft decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers providing for the ACP commitment to help reconstitute Stabex resources (Lomé I, II and III) to be forgiven. The least developed ACP States were in fact already exempt and the entire commitment has now been done away with under Lomé IV.

With this major decision, the Community is clearing debts (some of which go back to the time when Stabex was set up) and freeing the ACP States of the necessity of repaying all or part of the transfers they have received, ie a total of ECU 899 million for Lomé I, II and III. The formula, designed to relax the financial constraints on the ACP States in Stabex, the specific ACP-EEC cooperation instrument, is a response to the Rome Summit's plea to stick to the principles behind the international strategy for dealing with the public debt. It is one of the new debt provisions of Lomé III and a contribution to the efforts which the Member States are making, bilaterally and in the relevant organisations, to lighten the load on the poorest nations with the biggest debts. The decision reflects the Community's continuing political commitment to its ACP partners.

SYSMIN

Adapting to Lomé IV

The Council has received the Commission's paper on the procedure for taking decisions on the special mining product financing facility, in accordance with Lomé IV.

Now that Lomé IV has taken effect, various changes have to be made to the old procedure (set up, for Lomé III, in May 1987) and the provisions of the internal agreement of 1990 on the financing and management of Community aid have also to be taken into account.

EMERGENCY AID

Zaire

The Commission has just decided to allocate emergency aid for victims of the situation in Zaire, as follows:

— Two lots of emergency aid (ECU 520 000 and ECU 200 000) to buy medical equipment for the people of Zaire, to be channelled through the NGO, Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium).

— ECU 200 000, also in the shape of medical equipment, to be channelled through Memis, the Netherlands NGO.

— ECU 60 000 to fly home ACP and other developing country nationals caught in the events in Zaire. It will be channelled through the Commission Delegation in Brazzaville (Congo).

— ECU 60 000 for building materials and sanitation facilities (showers etc) for the camps which the Congolese authorities are setting up as provisional housing for developing country nationals fleeing Zaire.

It will all be financed from the ECU 1 000 000 credit which the Commission decided on 27 September 1991.

A first lot of aid worth ECU 100 000 in medical equipment was decided on and sent off, through Médecins sans Frontières, on 26 September.

Malawi

ECU 1 000 000-worth of emergency aid is to go to Mozambican refugees in Malawi, the Commission has just decided.

This relief scheme, for people in camps in the Lisungwi and Mwanza districts, will be run by:

— the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, responsible for logistics and transport;

— the Save the Children Fund — UK, an NGO, which will be supplying water distribution infrastructure;

— Médecins sans Frontières — France, which will be running an emergency medical-health programme.

Mali

The Commission has just decided to send ECU 200 000-worth of emergency aid to victims of the recent fighting in northern Mali.

It will go through the International Committee of the Red Cross, which will take care of transport and distribution of drugs and small items of medical equipment for first aid.

Somalia

The Commission has decided on the opening of an emergency aid credit of ECU 1,000,000 under art. 254 of the Lomé IV Convention in favour of persons affected by the present situation in Somalia.

This credit will finance emergency aid actions (medical assistance, food, shelter etc.) which will be implemented by the usual Commission partners (N.G.O.'s, Red Cross, U.N. Agencies etc.).

Although the security situation has improved considerably in the North of the country, Somalia is still in great difficulty. At the beginning of September, an outbreak of violence in Mogadishu resulted in an estimated 700 killed or wounded civilians. In the southern and central rural areas the security situation is more difficult to assess. However, it seems that there is continued sporadic fighting amongst various factions.

In the North of the country, the humanitarian aid requirements (medical and nutritional) are considerable. The town of Hargeisa is completely destroyed and a large number of war and mine casualties desperately need assistance. In the South, the requirements are much the same. However, since security problems have considerably hindered N.G.O. action outside Mogadishu, it is certain that many areas, isolated from international humanitarian aid, are in dire need of medical and food assistance.

Moreover, it is estimated that there are 430,000 Somali refugees in Ethiopia and 80,000 in Djibuti who will be returning to Northern Somalia when foreseen repatriation programmes are implemented towards the end of the year.

EEC-ALA

The Commission has just decided to underwrite the following projects as part of its programme of financial assistance for developing countries in Latin America and Asia.

China — ECU 3 600 000 to develop agricultural output in Xinjiang Province

The idea here is to help the Chinese authorities develop their output of wheat, maize, sunflower and other products to ensure both medium and long-term food security and incomes. The scheme combines aid for two agricultural test centres, a boost for demonstration and popularisation programmes and assistance for other, existing agricultural support services.

Indonesia — ECU 10 300 000 for irrigation and water supplies in northern Bali

This is to push up farmers' incomes in the hinterland of the northern coast of Bali by bringing back the once extensive citrus crops which had to be abandoned for health reasons. Thanks to the project, which will irrigate about 1575 ha, benefiting some 7000 families, and lay on drinking water, farming families could well see their incomes go up by 200%.

Bangladesh — ECU 20 000 000 to supply contraceptives

This is part of 50 or so schemes to be run as part of the fourth health and population project between 1992 and 1997. Twelve donors, EEC and Member States included, will be giving ECU 500 million to improve the yield and efficiency of family planning, mother and child welfare and other health services.

This will help improve the contraception storage and distribution facilities manned by public bodies, NGOs and private voluntary organisations and raise the contraceptive utilisation rate from 33% at the start of the project to about 50% by the end. The contraceptive supply scheme is part of the Bangladesh Government's drive to extend and improve the whole range of family planning and mother and child welfare services.

Bangladesh — ECU 18 750 000 to improve the health services

This is a pilot scheme designed to improve health and family planning services, together with seven other projects in the fourth health and population programme. The particular idea here is to

boost both the demand for and use of health and family planning services, primarily among women, children and the low-income groups in 50 sub-districts (Upazilas).

Bangladesh — ECU 10 717 000 for hurricane shelters

This is the result of a broad consensus reached in the Government and among the donors after the April 1991 hurricane as to the urgency of a vast programme to build hurricane-proof shelters in Bangladesh's coastal regions and islands, which are badly exposed to hurricanes. Provisional estimates suggest that 3000 shelters are needed, 1500 of them in high-risk areas. While the Government and big financial organisations (the World Bank, for example) are preparing an investment programme of this size, one or two donors (and primarily the EEC) are starting on a series of urgent shelters in selected high-risk areas, in conjunction with rehabilitation of the social infrastructure damaged by the April hurricane.

This scheme is to finance the preparatory study of a master plan for the development of hurricane shelters, involving building and fitting out about 200 shelters twinned with primary schools in the Cox's Bazaar district of Bangladesh. It should cater for about 200 000 people — and therefore considerably improve the hurricane resistance potential of the most sensitive coastal areas — and rehabilitate and improve the primary school system after the damage caused by the last hurricane.

Colombia — ECU 6 300 000 to create jobs in urban areas

The idea here is to improve the poor conditions in which people in Colombia's marginal urban areas live by giving young people the economic opportunity to achieve the harmonious economic, social and technical development which is one of the best (indirect) ways of preventing illicit involvement in the drug trade.

The scheme involves encouraging a spirit of enterprise among young people by providing credit for the sector and technical support to improve the productivity and management of both firms and credit. Training and technological development are also scheduled.

The programme is to be overseen by the National Planning Department, in conjunction with the Conserjería para la Juventud Mujer y Familia. The main tactic is to promote financial assistance for the recipients, backed up by technical assistance with management, to raise their income and improve their productive development by giving them access to the technological and commercial innovations of the programme.

Bolivia — ECU 6 100 000 for rural development

The traditional Andean cereal 'quinoa' suits the Bolivian highlands and is the only worthwhile crop for some people in the Andes, particularly those in the Potosi department, for whom it is a highly nutritious staple. Any scheme aimed at supporting these people must develop this sector.

The programme, scheduled to last four years, will develop the crop and include a whole series of schemes in production, research, the development of small infrastructure and agricultural credit facilities and aid for marketing.

CAMBODIA

Emergency food aid for Cambodian flood victims

The Commission has just decided to send emergency food aid in the form of 1350 tonnes of cereals (worth ECU 200 000) for Cambodian victims of Hurricane Fred, which flooded 147 000 ha of fields and destroyed rice harvests.

The project, which is aimed especially at the hardest hit, the people in Takeo province, will be channelled through Trocaire, the NGO, which is planning an operation to rebuild the damaged dykes and irrigation system.

PHARE

The Commission has just decided to finance eight projects within the framework of the PHARE programme for a total of ECU 64.6 million. This brings the

total sum committed in 1991 to assist the economic reconstruction of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe to ECU 580.2 million out of a total allocation of ECU 785 million.

Poland: Programme: Advisory Support for Energy Sector Reforms; Years: 1991-93; EC Contribution: ECU 3 m; Sector Classification: Energy; Responsible Institutions: Ministry of Industry, Department of Energy

Following a successful mission in March this year a number of world donors such as the World Bank, US Aid, and the UK know-how fund have joined forces with the European Commission to form a High Level Energy Advisory Unit in Poland.

The EC — with the approval of the Polish Ministry of Industry, Department of Energy — will provide a team leader and legal expert to head this unit. Its primary function will be legislative definition but it will also be responsible for co-ordination of G-24 activities.

Technical Assistance in specific areas such as legislation, energy conservation and management training will be supplied by the EC who will work closely with Polish experts in the relevant fields.

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Programme: Privatisation and Restructuring of State Enterprises; Year: 1991; EC Contribution: ECU 19 m; Sector Classification: Economic Restructuring; Responsible Institution: Federal Ministry of Economy

To assist the transition to a free market economy from the previously centrally planned system ECU 19 m has been committed by the Community for the privatisation of industry in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic over the next three years. Following government requests, short term PHARE assistance has already been given in the pharmaceutical, steel and armament industries but this programme aims at more long term and structured support. The requisite federal legislation on 'small' privatisation has been in force since December 1990; and 'large' since April 1991. The bulk of these funds (ECU 14 m) will be spent on an

Enterprise Support Scheme which will provide targeted and precise information for enterprises in their formative stages on a grant cost-sharing basis. The rest will be spent on institutional support, policy reform and training the indigenous managers to play an increased role in the privatised institutions.

A certain duplication resulting from the existence of two republics in Czechoslovakia means that a privatisation agency at federal level is unlikely.

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Programme: Environmental Protection; Year: 1991; EC Contribution: ECU 5 m; Sector Classification: Environment; Responsible Institution: Federal Committee for the Environment

This ECU 5 m comes to support PHASE 2 of the CSFR Environmental Sector programme begun in 1990 (ECU 30 m). Last year's 'ad hoc' shopping list approach, used not only in the CSFR, but also in Poland and Hungary to respond to immediate needs, has been replaced by a more integrated and long term approach in 1991 in all three countries.

This year a limited number of sectors have been identified in the CSFR and the programme's threefold objectives are to — Analyse the impact of environmental pollution on human health in the heavily industrially polluted areas of Teplice (Czech) and Novaky (Slovak). — Establish a system of environmental education to improve public awareness. — Improve and standardise sampling methods for monitoring of water quality.

The overall policy, as with last year, is to assist the government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republics with the State Ecological Policy and the State Programme of Environmental Protection.

The Community Regional activity proposed at the October G-24 task force meeting in Bulgaria should further assist the CSFR.

Bulgaria: Programme: Assistance for Restructuring of the Energy Sector; Years: 1991 & 1992; EC Contribution: ECU

10 m (ECU 2 m in 1991) (ECU 8 m in 1992); Sector Classification: Energy; Responsible Institution: Committee for Energy

ECU 11.5 m was committed in the Bulgarian energy sector earlier this year as a short-term solution to the emergency situation at the unsafe Kozloduy nuclear power plant. This was the first part of a ECU 15 m Regional Nuclear Safety programme.

A further ECU 10 m will be committed over the next three years on a more structured basis and following the Bulgarian government's indicative programme. A High Level Policy Advice Unit headed by at least two permanent EC experts will be set up with the agreement of the Bulgarian authorities to concentrate on developing the appropriate model for Bulgarian energy policy.

The structure of the sector, policy formation, pricing, taxation and conservation will be the priority issues of the unit. A further priority of this programme will be to consider the treatment of nuclear waste which used to be transported to the Soviet Union; this waste is currently being stored on an interim basis at Kozloduy. Diversification of supply and the conversion of Kozloduy units to a 'clean' gas supply unit constitute an important part of this project.

Bulgaria: Programme: Environmental Sector Programme; Years: 1991 & 1992; EC Contribution: ECU 15 m; Sector Classification: Environment; Responsible Institutions: Ministry of Environment

Bulgaria was the host country for the recent G-24 task force meeting at which the PHARE country governments identified the environmental priorities they would like to adopt on a regional basis. This approach means that at least three of the six countries currently eligible for PHARE aid should be involved in any one regional project. Projects considered were the cleaning of the Danube Basin, and an action plan for the so-called 'dirty triangle' between Poland, the CSFR and Germany. It is hoped that the Community, in coordination with other donors, will be able to commit funds to these priorities in the very near future.

As for Bulgaria herself, it is envisaged that ECU 15 m will be spent over the next two years to assist the government formulate a new environmental policy. The two main thrusts of the programme are to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment to participate in the country's development process and to provide the Ministry with information to create a sound legislative base for environmental protection. Bulgaria differs from its neighbours in its relatively mature level of environmental awareness; Green parties were instrumental in lobbying for changes in government which is very committed to reform in this field and take a keen and pragmatic view. Monitoring of air, water and radioactive level will take place under this programme.

Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia: Programme: Regional Quality Assurance Programme; Year: 1991; EC Contribution: ECU 4.3 m; EFTA Contribution: ECU 0.7 m; Sector Classification: Standardisation; Responsible Institution: European Committee for Standardisation (CEN)

This regional programme designed to promote quality assurance and standardisation will promote foreign trade in the PHARE countries by enhancing the quality of goods available there. The technical assistance supplied by the EC and EFTA countries will provide grants for people in assurance work which will allow (inter alia) national experts from the beneficiary countries to attend meetings and train in the international forum.

The European Committee for Standardisation (CEN/CENLEC) the institution responsible overall for this project will pay particular attention to the reform of standardising legislation. In a year where Member States themselves are hurrying to complete standardisation for the internal market deadline, this is an important project.

Multi-PHARE: Programme: Extension of TA to TEMPUS; Year: 1991; EC Contribution: ECU 2.6 m; Sector Classification: Training; Responsible Institution: Ministry of Education

In order to meet the administrative demands caused by the increased complexity of the Trans-European Scheme the Commission has committed a further 2.6 MECU for technical assistance for the programme.

Since its inception in 1990 the development has been notable of this programme which assists in modernisation of higher education and improvement of training in the PHARE countries by promoting interaction with higher education institutions in Member States. The EC budget allocated has more than doubled, increasing from 25 MECU in 1990 to 55.5 MECU in 1991, a sum which does not include the 15 MECU committed for TEMPUS Regional Projects.

Three National Offices have been set up in 1991 in Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria making a total of seven in all the PHARE countries. It is hoped that these offices will encourage decentralisation from Brussels, and further involve the beneficiary countries in the process of appraisal and selection of applicants.

Central & Eastern European Countries: Programme: Multi-Disciplinary Technical Assistance (Fourth Tranche); Year: 1991; EC Contribution: ECU 5 m; Sector Classification: General Technical Assistance Facility;

This is the fourth slice of its kind to emerge for multidisciplinary consumption since the inception of PHARE Aid in 1989. This flexible fund like the three before it allows the Community to respond swiftly to any situation which might arise in a PHARE country. This fund could cover any gaps revealed by a sudden or unusual situation or an area where the ratio of organisation to full programme is too great to justify.

In the past, fields such as equipment, air traffic and pharmaceutical studies have been financed, as well as technical assistance in the more usual PHARE areas of energy, privatisation, agriculture etc. Grants available under this facility are for less than ECU 1 m.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Commission decides to set up European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid

The Commission has just decided to set up an emergency relief office. The initiative for it came from Manuel Marin, Frans Andriessen and Abel Matutes and it had the agreement of Jacques Delors, Carlo Ripa de Meana, Antonio José Baptista Cardoso E Cunha and Ray McSharry.

