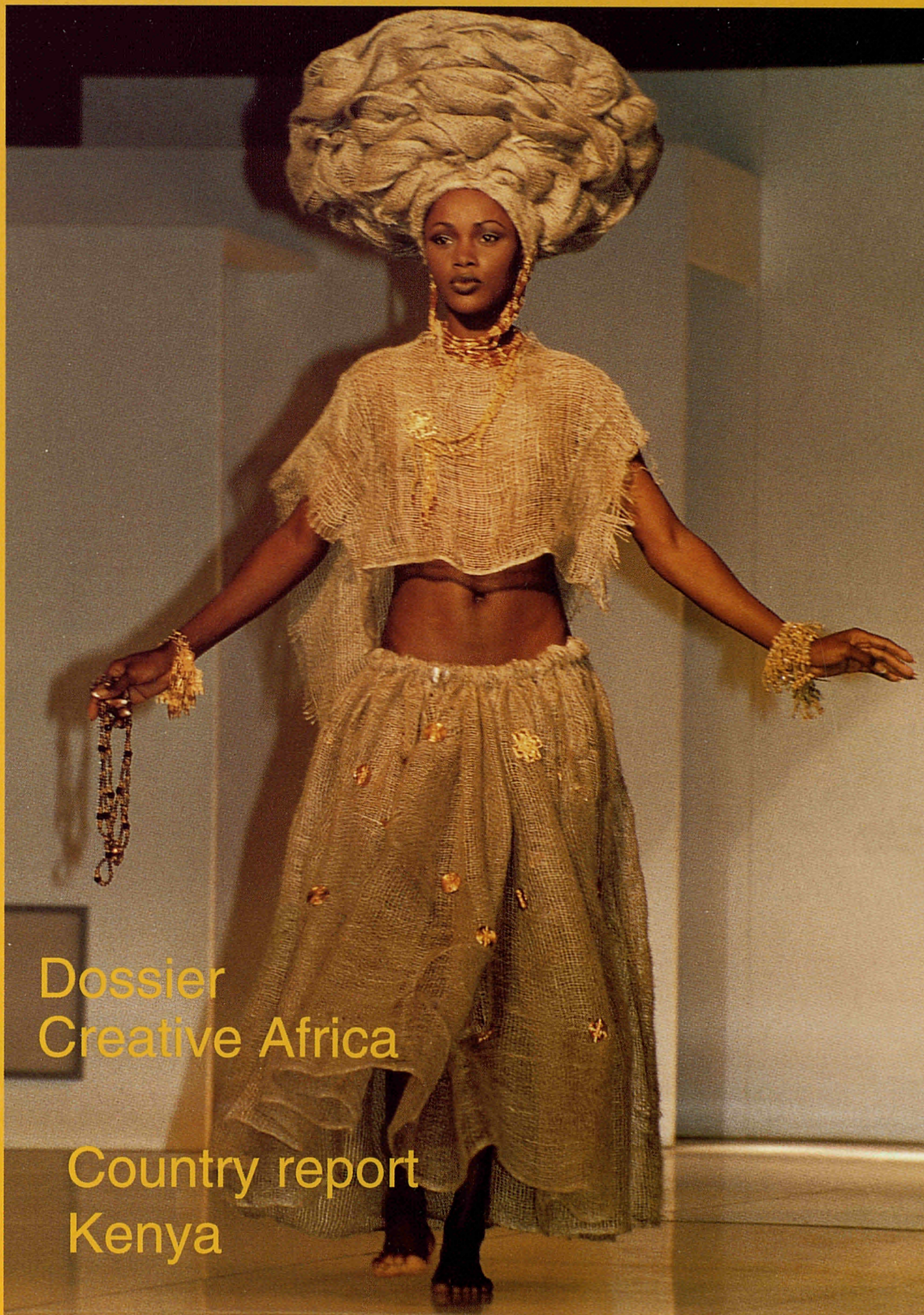


# *the* Courier

Africa - Caribbean - Pacific - European Union



Dossier  
Creative Africa

Country report  
Kenya



## Kenya

Kenya is a country of contrasts. The Nairobi skyline is dominated by high-rise buildings but nearby, you find groups of street children trying to eke out a living. In country areas and on the coast, the wildlife and beaches attract tourists to luxurious lodges and hotels, but there is also widespread rural poverty.

Kenya is trying to achieve sustainable development in a rapidly changing global environment. Structural adjustment is seen as essential, but the problems of the poor urgently need to be tackled. There are some encouraging signs on the economic front but Kenya still has a long way to go to fulfil its potential. And the

people are well aware that social stability is vital, if the country's nascent democracy is to thrive.

On the democracy and human rights front, donor concerns appear to be easing, but there are those in Kenya who would like to see the pace of political reform accelerate. We look at the key political and economic issues currently being debated in this complex multi-ethnic nation.

**Pages 19-36**

Street barber shop in Kenya



(Photo Gérard Pétot)

## DOSSIER

### Creative Africa

Africa is a source of inspiration for the music and art forms of the world, yet it appears to be becoming increasingly marginalised. Using the pretext that it is traditional for knowledge to be transmitted by word of mouth, there is often a tendency to underrate — or perhaps even deny the existence of — African expertise in technical and other areas. The continent's achievements in fields such as metallurgy, mathematics and pharmaceuticals are ignored. So too are the great African philosophies.

In our dossier, while attempting to provide fair and objective information, we set out, at least in a small way, to put the record straight. Africa is home to a significant proportion of humanity. Indeed, if one believes the research, it is the place where our species originated, and its contribution to creative human endeavour deserves more recognition.

**pages 40-66**

Part of a diptych (work in two parts) by Fode Camara of Senegal



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## The Courier's questionnaire

### 3746 replies... and they are still coming in!

In issue 152 of *The Courier*, we included a detailed questionnaire. The objective was two-fold — to obtain a profile of our readership and to seek your views on the style and content of the magazine. The response has been far greater than we expected and, by the beginning of March, we had received 3746 replies (they are still trickling in). This represents about 6% of all subscribers. Ten years ago, when a similar exercise was carried out, approximately 2200 forms were returned.

#### The readership....

The questionnaire results offer an interesting insight into the size and nature of the magazine's readership although obviously, the figures should be treated with caution. Those who took the trouble to return the form may not be entirely representative of subscribers as a whole. For example, they may include a higher proportion of both 'faithful' readers (who wish to register their support) and 'critical' ones (who feel motivated to write complaining about some aspect). From a statistical standpoint, however, we think the sample is sufficiently large to allow us to draw some useful conclusions.

The first point is that *The Courier's* readership is much larger than its circulation (60 000+ subscribers). 76% of you indicated that you passed the magazine on to two or more people and almost half said they passed it on to three or more. This suggests a minimum regular readership of between 200 000 and 300 000. Despite the density of the

magazine, 51% of you replied that you read *all* or *most* of the articles while a further third said they read 'several' articles in each issue.

Just over half the replies came from ACP readers, as compared with 42% from Europe and 7% from the rest of the world. Togo (with 169 responses) topped the ACP list followed by Senegal, Cameroon, Tanzania and Ghana (all with more than 120 responses). On the European side, 350 French readers replied as well 261 Belgians, 237 British, 177 Germans and 135 Italians.

In all, we received forms from 136 countries. These included 80 of the 85 signatories to the Convention (the exceptions being Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, São Tomé, Somalia and Tuvalu). Outside the ACP-EU area, our largest readership appears to be in the United States, Canada, Morocco and India.

Not surprisingly, it is impossible to talk of the 'average' Courier reader although we were able to calculate the average age — which is 44. Almost a quarter of you are public servants (not including education). A further fifth are teachers in either tertiary or primary/secondary education. Some 30% work in the private sector with a heavy emphasis on consultancy work. 18% put a cross in the box marked 'other' where they were invited to write in their profession. The main groups in this category were journalists and health workers. Finally, 6% of respondents indicated that they were retired.

As regards educational background, two thirds of respondents have university or post-graduate qualifications. We were disappointed, how-

## Questionnaire results — the reader

#### Professional activity

Public servant	24%
Teacher	21%
Trade/industry/finance	11%
Consultant	14%
Craft/agriculture	4%
Other	18%
Retired	6%

#### Educational level

primary	1%
secondary	15%
higher technical	16%
university	48%
post-graduate	19%

#### Sex

male	87%
female	13%

#### Age

under 30	11%
between 30 and 40	30%
between 40 and 50	30%
between 50 and 60	19%
over 60	10%

#### Nationality

ACP	51%
(Africa)	48%
(Caribbean)	2%
(Pacific)	1%
EU	42%
Other	7%

#### To how many people do you pass your copy of *The Courier* (question answered by subscribers only)

none	10%
one	14%
two or three	28%
more than three	48%

ever, to discover how few female readers we have. Only one eighth of those who replied to the questionnaire are women.

#### .... and what you think

Turning to the views that were expressed about *The Courier*, the overall impression is favourable. On the 'look' of the magazine, questions about the cover, layout, typescript and so on, elicited positive response rates of between 63% and 81%. Disapproval rates ranged between 3% and 6% with the remainder being 'neutral'. Although not



## The look

<i>The layout :</i>	
encourages you to read it	74%
discourages you from reading it	6%
neither one nor the other	20%

<i>The cover is usually :</i>	
attractive	81%
forbidding	3%
unattractive	2%
neutral	14%

<i>The way in which it is printed means that it can be read :</i>	
easily	63%
more or less easily	33%
with difficulty	4%

<i>The page layout means that it can be read :</i>	
easily	67%
more or less easily	30%
with difficulty	3%

in the majority, a significant number of readers made comments about the size of the print — especially on the contents and bibliography pages. We have responded to this concern by increasing the character size throughout the magazine, and reorganising the contents section.

There were also a number of recommendations about making better use of graphics, charts and maps and we will try to respond to these in the future.

Almost three quarters of readers said articles were generally of the right length although those who thought them too long outnumbered those who felt they were too short by a margin of two to one. 98% said that the information provided was very useful or useful, 92% think it is always or usually objective and 83% believe it is pitched at the right technical level.

Readers were invited to indicate which sections they found most interesting (choosing no more than 5 out of 13), and Country Reports emerged as the most popular (74%), followed by Dossiers (64%) and Developing World (54%). More than a third said they would like more space devoted to articles on the Developing World and

there was also significant demand for an enlarged 'Culture and Society' section.

A more detailed question about the style of *The Courier*, offering three possible replies ('yes', 'no' and 'more or less'), threw up some interesting results.

Three quarters said it was both 'pleasant' and 'educational' and almost half thought it was 'original'.

However, 27% said the magazine is technocratic and 8% feel it is pedantic (although 78% think otherwise).

An analysis of the comments made by those of you who would like to see changes revealed a huge range of opinions. While about half our readers want *The Courier* to remain as it is, a third expressed a desire for us to cover additional topics (4% thought we should deal with fewer subjects).

A great many different suggestions were made ranging from more coverage of gender and youth issues to providing crosswords and quizzes.

Unfortunately, we don't have the resources, or the space in the magazine, to meet all demands. We have, however, taken careful note of your comments and will refer to them in future when deciding which subjects to cover.

I should mention one subject which cropped up surprisingly frequently in your comments. Several hundred respondents asked us to include articles on sport. I am afraid this is not something that *The Courier*, as a development magazine, can offer on a regular basis.

There is also a practical constraint in that our 'lead' times are too long to be able to publish news items on major sporting events.

Having said this, there is always scope for the occasional feature article with a sporting theme, (as you will see in the 'Culture and Society' section of this issue) and we will try to keep this in mind in preparing future editions.

## The content

<i>Do you read ?</i>	
all the articles	13%
most of them	38%
several	33%
a few	14%
the occasional article	2%

<i>Which sections are most interesting ?</i>	
Country Report	74%
Dossier	64%
Developing World	54%
ACP	44%
Culture and Society	36%
News Round-up	33%
Meeting Point	32%

<i>Information provided is</i>	
very useful	50%
useful	48%
not very useful	1%
useless	—

always objective	44%
usually objective	48%
usually subjective	7%
always subjective	2%

<i>Courier articles are</i>	
too technical	10%
at the right level	83%
not technical enough	7%
too intellectual	12%
too shallow	6%
well balanced	82%

<i>The style is :</i>		
	yes	no
pleasant	75%	4%
simple	53%	22%
sophisticated	15%	65%
stiff	15%	71%
dry	12%	74%
erudite	25%	50%
pedantic	8%	78%
educational	74%	7%
original	49%	23%
academic	43%	26%
technocratic	27%	40%
journalistic	43%	19%

Overall, we were delighted by the response to the questionnaire which far exceeded our expectations. It is gratifying to know that *The Courier* is so widely read and appreciated, and helpful to discover where you think we can do better. Many thanks to all of you who completed the form and sent it back to us.

Simon Homer



Florence Alexis of the *Fondation Afrique en Créations*

## Contemporary African art: increasing in prestige despite market prejudice

*For six years, Florence Alexis has been head of the Visual Arts Section of the Paris-based 'Fondation Afrique en Créations', one of the few major European institutions promoting contemporary African art. She was previously responsible, at UNESCO's General Cultural Directorate, for selecting high-quality works of literature, written in languages other than English and French, for publication in these two major languages. It was this work which led, among other things, to the establishment of the 'Connaissances de l'Orient' collection published by Gallimard (France) and the publication of major Amerindian classical texts dating from before the arrival of the Spanish.*

*At 'Afrique en Créations', her tasks include seeking to combat the prejudices of the art world — which tends to confine Africa in a 'traditional' backwater, and whose excuse is that contemporary African art is not fashionable with the major buyers.*

**F.A.** Fortunately, contemporary African artists don't follow fashion. What is essential is to have authentic artists who do interesting work, and are forward looking and innovative. Whether they are fashionable or not is a secondary factor. I am quite happy if artists choose not follow the fashion, so long as they are expressing themselves. I also believe, however, that the creativity of Africa, and of Africans living abroad, is perfectly in keeping with contemporary world trends in visual artistic expression and, in particular, with the trends seen in the West.



Florence Alexis  
*I am quite happy if artists choose not follow the fashion, so long as they are expressing themselves*

*The Courier.* Malraux said that Africa was a continent of sculpture, not of painting. Is that view still valid?

— Yes, to a certain extent, although in Europe, and perhaps more so in the USA, this has been changing over the six years since we began promoting Africa's cultural expression and contemporary art. Ten years ago, for example, there were far fewer painters than there are now. So things have really taken off.

■ *What sort of link do you see between tradition and modernism in contemporary African art? Is there a dynamic link or are certain artists very much set in their ways?*

— That depends on the artist. An artist's approach is very individual — highly personal — and it is impossible to identify major trends. I certainly wouldn't be able to. There are indeed artists who cling to tradition. Some of them are actually very close to the craft sector and they use craft techniques, but

they are very creative and innovative nonetheless. I am thinking here, in particular, of the use of recycled materials, but I don't think one can say that any specific trend predominates.

■ *Nevertheless, is it possible to identify overall areas of preference? Could one say that in certain regions there is a bolder modern trend? One might take Benin, for example, and the work of Georges Adéagbo, even if we are not strictly talking of painting in this instance.*

— I really prefer not to categorise people in this way. Yes, there are probably dominant trends, but isn't that just a bit artificial? You could probably put it down to our need to classify a creative movement regardless of what it is. I am very careful about doing this because sometimes, this can harm artists more than anything else. For example, there is an exhibition that I am involved in here called *Five hundred years in Haiti — the history of a people*. This has been touring the world for four years now and most of the artists involved are categorised as 'naïve'. This is a shame because it is very difficult for them to shake off that kind of label. When you actually see the exhibition, you have to acknowledge that none of the artists are producing 'naïve painting' as the term is understood in the art world. This gives rise to confusion. One cannot tell whether one is dealing with naïve painters or self-taught artists — or distinguish between one who is self-taught and one who was trained in a fine art school. My approach is to identify more with the artist's personality than with any particular movement.

For all artists, categorisation is a trap, although I can well understand the



need for it by those working in art history. They have to be able to structure their analysis, but we must recognise that pigeon-holing makes an artist feel hemmed-in.

■ *Categorising artists like this may give a poor idea of the nature of their work but, in the West at least, it usually helps their commercial standing. Isn't there a problem over the poor commercial standing of African artists?*

— It is early days. Standing is something that usually comes from public sales and auctions, and Africans have not really penetrated this market yet. But we can see a move in their favour. More and more Paris galleries, for example, are exhibiting African art. Six years ago, you couldn't find a single gallery that was willing to display the work of this kind of artist. Now we are getting almost daily requests to identify new artists or open up unfamiliar areas that were undervalued in the past. More and more private collectors are buying the works, although sometimes, the conditions surrounding their sale are somewhat dubious.

■ *It is well known that many African artists don't profit from their work. They do not have a high profile in galleries even if they are increasingly being approached by art festivals and museums.*

— One has to be quite clear on this point. There is great resistance from the conventional art market — and undoubtedly a degree of prejudice. We are making progress, very slowly, but contemporary African art is not yet fully appreciated in qualitative terms.

■ *Despite this, which artists are succeeding in penetrating the market and beginning to be appreciated?*

— There are some, certainly. For instance, there is Ousmane Sow, the celebrated Senegalese sculptor. He is held in high regard in terms of both quality and value. The quality of his work, which is undeniable in my opinion, and his emergence on to the international market are obviously linked. Other less well-known artists who are beginning to make an impact include

Frédéric Bruly Bouabré from Côte d'Ivoire — who I suppose, is more of a graphic designer, Romuald Hazoumé from Benin and Georges Adeagbo whom you mentioned earlier. Adeagbo is becoming increasingly popular although his works are difficult to acquire, given that they are structures which need a certain amount of space. Private collectors are always the first to evaluate artistic works, but in his case, it is difficult for individuals to acquire them.

■ *As regards modern art, is there a kind of map of creative genius in Africa, with some areas being more productive than others?*

— Naturally, art does not spring from nothing. The foundations have to be there. You mentioned Malraux earlier and there is no doubt, looking at the history of African art, that there is a propensity towards sculpture. In areas where culture has had the support of strong historical trends, cultural expression is more intense. I am thinking here of Nigeria, for example, including the ancient kingdom of Benin, where it is obvious that there is enormous creative potential. This was demonstrated, for example, during last winter's *Africa 95* arts season in London. There is also East Africa — particularly Ethiopia and Sudan — although this area is less familiar to art professionals. It has been possible to view works by quite remarkable artists from these places in the Whitechapel Gallery in London. Nor should we forget South Africa, which has enormous potential. The feeling there is that artists, like all South Africans who were cut off from the outside world for so many years, are desperate to 'break out' and communicate. They also want to observe what is happening elsewhere and benefit from the various influences that they encounter. So the answer to your question is yes, one can see significant differences which have their roots in the cultural history and socio-political status of the populations in question.

■ *In those countries where politics is 'under a cloud' (unlike South Africa), do you see a decline in artistic creativity?*

— No, I don't think that politics influences art in this way. Quite the contrary in fact. If we go back to Haiti, we see that political arbitrariness actually enhanced a kind of creativity. Terrible though it may seem, art was often the only vehicle available for certain types of expression. When people are unable to express themselves in other ways, the language of art acquires vital importance. That is what we have seen in Haiti over the past 30 years in literature, the visual arts and even in popular culture. Unfortunately, we have to accept the fact that the absence of a healthy political environment may serve as a stimulant for artistic creativity.

■ *Although African artists may be relatively unknown in the West, do you think the creativity found in their work has exerted a significant influence on Western art — in the way that traditional African art did at the beginning of this century?*

— This is a very interesting question. I think that the same sort of influence can be seen today although I would reiterate that the important thing is the artist's individual approach. Again, I don't want to get involved in defining a systematic or 'automatic' trend. However, I might mention that the celebrated artist Miquel Barceló, who currently has three major exhibitions in Paris — at the Georges Pompidou Centre, the Jeu de Paume and the Lucie Well Seligmann Gallery — has just completed a trip to Africa. The reason he gave was that he felt a great need to gain inspiration from contact with other cultures.

■ *He has also written at length about his African inspiration.*

— Yes, there was an article in *Le Monde* recently, in which he expressed himself very clearly. My feeling is that he needed to 'wash away' all his Western experience. He had become very tired of it and it was obviously not inspiring his work. I can also give another example, which is the exhibition organised for the sixth summit of the French-speaking nations, currently showing at the Museum of African and Oceanic Arts in Paris. This displays the





Tchad



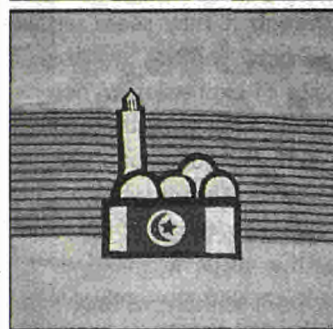
Togo



Tchad



Togo



Tunisie



Vanuatu



Tunisie



Vanuatu

work of two artists — Hervé Di Rosa from France and Romuald Hazoumé from Benin — who have combined their talents. Working together, they have created 96 works using the traditional *appliqué* technique — taking pieces of sewn fabric, superimposing them and stitching them together on to another piece of fabric. They have created a kind of banner consisting of a distinctive 'coat-of-arms' for each of the French-speaking countries.

■ *The striking thing about this exhibition is that Hazoumé's works are very stark while those of the French artist are a blaze of colour.*

— That can only be a very personal evaluation. However, when you are familiar with the approach adopted by these two artists, it all becomes clear. Romuald Hazoumé, whom we helped in this — he was awarded a grant which we set up with UNESCO's International Cultural Fund — is working on voodoo signs. He is achieving a kind of lack of orientation — an almost figurative abstraction. The two approaches were very different, but we were not asking the artists to blend their work together, or to immerse themselves in traditional techniques. They chose to make use of traditional processes but they retained their individual identity and personality throughout the works that were created. In other words, they offered different interpretations.

■ *Where in the West do you think is most receptive to the work of African artists?*

— That depends on the artists' approach. African artists can be found everywhere nowadays — but particularly in German museums, where there is a lot of collaboration with local artists and institutions, and where residence programmes have been set up. I am not really in a position to measure what is going on in other countries but it does seem that Germany is the most receptive. It is helped by that nation's decentralised structure. This means that artists get the same welcome in Hamburg, Munich and Frankfurt, and indeed, in smaller, less well-known towns.

There is not only Germany of course. I mentioned *Africa 95* earlier, which was a series of exhibitions staged in London, and which helped to promote development in contemporary African art. And in New York, you find artists who are, perhaps, more geared towards catering for the international art market.

At 'Afrique en Créations', which is a partnership, our role is as an interface, facilitating interaction between artists, projects and institutions capable of providing financial assistance. This enables me to tackle a theme which I think is very important but which you may not have thought of. For the reasons we have just been discussing, African artists are obliged to approach international institutions and, to do so, they have to submit portfolios. The fact

Romuald Hazoumé from Benin and Hervé Di Rosa from France combined their talents in these armorial depictions of the world's French-speaking nations (Hazoumé's work is on the right) Although often neglected, African creativity nonetheless has an influence on art in the West

is that they do not always have sufficient means to do this. Even simple things like submitting a CV or drawing up a budget can be complicated if you have never done them before. Some even have problems finding the means to produce good quality photos or photocopies to portray their work. Every day, we are reminded of the lack of facilities available to them. For a Belgian, French or Dutch artist, it is a simple matter to find a piece of paper, to produce a suitable photograph, to send a large package containing photocopies and so on, when the need arises. But it is a real problem when we receive poor quality portfolios. It can be difficult to decide whether it is the quality of the artist's work that is low or simply the quality of the reproductions that have been sent to us. I am working on ways in which we might be able to help artists in this area. ■

Interview by Hégel Goutier



## Joint Assembly

# Sparks fly in Namibia

Sparks were flying in Windhoek during the week of 18-22 March, and not just for the sixth anniversary celebrations of Namibia's independence! The 22nd session of the ACP/EU Joint Assembly was marked by heated political discussion — notably on human rights issues — dispelling the notion that this body is nothing more than a diplomatic 'talking shop'. Uniquely, the session culminated in secret ballots on resolutions relating to Nigeria, Niger and Sudan.

It was a week where the emphasis was on putting words into action. The tone was set by ACP co-President, *Sir John Kaputin* (Papua New Guinea), in his opening statement, with some hard-hitting comments on the urgent problems confronting the ACP-EU partnership. Speaking of the recent Lomé mid-term review, he said that the relationship on which it was based appeared to be dwindling, and that it faced a very uncertain future after the year 2000. He feared that Europe was turning increasingly to its neighbours in Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, and called for a summit of ACP leaders to find ways of safeguarding the existing cooperation. He went on to comment on his recent fact-finding mission to Rwanda and Burundi as part of a Joint Assembly delegation — and on the shocking reality of what he saw. He dubbed the situation there as 'the world's failure to learn from the past', arguing that existing arrangements for dealing with crises were inadequate. Little of the aid that was promised got through, he suggested, and what does get through has a limited impact.

Sir John also spoke of the situation in Niger, relaying the 'anxiety felt by the ACP group on hearing of the decision by the EU to suspend its cooperation with Niger only 48 hours after the coup and without holding any consultations.' He appealed to the EU to follow the procedure which now exists defining steps to be taken before cooperation can be suspended. Finally, he spoke of the need to do very much

more in the area of South-South cooperation, where, he said 'words run well ahead of action.'

The address of European co-President, *Lord Plumb*, tended, on the other hand, to focus on the positive aspects of Lomé. Lord Plumb argued that it represented a 'real partnership' and that many Europeans 'do not realise just how warm is the relationship between the EU and the countries of the South'. He stressed that the promises contained in the Convention should be delivered.

Welcoming the initiative by SADC to set up a parliamentary forum, he compared this with the beginnings of the European Parliament. In Southern Africa, he said, 'hopes are running high for economic recovery'. Lord Plumb also welcomed South Africa's delegation to the Assembly — there as observers for probably the last time before becoming 'full' members. He acknowledged that the current EU-South Africa negotiations were proving difficult 'given the reticence of one or two countries', but he thought that agreement was very close. He went on to stress the importance of ensuring that all countries in the region benefited from South Africa's link with the EU.

On the question of human rights, Lord Plumb noted that there were areas in Africa where the situation was particularly worrying. He spoke of the shock that had been felt at events in Nigeria — particularly the execution of Ken Sara Wiwa and other Ogoni activists. 'It is my sincere hope', he said, 'that Nigeria will return in the shortest

possible time... to a free and open system of government with an elected civilian President, and a Parliament with political parties that can send members to our Assembly.' In a different vein, the co-President pointed out that in 1994, the EU had contributed \$29 billion in official development assistance — more than half the global total of \$57 billion. By contrast, the USA had given less than \$10 billion and a high proportion of this went to just two countries, Israel and Egypt. As Lord Plumb observed, 'much of this is for purposes we would not necessarily regard as purely developmental.'

In a welcoming address, President *Sam Nujoma* of Namibia expressed his delight that the Assembly was taking place in Windhoek at a time when his country was celebrating its sixth year of independence. This independence was achieved, he stressed, with the support of international solidarity. And he suggested that while negotiations to review Lomé IV had been difficult, both sides had emerged 'triumphant.' He pleaded for the Lomé spirit of cooperation to be jealously guarded. He went on to acknowledge that the picture emerging from recent Joint Assembly resolutions and reports revealed an increasingly troubled world, with many people in Africa experiencing hardship because of war, hunger and disease. Nonetheless, he argued that 'our greatest strength will be the express political will to stay and work together.'

The EC's Development Commissioner, Professor *João de Deus Pinheiro*, used his opening statement to focus on the 'solid achievements' of the Convention. One important example was the Assembly itself, which he described as 'a place for dialogue, debate and consultation to promote greater understanding between our peoples'. He emphasised the need to support sustainable development in developing countries, as one of the fundamental aims of the EU's cooperation policy. As for the future, Professor Pinheiro said that discussions needed to be launched before, and independently of, the Commission's institutional obligation to do so. He indicated that the



Commission would be publishing a Green Paper on the subject of future cooperation by the autumn of 1996. This document, he said, would 'set out questions and options, but would stop short of making formal proposals.'

## The future of Lomé

Opening the debate on future ACP-EU relations, general rapporteur *Jean-Louis Firmin* (Haiti) highlighted the cornerstones of the Lomé Convention, stating that it was a framework for North-South cooperation, embodying the principals of solidarity and equal partnership. He was firm on the need to keep this partnership alive, especially in times of uncertainty and instability. 'Links established over many years can't be thrown aside', he insisted. He went on to deliver a hard-hitting assessment of the problems affecting the Lomé system, noting, for example, that Stabex and Sysmin had not achieved the desired results, and that the ACPs' debt burden had increased. 'In some ways,' he suggested, 'the situation is worse than 20 years ago.'

Mr Firmin thought it vital to attract European investment to ACP industries, stressing the importance of involving local communities and women in the process. He was particularly concerned that the EU's Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) would view development solely in the broader context of the external relations policy. The goal, he thought, should be to have the commitment to Lomé reaffirmed in the IGC with the EDF being entrenched in the final agreement.

From the exchange of views that followed, the general consensus was that the Convention should continue in some form. Much concern was voiced on the subject of aid. *Glenys Kinnock* (PES-UK) pointed out that resources provided in the revised Lomé Convention had remained static. She was particularly critical of what she saw as the Commission's emphasis on Indonesia. In this connection, she suggested, 'the EU's economic interests override any other priorities we might



Co-Presidents Lord Plumb and Sir John Kaputin

discuss today'. *John Corrie* (PPE-UK) echoed this when he accused the EU of hypocrisy in demanding good governance and respect for human rights in ACP countries. He noted that no such demands were made in relations with Indonesia, which is one of the EU's major trading partners. The MEP argued that such double standards should end. It was sad to note, in addition, that aid to Eastern Europe had increased by 50%, while aid was being cut to the ACPs, some of whom were 'drowning in a sea of debt'. Referring to the mid-term review, *Zambia's* representative said there had been 'a sleight of hand to disguise the fact that money is running out'.

Concern was also expressed about the public's perception of aid. According to *Helena Torres Couto*, (PES-P) people should be made more aware of the advantages of cooperation, and should be shown how resources are used. A serious worldwide policy was needed, she suggested, to win the battle of public opinion.

*Mr Incisa di Camerana*, the Italian President-in-office of the EU Council, spoke in his presentation of the need for the Convention to adapt to a changing world. He argued that the increase in Lomé aid provision to more than ECU 13.5bn showed the priority that the EU attaches to ACP-EU cooperation. It should, he felt, reassure the ACP countries that Europe was not turning away from them. The President-in-office of the ACP Council, *Zéphirin Diabre*, made a pressing appeal to ACP countries to give priority to trade, highlighting the deterioration in their trade results.

## Nigeria

*Ayo Agunlade*, Nigeria's Planning Minister, gave a speech outlining the steps he said were being taken to put his country on the path to democracy. The EU's decision unilaterally to impose sanctions, without giving Nigeria a hearing, was not in a spirit of dialogue, he argued. Visa restrictions and sports boycotts would achieve nothing. Instead, there was a need to move forward to understanding, cooperation and support for his 'beleaguered' country. 'We believe in dialogue,' he proclaimed. 'Let us shake hands.' He concluded by quoting Martin Luther King: 'We are not what we ought to be, we are not what we wish to be, we are not what we hope to be, but we are not what we used to be'.

But his remarks did not win over *Glenys Kinnock*, who reminded him that he had made no reference to *Ken Sara Wiwa* and the other Ogoni environmentalists, executed after a military tribunal, despite the many appeals for clemency. Nigeria appeared aggrieved by the attitude of the international community, she said, but she assumed that the families of those executed also felt aggrieved. In Mrs Kinnock's opinion, sanctions have had little effect, and 'the world has been pusillanimous and cowardly in its approach.' Appeasement would never work, she insisted, and the only way to effect change was through an oil embargo.



## Quotes of the week from Windhoek

### On the Lomé Convention

*'We face the challenge of turning philosophy into practical action'*

Sir John Kaputin, ACP co-President

*'Just as wars are too important to be left to generals, Lomé is too important to be left to EU officials'*

Glenys Kinnock (PES-UK)

### On Nigeria

*'The ACP resolution... seems to accept that Nigeria can be a member of an ACP-EU club... and yet ignore the fundamental pillars on which it is built and on which we are all agreed, namely, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and free and fair elections. Nigeria cannot, while maintaining membership in our club, breach its basic rules and argue that this is a matter to be resolved solely by the Nigerian people.'*

Barbados representative

*'750 years of the Magna Carta and it is still impossible for a Welshman to become Prime Minister of Great Britain'*

Nigerian representative responding to criticisms

(Ed. note — he presumably hasn't heard of Lloyd George)

### On EU multilateral aid

*'While it has its failings — and what system doesn't — EU multilateral aid is given in accordance with objective criteria. It is much less tied to national purchases than is most bilateral aid, and does not have the same political strings that are often attached to bilateral aid'*

Lord Plumb

### On the Assembly's voting system

*'We in the Third World are not used to such high speed, machine gun voting'*

Zambian representative

*'Democracy isn't some Western practice we're trying to impose'*

Luciano Vecchi (PES-I)

The representative of *Ghana* said that mistakes had been made, but he favoured diplomacy rather than a 'retaliatory approach', and called for a joint mission to Nigeria to report on the situation. This was echoed later by speakers from *Senegal* and *Guinea*. *Johanna Maij-Weggen* (NL-EPP) noted that voting on a resolution had been postponed at the last Assembly, follow-

ing assurances from Nigeria that the situation was improving.

The political temperature of the Assembly rose sharply when the Barbados representative, expressing outrage at the executions, criticised the ACP draft resolution that had been drawn up as 'a retreat from principles to which we are all committed'. This drew a sharp riposte from the *Ugandan* speaker who accused the Barbados delegate of being 'a product of history that we are not very proud of.' This prompted *Ethiopia's* representative to spring to the defence of Barbados. 'We should take our hats off' to this country, he said, 'which has had 350 years of uninterrupted democracy.' *Uganda's* speaker later expressed 'deep regret' for his remark, saying that it had been made during 'one of the most heated and acrimonious debates we have ever had in the Assembly.'

The representative from *Côte d'Ivoire* argued that an appeal should be made to the multinationals, who had played a role in the events in Nigeria. The speaker from *Zambia* pointed out that the fault line was not between the ACP and EU on this issue, but rather, within the ACP Group itself and also reiterated the call for a mission to be sent to Nigeria.

In reply, Mr Ayunlade said that Nigeria's objection to a mission was based on principle. He believed that the EU should have asked questions before and not after suspending cooperation. Lord Plumb indicated that he had written to the President of Nigeria on this subject last September but was still awaiting a reply.

At the voting at the end of the week, the Assembly took the unprecedented decision to hold a secret ballot for resolutions where the issue was contentious, or where there was clearly a difference of opinion. The Nigerian representative argued that this was discriminatory, and indicated that his country would consider pulling out of the Convention. They also requested a split vote (Europeans and ACP voting as separate groups, with a majority required in both groups). Two resolutions relating to Nigeria were voted on. The

one tabled by the European side was adopted. This condemned Nigeria for the 'brutal execution' of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other minority rights activists and called for immediate restoration of democratic institutions, the release of Mr Abiola and all other political prisoners, the appointment of a UN rapporteur to investigate human rights abuses, and a total retrospective ban on EU arms exports to Nigeria. It also called on the Commission and Council to consider an oil embargo. The ACP resolution, which noted 'that there appear to be real moves in the direction of democracy and civil rule in Nigeria', and called for a mission to be sent 'to observe and report', was rejected.

## Industrial development

The Assembly may have been dominated by discussions over the future of ACP-EU cooperation and the situation in Nigeria, but members also found time to adopt two major resolutions. The first of these accompanied a report drawn up by *J.K. Swartz* (Botswana) on industrial development under the fourth Lomé Convention. This proposes promoting diversified industrial development, based on the market economy and privatisation. It was agreed that financial contributions to ACP countries can only act as a stimulus for home-grown initiatives. The rapporteur noted that ACP countries lag behind in terms of industrial development. With 9% of the world's population, they are responsible for just 0.4% of world industrial production. He also referred to the high debt levels, particularly in Africa, and the vulnerability of ACP economies to market turbulence. At the same time, he acknowledged that there were a number of self-inflicted problems, such as hostility to investment, bad governance and corruption. Mr Swartz thought that an effort needed to be made to change the investment climate, with improved market access and the development of infrastructure.

The rapporteur was also critical of the tendency to concentrate on negative issues instead of praising coun-



## Round up of the situation in specific ACP countries

As usual, the Joint Assembly held a series of mini-debates focusing on the current situation in a number of ACP countries. Some of the key points raised are summarised below:

### Rwanda and Burundi

The social, political and security situation in Burundi has not yet been normalised, and the Assembly adopted a resolution condemning continued acts of violence and calling on the Government and the international community to increase their efforts to stabilise the situation.

There is an urgent need to assist in the reconstruction of Rwanda, with prison conditions and the fate of refugees giving particular cause for concern. A resolution was adopted calling on the Rwandan government and the ACP-EU countries to take all measures necessary to restore a climate of peace and stability.

### Niger

The Haiti representative reported on the Joint Assembly mission to this country. He called on the EU to assist Niger in re-establishing the rule of law. The Côte d'Ivoire representative expressed concern at the 'way in which the EU rushed into punishing Niger without hearing their side.' The speaker from Madagascar said that the coup should not be condemned out of hand, and that an emergency situation had existed. The Commission pointed out its intention to continue humanitarian aid.

### Somalia

While there are areas of relative calm where rehabilitation is taking place, the overall situation in Somalia is dismal, noted Luciano Vecchi (rapporteur for the Joint Assembly mission to Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea). He said that Somalia has not had a functioning government for five years, and spoke of the need to find a political and legal solution to allow it to ratify the Lomé Convention and apply for EDF funds. There is also a serious problem of returning refugees, many of whom are dying of hunger. He welcomed the efforts of the OAU to bring about peace, and praised the courageous decision of many NGOs to stay in Somalia. For the Commission, Mr Theodorakis (Deputy Director-General) said that they were working on a proposal for an ECU 47m aid programme.

### Sudan

Strong words were exchanged on this subject, with the Ugandan representative accusing Sudan of disrupting their general election, re-arming terrorists who carry out attacks in Uganda, and being determined to push Islam in the region. In reply, the Sudanese speaker accused Uganda of supplying equipment to the rebel movement. The Ethiopian representative noted that Sudan was in conflict with most of its neighbours and is condemned internationally. He called on the Sudanese government to extradite three alleged terrorists said to be hiding there. Finally, arguing that the situation had not improved, Ernesto Caccavale (FE-I) advocated Sudan's expulsion from the Lomé Convention.

tries that had done well. He reserved particular praise for the Centre for Development of Industry (CDI), which he said played an important role, although it could be even more effective if additional resources were allocated.

Speaking for the Commission, Steffen Smidt, the Director-General for Development, congratulated Mr Swartz on his report and said that he regarded the private sector as one of the best tools available to the ACP countries for achieving sustainable development. Despite this, only a small number of ACP states had chosen the private sector as a

'sector of concentration'. He pointed out that the Convention talks of promoting economic development through industrialisation and private sector development, thus generating jobs, income, wealth and essential products.

## Refugees

Also adopted at the Windhoek Assembly was a report by Luciano Vecchi (PES-I) on the situation of refugees in ACP countries. This is one of the most acute international problems, with approximately 27 million refugees and a

similar number of displaced persons in the world. In Africa, the number has increased dramatically since 1990. There are some grounds for hope — between 1991 and 1994 about 9 million people were able to return to their home countries.

The report calls for a full-scale review of policy concerning refugees and displaced persons, with the submission of a report in one year. It urges the ACP-EU Council of Ministers to recognise that existing provisions are inadequate given the scale of the crisis, and stresses that the problem can only be resolved at regional level. It further calls on the ACP and EU states to renew their efforts in the area of prevention, and makes a plea for speedier decision-making and resource allocation procedures in the Commission. Finally, it expresses alarm at the environmental damage caused by population displacement, and urges donors to provide more funding for environmental rehabilitation. Mr Vecchi stressed that the report should not be read as a criticism of the EU, which is the biggest international donor. It should be viewed rather as a contribution to a joint effort to review policy.

During the debate, representatives from Ghana and Kenya emphasised the burden placed on the host countries, who are often themselves impoverished. The Kenyan speaker drew particular attention to the security issue pointing out that refugees often arrive in their 'host' country with weapons. He called for a halt on the flow of arms to conflict areas, pointing out that there are no armaments factories in Africa. Others identified poverty as the root problem which lay behind many refugee situations: the resources available were quite simply insufficient to share out amongst different ethnic groups in a given area, and the result of this was often conflict and displacement. The Ugandan representative spoke of the responsibility to create socio-economic conditions suitable for refugees to return home. Another serious problem mitigating against the return of refugees was the widespread use of anti-personnel mines. These posed a threat to returnees in many places. ■

Dorothy Morrissey



# Togo: the victory of the taxi bikes

by Pascal P. Dotchevi\*

The taxi bikes came on to the scene for the first time in Lomé in November 1990 during a two-day taxi-drivers strike. Widely known as 'oléyia' or 'zémidjan' (literally 'Do you need a lift?'), they did not really conquer the streets of the Togolese capital until November 1992, which saw the start of the indefinite general strike called by the opposition parties and which was to last nine months. During that time, deprived of public transport, the population fell back on this rough-and-ready way of getting from A to B. Nowadays, the crisis has passed, but the taxi bikes are still around, an integral part of Togolese life and well on the way to revolutionising the country's transport sector because of their sheer numbers and their influence on the economy.

Usually riding a step-through (as opposed to the motorcycle proper which is used in Benin), to which a crash helmet is fastened, the 'oléyia' or 'zémidjan' (words which denote both the machine and the rider) are usually distinguishable from private two-wheelers because of the run-down appearance of the bicycle and the military-style boots of the driver. In 1992, they could be counted in dozens, but today there are estimated to be more than ten thousand throughout the country. More than half of these are in Lomé, the capital. A wide range of people earn their living by this trade, including graduates, unemployed people with qualifications, civil servants absent from their desks for a few hours a day to offset the running costs of their vehicle and those who some might regard as society's 'rejects' — people with no training or qualifications. The

majority of this new army of taxi bike riders fall into the last-mentioned category and they include a number who, in former times, had no choice but to resort to crime. Observers have suggested that the recent drop in the Togo's crime rate may be linked to the fact that many people previously marginalised have found employment in this field. And although the taxi bikes are now an obvious part of the country's economic landscape, they have had to fight very hard to gain that position.

*'We had to confront the taxi drivers who accused us of pinching their customers. The police also wanted to have us banned, on the pretext that we were responsible for the high accident rate', we were told by Anani, a former student of English who has worked as a 'zémidjan' since 1993. 'Fortunately, the personal interests of one group did not prevail and, thank God, there is no more talk of a ban. But there are moves to put the situation on a more formal footing', added François, a former accountant at the independent port of Lomé. In 1994, to defend their interests better, the 'zémidjan' formed a union called Usynctat (the Togolese Taxi-Bike Riders' Trades Union).*

This unionisation, it should be stressed, had no effect on the way the drivers ply their trade. With the working day starting at 5 a.m. and finishing late at night, the taxi bikes fight for their daily survival. They can be seen everywhere, weaving in and out of the traffic on the main highways, or in the poorer back streets. They indicate their presence and seek out custom by sounding their horns, and infuriate the taxi drivers who have to be content with customers who choose not to use the 'oléyia' for reasons of safety, comfort or convenience. *'It's no joke', commented one official in the taxi trade union ruefully.*



A Lomé street in the rush hour  
Taxi bikes everywhere...

*'They take away our customers all day long, and they don't pay any tax. If this problem is not solved quickly, there will be a catastrophe.'*

However, if people prefer taxi bikes over taxis, this is simply because they are more practical. *'With a zémidjan, you can be dropped off right outside your door for just CFAF 100. If you take a taxi to the same destination, you have to pay at least CFAF 300',* observes Amina, who is a perfume retailer at the main market in Lomé. This competitive rate, however, entails certain drawbacks for the customer. Some 'zémidjans', keen to maximise their income, become involved in what is effectively a race against the clock. They drive with scant regard for the highway code and accidents are commonplace.

This state of affairs has led the police to take certain preventive measures. First, they decreed that it was compulsory to wear a crash helmet. Then they required riders to be in possession of a bicycle licence with the machines having to be identified by number plates. These provisions prompted an angry response from the 'zémidjans'. Last October, they organised a march on the seat of government to protest against the short time they were being given to get all their documents in order. *'We don't have the money and the deadline is too close',* commented





Pascal Datchev

one demonstrator indignantly, pointing out that they needed to find CFAF 7000 for the driving licence and a further CFAF 8000 for the number plate.

A few days after the demonstration, a Usynctat delegation was received by Prime Minister Edem Kodjo. Following the meeting, Mr Kodjo sought a postponement of the driving-licence checks by the police. The Secretary General of the Union, Mr Agbo, hailed this as a major victory, not so much because of his negotiating success, but because Usynctat had been recognised as a representative trade-union force.

The point of view of the police, however, is that the proposed measures are in the wider public interest. *'With the driving licence, we know who is qualified to operate'*, commented a police superintendent. He went on, *'The number plate is to protect the people against the trend of failing to report an accident, which is frequently the case when 'zémidjan' have been involved in a collision. We had to act quickly to reestablish some order'*.

In any case, the number of accidents caused by taxi bikes has decreased considerably in recent months, no doubt as a result of their growing experience. And while the activity may have some negative features, there can be no doubt that the 'zémidjans', like other parts of the informal sector, are making a considerable contribution to the development of the country.

To market  
A woman traveling by 'zémidjan'

### A significant economic force

Although, a taxi-bike operator currently averages just CFAF 4000 to 5000 a day, as against CFAF 12 000 to 15 000 between 1992 and 1994, the influence of the taxi bikes on the country's economy is still significant.

The drop in income has come about because the number of taxi-bikes has proliferated in the last two years. Many people have realised that it can be a profitable way to make a living, which does not involve undue technical complications. The driver is not necessarily the owner, and more commonly, he will rent his machine from an entrepreneur. He will negotiate a daily commission rate which typically, will be between CFAF 2000 and 2500. This sum has to be paid to the proprietor every evening. The driver must also pay his or her own fuel costs (averaging CFAF 1000 a day). He keeps all the remaining takings. The purchase price of a step-through has risen sharply over the last three years — from CFAF 130 000 to CFAF 350 000. This is due as much to the law of supply and demand as to the devaluation of the CFA franc.

Despite the fact that the income of the 'zémidjans' has fallen from its earlier peak, the trade can still provide a reasonable living. A driver who manages to gross an average of CFAF 5000 a day will generally have

CFAF 1500 to take home after deducting the owner's percentage and fuel costs. This may be boosted by extra money on Saturdays and Sundays when owners commonly pass on all the days' takings to their 'zémidjan' employees.

Assuming a working month of 26 days, a taxi-bike rider would therefore expect to earn roughly CFAF 39 000 — more than twice the minimum guaranteed wage in Togo (CFAF 18 000). As one young 'zémidjan' told us, *'Even if things are not quite what they were before, I'm still able to earn a living to support my wife and two children.'*

Taking the calculation a stage further, one soon appreciates the impact of 10 000 'zémidjans' on the country's wider economy. At petrol stations, for example, there is always a long queue of taxi bicycles, whatever the time of day. As a petrol-pump attendant observed; *'their individual consumption may be low, but they are important because of their numbers.'*

It is probably for this reason that a high-ranking official in the Economic Affairs Ministry called for the taxi-bike trade to be put on a regular footing. There is a view that it could make an important, and perhaps less 'informal', contribution to the national economy. This view, perhaps surprisingly, has met with the approval of Usynctat's Secretary General: *'We are quite prepared to pay taxes, insurance, and so on'*, he stated. *'The ball is in the authorities' court'*.

At the time of writing, it was rumoured that an interministerial decree was under discussion, which would have the effect of formalising the taxi-bike sector. If this decree comes into force, it would signify the end of a long-running confrontation between the government and the 'zémidjans'.

If the taxi bike drivers start adhering to the highway code a little more than hitherto, and if they succeed in becoming more business-like in their dealings with their customers, they will prove that they are carrying on a genuine profession, and are not just in it for a 'quick buck'.

P.P.D.



# ACP countries and the WTO Agreement in Financial Services

## Banking and securities

by Piritta Sorsa\*

Although industrial countries still dominate world banking and securities markets (80% of world banking assets), many developing countries are evolving into important financial centres. The share of banking assets in GDP, for example, in Hong Kong and Singapore, or the Bahamas and Mauritius among the ACP countries, is high — offering a potential indicator of their competitiveness as international providers of banking services. Most ACP countries, however, have relatively undeveloped financial sectors.

Only 14 ACP states made commitments in banking and securities in the Uruguay Round and many are not members of the WTO (see box). This may reflect undeveloped financial sectors or unfamiliarity with the GATS and its potential benefits.

Moreover, many offers by developing countries were in response to requests by industrial states, which were more interested in obtaining market opening commitments in the emerging markets, than in small and poor ACP countries.

### What is multilateral liberalisation of financial services?

The GATS lays the basis for future liberalisation of financial services, although at present, the commitments are to be reviewed towards the end of 1997. Liberalisation of services trade is more complex than it is as regards goods because the sector's scope extends

beyond border trade to take in investment as well.

The agreement can also promote liberalisation of capital flows given that in financial services, market access often requires current and capital account convertibility.

The benefits of multilateral market access rules include the following:

- Security, because an international legal obligation guarantees that liberalisation is maintained, thereby helping to attract foreign investment and clients, and counteracting protectionist lobbies;
- Improved transparency of policies and market information stemming from the fact that the rules of the game are clearer;
- The trading of concessions in one sector against liberalisation in other sectors in partner markets;
- A neutral forum to settle disputes.

In general, the GATS obliges participants not to discriminate between foreign suppliers, or between foreign and national suppliers, unless specific reservations on this have been made. It covers both internal and external liberalisation of members' financial sectors in four different 'modes' of supply. Mode 1 (supply from abroad) and mode 2 (consumption abroad) require external liberalisation of financial transactions.

This, for example, allows domestic banks or enterprises to borrow from abroad and foreign banks to raise capital in the domestic market. Mode 3 (commercial presence) requires countries to allow the establishment of foreign services providers such as banks or securities firms. Mode 4 relates to labour

movement in connection with the provision of financial services. Commitments are made by listing sectors which are to be opened up, although this can be subject to certain limitations and some exemptions are allowed.

### When should countries make GATS reforms binding?

Most of the literature recommends staged liberalisation of the financial sector with internal opening preceding external opening. The exact sequencing depends on the state of development of the economy and of its financial sector.

In general, financial sector reforms have been found to succeed better if they are preceded by macroeconomic stabilisation and supported by evolving prudential measures. Most reforms have four elements:

- liberalisation of interest rates and credit restrictions;
- measures to develop financial markets;
- measures to strengthen the prudential framework and the supervisory system, and
- measures to strengthen competition in financial markets (including licences for foreign banks).

External opening, following internal reforms, has been found to be more successful if it is linked to certain other reforms or macroeconomic conditions such as flexibility in fiscal policy and a realistic exchange rate. This would suggest that Mode 3 liberalisation, dealing with commercial presence, would fit well into the later stages of



internal financial sector reform. Modes 1 and 2, covering cross border service provision, would be undertaken in the context of the external opening of the economy.

### ACP country commitments

Most of the 14 ACP states that made commitments in banking and securities are in Africa although currently, financial sectors are likely to be more developed in the Caribbean and Pacific economies. Some potentially competitive suppliers (notably the Bahamas and Mauritius), did not participate.

Four countries stand out as having made very liberal commitments. These are Gambia, Ghana, Mozambique and Sierra Leone. All made unconditional commitments in cross-border trade and conditional ones as regards commercial presence in the 12 defined banking and securities sectors. Three of these countries (Mozambique being the exception) are well-advanced in their financial sector reforms.

Most interest rates have been deregulated, credit allocations terminated, and indirect money instruments introduced. They also have few if any current or capital account controls. Binding market access under the WTO can enhance the credibility of their reforms and help attract foreign capital. Although the financial sector in these countries is still very limited, and they are unlikely to become major exporters of financial services in the near future, the binding nature of the liberalisation which they have agreed to is likely to make their reforms more secure.

Some loss of policy independence is involved, of course. Should they need to re-establish capital controls affecting financial services, they are required to consult the WTO Committee on Balance of Payments restrictions.

The other ACP countries on the list offered selected commitments in some banking and securities sectors. In cross-border trade, these were largely unconditional while in commercial presence, most were subject to conditions

## The ACP countries and the WTO

Forty five ACP states have ratified the WTO agreement

Ratification is pending in a further **nine**

*(Angola, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Zaire)*

**Four** ACPs have applied for WTO membership

*(Seychelles, Sudan, Tonga, Vanuatu)*

The remaining **twelve** are outside the multilateral trading system

*(Bahamas, Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, São Tomé & Príncipe, Somalia, Western Samoa, Tuvalu)*

**Fourteen** ACP countries made commitments in banking and securities during the Uruguay Round

*(Angola, Benin, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe)*

regarding the legal form of presence (branch, representative office, registered company) or to limits on foreign presence and the number of suppliers.

### Conclusions and the next round in 1997

While four ACP countries offered some of the most liberal commitments in banking and securities trade, the majority of ACPs did not commit themselves — or made only token gestures — as regards multilateral liberalisation.

With the next round of negotiations in banking and securities due in 1997, politically and economically stable ACP countries which have the basic

infrastructure and potential to develop as financial centres could consider enhancing their competitiveness by providing binding market access under the GATS. Others may have to implement further domestic financial reforms to reach the position of being able to participate in the multilateral framework. For those 'in the middle', who have reforms ongoing, multilateral 'binding' could prove a useful anchor for their efforts. Finally, those who have not yet signed up to the WTO should perhaps consider the benefits of membership of the Organisation as a first step. ■

P.S.



# Developing consultancy work in the ACP countries

## Myth, threat or opportunity?

by Yves Delafon\*

**Lomé IV makes repeated and specific reference to the need to involve consultants from the ACP countries in EDF-financed projects. In addition, it highlights the opportunity to set up a system for identifying consultants and training modules and the creation of joint ventures with European consultancies.**

Most international financial institutions have regularly demonstrated the same concerns, linking them to the necessary development of trade and services. One of the most recent manifestations of such feelings is contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round which advocates an increase in technology transfers, access to information and participation on the part of the less-advanced countries in international transactions.

To date, such wishes and directives are far from being fulfilled and efforts have concentrated on making choices conditioned by the need for consistency and effectiveness in order to achieve integrated and sustainable development.

### Need for effectiveness and consistency

Aid and international cooperation aim to enhance sustainable growth, in both qualitative and quantitative terms, in the production and the sale of goods and services in developing countries. In addition to investment in equipment and major infrastructures, the international community is involved in all areas of the economy, concen-

trating particularly on training, technology transfer and partnerships.

However, the vast majority of studies, expert reports and technical-assistance, monitoring or evaluation tasks associated with this work are still given to consultants or research organisations from the North. This situation, the causes of which are discussed below, leads to the maintenance of *sustainable underdevelopment*. Indeed, it calls into question the aims and effectiveness of aid, and poses a threat to its durability. By ensuring continuing dependence on the outside in a key economic sector — whose role in growth is nowadays unanimously acknowledged in the industrialised economies — it undermines the consistency of policies designed to bring about self-sustaining development.

It is clear that the development of consultancy professions in the ACPs could make a significant contribution in areas such as the retraining of managers, motivating the private sector (by supporting business ventures), providing better environmental protection (employing 'home-bred' professionals) and halting the drift of qualified professionals abroad.

### Reasons for failure

Most international institutions have studied the obstacles preventing the use of expertise from developing countries. All seem to agree that the responsibility must be shared between local consultants and companies, local governments and external donors (see table). The reasons for the current weak state of the consultancy profession in the

ACP countries may be summarised as follows:

- gaps in the exchange of knowledge and information;
- lack of qualifications and the weakness, in economic terms, of local 'supply' (where local expertise exists, it is often unsuited to requirements and cannot be brought speedily and effectively into play);
- a generally unfavourable domestic political and economic environment;
- the credibility, and financial, technological, human and commercial strength, of Northern research organisations and consultants.

### Leave it to the market?

Although the current 'unequal' situation may be justified, if one looks at it from the standpoint of competition and the free play of market forces, it certainly appears incompatible with the principles of development aid and cooperation — which, one should recall, aim to offset natural, historical or contemporary imbalances by 'artificial' means.

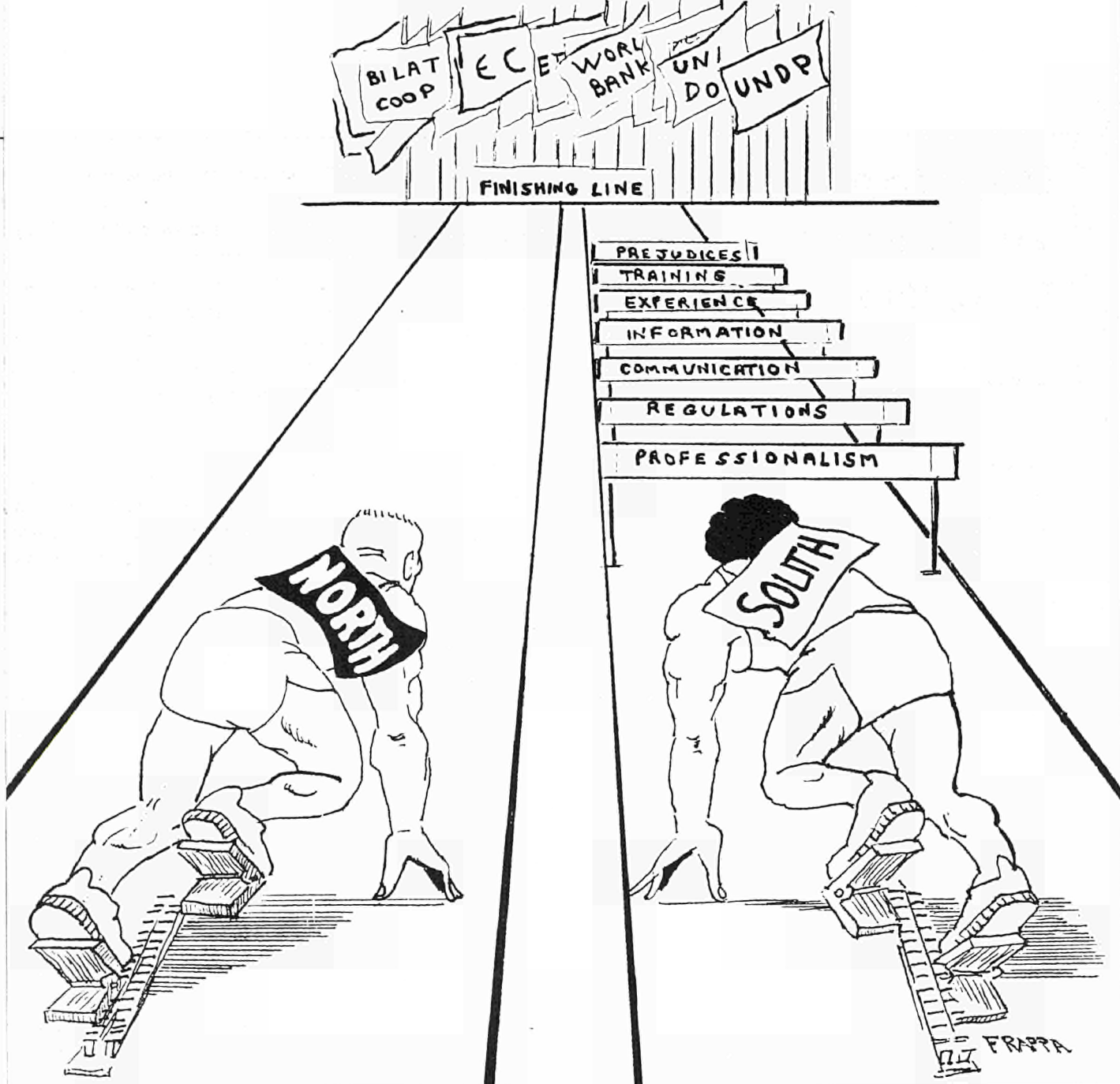
Humanitarian considerations aside, it is important to stress that the continuing provision of financial and technological aid from the North can only be justified in the context of the sustainable social and economic development of markets and partners in the South.

Within the specific field of consultancy work in the ACP countries, morality, reason and interest, therefore, combine to favour the implementation of dynamic development initiatives. A successful approach to consultancy development, implying as it does, a more equitable distribution of the power that resides in know-how, should boost the credibility of those arguing for continuing aid and development cooperation.

### Lomé IV

The following suggestions are derived directly from Lomé IV (particularly Articles 275, 277, 278, 279, 303, 304 and 321). Their aim is to contribute in part to the discussions being held on





the subject by the Commission's services, the ACP countries and most of the major donors.

One of the initial observations is *strategic*. In effect, expertise, technical assistance and consultancy work are currently regarded as *means* likely to contribute to the achievement of specific objectives. These 'tools' thus have to meet the imperatives of effectiveness, speed and maximum competence. Such criteria are, in general, more readily met by organisations and consultants from developed countries.

Skills originating in the ACP countries tend to be given scant regard and, in the context of normal competition, they will continue to be handicapped. If, on the other hand, in a context of active development, ACP consultancy work is regarded as an *end*, corrective

measures can be implemented and the imbalance may be offset in the medium term. Given that only recognised expertise and skills can be used in preparing, executing and monitoring projects, support measures must necessarily be designed to identify existing areas of competence and to enhance training.

It is worth pointing out that in the field of consultancy, ACP countries suffer from a widespread absence of structures for dialogue, discussion and proposals. There is a need for organisational support at a national — as well as a regional or international — level, both for existing federations or associations and in setting up such bodies where none currently exist. In this context, emphasis should be placed on qualitative and not just quantitative factors. In other words, membership

should be linked not only to the payment of a subscription fee, but to criteria such as the existence of a code of conduct, and the availability of the required skills.

Regional and international promotion of a country's own consultancy skills can be aided by the creation of specialised agencies. One such example is the ATCT (Tunisian Technical Cooperation Agency), which nowadays sends some 9000 of its managers out into the world.

Dialogue and exchanges of information between the various partners can be achieved through specialised meetings. ACP/EU seminars have been staged on everything from transport and animal hides and skins, to the promotion of out-of-season produce. In a similar vein, a conference on con-



sultancy work, expertise and technical assistance could be organised to great advantage. Such an event, bringing ACP countries together (perhaps on an annual basis) with the European Commission services, other donors and ACP and EU consultants, would enable professionals to get to know one another better and demonstrate the opportunities offered by their professions in the fields of national development and export promotion.

Access to information is one of the main consultancy shortfalls in the ACP countries. Discussions could be initiated between the main donor and recipient actors in order to make technical and commercial information more accessible in the ACP countries — using a system which need not be unduly complicated. This ought to be possible through the use of modern computer technology, providing access to specialised databases, as well as through newsletters, manuals and so on.

The scarcity of potential private sector customers, and their financial weakness, is one of the reasons for the general low level of local consultancy activity in ACP countries. Specific funds, aimed at making a partial contribution to the costs of a business requiring consultancy work, could be established to offset this problem.

In parallel with these strategic or organisational observations, *operational* measures might be envisaged with a view to developing ACP consultancy bodies, in accordance with the provisions of Lomé IV.

One measure that could be implemented almost immediately would be to provide the ACP countries, donors and consultants from the North with a reliable list of ACP consultants, experts and companies, selected on a qualitative and quantitative basis. The drawing-up of such a document presupposes a precise and acceptable methodology for ascertaining those who would qualify for inclusion on the list. By way of example, the criteria for listing a given consultancy in this document might include the following:

### Main obstacles to the use of developing country consultancy skills

Relating to local consultants or companies	Relating to developing country governments	Relating to donors
Insufficient qualifications, experience and training	Preference for 'in-house' or public services	An often restrictive selection procedure
Difficulties gaining access to technical and commercial information	Preference for foreign companies	Frequent lack of confidence in local consultants
Chronic underactivity	Irregular selection practices	Bilateral aid sometimes 'tied' (ie must use donor country firms)
Difficulty in setting up foreign partnerships	Low pay for services	Lack of information accessible to developing countries
Problems of management and professionalism	Selection on the basis of price	Lack of knowledge about supply of consultancy services in developing countries
Inability to set up professional groups	Payment deadlines	
Transport and communications constraints	Inadequate regulation	
	Lack of knowledge about the economic advantage of services	

- the number and level of experience of the experts employed;
- the location and size of the premises;
- organisational experience;
- access to computing and communications equipment;
- mastery of foreign languages;
- locally available transport infrastructure;
- international experience.

A trial could initially be set up in a group of countries before the scheme is applied more widely. Those responsible at the national level for processing the document and for monitoring and updating it would obviously have a key role to play.

In addition to providing more and better information, the promotion of ACP consultants would be enhanced by greater collaboration and partnership with professionals from the North. Assuming that there is a genuine desire to develop consultancy work in ACP countries, such an improvement must entail a more systematic application of the promotional possibilities set out in Lomé IV.

Without going as far as to lay down specific obligations for consultancy associations, certain positive measures could be envisaged, particularly the generalised provision of a 'training' or 'partnership' section in contract budgets. Such a component would make it

possible, through training programmes, to systematise technology transfer, the content and objectives of which would depend on the level of qualification and acknowledged expertise of the associated ACP consultant, who could be a joint signatory to the final report.

There must be few experts, consultants or officials from the North who have not, at some time, felt a twinge of conscience when carrying out their mission in ACP countries. Can any of us say that we have not, at least once, questioned the purpose of our work or of a system (of which we are part) which does not take account of so much human and technical potential?

Finally, if we really have faith in the success of our cooperation and development work, when are we going to set up the partnerships that are needed to open up the new markets in the developing world? ■ Y.D.



## Sierra Leone

## Ballot defies bullet — but wounds remain

by Desmond King

*Regrettably, there are a number of ACP states which The Courier is currently unable to feature in a Country Report because of the local security situation. Sierra Leone, which has been battered by civil war for many years, is one of these.*

*Despite the conflict, this country recently held an election and perhaps surprisingly under the circumstances, it earned tributes from foreign monitors. In this dispatch from Freetown, published by the Gemini News Service\*, a local journalist reports on how the people of Sierra Leone insisted on exercising their democratic rights. The process has brought a ray of hope to this war-ravaged nation — but the newly-elected leaders still face formidable challenges.*

beforehand and then trying to postpone the exercise on the grounds that he was negotiating with the rebels — registration of voters continued in some areas right up to the eve of the elections.

About 500 000 refugees in Guinea and Liberia were not registered and did not vote, despite earlier indications that they would be part of the democratisation process. In addition, voting did not take place in about 20 towns and villages because election officials feared rebel attacks. One presiding officer disappeared on polling day with the registration list, and many voting materials arrived only at the last moment. The Electoral Commission had problems transporting its materials to the interior as flights were suddenly grounded due to 'insecurity'.

**'We want to vote'**

Yet, in the words of the Commonwealth Observer Group headed by S.K. Singh, 'the voters displayed determination, good humour, tolerance and patience against all the odds.' These qualities were revealed when, in the face of intimidation by elements in the military, hundreds of civilians took to the streets shouting: 'We want to vote! Military go back to barracks!' In addition, 65 UN-coordinated observers gave the elections a clean bill of health with the stamp: 'Free and fair'.

Not all Sierra Leoneans are quite so sure. Eight of the 13 political parties called for the polls to be nullified because of irregularities. One presidential candidate, Dr *Abass Bundu*, a former executive secretary of ECOWAS, was more direct: 'The polls should be scrapped', he insisted.

The first question in everyone's mind was whether the military would stay out, or would seize on some political dispute to regain control. Certainly, whoever finally takes power will have to act to prevent the deep wounds in army-civilian relations from becoming septic. Some civilians have been openly taunting soldiers. To breach the growing divide, the Department of Defence issued a statement calling for 'civilian cooperation with the military in this trying period in national life' and urging civilians not to regard soldiers as enemies.

The outgoing military leader, Brigadier General *Julius Maada Bio*, who pushed aside his predecessor, Captain *Valentine Strasser*, only in mid-January, fired a warning shot across the bows of any leader 'thinking of restructuring' the military during civilian rule. He said: 'The military is an integral part of the society which should be helped to develop and not tampered with.' The army will have to be involved in any moves to end the rebel war. The RUF had said repeatedly that it will 'not dialogue' with a civilian government, and it was Brigadier-General Bio who succeeded in getting negotiations under way. He said in a radio interview: 'There is now every indication the RUF wants peace. The succeeding government will have to decide whether to accept or refuse to take the RUF on board.'

The rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced masses will have to be addressed in a country already suffering chronic unemployment and other economic dislocation. Sierra Leoneans are impatient for action, and democracy has brought high expectations, many of which will not be fulfilled. If the new administration is not very careful, the vast amount of money and effort spent on the election will prove a short-lived investment. ■ D.K.

Former Indian Foreign Minister S.K. Singh's assessment that 'no election could have been held in more trying circumstances' is a fine example of masterly understatement. Sierra Leone's presidential and parliamentary polls took place on 26 February despite a civil war that has killed more than 50 000 people, displaced more than two million and virtually destroyed the economy — and despite intimidation by soldiers trying to halt the end of military rule.

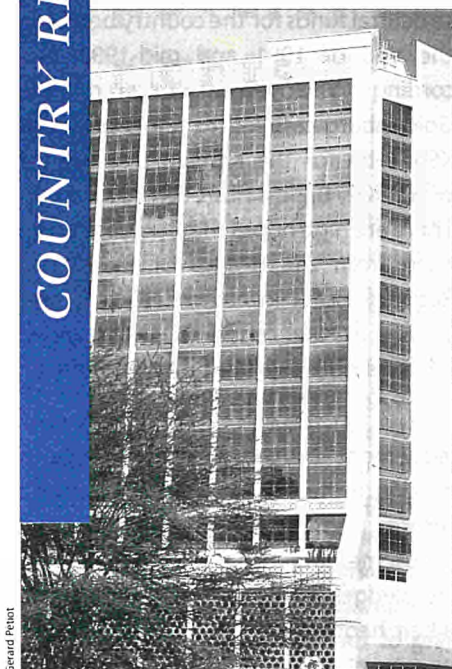
More than 50 people were killed during the election in attacks by the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF). A government minister was shot in the leg and Freetown came under heavy artillery and mortar fire by soldiers opposed to the polls. Because of the pre-poll confusion — with one military leader ousting another only weeks

\* Gemini News Service, 9 White Lion Street, London, N1 9PD.

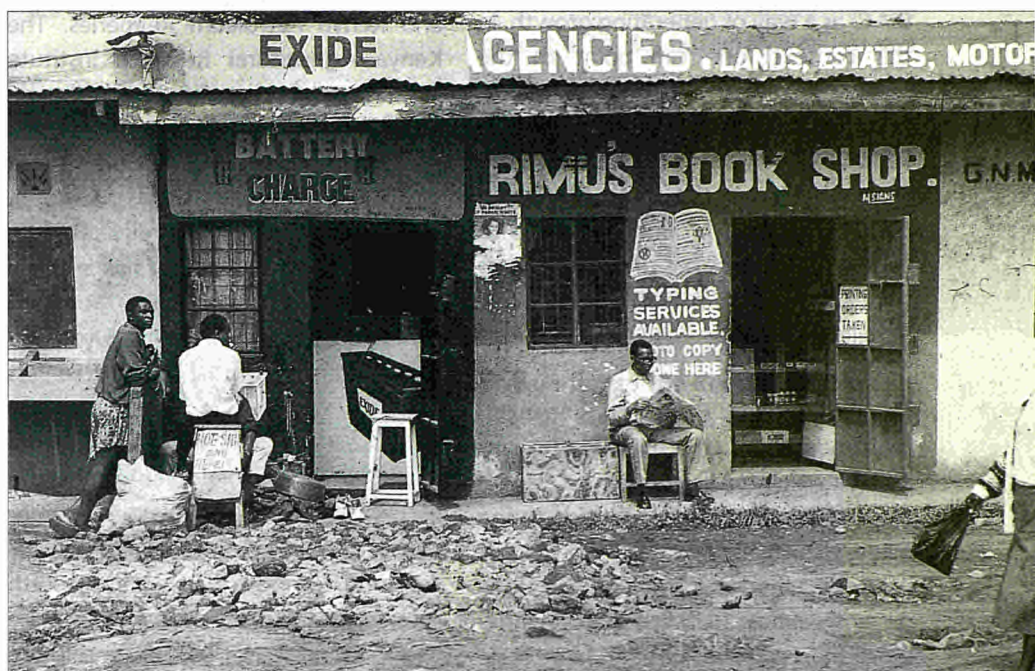


# KENYA

## Beating poverty with growth



Gerard Pezet



What strikes a visitor to Kenya's capital, Nairobi is the dichotomy. As in many African nations, there are glassy high rise buildings housing multinational firms and diplomats, but just a stone's throw away you find the street children as well.

The potential of the country strikes you, but so too does the poverty. In the streets of the city, shiny tourist vehicles seem to clash head on with people trying to eke out a living on the roadside selling mangoes or chickens, barbecued corn or tyres. Out in the country, the contrast continues: safari buses taking their passengers back to dinner at the lodge and weary farm labourers returning to their barrack-like accommodation after a day picking flowers (one of Kenya's booming horticultural exports).

### Economic growth

All the indicators suggest that Kenya should do well. At 5%, the figure for annual GDP growth is one of the statistics most quoted by government officials who aim to see Kenya transformed into a 'newly-industrialised

country' (NIC) by the year 2010. But the government itself admits that there is a long way before poverty is combatted. This fact is recognised in the opening paragraph of the Kenya Economic Reform policy paper for 1996-1998, drawn up with the World Bank and the IMF, which was published in February <sup>1</sup>. There are at least two million unemployed, and ten million are estimated to be living in poverty out of an estimated population of 25 million. The World Bank projects a population of 34 million for Kenya by the year 2000, with the figure rising to 73 million by 2025.

Kenya has faced a number of ups and downs in all its traditional export sectors in recent years. According to the *Micah Cheserem*, the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, the government is only just feeling its way out of the difficulties which beset tourism, the country's biggest 'export', two or years ago. Mr Cheserem explained: 'We faced problems in the press, with articles about insecurity, which affected our tourist receipts.' This, he says, has now

<sup>1</sup> Kenya, Economic Reforms for 1996-1998, the Policy Framework Paper. Prepared by the Government of Kenya in collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank, February 16, 1996.

Two-speed Kenya?  
Modern tower blocks dominate  
Nairobi's skyline — but the  
informal sector is the main source  
of income for many

been resolved by the creation of a special tourism police. But the effect of the downturn can be seen in the figures. In 1995, tourism accounted for 24.7% of Kenya's total export receipts. In 1992, the figure was 29.04%.

Agriculture Minister, *Simeon Nychae*, told us how the vagaries of international tea and coffee prices had hurt Kenya. But he sees new potential in cotton, okra, pyrethrum and flowers. The Minister also stressed the need for investment in local processing of products such as coffee. As for manufacturing, according to *Peter Muthoka*, Chief Executive of the Export Promotion Council (EPC), chemicals, pharmaceuticals and textiles are all doing nicely. And he believes that while Kenya should continue to promote its traditional exports, non-traditional manufactured goods, horticultural produce and exportable services all have potential as well.



Many of the politicians and businesspeople, whom *The Courier* met during its visit to Kenya at the beginning of February, are pinning their hopes on the revived East African Cooperation (EAC) as a way of generating growth. In this context, one can point to the relative success of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which is now Kenya's main regional market. The value of Kenyan merchandise and produce exported to COMESA countries has grown from less than KSh 5 billion in 1990 to about KSh 32 billion in 1994.

*Elisabeth Pape* who is an economic adviser at the European Commission's Nairobi delegation, explained to us how industry's contribution to the country's GDP has risen over the years. It has been a modest increase (8% in 1960, currently almost 14%) but there are now more than 700 medium and large scale enterprises operating in Kenya. Some 200 of these are foreign multinationals from Britain, the USA, Germany and the Far East. Because of a past lack of Kenyan entrepreneurs, the state invested heavily in all sectors of the economy. Now it is committed to a programme of divestment which should see the privatisation of a range of state enterprises over the next two years.

The economic reforms already pushed through over the past three years include price deregulation, the removal of import licensing and exchange controls, and some liberalisation in the maize sector. The government, in its reform paper, says that these measures have already positively affected the economy. The fiscal deficit dropped sharply from more than 11% of GDP in 1992/3 to 2.6% in 1994/95. The expansion of the money supply was curtailed and inflation, which reached a peak of 62% in January 1994, was down to just 6.9% by December 1995. On the other hand, external debt remains high at 6.4 billion dollars (the figure for the end of 1995), which is equal to about 80% of GDP. At present values, this debt amounts to 191% of Kenya's goods and services exports, while servicing the debt

absorbs the equivalent of 25% of export income.

Public bodies listed in the February policy paper for state divestment include the Kenya Pipeline Corporation and Kenya Petroleum Refineries. The Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) is to be rationalised while liberalisation measures will be applied to National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB), the Nyayo Bus Corporation, Kenyan Railways, the telecommunications and energy companies and the Kenya Ports Authority. The Mombasa container terminal, which was recently hit by financial scandal when 1200 cars allegedly went astray (leading to dismissals among port officials), is to be managed by a Singaporean company.

But the same policy paper admits that 'poverty targeted interventions' cannot wait until growth accelerates. It cites, in particular, the need to increase school enrolment among young girls from poor households, to raise completion rates for primary education, to train local people in road maintenance and to provide more water kiosks. And since the informal sector is a key source of income for a quarter of rural households and many others in urban areas, who are deprived of formal credit facilities, the paper recommends sustained donor support for micro-enterprise schemes, with women specifically targeted.

## Kenya and the donors

The policy paper estimates that Kenya will continue to need significant external financing for the foreseeable future. This figure is put at \$2.4 billion over three years. Private capital inflows from foreign direct investments are expected to generate \$300 million. Project finance amounting to \$1.5 billion has already been identified in the form of grants and concessional loans — leaving a gap of \$550 million for 1996-1998 at the time *The Courier* went to press.

Donors like the World Bank, the IMF and the EU are carefully gauging the pace of economic reform and the situation regarding both human and

political rights. Concerns about these issues, together with the Goldenberg currency scandal and alleged mismanagement of funds in some ministries and key parastatals resulted in a block on structural funds for the country between the end of 1991 and mid-1993. According to Governor Cheserem, the Goldenberg case led to a loss of about KSh 19bn for the Kenyan treasury (of which KSh 8.2 bn has been recovered). There are high hopes that the gap can be filled from the takings of the Grand Regency Hotel in central Nairobi, previously at the centre of the scandal, which is now in government hands.

At the end of March, acknowledgement of the progress Kenya is making in human rights and economic reform came from the consultative group meeting of donors in Paris. Fresh aid pledges were made at this meeting, albeit hedged with conditions.

With parliamentary elections due to take place at the end of December 1997, opposition parties are sure to try and capitalise on some more recent cases of alleged corruption which have been widely reported in the local press. The ability of President Daniel arap Moi's Kanu government to stamp out abuses and deliver wider economic and social reforms will almost certainly be a key factor in determining whether they are re-elected next time round. ■

Debra Percival



# Vice-President George Saitoti on the economy, poverty and human rights

*Kenya's Vice-President, George Saitoti, who is a mathematics academic, was interviewed by The Courier in February. The Kanu government, in power for 18 years, is pursuing an economic restructuring programme, backed by the World Bank, the IMF and other donors, which is designed to improve the wealth of the nation. It also has high hopes of revived East African cooperation with Uganda and Tanzania (under a new name) to give the economy a boost.*

*Professor Saitoti says that economic growth is the way to reduce poverty. Half the rural population live below the poverty line, without access to minimum requirements of food and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the urban unemployment rate is running at 25%. The Vice-President acknowledges that specific poverty-targeted programmes are needed. The Courier also asked him about alleged human rights violations and mismanagement of funds by government officials. In the recent past, such allegations appear to have made donors more reticent about the country. And with a Presidential election on the horizon, they provide an electioneering platform for the opposition parties — whose leaders were nonetheless at odds during The Courier's visit, over the question of working together in an umbrella 'National Alliance'. We began by asking the Vice President whether he saw any signs of the economy improving.*

— For the past three years we have seen very steady progress. In 1993, there was GDP growth of 3% and the estimate for 1995 is 5%. We must ensure



The Courier

recovery and sustained economic growth. We have had to strike a macro-economic balance ensuring that the financial sector is stable — that much we have already done. Then, of course, we have to pinpoint a number of important sectors. Agriculture is one of these and there is a good recovery taking place there. The second important area is industry. I would emphasise the export drive which, we believe, is going extremely well.

■ *What precisely are the country's development plans?*

— We want to address poverty. We are aware, as a result of a recent survey, that a very large number of Kenyans are living on or below the poverty line. We must do as much as we can to create employment opportunities. That is only way you can deal with poverty. You also have to recognise that every year, half a million people are entering the job market.

We are in the process of drawing up the eighth development plan which will run for the next five years. It will place a great deal of emphasis on industry. In the past, a lot of the focus has been on agriculture. This has done very well and it will remain extremely important to us — we must ensure that there is enough to feed the nation as

well as some surplus — but agriculture cannot solve all our problems. So industry is acquiring a new dimension.

■ *Which industries in particular?*

— The agro-industry has the potential to do extremely well, as can textiles. We have a lot of scope for edible oils and for cotton production. The Kenyan economy is becoming very diversified. We want to ensure that we can take advantage of our membership in the Common Market for Eastern Southern Africa (COMESA).

■ *How important are the Lomé trade preferences to the Kenyan economy?*

— Lomé member countries want to have improved access for a number of products, especially agricultural ones. We are heavily involved in the horticultural sector and of course want improved access for these products. At the same time, now that we are restructuring, we would like to have better access in other areas such as textiles.