The prime aim of this rationalisation of the Commission's internal organisation, which takes effect on 1 March 1992, is greater efficiency and visibility of the Community's humanitarian relief activities.

Background

Victims of disasters and other exceptional situations have had a rapid response to their needs thanks to the current system of emergency humanitarian assistance in the Commission.

However, in the many major crises of the past few years, it has taken a huge

effort in terms of staff and budget procedure to make this response and, in many cases, the Community has found it difficult to get its policy for assisting victims of fighting and disaster across to European public opinion.

The experience of the past few years (the Kurds, Bangladesh, the Special

Famine in Africa Programme, the countries of Eastern Europe and recent events in Albania and Yugoslavia) have shown that the international community's ability to respond in exceptional circumstances has to be improved.

The European Council has therefore taken steps (currently under discussion) to improve international coordination and the UN agencies' potential for reaction.

It is vital for the Commission to learn from experience and from the difficulties encountered in the management of recent crises. Many of the problems are caused by the fact that the existing means and structures are ill-adapted.

These are the findings that led the Commission (24 July 1991) to approve a communication from Commissioners Marin, Andriessen and Matutes on guidelines for the Community's emergency humanitarian relief. The Commission felt that its system had to be reviewed and made more rational and better organised.

The system as it stands

The Community indeed has considerable means with which to provide humanitarian relief, with a total figure (under various provisions) of around a maximum of ECU 800 million.

These funds are currently managed by several different Commission departments and governed by different rules. There are those for emergencies and relief for refugees and returnees in the Lomé Convention, emergency food aid as well as emergency aid as part of economic reorganisation in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe etc.

Since the Community brought in its emergency humanitarian relief, the system has functioned mainly as an indirect means of assistance.

The Commission receives applications from the traditional intermediaries (UN agencies and NGOs), takes financing decisions and ultimately keeps tabs on implementation, but it tends not to be seen as a real partner. In other words, it is seen as a financial relay, especially by organisations with other sources of finan-

cing, and this considerably restricts the visibility of its action.

The main drawback of the present system is that it is entirely based on intermediaries being able to run the schemes, but experience old and new suggests that this has not always been the case and the attendant shortcomings have endangered the projected humanitarian aims. In other words, as things stand, the Commission can well find itself with the political will to intervene, but without the means of going into action.

To sum up then, the Community is not a direct operator of humanitarian aid and it acts in this field more as banker than partner.

Opening of a European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid

The Commission decided today, to change its internal organisation in particular by setting up a European office, to be open as from 1 March 1992, to deal with emergency humanitarian assistance. This is a special department in the Commission and should help improve the way the international humanitarian aid system works.

The aim of the decision is to make Community action more efficient and more visible, without affecting any other aspect of external policy.

The Office will make European public opinion and third countries aware of the presence and role of the European Community on the humanitarian assistance front in a more realistic and tangible way. Internally speaking, the reorganisation is in line with the Commission's service rationalisation policy.

Means

The four main points of the decision are to:

- concentrate everything in one administrative unit, thereby assuring consistent management and the expertise to cope with emergency situations and set up the appropriate procedures;
- boost Community presence in the field by developing a capacity for direct

intervention at various levels, ie with identifying needs, mobilising assistance teams and equipment, monitoring, controlling and evaluating the completed action;

— improve coordination with the Member States, the other donors, the NGOs and the international agencies. This will encourage combined operations and assist in establishing outline contracts;

— make it easier to mobilise the budget resources needed to handle large-scale crises.

To begin with, the Office's field of operation will be restricted to conventional emergency aid, emergency food aid and short-term refugee operations but cover all third countries (developing nations, Eastern Europe and others). It will be able to run humanitarian schemes requiring emergency action. It will also work via the traditional humanitarian organisations (the UN, the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and NGOs) under the new system, as indeed happened before.

In stage two, it will initiate various pilot schemes to provide direct assistance, thereby assuring its presence in the key stages of implementation.

The Office's activity will be subject to periodic review and, once its seven years of existence are up, its performance will be evaluated in depth. A mid-way review will be the opportunity to assess the wisdom of setting up an external European agency and, prior to this, of organising a Community coordination structure with the Member States.

Practically speaking, the Office has to manage humanitarian schemes to help people in all third countries hit by natural disaster or exceptional events requiring rapid reaction and/or expedited procedures. It therefore deals with:

- emergency humanitarian relief for third country populations;
- emergency food aid for third countries;
- the mobilisation of assistance and relief teams;
- disaster prevention and preparedness;
- coordination, information, finance and legal affairs.

If an ad hoc decision is taken by the Commission, the Office can be invited to

manage other schemes in situations where its expertise in humanitarian affairs is required.

It is the joint responsibility of Manuel Marin, Frans Andriessen and Abel Matutes and Manuel Marin currently oversees the management side of things. When the present Commission is replaced at the end of 1992, the Office will come under a single Commissioner, who will be responsible for humanitarian relief.

Community confronts immigration

Demographic change, the opening up of eastern Europe, and the removal of EC internal frontiers, have all coincided to make immigration into the Community a major cause for concern.

This issue has triggered fears of a resurgence of racism and xenophobia, as outlined by Euro-MP Giscard d'Estaing

in a European Parliament resolution, and the Commission is urging the Member States and Parliament to begin a constructive look at the problem. It advises tackling the problem at its root by reducing migrant pressure at external borders. Immigration could be included in future cooperation agreements while development programmes would concentrate more on stemming the brain-drain.

At the same time, says the Commission, efforts must be stepped up to counter illegal immigration, and harmonise differing national asylum rules in the Member States. To avoid creating a two-speed Europe the Commission believes it is necessary to improve integration policies for legal immigrants to provide equal rights and recognition without discrimination. The impact of immigration in human as well as in economic terms, the urgency of the issue (2.5% of the EC population are immigrants), the growing demands for asylum and the emergence of areas of social tension, will all drive the search for technical solutions to abuses of immigrant rights and a joint strategy for controlling the flow.

able contributions to achieve these goals. As regard the Community, the Council of Ministers has asked the Commission to examine the possibilities for Community assistance and take the necessary measures for the implementation.

The EC Member States intend to accede to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia conflict and to the Agreement concerning the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia, in so far as they have not yet done so. Moreover, the European Community and its Member States will seek accreditation to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

Statement on Zambia

The Community and its member States warmly welcome the fact that the recent elections in Zambia have been conducted in an exemplary democratic way, for which all those who have contributed are to be commended.

The Community and its member States convey their sincere congratulations to Mr. Frederick Chiluba on his election as President of the Republic of Zambia and extend their best wishes for continued success for the Government and prosperity for the people of Zambia.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

Statement on Cambodia

The European Community and its member States welcome the signing of the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia conflict by all parties which participated in the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October 1991, under the co-chairmanship of France and Indonesia. The settlement means a new start for Cambodia. The European Community and its member States express once again their support for the important role that has been assigned to the United Nations in the implementation of the settlement.

Self-determination for the Cambodian people through free, fair and internationally supervised elections and full respect

for human rights are the fundamental principles for peace in Cambodia. The European Community and its Member States welcome the fact that effective guarantees to this effect have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement, so as to exclude any return to the policies and practices of the past.

The Community and its Member States consider it essential, at this crucial moment for Cambodia, that the international community make all necessary efforts to help the peace process in Cambodia through economic and financial assistance, both for the repatriation and rehabilitation programmes and later for the reconstruction of the country. They state their readiness to make avail-

Declaration on Mozambique

The Community and its member States welcomed the announcement of the resumption in Rome of the peace negotiations on Mozambique. They believe that every effort should be made to assure the success of this initiative after fifteen years of civil war in the country.

In this regard, the Community and its Member States launch an urgent appeal to the two parties, in particular to RENAMO, to put an end to the conflict and to agree on the framework for national reconciliation and democratisation, indispensable for real economic and political progress in the country.

The Community and its member States reiterate their willingness to support the creation of a peaceful, democratic and pluralistic Mozambique, in which all political forces would be treated equally.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS

No.82 : JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1992

INVESTMENT FORUM SHOWS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC INDUSTRY POISED TO BENEFIT FROM ACP MEMBERSHIP

An EC - Dominican Republic Investment Forum, jointly sponsored by ICEX, the Spanish Institute of External Trade, and CDI was held in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, on October 14th and 15th, 1991. The Dominican Republic is a newcomer to the Lomé Convention and is the first hispanophone country of the Caribbean Region to join the ACP group.

The Dominican Republic has developed separately from the English and French-speaking countries of the Caribbean. Its main links in the region are with the United States and Puerto Rico. The Caribbean Basin Initiative as well as Law 936 have increased exports into the United States and Canada and investment in the area. Many manufacturing industries have been set up in the Dominican Republic and more than 30 free trade zones created to exploit the export opportunity.

Now the Dominican Republic's signature of the Lomé Convention opens up the EC market, with similar advantages to the Caribbean Basin Initiative. It has created a great deal of interest in the industrial sector which expects to benefit both from European companies setting up in the Dominican Republic to have privileged access to North American markets and vice-versa.

In this promising context more than 33 Spanish industrialists, nine of them assisted by CDI and the rest of them by ICEX, and a 16 member FIDEX sponsored

delegation joined the mission organized by ICEX to attend the Forum. CDI was represented by Director Paul Frix, Fernando Matos-Rosa, in charge of EC Institutional Relations and George Tatepo, Caribbean Desk Officer. 23 Dominican Republic companies had constructive discussions with potential Spanish partners. 20 representatives of Dominican Republic public institutions also attended.

The CDI mission made contact with top decision makers in the Dominican Republic, including the National Authorizing Officer (NAO), the Minister of Industry, the Central Bank and the National Fund for the Development of Investments (FIDE). The government of the Dominican Republic has specially desig-

nated Roberto Martinez Villanueva as a National Authorizing Officer with Secretary of State status and his own cabinet. In a promising meeting he stated that the government is prepared to put a special emphasis on industrial development and that funds will be earmarked accordingly in the National Indicative Programme.

Five factories producing paper packaging, milk products and fruit juices, white goods, threads and seed oils were visited. These projects, plus other deserving projects discussed during the Forum but which it was not practical to visit in the time available, have enough potential to make up the bulk of CDI's initial activity in the country.

The follow-up of the projects initiated during the Forum will be carried out locally by IPC (Council for the Promotion of Investments), CDI's newly appointed antenna organization, and in Spain by ICEX. A consultant is spending eight weeks with IPC in January and February 1992 to help define a strategic plan of action for Lomé IV, taking into account the Institution's possible use of all or part of the budget allocated to industrial sector and institution building in the National Indicative Programme.

The Investment Forum proved itself a very useful way of coming up with potentially sound projects between ACP promoters and European partners, focussing as it did on one ACP and one European country with particular mutual interests. It provided an ideal platform to introduce CDI to both the authorities and the industrial community in the Dominican Republic. Finally, it was an excellent way of giving our cooperation with ICEX a flying start. ♦

Mr. Martinez Villanueva, National Authorizing Officer, Santo Domingo.



Peace in Angola brings high potential for development

The Estoril agreement has brought to an end the war which has ravaged Angola for sixteen years. Reconstruction of the country can now begin. While much of the infrastructure is destroyed or run down, while the soldiery is still being re-absorbed into the civilian population and while a definitive economic strategy will emerge after elections planned for a year hence, potential investors are looking ahead. Angola is rich in natural resources and the potential for development is extremely high.

The present government is anxious to attract foreign investment and the legal situation of industrial and other property in the country has been regularized. Former investors have been invited to return to Angola when productive industries are involved and they are prepared to rehabilitate and re-start them.

INVESTORS SHOW GREAT INTEREST

At an industrial seminar held at Luanda on November 7th and 8th, 1991, and jointly organized by ICEP (Portuguese Institute of External Trade) and CDI, more than 300 people took part, including 120 Portuguese companies which expressed great interest in potential investment. The Vice President of ICEP, Mr. Correia da Silva, and CDI's Director Paul Frix also attended. After meetings with the Angolan Minister of Industry, Planning and Finance, Fernando Matos-Rosa, CDI's

Officer in charge of European Institutional Relations, reports that Angola seeks committed assistance from CDI in the fields of project preparation, search for finance, technical assistance, assistance with negotiations, rehabilitation etc., where the needs are immense.

A LOCAL ENTITY TO ASSIST PROJECT DEVELOPMENT?

Given the likely high number of projects to be promoted, a flexible and efficient local entity to provide support to all phases of their development is desirable. After examining several alternatives CDI tends to favour the creation of a company or institution jointly financed by CDI, other European institutions and, perhaps, the European Development Fund. Initial contacts with Portuguese banks and ICEP have been encouraging.

The EC might also consider providing support within the framework of the Indicative Programme for Angola. Other financing institutions might also take part. RAS (Rehabilitation Advisory Services) and PREFUND (Project Rehabilitation Fund), the instruments in Kenya of the DEG (German finance Company for Developing Countries) set up with the assistance of the EDF and CDI, might provide a model for the entity, suitably adapted to the specific needs of Angola. (See Industrial Opportunities number 80.) ♦

New EC proposal selection system runs in

A new and more effective way of identifying and pre-selecting EC industrial cooperation proposals is in the final stages of preparation. (See Industrial Opportunities number 81.) The registration form, a key element, is currently being tested in the field.

The registration form has four main headings: a description of the enterprise including facts and figures and its activities, its international involvement, ACP or other international experience, motivation and strategy, its actual proposal and a technical description of that proposal. Questions are given a weighting so that each company emerges with a percentage score. At the same time the proposals are divided into three main categories:

- Partnership, meaning long term proposals for ACP production or marketing of ACP produced products by an industrialist with well-defined and coherent technical aspects and well-defined

motivation;

- Collaboration, meaning a medium or short-term partnership proposal
- Commercial, meaning a short term proposal.

Proposals in the first category with a high percentage score will then be interviewed in more depth and, if both enterprise and CDI agree on their suitability, will be actively promoted by CDI.

Proposals in the second category will be interviewed as the need arises and may receive some promotion and proposals in the third category will be kept on file as sectoral information available when requested by the ACP.

CDI believes that the new system will provide an effective tool within the overall strategy of widening and deepening its European network of institutions and agencies to maximize the opportunities for solid, well-financed ACP/EC industrial partnerships. ♦

Seychellois and Mauritian promoters seize fish export opportunity

The Seychelles Marketing Board and Marlin Export Ltd., of Mauritius were both present at the ANUGA Fair at Cologne in October to promote their fish and fish products. ANUGA, held every other year, is the world's largest agro-industrial fair. Their travel costs and the assistance of a consultant to advise on commercial agreements and equipment purchase were met by CDI. Fishing and fish processing are among CDI's priority sectors for assistance. There is a huge potential for exports to the EC. European waters are already at their maximum sustainable yield or, indeed, being overfished, while at the same time fish consumption is rising. Imports into the EC doubled in the ten years to 1987, reaching an annual two million tons.

However, there are strict rules concerning quality, hygiene, packaging, labelling etc., and close collaboration with the importer is necessary. Proper management of fishing waters and regular supply of the quantities required by the importer are also conditions for success.

To be acceptable to importers frozen fish should be frozen as soon as caught rather than put on ice and frozen when landed. Fresh fish, exported on ice is a luxury product sold at a premium but the rules of freshness are extremely strict and the time between the fish being caught and consumed should not normally exceed one week. Smoked fish is also a luxury product and the same criteria of quality and regularity of supply apply. However, both fresh fish and smoked fish offer high added value for a relatively small capital investment.