■ *Could Kenya hold on to its share of the European Union market if the Lomé preferences were removed tomorrow?*

— The question is not really whether we could survive if those preferences were removed. The important thing is to look to the day when the EU decides it is going to remove barriers to trade.

■ *In October, the EU plans to publish a green paper on the future of its development policy. Do you have any views about how ACP-EU development cooperation should be modified for the 21st century?*

— My opinion, which I think would be shared by other ACP members, is that it should take account of the fact that the Lomé states are now implementing major economic restructuring. To be able to sustain the reform programme, it is absolutely vital that the EU continues to give access to various products, whether they are agricultural or manufactured. At the same time, technical assistance should be retained, because as our economies become more sophisticated, there are going to be



more challenges. This should be flexible of course, with the ACP countries being able to decide what kind of technical assistance they want. We must hope that the EU will continue to be fairly broad-minded and not become inward looking. This is important.

■ *How do you feel about the EU linking aid to respect for human rights and the good use of development funds? One of the likely effects of the Lomé mid-term review is that the optimal amount of aid will only be given to good spenders.*

— I think the argument that developing countries are against human rights, and that they do not want good governance, is highly misplaced. We obviously subscribe to these principles. We want to ensure that the resources we have, whether locally or externally-generated, are properly used. Ultimately our goal is to raise the standard of living of our people and that will happen as long as there is growth. Growth can only come with the proper utilisation of resources.

I want to dispel the misconception in the West that Third World countries are anxious to violate human rights, want to manage government in a way that is not transparent and are happy to misuse resources. In fact, there is no reason why we should react negatively to the changes in the Convention. If that was how we felt, we would not have signed the agreement in Mauritius.

There are value judgements involved here, and where misunderstandings arise, I am sure that there will be consultations between the ACP countries and the EU. But I should make it absolutely clear that we do not favour violating human rights, lack of transparency and so on.

■ *Kenya has had a bad press recently, notably on human rights questions, which has affected your credibility with donors. What is your response to this?*

— What are the specifics as far as human rights are concerned? A number of cases have arisen which are already before the courts. The government, as the executive, cannot force the

judiciary to take decisions one way or the other. If someone is taken before a court of law, he has the opportunity to defend himself. We have heard a lot of spurious stories about human rights in Kenya, but to me it is more perception than reality. This country is an open one. We have a multi-party system here and the opposition parties are doing their job in criticising the government.

■ *What about alleged mismanagement of funds. I am thinking here of the controversy involving the Kenya Ports Authority and the mysterious disappearance of 1200 second-hand vehicles. Are attempts to clamp down just window dressing?*

— The President is very firm in tackling corruption where an irregularity has been established. I do not believe that just because certain officials are dismissed, you should then drop the charges and not take them to court.

■ *Is it constitutionally acceptable for the opposition, grouped in a National Alliance, to field a single Presidential candidate? Also, has a date been fixed yet for elections?*

— Those involved in the so-called National Alliance are quarrelling amongst themselves. It would not be right for me to be drawn into the fray.

The Constitution of Kenya is very clear. The election has to be held within five years and the last poll was on 29 December 1992. We believe in observing and respecting the Constitution. This also states that it is the President who announces the actual date of the election.

■ *Are you confident that multi-partyism has ushered in democracy at a local level?*

We have always been a democratic country. Naturally, it is important that we keep up with the times but we have never been dictatorial. The Kenyan people are very conversant with their rights in terms of voting.

■ *What about the revival of the East African Community. Why has this taken so long?*

President Museveni and President Moi met at the Kenyan border, and the three Heads of State met in Kampala recently. It was decided that the cooperation should be inaugurated some time in March. All the preparations are under way.

■ *What is its future agenda?*

The focal point is economic cooperation — something we see happening the world over, from America to the Pacific. The three countries, prior to the collapse of the East African Community, worked very closely together. We had, in particular, a highly developed common market. We even used to have a legislature. What we are now trying to do is to avoid the pitfalls and ensure that we find common areas for cooperation. One of these relates to trade and the economy. We are in a much stronger position today to create a system of lasting cooperation in this respect. Each of the three countries has liberalised its economy and eased currency restrictions. This should facilitate trade. The development of the East Africa Development Bank is also important to us, and we will have to look at certain aspects of domestic law to ensure that capital can move freely and quickly. Having survived the collapse of the East African Community, it is important that this institution can finance development and trade within the region.

■ *How can the donor community, including the EU, help to revitalise East African cooperation?*

— They can help us by funding projects aimed at enhancing regional cooperation and strengthening the institutions involved. There is no doubt that the EU can play a very major role in strengthening the regional institutions that are going to serve cooperation. And I believe that East African cooperation will be a success story. ■ D.P.



# Profile

## General information

Area: 580 000 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 26.2 million

Population density: 45 per kilometre<sup>2</sup>

Population growth rate: 3.2 % (1995 estimate)

Capital: Nairobi

Main languages: Swahili, Kikuyu, English

National currency: Kenyan Shilling (KSh): In March 1996, 1 ECU was worth KSh 76. (\$1 = KSh 58 approx)

## Politics

*System of government:* Presidential system with a unicameral Parliament of 202 members (188 elected, 12 appointed by the President and two *ex officio* (the Speaker and the Attorney-General).

*Head of State and Government:* President Daniel arap Moi

*Main political parties:* Kenya African National Union (KANU), FORD-Asili, FORD-Kenya, Democratic Party (DP)

*Elected party representation in Parliament:* KANU 100, FORD-Asili 31, FORD-Kenya 31, DP 23, others 3

## Economy (1995 estimates)

GDP: \$7042 m

GDP per capita: \$294

Real GDP growth rate: 5.2 %

*Principal exports (% of total in 1994):* Tourism 25 %, tea 15 %, coffee 11 %,

horticultural products 7 %, petroleum products 4 %

*Balance of payments:* Current account: imports \$2605m, exports \$1602m, services (net) \$569m. Deficit \$435m.

*Principal trade partners:* (1994 figures)

European Union — exports \$487m, imports \$691m

Africa — exports \$681m, imports \$282m

USA — exports \$52m, imports \$136m

Others — exports \$413m (including \$106m to Pakistan), imports \$944m (including \$316m from the Middle East)

*Government budget:* revenue KSh 131bn, expenditure KSh 136bn, deficit KSh 5bn.

*Inflation rate:* 6.9 % (December 1995). Inflation tends to fluctuate widely. It topped 60 % in 1994 then fell sharply. It was rising again at the end of 1995.

## Social indicators

*Life expectancy at birth (1992):* 56 years

*Infant mortality (1992):* 69 per 1000 live births

*Adult literacy (1992):* 74 %

*Enrolment in education — all levels from age 6-23 (1990):* 58 %

*Human Development Index rating:* 0.481 (130th out of 174)

Sources: Central Bank of Kenya Monthly Economic Review (January 1996), Kenya Export Directory 1995-96, UNDP Human Development Report 1995.





# Rebirth of East Africa Cooperation

Daniel arap Moi, Yoweri Museveni and Benjamin Mkapa, the Presidents of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania respectively, met in Arusha in mid-March to sign an agreement setting up a Secretariat for the new system of East African Cooperation.

The old East African Community fell into abeyance during the 1960s and a lot of hope is being placed by the Kenyan government and traders in particular on its relaunch, as a way of boosting external investment, local manufacturing and trade between the three countries. Kenya's current trade statistics with its two East African neighbours show that there is considerable scope for trade cooperation. In fact, Kenya's exports to Tanzania and Uganda have already been gathering pace (Uganda has overtaken Britain as Kenya's number one export market), but Kenya's imports from its two East African neighbours remain sluggish (see table).

There is a lot of anticipation that, in a potential market of 80 million people, production can be increased, with reduced tariffs leading to an upsurge of trade in local products. *Micah Cheserem*, Governor of Kenya's Central Bank, was one of many government officials whom *The Courier* met who was upbeat about the new regional body. 'East African cooperation is going to happen and there will be convertibility of currencies', he stressed. 'EAC will be one of the building blocs of African unity.' Mr Cheserem sees Kenya becoming East Africa's banking centre. The country already has 38 commercial banks, six development finance institutions, 44 non-bank financial institutions, 9 foreign exchange bureau and 40 insurance companies (figures for August 1995).

Up until recently, the development of cooperation between the countries of the old East African Community has been dogged by political differences. The former leaders of the region — socialist President *Julius Nyerere* of Tanzania, Kenya's pro-western President, *Jomo Kenyatta* and Ugandan dictator, *Idi Amin*, proved to be uneasy bedfellows.

The final collapse of the East African Community, which survived for a decade up until 1977, was provoked by disagreements over the benefits gained by each state from the operation of common regional services such as the airline, harbours and telecommunications. More recently, political divisions between Kenya and Uganda have hindered the work of the 1994 East African Permanent Tripartite Commission, which was set up to ease the way for normalised relations between the three neighbours.

Uganda was accused by Kenya of harbouring 'subversive elements' hostile to the latter, notably in the shape of Kenyan refugee, *John Odongo*. President Moi requested Odongo's extradition, claiming that he was a rebel who sought to overthrow the government. Uganda refused and subsequently found a new home for its 'guest' in Ghana. Uganda has also complained that Kenya has allowed some high profile Ugandan dissidents to reside there. Then there was question of the unpaid sum of \$90 million said to be owed by Kenya to Uganda under the 1984 East African Compensation Fund Agreement. This Agreement was negotiated to sort out financial matters pertaining to the East African Community's collapse in 1977. Finally, relations between the two states were soured by differences over Rwanda, with Uganda accusing Kenya of allowing some of the alleged perpetrators of the 1994 massacre to live in Kenya.

The highly publicised symbolic handshake between Presidents Moi and Museveni, which took place at the end of January, suggests that the two leaders have now buried the hatchet. A Secretary-General for the new EAC, who should have been appointed a year ago by Kenya, was finally chosen in mid-March. He is *Francis Muthura*, formerly Kenya's ambassador to the United Nations in New York. He will obviously face some big challenges in converting the goals set out in the new agreement into concrete results. But the outlook for fruitful regional cooperation, and the benefits that should flow from this, are now more promising than ever before.

D.P.

**Kenyan trade: destination and origin by value of commodities (in KSh billion — rounded figures)**

Region/Country	Exports		Imports	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
<b>European Union</b>				
United Kingdom	11.8	9.9	12.1	15.2
West Germany	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.2
Italy	1.3	1.6	4.6	3.5
France	1.5	1.6	4.3	4.6
Netherlands	2.9	3.6	2.5	3.3
Other	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>Africa</b>				
Tanzania	5.4	9.1	0.5	1.1
Uganda	6.5	10.9	0.3	0.2
Zambia	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Other	13.4	18.0	1.3	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>

Source: Kenya Export Promotion Council, 1995.



# Opposition gears up for elections in 1997

The first multi-party elections in Kenya were held in 1992 following President Daniel arap Moi's announcement in December 1991 that he would repeal Article 2 of the Constitution which made Kenya a one-party state.

Within the ranks of the opposition, cracks appeared almost from the start. The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) — originally a pressure group lobbying for constitutional change — registered as the first legal opposition party, but it split, before nationwide voting took place, into *FORD Kenya* and *FORD-Asili*, as a result of personal and ethnic rivalries. Clashes between Kenya's three principal ethnic groups — Luhya, Luo and Kikuyu — increased in the run-up to the election and as a result, 1000 people lost their lives.

As the parties get organised for the next set of polls, due to take place no later than December 29 1997 (with the possibility that President Moi could call a 'snap' poll beforehand), there are signs of further divisions appearing among the opposition forces. In Parliament, the KANU administration, with 100 seats, is faced with three main opposition groups. These are the above-mentioned FORD Kenya and FORD-Asili, each with 31 seats and the gender sensitive *Democratic Party* which has 23 members.

The leader of the opposition in Parliament is *Michael Wamalwa Kijana* of FORD-Kenya while the other key figures are *Kenneth Matiba* and *Mwai Kibaki* who chair FORD-Asili and the Democratic Party respectively.

The original split in the opposition helped KANU to power. The opposition forces combined gained two-thirds of the vote in both the Presidential and Parliamentary polls but KANU was returned thanks to their plurality of votes under the 'first past the post

system'. And President Moi was the only candidate to achieve the required 25% of the poll in five of Kenya's eight provinces. Many of the 160 international observers at the 1992 election pointed to alleged irregularities — notably as regards the independence of the electoral commission, voter registration, the right of the opposition to organise and campaign and delays in the registration of nominated candidates. Despite these concerns, they declared that on polling day itself, the election went ahead in a reasonably free and fair manner.

The Courier was unable to arrange an interview with Michael Wamalwa Kijana when it visited Kenya at the beginning of February. At the time, there were reports of infighting within FORD-Kenya. We did, however, manage to speak with one of the party's popular MPs, *Professor Anyang Nyong'o*. He spoke in general terms about the need for constitutional reform, and in particular, for an in-

dependent electoral commission. He also stressed his party's priorities for tackling poverty, achieving higher school enrolment figures, improving health care and boosting investment. In his office, the Professor had a pile of literature on the Asian 'tiger' economies and he was particularly interested in learning lessons from the Asian model as a way of promoting investment.

Fears that the opposition will have little chance of winning next time prompted white Kenyan, *Dr Richard Leakey*, to seek the establishment of a 'National Alliance' at the beginning of the year. Dr Leakey, who is a former head of the Kenya Wildlife Service has so far been unable to register his own political party, *Safina* (Noah's Ark). When we spoke to him, he pointed out that 13 other parties were also facing obstacles to registration. His efforts at forging an alliance have not gone well, the various groups having fallen out over who should lead it. His suggestion that the alliance should have an unelected chairperson were not greeted with enthusiasm. For Dr Leakey, the key problem is the personal rivalries of the various leading figures, but he is still hopeful that the idea can be revived. He stresses, in particular, the importance of a united front to agitate for constitutional change ahead of the elections. This is necessary, he says, in order to avoid a 'sham' at the next polls.

'At the moment,' he points out, 'the Constitution expressly prohibits a coalition government. This means that individual political parties which, at least to some extent are tribally-based, have very little chance of competing.' And he concludes: 'We will have a minority government for years to come unless we can form some kind of alliance.' ■ D.P.

## Kenya's ethnic composition

Kikuyu	20.8%
Luhya	14.4%
Luo	12.4%
Kalenjin	11.5%
Kamba	11.4%
Kisii	6.1%
Meru	5.1%
Mijikenda	4.7%
Maasai	1.8%
Turkana	1.3%
Embu	1.2%
Others (29 groups)	8.2%



# The press in Kenya

by Wachira Waruru\*

Newspaper stands stacked with titles which openly discuss matters of state seem to be a potent symbol of a new democracy. But how far has press freedom come in Kenya since the first multi-party elections in 1992?

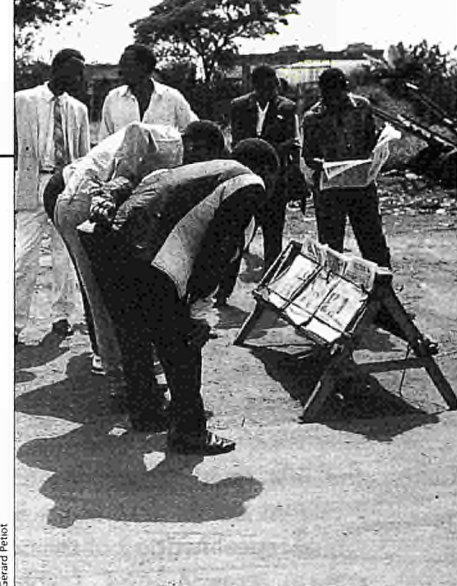
In the run up to the 1992 elections, Kenya witnessed an unprecedented explosion of press freedom. A proliferation of opposition magazines and newspapers were suddenly publishing reports about sensitive political issues that were unthinkable only a year earlier. They sold like hot cakes. When the novelty of an open press wore off after the elections, however, sales began to drop. Even worse, most of these publications had survived on sales alone because advertisers, careful not to antagonise the government, had kept their distance. Within months of the polls, the new publications began to fall like dominoes.

The good news is that this experience, along with the advent of democratic reforms, elevated press freedom in Kenya to a new plane. Political debate now thrives and readers are exposed to a variety of perspectives on most issues. Indeed, many observers of the media scene reckon that although the Kenyan press may be mild by Western standards, there are few other countries in sub-Saharan Africa where governments undergo such scrutiny. The not-so-good news is that this relative freedom cannot be taken for granted. Recent threats have mainly come from two quarters; ownership trends and an attempt to introduce more restrictive press laws. Of the three national dailies, two; the *Daily Nation* and the *East African Standard*, are privately-owned while the *Kenya Times* is owned by the ruling party, KANU. The *Standard* changed hands recently and the paper's

former owners, *Lonrho East Africa*, said they had sold it to 'overseas investors'. However, local representatives of the new owners are said to be people with strong links to KANU. Even more telling was the disclosure in February that the government had granted a radio broadcasting licence to a newly established company whose directors turned out to be the same as those of the *East African Standard*. Yet numerous applications for similar licences have been kept on hold for years and some applicants have even taken the government to court. The reality now is that the *Daily Nation* is the only daily in the country that has no links with KANU.

The broadcasting scene is even less independent. The country's two broadcasting stations, the *Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC)* and the *Kenya Television Network (KTN)* are owned by the government and KANU respectively. Both are obviously sympathetic to the ruling party, hence the constant protests by the opposition. Amid public debate about the need to open up the airwaves, the government has maintained tight controls, granting broadcasting licences only to individuals or companies close to KANU.

Advocates of press freedom took exception to a proposed new press law drafted last year by government experts which, they say, would considerably restrict media independence. The bill would give the authorities extensive powers to regulate the operations of the mass media. For instance, journalists and media organisations would require to be licensed. The proposal also provides for the jailing of journalists who flout a government-mandated code of conduct. But the



Newspaper stand  
There are few countries in sub-Saharan Africa where the government is subject to so much scrutiny

draft caused such emotion that the government eventually decided to shelve it until the matter was fully discussed by all the parties concerned. Both *President Moi* and the Attorney General, Mr *Amos Wako*, went to great lengths to reassure the public that the government had no intention of muzzling the press. The President said that the proposed laws were merely working documents which had been misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Some analysts believe that the proposals were intended to pre-empt another eruption of the hostile media in the run-up to next year's elections. In fact, several new titles have already appeared on news-stands. Most have not made much of an impact, but KANU is certainly keeping an eye on publications like *The People*, a weekly tabloid owned by opposition presidential contender, *Kenneth Matiba*. The newspaper, which attacks the government at every turn and publishes stories about behind the scenes power struggles at State House, Nairobi, enjoys brisk sales. The fact that such publications thrive alongside the mainstream media is often cited as evidence that the press in Kenya has come a long way from the pre-1992 days. That freedom does not come cheaply though and the Kenyan press is certain to face many more challenges as it struggles to maintain its newly acquired position. ■

w.w.

\* Information Officer at the European Commission delegation in Nairobi.



# Women making waves

**Tabitha Seii and Grace Githu have a lot in common. They are two very active women pushing for more democracy in Kenya on all fronts — political, economic and social. They have invested a lot of time and energy in setting up organisations to reach as many of Kenya's people as possible.**

The headquarters of the Education Centre for Women in Democracy (ECWD), run by Tabitha Seii in a leafy Nairobi suburb, smell symbolically fresh, and the wooden floorboards are solid. One of the Centre's main aims is to empower women to stand as candidates in the next legislative elections, due to take place in 1997. 'Women have been given a raw deal in politics and need to be informed of their choices', says Ms Seii, a defeated candidate for the Democratic Party at the last parliamentary election in 1992, when she stood for the Kerio South Parliamentary seat. The focus of her organisation, set up in 1993, is the grooming of young women for political office.

The head of a busy law practice in Central Nairobi, Grace Githu led a team to monitor the elections last time around. Shortly afterwards, she set up the 'Institute for Education in Democracy', an unaffiliated body aiming to further democracy through education. It is lobbying under the banner of 'Peaceful Positive Change' and its stated goal is 'the evolution of a mature democratic society, resulting in enhanced social responsibility, welfare and economic development.'

## Focus on civic education

Grace Githu's emphasis is on the promotion of democracy through civic education on the rights and responsibilities of both leaders and citizens. People are suspicious of what government is up to, she says, simply because there has been no debate on national issues. This begins with how to

vote and having expectations about your leaders. As a monitor of the 1992 elections, Ms Githu's initial verdict was that they had not been 'free and fair', but she and her monitor team finally accepted the results and the return of a KANU government to power. 'After the results were out, opposition leaders started to group together and there was a feeling that violence was brewing,' she says. She took account of the gains made by opposition parties and accepted the outcome after consulting with a group of 20 elders. She feels strongly that the local population should ultimately decide whether elections are declared 'free and fair'.

Her organisation strives to educate voters by teaching simple lessons of democracy including human rights, voters' rights and what to expect from your country's politicians. Her organisation has so far trained 25 people in civic education who will go on to instruct trainers throughout Kenya. Ms Githu argues that the important thing now is to train people for the elections, and she is especially concerned to ensure that young people are made aware of their rights.

Other important parts of the organisation's work include continued election monitoring and the building-up of documentation on issues such as human rights, gender, good governance and electoral practice.

With the next elections fast approaching, Grace Githu and Tabitha Seii are both worried about vote rigging, especially the practice of 'buying' votes in exchange for food. According to Ms Seii, a lot of 'people would rather have money than a ballot paper'. Her quest is to educate young women leaders and overcome their reluctance to become

politicians. Half this battle is won by instilling confidence into women that they are just as good as men. Currently, only six of 188 Members elected to Kenya's Parliament in 1992 are female. But both groups suffer from a shortage of funds, despite some assistance in the past from Sweden, USAID and the European Union.

Both women advocate some constitutional change ahead of the next elections, notably the establishment of an independent electoral committee.

## Money and politics

Tabitha Seii is critical of the links between money and politics. As she observes ruefully: 'a candidate who doesn't have financial resources is often despised and deemed unable to be a leader.' She adds that 'leadership' is often measured by 'the amount of wealth one can amass to dish out in bribes at the appropriate time. Poor women, according to Ms Seii, can easily fall victim to such inducements. Meanwhile, a woman who decides to go into politics will find it hard to make ends meet. 'Unless corruption is eliminated from political campaigns', she insists, 'women will continue to experience difficulty in a male-dominated society.' Tabitha Seii also speaks feelingly about her battle 'to erase the traditional mentality — amongst men and women — that only men can be in leadership positions.' She stresses that this can only be changed by education.

Both of these softly spoken women offer strong role models for Kenyan women. It would seem that Tabitha Seii and Grace Githu are set to make more than a few ripples in Kenyan society. ■

D.P.



## Man and elephant in harmony?

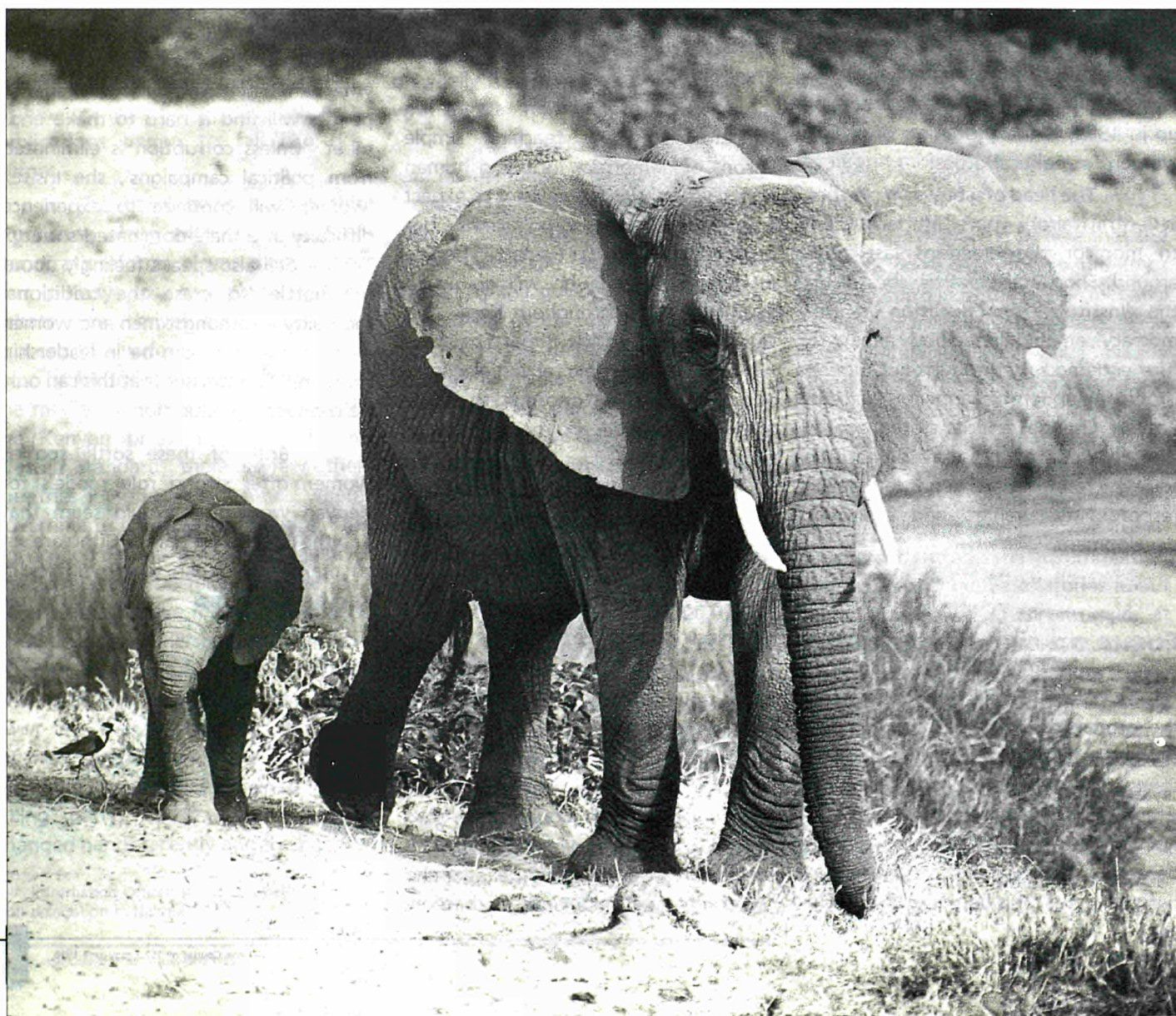
Since Kenya's ban on ivory exports in 1989, the number of elephants killed by poachers has gone down significantly, but as the herds replenish, the damage done to vegetation, and conflict between man and elephants has grown. We spoke with *Dr David Western* head of the Wildlife Service (KWS), the government body which runs Kenya's national parks, about how he is tackling the new problems so that man and elephant can live in harmony.

In the past, KWS has concentrated on clamping down on poaching and the rehabilitation of national park infrastructures. As a result, the number of elephants poached since the ivory ban was introduced has fallen from 5000 per year to between 50 and 60. At the same time, the elephant population has increased by 1000 annually. But conflict with the local populations is growing. Says Dr Western 'You can protect wildlife in parks, but if the neighbours on your doorstep are totally anti-wildlife, then the future looks very grim indeed.'

The European Development Fund is putting ECU 4 million into the KWS Elephant Conservation and Community wildlife programme. Other donors such as the World Bank, USAID, the Netherlands and Britain are also providing funds. The programme encompasses a range of conservation projects including research into elephant behaviour, data collection, fertility control and fencing to protect vegetation. But the KWS is also talking to donors about a new range of conservation measures such as 'green' hunting and local community projects.

In Amboseli national park in the south-west of the country, there are so many elephants that half the plant species have perished, explains Dr Western. One major hurdle is to ensure that the local population are reconciled. Elephants, he says, have lost their fear of

A danger to biodiversity?





people, so they are now spilling out of the national parks.

Dr Western, who took over the KWS in March 1994 after the acrimonious departure of *Dr Richard Leakey*, also says that whilst firmly behind the ivory ban, he is revising the 'no shoot' policy of his predecessor to prevent the human death toll caused by elephants from rising again.

## Human grievances

Following the highly publicised symbolic burning of a haul of ivory by *President Daniel arap Moi* in 1989, the number of people killed by elephants rose sharply (nine in 1990, 24 in 1991, 40 in 1992 and 35 in 1993). In 1994, according to Dr Western, 'early action' was taken with the culling of a number of elephants. The death toll among humans fell to 15 and last year, the downward trend continued, with 11 deaths recorded. The Head of the Wildlife Service says that the rise in elephant-related fatalities became a major public relations problem for Kenya, with the KWS getting a reputation for 'caring more about animals than people.'

There is also the question of compensation, whether for damage to crops or for loss of life. This is widely seen as being 'too little too late'. In 1994, Dr Western initiated an independent country-wide survey of human-wildlife conflict, asking landowners what they felt about the issue. It turned into a major public debate. The conclusions were that while people can usually cope with crop and livestock losses, 'they are not willing to tolerate loss of human life.' He pointed out that 'at best, they get 30 000 shillings in compensation' for this.

To increase compensation to a more realistic figure, the review suggested a system whereby the government would pay money into an independent insurance fund. The KWS would manage the fund, evaluate death and injury claims and make payments. Dr Western believes that this would reduce the delays — currently often as much as two or three years — before compensa-

tion is paid. The recommendations still have to go to Cabinet and Parliament.

The head of the KWS explains that when elephants were not being shot (which was the policy under Dr Leakey), the number of human deaths went up. 'What we say is that if you kill just a few elephants, they will re-establish their fear of people and won't attack them. I know there's a view in the West that you shouldn't do this, but my response is to point out that wildlife has survived in Africa, co-existing with people for such a long time, because of mutual fear.' Dr Western continues: 'Look at the Maasai. When a lion kills, the warriors go out and kill that particular lion.' This, he argues, discourages other lions in the area from interfering with the human population.

But Dr Western remains firmly committed to the ivory ban which is aimed at stopping elephant poaching. This is not the view taken by some of Kenya's southern neighbours. 'We would not disagree with the Zimbabweans or South Africans that we may need to control the elephant population to protect biological diversity or people', he says, 'but we part company on the specific issue of whether the ivory trade is sustainable. We believe that the checks and balances are not yet in place to guarantee that it won't run totally out of control, as happened before.' He adds that while South Africa may be able to manage its own elephants and ivory trade, the country is open to ivory from elsewhere in Africa where controls cannot be applied. The result is that the South African channel can be used for the 'laundering' of ivory.

Dr Western and *Dr John Waithaka*, who is the director of the KWS Elephant Programme, are concerned about two specific issues, namely, biodiversity, and the relationship between elephants and man. On the first of these, it is worth noting that the number of visitors to Amboseli has fallen from roughly 200 000 a few years ago to just 120 000 today. One suggested reason is the degradation of the ecosystem. To combat this, fencing has been erected and it appears to have had some positive impact in reviving crops and grasslands

harmed by elephants. Indeed, some trial plots have shown 'remarkable results' after just one year. With only a single strand of wire as protection, acacia has spontaneously returned, growing to a height of up to two and a half metres. The Elephant Programme is now planning to fence off five square kilometres of the park to allow the original vegetation to replenish.

On the other hand, donor reports point out that elephants are needed to retain the parks' biodiversity. 'Let elephants roam around in great numbers and they will destroy all trees favouring grasslands. On the other hand when only cows are around, bushes and thickets will come up depressing the grasslands.' In other words, it is all a question of balance.

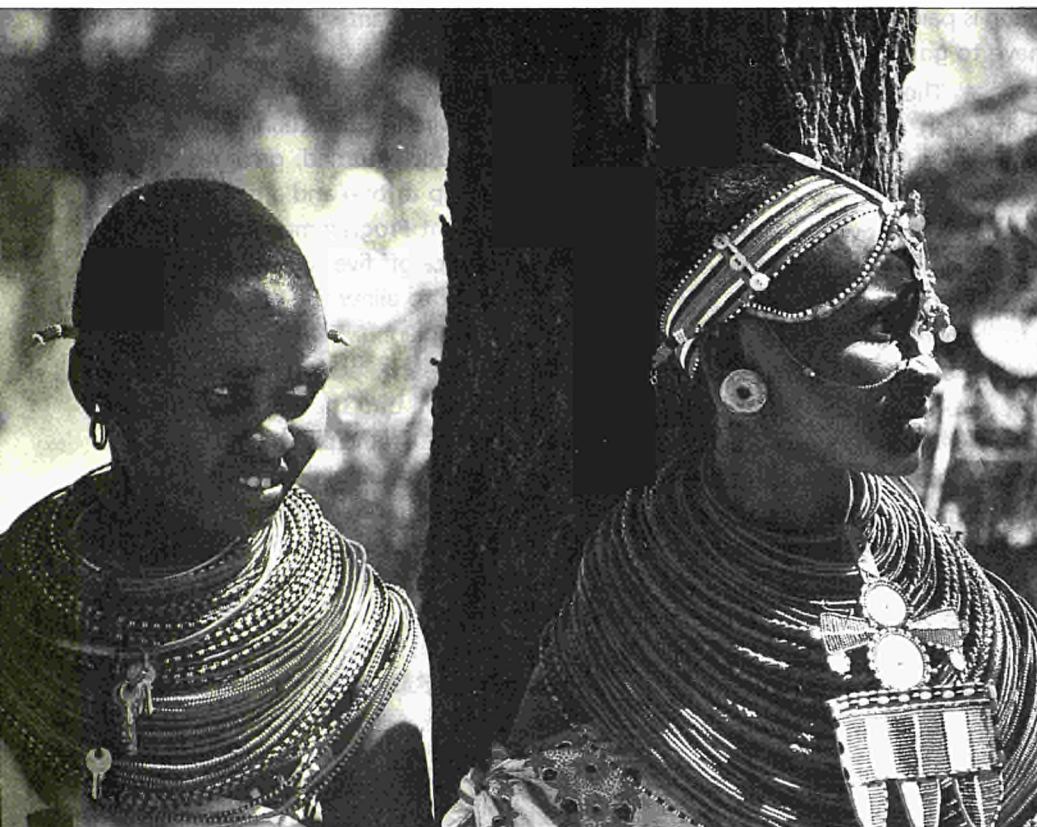
## Community involvement

Dr Western talks enthusiastically about including local communities as much as possible in wildlife conservation in order to reduce the potential for conflict: 'The way we look at it is that those who live in wildlife parks should be the primary beneficiaries. We are devising an approach which tries to focus on the local communities — to educate and mobilise them, providing a series of incentives so that they can begin to benefit from the wildlife. In the past they have only ever suffered because of it', he explains.

He continues: 'We see tremendous antagonism around the national parks because wildlife is seen as a liability. If the principle that the landowner should benefit can be put into practice, he can then become involved in wildlife as an alternative form of land use alongside agriculture and ranching. He will then actively protect the animals. That feeds back into the economy, the market increases, the parks remain open and the benefits are felt at a local level.' Some schemes involving the local community have already been established in Amboseli among the Maasai — a group that lost land when the government first set up the national park.

Incentives are now needed, says Dr Western, so that local people can





benefit from the growing elephant population. There are currently 911 elephants, compared to approximately 600 a few years ago. The pressure on the land is such that they must be able to roam in surrounding group ranches, otherwise they will have to be moved.

Maasai elders say that a new association of group ranches has been formed and that they are keen to benefit from the new policy. But they also want farming areas and water points to be protected from elephants and tourists to have access to their sanctuaries so they can benefit from the wildlife. Dr Western feels that the elephant can be turned from a threat into an asset for the Amboseli's Maasai within five years. There are plans for the erection of 40 km of fencing around the Kimama agricultural area, and a further 20 km around the Namelok.

Whilst still bitter about having had the park taken away from them, Maasai elders see scope for earning revenue from wildlife. They are not seeking to repossess Amboseli, but they do want clean water supplies, better education and access to capital to generate income.

The Maasai lost land when the Amboseli national park was set up. Now they see scope for earning revenue from wildlife

One worrying trend, say donors, which might undermine the programme, is the splitting up of Maasai group ranches into individual holdings. The effect of this could be to squeeze out the elephants.

## Relocation and 'green' hunting

Dr Western also holds out hope for the relocation of elephants. The Mwea national reserve is an example of a park that is no longer able to sustain its elephant population. In 1994, two people were killed by elephants in Mwea and the following year, the Elephant Programme undertook a ground survey in this reserve, counting a total of 48 animals. It recommended that 20 be relocated. But, according to Dr Western, it costs \$3000 to put an elephant to sleep, load it on to a lorry, relocate it and release it.

He puts forward 'green' hunting as one possible solution. It is still just an idea, but the suggestion is that

would-be hunters should be invited to do their hunting in a different way — with sleeping dart guns. They would pay for their 'sport' and this could then cover the costs involved in relocation. It might 'also put something back into the local community that has suffered from the elephants', he adds.

Dr Western urges the donor community to become more inventive too and to support the KWS in its policy of greater community involvement. He also points out that there is scope for expansion — three-quarters of Kenya's wild animals roam outside the existing national parks.

'KWS has a community wildlife service which is stretched to the limits in trying to mobilise communities and develop their capacity to benefit from wildlife. What is needed is more NGO-funded activity which would deliver this capacity to enable it to do the work.'

He thinks in addition that a marketing board for the KWS is needed to correct Kenya's image as an 'unsafe' destination. He points out that tourists who have also visited South Africa — now competing with Kenya in the safari market — feel that the former is twice as unsafe as Kenya. 'The insecurity perceived by tourists once they come here is on a par with California and a long way behind New York and Florida.'

Dr Western feels that his innovative new policies of local community involvement and green hunting will help boost Kenya's natural assets which are its future: 'People do not want to pay thousands of dollars to go on tarmac roads and visit supermarkets inside national parks. The key thing in attracting people to Kenya is its openness. South Africa cannot rival us in that way. In the long run, we feel that Kenya's biggest assets are its natural landscape, its wildlife and the diversity of its culture.'

D.P.



## Agriculture sector facing problems

# Grappling with the challenge of liberalisation

Agriculture, which accounts for one third of Kenya's GDP, is something of a hot potato presently with the government struggling to privatise the state-controlled marketing boards for the country's main crops — maize, tea and dairy produce — amidst accusations of fund mismanagement, illicit imports and dismay among donors that the reforms are not moving fast enough. By contrast, the horticulture sector, which is largely in private hands, is going from strength to strength, largely thanks to growing exports of mushrooms, french beans, sugar peas and cut flowers to the European market.

Dairy farmers are awaiting payments, while tea growers complain

about low returns. And the pace of cereals reform has disappointed donors. An EDF-supported project to fund reform of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to the tune of ECU 23 million has been dropped, at least for the time being. Likewise the sum of ECU 60 million, foreseen under the seventh EDF to help farmers set up a marketing system, has just been re-channelled into road rehabilitation.

Problems seemed to be piling up in the first two months of the year when agriculture minister, *Simeon Nychae*, who was taking a lot of the flak for the crisis in the various sub-sectors, took out a two-page spread in the 'Daily Nation' newspaper. In this, he set out the difficulties faced in all state-run sectors — sugar, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, maize and dairy products — explaining how the government intended

to tackle them. Opposition parties were quick to criticise the advertisement.

## Maize reforms still awaited

The sub-sector donors are most anxious to see reformed is maize. Kenya has three million maize producers. Liberalisation of prices, marketing and transport was announced in November 1993, but privatisation has not really got off the ground. And contrary to its originally stated intention that it would only intervene at market prices, the NCPB announced an intervention price of KSh 665 per bag for maize purchases in December 1995. It explained that this

Harvesting the tea crop  
Producers are concerned about  
low returns





## Value of horticultural exports in KShs Billion (1990-1994)

Year	Fresh produce			Processed Products	Total
	Cut flowers	Vegetables	Fruits		
1990	0.87	0.63	0.18	1.52	3.20
1991	1.03	0.78	0.20	1.69	3.70
1992	1.25	0.91	0.36	1.66	4.18
1993	2.48	1.77	0.52	3.03	7.80
1994	2.64	1.79	0.54	3.33	8.30

Source: Export Promotion Board, 1996.

was intended to counter the low prices brought about by the activities of middlemen who were allegedly buying at KSh 400.

In an interview with *The Courier* in February, Mr Nychae was keen to explain the motivation behind this policy. 'We want to commercialise by the end of the year, but if the commodity dealers step in with outright exploitation... then the government has a right to intervene. There is no government in the world that would fail to in a situation like that.' He added: 'The dealers are causing a headache to local farmers: The EU can help us by setting up a marketing system run by the farmers themselves.' He implied that this kind of support was not being given

because of the power of the international commodity dealers. He went on to insist that liberalisation should be done systematically. 'You do not abandon farmers when they have no marketing strategy of their own.'

Kenya's position is spelt out in the document 'Economic Reforms for Kenya, 1996-1997' written in conjunction with the the World Bank and IMF. This spells out that the government will maintain a strategic reserve of 3 million 90 kilogram bags of maize. The document states: 'While it is expected that the actions of private traders will serve

Agriculture Minister, Simeon Nychae

*You do not abandon farmers when they have no marketing strategy of their own'*

to stabilise the maize market in most years, under exceptional situations, the government will supplement these private efforts to reduce uncertainty and ensure food security by financing purchases and sales of maize.'

## Producer complaints

In the tea and dairy sub-sectors, farmers and, by extension, the government, are facing troubled times. Tea growers complain that their bonus payments from the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) are too low and have been threatening to boycott deliveries of tea which is the country's biggest export earner after tourism. The government says that it plans to privatise KTDA's procurement, recruitment and transport.

The complaint from farmers who sell to Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC), which markets about 90% of the country's milk, is that they are not being paid. Those operating in the private sector, who produce the remaining 10% appear, by contrast, to be doing well. KCC has encountered serious financial and management problems and the government appointed a task force in May 1995 to run this body. Stocks of dairy products have grown — their current value is put at KSh 2.4 billion — as sales have declined, and there are accusations of poor management, procurement and marketing. KCC is paying about KSh 30 million in interest every month. Farmers are demanding that the government sells stock to pay farmers, clear the overdraft, overhaul the management and introduce a new pricing system. By the end of 1995, unpaid arrears to farmers had reached KSh 1.44 billion.

It is clear that steering the country's agriculture sector towards liberalisation is no easy task — a point Mr Nychae himself was keen to underline. But the lesson provided by Kenya's successful private sector producers, not to mention the global trend away from state intervention, suggest that sooner or later, the nettle will have to be grasped. ■

D.P.





# Donor green light for roads

**Last year 2000 people were killed in traffic accidents in Kenya, an alarming figure which drives home the need to do something more to improve the state of the country's roads.**

The big death toll may in part be due to the increased number of users and bad driving habits. But a projected 5.7% increase in Kenya's domestic product and the revival of East African cooperation signal even more traffic on the roads in future, and underline the fact that more needs to be done to rehabilitate and maintain them.

As a pedestrian, you have to line up to make a mad dash across the Uhuru highway, the main dual carriageway in Nairobi, with 'King' car coming at you from all directions. Public works minister, *Professor Jonathan Ng'eno* told *The Courier* that an increasing population, a growing economy and more and heavier vehicles had all caused extra wear and tear.

## Money injected into roads

Road rehabilitation is now a focal area for European Union aid under the Seventh European Development Fund (EDF). In a 'memorandum of understanding' signed by the Kenyan government and the EU in June 1995, it was agreed that European funds originally earmarked for reform of the cereals sector would be redirected to roads (the EU and other donors having expressed some dissatisfaction at the pace of reform in the cereals sector). And the World Bank gave its green light at the beginning of February 1996 to a fresh

roads package involving loans of \$165 million for upgrading and maintenance.

The condition of the highways is something that everyone seems to be complaining about. A ride on a *matatu* (minibus), which is one of the cheapest ways of getting from A to B outside Nairobi, is usually bumpier and longer than it need be because of the perilous state of some routes. Even outside the wet season (the long rains usually begin in April/May), a trip to Lake Naivasha from the capital can reportedly be more like a rough ocean crossing, as the *matatu* navigates and sometimes sinks into the potholes in the red earth. The Mai-Mahiu to Naivasha section is said to be the worst section of the Nairobi-Naivasha road.

Yet this stretch is one of the country's key arteries, having to bear the weight of the multi-axle lorries that

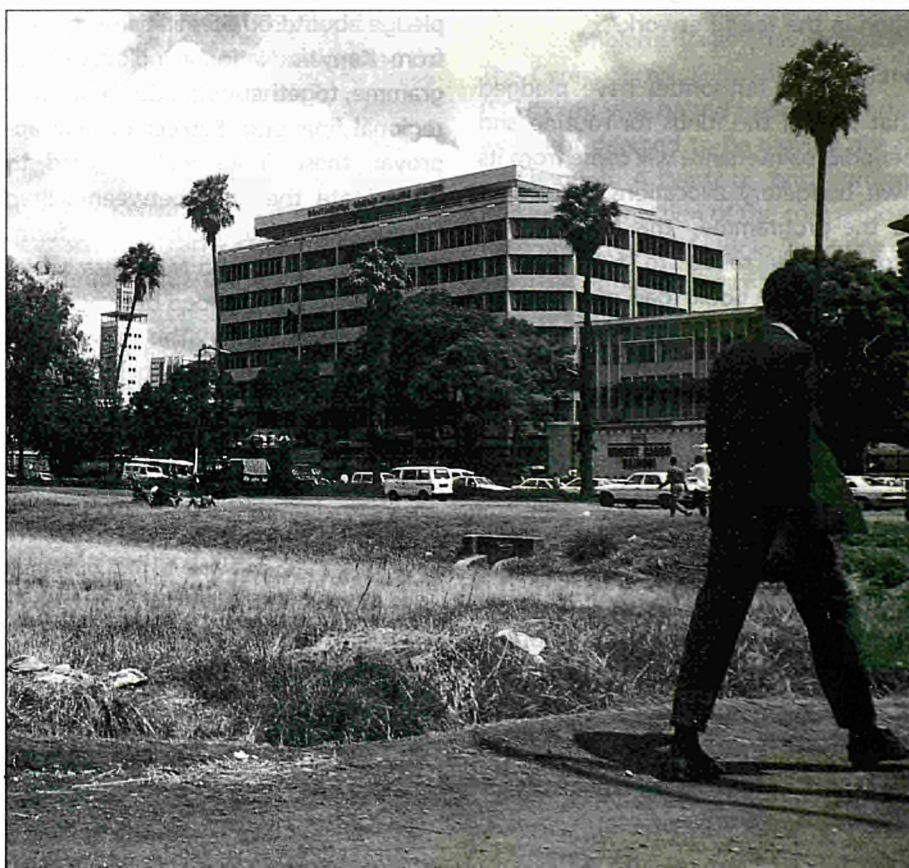
carry one of Kenya's fastest growing exports — fresh flowers. This trade has increased more than three-fold since 1990. Many tourists also make the trek for some of the best bird watching that Kenya can offer, on Lake Naivasha.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of private cars on the roads since the government reduced the Value Added Tax on vehicles. The market for executive cars such as Mercedes Benz, Land Rovers and Discovery vehicles is surprisingly big.

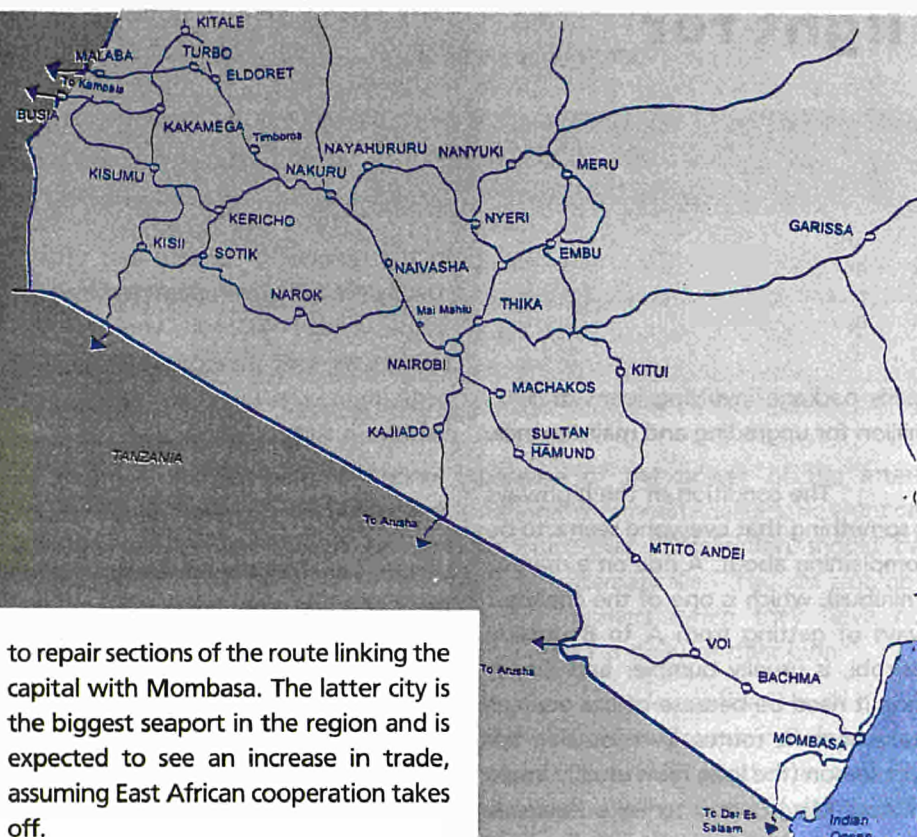
## Donors move ahead

As mentioned earlier, World Bank officials have announced the release of \$165 million of loans for roads. Repayment will be spread over 40 years with a ten-year grace period. The Bank has indicated its satisfaction with recent government efforts to clamp down on mismanagement of funds in general, and its new commitment to restructure the economy and maintain the roads. Some \$115 million of the total will be allocated to repairing damaged roads in 26 urban centres — including Mombasa and Eldoret. The remaining \$50 million is

A view of the Uhuru Highway in Nairobi — one of the country's busiest stretches of road







to repair sections of the route linking the capital with Mombasa. The latter city is the biggest seaport in the region and is expected to see an increase in trade, assuming East African cooperation takes off.

The government's new commitments to maintain the roads, after donors have spent the initial rehabilitation funds, are contained in the new three-year economic programme published on 16 February. This was drawn up with the assistance of the World Bank and the IMF. It 'recognises that the inadequate maintenance over many years has led to a significant deterioration in the road network.'

The authorities have pledged that 50% of the funds for routine and periodic maintenance will come from its own budgetary allocations. According to the programme, 'this level will be progressively raised to fully finance routine and periodic road maintenance by the turn of the century.'

The government has also pledged to implement a 'strategic plan', to be approved by June 1996, to increase private sector participation in maintenance and construction. Adequate funding will be set aside for road maintenance, priorities will be laid down for road investment, and there is a commitment to the transparent management and use of road funds. The aim is that by the year 2000, Kenya should itself be financing all

Map of southern Kenya showing the key roads

full and periodic road maintenance, instead of having recourse to donors.

The European Union has been quick to lend its support to the programme. Although technical studies had not yet been finalised when *The Courier* went to press, the EU is expected to pledge about ECU 55 million (in grants) from Kenya's National Indicative Programme, together with ECU 8 million of regional financing. Subject to final approval, these funds will be used to rehabilitate the road between Sultan Hamud and Mtito Andei which forms part of the Nairobi to Mombasa route, and a section of the road between Mai Mahiu and Naivasha. The projects are expected to be submitted for EU funding by September 1996.

## Previous EDF commitments

This is not the first time that the EU has become involved in road maintenance in Kenya. Indeed, this sector was one of the focal areas for both NIP

and regional funds when EU-Kenya cooperation began in 1975 under the first Lomé Convention.

Using resources amounting to ECU 50.9m from the sixth European Development Fund, the Union has rehabilitated and improved 103 kilometres of trunk road between Nairobi and the Ugandan border, which forms part of the Northern Corridor Transport link.

Also funded with 6th EDF monies (ECU 11.5 million, including ECU 8.5m from the regional programme) was the reconstruction of 28.5 km of the paved Musumu-Siari-Isebania-Mukuyu road which goes to the Tanzanian border. A further ECU 9m was spent on the rehabilitation and resurfacing of the 51 km trunk road between Kericho and Sotik (including ECU 3.8m from the East Africa regional programme). This serves the tea growing areas around Kericho and Sotik and provides an alternative for traffic from Rwanda and Burundi bound for Mombasa, when the route through Uganda is closed.

Finally, grants (ECU 1.97m) have been earmarked under the 7th EDF to halt the deterioration of the Northern Corridor road in the western outskirts of Nairobi, while ECU 2m was released under Kenya's revised NIP for emergency repairs to the Nairobi-Mombasa road.

Road rehabilitation is also a key area for the bilateral aid provided by some of the EU member states. One Italian diplomat observed to us that their involvement in Kenya's highways goes back a long way. In the 1940s, it was Italian prisoners of war who laboured to build the old road to Naivasha, and on a bend along this road, a chapel recently restored by the Italian community in Kenya, bears testimony to their work. The Rironi-Mai section of the 'old' road to Naivasha has recently been rebuilt with \$6.9 million of Italian aid and when he spoke to us, the diplomat described the project in poetic terms. 'It is now a charming road with a breathtaking view of the Rift valley beneath', he stated enthusiastically. He is right, and for anyone visiting Kenya, it is well worth the trip. ■

D.P.



# Kenya-EU cooperation

The focus of Kenya-European Union cooperation under successive Lomé Conventions, starting with Lomé I in 1975, has been rural development and food self-sufficiency, with energy, commerce and industry, health and education featuring to a lesser extent. Microprojects have also traditionally been included, with the eleventh instalment of this programme recently being announced.

Since the bulk of its export receipts come from commodities such as tea and coffee, Kenya has been a major beneficiary of the Stabex fund which helps to offset losses sustained in key farm exports when the world price of the commodity drops.

At a regional level, roads, giving Kenya's neighbours access to the port of Mombasa continue to figure highly in the EC's development policy. Funds allocated under this heading also benefit Kenya itself, of course.

Since 1991, EU aid to Kenya has been affected to a certain extent by the political strains that developed, notably in the country's relations with the World Bank and the IMF. At the November 1991 Consultative Group meeting for Kenya, donors suspended quick disbursing aid because of what they regarded as an 'unsatisfactory' performance in the areas of human rights, governance and economic reform. The result was a loss of aid flows estimated at \$40 million per month. This affected EU assistance in connection with projects relating to the adjustment of the economy, including most notably, the reform of the cereals sector which was to have been supported under Lomé III and IV. There was an improvement in relations in the middle of 1993, but progress on structural reforms is still being monitored,

with a watchful eye being kept on human rights and democracy issues.

## Lomé I and II

Under Lomé I (1976-1980), the bulk of the ECU 72m allocation was spent on rural development and energy, the biggest project being the Upper Tana Reservoir scheme (ECU 26.3m). The Machakos Integrated Development Programme (MIDP), which was set up to improve farm productivity, water and soil management, and living conditions received ECU 20m. Other projects included strengthening animal services in the Coastal Province, support for rural workshops and help to improve living conditions in Kawangware and the Mathare Valley under the Nairobi City Council.

Kenya topped the table of ACP states receiving loans under Lomé I from the Luxembourg-based European Investment Bank (EIB). A total of ECU 53.6m was allocated, with beneficiaries including the Masinga Dam, the Kenya Tea Development Authority, the Development Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank.

From the outset, microprojects have been a central part of the EU's policy in Kenya. These are largely self-help schemes carried out by the local population with the EU putting up a substantial proportion of the funds. Under Lomé I, ECU 2.4m was allocated to microprojects, with an emphasis on school materials and equipment, small irrigation schemes and water projects.

Notable regional projects under the first Convention included the construction of a trunk road between Lodwar in North West Kenya and Juba in Sudan, and the strengthening of the civil aviation and telecommunications network covering the Indian Ocean islands, the Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa.

ECU 88m was set aside under the Lomé II National Indicative Programme (NIP) for the period 1980-1985. From this, funds continued to be provided for the MIDP while a major programme was undertaken to rehabilitate rice production in Western Kenya (Nyanza Province) in the swampy valleys of the Kisii district. The aim was to make more farmland available in this densely populated area. EIB loans for the same period totalled ECU 47m. Regional funds again focused on transport with improvements to the Northern corridor linking Mombasa with Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire and Sudan. Support under the 'regional' heading was also provided for research projects into controlling migrant pests in Eastern Africa and for campaigns against the tsetse fly.

## Delays with Lomé III

The Lomé III NIP (1985-1990) earmarked ECU 128m for development projects and programmes with an additional ECU 7m provided as a special debt relief facility. 80% of the NIP was allocated to rural development, the funds being targeted at food security and self-reliance, while the remaining 20% went to projects in the trade, industry, transport and communications sectors.

Implementation has been slow. The Cereal Sector Support Programme (ECU 23m) was halted because reforms were not deemed to be moving ahead fast enough. A livestock census project and implementation of the core agricultural project based in Isiolo also suffered setbacks, although they now seem to be back on track.

The Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) is a possible beneficiary of funds from the Lomé III balances although 'sectoral conditionalities' are likely to be attached to any new disbursement. These would be in line with the rationalisation foreseen in the three-year economic reform programme published in February, which was drawn up with the IMF and World Bank.

Disbursement under the ninth and tenth tranches of the microproject



## ECHO nerve centre

Sean Culligan, who is head of flight operations for the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), is

complimentary about the Kenyan authorities, and their willingness to sanction flight 'caravans' out of Nairobi to the country's crisis-torn neighbours. Since May 1994, when the ECHO communications centre was set up in the Westlands suburb of Nairobi, 'ECHO Flight' (featured in issue no. 153 of *The Courier*, p.81) has ferried some 52 000 personnel and large amounts of materials to the airports and landing strips of surrounding countries facing humanitarian crises. In all, the operation has clocked up a massive two and a half million flying miles.

Our brief discussion with Mr Culligan was punctuated with calls on his walkie-talkie — which he carries with him wherever he goes. 'You don't have to be mad to work here but it helps!' he observed wryly before turning his attention to the latest incoming message and yet another tricky situation to resolve. This time, it was a problem over a request for an ECHO flight to Mogadishu to pick up some NGO personnel. When difficulties are encountered on the ground, Mr Culligan explained, some NGOs prefer to take their people out. Others choose to 'stick it out'. In either case, ECHO Flight has to try to keep the planes flying.

Tomorrow, it may be a different set of problems. Some people might balk at the pressure but for the energetic yet unflappable Sean Culligan, it's all in a day's work!

D.P.

One of the 'ECHO Flight' aircraft at Lokichoggio in north west Kenya



ECHO

programme continues although there have been significant delays and a 'financial and technical' review of the programmes is to be carried out. EIB loans to Kenya under Lomé III include funds to improve Mombasa port, develop the tea industry, support the industrial sector and improve Nairobi's water supply.

One big Lomé III regional project was the rehabilitation of 103 km of main road between Nairobi and the Ugandan border. Resources amounting to ECU 50.9m were provided from the national and regional programmes for this.

## Lomé IV moves ahead

Kenya's ECU 140m NIP under Lomé IV was revised in June 1995, when a 'Memorandum of Understanding' was agreed which takes account of the government's new economic reforms. The main result of this revision, as mentioned earlier, was the redirection of funds to road rehabilitation (see separate article on p. 33). Other key areas identified in the updated programme, covering the period up to the year 2000 (when Lomé IV expires), are conservation, human resource development, private sector support and institutional support.

A number of projects were approved, however, prior to the conclusion of the memorandum of understanding. These include the road sector preparatory phase (ECU 1.69m), a contribution towards rehabilitating the Mukuyu-Isebania and St Austin-Kabate roads (ECU 4.97m), conservation and management of indigenous forest (ECU 4.4m), elephant conservation and community wildlife project (ECU 4m), a Swahili cultural programme (ECU 1.99m), rehabilitation of advisory services (ECU 1.95m), the microprojects programme (ECU 5.5m) and an NIP contribution to regional programmes (ECU 8.7m).

Among recently approved expenditures are: a trade development programme managed by the Export Promotion Council (ECU 4m), a family health programme (ECU 11.45m), emer-

gency repairs to the Nairobi-Mombasa road (ECU 2m), grants to the project management department (ECU 1.45m) and KIPPRA (ECU 1.98m), a tourism development programme (ECU 2m); a community development fund (ECU 12.5m) and micro-enterprise promotion (ECU 6m). EIB credits under Lomé IV have so far been largely for private enterprise development.

Finally, under Lomé IV, regional funds have been provided for further road projects, to help reintegrate qualified African nationals into the society and to strengthen the programme against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. The last-mentioned has involved the renovation of the STD clinic in central Nairobi and the establishment of laboratory and counselling services. Two projects in the pipeline when *The Courier* went to press were to support farming in tsetse-infested areas (ECU 1.5m), and funding for the East African highlands agroforestry network (ECU 1 million).

## STABEX

Between 1987 to 1993, Kenya received almost ECU 127m from the STABEX fund although there have been delays in channelling the resources to suitable projects, due to economic policy changes since 1991. STABEX funds will now be directed mainly to rural roads, coffee research, electrification and technical assistance.

In addition to the above, the EU has provided significant sums for NGOs in Kenya over the years. The Commission has supported a wide range of NGO projects, notably in the health and education sectors. Kenya has also benefited from substantial food aid allocations.

D.P.



# Commission sets out its stall for the IGC

*'Determined to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe'*

These were the opening words of the EEC Treaty agreed by the original six Member States in 1957. The Treaty has been amended on numerous occasions since then, as the European Communities have evolved, but this particular provision in the preamble has remained intact. Indeed, many would argue that it is sacrosanct. It reflects the desire of the 'founding fathers' for a united Europe and the practical realisation that this would necessarily be an evolving process.

Since the late 1950s, the development of the EC has consistently been in line with this goal of 'ever-closer union' even if there were times when the process seemed to be very slow. The 'six' have become 15 with perhaps a dozen more countries 'in the pipeline' at varying stages. The competences of the Community have been expanded and a single market has been created. Through its judgments, the European Court of Justice has firmly established the precedence of EC law. And the Parliament, now directly elected, has been given real powers.

It was planned that 1996 would see another milestone in the process of European integration with the convening of an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to look primarily at the EU's institutional arrangements. But while the term 'ever closer union' in the Treaty will almost certainly not be touched, there are those who wonder whether the spirit of the preamble will be

reflected in the outcome of the negotiations.

The decision to hold an IGC in 1996 was made at the time of the Maastricht negotiations (Article N of the Treaty on European Union). The process of ratifying this Treaty, which foresaw, among other things, the creation of a single European currency, proved more traumatic than anyone anticipated. It took two referendums in Denmark to get approval and while France managed it on the first attempt, the result was agonisingly close. Finally, the project rested on a knife-edge for several weeks as the British Parliament debated the bill to implement the Maastricht provisions.

The view that the EU's decision-making process needs a fundamental overhaul is broadly, though not universally, accepted. The system was originally designed for a Community of just six countries and the argument is that it must be streamlined now that there are fifteen members. Indeed, some people believe it will all but grind to a halt if and

when the Union expands southwards and eastwards. There have been a number of Treaty changes in the past aimed at making the system more efficient. Thus, for example, the areas where a 'qualified majority' rather than 'unanimity' is required have been expanded. This means in practice that the national 'veto' has already been curtailed in certain policy areas. At the same time, the system has become ever-more complex, thanks mainly to the piecemeal granting of powers to the European Parliament. In some fields, notably involving the budget, the Parliament is the central institution whose approval is crucial. In others, Parliament and Commission can effectively overrule the Council of Ministers. Overall, the Council retains the key legislative powers, and the Commission still has the 'power of initiative' but the burgeoning of legislative procedures makes life increasingly difficult for all those who work in the system. This inevitably has its effect on public opinion. Few outsiders understand what happens in 'Brussels', far less feeling any sense of involvement.

## The Commission's opinion

In adopting its opinion for the IGC (which began in Turin on March 29),

*Ever closer union?*  
British Prime Minister Edward Heath at the signing ceremony for the first EC enlargement in 1972





the Commission has tried to take account of these concerns. It emphasises the 'essential' point that deepening and widening are intertwined and speaks of the need for a Union which is closer to its citizens. It also underlines the importance of having 'an institutional system which will work in an expanded Europe'. And for this to happen, according to President Santer, the IGC process has to be backed by a 'clear political will'.

The Commission goes on to make a series of concrete recommendations for the consideration of the IGC (see box). In substantive policy areas, the focus is on strengthening the social dimension of Europe, developing a common employment strategy and giving more attention to environmental issues. One specific proposal, which is certain to be resisted in some quarters, is the integration of the Maastricht Social Protocol into the European Community Treaty. Readers will recall that the UK 'opted out' of this arrangement four years ago. In the absence of unanimity among the Member States, it is difficult to see how this policy area could be formally incorporated into the main treaty.

The Commission also argues for reforms to the justice and home affairs 'pillar'. This was one of the new fields of common action agreed in Maastricht, although it was excluded from the European Community structure, being subject instead to a more traditional 'intergovernmental' process. The key proposal is that this policy area should be transferred to the Community framework (police and criminal matters excepted).

Given that institutional issues will take centre stage in the IGC talks, it is not surprising to find that the Commission's main recommendations are for reforms to the legislative system. The two main elements of the Commission's opinion in this respect are the replacement of unanimity by qualified majority voting as a general rule, and the introduction of streamlined decision-making (based on just three types of procedure). Significantly, the Commis-

## Key recommendations

The Commission's opinion for the Intergovernmental Conference, which is required under Article N of the Maastricht Treaty, include the following proposals and recommendations:

### Policy areas

- specific incorporation of European human rights rules in the Community legal system;
- a ban on all forms of discrimination (sex, race etc.) including the outlawing of racism and xenophobia;
- integration of the social protocol into the treaty;
- establishment of conditions for a common employment strategy;
- strengthened environmental provisions;
- common rules on the entry, residence and status of non-EU nationals;
- transfer of justice and home affairs (police and criminal matters excepted) to the Community framework;
- greater consistency in foreign policy including explicit provisions to ensure the EU can speak with one voice in international organisations;
- extension of the common foreign and security policy to include common defence;

### Institutions and procedures

- replacement of unanimity by qualified majority voting as a general rule;
- general simplification (of Council working structures, budgetary arrangements, codecision procedure, implementation etc.);
- rationalisation of legislative system (three decision-making procedures);
- enhanced role for European Parliament;
- electoral procedure to ensure a representative Parliament;
- possible adaptation of weighted votes in Council (with reference to a majority of Member States and a majority of the Union's population);
- enhanced role for Commission President in choosing Commission members;
- number of Commissioners to be reduced to one per Member States;
- rejection of Europe 'à la carte' but allowance for closer cooperation or integration between some EU members, which must include an opportunity for other states to join later.

sion also advocates 'pushing forward the subsidiarity principle' and 'involving national parliaments more closely in Union business by giving them timely access to all information they need'.

Overall, the institution makes a plea for simplified procedures to be introduced throughout the system, and it also suggests a number of specific changes to the individual institutions. The latter include improving the operation of the rotating, six-monthly Council Presidency, reducing the size of the European Commission, altering the mandate of European Court judges and establishing an electoral procedure for the Parliament so as to make this body 'as representative as possible.'

Finally, a number of proposals are made to 'establish a firmer basis' for the EU's common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and move towards a system of common defence. In the field

of defence, it is suggested that the Western European Union's role should be reviewed 'with a view to incorporating it into the Union'.

## Competing visions

The Commission's suggestions for the IGC fit in with the 'ever closer union' ideal, as one would expect from the institution appointed to act as 'guardian' of the Treaties. At the same time, they appear to be more evolutionary than revolutionary, being based on the principle that existing structures must be adapted for the system to keep functioning rather than dismantling the structure and starting all over again. Despite this, they contain a number of ideas which are bound to prove controversial. There is a widespread view that the EU suffers from a 'democratic deficit' but even a modest enhancement of the Par-





liament's role is likely to be resisted in certain national capitals. The curtailing of the veto is a pragmatic proposal designed to ensure that the enlarged Union does not find itself paralysed in future, but it nonetheless touches a raw 'national' nerve in some Member States. And the idea of a joint approach to defence, though hardly revolutionary, (many EU countries effectively pool their 'sovereignty' through NATO) is fiercely resisted by certain national politicians.

The essential problem is that there are competing and apparently irreconcilable visions of what the European Union ought to be. Should it continue moving towards ever-closer union. If it does, it is difficult to see how this could happen without the emergence of some sort of federal system — although many advocates of integration prefer to avoid using this term for fear of a 'Euro-sceptic' backlash. Should it revert to a more traditional intergovernmental structure. The 'Europe of Nations' idea has been gaining ground in some Member States and is now being actively canvassed, despite the fact that it appears to contradict the Treaty preamble to which all Members are notionally committed. A third possibility is that the system should remain largely unchanged. 'Thus far and no further' is a

What vision for the future?  
*Some argue that the European  
Union cannot afford to stand still*

refrain heard in certain quarters although there is a counter-argument that without dynamic development, the structure cannot endure. As lawyers are fond of pointing out, the European Community is *sui generis* and there are those who see it as perched on a tightrope somewhere between an international organisation and a state in its own right. If this analogy is correct, then immobility does not appear to be an option. Some momentum (whether forwards or backwards) would appear to be required.

The Commission, which is participating in the IGC but does not have a vote, is not the only body to have set out its stall in advance of the Conference. The key actors in this particular process are obviously the Member States and they too have been producing position papers which underline the diversity of views about where the EU ought to be headed. A lot of hard bargaining lies ahead and commentators are suggesting that the IGC process could last up to a year (although not in continuous session). At present, it is difficult to see how all the discordant voices can be brought to-

gether in harmony. But as *The Courier* has observed before, the Union has a remarkable capacity for achieving compromises between ostensibly irreconcilable positions.

One possible outcome is that the IGC will result in a more multi-layered system with Member States choosing whether or not to participate in certain aspects of the integration process. The Commission expressly rejects the idea of an 'à la carte' approach but acknowledges that flexibility may be needed. The possibility for some Member States to integrate in certain areas within the EU framework is acknowledged although the Commission believes that other countries must be free to join such arrangements later 'if they are willing and able.' At a wider European level, a multi-layered approach has long existed with various bodies having different and often overlapping memberships (the EU, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, the Schengen group of countries etc.)

However, within the European Community set-up, the approach prior to 1992 was based on universal application of the rules. Under the Maastricht Treaty, Britain and Denmark gained opt-outs from the single European currency and it is recognised that even if the timetable is met for the introduction of the *Euro*, several other Member States are unlikely to take part from the outset. Also, as mentioned earlier, the UK does not adhere to the Social Protocol. There are people who see these as cracks in the edifice which could ultimately threaten the construction of Europe. But, in the final analysis, this type of arrangement may offer the only realistic way of staying on the path to 'ever-closer union'. ■ S.H.



# Creative Africa

(Dossier coordinated by Hégel Goutier)

There can hardly be any dispute over the fact that Africa is being increasingly forgotten by the rest of the world. Not even the emergence of South Africa, with its enormous potential, seems to have improved the hand that has been dealt to the continent as a whole. President Mandela may have indicated his willingness to see his country spearheading wider growth, but business interests attracted to South Africa appear to have confined themselves to working within that nation's frontiers. The problem is that in the new liberal climate, the shaky production figures of the black sub-continent simply do not make the grade.

A simple anecdote helps to illustrate the problem by analogy. During the time when Greece was under the Colonels — some time ago now, but well within living memory — two young Europeans were discussing the unfolding of events in the country that is the cradle of democracy. One expressed sadness and revulsion at what was happening to their European neighbour. The other, displaying a combination of disenchantment and indifference, replied; *'Is Greece still part of Europe then?'* In the mind of the respondent, the geographical location of a country had ceased to be an objective reality. Instead, it was determined by political factors, or perhaps by economic performance. In short, when the land that gave birth to European culture left the mainstream during the period of military rule, for many, it effectively divorced itself from the continent of Europe.

By analogy, a similar phenomenon affects Africa today in the global

context. The file for 'Mother Africa', as the continent is described by Sylvie Clerfeuille and Nago Seck in one of our dossier articles (where they highlight the continent's profound impact on world music and art) appears to have been 'deleted' in the minds of many people.

Fortunately, history shows us that nothing is irretrievable. 40 years ago, children were being urged to give money for impoverished Chinese children. Today the Chinese economy is growing rapidly. Similarly, the association of Japan with scientific or technical innovation would have been greeted with surprise and perhaps a ribald comment. But that was before the arrival of Kawasaki motor cycles, luxury Honda cars, Sony video recorders and Nikon cameras — to mention just a few current household brand names from the Land of the Rising Sun.

It is paradoxical that in a world now dominated by production and economic growth, we are still confronted by ingrained cultural perceptions that are both insidious and obsessive. Criticism of administrative failures, corruption and other related aspects in Africa is often justified. What is not justified is the failure to acknowledge similar shortcomings in other parts of the world — where they may be better at covering up such things. And the dismissal of Africa's culture, the contempt with which its products are sometimes greeted, the refusal to accept that the continent has anything to teach us — these are all forms of cultural prejudice.

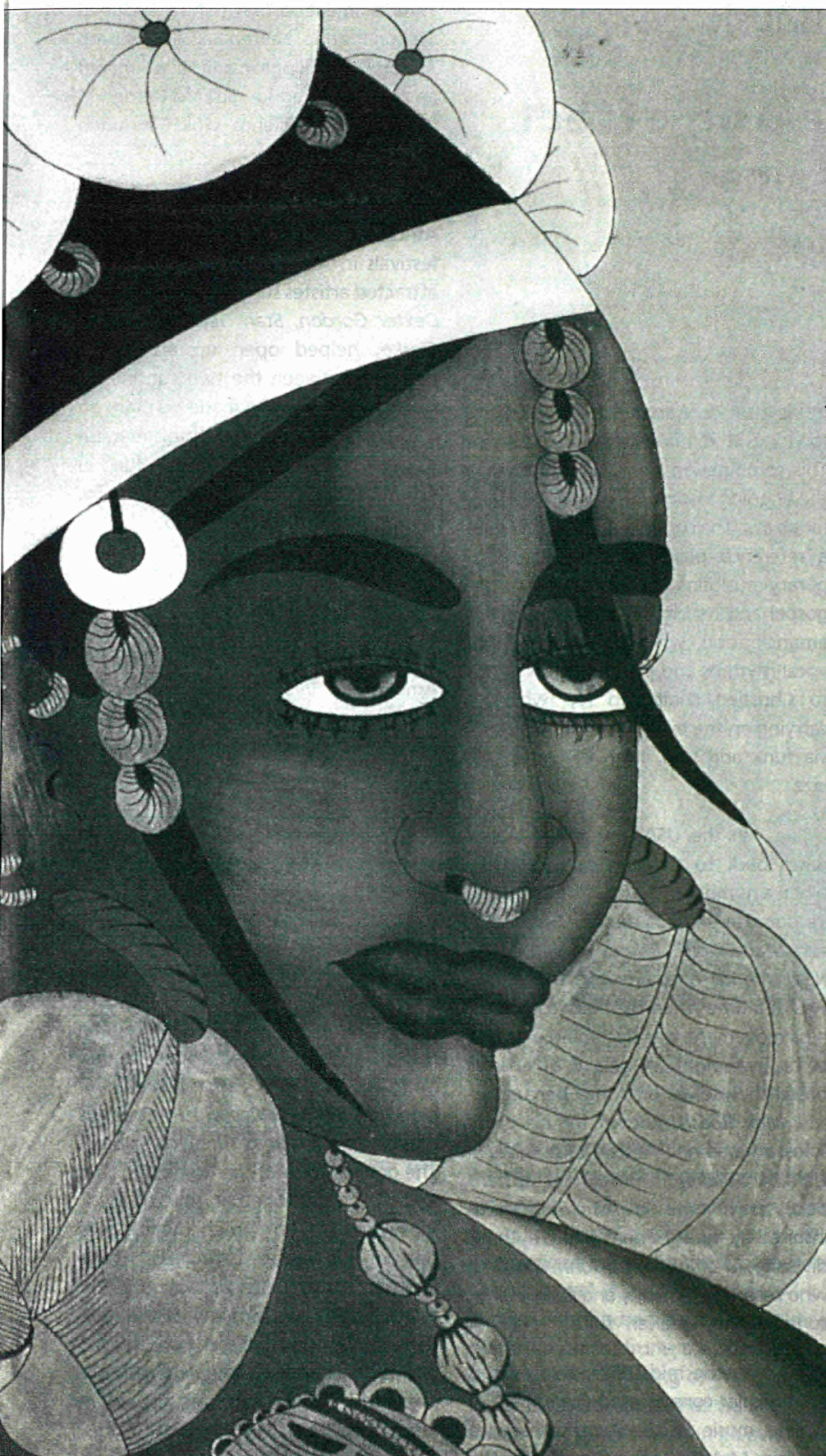
Using the pretext that it is traditional for knowledge to be transmitted by word of mouth, there is often a tendency to underrate — or perhaps even deny the existence of — African expertise in technical and other areas.

The continent's achievements in fields such as metallurgy, mathematics and pharmaceuticals — all the subjects described as 'endogenous' by Houton-ndji — are ignored. So too are the great African philosophies. These topics are discussed in the dossier and the articles reveal the frustration and bitterness of the authors, be they African, lovers of Africa, or independent researchers, at the fact that they have to work so hard to assert their rights and justify their claims.

In Europe, a knight's sword, a decorative church cloth, a reliquary from the Middle Ages, or a painting by a Florentine artist (painted in accordance with strict instructions down to the very pose of the Virgin Mary) are all deemed to be works of art and they have their place in the great museums. When they are exhibited, the catalogues wax lyrical about their beauty and their aesthetic qualities, generally overlooking their function or religious and ethnographic significance. But for many critics, a magnificent *Imbu* axe, a Congolese royal drum or the sculpture of an *Ife* king do not constitute art — they are merely 'ethnic artefacts'. It is true that Abyssinian art can be found in the Louvre, and that works from Asia and elsewhere have found their way into some of the great museums and galleries of the North. But few people realise that sculptures of kings were being fashioned in Nigeria at a time when the western world had not yet reached the Iron Age. Talking of 'kings', it is worth recalling that when David painted Napoleon's coronation, artistic integrity took second place to a latter-day version of 'political correctness'. He was obliged to comply with the rules imposed by the court as to who should be included and who should be omitted from the painting.

When a museum guide points out some object belonging to one of the great African civilisations (such objects are usually found in so-called *museums of mankind*), he will probably focus on the item's utility, its 'magical' function or the part it played in some tribal conflict. Rarely will he refer to the artistic talent of its creator, and the latter is unlikely to be dignified with the title of 'artist'.





Painting under glass by Alexis  
N'Gom of Senegal

Japanese movement, which has followed strictly choreographed patterns for many centuries, is classified as dance. Congolese ballet, however, is known as 'ethnic' dance. This is a term

that clearly offends one of our contributors, Alphonse Tièrou, who has made a detailed study of Africa's great dances. And in the field of art, we should remember the European painters working at the beginning of this century — such as Picasso, Braque, Vlaminck and Matisse — who were ready to pay tribute to the modernity of African art. Sadly, the museums and art galleries did not follow suit.

Africa is like the essence of a perfume; it is too concentrated. We prefer to use the *eaux de Cologne* distilled from it. That is why, for many years, African music was only appreciated in its diluted Caribbean or Brazilian forms while its dances were interpreted through American choreographers and later, in the adaptations of Béjart.

We have tried, in this dossier, to ensure an appropriate level of journalistic objectivity, presenting the information as far as possible in a serious and dispassionate way. At the same time, we hope to make a contribution, albeit modest, to the rediscovery of Africa. It is, after all, the birthplace of a large proportion of humanity and — if researchers on the origin of the species are to be believed — of humankind itself.

For those who genuinely desire to see the development of Africa, encouragement can be drawn from the lessons of history. It is said that when ancient Rome decided it wanted to conquer a territory, before despatching the centurions, it sent its spices and liqueurs, perfumes and fabrics to woo the population. There was a time when it tried this in Greece. The depth and vitality of Greek culture went on to have a profound effect on Rome — so much so that one could argue that it was the conquered who finally triumphed. Those of the European 'baby-boomer' generation, who have elevated the USA to mythical status, and who often owe their passion more to the routines of Ginger Rodgers and the jeans and coca-cola culture, than to a careful reading of the Wall Street Journal, would do well to bear this lesson in mind. ■

Hégel Goutier



## Africa and World Music

# The Earth-shaking effect of Mother Africa

by Nago Seck and Sylvie Clerfeuille\*

**A voracious and multi-faceted progenitrix, Africa has, throughout the 20th century, sent the wind of freedom blowing across the world by combining its rhythmic and melodic power with other cultures, continually increasing and multiplying its heritage.**

Jazz, funk, disco, rap, rock reggae, samba, rumba and zouk are all, to varying degrees, rooted in the fertile soil of the Black Continent. Through the influences of the record industry and Eastern instruments, Africa has created its own styles of urban music, such as *mbalax*, *mbaganga* and the Congo-Zairian *rumba*, restarting a century-old musical dialogue.

### And Africa created jazz

Randy Weston, the pianist inspired by Duke Ellington and Theolonious Monk, Johnny Copeland, the Texan blues musician who is 'heir' to Art Tatum, and Hank Jones, who was the pianist for Ella Fitzgerald and Charlie Parker, have all brought out African-inspired albums on the Polygram label. Weston gave us an introspective interpretation of the *gnawa* initiation rites introduced into Morocco by 'Sudanese' slaves. Copeland's contribution was

music from Zaire and Cote d'Ivoire while for Jones, the influence was Mandingo. This combination of passions illustrates the ongoing fascination of Africa for jazz musicians. The continent continues to be a reference point for many contemporary musicians and jazz players; from gospel and its biblical allegories of the emancipation which introduced the vocal rhythms and styles of West Africa to Christian choirs, to rap which is carrying on the tradition of *griot* dialect, via funk and soul, both derivatives of jazz

In the USA, interest in Africa dates back to the end of the 1950s, when a number of South African artistes including Myriam Makeba, Hugh Masekela and Dollar Brand, arrived in the New World to escape apartheid. This was at a time when the black consciousness movement was becoming a power in its own right. A galaxy of artistes based themselves on Africa percussionists. Max Roach, known for his drum solos, studied neo-African techniques in Haiti. Art Blakey, a proponent of hard bop, spent time in Africa and was inspired by the continent's polyrhythmic diversity. There was also John Coltrane, who recorded 'Africa'; and Duke Ellington, with his 'Liberian' suite.