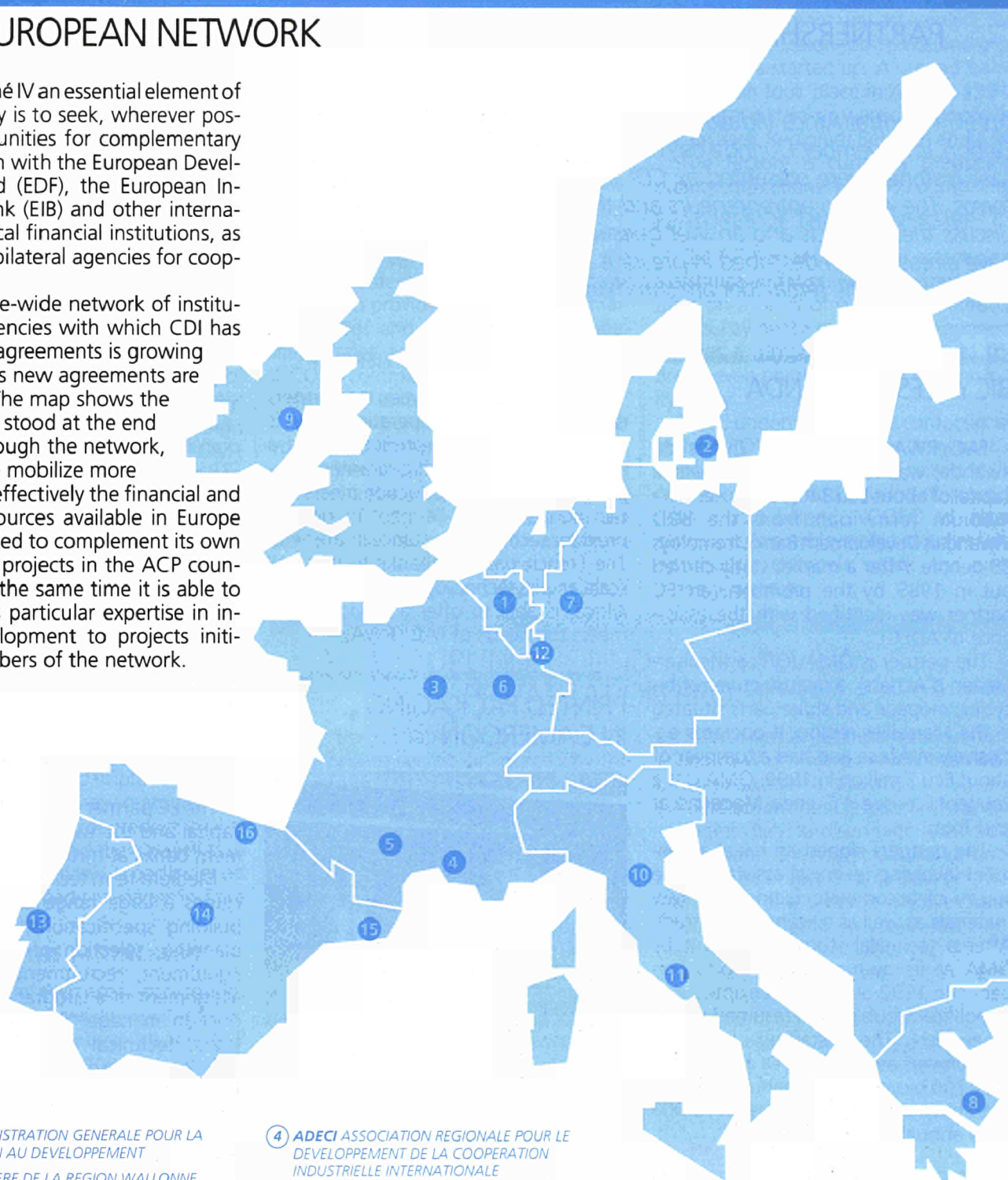
The Seychelles Marketing Board aims to increase the proportion of fish sold fresh on ice. In collaboration with its German firm of importers which expects to double the number of wholesalers to be supplied as a result of its participation in the ANUGA Fair, the SMB should increase the volume of its fresh fish exported to the EC from about 65 tonnes in 1991 to more than 200 tonnes in two or three years.

Marlin Export, which currently produces 25 tonnes of smoked fish a year, obtained export orders worth 50 tonnes a year at the ANUGA fair. To ensure the production and the consistent quality of the increased volume they ordered a new smoker on the spot. ♦

CDI'S EUROPEAN NETWORK

Under Lomé IV an essential element of CDI's strategy is to seek, wherever possible, opportunities for complementary or joint action with the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and other international and local financial institutions, as well as with bilateral agencies for cooperation.

This Europe-wide network of institutions and agencies with which CDI has cooperation agreements is growing all the time as new agreements are negotiated. The map shows the network as it stood at the end of 1991. Through the network, CDI is able to mobilize more and more effectively the financial and technical resources available in Europe that are needed to complement its own assistance to projects in the ACP countries. And at the same time it is able to contribute its particular expertise in industrial development to projects initiated by members of the network.



① **AGCD** ADMINISTRATION GENERALE POUR LA COOPERATION AU DEVELOPPEMENT

DARE MINISTERE DE LA REGION WALLONNE
Direction Générale des Relations Extérieures

FONDS BEKAERT MINISTERE DE LA REGION
BRUXELLES-CAPITALE

FLEMISH REGION MINISTRY OF THE FLEMISH
REGION

② **FDI** FEDERATION OF DANISH INDUSTRIES

IFU THE INDUSTRIALIZATION FUND FOR
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

③ **MCD** MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT

CCCE CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION
ECONOMIQUE

PROPARCO SOCIETE DE PROMOTION ET DE
PARTICIPATION POUR LA COOPERATION
ECONOMIQUE

ACFCI ASSEMBLEE DES CHAMBRES FRANCAISES
DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE

④ **ADECI** ASSOCIATION REGIONALE POUR LE
DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA COOPERATION
INDUSTRIELLE INTERNATIONALE

⑤ **ACTMP** AGENCE DE COOPERATION TOULOUSE
MIDI-PYRENEES

⑥ **IRCOD** INSTITUT REGIONAL DE COOPERATION-
DEVELOPPEMENT, REGION CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE

⑦ **DEG** FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC
COOPERATION

⑧ **EOMMEX** HELLENIC ORGANIZATION OF
SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED INDUSTRIES AND
HANDICRAFTS

⑨ **ITB** IRISH TRADE BOARD

⑩ **ERVET** ENTE REGIONALE PER LA VALORIZZAZIONE
ECONOMICA DEL TERRITORIO

⑪ **ICE** ISTITUTO NAZIONALE COMMERCIO ESTERO

⑫ **LUXDEV** LUX-DEVELOPMENT

⑬ **ICEP** INSTITUTO DO COMMERCIO EXTERNO
DE PORTUGAL

BFE BANCO DE FOMENTO E EXTERIOR

BPA BANCO PORTUGUES DO ATLANTICO

⑭ **ICEX** INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE COMERCIO
EXTERIOR

⑮ **CIDEM** CENTRE D'INFORMACIO
I DESENVOLUPAMENT EMPRESARIAL
- GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA

⑯ **SPRI** SOCIEDAD DE PROMOCION Y RECONVER-
SION INDUSTRIAL

PARTNERSHIP CASE HISTORIES PRESENTED AT CENTRAL AFRICA FORUM

An EC - Central Africa Industrial Forum was held at Libreville, capital of Gabon, in November. During a day devoted to industrial partnership, seven case histories were presented by CDI illustrating partnership in different forms. The African entrepreneurs and their EC partners were present to discuss their projects and answer questions. Two of these case histories have already been described in previous numbers of Industrial Opportunities. Four of the remainder are summarized below.



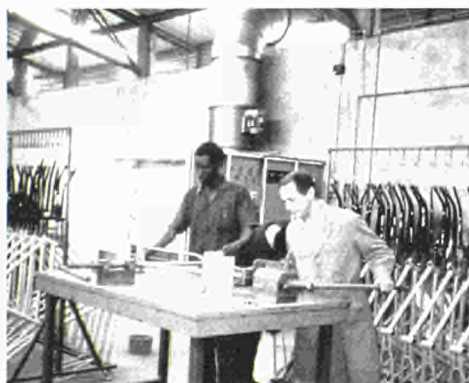
BICYCLES IN RUANDA

FACYRWA (Fabrique de Cycles du Rwanda) was founded in 1985 with a capital of about Ecu 340,000, raised by a medium term loan from the BRD (Rwandais Development Bank). It employs 25 people. After a market study carried out in 1985 by the promoter, an EC partner was identified with the assistance of ADECI.

The partner is OMA (Office Méditerranéen d'Achats), a manufacturer of bicycles, mopeds and spare parts situated in the Marseilles region. It operates exclusively in Africa and had a turnover of about Ecu 2 million in 1990. OMA is the Peugeot licensee in Guinea, Madagascar and Togo.

The partners signed an initial agreement involving technical assistance, the supply of a complete factory and raw materials as well as a licensing contract. After a technical study carried out by OMA at its own expense, production began in 1990 but was interrupted due to political troubles and resumed in October 1991. The re-starting up of production was assisted by CDI and ADECI. Only 700 bicycles were manufactured in 1991 but production should reach 10,000 units annually.

Technical training at the FACYRWA bicycle plant



FEATURES OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The relationship between the partners is one of long term cooperation. OMA is both a supplier (non-privileged) and a source of technology. It guarantees supplies, ensures that production meets certain norms for the Peugeot brand and provides technical assistance in the field. The French partner, thanks to its small scale and its technology well-adapted to Africa, is able to offer a service which meets the needs of FACYRWA. ♦

PRINTED PACKAGING IN CAMEROON



Vidal Gomez (left), EC partner, and Raymond Arrey of CFI.

CFI (Compagnie Financière et Industrielle) is a private holding entirely controlled by Cameroonians. It includes several manufacturing, financial and service industry units. Its EC partner is Litografia A. Romero S.A., a Spanish company specializing in the production and printing of industrial packaging. Litografia Romero employs 230 people and has an annual turnover of about Ecu 21 million.

In November 1989, shortly after the first contact between the two enterprises had taken place and market and feasibility studies been carried out, an agreement was signed bringing PRINTPAK S.A. into being. In March 1990 the two companies were linked by a five year technical assistance contract.

PRINTPAK was approved by the investment code in April 1990 and financial agreements were concluded with the FMO (Netherlands Finance Corporation) and the CDC (Commonwealth Development Corporation) who each took a 12.5% interest in the capital. The total investment is about Ecu 7.4 million of which Ecu 2.6 million (35%) was subscribed from the partners' own funds.

During 1990 and 1991 Cameroonian employees were trained at Litografia Romero with the joint assistance of ICEX (Spanish Institute of External Trade) and CDI, and at PRINTPAK. Production started up in late 1991.

FEATURES OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The EC partner subscribed 10% of the capital and the two European development banks at further 12.5% each.

Medium term technical assistance includes a large range of interventions: building specifications, factory layout planning, selection of machinery and equipment, recruitment and training, assignment of a Litografia Romero production manager for a period of five years, technical management of the project, technology and know-how transfer, on-going staff training and re-training, technical follow-up and evaluation in the fields of production management, maintenance, quality control, new product development and equipment modification and renovation. ♦

CATTLE FEED IN BURUNDI

ALCOVIT (Aliments composés vitaminés) is a partly private and partly public company formed in 1987 of which the state of Burundi has by far the majority share (90%). With an investment of Ecu 850,000, the company has a capacity of 8000 tonnes a year of feed for cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. However, since its start-up in 1988, assisted by ECTI (Echanges et Consultations Techniques

Internationaux) and CDI, ALCOVIT has only used 30% of its capacity. Planned to supply state farms, its customers today are various small and dispersed private farms which value its products. The company employs 30 people and has an annual turnover of Ecu 360,000.

In April 1990 ALCOVIT approached CDI for assistance in training a Production Manager. After examination of the dossier, the initial request was changed into an application for technical diagnosis. CDI identified VDS (Veevoeders en Dierenspecialiteiten), a Belgian company which produces premixes, feed for cattle, fish and shrimps and manages stock farms. The company has a great deal of experience in Africa acquired in eight countries, employs 18 people and has an annual turnover of about Ecu 8.2 million.

In May 1991 a mission from VDS, assisted by CDI, concluded that neither the equipment, which was of good quality, nor lack of market demand was at fault but that improvements needed to be made to technical, sales and financial management. Furthermore, VDS announced that it was prepared to take a substantial stake in ALCOVIT.

A new intervention by VDS is planned in the framework of a technical assistance contract, involving the full time assignment of a nutritionist for two years. This assistance aims to improve productivity, the use of local raw materials and stock control, to control product quality and master their formulation as well as to train staff. VDS will draw in particular on a unit which it already manages in Zaïre for this assistance.

FEATURES OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The interest of this case history resides in the comprehensive, and not ad hoc solutions brought to bear on the ACP company. The EC partner was able to deal with all the problems and make concrete proposals for relaunching production on sounder bases.

Furthermore, the technical partner provides evidence of commitment by taking a long term risk in a company currently controlled by the State in the host country. ♦

CONFECTIONERY IN THE CONGO

INCOBO is a Congolese company, created for this project with a capital of about Ecu 143,000. The company has invested a total of about Ecu 512,000 of which about Ecu 377,000 is self-financed and about Ecu 134,000 (20%) is financed

by BIDC (International Development Bank of the Congo). It employs 8 people and should achieve a turnover of about Ecu 572,000 in the first year.

The project consisted of establishing a boiled sweet factory in Brazzaville with a capacity of 20 tonnes per month of sweets in various fruit flavours. The partners met in Brazzaville in October 1989.

The European partner, EGTC, is a Belgian company specialized in supplying complete small industrial units in the fields of confectionery and fruit processing. It also provides economic and market studies and assistance in management, sales and search for financing. INCOBO commissioned a feasibility study from EGTC at its own expense.

In December 1989, following the favourable outcome of the study, the partners signed a contract for the supply of the production unit, installation, training and start-up. At the time of signing, the partners requested CDI for assistance with training and start-up costs.

The equipment was shipped in Janu-

ary 1991 and arrived on site in April. In June the equipment was assembled, the first training mission took place and production was started up. A second training mission took place in August 1991. Training and start-up were cofinanced by the Brussels Region of Belgium and CDI.

The factory is currently producing quality confectionery at 80% of capacity.

FEATURES OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The EC partner accepted a technical assistance and supply management contract on a basis of payment related to results. Payment is made when the project reaches a turnover which achieves the break-even point defined in the feasibility study.

EGTC undertook to put a confectioner at INCOBO's disposition twice a year for a short mission in order to inspect technical proficiency and develop new products. It also helped INCOBO to install commercial control systems: supplier files, distribution channels, stock and sales management. ♦

BURUNDI ROUND TABLE REVIEWS PRIVATIZATION PROGRESS

A Round Table on promoting the private sector, cofinanced by the French Fund for Aid and Cooperation (FAC), USAID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was held in Bujumbura from October 8th to 13th. The aim was to bring together all the financing and assistance institutions involved in development in Burundi, to review the reforms and action already taken to promote the private sector and the results obtained and to combine efforts for a fresh assault.

The meeting, attended by CDI's Officer for Central Africa, Anani Adade-Helledy, also provided an opportunity to evaluate the Centre's interventions in Burundi and to position it in its complementary role to the other institutions present. The importance of the meeting to the Burundian authorities was underlined by the fact that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Astere Girukwigomba, and the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Salvator Sanyuguvu, chaired all the plenary sessions.

LIBERALIZATION AND STRUCTURAL REFORMS

During his speech opening the Round Table, the Prime Minister Adrien Sibomana, who is also Minister of Planning, first spoke of the democratization

of institutions and liberalization of the economy which were providing a stable basis for sustained growth.

"The government is resolved - he said - progressively to disengage itself from production. ... Deep structural reforms have considerably improved incentives and favour the creation of investment opportunities for the private sector in the main industrial sectors. Freeing of prices and interest rates, relaxation of work regulations, facilitation of imports and promotion of exports, an investment code are all measures which have changed the face of the economic landscape.

AN INDUSTRIAL FORUM AT BUJUMBURA?

Ideas which emerged from the Round Table included the creation of a biennial Industrial Forum at Bujumbura by ZEP (Preferential Trade Area for 14 countries of Southern and East Africa), based on the Libreville or Yaoundé models. And at the suggestion of CDI the Round Table adopted the idea of studying the possibility of creating a service company for development in Burundi, with the Centre's assistance.