In the mid-1960s, two artistes in particular consolidated the impact of African music on the American scene; Myriam Makeba, who introduced the *kwela*, street music played with reed pipes and the *marabi* based on vocals and piano, and Hugh Masekela who promoted progressive South African jazz. Makeba was feted in the highest

entertainment circles (which included Marlon Brando, Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Taylor, Duke Ellington and Nina Simone) and sang at Madison Square Garden in front of an audience which included President Kennedy.

The success of these South Africans and the inauguration of jazz festivals in Africa which, in the 1970s, attracted artistes such as Dizzy Gillespie, Dexter Gordon, Stan Getz and Kenny Clarke, helped open up an artistic dialogue between the two continents. Abdulah Ibrahim also made his mark on the world music scene with his marabi-inspired jazz, his career launch aided in 1962 by Duke Ellington's album, 'Duke presents the Dollar Brand trio'.

Hugh Masekela collaborated on 'Tomorrow' with Don Freeman and Manu Dibango. Dibango made his debut in the 1960s in Belgium with the 'Brussels Americanas' (Bib Monville and Bobby Jasper), and later played saxophone on various albums ('Tek Time', with Gwen Guthrie, and 'Electric Africa', with Herbie Hancock and Bill Laswell). His hot record, 'soul makossa', earned him a Hollywood Oscar nomination in 1974.

Thanks to these pioneers, the African artistes who appeared on the international scene in the 1980s were able to produce some extremely successful collaborations. Ray Lema, the Zairean researcher, composed for Claude Nougaro, while Ali Farka Touré combined his Sahelian blues with Ry Cooder's music on the 'Talking Timbuktu' album. The golden voice of the Mandingo Salif Keita brought together several music 'heavyweights' in 'Amen', which was one of his greatest records. These included Carlos Santana, Wayne Shorter and Joe Zawinul (formerly of Weather Report). Doudou Ndiaye Rose played drums for Kenny Clarke and collaborated with Korean and Japanese drummers (the Kodo), Youssou Ndour worked with the Japanese jazz musician, Ryuichi Sakamoto, and Angélique Kidjo brought out 'Logozo', a funk style album from Benin enriched with the jazz-inspired fluidity of Brandford Marsalis.

\* Nago Seck is a musicologist and producer of African shows. Sylvie Clerfeuille is a journalist who works for Radio France Internationale. The two wrote *Les musiciens du beat africain*, which has a preface by Jack Lang, France's former Minister of Culture. (published by Ed. Borda, Paris, 1993.) Nago Seck and Sylvie Clerfeuille are currently preparing an exhibition on the creators of urban Africa which will be mounted in Paris and will tour a number of other towns and cities.





## Rock musicians too are smitten

The interest in Africa is also shared by rock musicians who pay tribute to the direct influence of African music with their combination of Black rhythm and blues, and White country music — rhythmical words, ability to improvise, pulsating rhythm and fragmented choral melody.

Many of them have even made a direct link with this heritage. *Mick Jagger*, the emblematic figurehead of the Rolling Stones, studied Moroccan *gnaoui* music and invited the Senegalese *Xalam*, pioneers of modern *mbalax*, to take part in the 'Undercover of the Night' album. *Peter Gabriel*, who launched *Youssou Ndour* and a good many

Miles Davis : perhaps the most prestigious name in jazz, the eldest offspring of Mother Africa

other artistes of the African music scene on their careers (including *Remmy Ongala*, star of the Tanzanian rumba, the Ugandan *Geoffrey Oryema*, the Zairean *Papa Wemba* and *Eyupuro* from Mozambique) is so fascinated by Africa and its contemporary creations (whirling guitar rhythms from the Congo and Zaire, and the phrasing of West African songs, in particular), that he has produced this type of music on his own Real World label and has staged the Womad festival, now exported to many countries, including Japan and Australia. *Higelin* made a pilgrimage to the Black Continent in 1984 and invited *Mory Kanté*, the Mandingo rock musician, and

*Youssou Ndour* to take part in his 'supershow' at Bercy. He also invited the Belgian-Zairean *Zap Mama* on one of his tours, enriching his repertoire with their vocal polyphonies. Not to be outdone, the American rock musician, *Paul Simon*, offered a rock style with Zulu choirs and a *makossa* beat (Douala urban music) on his 'Graceland' tour, together with the South Africans, *Myriam Makeba*, *Hugh Masekala*, and *Ladysmith Black Mambazo*, and *Armand* and *Felix Sabal Lecco* from Cameroon (who are now producers in the US). *Wally Baradou*, from Benin, an eclectic among artistes who was chosen as music director for the French Revolution Bicentenary procession orchestrated by *Jean-Paul Goude* in 1989, has worked for several years in Nassau, the Bahamas, at the studio of Chris Blackwell. There, he has worked on arrangements for several pop stars (*Mick Jagger*, *Grace Jones*, *Alain Chamfort*, *Marianne Faithful*, etc.).

## Latin America and the Caribbean — an incessant to-ing and fro-ing

No-where has the influence of Africa been felt more directly than in Latin America and the Caribbean, where it is still alive and well today. When they landed thousands of slaves on the coasts of South America and the Caribbean from the 16th century onwards, little did the Portuguese, followed by other Europeans, imagine that they would inadvertently encourage the creation of one of the most formidable musical melting pots in the world.

The tango is a blend of bantu rhythms and Argentine expressionism. The cumbia from Colombia, whose original form (which still exists) is based on purely African orchestration using drums, gourds and 'thumb pianos', was revealed to the world via the hit 'La Colegiala'. The samba from Brazil is a direct descendant of the Angolan semba, the *kibundi* rhythm from Luanda that was introduced by the Irmandades (brotherhoods of Angolan Christian converts). The roots of the rumba and mambo from Cuba lie in the





Hegel Gouter

rhythms of Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin and the Congo, kept alive by Afro-Cuban cults. The salsa, that global music which extends its influence over the entire area, is linked to the Afro-Catholic syncretic rites. The West Indian zouk is based on the coladeira from Cape Verde. The Haitian compas has its roots in voodoo from Benin. Above all, there is reggae, that fusion of Afro-Christian musical styles, carnival, ska and rock steady. All these music forms have long demonstrated their worldwide appeal.

In the 1950s, through records, salsa made converts in Africa. The salsa dancers were mainly Caribbean stars. *Bernard Lavilliers* brought it to France in the 1980s and Japanese groups adopted it at the beginning of the 1990s.

The rumba and its strong African connections, maintained and enhanced by Castro's revolution, has made a dazzling comeback over the entire continent since the 1930s. Popular in Sudan, Tanzania, Senegal, and above all in the Congo-Zaire area, it took on particular nuances when it came into contact with the traditional music of each of these countries. The arrival of Cuban stars, such as *Johnny Pacheco* in Africa, and the departure of African artistes such as the Malian *Boncana Maiga* to Cuba was to give a permanent basis to the musical dialogue between Cuba and Mother Africa. Havana's homage, some years ago, to *Joseph Kabasele*, founder of the first Congo-

Zairean rumba group, is a striking illustration of the major contribution of contemporary African creators to this style. It is a style which has lately had a big impact in Asia — *Papa Wemba* has been invited to Japan several times and *Abeti Masikini*, who toured China in 1989, has seen his repertoire taken up by *Scu Mi In*, one of the stars of the Beijing scene, nicknamed 'the Chinese Abeti'.

More recently, zouk and reggae have made their mark in Africa. Created by *Jacob Desvarieux*, the soul of Kassav, who for many years lived in Senegal and mixed with the Dakar Cape Verde community, Zouk is an offshoot of the *coladeira* which originates from the island of Sao Vicente in Cape Verde. The name is derived from the word 'cola', a dance popular in the archipelego since the 1950s and which means 'glued' or 'tightly packed'. Enriched through the collaboration of *Mbida Douglas*, a Cameroonian musician and faithful companion of Desvarieux since adolescence, Kassav's zouk, which has gained a wide following in the West Indies and is a thundering success on the mainland, is in fact, a combination of Portuguese musical styles, central African rhythms and the beguine. Hybrid forms, such as the *zoukouzouk*, a fusion of Congo-Zairean *zoukouss* and zouk, have recently appeared in Africa, launched by the Zairean singer, *Mpongo Love*.

Popularised by Bob Marley's worldwide success in the 1970s, reggae

Nazaré Pereira, a singer from Northern Brazil

*The macumba, which is like voodoo in Haiti and santeria in Cuba, is a derivative of Voodoo from Dahomey. It has enriched the culture of Brazil, the new Mecca of world music*

is today an integral part of the world's musical heritage. The British group *Police* and their lead singer, *Sting*, drew on this style of music to a great extent. *Serge Gainsbourg* made it a component of the French song with his controversial version of the Marseillaise. Meanwhile, the Turkish jazz musician, *Okay Temiz*, gave it a Mediterranean flavour while *Khaled* incorporated it into his *rai*, the musical genre which is very popular in the Maghreb.

In Africa today, reggae is spreading like wildfire. The millions of albums sold by *Alpha Blondy* (Côte d'Ivoire), who has given it a Mandingo flavour, and the South African, *Lucky Dube*, strongly influenced by the *mbaqanga*, are indicators of just how far the Black Continent has come in just a few decades.

Africa has never ceased to prove to us the sheer richness of its musical heritage, a heritage of astonishing vitality which has spread its roots far and wide. In doing so, it has succeeded in tearing down the frontiers which the violence of history erected between the continents in past centuries. ■

N.S. and S.C.



# The impact of African music and language on the music creative process in the Americas

by Dr Kazadi wa Mukuna\*

The quest for the meaning of various aspects of African music has taken centre stage for many Africanists from the humanities and social sciences. In the specific field of ethnomusicology, new trends of inquiry focus on the interplay of various elements in musical creativity. One objective is to help reveal the meaning of a musical practice by looking at the extent to which the cultural fabric is reflected in the creative musical process for a given community. In his book, *Musical Practice and Creativity: An African Traditional Perspective* (1991), Meki Nzewi gives an excellent case study of 'reflectivity' when he looks at the creative musical process of the Igbo in Nigeria in the context of the philosophy of Mbari art. He asserts (at p.12) that the objective of Mbari art lies 'in its fulfilment not in its utility. Its essence is the celebration of its momentousness: a socio-spiritual regeneration and sustainment. Its philosophy is that death or demise is the essence of growth. The lesson of Mbari is that an achievement is its own end: the thrill and dynamism to achieve burns out with achieving, and thereby give scope for the growth of a fresh incentive for another achievement: a philosophy from which the practice of performance-composition in music also derives.'

This implies an improvisational creative process in instrumental music, which like Mbari art, is an attainment in itself. It exists as a process of fulfilment during the creation, and ceases to exist after completion. This phenomenon is found in a variety of African music cultures. Nevertheless, distinctions should be made between categories of musical composition. A different set of norms, for example, may apply to compositions that have a social or religious context, and where the ritual demands more rigorous and faithful reproduction. In this case, a musical composition or dance exists in perpetuity, and does not necessarily become a 'past referential framework for a new creative experience every subsequent performance occasion', as Meki Nwezi suggests.

In spite of the large amount of literature devoted to explaining the nature of African music, its meaning and governing principles continue to challenge casual scholars who prefer to simplify them by assessing them outside the cultural context, and refuse to accept that the creative process of African music is governed by principles different from those prevailing in Europe. In this article, I put forward two propositions: first, that the creative process in African vocal music is contained in the different levels of its languages and; second, that the demise of African languages in the New World has rendered the basic musical elements vulnerable to

modification or replacement by others based on different principles of organisation. In other words, the creative process is culturally defined, inspired by a variety of practices peculiar to a particular ethnic group. To understand this concept, it is appropriate to make a linguistic analysis.

## Crucial role of language

An examination of vocal music in Africa reveals that language plays a paramount role in its organisation. Language, a vehicle *par excellence* for conveying the African philosophy of existence '*I belong, therefore I am*', is crucial to the understanding of the creative process involved. Tonal inflections play a vital role in the process of melodic construction. African languages are predominantly tonal, in that the meaning of each word is determined by the pattern of its tonal inflections. Take, for example, the words *mòkòlò* and *mokóló* in Lingala. They have the same spelling and differ from each other only when various tonal levels are applied to their syllables. Semantically, the first word means 'a day' while the second means 'an elder'. The use of any other tonal sequence changes the meaning of the word or renders it meaningless. Clearly, tonal inflections play a vital role in the process of melodic construction. To maintain meaning, the basic melodic pattern, (directions, but not the specific size of the intervals), must comply with the tonal requirements of each word. The final melodic contour is left to the creativity of the composer who determines the range of the intervals.

If the direction of the intervals in a melodic phrase is governed by the rules of the language, it follows that this must apply to all vocal lines being sung simultaneously on different pitch levels. The result is parallel harmony, something very common in the African vocal tradition. Until recently, most non-Africans misunderstood the logic of this, choosing instead to characterise African parallel harmony as the equivalent of the embryonic phase in the evolution of European harmony. Writing in 1954, Paul Collaer stated that 'black polyphony followed the same formative stages as European polyphony, but it halted at the stage of Europe in the 13th century'<sup>1</sup>. In fact, while parallel harmony is found in most cultures, each ethnic group has its own distinctive style. Each is unique because it is ethnically and linguistically defined.

The organisation of African rhythm is governed by different principles, most of which are linguistically derived. In vocal music, the poetical rhythm is important. In words with more than one syllable in African languages, the stress is often placed on the syllable preceding a semi-consonant (*l, m, n, s, w, y*). Thus, for example, with the Lingala verb *kobéngà* (to call), the poetic stress is placed on the second syllable '*be*', which is

\* Abridged version of an article provided by the author, who is Associate Professor of Ethnomusicology and Historical Musicology at Kent State University, Ohio, USA.

<sup>1</sup> 'Notes sur la Musique d'Afrique Centrale', published in 'Problèmes d'Afrique Centrale' (1954) p.269.



elongated as a result of the anticipated pronunciation of the third syllable *nga*. This feature is obviously reflected in vocal music although the overall melodic rhythm is left to the composer's artistic discretion.

The impact of the language is felt as well in the instrumental rhythmic structure. Often, a phrase or series of 'nonsense' syllables is formulated to an instrumental rhythmic pattern (known as 'time-line patterns'), serving as a memory and teaching aid. In a composition, these time-line patterns function as a measuring stick for musical phrases. Each individual pattern may appear simple but the difficulty in understanding the final rhythmic tapestry of the piece stems from the relationship created by their combination. This interlocking relationship results in a melodic formula — a section of the composition in which all time-line patterns are recycled, before reaching a new starting point. This is what Meki Nwezi has called an *Ensemble Thematic Cycle*.

Although an ensemble thematic cycle is rhythmically conceived, it also engenders the melodic and harmonic dimensions of the composition. In a properly fulfilled cycle, the relationship of time-line patterns, as rendered by differently pitched percussive instruments, produces well-defined melodic lines and a tapestry of harmonic sound. This level of creativity is not easy to define. In Africa, the point is illustrated by a musician's ability to explain 'why' but not 'how' he composes.

## Impact on 'New World'

The essence of the above discussion is to demonstrate that, despite the various languages spoken in Africa, the same ground rules apply to the language and vocal music of the continent. The incorporation of these into the musical expression of the New World, however, needs to be re-examined using new theoretical guidelines. The development of new research methodologies, focusing on the assimilation and rejection of African cultural elements in Latin America, now compels scholars to consider psychological and social phenomena as well.

Guidelines have recently been formulated by a research group set up by the music division of the Organisation of American States (OAS) in collaboration with UNESCO's International Music Council. These state that 'the identification of African elements in the musical fabric of Latin America should... take into consideration the historical aspect which includes the impact of all phenomena, social and economic, on the carriers of the cultural material. To the latter, music is not conceived as mere organisation of sounds, but rather as integral parts of a total expression, which includes languages, dances, movements, games and special behaviours, pertaining to a dynamic society.'

Gerhard Kubik, author of *Extensionen Afrikanischer Kulturen in Brasilien* (1991) argues that the concepts of 'retention' and 'survival' are obsolete in their application to African culture in Brazil. 'In fact,' asserts the author, 'what occurred in Brazil... can be defined as extensions of African cultures.' The point is well taken, but it can also be argued that cultural elements do resist, survive or undergo transformation to ensure their compatibility with the changing times. In Brazil, for example, not all cultural materials reconstructed by African slaves are still used today. Musical instruments such as the Angolan *tshihumba* and *mbira*, once played by slaves, are now

found only in museums. By contrast, the *puita* (or *kinfwiti*) friction drum and the *mbulumumba* musical bow are still in use, because they were reinterpreted and given new functions in cultural manifestations other than those of their origin.

As slaves, Africans were not brought to the New World as equals. They occupied an inferior position in society and their cultural practices and beliefs were treated accordingly. This is part of the deep-seated philosophy of colonialism that the continuity of a cultural practice depends on its functionality relative to the needs of the ruling class. Kubik presents a noble argument against placing cultures in some sort of hierarchy, but there is the danger that applying modern theories to the study of the past will lead to erroneous results.

We should seek to approach music as an integral part of a dynamic society's 'total' expression, which includes language, dance, games, movement and so on. But the goal of ethnomusicology in the study of 'Africanisms' in Latin American music should not be limited simply to identifying and describing musical elements of African origin. Through an understanding of the various processes involved (transculturation, retention, resilience, extension, innovation and creation), it should also seek to capture the plight of the people of African descent in Latin America, and shed light on their interaction within society.

The convergence of three racial groups (African, Amerindian and European) in the New World, provides excellent cases studies of acculturation and assimilation processes. The outcome is a culture which one might describe as 'Latin Americanism'. Assimilation is an advanced stage in the process of culture exchange, preceded by other phases during which a cultural element may be accepted (or rejected) as compatible (or incompatible) with the needs of the receiving society. These preceding phases include, but are not limited to:

- the *inventory* of cultural materials when people of different origins in an emerging society discover, consciously or unconsciously, what are their common denominators;
- the *evaluation* of common denominators according to new sets of norms and values to determine their compatibility in enhancing the lives of potential new users;
- the *reinterpretation* of compatible common denominators in the light of the new 'context' - the stage at which they are transformed and attributed new functions as they gradually reach the point of assimilation (it is at this phase of the process that cultural elements are either retained or rejected).

## Linguistic dimension

Until recently, literature on Africanisms in the Americas has barely touched on the linguistic dimension. Scholars' efforts have mainly been geared towards identifying African words and their derivatives in the languages of the region. In Brazil, a comprehensive study was conducted by Yeda Pessoa de Castro in the Bahia hinterland. With the help of a native Kikongo speaker from Zaire, she was able to decipher more than 5000 Bantu words still present in Brazilian Portuguese. In an article entitled 'African elements in African-American English', Molefi Kete Asante, approached it from a different standpoint, concentrating on tracing the relationship

<sup>2</sup> Published in 'Africanisms in American Culture', ed. Joseph Holloway, Indiana University Press, 1990, pp.19-33.



between West African languages and certain African-American linguistic patterns. From his research, he argues that black Americans have retained the basic linguistic structures of their African languages of origin and that the style generally persists even as Anglicisation occurs.

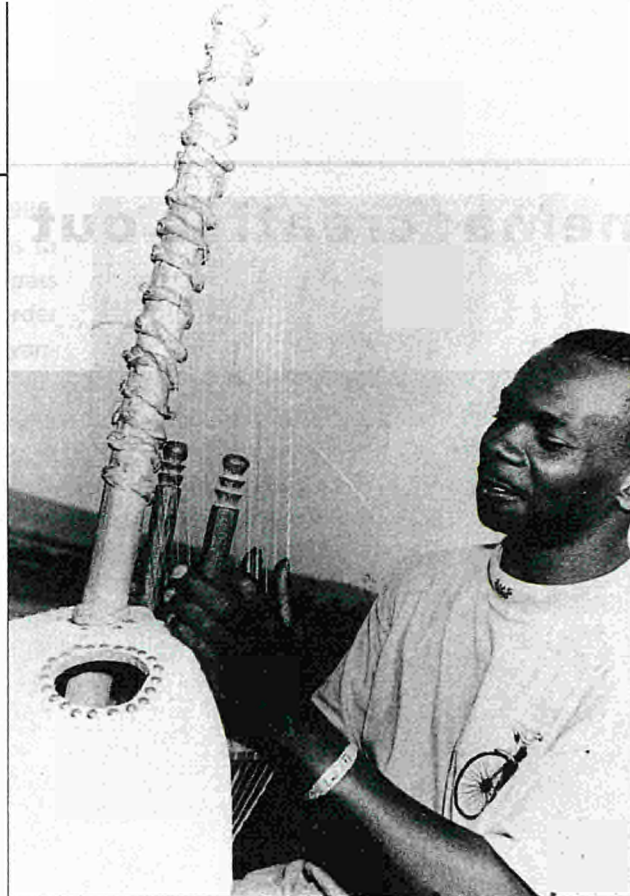
According to available slave trade records, Africans were taken from diverse regions and linguistic areas of the continent. Although the languages in these areas are all primarily tonal, they obviously do not have the same semantic content. In the New World, the ruling class exploited this shortcoming by encouraging the formation of 'brotherhoods' of slaves. One of the main criteria for belonging was the 'same port of origin' which implied speaking the same language. In

Brazil, large brotherhoods known generically as *Nations* included smaller groups identified by the names of African ports — Benguela, Ouida, Mayombe and so on. Although the Europeans' primary intent was to keep the growing slave population under control by keeping a firm hand on the leaders, who had to answer for the 'misbehaviour' of brotherhood members, these groups also provided recreational opportunities for slaves — and the possibility of keeping their culture alive in a hostile setting.

In assessing the fate of African languages, we need to look at both semantic and syntactic aspects. Not all tonal languages belong to the same linguistic stock and hence, Bantu and Sudanese speakers, for example, do not understand each other. This semantic incompatibility meant that African slaves in the New World could not communicate among themselves in their own languages. The result was to render these languages obsolete. However, in areas with a concentration of slaves of Bantu origin, certain everyday words were incorporated into the language of the masters. These continue to intrigue scholars fascinated with the survival of African languages in the Diaspora.

To be able to take instructions, African slaves were compelled to adopt their masters' languages. These languages, which became the vehicle of communication, were learned only semantically and were moulded according to the morphology and syntax of their original tongues. Thus, as Molefi Kete Asante states, 'whatever semblance of English they learned had the unmistakable imprint of African languages, much as the English spoken by the average French person is rendered in many instances in terms of French phonology and syntax'.

The loss of the semantic dimension of African languages had a devastating impact on the creative process and introduced a new set of governing aesthetic norms. By the same token, however, it stimulated the development of the



Toumani Diabate, a Malian virtuoso, plays the Kora (African harp) — a widely-used musical instrument in West and Central Africa

rhythmic aspect originally derived from the syntactic level in general and the syllable structure in particular. The African relied on the inflections of his language for the rudiments of melody and harmony but his adopted languages could not provide the same results. This is corroborated if one looks at the different melodic structure of songs by African descendants in Hispanic, Anglophone and Lusophone territories in the Americas. What they have in common is their rhythmic organisation, which has remained African.

One can therefore define 'Americanism' or 'Latin Americanism' in this context as the sum of the semantic level of the European languages, moulded according to the syntax of African languages. As such, it represents innovation and not a

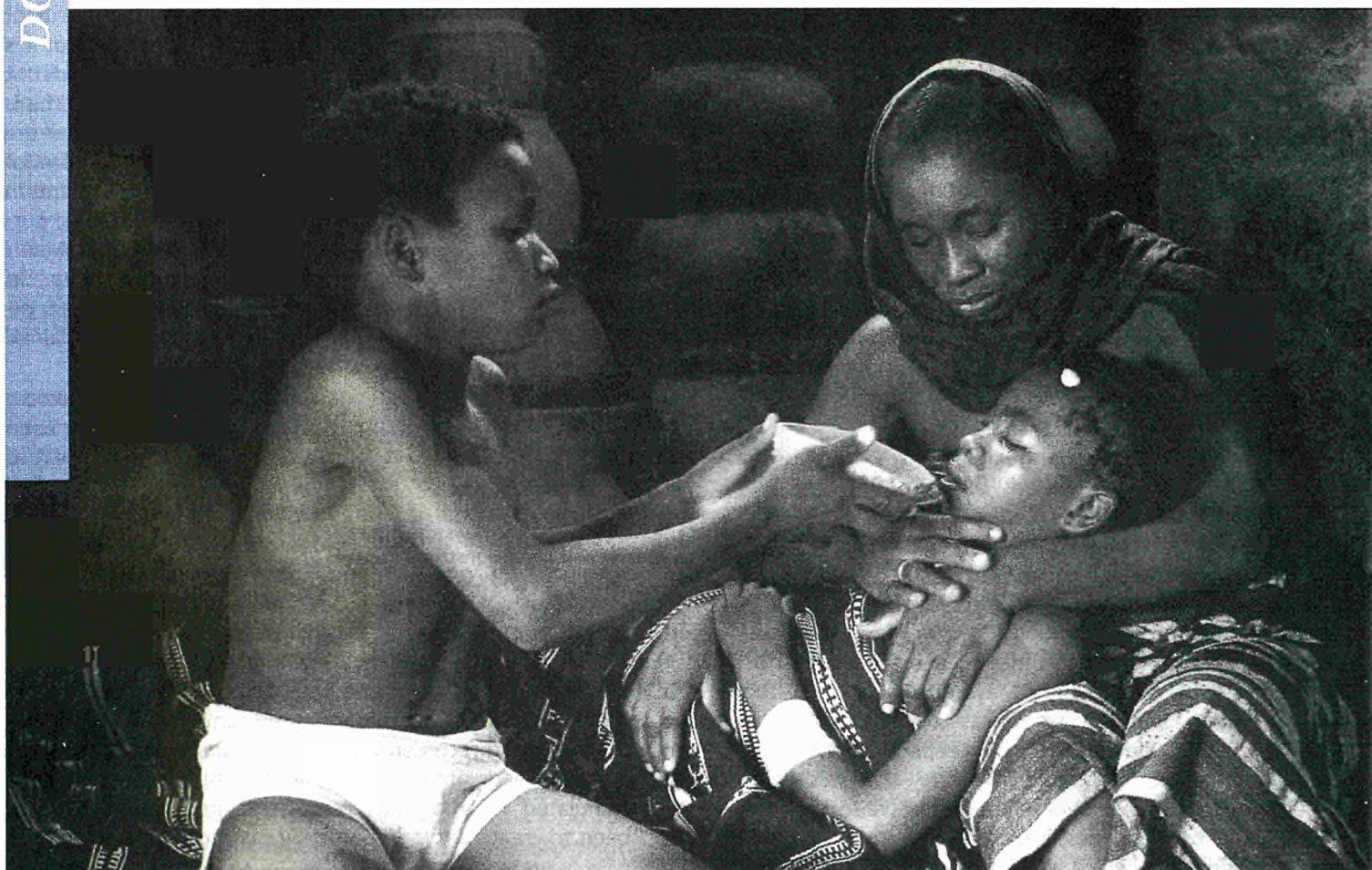
continuity of 'Africanism'. In other words, African-American or Latin American ways of creating, interpreting and experiencing music cannot be claimed as African. Having said this, it should be pointed out that increased contacts through travel, television and recorded material have made musicians more aware of each other's modes of expression — and this has stimulated imitation. A recent trend among musicians has been to create a 'world music' by playing together.

In this article, I have approached the creative process in African music from the linguistic perspective arguing that, as tonal languages, African tongues play a decisive role in the basic melodic pattern, harmonic texture and rhythm. It is at this level that one finds the 'Africanisms' in music. On the other hand, because African languages became obsolete in the New World, the semantic content was lost and the process of linguistic adjustment gave birth to a new conceptual approach — Americanisms (or Latin Americanisms). ■ K.W.M.



# African cinema: creative out of necessity

by Clément Tapsoba\*



Each stage in the film-making process — scriptwriting, location-hunting, shooting, editing and the musical score — produces creative relationships that link it to all the other stages. These relationships are all the more intense in the case of African cinema on account of the particular constraints within which the industry must operate and the objectives it seeks to achieve. The reason for this is that any cinema industry that is so heavily dependent on overseas assistance for the production and distribution of its films, and whose principal qualities characterise it as being arts cinema and a cinema of development, has to be creative in order to survive. If we define creativity as the ability to come up with the best and most original solution to a problem, whatever the situation, then we

could indeed say that, as far as African cinema is concerned, creativity is intrinsically linked to its very existence.

Since its earliest days, African cinema has striven to be imaginative. Towards the end of the 1950s, faced with the reluctance of the French colonial authorities to give grants to young African cinema students, the industry's pioneers who had come together around Paulin Soumanou Viera found themselves having to come up with all manner of imaginative solutions in order to gain on-the-job training in European film studios. This involved either taking parts as extras, or working in the various technical branches of the industry. *'Afrique sur Seine'*, made in 1955 by Paulin Viera — and the first French-speaking black African film — was the result of just such burgeoning creativity. As its director later wrote: '....Editing the film took several months

*'Yaaba'* by Idrissa Ouédraogo  
Refusal to be confined in  
exoticism. His most recent film *'Le  
cri du coeur'* is shot in France and  
boasts an international cast,  
including two renowned French  
actors: Richard Bohringer and  
Clémentine Célerié

because, despite everybody's efforts, we just could not get hold of a movie theatre and the necessary editing equipment. What is more, adding the soundtrack required great cunning since it had to be done secretly and at night....' The story behind the first full-length African film *'La noire de...'*, directed by Sembène Ousmane in 1966, is just as revealing. Not having the necessary professional papers enabling him to film in France, the film's director had to present his project to the French National Centre for Cinematography (CNC) in the form of a short documentary film. Thereafter, however, things got much easier. Never-

\* Cinema critic and chief editor of the magazine *Ecrans d'Afrique* (Ouagadougou — Rome).



theless, 30 or so years later, in 1986, Cheikh Omar Sissoko from Mali was to use the same stratagem to bypass political and financial problems in order to make his first full-length film *'Nyan-manton (La leçon des ordures)'*.

Getting financial backing for a film in Africa is without doubt the stage at which most African film-makers find themselves having to hone their resourcefulness skills. From mortgaging the family home to obtaining sponsorship, via credit arrangements with actors and technical staff on the way, any and every possibility is exploited in order to make a film. It is these very financial constraints that have sometimes sparked the creativity of directors and enabled successful results to be achieved. This was precisely the case for the Malian director Souleymane Cissé in his film *'Yeelen'* made in 1986. In order to avoid having to resort to bulky and expensive camera equipment, he decided to shoot most of the scenes outdoors. The story is best told in his own words: 'In the film I had in my head, there was a scene in which the *Dogon* chief made it rain. I could not shoot this particular scene for the very simple reason that we did not have the right equipment. Nevertheless, the scene contained certain ideas that I was reluctant to abandon since they tackled what for me was a fundamental aspect — the knowledge of the *Dogons* and their power over their environment. So I had to think again and come up with different images in order to make this power they have over the elements, in this particular case water, palpable to the audience. It was in this way that the scene with the spring was conceived....'

There seems but one conclusion that can be drawn from all this: faced with an ever gloomier horizon as far as finding financial backing for films is concerned, the ability to come up with the most original solutions possible is today of paramount importance within the African cinema industry if the latter is to continue to retain a niche, however tenuous, in the film and audiovisual world.



## Aesthetic choices

It is in its aesthetic choices that African cinema displays its creativity to best advantage, drawing on the values fundamental to African culture in order to convey to the rest of the world the thought processes, manner of expression and way of life of the peoples it depicts on screen. Its originality resides in the narrative style of the stories captured on film, the choice of setting, the characters' dress, the length and duration of the shots, the way in which they are edited, and the choice of musical score that underpins the scenes.

Compared to classical narrative cinema common in Europe, which relies on the psychology of the characters and on their contradictions, African cinema differs first and foremost in its generally linear exposition of group social problems. Such is the predominant feature of the films of Sembène Ousmane, for example, who makes extensive use of proverbs, whether drawn from the well of Africa's oral tradition or constructed by the author himself, in order to emphasise the key moments in a storyline. The length of shots in African films, which are frequently considered tedious by western audiences, should be seen as an appropriate way of expressing the duration of a scene. Also, the more static the shot, that is the less movement takes

*'Finyé' by Souleymane Cissé  
Creative by necessity, Cissé often  
films outdoors since he cannot  
afford the luxury of a film set*

place within it, the longer these shots will seem. In most cases, these types of shot focus on everyday scenes (rural work, meals, etc.). In Sembène Ousmane's films, the frameworks used to convey the passage of time form a significant part of the overall effect. The rising or setting sun is filmed as a static shot. Questions left hanging or unanswered do seem meaningful if we think of what happens in similar situations in story-telling where the story is supposed to provoke the reaction of the reader or listener. The originality of African cinema also lies in its use of symbols that convey Africa's cultural values: shots of vultures in the sky are generally used to represent death (*Blanc d'ébène* by Cheick Doukouré, *Niiwan* by Clarence Delgado); while water symbolises purification as, for example, in the film *Zan Boko* by Gaston Kaboré. As for reunions and separations, these are symbolised by a crossroads where several paths meet. The reunions that take place at these crossroads are sometimes happy, sometimes sad. This symbol in African cinema illustrates how it is at life's crossroads that we make offerings to the gods in order to ward off evil spirits or invoke the benevolence of good spirits. To-



gether with the movements of the camera, the play of light, the sounds and the type of shot, the use of symbolism helps to 'transpose on to the screen a world in which the vital elements are not necessarily explicit'.

Among the most recent films, a few have placed particular emphasis (much more so than has been the case in the past) on those areas within the cinema industry, such as sets, costumes and aesthetics, which are directly design-oriented but have hitherto been neglected. In fact, apart from the choice of natural surroundings (villages and towns to illustrate the clash between traditional and modern-day life), African cinema appears to have evolved without the slightest attention being paid to the characters' costumes or the design of appropriate sets. In the films of Idrissa Ouédraogo for example, (*Yaaba, Tilai*), the characters' dress generally appears very basic. In contrast, the costumes in the film *Hyènes* by the Senegalese director Djibril Diop Mambéty, show remarkable ingenuity. It is without doubt one of the first African films to

have placed such great importance on costume. In an interview with the magazine *Ecrans d'Afrique* (no. 2), the film's costume designer, Oumou Sy, talked about the ideas they came up with when making the costumes for the actors: '.... The feather on Ramatou's hat (editor's note: the leading role) is a detail found in Pygmy dress, and the headgear of the village imam recalls Ancient Egypt.... I never use ready-made clothes — I made all the costumes and accessories for the film from scratch, using materials retrieved from here and there. For instance, the three Amazons have a rich and sumptuous appearance, but in actual fact they are not wearing any precious materials — the richness of the material lies in all the research that went into it. The children on the Island of Gorée helped me to collect seeds for the necklaces — you know, those large spherical seeds that they use to play that game with two balls — and to those I added cowries and other shells....' The film *Guimba* by Cheick Omar Sissoko (which won the 'Etalon du Yennenga' at the last FESPACO) has gone even further

in its attention to set and costume details by highlighting the splendour of Malian dress and architecture.

The reaction with which this film met confirms the faultless judgment of its director who, by employing professionals in the fields of costume and set design, proved that African cinema is quite capable of being innovative. There are still some areas, however, which remain underdeveloped — make-up, for instance. Aminata Zouré, from Burkina Faso, may well be considered the only professional worthy of the title within this particular field. She has managed to find just the right make-up colours to enhance the beauty of black skins. Despite the financial obstacles, African film-makers seem to have understood the importance of not neglecting any aspect whatsoever in the making of their films and to appreciate the need continually to re-invent the 'dream machine' that is the cinema — today all the more valuable in a continent where the economic climate allows people fewer and fewer opportunities for escapism. ■

C.T.

## African dance and metaphysics

by Alphonse Tiérou\*

The sun has just sunk below the horizon. We have come to North Burkina Faso, to a region known as Ya-Tanga. In the centre of the village a fire burns. Around its flames a circular track is being pounded, trampled, scratched and hammered out by the choreographic section which is made up of seven, fourteen and twenty-one dancers going round and round in circles. Around the edge of this circle sits the group of musicians: the vocal section and the rhythm section. All about, the crowds have gathered. People of all ages are present and take part in this dance, *Liwaga*, at the centre of which is always the fire — a vital element. No

one is passive or silent. Old people, mothers, men, girls, boys, all comment to each other about the dance, clapping their hands from time to time. Young children step into the choreographic circle, imitate the movements of the adults, then step out again. The dancers come and go, joining in whenever they see fit. The musicians take turns to play, so there is never any interruption. The whole scene is a mass of continual movement, a body of people that breathes as one, that laughs as one, that together delights in the same intoxication, the same happiness.

Another place, another dance. We are on one of the mountains that form the roof of Côte d'Ivoire. It is just

before dawn. The stars glitter in the tropical sky. The silence is profound. We breathe in the rhythm of nature and are at one with the rhythm of God. Suddenly, music rises from the valley that stretches out at the foot of the

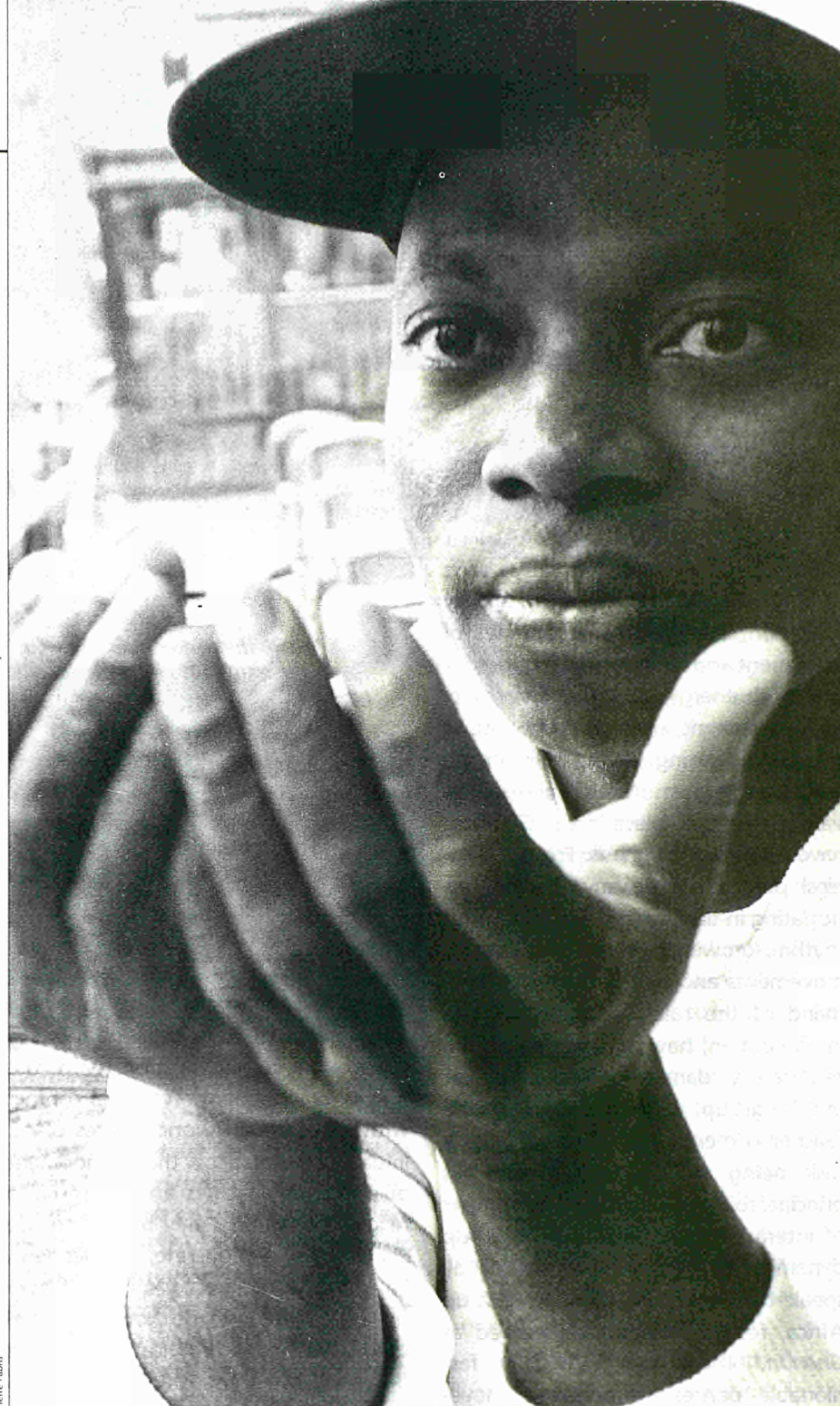
\* This article is a condensed version of a work by the author which appeared in *Revue Noire* no. 14. Alphonse Tiérou has written several books published by Editions Maisonneuve et Larose: *Vérité première du second visage africain* (1975) *Le nom africain ou langage des traditions* (1977) *La danse africaine, c'est la vie* (1983) *Dooplé, loi éternelle de la danse africaine* (1989) *Ségoulédé* (novel, 1992)

*Dooplé* is the culmination of Alphonse Tiérou's research on African dance. The book goes hand in hand with an exhibition, 'Dooplé — great African dances (the principles and techniques)', staged by Unesco in 1992. In 1979 Alphonse Tiérou established a school of dance in Nîmes, France. He is currently putting the finishing touches to a major Pan-African Federation dance and choreography project.



mountain. The melody is gentle, smooth, restful, mellow and caressing. It is a tune that carries us away into the realm of dreams... and of reality. After a while, the music fades away. Then a sound can be heard. It is solemn, masculine and virile. It comes from a *Goulé*, the musical instrument used by the masks of wisdom (*masques de sagesse*), the true custodians of the oral tradition and veritable living libraries. The sound rises, grows louder, inundates the night, bathes the stars and then gradually fades with the light of three concentric circles. The smallest circle is made up of seven dancers, the middle one of fourteen, and the largest of twenty-one. The flames set the night ablaze. The deep, unsettling eyes of the masks are transformed into tunnels of crackling embers. We are mesmerised by the movement of the torches. They fill our gaze, penetrate into our most inner selves, envelop our bodies, liberate our spirits and propel us towards the circle that is common to all three rings of light, towards the Power, the Knowledge and the Silence of all silences.

The spirituality of Africa is symbolised by these three concentric circles, each of which corresponds to a different stage of spiritual development. The *Glo*, a very large circle, symbolises the world, the village, the throng or the body and represents the first stage. This is the sphere of the physical being, of the senses and of simple human values, characterised by feelings of fear, dread, uncertainty, torment and hesitation. A second circle, the *Caïllo*, which is inside and therefore smaller than the first, represents the intellectuals and the mediators — more detached from the material world than those in the first circle, but still forming an integral part of it. This is the sphere of the spirit of critique, of differences of opinions, beliefs and mentality, of the authority of tradition, of intellect, of reflection and of the search for a higher 'spiritual' plane. Lastly, there is a third circle — the *Gla*. This is much smaller than the other two since it immediately surrounds the centre common to the preceding circles and it symbolises the spiritual world. This is the realm of the initiated — of masks,



Pierre Fabris

freedom, unity, revelation —the spiritual, personal and supreme experience, and the essence of human existence. These three concentric circles, which appear in numerous African spectacles, also explain the rigid classification of African dance into three clearly defined categories.

### ***Glo* — the dance of celebration**

The *Glo*, the space within the large circle, is the sacred place where the

Alphonse Tiérou

dances that enable human interaction outside normal social convention take place. First and foremost, these dances fulfil a function of social integration. Thus the *Glo* focuses on festive dancing (in the sense of play), on dancing for the sake of amusement and entertainment. In Swahili, the verb '*chesa*' means both to dance and to play. The same is true of many other African languages, in which the same word, or very similar words, express dance, play, amusement, entertainment and joy.





Documentation française

The *Glo* (village, town, and by extension, throng) conveys the idea of enjoyment and recreation : an outlet for too much energy, conviviality in rejoicing, amusement, entertainment, letting off steam, relaxing, blissful oblivion and celebration. In an African village the dances that take place in the *Glo* circle have a physical emphasis. From a technical point of view, any villager participating in the dance is rich in terms of rhythm, knowing how to coordinate his movements and having a perfect command of the rules of repetition and improvisation, having mastered all the celebratory dances of his particular ethnic group. Within the *Glo*, the teacher is merely one dancer, his only task being to lead the others. His principal role is to create an environment of interaction and develop true group dynamics so that the participants all speak the same language. In built-up Africa, festive dances are classified as *Gnenon*. These are essentially fashionable dances — pulsating movements known as 'modern African dance' - that are performed in nightclubs to African or Afro-Cuban rhythms. These are the type most frequently seen in the West and on the basis of which traditional African dance is unfortunately judged. The area of the *Glo* is therefore like a crossroads where the dancers experience human contact, happiness, selfish and selfless love. It is within this circle that problems of solitude, indifference, lack of communication and isolation — the scourges of the modern world — are tackled and resolved. As the wise men in Africa like to say: 'Dance is still the shortest route between one human being and another'.

Dogon dancers. The circle of Bandiagar  
Here, the dancer does not create the spirit, but identifies with the invisible

### **Caïllo — the dance of initiation**

The *Caïllo*, the space within the intermediate circle, is where dances of an initiatory nature take place. These help the dancers to transcend ordinary perception so that, swept along by the harmony of the rhythm, they attain other states of consciousness in which non-verbal communication with the normal environment, even real contact with supernatural worlds, takes place. Initiatory dances allow the development of intuitive capacities and also fulfil a religious function. They belong to the *Beo* category — concrete, independent, balanced, original dances refined over the centuries. They do not easily lend themselves to improvisation. This is because all their steps and movements have a precise function: to awaken a specific psychic core, to create a given sensation, or to stimulate a particular gland.

The practical or technical teaching of these initiatory-type dances is always preceded by theoretical lessons on symbolism, the history of traditions and the importance of concentration, circulation or the release of energies within or outside the body of the dancer during the dance. Initiatory dances therefore require an extremely complex technique. In order to achieve this, emphasis is placed as much on the body as the mind. Techniques to increase suppleness and tone the body, rolls, lifts,

jumps, and other movements associated with the blossoming of beauty, elegance and natural grace, are taught to new recruits with meticulousness, objectivity and perspicacity. The teaching is adapted to the level of the pupil and to the spheres in which their dancing will be applied. Learning an initiatory dance is therefore based on genuine concrete knowledge, the display of which can serve as a password or symbol of recognition between initiated dancers.

### **Gla — the dance of the spirit**

In the *Gla*, the area corresponding to the smallest of the three concentric circles, the dancer loses all concept of time and space. He forgets his own personality, transcends his limitations and is engulfed by the rhythm — indeed, he becomes the rhythm, the dance itself even — and thus plunges into the infinite. The *Gla* therefore involves those dances which enable the dancers to undergo the supreme experience of human existence: to find God for themselves, within themselves and by themselves and to embody Him in their own personal spiritual existence. In contrast to the *Caïllo* area, in which the aim of the dances is to create or represent something, the *Gla* area does away with all symbolic dimensions by the process of 'embodiment', whereby the intangible is made tangible. Here the dancer does not create the spirit, he does not represent infinite intelligence — he is cosmic energy. He identifies with the invisible. The mask does not take the place of the spirit, but personifies the talking, dancing spirit. At this much higher level, a mastery of technique alone is simply not enough. The spiritual dimension of the dancer becomes a determining factor. The most elaborate, ingenious and impressive techniques for mastering the steps and movements, the understanding of the body, the control of energy, and improvisation — all these 'crutches' used by the dancer in the *Caïllo* and *Glo* areas vanish completely to make room for the *true dance* — the tangible expression of life, love, power, purity, beauty and perfection on a terrestrial plane. ■

A.T.



# Fashion: Out of Africa..... the breath of inspiration

by N'Goné Fall\*



Catherine Rozet for the European Commission

For a long time, the concept of fashion was alien to Africa. It was only in the 15th century that old refashioned European clothes began to arrive in the continent in the holds of Portuguese ships. Although a small section of the population abandoned their tribal costume in favour of this European 'fancy dress', the essential role played by clothes hardly changed at all. Other than providing protective covering, they were little more than indicators of social status. It was not until the 20th century and the development of cities, that the idea of fashionable dress was born. Since that time, Africa has been making up lost ground. European designers have been drawn to the continent in their quest for southern sensuality, just as in the past, Africa attracted musicians and those working in the visual arts. The proud bearing of African women made them ideal candidates for the catwalk. On the other hand, it was less easy for them to get on to the covers of European and American fashion magazines, where for many years the concept of 'perfect

Designer Kofi Ansah, Ghana

features' maintained a stranglehold. As far as African designers are concerned, those who have managed to make their mark all too often still have to contend with poor organisation and a lack of support within their own countries. So while the inspiration that has come out of Africa has undoubtedly brought a breath of fresh air to the fashion centres of the world, the models and couturiers within the continent itself still have some way to go.

For many centuries men and women in the *terra incognita* that is Africa have dressed according to precise codes. There were woven loincloths, embroidered loincloths and dyed loincloths, and each tribe had its own particular style. The sumptuousness of ceremonial dress reflected the power of the wearer, while women tried to outdo each other in elegance and seductiveness. Fashions changed as people travelled and came together. Initially, the only

foreign influences came from the Maghreb as Islam spread southwards.

The first European garments arrived in Africa during the 15th century on the Portuguese ships that roamed the coastline and the Arab caravans that travelled across the desert. They consisted mainly of old theatrical garb, faded coloured cloaks and Spanish camisoles made of cotton poplin. The cloaks were adopted by the men as signs of allegiance, while the camisoles, embellished with *broderie anglaise*, were worn by the mulatto women.

With the birth and development of African cities at the beginning of the 20th century, the camisole, which had become a symbol of refinement for the female population, began to be worn under the embroidered *boubou* as an item of coquettish lingerie — which could be glimpsed whenever there was a gust of wind. Later on, as it got longer and fuller and began to be made from printed cottons, it was no longer hidden away but positively flaunted. Tailors vied with each other as to who could be the most imaginative at his craft. Fashionable dress, involving a clever blend of the two worlds that rubbed shoulders during the colonial era, acquired a certain *avant-garde* chic. Today, the camisole has become a traditional garment worn by Sahel women in the same way as the woven loincloth or the embroidered *boubou* (a regional variation on the Arabic *djellaba*).

Since the 1950s, with the influences of schooling and work in the public services, modern African men and women have donned European-style and European-produced clothes.

## At last, a sensational designer

It was not until the end of the 1970s, and the return to Africa of a 'sensational' designer, that African fashion finally emerged from the doldrums. *Chris Seydou*, a Malian designer who died in 1994, brought about a veritable revolution within the fashion world by using *kinté*, *bogolan*, *rabal* and *kasai* velvet — traditional rich African ceremonial fabrics reserved for grand cere-





Catherine Rozet for the European Commission

Alphadi (on the left)  
Leading the field with his  
sophisticated designs promoting  
African textiles

monies — and mixing them with silk, chiffon and cashmere. Clothes with pure, fluid, elegant lines, inspired in shape and materials by the splendour of the great African royal courts and adapted to modern-day living, enjoyed unrivalled popularity both among African women and world-wide. These sophisticated and glamorous fashions were an immediate success, as was his 'town collection' for which he designed garments cut from a glazed fabric used in Côte d'Ivoire. This fabric, which had originally been worn as a simple loin-cloth, was transformed into shorts, suits, dresses, waistcoats and hats and could be teamed just as successfully with silk chiffon as with jeans.

Through his inspired genius and the originality of his creations, Chris Seydou paved the way and became a role model for many throughout the black continent. There are of course the 'false' prophets, supposedly Paris-trained, who merely copy the latest designer trends, making garments to order using African fabrics but following patterns cut out of western magazines. They cover up their inadequacies by smothering the clothes with ethnic

details in the service of a clientele desperate for 'authenticity'. Besides this, however, there are two positive overall trends: the spiritual heirs of Chris Seydou and a new wave of young designers who essentially draw their inspiration from the eclectic world of the large cities.

Alphadi from Niger and Ly Dumas from Cameroon are among the leaders within an elitist current of fashion that seeks to preserve and reassert the value of Africa's textile heritage and the skills of its peoples by giving African fashion a ruthlessly modern cut. These two designers have set themselves the difficult and ambitious task of seducing an international as well as an African clientele with creations which celebrate the female form and its sensuality. In their efforts to win over the international market and thus offset the weak purchasing power of African customers, they have left nothing to chance. They use shimmering fabrics, modern styling inspired by both Africa and Europe, cleverly worn toques and hats, bronze and paste glass buttons and delicately draped evening gowns. It is a path with pitfalls though for while the precious fabrics do indeed arouse our

admiration, they also hark back to Africa and thus to a gloomy and negative image that still haunts the western subconscious.

This new wave of designers, some of whom have established themselves in London, others in Paris, owe their inspiration to their urban way of life, their clothes making no statement other than the fact that they belong to the twentieth century and to a contemporary Africa. It is a style that deliberately challenges all clichés and reflects a cosmopolitan society.

## Be yourself

In a challenge to all that is conventional and to the idea of a submissive and static Africa, some designers — of whom *Lamine Kouyaté*, a Senegalo-Malian working under the label *Xuly Bët*, is a worthy representative — are more than happy to challenge the stereotypes. They have produced body-hugging designs in wool, lycra or cotton, updated versions of 1970s hippy clothes or dresses and waistcoats with

Alphadi  
A tribute to womanhood and  
sensuality: designed for both an  
African and an international  
clientele

Catherine Rozet for the European Commission





appliquéd coloured motifs. These 'rebel' designers reject classicism, promoting inexpensive fashions with seductive lines that sublimate feminine curves to the extreme — their only reference and concession to the deep-rooted image of the generously-endowed African woman.

'Be yourself' is the only watchword of this broad new fashion philosophy that has found such an enthusiastic following among a young and style-conscious public. Whether sold in Africa or elsewhere, the labels produced by these designers have only one thing in common: the desire to be part of the destiny and culture of a single, global community.

All these African designers see themselves, to varying degrees, as ambassadors for their countries of origin and they try to make their voices heard on the international fashion scene. However, African designers with boutiques in Europe or in the large African capitals (as opposed to the ubiquitous warehouse shops or the sales rep clutching his catalogue) are rare. So too are those who are able to take part in the Paris *prêt-à-porter* shows staged at the *Carrousel du Louvre*. The victims of meagre resources and inadequate infrastructures, they have to content themselves with showing their designs at the Paris and Dusseldorf Salons or at improvised fashion shows held during cinema festivals or other cultural events.

The 'behind the scenes' organisation required to stage these richly coloured fashion showcases are a real 'achilles heel' for African designers, highlighting all the deficiencies of this fast-expanding sector. The problems are many. For example, the models often lack professionalism. There can also be difficulties in meeting orders, and problems associated with shoddy finishing and the lack of local production facilities capable of fulfilling orders and meeting market demands. Insufficient time, apathy and a lack of competence also show through in other areas — accessories are often neglected, not to mention important details in the actual staging of fashion shows. Add to this the fact that in Africa, there is now a craze

for traditional dress, together with the cult following for the big names in French *Haute Couture* among Congolese and Zaïreese 'local dressmakers', and it becomes clear that in trying to keep everybody happy, designers risk forgetting the most important thing — which is their African clientele.

## 'Tribal and barbaric'

The European fashion world, which since 1980 has cast its greedy eye beyond the Mediterranean and drawn inspiration from Africa, is well aware of these problems, yet it tirelessly persists in its attitude. The perverse effects are easy to identify. Europe buys the raw materials — the fabrics, beads and cowrie shells — and then adapts them to the demands of the market. Many European designers have come up with designs 'inspired' by the African continent, but in the process, they have helped reinforce the image of a 'tribal and barbaric' heritage. Indeed, *bogolan*, cowrie shells, indigo dyes and amber beads have sometimes been used *ad nauseam*.

African designers, aware of the side effects of such practices, have adapted themselves to European tastes and requirements by themselves creating fashions that conform to the 'regulations' of the art. *Aïssa Dione* has designed cotton prints for *Paco Rabanne* and *Christian Lacroix*, while *Mike Sylla*, famed for his hand-painted creations, has produced a limited edition collection of jackets for *Chevignon*. *Michaël Kra* (see cover page photo), Africa's number one designer of costume jewellery and accessories, is one of the best examples of the kind of north-south collaboration that should be applauded and encouraged. In addition to his *Reine Pokou* line (bronze costume jewellery modelled on the geometric shapes of the weights used to weigh gold in the Ashanti kingdom), he has just put together another top of the range line inspired by the techniques used to weave and braid beads in Southern Africa. A member of the artistic team at *Pierre Balmain*, he also creates costume jewellery using paste glass, precious stones and terracotta for *Féraud* and *Scherrer*. Some of



Catherine Rozat for the European Commission

Chic or shock?

these pieces have been a runaway success, to the point that they have been the stimulus behind the creation of a collection of dresses in the same spirit.

These days, African style no longer needs to assert its credibility. Not only has it found a niche within the fashion world, but collaboration with other sectors of the industry is actually on the increase. Whether we see it as 'chic' fashion or 'shock' fashion, the designers are indefatigably re-inventing a fairy-tale world, despite the many obstacles in their way. They are, quite possibly, the best barometers of a society undergoing complete metamorphosis. ■

N.F.



# Has Africa contributed nothing to the world of science?

The 20th century has seen an ever-widening gulf between inventors and users of technology, be this at the level of the individual or of the nation. In 19th century Europe, someone with a degree of learning, in whatever discipline, could usually be taught the general principles behind the major discoveries of the time, from the steam engine to wireless telegraphy and from cinematography to electroplating. In the developed countries nowadays, we see an increase in quasi-superstitious attitudes towards sophisticated technology. Even among those who embrace the new order, and who regularly use (perhaps even flaunt) their portable telephones, laptops and E-mail numbers, only a very few have the slightest notion of the way the devices actually work. As for developing countries, particularly in Africa, which have been cast adrift from a technological standpoint, there is a widespread belief that they have made no contribution to technological development and possess no scientific knowledge. It was precisely this view which was questioned by a group, made up mainly of African researchers, who carried out a survey of aspects of traditional knowledge in Africa.

The discussions and thoughts of these researchers from various disciplines have been published in a volume entitled *Les savoirs endogènes : Pistes pour une recherche* (Endogenous knowledge: research routes) distributed by the French publishing group, Karthala. According to *Paulin J. Houtondji*, who led the group, the very term 'endogenous' indicates a certain unease in approaching the subject. The word 'traditional' was eschewed because it was seen as relegating Africa's technical knowledge to the past, implying that it was not forward-looking.

resulted in a distribution of roles between the metropolitan centre and the 'dependent' territory, with Africa being relegated to the position of a supplier of materials. Initially, these were simply physical materials — the riches of the soil and subsoil — but later, it also extended to scientific and intellectual 'raw materials'. An entire continent became a laboratory: the source of raw scientific data. Ultimately, research facilities were set up. Sometimes, they operated with local technicians and occasionally, they were even under the direction of re-

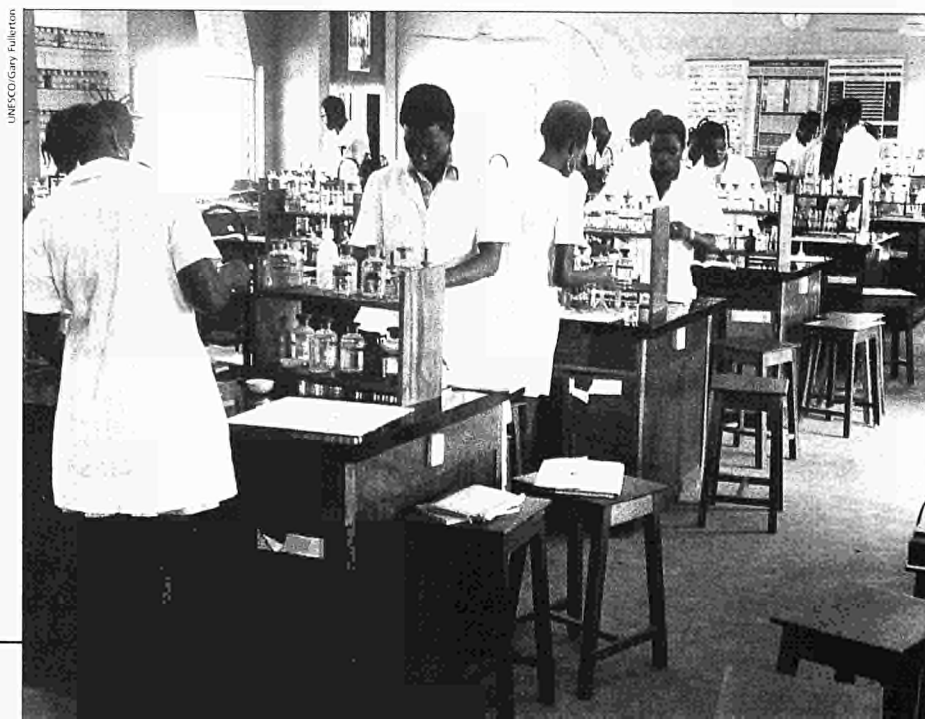
searchers from the countries in question, but the subject of the research, and even the choice of equipment, was imposed from outside. A new worldwide system had been created for advancing scientific knowledge but it was controlled by the North. Colonies, and then former colonies, were assimilated into a science reservoir whose contents flowed to western laboratories or which were trawled by western scientific delegations engaged in a new 'scientific tourism'. Do not be misled by the prestige of certain of African researchers — their knowledge is utilised in this process of accumulation on a world scale. For the same reason, according to the author, one should not be surprised by the growing number of laboratories, factories and research centres being set up in countries of the South.

This attitude might appear *revanchist* and to be based on the former colonial subject's perpetual desire to be released from responsibility and to place the blame on someone else. *Paulin Houtondji* continually denounces the search for an alibi in his accusatory discourse, stating that men, despite historical uncertainties, are still masters

A chemistry lab at the Abraka College of Education in Nigeria. *An entire continent became a laboratory: the source of raw scientific data, and while the facilities were sometimes under the direction of local researchers, the subject of the research was imposed from outside*

## Reservoir of scientific facts

In his analysis, Mr Houtondji studies the extent of the present technological marginalisation of Africa and attempts to identify the reasons for it. He believes that it was a two-stage phenomenon beginning with the slave trade, which destabilised African nations just at the time when improved printing techniques were leading to the expansion and wider dissemination of technical knowledge. The second stage was the colonisation of the continent. This



UNESCO/Guy Fullerton



of their own destiny. They have not been forced to remain on the sidelines. In addition to being a natural reservoir of raw materials or of facts to be collated, Africa, he says, is a consumer of converted scientific products. In other words, it is also a consumer of science. Moreover, it is experiencing the same phenomenon seen in the North, where scientific and intellectual production structures have been diverted to serve the needs of consumerism and the lifestyle of the urban middle classes. And in a neocolonial fashion, those with spending power in the rural areas are induced into copying the lifestyles of their counterparts in the towns and cities.

'Endogenous knowledge', by which we mean Africa's own scientific heritage, is marginalised in the process. Symptoms of this 'evil' identified by Mr Houtondji include the fact that all research equipment, even at the most rudimentary level, such as microscopes and incubators are built abroad. African researchers are published only in the North. It is not that central laboratories actually determine what research is to be carried out in provincial laboratories, but economic demands always prevail. When African research looks inward, it encounters a further paradox. *A priori*, a 'self-centred' approach should be welcomed, but scientific research must always take a universal view if it is to be truly valid. And while it seems quite natural for a European researcher to work in a highly specialised area on some specifically African subject, the reverse still comes as a surprise. To remain confined within one's local context, however flattering this may be for national sentiment, confines the scientist to a 'ghetto'. At best, the African researcher becomes an information source for his Northern counterpart, and he is effectively prevented from going beyond mere conceptual outlines to develop more specific theoretical models.

Africa usually lives in a dual reality where traditional knowledge, assuming this has not been pushed aside, survives in parallel with modern techniques. But there is no interlinking or harmonisation. From time to time, when modern science, as it is applied to the

continent, fails to meet the challenge (usually because scant means are available), traditional techniques enjoy a resurgence. This is sometimes the case, for example, in medicine. But unlike the situation in China, few attempts have been made to appropriate entire sectors of endogenous knowledge for modern science.

*Goudijinou Metinhoue*, one of the researchers who took part in the seminar, believes that the attitude towards history in Africa is partly responsible for the curb on scientific creativity. The history books have always favoured the written word and given too much significance to war, thereby restricting historical research (including endogenous knowledge). Historical research methods in Africa should therefore be totally overhauled, he believes, in order to introduce critical analysis of oral sources and better integration of other scientific disciplines.

## Science begins with iron

*Alexis Adandé*, on the other hand, has studied iron metallurgy in West Africa. This is an important subject in terms of technical development, as history shows that all technologically advanced countries began to progress from the time they became skilled in metallurgy. Mr Adandé states that research into this subject is bound to help dispel the myth of Africa's historic passiveness in the field of science, and hence to assist in breaking down the resulting complexes among its inhabitants. We know that the blacksmith's trade dates from the dawn of time in Africa, but what is often overlooked is the existence, at a very early stage, of extractive metallurgy using furnaces in a number of African civilisations. This made it possible to obtain iron without going through the cast-iron stage. The fact is generally acknowledged but the question of where the technique originated has given rise to polemics, with claims being made for both Europe and the Near-East.

Similar questions were asked when the first sculptures from ancient

Nigeria were discovered. Surely these were recent, Africanised copies of works by European or other artists? Precise archaeological work was required, together with rigorous dating procedures, in order to establish the endogenous origin of both the works and the techniques. Recent studies appear to confirm beyond doubt that extractive iron metallurgy originated in Africa. The dating procedures make it possible to conclude that iron was being worked there by the mid-7th century and that the process was used in three distinct areas (central Nigeria, the north of Niger and northern Ghana). It is thought probable that iron metallurgy in Africa dates back even further, to the beginning of the Christian era.

Why, if Africa discovered iron metallurgy, did it not use its knowledge to progress in the way that other cultures did, when they acquired these techniques much later? For Alexis Adandé, the key question is not so much the date at which iron began to be worked on the continent, but rather why Africa abandoned such valuable technology. His hypothesis is that this was probably due to the 'historical regression' engendered by slavery. Workers in iron were among those most targeted by this shameful trade, on account of the very status their skill gave them.

They had military influence but, in a number of societies, magical powers were also attributed to them. Thus, the voodoo religion, which originated in Dahomey, and is practised in three societies in the Americas (Haiti, Cuba and Brazil) has a spirit called *Ogun*, who is, in fact, the 'god' of iron as well as of war. Indeed, it was *Ogun* who was invoked, to the consternation of the colonists, at the time of the slaves' revolts at the end of the 18th century which led to the independence of Haiti. On the other hand, slaves on plantations in the USA, who were kept on a tighter rein, were not permitted to pursue the voodoo religion which was greatly reviled by the colonist masters. Moreover, they could not even use the equipment of their brothers in slavery, the Amerindians. The latter were completely unaware of iron metallurgy and worked instead in gold, copper and bronze.





Federal Department of Antiquities, Nigeria

Sculpture of an Oba (warlord) and his entourage dating from the 17th century in the National Museum in Lagos  
Recent studies appear to confirm beyond doubt that extractive iron metallurgy originated in Africa

## The rain makers

Another interesting example of a traditional branch of knowledge neglected by research is that of the rain makers. Admittedly, the subject is more difficult to incorporate into the scientific mould, but a number of industrial applications in the United States and Europe seem to have originated from their techniques which have appeared to varying degrees on all continents. Studying the average African rainmaker in the light of scientific knowledge about precipitation mechanisms, *Abel Afouda* comes to the conclusion that large wood fires created a plume of smoke containing the fine particles necessary to induce precipitation. The plume of smoke was probably given the necessary hygroscopic properties by the fine particles originating from the combustion of the salt, grasses and leaves used'.

The classification of the animals by *Linnaeus* in the 18th century gave a

big boost to modern zoology. There is also an African classification, however, to be found in the system of names for animals and plants in the *Hausa* language, which has been highlighted by *J.D. Pénel*. Although less rigorous than the approach of *Linnaeus*, the *Hausa* system is no less important from a scientific standpoint and it could have formed a basis for research and development. *Linnaeus'* classification is based on a hierarchy dividing species into branches (or phyla), then into classes, orders, families, genera, species and races. The Latin used by *Linnaeus* is descriptive, his classification often being based initially on characteristics which are visible to the naked eye. The same is true of the *Hausa*, who name and classify animals on the basis of their morphology and, more generally, on the basis of observations provided by the five senses and other behavioural information (habitat, influence of the seasons, etc.). To classify animals and plants, other terms are added to a basic name. The limits of the *Hausa* system lie in the fact that there is no anatomical or physiological examination. However, it would be a mistake to believe that *Linnaeus'* classification, with all its learned Latin veneer, is as rigorous as concepts in chemistry or physics for example. Like the *Hausa* system, it has its weaknesses, albeit less serious.

## Mathematical abstraction

Looking beyond the debate generated by *Paulin Houtondji* and his team of researchers, there are other studies which present in more relative terms the perceived backwardness of African societies in fields of abstraction. In *'Histoire universelle des chiffres'*, by *Georges Ifrah* (publishers: Robert Laffont, Bouquins collection, France, 2 volumes), the author discusses *C. Zaslavsky's* studies on numbering in various societies. These include the Yoruba culture which has had a system based on the number 20 since ancient times. It also applies both 'additive' and 'subtractive' principles. Thus, the number 25 can be expressed as 'twenty plus five' or 'thirty less five'. An advantage of Yoruba numbering is that the words denoting figures are relatively short, even in

comparison with so-called western scientific languages. The use of the number 20 in this system has its origins in the number of units in a row of cowrie shells, which were used as money. Several number systems in western cultures have also used 20 as a base and *Georges Ifrah* cites some of these. Thus, for example, in English, the expressions 'one score', 'two score' and so on, to denote multiples of 20, were still in frequent use until relatively recently. One only needs to read the plays of Shakespeare to see this. Originally, the 'score' was no more than a notch in a stick. The twenty-based system is also still present in Celtic cultures, at least in the case of numbers below one hundred.

As far as writing is concerned, we should go back to the studies presented in *'Les savoirs endogènes'*. Some maintain that Africa remained on the sidelines of progress towards writing, but *Bienvenu Akoha* cites numerous examples, such as the *'récales'* of the kings of Dahomey, the signs of the *Fâ* and more elaborate forms of writing in the *Ashanti* culture. There are also the Egyptian hieroglyphs, links between the Egypt of the Pharaohs and black Africa having been acknowledged on the basis of *Cheikh Anta Diop's* discoveries. However, Africa, which produced what researchers term forms of pre-writing, also experienced a regression in this sphere and it did not move on to alphabetical writing.

In seeking the reason for this, *Akoha* rejects the oft-advanced hypothesis that it lies in the actual choice of graphical writing systems. His theory is that, as in the case of metallurgy, the explanation is to be found in the devastation wrought by the slave trade and colonisation. However, this proposition is less convincing. While metallurgy was developing effectively up to the time of the slave trade, it appears that writing had reached a plateau long before this. What, then, is the answer? Perhaps only magic can provide it! ■

Hegel Goutier



# Philosophy in Africa? What an idea!

by Tierno Monenembo\*

*'Civilisation is a structure made up of responses. Happiness is not a function of the mass of responses but of their distribution. Civilised man is available man'. Cheikh Hamidou Kane (L'aventure ambiguë)*

Can Africa claim to have its own philosophy, an authentic and rigorous way of thinking originating from its own experience of the world and consciousness of it? Or has it always been the confused *noumenon* described (and discredited, in fact) by some western intellectuals: from Montaigne to Hume, from Hegel to Gobineau, via Renan and Lévy-Bruhl (at least the one before *Les carnets posthumes*)? The question seems ridiculous, *epistemologically* obsolete for some of them, out of place and even shameful for the others. Nevertheless, on the threshold of the next millennium, I will permit myself to ask it. This is not in order to give a final answer (my intellectual profile would not allow me to become involved in a long, drawn-out discussion on the subject), but merely to recall a few milestones amidst the speculation it has caused since the time when the Christian west, with the familiar intellectual and moral arguments, swept through Africa. In doing so, I am conscious of exposing myself to a twofold risk, namely enduring the ridicule of the followers of structuralism or Freudo-neo-Lacanism and ruffling a few old doctrinaire feathers. So be it!

For us Africans, the subject is not only an intellectual one but, first and foremost, profoundly political. The fact

that the problem is solved in the dining rooms and on the platforms of Europe means that we are forced to ask ourselves the question again and again. Nevertheless, it will not be a matter of supporting some struggle or other between sophists and old phantoms, but of eradicating from our minds (of enslaved and colonised peoples) the idea that the Black Man is devoid of thought, history and civilisation. We have, in fact, carried not only the White Man's burden but have also suffered and are still suffering from the virus that is colonial ideology — a more serious affliction. Was it not Sartre who said that the African intellectual is 'a living lie'? The militant has arrived! Yet, be reassured — I will endeavour to disregard manifestos and slogans as I make straight for the core of the debate. What is it all about?

Briefly, we should recall the idea that Africa is 'a world without history, undeveloped, a total prisoner of the natural mind and whose place is still at the threshold of universal history' (to quote Hegel). This idea has insinuated itself into and spread throughout European thought. For the sake of intellectual honesty, I should point out immediately that it has not always been thus. Joachim du Bellay sang of the Mali empire before Montaigne had invented the myth of the Noble Savage. The palaces of Gao or Koumbi-Saleh filled the dreams of many noblemen and squires from Seville and Toledo before Hegel embarked upon *La raison dans*

*l'histoire* (see, for example West Africa in the Catalan atlas, a plate from the French National Library reproduced in *Le Roi d'Afrique et La Reine Mer*, by Jean-Yves Loude, published by Actes sud). A great deal of time had passed since the first ambassador from the kingdom of the Congo presented his credentials to Ferdinand I when the highly subtle Gobineau (also a diplomat, remember) published *Introduction à l'essai sur l'inégalité des races*.

The notion of an ontologically primitive black world living 'in a state of savagery and barbarousness which prevents it forming an integral part of civilisation' was to evolve progressively and its letters patent of nobility were to be found in a specific context: that of a triumphant Europe succeeding both in terms of world conquest and industrial mastery. The inferiority of the Black Man, hitherto perceived only vaguely, a mere probability, was to be converted into a philosophical system by one of the most rational minds of the time, namely Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel whose lofty axiom was 'being is no more than having been'. Rebelling against Kant's abstract universe, he was the first to give an experimental dimension to Reason. Man was no longer the plaything of a complacent rationalism — rational thought is achieved in the world he constructs: history is both reality and logos. The 'historical whole' is given meaning under the aegis of the Idea. 'Similar to Mercury, the guide of souls, the Idea is, in truth, what leads the peoples of the world...' Nevertheless, however strong it may be, the Idea does not appear to manifest itself everywhere. 'The freezing cold which brings together the Laplanders or the torrid heat of Africa exert forces on Man which are too powerful for the Mind to be able to move freely amongst them and to achieve the wealth necessary for attaining a developed form of life... The hot zone and the humid zone are thus not the stage for universal history'. Pity the Black Man, pity the Finns!

When Mr Gobineau was born, the Hegelian model had already been accepted and he did not have to burden himself with fine concepts. It sufficed to

\* Writer and university lecturer in France and Doctor of Sciences (biochemistry). Editions du Seuil has published the following titles by him: *Les crapauds brousse*, 1979 (novel), *Les écailles du ciel*, 1986 (novel), *Un rêve utile*, 1991, (novel), *Un attikié pour Elgass*, 1993 (novel) and *Pelourhino*, 1995.





Cameroonian philosopher *Mveng* and the Rwandan philosopher *Alex Kagamé*? It teaches us that thought is based on the notion of respect for the person. Without explicitly coming into conflict with Nature, this person is nevertheless part of a hierarchy of forces and, although Man occupies a particular place in the world order, he is nevertheless imbued with a force greater than he: the vital, continuous and reversible force from the living to the dead, from dead nature to living nature. Life finds its meaning in the very equilibrium of this vital force (what do the laws of modern biology have to say?) For all the lines of forces are interlinked — there is no frontier between them, only connecting channels and, consequently, no differences of nature, only differences of degree.

When analysing the *Peul* and *Bambara* systems of thought, *Hampâté Ba* says essentially the same thing. Here, too, everything is centred around the person, more specifically Man in the form of his essential, most complex constituent. Man, so the proverb goes, 'is the universe in miniature'. However, this universe is neither closed nor complete nor even predetermined — it is potential. His essential vocation is to become the preferred mouthpiece for the supreme spirit or force (*Guéno* for the *Peuls*, *Maa-Ngala* for the *Bambaras*). Briefly, then, Man is not just any element. He has a task to fulfil on earth, but it is up to him to find his place in the hierarchy of forces by investigating his own destiny.

Traditional African philosophy recognises Man in his most fundamental sense: the human substrate itself. It should be noted in passing that Bantu means 'men' (*Muntu* = Man). The *Mandé* term denoting the *Malinkés* and the *Bambaras* means the *son of woman*. As for the *Peul* word, it appears to refer to this people's pastoral activity and not to a racial or geographical meaning.

Let us now turn to the history of African philosophy in the modern era. *Théophile Obenga*, from the Congo, identifies no fewer than three major schools of philosophy (without taking into account such solitary geniuses as

decree: 'the ethnic question takes precedence over all History's other problems... and racial inequality is enough to explain the entire sequence of peoples' destinies'. And that is that.

From then on, the West had to invent a new science to describe these primitive societies capable of producing a series 'of accidents, of surprising facts' (Hegel). This was to be ethnography, this 'prohibited thought', to use the celebrated words of the Georgian philosopher, *Merab Mamardachvili*. Admittedly, questionable though their methods were to be, the ethnographers were to have an advantage over the Hegelians: they were to see Africa from the inside. Thus, the German anthropologist *Frobenius* would be quick to exclaim: 'These people are totally civilised! The idea of the Primitive Black is a European invention!' The Belgian mis-

Extract of a painting under glass by Gora Mbengue of Cheikh Amadou Bamba, founder of the Mouride brotherhood  
*At the beginning of the century, the Mouride brotherhood took an interest in the problems of thermodynamics (steam engines) and, particularly, the exact measurement of time*

sionary, *R.P. Tempels* was to find, amidst the Bantu, a cosmogony predisposed to receiving Christ's light (it was like hearing Saint Paul preaching the Gospel to the Athenians, Corinthians and Galatians!) This was no longer the absolute spirit (*der absolute geist*) so dear to Hegel but still a long way from former exclusive theories. However, let us ask the question again, let us ask the ancestors.

What does Bantu philosophy have to say (see *R.P. Tempels*, the



*Othman Dan Fodio, El Hadj Omar, Tierno Bokar, the wisdom of Bandiagara or Tierno Aliou Boubadian de Labé* :

— The University of Sankoré (Timbuktu). The Koran, history and jurisprudence were taught here, together with what their scholars termed 'Quadrivium knowledge', namely Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy and Music. Its principal masters were the Mandingo *Mohammed Bagayogo* (1524-93), the Soninké *Mahmoud Kati* (1468-?) (author of the famous *Tarihh-El-Fettach*), and the Peul *Ahmed Baba* (1556-1627)

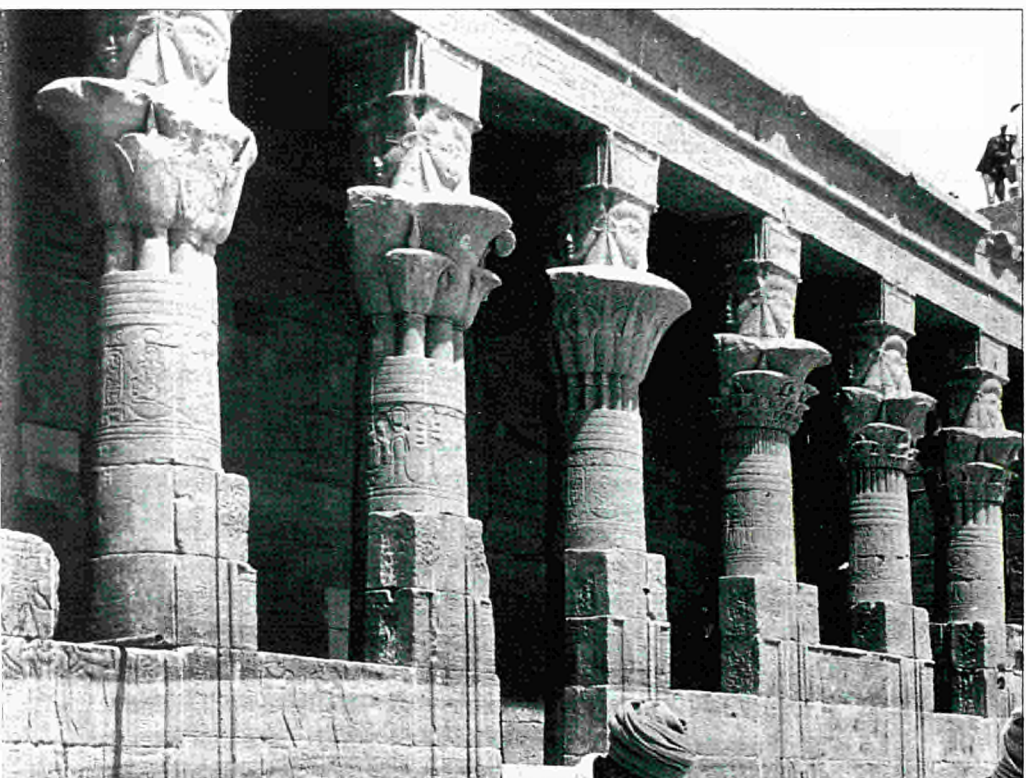
thermodynamics (steam engines) and, particularly, in the exact measurement of time...' (*Cheik Anta Diop*).