CDI has a record of successful interventions in Burundi, for example the dairy project reported in Industrial Opportunities Number 80. A total of thirteen interventions were scheduled in 1991. ♦

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN ANTENNAE MEET IN ZIMBABWE

The CDI antennae of both East and Southern Africa met together in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the first ever joint antenna meeting. Antennae representing 15 out of the 19 countries in the Regions were present at the meeting which took place on November 5th and 6th.

LOMÉ IV INNOVATIONS

The meeting took place in the context of the new Lomé IV Convention and its innovations were highlighted in an address by Mikael Barfod, Economic Adviser at the EC Commission's delegation in Zimbabwe.

"When the third Lomé Convention was negotiated in 1983-84 - he said - food shortages were a serious problem for many ACP countries. Five years later, cash shortages had become the biggest worry for many ACP States. The 'financial famine' has been aggravated by continuously falling agricultural commodity prices and a debt burden which doubled between 1980 and 1987. Lomé IV retains the long term development aims of Lomé III while containing measures to help arrest the economic crisis.

"The Lomé IV Convention also contains new provision for debt relief, support of the private sector with a special emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises as well as a new thrust to help ACP countries to protect their environment.

Regarding trade arrangements, Mikael Barfod said - "the basic principles - free access to the EC market for almost all ACP exports, coupled with non-reciprocity, are maintained. The treatment of agricultural and food exports ... has been further improved. ... The rules of origin have been clarified, simplified and further relaxed."

MAIN THRUST OF NEW CDI STRATEGY

In an address to the meeting in which he explained CDI's new strategy, CDI Director Paul Frix said:

"In East and Southern Africa we will increase our presence in ACP countries in order to emphasize knowledgeably the main positive aspects that they offer: privatization, new investment codes, market access, raw materials, etc."

MORE RAPID RESPONSE AND SECTORAL APPROACH

Gary Aylmer, Deputy Head of Projects and ACP Network Division at CDI, explained how the Centre was reorganizing itself to fulfill the new strategy, including an increase

from six to a total of 11 desk officers to ensure better project identification and screening, more rapid response and improved follow-up. A closer working relationship with antennae and more decentralization are also important objectives of the changes.

Priority sectors were being established for intervention, for example fisheries in East Africa, textiles in Madagascar. Project managers would be deployed to ensure satisfactory project execution, for example edible oil in Kenya, and steering committees would be established for larger projects. CDI will work together systematically with similar institutions such as RAS (Rehabilitation Advisory Service) in Kenya.

J.W. Steketee, General Affairs at CDI, discussed the substantiation and evaluation of projects. Generally speaking, an investment level of at least Ecu 1 million was needed for a joint venture project to be assisted and adequate local share capital had to be available. Ensuring that a promoter had the financial capability to sponsor his project was a vital aspect of evaluation.

SHARING EXPERIENCES

The advantage of combining the two regions in one antenna meeting, said Gary Aylmer, was the enrichment of shared experiences. At a working session on the first day, CDI staff and antennae examined ways together of improving their operations. It was agreed that antennae would endeavour to submit fewer but better substantiated project proposals.

On the second day privatization was a major theme and, in host country Zimbabwe, the structural adjustment programme and the priority of upgrading previously protected industries to make them competitive, both with imports on the home market and in export markets.

Several antennae presented papers. Hamid Jhumka of Mauritius spoke of diversification in industry. MC Kaumba of Zambia discussed opportunities for developing the mineral sector. Alan Chipasula outlined opportunities in food processing in Malawi, while M D Hissen Lee of the Seychelles described the development of the fish processing sector. ♦

DEFINING PRIORITY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

by Paul Chotard, CDI Officer for Technical Resources

A statement recently published by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) succinctly sums up the basic problems of industrialization faced by very many ACP countries. In brief, it divides the industry of the Region into four types of activity.

The first, agriculture and mining with perhaps some preliminary transformation of raw material, used to exist entirely to supply the needs of European industry, was managed entirely by non-Africans and owned by interests with no concern for the development needs of local communities. Attempts by some African States to exploit these resources themselves were frustrated by the domination of the market and downstream processing by the wealthy and expertly run multinationals.

The second industrial activity consists of producing consumer goods for the domestic market from semi-finished imports, again producing little added value while using scarce foreign currency. Consisting principally of drinks, tobacco products, cosmetics and food products, they exist to meet demand essentially in urban centres and their benefits are limited to the profit they produce for investors.

The third is a completely integrated activity, usually agro-industries which use local raw materials to produce goods for the domestic market, for example sugar, fats, canned and bottled foods, textiles etc.

The last, fourth activity is small and medium-sized enterprises, which are still developing at a slow pace.

After stressing the importance of development on a regional basis the statement goes on to define the criteria for selecting priority sectors against the background of the existing situation. These are their contribution towards economic independence of the country, factors of integration and complementarity to national and regional plans, adding value to raw materials and natural resources, producing goods and services that meet the needs of the population, producing intermediate products and inputs for the priority sectors and offering sufficient employment and high grade training.

Such views are largely shared by CDI, regarding the industrial development of the ACP countries. For CDI priority must be given to industrial activities that have a strong impact on the living conditions of

the rural population. This means establishing processing facilities in country areas close to the raw materials and where the revenues of the rural population will be directly improved, either as labour in the plant or as producing raw materials for the plant.

Furthermore, it is in the country areas that agro-industries can contribute to prevention of food losses and add most value to raw materials. However, such criteria must be matched case by case with other economic constraints such as transport of finished products to markets, availability of a cheap energy supply, basic infrastructures etc.

Here is a list of types of projects to which CDI should give the most favourable consideration:

- Crop storage and processing. At present 30% of African crops are lost through lack of these facilities.
- There are as yet little exploited opportunities for processing fruit in non-classic ways; drying and pulping, for example.
- Vegetables prized in Europe have become too labour-intensive to grow there. Fine green beans and gherkins are two examples of export products, either fresh or canned.
- Fish, fresh or processed, is another opportunity.
- Local cereals - sorgo, maize, millet - need to be processed to meet local market needs.
- Textile production should be integrated down to finished garments.
- Leather, from tanning to finished products.
- Essential oils and oleo-resins offer excellent export potential.
- Producing construction materials using adapted technologies can improve rural living standards. ♦

CULTURAL FACTORS IN ACP-EC INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS

by Ph. Delalande, Ecole Internationale de Bordeaux, in cooperation with Patrick Keene, CDI Deputy Head of Division responsible for partnership agreements.

The success of Japanese companies has made evident the specific cultural elements of management. Companies are not run in the same way in North America, Europe and Japan. In the same way, effective management in Africa must be rooted in African culture. Developing effective management techniques in Africa has so far been little studied. This is one of the reasons why industrial partnerships between ACP and European countries can be difficult. Each entrepreneur is tempted to transpose, or even impose, his way of seeing things and of managing on his partner. Cultural reasons may be a more frequent cause for the breakdown of a partnership than technical, commercial or financial ones.

In an attempt to find an answer to this problem and to develop some practical advice, CDI sponsored a symposium held last October in Bordeaux on the initiative of the Ecole Internationale de Bordeaux, the training institute for the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT).

Eighty professionals from about thirty francophone countries: heads of industries from both North and South, African consultants who had prepared dossiers of partnerships, managers from ministries of industry or chambers of commerce all worked in groups on five aspects of the subject. These were the industrial partnership project and cultural factors, financing the enterprise,

markets of the enterprise, human resources and technology transfer. The participants examined the incidence of cultural factors on all these themes and then drew up recommendations for taking better account of them.

The discussions of the groups were primed by introductory reports presented by experts from North and South. Their arguments were often at variance. The two partners often have different expectations. The South partner seeks financing, technology and know-how to create an enterprise whereas the North entrepreneur seeks first to sell material or to extend his distribution network. If by chance the enterprise succeeds, he tries to take control of it. Soon misunderstandings destroy confidence. Among the many recommendations in the report of the symposium can be read the following:

"Making clear what you want, what you expect from the other and what you have to offer him, transparency and sincerity are the basic criteria for defining the parameters of a fruitful association. Mutual respect consists in accepting differences. Cultural adjustment is necessary on both sides. The partners should be of the same stature. Symmetry should be sought in the fields of competence and resources."

The organizers intend to produce a handy professional guide from the wealth of information and thought revealed at the symposium. Entitled *The Management of Cultural Factors in ACP-EEC Industrial Partnerships*, it will be widely circulated. ♦

Achieving awareness and ironing out bottlenecks in Greece

On 7th October, following up previous contacts, CDI made a presentation to the Federation of Greek Industries (SEV) at their annual assembly in Athens.

CDI Deputy Director Surendra Sharma urged his audience, which represented the top ten percent of Greek industry, to be more forthcoming and adventurous in exploring opportunities in ACP countries and outlined the benefits.

In explaining the types of assistance the Centre offers to EC and ACP enterprises, emphasis was placed on technical assistance, training and know-how which

Greek industry is particularly well-adapted to provide. (For example, there exist a number of simple, easy to implement and labour intensive technologies in Greece particularly suitable for ACP entrepreneurs. The leather sector is just one instance.)

The CDI presentation was well received and may lead to collaboration with SEV, which would put the Centre in closer contact with Greek industry. Acknowledging that there is a general lack of information about CDI in Greece, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proposed the organization of further CDI presentation meetings at Federations and

Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other institutions in the different regions of Greece.

At a meeting with Mr. D. Danilatos, the new Secretary General for Industry, ways of improving cooperation with EOMMEX (Hellenic Organization for Small and Medium-sized Industries and Handicrafts) were discussed.

Both CDI and EOMMEX now have a working programme for achieving better cooperation. Given the existing goodwill at EOMMEX, faster and more flexible procedures should ensure that cooperation becomes more fruitful than ever. ♦

NETWORKING SOUTH PACIFIC

Industrial Forum showcases Fiji investment and export success, highlights opportunities

Held from November 13th to 16th 1991, Networking South Pacific, Fiji's investment and trade forum attracted no less than 350 participants of whom at least 150 came from abroad. The four days were divided between general meetings addressed by a number of distinguished speakers and no less than 23 "breakout" or workshop sessions covering all the practical aspects of investing in Fiji. The event also included a trade show at which many Fijian enterprises exhibited, with products ranging from furniture through apparel, food and dairy products to electronic equipment.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

In his opening address, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji and Minister for Foreign Affairs, outlined the country's policy towards investment and new measures to further improve the economy.

"Almost four years after the introduction of the tax free factory scheme - he said - 113 companies exporting 95% of their output have tax and duty free status. Last year (1990) exports from tax free factories were valued at just under Ecu 244 million.

"Achieving economic efficiency is a fundamental priority of the government. Encouraging efficient production, both for the local and the international market, has involved reducing the number of products under import control and lowering tariff rates. Now most imports attract a fiscal duty of 40% or less, and only a handful of mainly agricultural products remain under import licence control.

"Since 1988, Government has been phasing out price controls on many consumer items, dispensing with five year development plans and concentrating instead on providing a stable macroeconomic climate for our business sector. Government is also in the process of privatizing several public bodies. Other measures fundamental to creating an efficient economy have included investment in the infrastructure which business people rely upon, stable management of the exchange rate to minimize the risks involved in trading and the extension of training facilities.



"Our package of measures is showing results. Our real per capita growth rate in 1989 rose to nearly 12% and has now stabilized at around 5%.

NEW MARKETS

"As we have become more outward looking and efficient, new markets have become available to us. European, North American and South East Asian markets are becoming more important."

The Prime Minister then announced new Tax Free Zone legislation and the establishment of a Tax Free Factory Zone which will provide factory space, infrastructure, tax and customs facilities. Value added tax will be introduced in 1992 and income and company tax thresholds lowered. Further reductions in the tariff rates and reducing the number of products under licence protection are also on the agenda.

GROWING ECONOMY OF THE PACIFIC REGION

Sir Robert Muldoon, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, described changing international trade and finance since the Second World War and its implications for the Pacific and Dr. R. Sean Randolph, International Director General of the Pacific Basin Economic Council reviewed trends in economic organization and international business in the Area. He concluded:

"Market opportunities are growing throughout the Region. Booming do-

mestic economies are creating new export opportunities throughout much of Southeast Asia and a new emphasis on domestic markets."

THE CDI ROLE

Networking South Pacific was jointly sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Fiji Trade and Investment Board (FTIB) and CDI. A. Araoz, Deputy Director General of UNIDO, praised the active role of CDI, which, he said "lent invaluable support during the initiation and implementation of the programme. This came particularly to the fore as we went about the task of promoting the investment project profiles and attracting potential European investors to Fiji."

CDI Deputy Director Surendra Sharma, speaking at the opening session, described the Forum as a timely initiative.

"Fiji's export processing zones regime has already shown its capabilities and needs a further push to move into second gear. The position of Fiji in the Pacific Basin is privileged but must be capitalized upon and this Forum will show the key role Fiji can play in a Pacific network of medium and larger companies' strategic planning."

At the Forum, five Fijian promoters involved in the apparel (including leather garments), food processing, fruit drying and fruit juice industries were able to meet their prospective European partners thanks to coordination between the FTIB, CDI's antenna in Fiji and the Centre, which provided travel assistance to the visitors.

At the time of writing the total number of concrete Fijian and European partnership projects to emerge from the intensive discussions at the Forum is not known. CDI's input will be decided for each project individually, based on its merits, on the partners' quality and commitment and a fully substantiated request. Assistance can take any of the forms that the Centre makes available. CDI may also assist the sponsors of some projects still requiring partners to attend fairs in Europe, e.g., the Milan Fair in June 1992. ♦

Operational Summary

No. 66 — January 1992

(position as at 22nd December 1991)



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), Lomé III (8 December 1984) and Lomé IV (15 December 1989), 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 since 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:

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Commission of the European Communities
G 12 4-14
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

Please cover only one subject at a time.