However, more recent generations are no longer turning exclusively to their ancestors' attics or to Europe. Their true master is Cheik Anta Diop, a physician and anthropologist and former pupil of *Frédéric Joliot-Curie*, *Gaston Bachelard* and *Brunschwig* who completely overturned African ways of thought. On the basis of the principle that European philosophy is not a universal model, he proposed that the

demonstrating, not without relevance, the cultural and historical relationship between Black Africa and Ancient Egypt. Thanks to him, it has become epistemologically very difficult to refute the idea that the Black Man is at the very source of ancient Egyptian civilisation. In any case, his main work, *Nations Nègres et Cultures*, has become required reading for a number of his contemporaries, and not only in Africa.

Having emerged from the constricting framework of positivism and rid of ethnographic (auto)exoticism, African philosophy may finally (to paraphrase *Théophile Obenga*) restore African historical consciousness and help it regain its true place in universal historical consciousness. Today, *Houtondji*, from Benin, can allow himself to say that African philosophy must be regarded as all works produced by Africans.

Does this mean that, despite 500 years of denial and denigration, African civilisation has, for better, for worse, become a civilisation like any other? Perhaps... ■



(author of the *Naïl El-Ibtihadj*). Aristotle's 'formal logic' was already under discussion.

— The Dogon (Mali) school, from the 15th century to the present day, given prominence by *Michel Leiris*, *Marcel Griaule*, *Germaine Dieterlain* and a number of others. There are few questions relating to Man that the Dogons have not tackled, with such originality as to take one's breath away: astronomy, atom theory, geometry, metaphysics, etc.

— The Guédé (Baol, Senegal) school, founded at the beginning of the 20th century by the Mouride brotherhood. 'It was interested in the problems of

Egypt: Nubia Valley. Following the works of Cheik-Anta Diop, founder of African Egyptology and leader of modern African philosophy, it is now an undeniable scientific fact that Egyptian civilisation, which strongly influenced Greece, is an integral part of Black African civilisation

African intellectual should cease to think of Africa in European terms. He was undoubtedly the first African to break away from the precepts of the master ethnologists and to turn to modern analytical methods (physico-chemistry, applied linguistics, archaeology, etc.) to expand the horizons of African historiography. He was to live his life



# Are Africans culturally hindered in enterprise and commercial creativity?

**With Africa lagging behind in almost every sphere of economic development, this rather unpleasing question in the title is not entirely impertinent so long as it is not misconstrued as calling into question the intellect and industriousness of Africans.**

Culture is undeniably a crucial factor in economic development, but the issue raised by this question is not so much African culture, the vibrancy of which continues to enrich the world, as the culture of enterprise, about which we must look to history for an explanation. In doing so, we must first avoid generalisation on a continent as immense and diverse as Africa, where environment, experiences and varied animist traditions have combined to shape the characteristics of communities, their ways of life and their vision of the world. We must also limit our ambition to sub-Saharan Africa and admit that some communities here, as elsewhere in the world, are relatively more dynamic, enterprising and creative than others — the *Ibos* in Nigeria and the *Bamilekes* in Cameroon, are just two examples. All, however, have suffered the misfortunes of history.

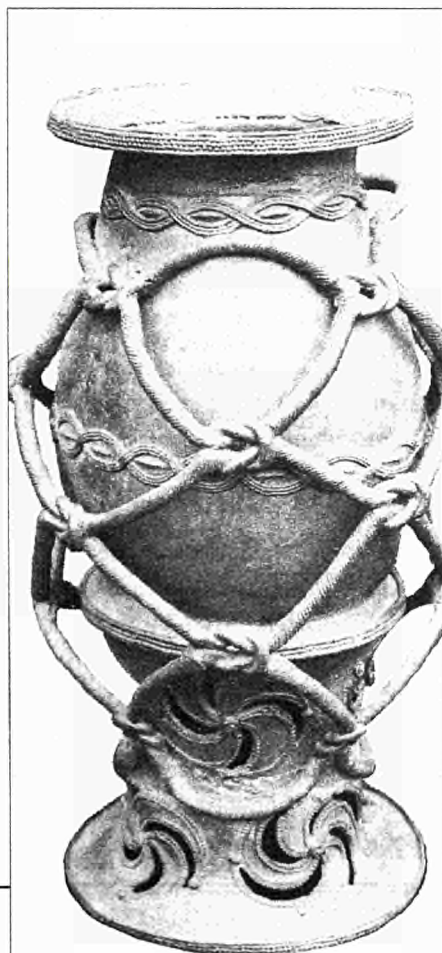
## Archaeological evidence

If there is anything archaeological discoveries have taught us in recent years, it is that several ancient African societies were as technologically advanced as any of their time. The Igbo-Ukwu works of art in metal, which date back to between the 9th and 10th centuries, and which were the subjects of acclaimed exhibitions in the United States and Europe in the first half of the 1980s, provide incontrovertible evidence to that effect. They radically changed

Western perception of African civilisation during these periods. The continent's arts had been labelled 'primitive' because they consisted essentially of wooden sculptures and terracottas. Most of the works of art in bronze in museums across Europe (some of which were looted) date back to the 15th century.

The Igbo-Ukwu discoveries proved that, although the appearance of the Portuguese on the western coast of Africa at that time gave a boost to works of art in bronze, some African societies had already mastered the technology of metal — how to mine and cast it. The bronzes of Igbo-Ukwu were made from an alloy of locally available copper, lead and tin. They are widely

Igbo-Ukwu bronze vase dating from the ninth or tenth century



National Museum, Lagos

acknowledged to be of very high technical quality and artistic refinement. Although most of the arts were court art and often had religious significance or utility, the extent to which the knowledge of metal casting would have formed the basis of a technological revolution in agriculture and industry in these societies will never be known, since history took a different turn.

## Arab and European intrusion

Africans are often accused of blaming their misfortunes on colonialism, but such criticism stems from a total lack of understanding of the extent to which Arab and European intrusion into Africa disrupted traditional societies.

In pre-colonial times, societies, from the Sahel down to Southern Africa, were well organised in kingdoms, chiefdoms, clans and villages and were governed by a series of laws or 'taboos' handed down from generation to generation. The societies were either nomadic or sedentary. Although the individual existed only in a group, his or her status in society was determined by birth. One was born into a family of nobles, freemen or slaves. The socio-professional structure was equally well-defined in the sense that one was also born a herdsman, a farmer, a blacksmith, etc, with little or no possibility of changing profession (European societies during these periods were structured along similar lines as family names across generations show).

Communities were self-sufficient. Production was entirely family-based. While grazing was done in wide open spaces, extensive farming was practised because of the abundance of arable lands. There was thus no need for the technologies of intensive produc-



tion. Ancient Africa was largely rural and sparsely populated. Trade was minimal and unprofitable.

The earliest recorded contact between sub-Saharan Africa and the outside world was around the 10th century. It started with Arabs from North Africa who came south to trade salt and crafts for gold and slaves. This trade led to the founding of great commercial centres such as Koumbi Saleh, Walata, Gao and Timbuktu. It also facilitated the penetration of Islam in the region<sup>1</sup>. However, the real beneficiaries of the trade were not the local communities (salt and crafts were hardly wealth-creating commodities), but Arab merchants who had exclusive control over it. There were no possibilities for a Sahelian business class to emerge.

The Portuguese, who appeared along the West African coast in the 15th century, traded in much the same commodities as the Arabs in the north, but on a much smaller scale. This lasted until the 17th century when Portugal lost its trade monopoly to other European powers. This marked the beginning of Africa's nightmare.

Gold decisively took second place to slaves as the most sought-after 'merchandise'. Slave hunting, which was being practised on a small scale by the belligerent aristocracy, intensified. Insecurity increased and the resulting anarchy wreaked havoc on the social fabrics of the coastal kingdoms.

The abolition of the slave trade in the early 19th century did not significantly change the situation. The end of that trade resulted in the transformation, adaptation and expansion of international trade to the benefit of European traders. Hides, arabic gum, groundnuts, timber, rubber, cocoa, palm oil and so on were exported in return mainly for manufactured goods. Only a

minority of the African aristocracy was involved: any who dared challenge the European monopoly was severely dealt with. Often the punishment was exile and several African potentates suffered that fate. The tragedy of *King Ja Ja* of Opodo was a case in point. Here was a monarch who had set up a monopoly in his territory and who made sure that the article which provided for free trade under the British Protectorate agreement in southern Nigeria was removed in the version he signed (he actually nursed the ambition to trade directly with England). In 1887, he was arrested and deported to Barbados for refusing to apply the terms of the 1885 Berlin Treaty in his territory. That treaty guaranteed freedom of navigation which, if applied, would have opened up his kingdom to free trade (see issue no. 133 of *The Courier* at page 102).

King Ja Ja's sense of business acumen was indisputable. It is easy to imagine what economic impact monarchs like him would have had on Africa had they had the opportunity to control trade in their kingdoms or to trade directly with the outside world.

## Open to new but disruptive ideas

The slow but successful penetration of Islam and Christianity (both of which were initially fiercely resisted by Africans who clung desperately to their animist beliefs), illustrated the openness of those societies to new ideas and to change. Unfortunately the ideas which Islam and Christianity inculcated were more destructive than constructive as they led to the erosion of traditional African values in favour of foreign ones.

Although colonialism, which followed, brought stability and security of sorts, it upset the social order. 'Alongside traditional society, a new urban society, completely divorced from its rural roots, emerged. The schools set up by the colonial administration produced a new social class of ancillary workers such as interpreters, clerks, teachers, nurses and post office employees. This class was relatively priv-

ileged but was often rejected by the population and treated with both fear and envy.'<sup>2</sup>

A class of technicians — mechanics and various other technical workers who were also products of the colonial school system — was born. Not belonging to the traditional castes of craftsmen, there was no continuity between pre-colonial African technical knowledge, which had suffered so much disruption, and the new technologies introduced by the Europeans. This category of educated technician was employed mainly in the nascent European-owned factories which were geared to import substitution in the aftermaths of the first and second world wars. This reduced further the possibility of cross-fertilisation of knowledge between the modern and the traditional.

Large-scale businesses were in the hands of colonial companies while newcomers — Syrians and Lebanese — had a virtual monopoly of the retail trade by virtue of their access to capital. Studies into the role of these newcomers in the Senegalese economy during the colonial era and immediately afterwards reveal the extent to which capital formation among the indigenous population was impeded by the systems of 'credit-sale' or 'hire-purchase' that they introduced. Under this system, the new class of African civil servants obtained supplies on credit against their monthly salaries. This not only translated into perpetual indebtedness and lack of savings, but also into the adoption of a consumption pattern that was both foreign and expensive.

A similar situation existed elsewhere. In the rest of West Africa, the retail trade was also dominated by Syrians and Lebanese and in East Africa by Indians. While the former shied away from reinvestment of profits into production, the latter did not, illustrating perhaps their degree of commitment to their adopted countries. 'The colonial era was thus no more favourable to the

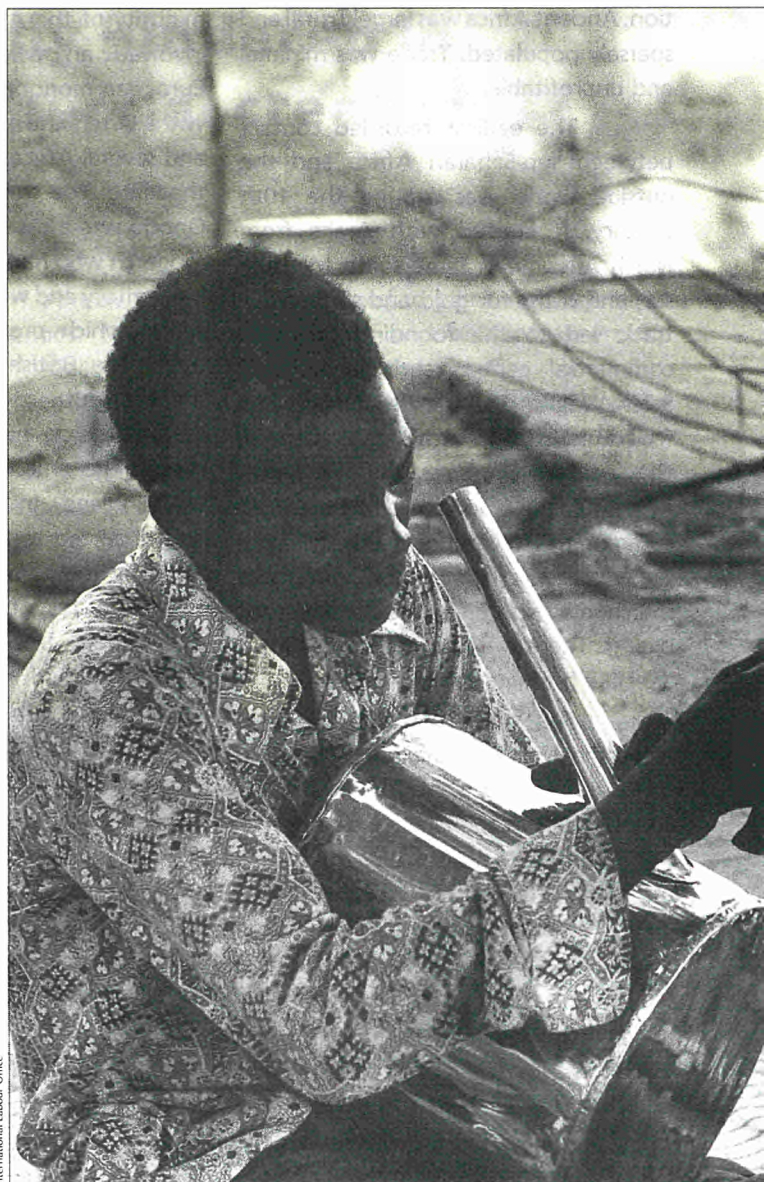
<sup>1</sup> *The Sahel facing the future* (increasing dependence on structural transformation) prepared by the Club du Sahel and published by the OECD in 1988. The Club du Sahel is made up of CILSS countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) and OECD states that play an active part in the region (Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, USA and Germany). This book is the source of much of the information in this article, particularly as regards the pre-colonial and colonial periods.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote on this page.





FAO Library



International Labour Office

emergence of a local African business class than earlier periods had been.<sup>3</sup>

In the late 1970s and 1980s the situation bred resentment and, in some countries, naked xenophobia. The attitude of African governments varied from inaction to expropriations. In Uganda, *Idi Amin Dada* confiscated Indian properties and expelled Asians from the country with devastating economic consequences. In Nigeria, where indigenous peoples did gain access to capital in the wake of the oil boom, the military government issued an indigenisation decree which, among other things, reserved the retail trade for Nigerians. The beneficiaries of that decree, as some studies show, were

Modern and traditional production in Africa (Benin and Niger)  
*There was no continuity between pre-colonial African technical knowledge and the new technologies introduced by the Europeans*

mainly women who had acquired commercial skills through the local market system. Indeed the increasing role of businesswomen in enterprises (the *mama benzes*, for example) not only in Nigeria, but throughout West Africa, has been a major phenomenon of the past two decades. Unfortunately there have not been enough of them and they have avoided risk-taking — recent studies in the West suggest that women are less inclined to take business risks. Most other governments have been more prudent in seeking greater com-

mitment of the 'newcomers' to their host countries in terms of investments in production.

It is clear from the foregoing that foreign intrusion in Africa has been detrimental to the birth and growth of an entrepreneurial class. Nevertheless evidence of African ingenuity, creativity and entrepreneurship abound in the traditional sector which has continued to evolve despite being affected by that intrusion. Today, the informal sector (both urban and rural) provides the basis for the continent's survival in terms of both production and employment. ■

Augustin Oyowe

<sup>3</sup> See footnote on page 63.



# Travelling with Nigerian theatre

by Femi Osofisan\*

In recent years, Nigerian theatre has attracted a lot of international attention. Certainly, after Wole Soyinka's Nobel Prize in 1986, the occasions have multiplied where Nigerian dramatists are invited to present their plays to foreign audiences, either by bringing troupes from home or, as is more often the case, by working with actors in the host countries. In this article, I discuss the kind of problems encountered when we are asked to direct productions of our plays with non-African troupes.

The major problems, I believe, are caused by the insufficient appreciation, sometimes, of the cultural context of our work. Although producers generally recognise that there are differences which they need to allow for, rarely do they understand what *precisely* these are, or what implications they have for the nature of the dramaturgy, and hence for the working instruments to be put at the director's disposal. Thus, in spite of all their generosity, they are often unable to provide the conditions which would make possible a true fulfilment of the text's intent.

Language, for instance, is a crucial area where these differences first surface. In the West, the paramount agency of communication is verbal dialogue. Words embody and resolve conflict, define personalities and locations, and encapsulate moral, philosophical or metaphysical dilemmas that the drama is constructed to illumine. It is usually possible, by simply reading the text of a play, to arrive at an almost complete understanding of it. But not so the Nigerian play. Although it owes its roots to the influence of Western theatre and the evangelising curriculum of European missionary schools, it has since departed from these origins to develop its own distinctive features, largely through the powerful, pioneer-

ing influence of Soyinka. Reaching back to traditions of theatre, older than the colonial experience, which are still extant in our communities, most of our playwrights conceive their work first and foremost for *performance* rather than merely for reading. This means that plays are written with the deliberate consciousness that the spoken words will not be enough to carry the message, and that the play will attain its full impact only when the words are supplemented by song, dance, music and movement — all before an audience which itself is actively involved rather than passively receptive.

One of the worst errors that a producer can make is to assume that because plays in the Nigerian repertory have their dialogue written in English, they can be approached in performance just like any other English-language theatre from the West. The consequence of such an error has been that, on most occasions when Nigerian plays are produced outside Africa, the productions have been less than convincing or satisfactory.

Even where producers are aware, and are prepared to allow the guest director a free hand in casting, the problems of faithful interpretation can remain unresolved. First, it is always difficult, except where *bona fide* Nigerians are around and can be recruited, to find actors sufficiently trained to play the roles demanded by Nigerian plays. The main reason is that acting, dancing and singing tend, in the West, to be seen as separate arts, with separate schools and programmes of training for their

apprentices. But most characters in Nigerian plays are expected to be not only good speakers, but skilled singers and dancers as well, and sometimes even deft drummers!

This is especially so if the playwright is Yoruba and the play's action is set in Yorubaland. Take, for instance, the character of Elesin Oba in Soyinka's *Death and the King's Horseman*. This is how the playwright describes his first appearance on stage: 'Elesin Oba enters... pursued by his drummers and praise-singers. He is a man of enormous vitality, *speaks, dances and sings* with that infectious enjoyment of life which accompanies all his actions.' (My emphasis). The key point is that, while the personality of Elesin may be more intensely drawn, from the perspective of the actor who has to play the role, he is not very different from other lead parts in Yoruba repertory, such as Rotimi's Kurunmi, Danlola in *Kongi's Harvest*, Odewale in *The Gods Are Not to Blame*, or Kansilor in my own *Aringindin and the Nightwatchmen*.

Nor is this problem of characterisation and casting limited to the major parts. The stage directions quoted above, for instance, inform us that Elesin is '...pursued by his drummers and praise-singers.' This indicates the kind of actors required for the subsidiary roles. Indeed, the character with whom Elesin is engaged in dialogue for most of the first part of the play is identified throughout only by his traditional function, *Praise-Singer*. It is clear that every actor on stage is expected to be gifted, not only in speech-making, but in all the arts of oral communication. And it would be wrong to view this as merely idiosyncratic, or as superfluous indulgence by the author, which can be dispensed with in production. The dancer-singer-actors are needed, not because the playwrights wish to complicate things, but because the Yoruba society, which their plays attempt to recreate on stage, is itself peopled by citizens more or less raised to be actor-musicians! As many people now know, Yoruba life from waking up to going to bed, and from childhood to death, consists of a sequence of ceremonies,

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ranging from the merely secular to the most sacred, and from the banal to the formally ritualistic. Passage rites mark the changes of the seasons, as well as significant transitional moments of individual and communal life. The child therefore acquires, from an early age, the ability to act, sing and dance on each of these occasions, and throughout his life he is a participant in multiple repertoires which tune his body and faculties to an acutely sensitive degree of theatrical consciousness. In the performance skills for which the Western actor has to be formally trained, the ordinary Yoruba is, by virtue of his birth and upbringing alone, at the worst tolerably competent. If he undergoes further professional training, he can be truly magnificent.

This is not all. In plays located in Yoruba society, actors are also expected to accompany their verbal responses with specific dramatic gestures and semiotic signals. This is an area where foreign productions nearly always fall flat. For the paralinguistic expectations involved are usually absent from the written text. They are, in fact, cultural reflexes which the writer assumes in the subtext, but of which the foreign actor or director is usually unaware. Perhaps Yoruba-speaking playwrights do not themselves fully appreciate the enormous range of body movements demanded by their texts — the omission of which may crucially alter the tone and tempo of a scene. To give an example, the feudal institutions of Yorubaland are very much alive today although nowadays they exist in different forms. Thus, the word *Kaabiyesi* is commonly found in texts. The foreign actor can quickly be taught that this stands for *Greetings Your Majesty*. But he must also learn that speaking the word entails a set of gestures — a body language which must accompany the pronouncement to make it authentic. He must take off his cap, throw himself down full-length in prostration, and touch each cheek on the ground. In a similar vein, if he is playing the Oba, he must carry himself in a certain fashion, wave his fly-whisk, preferably with the left hand, and utter the words roughly equivalent to *The*



*King acknowledges you.* These gestures are not always easy for the western actor to learn, especially in the short space of rehearsals, and given the spontaneous resistance of his own body, brought up as he is, in a democratic tradition.

There are other semiotic conventions which enrich performance and are difficult to achieve with foreign casts. For instance: the casual habit of slapping one's palms together in up and down movements to express emphasis or surprise; the peculiar hissing accompanied by a curve of the lips which tells of disgust or mockery; the quick snapping of the fingers backwards over the head, whenever anyone mentions some evil or misfortune (to divert it away from oneself). All these and more are the supplements of speech, which make a scene more colourful and dramatic, and *more African*, but which are difficult to reproduce with foreign troupes.

Even at the level of the verbal dialogue, there are implied semiotic conventions in the grammar and acoustic form of the Yoruba language which, when replicated in English, sometimes give an eccentric or ponderous twist to the syntax, and invariably disconcert the non-native actor. For example, take the scene at the beginning of Ola Rotimi's *Kurunmi*, where Ogunkoroju begins his speech to the crown of celebrants as follows:

*'Ehm...  
I know nothing  
about the mother of the gorilla,  
but I can tell you something  
about the father of the ape.*

*Those born to lead are few;  
those born to follow are many.  
Kai!  
Who says we have no leader?*

How is a foreign actor to interpret this successfully on stage? He should know that this loquacious use of

Femi Osofisan

words and imagery would delight the Yoruba audience. An actor bred in the culture would realise immediately that he must not simply speak the words, but *perform* them, exploiting the appropriate dramatic pauses, employing a tone of latent mischief and using certain facial expressions, and arm and foot movements. All of this would lead up, in a deliberate histrionic crescendo, to his last question, which is designed to provoke a spontaneous response from the other actors, culminating in a collective dance.

Concluding on this aspect of music and dance, one arrives at what is perhaps the crux of the matter. The plays I have discussed are usually designed to offer a slice of Yoruba life, and hence entail a sequence of ceremonies. From dance through pantomime, verbal jousts and trance to possession, the Yoruba play blossoms within a tradition that I have elsewhere called *Theatre as Celebration*. Because of this, the drum stands out as the central icon both in the culture, and in the repertory. Indeed, to imagine Yoruba life without the drum is to paint a sea without water. Reflecting this, all important Yoruba plays, particularly at their supreme moments, require the accents of the drum to be truly achieved. In simple terms, the *Drum* is a major character in its own right in our plays — and the most difficult one to cast in a production on the foreign stage.

In this short article, it has not been possible to discuss all the ramifications of travelling with Nigerian plays and using foreign casts. But I hope I have been able to indicate some of the problems that currently impede the successful realisation of our plays in foreign productions, despite the warm and enthusiastic collaboration of our hosts. ■

F.O.



# A way forward after Lomé IV

## Structural adjustment and taxing aid

by Henry Sprietsma\*

The international community has been contributing financially to the development efforts of the developing countries for close on 35 years. Initially, aid was almost exclusively aimed at funding public investment programmes. Then,

more than a decade ago, structural adjustment programmes were brought in.

Their aim was to put right a number of macro-economic imbalances which had arisen, both in terms of balance of payments and public finances. This phenomenon was seen in most developing countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

The financing of public investment entirely through public aid to development (PAD), particularly in the less advanced countries, had a dual effect. On the one hand, it dispensed with the need for governments in developing countries to mobilise internal resources in order to provide it. On the other, the recurrent costs of these investments (often deliberately underestimated with a view to obtaining acceptable profitability rates) led to the progressive swelling of domestic budgets covering the day-to-day running of the country.

In fact, in the developing nations, a considerable proportion of the total imports of goods (including food aid) and services is attributable to development projects and programmes, and is thus paid for by foreign financing.

These imports, however, are exempt from all taxes and duties under the provisions of the various bilateral and multilateral agreements which govern the aid in question.

### Mimicry

Given that these tax-free imports represent a significant volume of total transactions, it is inevitable that they should give rise to mimicry, with an increasing number of economic operators in both formal and informal sectors requesting exemptions as well. And these exemptions are often granted.

It is not unusual, at border posts, to see convoys of heavy goods vehicles loaded with equipment or food aid passing through without formality. Meanwhile, the small trader, carrying a bundle of fabrics on his head or some plastic items in his hand, finds himself subject to exhaustive checks and ultimately, a tax demand. It is not surprising that this unfair system, which differentiates between transactions financed by international aid and those undertaken by the rest of humanity, should encourage fraudulent behaviour and even corruption. It has a pernicious effect in which the ethics of those operating the tax system are placed in question — and the outcome can be devastating for public revenues.

The proper functioning of government and of the monetary and financial systems of developing countries has also been destabilised by the fact that recurrent and capital budgets are in chronic deficit. This is, a reflection of the basic macro-economic imbalances that

exist. It was this situation which prompted the World Bank and IMF to set up structural adjustment programmes at the beginning of the 1980s, with the express purpose of redressing the imbalances.

With few exceptions, structural adjustment has not delivered the anticipated results. Indeed, the loans provided for adjustment have been converted into external debt, which is not eligible for cancellation in the context of the Club of Paris. At the end of the grace period for repayment, these sums therefore constitute an additional burden on the state's operating budget — requiring further structural adjustment! Although more insidious, this process is a second key element depressing national income.

Controlling these two forces (the undermining of state revenue collection and becoming locked into structural adjustment) will be among the developing countries' most important challenges in the coming years. In order to curb them, and possibly reverse them at a later stage, the countries involved need to devise original and effective instruments.

In the context of self-perpetuating structural adjustment measures, and with a view to generating domestic income, an idea which has some merit is to replace SAP-related financial transfers with a system where goods and services provided under international cooperation are subject to duties and taxes. Within the framework of the Lomé IV first financial protocol, this would entail an average payment rate of about 10%<sup>1</sup>. The argument is often made that if taxes and duties had to be paid on materials provided under international cooperation, the volume of development aid for investment purposes would fall. But this has ceased

<sup>1</sup> This is calculated on the basis that ECU 1150m is provided under the Lomé IV Structural Adjustment Facility as against ECU 9650m for other instruments in the seventh EDF. The table gives the figures for structural adjustment support in ACP countries under the terms of this instrument.

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to be valid since the World Bank and other donors began setting aside significant funds to finance adjustment programmes (10% of the total in the case of the EU), in addition to their conventional programme allocations.

## Boosting revenue

Such a system would have a direct and encouraging effect on public income. A further advantage would be the impartiality and uniformity of procedures imposed at border crossings.

Ordinary traders would be treated in the same way as importers of supplies acquired under the terms of international aid.

This could only strengthen and improve the ethical basis of the revenue-gathering system — a crucial factor in the fight against tax evasion and fraud. It would also have a multiplying effect on customs receipts by widening the basis of assessment through increasing the number of taxpayers.

A further possible advantage of this new instrument would be in modifying the character and structure of development projects and programmes implemented in recipient countries. Indeed, it could affect the price structure in favour of local produce.

This would go some way towards achieving the global objective of international cooperation — which is to raise standards of living and achieve a fairer distribution of the results of economic growth.

The additional customs receipts generated could, like the budget aid from the Bretton Woods institutions, be paid into a joint adjustment fund (after the fashion of the food aid funds in some countries in the Sahel).

Donors and recipient governments would manage these on a joint basis. The resources could then be mobilised and targeted in the context of conventional adjustment agreements concluded with the World Bank and the

## EDF resources allocated to structural adjustment in ACP countries which are beneficiaries under the SAF

Country	NIP	PIP	SA-NIP	SAF	SA-NIP + SAF	NIP + SAF	%SA of the total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Zambia	95,0	82,4	12,6	96,5	109,1	181,5	60
Côte d'Ivoire	90,0	72,1	17,9	65,4	83,3	155,4	54
Ghana	105,0	89,6	15,4	87,2	102,6	192,2	53
Burkina Faso	124,0	93,5	30,5	73,3	103,8	197,3	53
Zimbabwe	88,0	64,0	24,0	36,0	60,0	124,0	48
Tanzania	166,0	149,4	16,6	103,4	120,0	269,4	45
Gabon	29,0	19,9	9,1	6,7	15,8	35,7	44
Mali	136,0	108,9	27,1	55,8	82,9	191,8	43
Mauritania	61,0	52,3	8,7	24,6	33,3	85,6	39
Trinidad & Tobago	17,0	14,2	2,8	6,2	9,0	23,2	39
Papua New Guinea	40,0	36,0	4,0	17,2	21,2	57,2	37
Benin	83,0	79,0	4,0	39,1	43,1	122,1	35
Cameroon	110,0	94,0	16,0	33,7	49,7	143,7	35
Lesotho	42,5	40,7	1,8	18,8	20,6	61,3	34
Malawi	121,0	107,8	13,2	40,4	53,6	161,4	33
Senegal	112,0	94,6	17,4	28,7	46,1	140,7	33
Uganda	145,0	130,8	14,3	46,7	61,0	191,7	32
Grenada	4,5	4,5	0,0	2,0	2,0	6,5	31
Gambia	21,0	19,0	2,0	6,2	8,2	27,2	30
Mozambique	154,0	129,0	25,0	30,0	55,0	184,0	30
Dominican Rep.	85,0	76,7	8,3	23,0	31,3	108,0	29
Ethiopia	225,0	216,0	9,0	78,4	87,4	303,4	29
Guyana	26,0	25,2	0,8	7,8	8,6	33,8	25
Congo	51,0	43,4	7,6	6,6	14,2	57,6	25
Guinea	115,0	105,8	9,2	23,4	32,6	138,4	24
Comoros	22,0	22,0	0,0	6,6	6,6	28,6	23
Sierra Leone	77,0	69,0	8,0	12,0	20,0	89,0	23
Haiti	106,0	93,0	13,0	10,0	23,0	116,0	20
São Tomé & Príncipe	6,5	6,5	0,0	1,5	1,5	8,0	19
Guinea Bissau	37,0	37,0	0,0	8,0	8,0	45,0	18
Niger	124,5	116,4	8,1	11,9	20,0	136,4	15
Jamaica	46,0	41,4	4,6	2,5	7,1	48,5	15
Central African Republic	75,0	75,0	0,0	10,0	10,0	85,0	12
Burundi	112,0	112,0	0,0	12,0	12,0	124,0	10

- (1) NIP — national indicative programme.  
 (2) PIP — part of the NIP allocated to direct investments.  
 (3) SA-NIP — part of the NIP allocated to structural adjustment.  
 (4) SAF — structural adjustment facility.  
 (5) SA-NIP + SAF — total allocation for structural adjustment.  
 (6) NIP + SAF — total.  
 (7) % of the total allocated to structural adjustment.

IMF or of the relevant arrangements entered into with other donors.

From a broader political perspective, the establishment of such a fund may well help to counter criticisms of development assistance made by a number of people (including politicians and entrepreneurs) within donor countries and multilateral organisations.

At present, these are simply ideas. Before they could be acted upon, they would certainly need to be studied in detail, by both developing countries

and donors, to test their economic, financial and political feasibility. ■ H.S.



# Africa-Europe relations at a turning point

by Glenn Brigaldino\*

The articles on the future of European development policy, which appeared in issue no. 154 of *The Courier*, provided a timely opportunity for reflection on this important issue. The reference to 1995 as a 'watershed between two eras' in development cooperation, was particularly appropriate. It was a year of key events, and not just in the specific context of the EU's relations with developing countries. Major UN conferences were held in Beijing and Copenhagen, there were international meetings organised on the critical subject of food security and, throughout Europe, NGOs and academics came together to discuss the future of North-South relations. There were also several smaller meetings and brain-storming sessions, conducted among practitioners and policy-makers, with a view to reaching practical conclusions about how to tackle some of the most urgent problems facing developing countries. One of the most important events was the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) meeting in Maastricht, featured in issue no. 156 of *The Courier*.

With the wealth of knowledge and experience shared at all these gatherings, we should now be in a good position to intensify efforts at institutionally consolidating and redesigning the relationship between Europe and Africa. But before embarking on grandiose policies designed to meet the development challenges of the turn of the century, a brief pause to reflect on the political priorities might be useful. This might then make it easier to embark on the crucial next steps associated with

the management of dynamic new policies that are beginning to take shape.

## Political priorities

In all EU countries, with the possible exception of the Nordic states, development cooperation is not a high political priority. While it is understandable that domestic issues should dominate national politics, it is sad to observe that, in international relations, Africa in particular finds itself low on the political totem pole. This reflects, in part, the fact that Europeans tend to perceive 'external policy in the light of their own everyday concerns'. But perceptions can often be created or manipulated, and there needs to be a more complex analysis of why external politics in general, and cooperation with Africa in particular, are politically rated so low. An important element mentioned by one of *The Courier's* contributors is that Europe 'appears paralysed by its own internal growth problems and its strong emphasis on the two *new frontiers* — Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean'. This trend can be seen in the growth of aid to the Mediterranean region (from 12% of the size of the EDF in 1991-1995 to 32% in 1995-1999). Investment and trade patterns, alliances with Eastern European states and migration arrangements with the Maghreb region, may soon completely dominate the EU's international agenda. Without a well-organised, articulate political constituency within the EU for stronger cooperation with Africa, further political marginalisation of that continent must be expected.

While public interest in developing countries has diminished in recent years, it is also the case that few governments or opposition parties in Europe have seriously attempted to reverse this trend. In fact, many have reinforced it through their policies and actions. The unclear strategic vision of

Africa-Europe relations among Europe's professional 'developmentalists' — whether in universities or aid administrations — is partly to blame. But the failure of leading European policy-makers to project a progressive vision of Europe-Africa cooperation must also be seen as a root cause for the low priority now attributed to such cooperation. Furthermore, sensationalist media coverage of crises has strongly contributed to widespread negative perceptions of Africa. The media rarely portrays the continent in an objective manner, and usually ignores the many positive facets of life there.

Unfortunately, non-state actors only partially succeed in correcting this bleak picture. Their resources and political influence are too limited. Individuals or agencies who are convinced of the need to strengthen cooperation with Africa, and are committed to pushing political priorities in that direction, frequently find themselves preaching to the converted in policy debates. Reaching out to a broader public and, at the same time, influencing European policy-makers, has proved a tremendous uphill struggle.

With the important exception of responses to humanitarian crises, the general European public takes only a marginal interest in Africa's problems. With the attention of voters increasingly geared to domestic issues (such as unemployment and the dismantling of welfare systems), international themes invariably lose out. The danger in this situation is that reforms to development cooperation systems will remain largely determined by the interests of the donors instead of being inspired by country-specific, developmental needs.

## Economic aspects

At present, Europe's trade and investment links with Africa are, at best, secondary to those that exist with other regions. EU development cooperation is important to most African countries (often more important than private economic interactions) but from a European perspective, official relations with Africa tend to be seen as less significant

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than those with other developing regions.

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) to Africa still lag far behind those to other developing regions. In 1993, Africa attracted \$9.6 for every \$1000 of GDP. The figures for Latin America and Asia were \$13.2 and \$23.1 respectively. As one of the authors in *The Courier's* special feature noted, 'the ever-growing role of FDI in national economies is not necessarily favourable to the most disadvantaged countries' and there is a real need for corrective action. This should involve better investment promotion and improved opportunities for private sector involvement in ACP-EU cooperation. Coordinated action by the EU Member States in international fora, especially the Bretton Woods institutions, on issues such as investment support and debt relief for the most disadvantaged countries in Africa, would certainly be a welcome start.

## The democratic imperative

Efficient governance and democracy are now generally seen as crucial preconditions for sustainable social and economic development. At November's GCA conference, the need for Africa itself to focus on 'improvements in governance, emphasising accountability, transparency and inclusion of civil society in the policy-making process', was underlined in the closing declaration delivered by Robert McNamara. Such an emphasis should go hand in hand with a further strengthening of capacities to plan and manage development policies, resources and information.

In addition to capacity improvements at the technical level, many African countries need to perfect their ability to engage effectively in dialogue with donors. If modes of development cooperation continue to be defined largely by the latter, the African countries' viewpoint, in terms of determining their own development strategies, will remain sidelined. Traditionally, ACP-EU cooperation has offered added value in this respect, involving recipients to a larger degree than most other forms of

development cooperation. Policy debates in bodies such as the Joint Assembly are certainly useful in creating trust and ensuring a 'basis of genuine partnership, in pursuit of mutual interest'. However, like other cooperation systems, the ACP-EU relationship has been affected by a series of new or reformulated priorities. The ranking of such priorities is not always clear and they sometimes lack precision.

## Reshaping the model

Looking to the future, it is reasonable to assume that EU-ACP relations will soon undergo considerable redefinition and reorientation. The Lomé framework is likely to be re-designed — mainly to take account of the shifting priorities and approaches of the EU members. It is the ACP countries and their people, however, who will be most affected. They should have a decisive say in how the future cooperation framework is to be fashioned. One may well speculate on the outcome of the debate but perhaps even more important, if success is to be achieved, is for civil society in the widest sense (both in Europe and Africa), to be involved in the process. Lomé has repeatedly been praised for its partnership concept and for the comprehensive nature of the development instruments it offers. But little is known about its success in reaching out to impoverished populations and involving them in approaches designed to improve local living conditions. Likewise, it is not clear how effective the system has been yet in conveying the principles and objectives of the policy to the European public. This is essential if Europe's commitment to work with Africa is to be maintained.

It is clear that a turning point in Africa-Europe development cooperation is rapidly approaching. Few in Europe, and fewer still in Africa are well prepared for this change. I have argued that cooperation between North and South has long been low on the list of European priorities. This must change and the role of EU policy-makers in giving a higher priority to development cooperation is crucial. Public awareness that focuses on the achievements of and potential in Africa must be drastically

improved. A wider array of actors needs to be involved in development cooperation while greater attention must be paid to making it more effective. Non-official forms of cooperation, notably private sector investments, will also probably play a larger role. This is fundamentally profit-oriented, of course, and there is a danger that it may ignore the human development priorities of poor countries. But this is not to understate the importance of additional private resource flows to the least-developed countries. At current levels, official assistance is unlikely on its own to bring about a significant improvement. We also urgently need to see a reorientation of affluent European lifestyles — something which should go hand in hand with the provision of more resources for the South.

Finally, post-Lomé IV relations between Africa and Europe must reach beyond formal aid structures and mechanisms. On both sides, civil society, in the broadest sense, needs to be engaged. European political decision-makers must start to take a genuine interest in cooperating with Africa, advocating policy-frameworks that build on the strengths of existing arrangements. They must also design and implement more effective modes of cooperation, involving a wider section of society. This entails improving public awareness of the challenges and opportunities inherent in cooperation with Africa, and in this respect, the media has an essential role. And then there is the private sector — not just the business world — but the whole range of individuals and groups who are the economic actors in a democratic civil society. They too need to play a larger part in development cooperation. Lasting solutions to the global problems that concern us all — in Africa and in Europe — may well depend on such a successful fusion of public, individual and commercial interests in cooperating with Africa and the South. ■

G.B.



# Conservation of West Africa's forests through certification

The European Union, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Belgian importers have formed what seems an unlikely alliance to promote the certification of timber in Cameroon. This will entail tagging wood from sustainably managed forests with some kind of green label. Designed to bring about the sustainable management of tropical forests, the plan is for the scheme to be extended to other parts of West Africa.

The EU will initially put ECU 737 000 into the project says *Gerhard Dieterle*, who is tropical forests advisor in the Commission's development department. Over the next 12 months, the Commission will be helping to define a certification system — alongside other 'stakeholders' in Cameroon's forests — in the interests of biodiversity, local populations and the long term supply of timber to the EU market.

## Virgin territory

There is a sense of stepping on to virgin territory here. This is the first time that the EU has earmarked funds for certification, and difficulties obviously lie ahead. Locally accepted criteria have to be established, with the danger that labels could proliferate, ultimately making nonsense of this kind of scheme. World Trade Organisation rules permit certification if it is done on a voluntary basis; otherwise such measures would amount to trade protectionism.