DESCRIPTION SECTOR CODE

A1	Planning and public administration	A5B	Industrial development banks
A1A	Administrative buildings	A5C	Tourism, hotels and other tourist facilities
A1B	Economic planning and policy	A5D	Export promotion
A1C	Assistance to the normal operations of government not falling under a different category	A5E	Trade, commerce and distribution
		A5F	Co-operatives (except agriculture and housing)
A1D	Police and fire protection	A5G	Publishing, journalism, cinema, photography
A1E	Collection and publication of statistics of all kinds, information and documentation	A5H	Other insurance and banking
A1F	Economic surveys, pre-investment studies	A5I	Archaeological conservation, game reserves
A1G	Cartography, mapping, aerial photography		
A1H	Demography and manpower studies	A6	Education
A2	Development of public utilities	A6A	Primary and secondary education
A2A	Power production and distribution	A6B	University and higher technical institutes
A2Ai	Electricity	A6Bi	Medical
A2B	Water supply	A6C	Teacher training
A2C	Communications	A6Ci	Agricultural training
A2D	Transport and navigation	A6D	Vocational and technical training
A2E	Meteorology	A6E	Educational administration
A2F	Peaceful uses of atomic energy (non-power)	A6F	Pure or general research
		A6G	Scientific documentation
A3	Agriculture, fishing and forestry	A6H	Research in the field of education or training
A3A	Agricultural production	A6I	Subsidiary services
A3B	Service to agriculture	A6J	Colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.
A3C	Forestry	A7	Health
A3D	Fishing and hunting	A7A	Hospitals and clinics
A3E	Conservation and extension	A7B	Maternal and child care
A3F	Agricultural storage	A7C	Family planning and population-related research
A3G	Agricultural construction	A7D	Other medical and dental services
A3H	Home economics and nutrition	A7E	Public health administration
A3I	Land and soil surveys	A7F	Medical insurance programmes
A4	Industry, mining and construction	A8	Social infrastructure and social welfare
A4A	Extractive industries	A8A	Housing, urban and rural
A4Ai	Petroleum and natural gas	A8B	Community development and facilities
A4B	Manufacturing	A8C	Environmental sanitation
A4C	Engineering and construction	A8D	Labour
A4D	Cottage industry and handicraft	A8E	Social welfare, social security and other social schemes
A4E	Productivity, including management, automation, accountancy, business, finance and investment	A8F	Environmental protection
A4F	Non-agricultural storage and warehousing	A8G	Flood control
A4G	Research in industrial technology	A8H	Land settlement
		A8I	Cultural activities
A5	Trade, banking, tourism and other services	A9	Multisector
A5A	Agricultural development banks	A9A	River development
		A9B	Regional development projects
		A10	Unspecified



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ACP STATES

New projects are printed in italics and offset by a bar in margin at left

Projects under way are marked with an asterisk and with words or phrases in italics

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Road Rehabilitation Programme Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. Estimated cost 3.100 mECU. Reconstruction of the road from Golden Grove to Urlings (11.75 km). Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF AB 6001

A2d

BARBADOS

Hospitality Studies Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Culture. Total estimated cost 2.5 mECU. EDF 1.6 mECU, local 0.900 mECU. Construction of Tourism Training Centre-cum-Hotel. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF BAR 6006

A5c

Livestock Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 2.475 mECU. Renovation and construction of administrative buildings, supply of vehicles, equipment and computers. Line of credit and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF BAR 6004

A3a

BELIZE

Belize City Hospital. Phase I. 8.6 mECU. Work constructions and supply of equipment. 4th, 5th, and 6th EDF. Works: in tender foreseen 2nd half 91. Project in execution. EDF BEL 6004

A7a

Community Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Social Services. 0.150 mECU. Project preparation study. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF BEL 6002

A6b

Improvement of Hummingbird Highway - Sibun River Section. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Housing. 4.4 mECU. Works will be executed by local companies still working for the initial phase. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 92. 7th EDF. EDF BEL 6001 (7001)

A2d

BENIN

Mono rural development programme. Development of rural production. Cofinancing with BAD. EDF 16.5 mECU, BAD 14.4 mECU, local 4.9 mECU. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: SCET-AGRI (F) EDF BEN 6003

A3a

Fish breeding. Applied research and popularization actions. Resp. Auth.: MDRAC. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project on appraisal 6th EDF. EDF BEN 6009

A3d

General Import Programme - S.A.P. II. 24 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EC goods. There is negative list of items not eligible (military-luxury items). *Project in execution.* 6th and 7th EDF. EDF BEN 7200

A1c

BOTSWANA

Water development programme. Resp. Auth.: Department of Water Affairs. 2 mECU. Serowe waste water sanitation and T.A. to the Department of water affairs. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF BT 6023

A2b, A8c

Wildlife Conservation in Northern Botswana. Resp. Auth.: Department of Wildlife and National Parks. (DWNP). 6.800 mECU. New tracks, construction of administrative office quarters and accommodation. Supply of equipment (earthmoving — tractors — 4x4 pick-ups). T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing end 91. 6th EDF. EDF BT 6026

A3e, A5i

Airborne Electromagnetic survey in the Ghanzi-Chobe fold belt and Shin-amba Hills. Resp. Auth.: Dept. Geological Survey. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Investigate mineral deposits and water potential. Production of geological maps. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF BT 7001

A1g

BURKINA FASO

Structural Adjustment Support - General Import Programme. 22.500 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EC goods. There is negative list of items not eligible (military-luxury items). T.A. for monitoring, auditing and follow-up. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF. EDF BK 7200

A1c

CAMEROON

Rural development programme in the Bénoué basin. Resp. Auth.: Mission d'études pour l'aménagement de la vallée supérieure de la Bénoué (MEAVSB). Total estimated cost 30 mECU. EDF part 25 mECU. Road network, schools, health centres, rural water supply. Support to crop production and fisheries. Irrigated agricultural areas, fight against soil and surface vegetation degradation. Works, supplies, T.A. and training Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CM 6002

A3a

Rural development programme in the Logone and Chari. Resp. Auth.: Semry. Estimated cost 12 mECU. Consolidation and extension of existing actions. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF CM 6013

A3a

Rural development poles: Saa-ntui, Sang melima, Bafut. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. Total estimated cost 14.625 mECU. EDF 10.300 mECU, local 4.325 mECU. Strengthening of the monitoring structures, improvement and extension of basic socio-economic infrastructures, training, education, popularization of rural development, health. Works: tracks, buildings; supplies for civil works, vehicles, crop inputs, rural equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. 6th EDF. EDF CM 6012

A3a

CHAD

Rural development priority programme in the concentration zone. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de Développement. 15 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works, infrastructure, education, health. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CD 6002

A3e

Strengthening of the health sector in the Sahelian prefectures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. 16.5 mECU. Supply of essential medicines, training programme and T.A. Int. tender for vehicles launched in July 90. *Date foreseen for financing January 92. Project on appraisal* 6th and 7th EDF. EDF CD 6003

A7e

Rural development programme. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Office National de Développement. (ONDR). 28 mECU. Works, feeder roads, school buildings, agricultural equipment, pumps, T.A., follow up and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CD 6005

A3a

Support programme to revitalize primary education. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale. 10 mECU. Works by acc. tender or direct labour. Building materials, equipment, and educational equipment, by int. tender. Training programmes and support infrastructures. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing January 92.* 7th EDF. EDF CD 7001

A6a

COTE D'IVOIRE

Central Region food crops programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF 40 mECU. Irrigation, agriculture modernization, young settlements. Food crops production marketing improvement. Works, soil improvement, supplies. T.A. studies, follow-up and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. 6th EDF. EDF IVC 6009

A3a

DJIBOUTI

Training programme. 2.2 mECU. New vocational training actions for adults. T.A. for training centres. Training, scholarships and training courses. Works and supplies. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF DI 6101

A6d

Urban development programme. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 8.5 mECU. To finish works in bloc 4 and sanitation and road works in bloc 1 and 2. *Project on appraisal.* 7th EDF. EDF DI 6002 (7001)

A2d

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Essential goods import programme. Resp. Auth.: Presidency of the Republic. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import essential goods. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF EG 0000

A1c

Conservation and rational utilisation of the forest ecosystems. Resp. Auth.:

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock farming, Fisheries and Forests. Directorate General for Forests. 5,070 mECU. Land Classification and Use Master Plan — National System of Conservation Units — Forest Training and Research Centre. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. ★ Date foreseen for financing **end 91**. 6th EDF. EDF EG 6001 A3c, e, i

ETHIOPIA

North Shewa rural reclamation and development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Total cost 28.5 mECU. EDF 24 mECU, local 4.5 mECU. Soil and water conservation, reforestation, rural infrastructure development and feeder roads. Works, supply of equipment, vehicles, T.A. and line of credit. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ET 6001 A3a

Central Shewa peasant agriculture development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 53.4 mECU. Buildings, roads, rural infrastructure, agricultural inputs, consumer goods, equipment, T.A., studies, credit line. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ET 6002 A3a

South Shewa conservation-based rural development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 26.2 mECU. Buildings, roads, rural infrastructure, agricultural inputs, consumer goods, training, T.A., micro-projects, credit line. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ET 6005 A3a

Coffee improvement programme III. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. 38.1 mECU. Construction and civil works, supply of equipment, vehicles and agric. inputs, aerial photography, training and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF 6003 A3a

Lake fisheries project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Dept. 7.5 mECU. Provision of inputs to fishermen, development of cooperatives, establishment of marketing organisation and infrastructure, training, research and fingerling production centres. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ET 6008 A3d

Foreign trade development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Foreign Trade (MOFT). 1.5 mECU. T.A.: two-years marketing expert, a team of marketing specialists (short-term consultancy services in Ethiopia). Market research, training in international marketing and international trade, technical seminars. Equipment and supporting services. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ET 6010 A5de

FIJI

Investment and export development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Commerce (MTC) and Fiji Trade and Investment Board. 7.2 mECU. Land purchase for the Tax Free Zone, works, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF FIJ 6007 A5d

Electrification of the Lakeba, Gau and Koro islands. Estimated cost 2.762 mECU. Supply and installation of diesel power stations, electrical distribution and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF FIJ 6004 A2ai

GAMBIA

Rural Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. 14.5 mECU. Rehabilitation of Water schemes, supply of road equipment ★ and materials, T.A. and supervision. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF. EDF GM 6004 A3a

Import Programme for Petroleum Products. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. 4 mECU. Purchase of ★ fuel products. **Project in execution.** 7th EDF. EDF GM 6008-7001 A1c

GHANA

Accra Plains Livestock Development Project (APLDP). Estimated total cost 4 mECU. EDF part 3 mECU, local 1 mECU. Provision of veterinary and animal husbandry extension services, including construction of cattle treatment centres, water points and other inputs. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF GH 6006 A3a

Twifo oil palm development. Maintenance aid 1988-1991. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (M.F.E.P.). Total estimated cost 12.6 mECU. EDF 5 mECU, local 7.6 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF GH 6007 A3a

Ghana Ports rehabilitation project. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority. Total estimated cost 22.6 mECU. EDF 20 mECU, Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority 2.6 mECU. Further rehabilitation of Takoradi, dredging of Takoradi and Tema Ports, reconstruction of the Tema access road. 5th EDF. Project in execution. EDF GH 5028 A2d

Ghana regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS). Phase II. Resp. Auth.: GRATIS. 3 mECU. Supply of equipments, vehicles, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 7th EDF. EDF GH 6004 A4g

Second microprojects programme. (Lomé III). Total cost 9 mECU, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning 2 mECU. District assemblies — communities 1 mECU. Construction of schools, clinics, wells, sanitation facilities, markets. Local T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF GH 6102 A6, A7, A8

Structural Adjustment General Import Programme. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EEC goods. There is a negative list of items not eligible (military-luxury and environmentally hazardous product). 20 mECU. T.A. for procurement agent possible. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 7th EDF. EDF GH 7200 A1c

GRENADA

Tourism development project. Resp. Auth.: Grenada Board of Tourism. 1.120 mECU. T.A. — consultancy services and supplies for a marketing and promotion campaign. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF GRD 5007 A5c

Peggy's Whim Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: National Water and Sewerage Authority (NWSA). 1.580 mECU, local 0.235 mECU. Construction of tanks and access roads, supply of equipment for ★ treatment plant and pipe works. **Date financing November 91.** 7th EDF. EDF GRD 7001 A2b

Farm and feeder roads project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.580 mECU. Construction or rehabilitation. Works by direct labour. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF GRD 7002 A3a

Microprojects programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Labour, Social Service, Community Development. 0.220 mECU. Water supply, road improvements, repairs and extension of schools, medical and community centre and sports grounds. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF GRD 7102

GUINEA

Contribution to the Rubber and Palm Tree and Rice Programme in 'Guinée Forestière'. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture and SOGUIPAH. EDF part 5 mECU. Intensification of village rural production. Soil preparation, feeder roads, rice inputs. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 92. 6th EDF. EDF GUI 6008 A3a

Support to improve electrical sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie and ENEL GUI. 6.145 mECU. Supply of equipments: 30,000 sets of power-meters and fittings, spare parts for hydro-electric power-stations, generator sets, tools, work-shops equipments, radio-sets, vehicles. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 92. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5042 A2ai

GUINEA BISSAU

Rural development programme. 23.8 mECU. Improvement of food and fisheries production, line of credit, micro-projects, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF GUB 6001 A3a

Project for the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 8 mECU. Road rehabilitation, schools, health centres, urban roads, markets, water and sanitation. Construction of secondary bridges, access roads, supply of a ferry. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF GUB 6010 A7, A8

GUYANA

Structural Adjustment Support — General Import Programme. Foreign currency facility to the Bank of Guyana for importation of goods for the non-traditional and traditional productive sectors. 4.5 mECU. T.A. to the Bank (procurement expert) and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 7th EDF. EDF GUA 7200 A1c

JAMAICA

Negril and Ocho Rios sewerage schemes. Resp. Auth.: National Water

Commission. 25 mECU. Negril: 17 km of trunk sewers, 13 pump stations and 2 treatment plants. Ocho Rios: 5 km of sewers, 6 pump stations, 1 treatment plant and deep sea outfall. T.A. for supervision. Works by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF JM A8bc

KENYA

Cereal sector reform programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance, Agriculture and Supplies and Marketing and NCPB. National Cereals and Produce Board. 65 mECU. T.A., studies, training. Storage and rolling stock, sectoral import programme purchase of agricultural inputs, short and longterm T.A., cooperatives and reserve funds. Studies, T.A. and training: short-lists already drawn-up. Works by int. tender and acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF KE 6008 A3a

ASAL livestock development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Livestock Development. 9 mECU. Works by restr. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF KE 6009 A3a

Strengthening of research resources of the national museums of Kenya. Resp. Auth.: NMK Directorate 3 mECU. Construction, transport, equipment, T.A., training and research links with national, regional and international organizations. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF KE 6020 A6f

Strathmore post secondary educational college. Resp. Auth.: Strathmore college. EDF 3.100 mECU, Italy 1.310 mECU. Construction of teaching and administrative buildings, library, canteen, accommodation and catering department. Supply of equipment and T.A. Works by acc. tender. T.A. and supplies by Italy. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF KE 6005 A6b

Rehabilitation Advisory Services. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. Estimated cost 2 mECU. T.A. to rehabilitation advisory services. A consulting firm specialized in the rehabilitation of medium scale enterprises. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF KE 6018 A4,A5

LESOTHO

Queen Elizabeth II Hospital: improvement and upgrading. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 4.9 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supply by int. tender. T.A. Project in execution. 4th and 6th EDF. EDF LSO 6012 A7a

'Lesotho Highlands Water Project' - Muela Hydropower Project (MHP). 44 mECU. Engineering supervision and part of the civil works. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF. EDF LSO 6001-7001 A2ai

MADAGASCAR

Maize development programme in the Middle West. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Agricole. 9.5 mECU. Building of a nursery and farmers training. Works, supplies, T.A. evaluation and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: CONSULT-

IBERICA (E)
EDF MAG 6006 A3a

Local handicraft, improvement Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie de l'Energie et des Mines. 2.750 mECU. To improve production and marketing. T.A., training and line of credit. *Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF MAG 6022 A5d, e

Rice and fish-breeding promotion and popularization. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Animale, des Eaux et Forêts (MPAEF). 2.300 mECU. Fish-breeding and research centres, excavation, rehabilitation, reclaim of swamps, access roads, supply of equipments and T.A. T.A.: short-lists done. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 6th EDF. EDF MAG 6023 A3a

Livestock development in the South-West. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Animale. Estimated total cost 6.950 mECU. EDF 5.800 mECU, local 1.150 mECU. Buildings and feeder roads. Supply of equipments and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 92. 6th EDF. EDF MAG 6013 A3a

MALAWI

Strategic fuel reserve. Resp. Auth.: Office of the President and Cabinet. Contingency Planning Unit. 4.2 mECU. Construction of tanks for diesel, petrol, ethanol. Associated infrastructure and equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF MAI 5020 A2a

Programme for industrial products imports. 12.5 mECU. Supply of industrial equipment, raw materials and spare parts. Project in execution 6th EDF. EDF MAI 6019 A1c

MALI

Rice-growing intensification programme in the large irrigated areas of 'Office du Niger' and 'Opération Riz Segou'. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 65 mECU. Improvement of the irrigated areas, roads. Supply of equipment for maintenance and for agriculture, study, T.A., training and experimentation. Study: short-list done. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF MLI 6004 A3a

Support for Structural Adjustment Programme. 31 mECU. *Project in execution.* 7th ADF. EDF MLI 7200 A3a

Support programme to S.M.E. creation. Lines of credit, T.A. and follow up. 13 mECU. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF. EDF MLI 6001 A4,A5

MAURITANIA

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

Rehabilitation of Nouakchott National Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère

de l'Équipement. 4 mECU. Renovation and upgrading for building, supply of medical-technical and surgical equipment. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. STUDIES: STUDIO BICHARA (I) EDF MAU 6003 A7a

Support programme for the development of the Gorgol region (PDRG). Estimated cost 35 mECU. Improvement of the irrigated areas, support for traditional crops, regeneration of natural habitats, rural infrastructure, sanitation of Kaedi. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF MAU 6007 A3a

MOZAMBIQUE

Integrated development programme of Cabodelgado. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce. AGRICOM. 8 mECU. EDF 5 mECU, local 3 mECU. Support to ± 50 000 people in the districts of Mocimboa, Praia and Mueda. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF MOZ 6022 A3a

NIGER

Rice-growing in the river valley. Resp. Auth. Ministère de l'Agriculture. 63.6 mECU. Cultivation of 1,800 ha, electrification, feeder roads. T.A. for management. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NIR 6001 A3a

Small irrigation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 21.560 mECU. Rehabilitation of the Tarka down valley, irrigation, boreholes and wells. Feeder roads, environmental protection, T.A. Works and supplies. First tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NIR 6002 A3a

Training programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministères de l'Éducation, Commerce, Culture, Plan, Agriculture. 4.366 mECU. Three priority sectors: rural development, business development, cultural development. Supply of equipment T.A. and scholarships. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NIR 6101 A6b, c,i

General Import Programme. Support for structural adjustment. Estimated cost 27 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. 7th EDF. EDF NIR 7001 A3a

NIGERIA

North East Arid Zone development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 35 mECU. Increase of rural production, livestock development, afforestation and environment control, rural infrastructure development (health, education), commercial services (inputs, credit and marketing system), manpower development, training and research. Works: irrigation, drainage, buildings, supply of seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, dozers, drilling rigs, T.A., training, research. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: DANAGRO (DK) EDF UNI 6002 A3a

Research and Training programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Training Support Unit (TSU). 30 mECU. Scholarships, seminars, T.A. Teacher training, cooperation between Nigerian Training Institutions and European Training Institutions, exchanges between Nigerian and European research institutions.

Purchase of equipment. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF UNI 6004

A6a, b, c, d, e, f

Desertification control and environmental protection programme in Sokoto. Resp. Auth.: Sokoto Environmental Programme (SEP). Direct responsibility of the Office of the Governor. 30.6 mECU. Community awareness, mobilisation and development campaign. Afforestation actions, improvement of range management and livestock development. Rehabilitation of a smallscale irrigation scheme, training and applied research. Works: buildings, nurseries, water points, irrigation networks. Supply of vehicles, motorcycles, generators, media equipment. T.A. Works by acc. tenders. Supplies by int. tenders. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: SIR MAC DONALD & PARTNERS (UK) — I.N.C. — IL NUOVO CASTORO (I)
EDF UNI 6003

A3a

'Middle belt' programme. Resp. Auth.: States of Kwara and Niger, Executive Committees. Estimated total cost 38.662 mECU. EDF 33 mECU, local 5.662 mECU. Education, health, social infrastructure. Renovation works, rehabilitation, supply of equipment, T.A., training and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: B.M.B. (NL) — TRANSCON LTD. (UNI)
EDF UNI 6007

Aabe

Mambilla Tea Integrated Development Project. Resp. auth.: Nig. Beverages Production Company Ltd. 28 mECU. Civil works: dam, roads, buildings utilities. Supply of vehicles, factory and irrigation equipment. T.A. for management and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.
EDF UNI 5004

A3a

Export Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Nigerian Export Promotion Council. 35 mECU. To transfer export know how to ± 250 Nigerian firms. Components: sectors, market, human resources and institutional development. Others: T.A. for management and supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.
EDF UNI 6011

A5d

General Import Programme. 25 mECU. Hard currency facility to import goods and equipment not specifically excluded via a negative list. T.A. foreseen. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.
EDF UNI 7200

A1c

Oban Hills National Park Project. Estimated total cost 30 mECU. EDF 19 mECU, Germany (KfW) 11 mECU. Park management and conservation, support zone development, park research and monitoring. To give the local people an incentive to protect — support the park. Buildings-peripheral facilities, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and research studies. Villages Development Funds and recurrent costs. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.
EDF UNI 7001

A3c, e-A8f

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Road and Bridge Rehabilitation Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Parallel cofinancing with World Bank. EDF, part estimated 21.520 mECU. Works and supervision. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF PNG 6014

A2d

Second Structural Adjustment Programme. General Import Programme.

11 mECU. Foreign currency facility to the Bank of PNG. There is negative list of items not eligible (military-luxury items). *Date financing November 91.* 7th EDF.
EDF PNG 7200

A1c

RWANDA

Food strategy support programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 51 mECU. Development of rural activity, monitoring, training and maintenance of stable natural environment. Infrastructure, supply of agricultural inputs, vehicles, T.A. studies and training. 2nd int. tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF RW 6001

A3a

Special Import Programme. Resp. Auth.: Gouvernement du Rwanda and Banque Nationale Rwandaise (BNR) 12mECU. 6 mECU for petroleum products by int. tender. 6 mECU hard currency allowance to import essential products (malt, oil, sugar, salt, gypsum, pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, pesticides). T.A. (procurement agent) to promote, coordinate and follow up operations. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF RW 6009

A3a

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Development of Social Infrastructure — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works, Communications and Public Utilities. 0.872 mECU. Construction and supply of furnitures for primary schools, supply of equipments, T.A. for supervision of works. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF SCN 6001

A6a

SENEGAL

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

A3a

Support programme for the phosphate sector. Sysmin. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Industriel. 15 mECU. Research for methods to eliminate cadmium from rock and/or from phosphoric acid. Investments in 2 processing plants. Research actions, studies, new humid storage (central conveyor, adjustable stocker, rail scraper, longitudinal conveyor), mining equipment, 3 dumpers, 1 bulldozer, 2 loaders, 1 hydraulic shovel. Project in execution 6th EDF.
EDF SYS SE 17

A4af

SEYCHELLES

Consolidation of the development of the craft industry. Resp. Auth.: Department of Industry and CODEVAR. 1 mECU. T.A. on policy in the sector and specialized for wood, ceramics, textiles and others (to be decided). Training and evaluation. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF.
EDF SEY 6003-7001

A5d, e

Tuna quay rehabilitation. Resp. auth.: S.F.A. 1.200 mECU. Supply of equipment and works. *Date financing November 91.* 6th EDF.
EDF SEY 6008

A2d

SIERRA LEONE

North Western artisanal fisheries and community development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources (Fisheries Division). 6 mECU. Infrastructure, supply of equipment, line of credit. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SL 6004

A3d

Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications network. Phase 2. 7.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: BRITISH TELCONSULT (UK)
EDF SL 6006

A2c

Tourism development programme. Estimated cost 0.850 mECU. T.A. to the Ministry of Tourism and supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5026

A5c

Sectoral Import Programme. Agriculture. Resp. Auth.: SIP Steering Committee: Nat. Auth. Off. (NAO), EEC Delegation and the Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources. 6 mECU. Supply of agricultural inputs, machinery, spares, fishing equipment, T.A. (procurement agent): management and evaluation. Short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SL 6002

A3a

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Development of human resources in the rural sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning. 4 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: D.H.V. (NL)
EDF SOL 6003

A3a

Rural health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Medical Service. 3 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment by int. tender. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SOL 6007

A7a

Honiara Urban Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Housing and Government Services (MHGS). Home Finance Corporation (HFC). 2m ECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Works partly by direct labour, partly by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A.: short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF
EDF SOL 6013

A8a

SUDAN

Sudan Railways Support Programme (SRSP). Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railways Corporation. 19 mECU. Supply of materials, tools and replacement parts, for the most immediate repairs and maintenance of the track Khartoum-Port Sudan and those required for a direct improvement of telecommunications. Works and supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF SU 6011

A2d

Post Flood Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme (PFRP). Resp. Auth.: agricultural part: Agricultural Bank of Sudan. Transport infrastructure: Roads and Bridges Public Corporation (RBPC) and Sudan Railways Corporation. 15 mECU. Agricultural sector: supply of spare parts for repair and replacement of 2500 pumps. Int. tender and direct agreement. Supply of maintenance parts for

100 trucks (6t): by int. tender. Supply of 100 pumps by int. tender. T.A. for repair, control and credit allowances. Transport sector: bridges repair and work supervision. Supplies for railways, gabions, pipes by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF SU 6020 A2d

SURINAME

Rehabilitation Road Section Jenny - Ingikondre. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost 4.4 mECU. New asphalt surfacing on 37 km and ancillary works. T.A. for supervision and tender dossier preparation. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SUR 5011 A2d

SWAZILAND

Rural water supplies programme. Ministry of Natural Resources. 2.6 mECU. Works and supply of equipment for village drinking water supply scheme. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF SW 6008 A3a

Human resources development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 8 mECU. Works and supply of educational equipment, T.A. and training. Int. tender launched in July 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF SW 6010 A6a, b

Rural dam rehabilitation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4 mECU. Works and supervision. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF SW 6012 A3a

Upgrading of the Manzini-Matsapha Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. Estimated 10 mECU. 8 Km dual carriageway. The existing 2-lane road is to be upgraded to a 4-lane highway. Works by int. tender foreseen 2nd half 91. Short-list done for supervision. Project on appraisal. 5th and 7th EDF. EDF SW 5016 A2d

TANZANIA

Agricultural sector support programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Planning. 94 mECU. Measures to improve food security, support for coffee production and processing, assistance to cooperative 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. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF TA 6001 A3a

Livestock service development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Dept. Estimated total cost 4.2 mECU. EDF 3.7 mECU, local 0.500 mECU. Construction of low-cost houses, vaccination campaign, credit lines, T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF TA 5020 A3a

Management Assistance To Morogoro Canvas Mill. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Continuation of T.A. for the management. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 6002 A4b

Port development Zanzibar and Pemba ports, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Zanzibar. Estimated total

cost 13.4 mECU. EDF 10 mECU, Italy 3.4 mECU. Procurement and rehabilitation of cargo handling equipment. Rehabilitation of transit sheds, construction of passenger terminal with RO-RO facilities. Study: design of passenger terminal with RO-RO facilities for Zanzibar port. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 6009 A2d

Structural Adjustment Support - General Import Programme. Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Tanzania. 30 mECU. Importation of goods in the context of Tanzania's open general licence system, subject to a negative list. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7200 A1c

TOGO

Rural development programme in Bassar. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du D v. Rural. EDF 10.3 mECU. Rural intensification and diversification, soil protection, improvement of infrastructure, support to the small-farmers association, marketing improvement. Works, studies, research, evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: S.A. AGRER (B) EDF TO 6006 A3a

Support programme to the phosphate mining industry. Resp. Auth.: Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP). 15.7 mECU. Research actions on cadmium problems. Purchase of drying machines and shovels. Project in execution. 6th EDF. Pilot Trials: DUETAG (F). EDF TO-SYS 6015 A4a

TONGA

Vava'u Airport Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Civil Aviation. 2.130 mECU. Works. supply of equipment and training. Works by direct labour, supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF TG 5003-6001 A2d

Vava'u development programme. Resp. Auth.: Vava'u Committee. 5 mECU. Construction of new market, road improvement and maintenance, education and health facilities, training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF TG 6002 A8b

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Sectoral import programme: industry. 12 mECU Allocation of currencies to import raw materials and intermediate products. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF TR 6002 A4b

TUVALU

Electrification development programme. Upgrade existing diesel power station - extend provision of electricity for home lighting to households on the outer islands. Supply of photovoltaic systems. 0.880 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF TV 6004 A2a, i

UGANDA

Rehabilitation of Kampala City Roads. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Government. 30 mECU. Rehabilitation of some 33 km of roads in the Kampala

City network, improving drainage, construction of side walks and parking areas. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 6011 A2d

Structural Adjustment Support - General Import Programme. 35 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EC goods. There is negative list of items not eligible (military-luxury items). T.A. procurement agent. Project in execution. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF UG 7200 A1c

ZAIRE

Kivu programme. 40 mECU. Action for crops (coffee, corn, palm-trees, rice) environment (Parc de la Virunga), lines of credit. 1st int tender launched in April 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ZR 6002 A3a

Kinshasa hinterland programme. APEK 25 mECU. To improve crop production. 1st int. tender launched in July 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ZR 6003 A3a

Rehabilitation programme of SNCZ. 7.5 mECU. Supply of raw materials and spares to replace railways system. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: TRANSURB CONSULT (B) EDF ZR 6017 A4a

Apek Programme, roads section. Resp. Auth.: Office des Routes. 35 mECU. Rehabilitation of 111 km of surfaced road on the Kinshasa-Kikwit route with works supervision - upgrading of 384 km of major earth roads managed by Office des Routes. Rehabilitation of 496 km of country earth roads managed by local authorities. Bridge repairs, additional technical and economic studies, training programme. Supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st quarter 92. 6th EDF. EDF ZR 6006 A2d

ZAMBIA

Smallholder development in copper belt region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and water development. 12 mECU. Basic infrastructure by acc. tender Supply of vehicles and materials by int. tender T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ZA 6004 A3a

Smallholder development in central province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and water development. 12.35 mECU. Basic infrastructure and social facilities. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF ZA 6005 A3a

Lusaka-Kabwe road. Resp. Auth.: Roads Dept. Road rehabilitation 134 km. Estimated cost 36 mECU. Int. tender for works (conditional) launched in June 91 no 3416 - Opening 18.10.91. Project on appraisal 6th and 7th EDF. EDF ZA 6014 A2d

ZIMBABWE

Small scale irrigation programme. Resp. Auth.: Agritex Irrigation Division. 14 mECU. Irrigation works over 700 ha. Supply of vehicles and equipment. T.A. training, studies Int. tender launched in July 90.

Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6010 A3e

Human resources development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Scholarships. 3.4 mECU. T.A. and scholarships, awards, seminars. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6020 A6

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

ARUBA

Airport extension. Extension of airport facilities. Apron, taxiway, new arrival building, car park, access roads, platform buses, fencing, security, peripheral road, technical studies. Estimated cost 14.5 mECU. EDF 6.3 mECU. The Netherlands ± 8.2 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. (final design, tender dossier, supervision). Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF ARU 6003 A2d

ST. HELENA

Sea defences. Resp. Auth.: Public Works and Services Dept. 3 mECU. 2.5 mECU EDF, 0.500 mECU UK. To protect shore facilities at James and Rupert's Bay. Rehabilitation and reinforcement of existing sea walls. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF SH 5001 A8g

Regional Projects

GUINEA — GUINEA BISSAU — SENEGAL — MAURITANIA — NIGER — MALI

Soil development of the versant basin type in Guinea: Fouta Djallon and Niger Upper Basin. Resp. Auth.: Ministère Guinéen de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (MARA), Direction Générale des Forêts. Estimated total cost 37.5 mECU. EDF 31.5 mECU, Italy 6 mECU. Anti-erosion works, technical and social infrastructure with local NGOs and population. Preparatory studies for programme extension, aerial survey and mapping. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6137 A3a

BURKINA — NIGER

Timber development in the future reservoir of the Komienga Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement du Burkina. EDF 5.9 mECU. Recovery and processing of trees to obtain building and service timber, fuel-wood, charcoal for their commercialisation. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: ANERCO GMBH (BRD)
EDF REG 6102 A3c

BENIN — BURKINA — NIGER

Regional road Godomey-Bohicon. 18 mECU. Maintenance for the Cotonou to Niamey and Ouagadougou road on the Godamey-Bohicon section: 119 Km. Supervision of works. short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6158 A2d

Regional project for the management of the 'W' national park and adjoining game reserves. Estimated total cost 10 200 mECU. To establish three management units and 10 bridges and 20 observation posts with their equipment. Building and rehabilitation of administrative, technical and social buildings, tracks and bridges. T.A., training and studies. Project on appraisal 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6122 A5i, A8f

INDIAN OCEAN ACP COUNTRIES

Regional programme of meteorological cooperation concerning tropical hurricanes. Resp. Auth.: Madagascar as Regional Authorizing Officer. 5 mECU. Purchase of specialised equipment by int. tender. T.A. and training Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6508 A2e

Development and management of tuna resources. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Indian Ocean Commission (I.O.C.). 5 mECU. Installation of a legal structure for management and regulation: regional programme of applied research: collection, exchange and analysis of fisheries statistics: training. Supply of equipment, T.A. training and evaluation. *Project in execution.* 6th EDF.
EDF REG 5504 A3a

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Regional tourism development programme. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: SPEC and TCSP. Development of tourism and tourism related sectors of the Pacific ACP States and OCTs. 7.4 mECU. Works: implementation of programme components, supply of films, promotion and teaching materials, T.A., support for TCSP and project. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6027 A5c

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CILSS

Regional programme for soil protection and reafforestation. Resp. Auth.: Cape Verde Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries. 4.250 mECU. Works, training, supply of equipments and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6145 A3e

Information and training programme on the environment. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. 10 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6147 A8f

EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for Eastern Africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 2.0 mECU. Widening of capacity. Construction of classrooms, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5311 A6b

Institutional support to Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI). Resp. Auth.: ESAMI, Tanzania. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. Extension of ESAMI installations plus provision of library, audio visual and printing equipment and improvement of kitchen and laundry facilities. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6311 A6b

P.T.A. COUNTRIES (Preferential Trade Area)

Computerisation programme for customs and external trade statistics. Resp. Auth.: P.T.A. Secretariat. 6.7 mECU. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6922 A1b

IGADD COUNTRIES

T.A. for a fight against desertification strategy. Resp. Auth.: IGADD. Supply of specialised T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5361 A3a

BURUNDI — RWANDA — ZAIRE

Institutional support to the Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zootechnique (IRAZ), at Gitega, Burundi. Resp. Auth.: IRAZ and Ministère des Travaux Publics, Burundi. EDF part 2.430 mECU. Building of administrative and research complex. Works by int. tender foreseen in 91. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6318 A1a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS AND CEAO

Automatic processing of trade statistics and customs data. Resp. Auth.: Executive secretariat of ECOWAS. Director-General of the ECOWAS Fund. 5 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6163 A1bcef

BURUNDI — RWANDA — TANZANIA — UGANDA — ZAIRE — KENYA

Northern Corridor-Rwanda. Rehabilitation of the road Kigali-Butare-Burundi border. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 8 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 6310 (RW....) A2d

Northern corridor alternative. Kericho-Isebania road Kenya. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Kenya. 9 mECU. Rehabilitation of bitumized road of 170 km in the Lake Victoria region. 6th EDF. Project in execution.
EDF REG 6315 (KE) A2d

Musoma — Sirari Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works — Tanzania — Estimated cost 22 mECU. Upgrading to bitumen standard of existing road. Works, equipment and supervision. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF REG 0000 (TA 6005) A2d

CAMEROON — CONGO — GABON — CENTR. AFR. REP. — EQUAT. GUINEA —

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE — ZAIRES

Conservation and rational utilization of the forest ecosystems in Central Africa. 24 mECU. Buildings, tracks, bridges, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Prequalification launched in October 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6203

A3a

MALAWI — MOZAMBIQUE — ZAMBIA — ZIMBABWE

Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme: extension of preparatory phase. Resp. Auth.: Departments of Veterinary Services. 22.700 mECU. Research and development, training, environmental monitoring and assessments of the economic and land-use implications of tsetse control, T.A. and supply of vehicles, field, scientific and camping equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF REG 5420

A3a

SADCC

Maseru Container Terminal. Resp. Auth.: Government of Lesotho 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

Regional Wildlife Training Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources. Tanzania 0.500 mECU. Supply of field training and office equipment, teacher training, restoration of college buildings. T.A.: *Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF REG 6408

A5i

International Baccalaureate Studies. Resp. Auth.: SADCC Regional Training Council. 1.695 mECU. Supply of scholarship programme for selected secondary school graduates from Angola and Mozambique to study for the International Baccalaureate Diploma in Swaziland. T.A. and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 6440

A6a

SADCC — ANGOLA

T.A. for the Office of the Lobito Corridor (Project Coordination Unit). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communications. 2.400 mECU. T.A. in 2 phases. Supply of equipment. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6423

A2d

SADCC — MOZAMBIQUE

Limpopo line rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Mozambique Ministry of Transport. 15 mECU. Community contribution to an overall rehabilitation programme for the Limpopo railway line. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing end 91. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6421

A2d

Beira port dredging contract. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Construction and Water. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Dredging for two

years of the access channel to the port of Beira. Works: 2 years, 4 million m³/year. Supervision and training. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6401

A2d

CAMEROON — CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. — CHAD — CONGO — GABON — GHANA — NIGER — NIGERIA

Aeronautical satellite telecommunications. Project for Central and Western Africa. Estimated cost 30.5 mECU. Improvement of air traffic safety. The project will provide high quality voice and low speed data links between the Air Traffic Control Centres in eight countries. Project on appraisal. Int. tender (conditional) no 3442 launched in June 91 — Opening 31.10.91. Date foreseen for financing December 91. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6038

A2d

BENIN — COTE D'IVOIRE — GHANA — GUINEA — GUINEA BISSAU — TOGO

Regional programme to increase awareness in western coastal African countries of natural resources protection. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement-Togo. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Priorities: fight against bush fires and deforestation and for soil protection. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6113

A3e

OECS — TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BARBADOS — GUYANA

Regional fruit and vegetable marketing programme. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Food Corporation. 6.2 mECU. T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6620

A5de

OECS AND MONTSERRAT

Tertiary education. Resp. Auth.: OECS Secretariat. 7.2 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment, training, trainers training, T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6628

A6bcj

ACP AND OCT COUNTRIES

ACP and OCT countries participation in trade development actions and services. Resp. Auth.: Programme coordination by Trade Devt. Unit in DG VIII-Brussels and geographical units in DG VIII-Brussels and EEC delegations. 5.800 mECU for ACP's and 0.928 mECU for OCT's. Trade fairs and tourism, seminars, conferences, workshops and symposia. T.A. to prepare programmes and actions and for training. Commercial missions (regional), publication of brochures and documentation. *Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF REG 7001

A5e

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Integrated training programme on forestry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique, de l'Environnement et des Forêts. 2.5 mECU. T.A. long-term and short-term, equipment, scholarships. Project in execution. SEM AL

A3a

Centre to Develop Pesticides (CDP). Resp. Auth.: CERHYD (Centre de Recherche pour la Valorisation des Hydrocarbures et leurs Dérivés) 1.9 mECU. T.A. and training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. SEM AL

A3a

Support programme for the hydraulic sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement Direction de Développement des Aménagements Hydrauliques (DDAH) and Agence Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques (ANRH). 8 mECU. T.A. for National Water Plan, supervision and monitoring for dams, studies, waste water treatment stations. Supply of equipment. *Project in execution.* SEM AL 183/90

A2b

Financing of artisanal enterprises from 'Société Nationale de l'Électricité et du Gaz (SONELGAZ)'. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat and SONELGAZ. 9.060 mECU. Supply of line of credit for artisanal enterprises, supply of pedagogical equipment, T.A. for bank-office in charge of credits. Project in execution. SEM AL

A4d

Support to the development of the artisanal fishery in the Centre and West. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Agence Nationale Pour le Développement de la Pêche. Estimated total cost 15.6 mECU. EEC contribution 12.6 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment by int. tender. T.A.: short-lists done. Project on appraisal. SEM AL

A3d

EGYPT

IUD production. Resp. Auth.: National Population Council (NPC). EEC 2.100 mECU. T.A., equipment, raw material for local production of IUD. T.A. by Organon (NL) Equipment by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM EGT

A7c

Food Sector Development Programme (FSDP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reconstruction, National Oil Crop Council, Livestock Production Council, Animal Production Cooperatives (APC). 55 mECU Animal food improvement. Milk marketing. Artificial insemination (AI) and animal health improvements, edible oil, line of credit. T.A. Project in execution. Int. tender no 3432 for supplies launched in June 91 — Opening 30.7.91. SEM EGT

A3a

Bardawil Lagoon development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR) and the

General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD). 3 mECU. Protection of natural resources by controlling and improving the salinity of the lagoon. Improvement of the marketing of fish and reduction of losses. Construction of an additional landing place with basic marketing facilities and improvement of the existing one. Installation of a cool chain including an ice-making machine. Improvement of fishing methods. T.A. for the development and implementation of training and extension programmes. Purchase of equipment and vehicles by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM EGT 510/90 Aai

Credit line for small-scale industries. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry, Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI). 8.5 mECU. Credit line and T.A. Project in execution. SEM EGT 509/90 A4b

Ras Mohammed National Park Sector Development Project. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). 2.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, transport, T.A. and training. ★ **Date financing November 91.** SEM EGT 692/91 A8f

JORDAN

Study on underground water-level in the Azraq basin. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Hydrology and Irrigation. 3 mECU. To collect and interpret all data concerning water region of Azraq basin. T.A. supply of equipment and drilling works. Works by acc. tender. Project in execution. SEM JO A2a

Project for a national soil and land utilization map. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4 mECU. T.A. and training. Project in execution. SEM JO A1g

Education Improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.8 mECU. T.A. by ten experts and one project director. Scholarships. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. SEM JO 261/90 A6a, A6b

Improvement of agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid zones. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Jordan. T.A. by a European research institution competent in the development of arid zones. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM JO 570/90 A3a

Ground water investigation in the Hammad and Sirhan basins. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority. 4 mECU. Initial studies, drilling exploration, surveys and analysis. Project on appraisal. SEM JO 589/90 A2a, A9a

Cooperation project in science and technology. Resp. Auth.: Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST). 3.5 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment, staff exchanges, T.A. training, evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing October 91. SEM JO A6f

MALTA

Improvement of infrastructure. 3.1 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Management of natural water resources,

long term development plan for 'Telemalta Corporation' Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM MAT 88 A9b

Protection of Malta's coastline against oil pollution. Resp. Auth.: Oil Pollution Executive. 2.4 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. SEM MAT A8f

Upgrading of standards laboratories. Resp. Auth.: Maltese Government. 2.2 mECU. Identification by European T.A. of the present situation of standards laboratories. Training and organizational matters, purchase of equipment. Restructuring of some laboratories. Supply of analytical, microbiological and calibration equipment. ★ **Date financing November 91.** SEM MAT 1012/90 A1c

Strengthening educational and economic relations with the Community. 1.7 mECU. Scholarships and traineeships, establishment of a Euro-Information Centre, integrated marketing programmes and tourism promotion. Differents T.A. and purchase of equipments. **Date financing November 91.** SEM MAT 91/431 A5c, d

MOROCCO

Support to strengthen technological and scientific education structures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale. EEC 40 mECU Completion of Beni Mellal and Settat faculties. Construction of Errachidian and Mohammedian faculties and CPRT of Settat. Supply of equipment for faculties and CPRT, studies, T.A. and supervision. Works and equipment by int. tenders. Project in execution. SEM MOR A6b

Rehabilitation and protection of the disaster areas in Ouarzazate and La Moulouya. Resp. Auth.: Office Rég. de Mise en Valeur Agricole de Ouarzazate (ORMVAO) and La Moulouya (ORMVAM). Works by direct labour. Supply of equipment by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 2nd half 91. SEM MOR 236/90 A3a

Support to strengthen training structures in the textile and leather sectors. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Equipelement de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Formation des Cadres and the OFPPT. EEC contribution 28.075 mECU EEC part: construction of three centres. Equipment for six centres. ★ **trainers, training and T.A. Project in execution.** SEM MOR 264/90 A6c, A6d

Support for scientific research. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale. 1.625 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment and study fellowships in Europe. ★ **Date financing November 91.** SEM MOR A6f

Support to modernize 'work system' in the Ministry of Finance. Resp. Auth.: Direction du Budget du Ministère de Finance. EEC contribution 0.260 mECU. Supply of computerized equipment, T.A. and ★ **training. Date financing November 91.** SEM MOR 694/91 A1c

Medical Research Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. EEC contri-

bution 0.557 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment and study fellowships in Europe Evaluation. **Date financing November 91.** SEM MOR 649/91 A6b, i

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Water Supply Bseira and Hama Rural Regions. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Administration. Governments of Deir Ez Zor and Hama. EEC contribution. 7.5 mECU. Drinking water supply. Supply of pipes and fittings and electrical-medical equipment. ★ **T.A. Project in execution.** SEM SYR A2b

TUNISIA

Date-palm trees in the Rejim-Maatoug region. Resp. Auth.: Office de Mise en Valeur de Rejim-Maatoug. EEC contribution 15 mECU. Italy 7 mECU. Drilling works by int. tender. Drilling equipment—Italy. Electrical equipment: Italy. Irrigation equipment: int. tender. T.A. Italy Project in execution. SEM TUN A3a

Mobilization of water resources in the Kasserine Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et du Dév. Régional. Commissariat Régional de Développement Agricole de Kasserine. EEC Contribution 7 mECU. Water schemes, dams, drilling. Works by acc. tender. Project in execution. SEM TUN 254/91 A3c, A9b

TURKEY

Improvement of health services. EEC contribution 5.8 mECU. Master plan, specialized medical equipment, scanner, vehicles. T.A. and supplies. Project in execution. SEM TU A7ac

Fight against environmental pollution. Resp. Auth.: Prime Minister's Office. Directorate General of the Environment. EEC contribution 2.8 mECU. Purchase of mobile system to measure water, air, surface and soil pollution. Supply of laboratory equipment, T.A. Project in execution. SEM TU A8f

Vocational training programmes for tourism and mining. EEC contribution 5.4 mECU. Seminars, staff, trainers, supply of equipment, studies. Project in execution. SEM TU A5c, A4a, A6d

Programme to broaden relations between EEC and Turkey. EEC contribution 3.6 mECU. Scholarships, supply of equipment for the University of Ankara and Marmara. Training centre and language laboratory in Marmara. Establishment of a Euro-Turkish 'Business Council'. Project in execution. SEM TU A6b

Regional centre for training and development for the 'Union Internationale des villes (UIV)' for eastern Mediterranean countries and the Middle-East in Istanbul. EEC contribution 1.4 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution. SEM TU A1c

WEST BANK AND GAZA OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Assistance to the Palestinian population in the Occupied Territories. EEC contribution 10 mECU. Various projects,

lines of credit, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution.
SEM OT 91 A8a, b, e

Exceptional Aid for the benefit of the Palestinian population of the Occupied Territories. 60 mECU. To counteract the negative consequences of the Gulf war. Grants to extend credit and to create revolving funds, supplies of equipment and other materials and contributions to operating costs, technical assistance and training.

★ **Project in execution.**

SEM OT 91 E A5e, A8a, b, c

A.L.A. developing countries ASIA and LATIN AMERICA

BANGLADESH

National Minor Irrigation Development Project (NMIDP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 131 mECU. EEC contribution 26.399 mECU. IDA/World Bank and local 66 mECU. Works and supplies. T.A. for environment, training. Project in execution.
ALA BD 9013 A3a

River survey project. Resp. Auth.: See ALA BD 9003 project. EEC contribution 12.6 mECU. T.A. to collect reliable data on discharge, water levels, river velocities and sediment transport, provide reliable hydrographic charts of key areas. Training, special equipment, instruments and SPOT imaging. Project in execution..
ALA BD 9004 A9a

Population and Health IV: Upazila Functional Improvement Pilot Project (UFIPP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health - Project Implementation Unit - P.I.U. and 4^e Functional Improvement Teams - F.I.T. EEC contribution 18.75 mECU. Training, specialized T.A. supply of equipments, furnitures, vehicles, drugs and medical supplies, monitoring and evaluation. Project on appraisal.
ALA BD 9112 A7b, c

Population and Health IV: Contraceptiva Supply Project (C.S.P.). Procurement of approximately 840 million condoms during the period from January 1993 to December 1996. Phase I approximately 30 million pieces at the rate of about 10 million pieces a month, followed by eighteen subsequent shipments up to 1994. The total quantity for phase 1 is 210 million pieces. Second phase (210 million pieces) in 1995-96. The project would continue to supply the Social Marketing Company 'S.M.C.' with the existing 'Panther' and 'Raja' type condoms. Given the magnitude, complexity and specialised nature of the procurement and supply operation and in order to minimise risks of delays or other supply problems, the project will be implemented with the assistance of a specialised European Procurement Agency (P.A.). Condoms will be procured by the P.A. through restricted tenders after prequalification of EC condom manufacturers as well as from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. EEC contribution 20 mECU. Project on appraisal.
ALA BD 9113 A7c

Cyclone Shelter-cum-Primary Schools Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EEC contribution 10.716 mECU. Constructions and equipment, of about 150 cyclone shelters-cum-primary schools. Work, by acc. tenders. Supply of equipments and radio communication equipments. T.A. Project on appraisal.
ALA BD 9116 A8g

Import and Internal Resources Support Project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Bank. EEC contribution 16 mECU. The foreign exchange will be made available in ECU to and through the Central Bank to import by private importers vegetable oils, seeds and cement. T.A. for monitoring evaluation and audit. Project on appraisal.
ALA BD 9117 A1c

Cyclone Protection. Project II. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board. Estimated total cost 78 mECU. EEC contribution 3.2 mECU. The EC will finance the existing T.A. composed by Kampsax International - BCEOM and Danish Hydraulic Institute. The investments costs of the project will be financed by: Bangladesh (2.4 mECU), I.D.A. (19.6 mECU), Japan (17 mECU), Saudi Fund for Development (11.3 mECU). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91.
ALA BD 9118 A8g

BHUTAN

Strengthening of veterinary services for livestock disease control. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 4 mECU. Building works by acc. tender. T.A. by restr. tender. Short-list done. Equipment and materials by Specialised Procurement Agent appointed by the CEC in agreement with the R.G.O.B. Vehicles and vaccine, by int. tender. Project in execution.
ALA BHU 9008 A3a

Support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) on Human Resources Development. (HRD). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Human Resources Development Unit. Planning and Policy Division. EEC contribution 55 mECU. T.A. to define the training structure and to implement the necessary action, to coordinate and assist and for management and administration locally and abroad. Overseas training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91.
ACA BHU 9105 A6c, i

BOLIVIA

Protection of La Paz, Trinidad, Santa Ana, Villa Montes against floods. Resp. Auth.: CORDEBENI, CORDETAR and A.M. LA PAZ. EEC contribution 11.700 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and supervision. Studies. Project in execution.
ALA BD 9023 A9a

Potosi water supply. Resp. Auth.: Administración Autónoma Para obras Sanitarias (AAPOS). EEC contribution 0.500 mECU. Connection works and renovation. T.A. **Project in execution.**
ALA BO 9108 A2b

'Quinoa Projects' — Potosi. Resp. Auth.: CORDEPO. EEC contribution 6.100 mECU. Actions to develop Andean crops. T.A., supply of equipment, works by direct labour, research, studies, lines of credit. **Project in execution.**
ALA BO 9109 A3a

CHINA (P.R.)

Intensification of crop production in Xinjiang Province. Resp. Auth.: Steering Committee: Provincial Foreign Economic and Trade Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang Planning Committee and The Financial Bureau. EEC contribution .6 mECU. Supply of equipments by int. tender and T.A. (short and long term). Overseas training. Project on appraisal.
ALA CHN 9120 A3a

Land reclamation in Ningxia Hui autonomous region. Resp. Auth.: Coordinating Committee from Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Water Resources Bureau and the Financial Bureau. EEC contribution 3.8 mECU. To reduce water infiltration in the fields, improve drainage, leach out the salt, improve the soils, water management and husbandry practises. T.A. and supply of equipment, training and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 92.
ALA CHN 9132 A3e

COLOMBIA

Microprojects in the Pacific Coast zone. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Corporación Regional Autónoma del Valle del Cauca (CVC). EEC contribution 11.200 mECU. T.A., works, equipments and line of credit. Training. Project in execution. Int. tender for supplies no 3425 launched in May 91 — Opening 23.7.91.
ALA CO 9020 A3a

'Job creation' for urban youth. Resp. Auth.: National Planning Dept. Consejería de la Juventud, Mujer y Familia — Codirection with European expert. 6.3 mECU. T.A.: 3 European experts, supply of equipment, lines of credit and guarantee, operating costs and training. **Project in execution.**
ALA CO 9115 A8e

Silk production development. Resp. Auth.: Secretaría de Integración Popular and Unidad de Gestión composed by an european co-director and a colombian co-director. EEC contribution 8 mECU. Specialised T.A., supply of equipment for silk plants, revolving funds. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91.
ALA CO 9131 A3a

ECUADOR

Rural development in the Bolivar region. FOEDERUMA 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: FODERUMA - Fondo de Desarrollo Rural Marginal. Central Bank and co-directors (ecuadorian and european). EEC contribution 8.7 mECU. Supply of T.A. (director-expert in integrated rural development programmes, civil works engineer and administrative expert), equipments for road maintenance, medicals, transport, infrastructures, line of credit. Supplies by int. tender, works by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91.
ALA EQ 9126 A3a

EL SALVADOR

Support programme to the micro-enterprises in the marginal areas. 7 mECU. Date financing November 91.
ALA SAL 9129 A5e

GUATEMALA

Rural development programme in the Huehuetenango department. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Rural (MINDES) and local and european co-directors. EEC contribution 12 mECU. Supply of T.A., infrastructures, equipments and vehicles. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. ALA GUA 9121 A3a

INDIA

Doon Valley integrated watershed management project. EEC contribution 22.5 mECU. Rehabilitation and reafforestation, soil conservation, minor irrigation, energy conservation, community participation, agriculture. Works by direct labour, supply by int. tender or acc. tender. T.A. Project in execution. ALA IN 9014 A3a

Kerala Horticulture Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: GOK Chief Secretary and Steering Committee. 28.7 mECU. Supply of fertilizer, equipment (seeds and industry) works and T.A. (short-term and long-term). Project in execution. ALA IN 9103 A3a

Kerala Minor Irrigation Project. Resp. Auth.: Irrigation Dept. of Kerala State. EEC contribution 11.8 mECU. Improvement of irrigation systems. Tank and lift schemes. Supply of equipment and T.A. Training, ★ environmental impact studies. **Project in execution.** ALA IN 9111 A3a

Sidmukh and Nohar irrigation project. Resp. Auth.: Kajasthan State Government. 45 mECU. Extensive irrigation network. Works in irrigation and associated agro-forestry and livestock activities. Work, by acc. tender. Supplies (equipments and vehicles) by int. tender. T.A. for project monitoring, agricultural development, animal husbandry and forestry and evaluation. The EC financing, except for expatriate expertise and contingencies, will be transferred as counterpart funds of commodity aid in a fast disbursement procedure (38 mECU). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. ALA IN 9135 A3a

INDONESIA

Rural electrification project (hydro-electric micro-power stations). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy and Mines. Electricity and Renewable Energy Dept. EEC contribution 18.9 mECU. Works, supply of turbines, generators, adjusters of 10 KW, 25 KW and 100 KW, vehicles and other equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. ALA IND 8719 A2a

Punggur Utara irrigation project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development (DGWRD) EEC contribution 29.3 mECU. Civil works: main system, secondary and tertiary canals. Works by int. tender and acc. tender. T.A. for preparation tender dossiers, supervision and monitoring. Project in execution. ALA IND 9019 A3a

Irrigation and water supply programme in Bali North. Resp. Auth.: Directorate General of Water Resources Development (DGWRD), of the Ministry of Public Works. EEC contribution 10.300 mECU. Drilling works and supply of equipments. Specialized T.A. and training. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. ALA IND 9119 A3e

IRAN

Rebuilding of the Manjil and Abbar Tarum Hospitals. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Medical Education. 13 mECU T.A. for architectural and technical studies and work supervision. Building and equipment by int. tender. Project in execution. ALA IR A7a

NICARAGUA

Reintegration of qualified persons for economic reconstruction and development. Resp. Auth.: Organisation Internationale pour la Migration (OIM), Genève 5.1 mECU. Project in execution. ALA NI 9005 A1b

Agricultural reform and integrated rural development in the Rio Blanco region. Resp. Auth.: I.N.R.A. Instituto Nicaragüense de Reforma Agraria. EEC contribution 13.500 mECU. Transport and communication infrastructures, rehabilitation and creation of built-up areas, schools, health centres, administrative and technical infrastructures. Supply of equipments, vehicles, materials. Line of credit. T.A. Works by acc. tender, supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. ALA NI 9136 A3a

PAKISTAN

Support to the rural population of the Chitrai region. Resp. Auth.: Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan, Karachi. EEC contribution 8 mECU. Rural development, health, education. Project in execution. ALA PK 9018 A3a

Rural roads in the Buner Area. Resp. Auth.: Provisional Government's Construction and Work Dept. (C & W) and District Council. 5 mECU. Construction of new sections of rural roads, upgrading of existing roads. Works by acc. tender. Supervision by European Consultant. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. AIA PK 9106 A2d

PANAMA

Rehabilitation of Santo Tomás Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Salud. EEC contribution 4 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. for maintenance, training and management. Project in execution. ALA PAN 9017 A7a

PANAMA — COSTA RICA — NICARAGUA — HONDURAS — EL SALVADOR — GUATEMALA

Regional support programme for fisheries development in the Central American isthmus. Resp. Auth.: OLDE-PESCA. EEC contribution 13.4 mECU. T.A.,

works, supply of equipments, line of credit, training, studies. Project in execution. ALA REG 9009 A3a

Regional T.A. programme and development of the telecommunications sector in Central America. 13.800 mECU. Date financing November 91. ALA REG 9123 A2c

Mother and child health programme. 16 mECU. Date financing November 91. ALA REG 9125 A7b

Regional programme for the collection and treatment of the hospital waste. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Health in each country. EEC contribution 4.900 mECU. For the town-capitals hospitals in each country. Supply of equipments, incinerators, vehicles and tools. Training and european T.A. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. ALA REG 9133 A7a

Regional support programme to the Phyto-Sanitary Health. Resp. Auth.: O.I.R.S.A.-Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuarias in San Salvador. EEC contribution 6.4 mECU. Supply of equipments, vehicles, tools by int. tender. Works by direct labour or acc. tender. T.A. long and short term. Training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. ALA REG 9137 A3a

PARAGUAY

Rural settlement. San Pedro and Caaguazu. Resp. Auth.: Instituto de Bienestar Rural. 10.4 mECU. Settlement of 4 000 families. Basic infrastructure, equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. ALA PAR 90/24 A3a

PERU

Irrigation project in Tumbès. Resp. Auth.: Comisión mixta Puyango-Tumbres. Sub-comisión peruana. EEC contribution 21.4 mECU. Purchase of equipment and materials. Credit line. T.A., training and research. Project in execution. ALA PE 9012 A3a

Micro-enterprises — Informal sector. Resp. Auth.: Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (BRC). EEC contribution 13.200 mECU. To improve capacities of the micro-enterprises. Lines of credit, revolving funds, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91. ALA PE 9124 A8d, c

PERU — ECUADOR — COLOMBIA (PEC)

Regional programme: fishing technical cooperation EEC/PEC. Estimated EEC contribution 6 mECU. T.A., supply of equipments and training. Project on appraisal. ALA REG 8721 A3a

PHILIPPINES

Earthquake Reconstruction Programme (ERP) (July 90). Resp. Auth.: Department of Agriculture, CECAP (Central Cordillera Agricultural Programme). Project Office. EEC contribution 20 mECU. Agricultural rehabilitation, works, supplies and T.A. Hospital rehabilitation: works for two hospitals, supply of equipment and supervision. Studies: 1) Alternative transport strategy study. 2) Urban planning studies for the cities of Baguio and Dagupan. Project in execution.

ALA PHI 9021

A8a

Western Samar - Agricultural Resources Development Programme (WS-ARDI). Resp. Auth.: Department of Agriculture (DA). Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH). EEC contribution 15 mECU. Works, supply of equipments, agricultural inputs, vehicles long term T.A., training, evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing December 91.

ALA PHI 9134

A3a

SRI LANKA

Pilot project for Agricultural Productivity Villages under the poverty alleviation programme. Resp. Auth. Project Implementing Unit. 2.5 mECU. T.A. training and supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA SRL 9002

A3a

Minor and medium size irrigation systems in the North-Western province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Land and Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 6.3 mECU. Work, by direct labour, supplies by int. tender. T.A.. Project in execution.

ALA SRL 9016

A3a

National Irrigation Rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Project Coordination Committee. Total estimated cost 41.5 mECU. EEC 3.34 mECU, World Bank 24.67 mECU, counterpart funds from EEC Food Aid 7.59 mECU, local 5.9 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. **Project in execution.**

ALA SRL 9107

A3a

THAILAND

Development and extension of fruit and vegetable production in Northern Thailand. EEC contribution 9.45 mECU. Long-term T.A., supply of equipment, line of credit, training, research, follow-up and evaluation. Project in execution.

ALA TH 8812

A3a

YEMEN

Fourth Fisheries Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Fisheries. EEC contribution 13.900 mECU. Construction of access roads, facilities for fish handling, supply of equipments, engines and fishing gear. T.A. **Date financing November 91.**

ALA ROY 9122

A3a

ASEAN

EC-ASEAN Radar Remote Sensing, ER S-1 Project. Resp. Auth.: European Space Agency (ESA). EEC contribution 3.9 mECU. To improve radar data acquisition for receiving stations. Supply of equipment by int. tender. T.A. for training and management. Project on appraisal.

ALA/ASN/REG 9128

A1g, A8f

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Donald W. CURRAN: **'Third World: Evolution and Development Strategies'** ('Tiers Monde: évolution et stratégies de développement'). Editions Eyrolles, 61 boulevard St. Germain, 75240 PARIS. 140 pp

This volume sets out to survey the present situation of development philosophy in a way accessible to the non-specialist and yet sufficiently thorough to satisfy all but the most purist. It succeeds.

In so doing, it embodies the virtues of concision, readability and frankness. The author makes no pretence of impersonality but does not allow his personal position — of considered liberalism — to get in the way of a careful review of the usefulness, in the world of the 1990s, of all of the major economic philosophies since the label of mercantilism was first applied to the outward bound enthusiasm of merchant-adventurers and their trading companies.

Nor is the book merely a historian's recital. In the first part, the author shakes us out of our various intellectual ruts by recasting the map of the world, away from conventional 'Eurocentricity', in a number of different ways. Each of these is designed to show a different kind of relationship between countries e.g. historic and cultural links, predominant trade and capital flows etc.

Having thus ensured our intellectual flexibility, he then proceeds to examine on a case-by-case basis the situation of each region (or major country therein) to see the present results of their economic policies. In this he has only one criterion which may be paraphrased as 'Does it work to increase the sum of human happiness?' ○ A.B.

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McKinley CONWAY et al **'Site World: The book of Corporate Global Strategies'**: 597 pp

This is a book principally about the current and future development of the so-called 'First' and 'Second' Worlds. It is in fact a business guide to substantial investment and construction opportunities ('Super Projects'). However, since nothing under \$0.1bn. is listed, the Third World is largely excluded from any serious consideration.

The guide is glossily presented, though the style is decidedly idiosyncratic. For example, 40 pages are devoted to Mr. McKinley's personal anecdotes concerning his many jaunts around the world in light aircraft. The descriptions of cultures have a certain 'Boys' Own Paper' style, the consideration of economics is cursory with a tendency to the simplistic, whilst the author's views on the thrust of development are driven by technical

feasibility rather than human need — an approach which could be summarised as 'Never mind the quality of life, pour more concrete!' The views expressed on the ecology are also simplistic, while one is left with the suspicion that the assessments given of growth possibilities in each of the world's regions, darken with the tone of the inhabitants' skin, to the point where the whole of sub-Saharan Africa is dismissed as an investment prospect, with the exception of South Africa and Botswana.

Despite all this, the book has a certain (naive) charm, particularly in its breathless enthusiasm for technology and growth, which recalls earlier, more 'heroic' days in 'The Development Game'. Thus, whilst the informed reader may well not accept Mr Conway's prescriptions, one cannot fail to be inspired by his 'can do' spirit. ○ A.B.

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Address:

The Courier team has moved to new premises in early 1992. Visitors are welcome to call at our new offices as from the beginning of February. Correspondence should continue to be sent to the Commission's postal address.

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A photograph of a man with a mustache, wearing a white shirt and blue trousers, sitting on the steps of a doorway. He is holding a large newspaper. The doorway is framed by ornate wrought-iron bars. Above the door, the name 'VICTOR SASTRE' is written in white capital letters on a dark background. The building's exterior is light-colored and shows signs of wear. A small light fixture is visible on the wall to the right of the door.

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