The seeds of the project have already been sown with a trip to Cameroon in January 1996 by WWF and Belgian timber companies to sound out interest in certified timber. Cameroon was picked out, says *Laurent Crom-*

*heecke* of the Belgian Importers Federation, because it is a country where the misuse of tropical timber is 'more or less considered a crime'. Cameroon has large forest reserves and is an important timber exporter to Europe, especially Belgium. It has also brought in new legislation on the sustainable management of forests.

Although European governments have not banned the import of tropical timber, which would be against WTO rules, some local authorities in the EU have announced that they will no longer buy products made of this material. Says Mr. Cromheecke: 'Some years ago the timber trade was a victim of a boycott by aggressive environmental groups who said that trade in and use of timber was destroying forests. This was incomprehensible to us especially because timber is the most ecological and most environmentally friendly product you can imagine.'

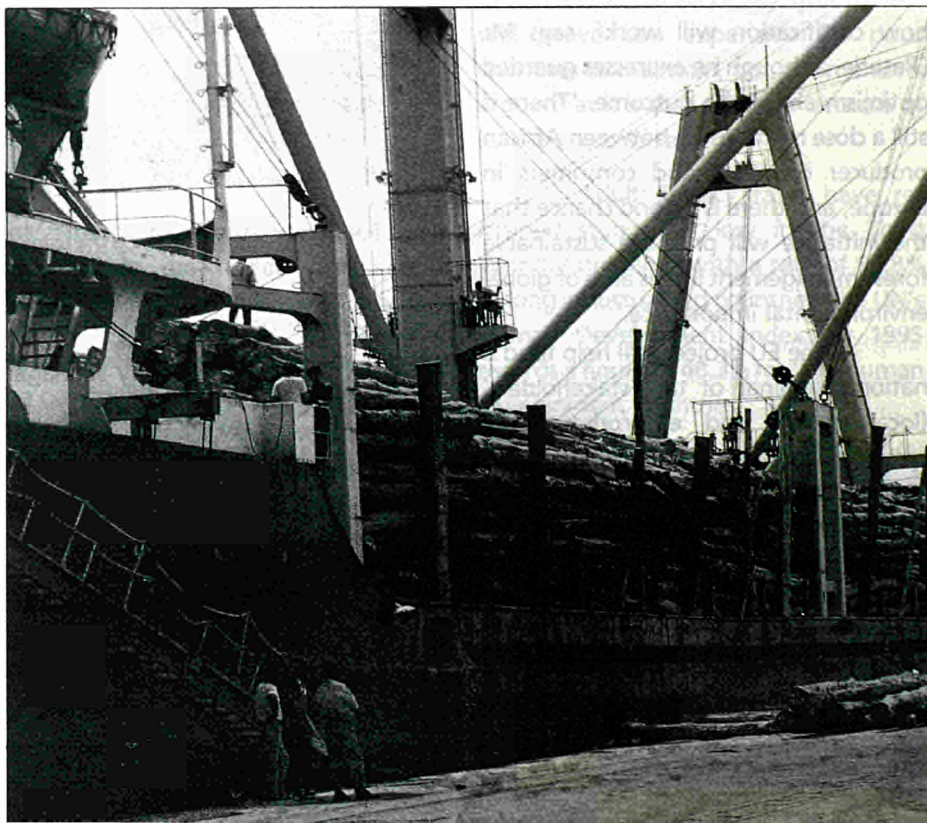
'Club 1997', a 50-strong group of Belgian tropical timber importers, was set up two years ago to lobby for

imports from well-managed forests. Subscription to the Club is voluntary and the intention is to sell (among other products), certified or labelled timber from sustainably managed forests from 1997 onwards. Laurent Cromheecke believes that the market is there. His view is backed up by studies which suggest that the EU consumer will pay an extra 10% for wood from sustainably managed forests. He stresses, however, that the process must be customer driven. 'The consumer must ask for certified timber and we will go for it.'

## NGO turnaround

Backing for certification represents something of a change of track for conservation NGOs like the WWF, who used to be ardent supporters of a boycott of tropical timber as the only way of preserving the forests. *Jean-Luc Roux*, Director of the Conservation Department of WWF-Belgium, explains current policy: 'The WWF does not consider boycotts as a realistic solution to the problem. In fact, it does not benefit the people of the South.' He

Ghanaian timber loaded for export  
Studies suggest that the EU consumer will pay an extra 10% for wood from sustainably managed forests





points out that action of this kind has the effect of 'devaluing' the forests, thereby inducing people to turn to other land uses which are more profitable in the immediate term. In short, boycotts 'do not provide consumers in the North with a constructive tool to act in favour of the world's forests.'

He adds: 'Certification of forests and timber labelling help to ensure good forest management, easy access to tropical timber in export markets and the creation of sustainable development in the producing countries. It is obvious that efforts to protect areas of rich biodiversity and unique ecosystems will not be successful if destructive exploitation is continuing, on a larger scale, around the protected areas.'

Labelling schemes are thought to have a better chance of success in Africa than in the Pacific because 80% of the concessionaries are European. But even in Africa, many people are worried about the 'threat' from Asian logging companies, driven by the growing demand for tropical timber in emerging economies such as China. Gerhard Dieterle acknowledges that certification is only one of a range of policy options for protecting the forests. It is certainly not 'a magic remedy' for halting their destruction. And if Asian companies push into Africa, political moves at the highest level might be needed.

'No one is exactly clear about how certification will work', says Mr Dieterle, although he expresses guarded optimism about the outcome. 'There is still a close relationship between African producer countries and consumers in Europe, and there is a good chance that the initiative will promote sustainable forest management in this area of global environmental importance.'

The EU project will help fund a national seminar of the 'stakeholders' (local people and enterprises, concessionaries, NGOs and donors) to be held in Yaounde. There will also be regional seminars in Libreville (Gabon) and Accra (Ghana). By October 1996, it is hoped that an accredited certifier will be able to start the certification process for Cameroon in consultation with a 'National Working Group' of stakehol-



ders. Feasibility studies of schemes for Ghana and Gabon are planned for Autumn 1996. The objective is that, by the end of 2000, forests in these countries will be sustainably managed and certified.

## Disappearing forests

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimates that the world's tropical forests are disappearing at a rate of 14-16 million hectares per annum. Growing ACP concerns about

Logging: one cause of depletion of tropical forests in Gabon

the scale of forest depletion in their own countries led to agreement on a new protocol on the sustainable management of forest resources in the Lomé IV mid-term review. This states that special priority will be given to actions that support and encourage the efforts of the ACPs and their organisations in preserving, re-establishing and sustainably using their forests. The key point is conservation, although the protocol says that this should take account of the



needs of local people, and improve the timber trade and marketing of forest products in a sustainable manner. It speaks of developing certification systems for timber from sustainably managed forests, facilitating the economic development and industrialisation of ACP states by increasing timber export earnings, diversifying the international timber trade and promoting access to technology and technical assistance.

The ACPs lobbied during the negotiations for specific funds to be earmarked to forestry projects under the protocol. (The sum of ECU 400m over a five-year period was suggested). In the event, this effort was unsuccessful and projects in the sector will have to be paid for from other budget lines. These include the EDF national and regional programmes, but also resources — which have to be shared with Asia and Latin America — made available under a new Council Regulation (3062/95). Like the Lomé Protocol, this instrument aims to 'promote the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests and their associated biological diversity' through measures such as the conservation of primary forests, research programmes and development projects. It also refers to the 'definition and development of certification systems.' The budget, covering a four-year period (1996-1999), is ECU 200m of which about ECU 60m will be earmarked for ACP countries. This is the source of funding for the Cameroon/West African pilot scheme.

From 1998 onwards, non-ACP countries will also be given trade incentives under the Generalised System of Preferences to export tropical hardwood from 'sustainable sources' to the EU.

## Local involvement

There is still a long way to go in drawing up the criteria for certification. *Peter Gakunu*, who is a trade expert at the ACP Secretariat in Brussels highlights the problem of devising an agreed label. 'You have to look at what the consumer and the producer country want. If you don't involve all the actors, you might not come up with an acceptable system.'

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is the organisation that is most advanced in dealing with forest certification and timber labelling. It includes environmental groups, forestry interests, timber traders and bodies set up to defend local people. In 1994, it published a document setting out the 'principles and criteria' for sustainable forest management, which includes a set of international standards for the accreditation of certifiers. Another body, the International Standards Organisation (ISO), offers a different definition of what is sustainable with a step-by-step approach gradually leading to sustain-

ability. The EU tilts towards the FSC code.

Demand within the EU for wood from sustainable forests seems to be growing and Gerhard Dieterle believes that the Western African project will respond to this trend. And he points out, it is not just the tropical forests that are in the spotlight. In Sweden and Finland, where wooded areas are also under threat, many large pulp and paper companies have plans to market their own 'green' labelled products in the near future. ■

D.P.

CLOSE-UP

## Literacy without the literature

by Chilombo Mwendela\*

**Illiteracy remains stubbornly high in the developing world, and many teaching programmes have a low success rate. Now, reports Gemini News Service, a new system claiming far better results has been devised — and it does not even require textbooks.**

A new adult literacy programme boasting a high success rate is about to be launched in a move aimed at cutting the high rates of illiteracy in the developing world. The system, called *Reflect*, is novel in that it does not involve textbooks. Reading, writing and numeracy are taught through the use of graphs, maps, calendars and diagrams. Devised in Britain, the programme is based on the assumption that literacy alone will not empower people or bring dramatic benefits in health, productivity, community organisation or good governance.

*Reflect* seeks to make literacy more relevant to community life, so that the new skill becomes useful and is not easily forgotten. Local people are encouraged to produce their own teaching materials, often based on studies of issues which affect the lives of learners, such as health care and farming. They are assisted by project facilitators.

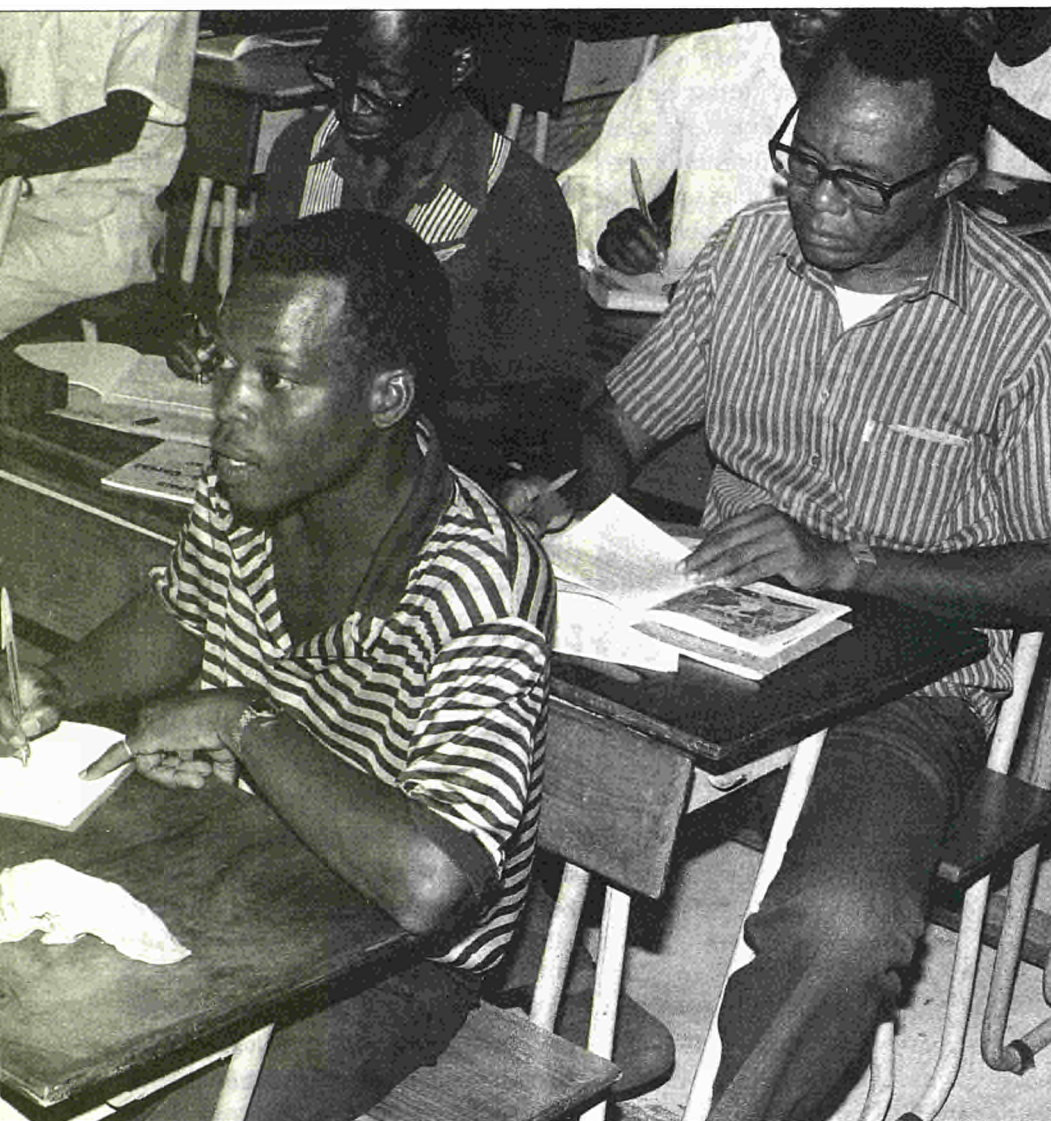
\* Zambian journalist currently on a fellowship with Gemini News Service in London.

Pilot projects have been carried out in Bangladesh, El Salvador and Uganda. Organisers say that about 60% of participants successfully completed the course, compared with an average success rate of 25% among other literacy programmes, according to World Bank estimates. Some critics say that *Reflect* will prove too expensive for poor countries to maintain, but its organisers argue that it is cost-effective because of its high success rate.

Adult literacy rates have remained stubbornly low in the Third World. Compared with a rate of 95.8% among industrialised countries, the UN's Human Development Index for 1995 records a figure of 48.3% for 'low human development countries'.

The *Reflect* manual used by facilitators says: 'Literacy is not... merely ability to write a paragraph about yourself, read a short text, or perform mathematical exercises... but the further development of adults' knowledge and analytical skills with direct relevance to their lives.'





The programme is a joint effort between the British aid agency ActionAid and the University of London's Education and International Development Group, supported by the UK's official Overseas Development Administration.

Primers are not used in teaching, says *Sara Cottingham*, ActionAid *Reflect* coordinator, 'because the basis of the curriculum is the knowledge and interests of the adult participants themselves. There is no imposition of outside knowledge.' She continues: 'every facilitator has a manual which consists of a series of units whose topics have been chosen in consultation with the communities concerned. Every literacy circle then produces its own learning materials through the construction of maps, matrices, calendars and diagrams.'

For instance, in El Salvador, *Reflect* was tested in a former conflict

*'Literacy is not merely the ability to write a paragraph about yourself, read a short text, or perform mathematical exercises...'*

zone with the help of ex-guerillas seeking to build on peace after many years of fighting. Participants compiled information about the number of people affected by the war — whether killed, maimed or made destitute. They drew from their experiences and discovered new ways in which to express their feelings.

Sara Cottingham says that learners take three to four months to graduate. The programme is designed to operate in any given area for about 18 months before moving on. However, *John Hastings*, a consultant with Nijera Shikhi, a non-government education movement in Bangladesh, says *Reflect*

requires a large number of trained experts and is probably too expensive for poor countries to operate. Even if the costs were similar to other Western-designed programmes—about 600 taka (ECU 12) per learner—this would be ten times too expensive to be used in eradicating illiteracy in Bangladesh.

Nijera Shikhi means 'we touch ourselves', and much of its literacy training is provided by local volunteers using traditional methods. Mr Hastings says the cost is closer to 60 taka per learner. 'Our goal is to help six million people a year to teach themselves, and to enable the country to stop expecting help from abroad for this fundamental right of all its citizens.'

The *Reflect* pilot project in Bangladesh worked out at a cost of 786 taka per learner per year, but Ms Cottingham defends it on the grounds of cost-effectiveness based on its high success rate. The programme is now being taken up in 20 low-income countries.

*Geraldine Terry*, educational administrator with Oxfam, another British-based aid agency running literacy programmes, warns that 'the cost needs to be taken into consideration, otherwise everything may collapse, doing more harm than good.' She says that Oxfam's programmes 'keep to basics' to curb costs, adding that they are directed more at women who are less likely to have been sent to school.

A Ugandan government spokesman says that his country still depends on donor agencies for adult literacy projects. 'Although education is a government priority, tight budgets means that we tend to concentrate on primary education. We don't have the money to expand the attention we give to adult education right now.'

*Reflect* was due to be formally launched in London on 11 March. ■

C.M.



# Madagascar — EU: a history of cooperation

by Roger Razafimahaleo\*

*This article supplements the report published in our previous issue on Madagascar, one of the first countries in the southern hemisphere to have enjoyed a privileged relationship with Europe.*

Inaugurated under the social democratic and liberal regimes of the First Republic (1958-72), Europe/Madagascar cooperation continued unchanged through the 'socialist' period of the Second Republic (1975-1991). The advent of the Third Republic in 1992 saw a change in orientation. Against a background of economic crisis and the reluctance of the authorities to implement structural adjustment measures, the focus of cooperation has been on helping to overcome problems associated with a return to economic liberalism and democratisation.

Under the terms of the first three EDFs, ECU 200 million (53 billion Malagasy francs) were allocated to the Republic. The funds made available under the fourth to seventh EDFs have amounted to ECU 402 million. This includes resources provided under the respective national indicative programmes (NIPs) and special loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the form of venture capital.

## Priorities

Initially, most European aid was spent on road and port infrastructures (63% of the 1st EDF allocation from 1958 to 1963), with support for rural production being the second priority. Since the 4th EDF, however, rural development has been the main focus. Under the 7th EDF signed in 1991, 40% of the NIP of ECU 130m was allocated to this sector.

Funding has been provided for a microhydraulic project in the Highlands and small irrigation schemes in the north and south of the island. The hope is that these will lead to better use of water resources and hence to improved rice production. In Bezaha and Andapa, a combined rice-fish scheme is aimed at producing fry for sale, thereby promoting trade and improving local incomes. In the mid-west area, maize growing is being encouraged with the help of a 'mutual' style rural credit scheme (a similar arrangement exists for the small irrigation projects in the north). Another project designed to boost economic activity in the south involves a variety of short-term actions in the agricultural field, covering the securing of food supplies, water storage, non-industrial fishing, crafts, and environmental protection. The purpose of these is to improve the living conditions of the people who were seriously affected by the 1992 drought. In the south-west, there is a stock-rearing project aimed at improving animal production and the general health of livestock. This entails increasing recourse to private veterinary services and the establishment and development of these is being encouraged. Finally, funding has been provided for seed stores to produce high-quality plant genetic material for reforestation. In implementing these projects, a systematic effort has been undertaken to ensure the participation of the recipients. The ability of rural communities' to mobilise collectively in managing projects, after the aid comes to an end, has been observed in a number of places.

During the last 20 years, transport infrastructures (now the second focal area) have received some 30% of the total funds. This money has been used to rebuild and asphalt a number of roads, to build bridges and other crossings, and to help with repairs. ECU 72.5m has been set aside for repair of major roads. The National Road Maintenance Programme, which concentrates on the periodic maintenance of asphalted main routes, aims to increase the life of roads carrying a certain level of traffic by between five and ten years thereby avoiding the need for early repairs. The EU provided 100% of the finance for this in 1993 but has been withdrawing progressively since then to enable the Madagascar authorities to take sole charge of its road system. The *Single Tax on Petroleum Products*, which generated revenue of MF 100bn in 1995, is designed to finance this. As for air transport, ECU 16.4m was allocated for repairs and safety improvements to 10 provincial airports located either in major tourist centres or in regions with a high economic potential.

## A flexible system

Besides the above areas where aid is concentrated, European support can and has been provided in response to more immediate needs. By virtue of the flexibility of the decision-making process, it can be mobilised rapidly. Thus, during the major drought that struck the south in 1992, food aid to the value of MF 3.4bn was supplied.

The rehabilitation support programme (PAR) offers a further example of flexibility. With ECU 17.5 million under the 7th EDF, it has made it possible, in particular, to repair damage caused during the 1994 cyclone season. The programme is also aimed at re-integrating society's 'rejects' and 'drop-outs' into urban life. An example of this is the project to construct 329 homes in Antananarivo, managed by the Akamasoa association of Father *Pedro Opeka*.

European cooperation is also implemented via other specific instru-

\* Commission Delegation in Madagascar.



ments. From 1979 to 1994 Madagascar received 217 000 tonnes of cereals and 'direct' food aid from the European Community. This generated more than MF 19bn in counterpart funds between 1977 and 1989. In 1994, the sale of 7300 tonnes of flour 1994 earned almost MF 10bn. These funds have been used to finance a variety of development projects, notably air strips to serve rural areas.

Since 1968, trade cooperation has consisted of support for the Republic's participation in various international events. Initially, this took place through chambers of commerce representing both private entrepreneurs and state concerns, but the situation has evolved since the opening-up of the economy in 1989. Nowadays, domestic private operators are encouraged to take part directly in international trade fairs and other 'prospecting' missions. Progress in this area is encouraging and Madagascar will be represented at ten such events during 1996.

Under the terms of cooperation in the field of basic commodities, Stabex transfers have offset the fall in income from exports of coffee, vanilla, clothes and sisal to the European market by approximately 30%. From 1975 to 1991, Madagascar received eight such transfers, amounting to a total of ECU 55.3 million. The release of transfers for 1991, 1992 and 1993 (ECU 32 million) is currently under consideration.

In the field of beef exports, the Republic was originally granted a quota of 7579 tonnes for the European market, with import duties cut by 90%. It has not been possible to meet this quota and, in 1994, it was reduced by 2500 tonnes (to the benefit of Zimbabwe). With the relaunching of the country's abattoirs, it is likely that country will be able to recover the portion of the quota that was lost.

As regards decentralised cooperation, an instrument which is geared towards social rehabilitation actions among disadvantaged populations, 'indirect' food aid plays a crucial role. In the decade from 1982 to 1992, charitable NGOs operating in the country received 9300 tonnes of various



commodities which were distributed free of charge. These generated further human-promotion activities. Development projects involving the target population can benefit from decentralised cooperation through 'microprojects' and from this year, a new micro-project programme will be implemented under Lomé IV. This should encourage local participation and increased responsibility on the part of recipients. Previous such programmes carried out between 1975 and 1991 involved building and repairing schools, health centres, wells, airstrips, bridges and dams.

## Private sector

In the context of economic liberalisation and structural adjustment, the recognition of the need to reduce state involvement has led to increasing involvement by the private sector in the economy. EU aid to the private sector comes in a variety of forms. These include a programme to improve the institutional framework, access to credit, development of enterprise zones, the establishment of trade associations and the reorganisation of chambers of commerce. European institutions such as the EIB and the CDI are also responding to business needs. The former, between 1975 and 1982, granted venture-capital loans to a value of ECU 60.5 million in the mining, textile, power, fishing and sea-fish farming sectors. The CDI, meanwhile, is responding to business requirements in various ways: aid in the financing of feasibility studies, project financing or co-financing negotiations, seeking partnerships, etc.

During the 7th EDF, European aid to the private sector has concentrated on two areas. The first of these is the craft sector, with assistance for

329 homes built largely by the beneficiaries themselves

Adeva (Action for Crafts Development) and for a nucleus of innovative craftsmen and pilot businesses capable of mobilising investments. The second area is tourism. A *Tourism Development Coordination Cell* was set up and, together with the tour operators, it has been implementing confidence-boosting measures to encourage investors and operators who might be interested in the Republic. Within this context, the next international conference on tourism will be held in Nosy-Be.

Other actions favouring the private sector include a statistical-data improvement and training programme (also aimed at the government and NGOs). With the support of an EDF-financed training unit, a programme targeted at middle management in state and other bodies has been operating since 1993. Its aim is to develop implementation and production skills, with a particular emphasis on staff working in tourism, public works, health and rural development.

Given the current debate on the conditionality of aid, it is appropriate to conclude by mentioning that European aid to Madagascar is not determined by the outcome of negotiations on structural adjustment measures with the World Bank and the IMF. However, 10% of the ECU 130 million in the NIP under the 7th EDF is being kept in reserve. This will be added to the amount the European Commission decides to allocate to the Republic's structural-adjustment policy (under the Lomé structural adjustment facility) following approval of the programme by the Bretton Woods institutions. The balance of the NIP (90%) is not linked to structural adjustment. ■

R.R.



# Caribbean 'last resorts'

Tourism is seen by many as the panacea of the Caribbean, but a recent book 'Last Resorts' by journalist, Polly Pattullo (Cassell 1996), raises questions about its negative impact on people, the environment, culture and even the economy. With the region's tourism industry projected to grow, Ms Pattullo's research seems certain to prompt questions about future planning. In the past, she says, this has often been based on 'short-term fancy' rather than a 'coordinated long-term approach'.

Twenty years ago Caribbean radicals trumpeted that 'tourism is whorism'. Today, there are still some dissenting voices, such as that of Professor Beckles of the University of the West Indies (Barbados campus), who sees it as a new kind of plantocracy, reinventing the economic and social relations of slavery. But it is also widely recognised that the business has brought airports and roads, and foreign exchange with which schools and hospitals can be built. For some, it has also brought the amenities of modern living.

Journalist Pattullo interviewed politicians and beach vendors, visitors and businesspeople. Her concern is that poor planning in the past has led to environmental degradation and that much of the local population does not benefit from tourism, with jobs, in the main, going to foreigners. She describes cruise ships as; 'moveable feasts which sail away into the sunset, their bars and casinos untaxed'. And she looks at the downside for society in general; the growth of crime and sex tourism and 'phoney versions' of Caribbean culture — like limbo dancing and fire eating.

All the Caribbean territories were in the business by the 1990s, tourism having been proclaimed an 'engine of growth' by the region's leaders. The development was led by consultants, diplomats, politicians and even international agencies, says the book's author. She cites the example of Lomé III which stressed the 'real importance of the tourism industry.' The 34-nation Caribbean Tourism Organisation estimated that in 1994, its members

grossed \$12 billion from the industry. A year later, it predicted that the region's tourism industry would grow by 6.3% annually over the next 16 years — almost twice the projected worldwide growth rate of 3.6%. Tourism may well have employed 216 000 people directly and a further 580 000 indirectly in areas such as agriculture, handicrafts and construction in 1994 — but at what human and environmental cost asks Ms Pattullo. She quotes from 'Jack', a Barbadian calypso:

*'I grow up bathing in sea water,  
But nowadays that is bare horror,  
If I only venture down by the shore,  
Police is only telling me I can't bathe no more.'*

The study takes a detailed look at how US and European airlines dominate the Caribbean skies whilst the region's own carriers scramble for business. The author also notes that most hotels are foreign-owned (63% of all rooms in 1989) even if things are changing on some islands. Foreign ownership is particularly high in Aruba (88%), Antigua (87%), and St Martin, Anguilla and the Caymans (all 82%). By contrast, Jamaica and Barbados have higher rates of local ownership. In 1995, for example, Barbadians owned a quarter of the country's luxury hotels, two-thirds of the 'A' class hotels and all apartments and guest houses.

And, according to the author, much of what is consumed does not even come from the Caribbean. 'In the dining rooms of many hotels... the tourists do not eat the mangoes and breadfruit, citrus and bananas' to be found in every Caribbean garden. 'They drink orange juice from Florida, eat



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'Movable feasts'?

bananas from Colombia or stab at pineapple chunks from Hawaii.' There are only a few exceptions to this (Jamaica and perhaps, Dominica), she says, where it can 'reasonably be claimed that local products dominate tourist dining tables.'

One of the book's hardest hitting chapters, entitled 'Green Crime, Green Redemption: The Environment and Ecotourism', catalogues the types of environmental destruction attributable to tourism. These include beach erosion, damage to coral reefs, marine and coastal pollution resulting from water-sports, waste dumping, non-treatment of sewage, sand mining, and the loss of wetlands and salt ponds. Ms Pattullo stresses that the Caribbean environment 'needs to remain the centrepiece of the region's enchantment. It must do so to provide a sustainable future for its people, and to fulfil the fantasies of those millions of visitors who, on leaving their plane, take their first sniff of that still sweet Caribbean air'.

The author's final chapter 'New Footprints in the Sand' speaks affectionately about Dominica. She fears that this country, faced with falling banana export receipts, may over-invest in tourism to the detriment of its environment and people. She hopes that Dominica will learn from the lessons of the past. She also recommends more imaginative tourism investment arguing, for example, for more specialist products such as cricketing holidays.

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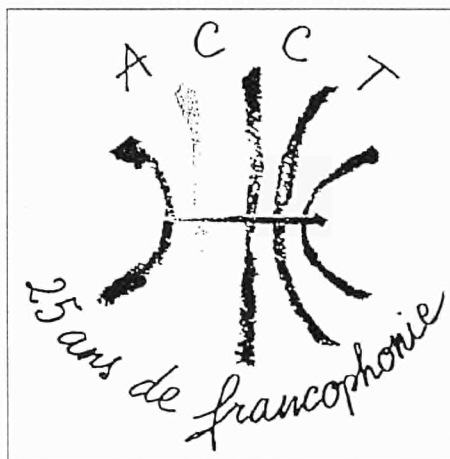


# The French-speaking world and Europe: convergence and synergy?

by Moussa Makan Camara\*

During an international colloquium on the theme of 'The French-speaking world and Europe', Jean-Louis Roy, General Secretary of the ACCT (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation), recently stated that 'the French-speaking world is in itself no more a European issue than Europe is a direct concern of the French-speaking world. Nevertheless, some Member States of the ACCT are European, just as some Member States of the European organisations are French-speaking, whether one refers to the European Union, the Council of Europe, the European Free Trade Association or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to name but a few. There are, consequently, common or overlapping concerns, especially within the framework of co-operation...'

The French-speaking world and Europe are not in fact so different. On account of their geography and history, they face similar concerns about the countries of the South whether in Africa, the Mediterranean Basin, the Caribbean or the Pacific. The ACCT, the only intergovernmental organisation of the French-speaking world, has as one of its vocations the exploration and highlighting of avenues of complementarity and synergy with a view to 'making cooperation agreements work'.



## Common aims

Although the EU and the French-speaking world have followed different paths, they nevertheless share certain aims. During the preliminary stages of its establishment, Europe saw solidarity merely in economic terms, but it swiftly realised that the cultural dimension was vital to the achievement of its overall objectives. In contrast, the framework that brought French-speaking countries together was for a long time characterised by its cultural *élan*. The need to establish common areas of economic development was something that emerged subsequently. This convergence of objectives based on necessity also helps to explain why both organisations have chosen to follow a path of diversified cooperation.

It should be remembered that outside Europe, there are 30 Southern countries belonging to the ACCT who also enjoy close relations with the EU in the Lomé Convention framework.

As far as the Mediterranean Basin is concerned, under the Barcelona Declaration, Europe has recently committed itself to an approach based on three major themes: political partnership, economic cooperation, and social, cultural and human issues. This involves a region where the French-speaking community is also present, fostering close cooperative relations in spheres such as professional training, education and the promotion of agricultural SMEs.

The EU is also proposing to consolidate its approach in Asia, as exemplified in the recent Bangkok Summit. *La Francophonie* is already represented there in the form of a regional office in Vietnam (Hanoi) and a regional training centre. Indeed, the EU proposed that Vietnam be the venue in 1997 for the Conference of heads of state and government of countries which share French as their common language.

## Useful synergistic strategies

Given that there is so much common ground, there are undoubtedly opportunities for cooperation and partnership between the ACCT and the European Commission, especially in those areas that both Europe and the French-speaking world consider a priority.

These may be summarised as follows:

- Education and training. These are sectors that have a significant correlation with the level of development;
- Culture and communications. The experience of the ACCT in these spheres could well be of benefit to European cooperation, in particular as far as supporting cultural events in ACP countries is concerned;
- The audiovisual media. This is an area where one could easily imagine links being forged between the ACCT fund for supporting audiovisual production and the fund recently set up by the European Commission. This is not to mention the support given to the media in developing countries where the French-speaking community promotes

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## A Common identity for the French-speaking world

Born of the wish to unite all countries with French as their shared language under an umbrella of common projects, *La*

*Francophonie* constitutes a meeting point between Africa, America, Asia, Europe, the Maghreb, the Mashreq and Oceania. It forms a multifaceted and united community that respects the ethnic and cultural differences of each partner and has a role to play in global discussions.

### The political structures

- Conference of Heads of State and Government (*Francophonie* Summit)
- *Francophonie* Ministerial Conference (Foreign Affairs Ministers)
- Permanent Council (co-ordination of the activities of the French-speaking Community)
- Sector-based Ministerial Conferences
- Advisory Assembly

### The intergovernmental organisation

Set up in Niamey in 1970, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

(ACCT) is the sole intergovernmental organisation set up by the French-speaking nations, and it takes the lead role in organising *Francophonie* Summits. It acts as the secretariat for all *Francophonie* authorities and is active in the spheres of education and training, culture and the media, legal cooperation and various specific initiatives within its development and solidarity programme. The ACCT headquarters is in Paris. It also has regional offices in Lomé, Libreville and Hanoi, and liaison offices for the United Nations in New York and Geneva, and for the European institutions and ACP Secretariat in Brussels.

### The specialised operators

- AUPELF (Association of wholly or partly French-speaking universities): higher education and research
- TV5: multilateral French-language television channel
- Université Senghor d'Alexandrie: senior management training programmes
- AIMF (International association of French-speaking mayors): decentralised co-operation.

solution giving the ACCT a mandate to embark on negotiations with the European institutions on their behalf. One result of this has been the opening of an ACCT liaison office in Brussels to serve as an interface with the EC institutions and the ACP Secretariat.

Far from being an obstacle to finding common ground, the differences in institutional options — the supra-national model for Europe and the intergovernmental multilateral model for the French-speaking world — could form the basis of a mutually beneficial synergistic relationship between the two groups. Indeed, it could be said that while still following individual paths, the French-speaking world and Europe can both gain by coming together at a crossroads, in the interests of cooperative development. ■

M.M.C.

the establishment of local rural radio stations in particular, and has started an international French-language television channel. Such steps could usefully inspire the ACP countries General Secretariat in an intra-ACP nations communications project;

— Human rights and democracy. These themes figure amongst the objectives set by the Maastricht Treaty for the EU's common security and foreign policy, and are also an essential feature of the ACCT's work. One of the goals here is to make the French-speaking world a place of liberty and democracy, with actions aimed at upholding the rule of law, ensuring justice and promoting human rights;

— The global environment. Again, closer coordination between the ACP states, the EU and the French-speaking world could prove useful in strengthening environmental measures;

— Women and development. This may appear as a tangential issue, but it is a subject of increasing concern. The ACCT, through the multidisciplinary nature of its interventions, could make a significant contribution to discussions on the role of women from ACP countries within a changing socio-cultural environment.

In conclusion, even if the financial and legal resources of the ACCT do not quite match those of the European institutions, the former nevertheless has a wealth of experience, and an assortment of methods and networks at its disposal which place it in a good position to propose useful synergistic strategies ranging from co-financing to co-implementation, via a technical partnership.

It was with this in mind that, during the Cotonou Summit in 1995, the heads of state and government of French-speaking nations adopted a re-



# 1995 humanitarian aid report

In March, the European Commission adopted its 1995 report on humanitarian aid administered by the Humanitarian Office (ECHO). In the last five years operations carried out in this area by ECHO on behalf of the Union have grown sevenfold. As in 1994, the main theatres of operation were the former Yugoslavia (ECU 235m) and Rwanda/Burundi (ECU 107m) but overall, a presence was maintained in some 60 crisis-stricken countries around the globe. ECHO's *modus operandi* continues to be based on the principle of partnership. It has collaborated with some 170 NGOs (mainly European) as well as UN agencies and the Red Cross. The aid is granted without discrimination on the basis of race, religion or political ideology, and has benefited many millions of victims of natural disasters and man-made crises.

In recent years humanitarian operations funded by the Commission have taken place in increasingly difficult and wide-ranging contexts. Conflict-related crises — which account for the vast majority of interventions — have proven to be complex and persistent. In general, the roots of such conflicts lie in profound socio-economic imbalances, which sometimes take on an ideological or ethnic tinge. In many cases, the Commission assumed a key role amongst donors in such crises. It was the single biggest donor in ex-Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Throughout the year the Commission has also taken a close interest in the debate staged in the international humanitarian community on the need to reinforce links between relief and development.

Flagrant violations of international humanitarian law sadly continued to mark the context of the Commission's work in 1995. Atrocities perpetrated against civilians in many theatres of conflict caused outrage in the international community and led to situations where assistance was rendered difficult, dangerous and sometimes impossible. This notwithstanding, the Commission continued to be present through its partners in such countries as Sudan, Somalia, and Sierra Leone. Even where an uneasy peace was established, fundamental humanitarian problems remained. The most notable of these is

the issue of anti-personnel mines, the elimination of which remains a top priority for action by the international community.

## Focus on disaster preparedness

Natural disasters normally result in fewer fatalities and less suffering, but they nonetheless can have a hugely damaging impact on developing societies. An approach aiming at preparedness is often preferable from the point of view of reducing suffering and diminishing the economic consequences of disasters, and this was an important element of ECHO's work during 1995.

Even in the absence of large-scale conflict or natural disaster, chronic and deteriorating situations such as those in Algeria, Cuba and Iraq similarly called for humanitarian assistance to alleviate the worst sufferings of particularly vulnerable groups.

Outside of particular crises, the Commission's role and presence in the international humanitarian community in general continued to develop throughout the year. Links with the USA were significantly strengthened within the overall context of the EU-US Action Plan agreed in Madrid at the end of the year. Operational and policy links with the UN and its agencies, especially the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but also the World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN's

Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) were also developed.

Towards the end of the year, leading agencies and donors attended a particularly significant event organised in Madrid at the initiative of Commissioner Emma Bonino to discuss the problems confronting humanitarianism at the dawn of the 21st century. This culminated in the adoption of the 'Madrid Declaration', underlining a remarkable degree of convergence among the participants in their analysis of the major challenges.

1996 is likely to see humanitarian efforts being deployed at least on a par with 1995. While there are encouraging developments in some parts of the world, instability in others is unlikely to disappear and may well worsen. Continued humanitarian assistance, particularly for refugees and displaced persons, is likely to prove crucial in the Bosnian peace process and in the search for a solution to the crisis in the Great Lakes region of East Africa. And if the destructive impact of natural disasters is to be reduced, important challenges in terms of preparedness, prevention and mitigation need to be tackled. Links between relief and development must be reinforced to the benefit of both.

The Union's humanitarian assistance enjoys widespread support and growing visibility. It is important to underline, however, that it addresses the symptoms of conflict and not the causes. Conflict prevention and resolution are matters for the political, diplomatic or sometimes military spheres — and require formal instruments and policies which the Union does not yet have. One of the tasks of the 1996 Inter-Governmental Conference will also be to rise to this challenge. ■

(Abridged text of a Commission press release)



Trinidadian internationalist, Tony Rougier, recounts his experience as a professional player in Europe

## 'Football is my destiny'

*Not many people can claim to be a household name both in a Caribbean country and a medium-sized Scottish town? Tony Rougier is such a person. Having been capped more than 40 times for Trinidad and Tobago's national football team, he now plays for Raith Rovers (based in Kirkcaldy), one of Scotland's Premier League football teams. He is one of a growing band of talented players from developing countries to take advantage of the 'internationalisation' of football to try his hand (feet?) in the European professional game. Throughout Europe, players from Africa, the Caribbean and elsewhere are increasingly making their mark. Scotland alone — with 40 professional sides — has three Trinidadians, two Barbadians, a Ghanaian, a Cameroonian and an Angolan playing in its leagues.*

*The Courier commissioned an interview with Tony Rougier to learn more about his career and his experience of playing in the colder climes of northern Europe. He soon reveals his passion for football, his strong Christian faith and his commitment to passing on the benefit of what he has learned to others.*

■ *Why did you choose to ply your trade in Europe?*

— Because it has the best leagues in the world. My style of play made it a lot easier for me and that's why I came.

■ *What were your impressions of European football from Trinidad?*



A.J. Finister, Photogenic Photography, Kirkcaldy

— Very good. We used to see the English league on television and that made me to want to be a professional. As a youngster, it was a great inspiration.

■ *How did you get from playing in Trinidad to playing here?*

— It's a long story. I used to be told I had the potential to be professional and we did have some players from our country in Europe. I thought it could happen to me, with my will and the will of my God. I prayed about it and decided first to go to New York and try my luck there. I was about 21 at the time.

■ *It was quite a leap to go to New York.*

— My father and my fiancée were there. I decided to go as a challenge to myself, to see if I could succeed. Things went very well there. It wasn't professional but it was a good league: basically Caribbean players, but a good atmosphere, good football and good players. And then I got a phone call one night saying I was wanted in England for a trial.

■ *Who was this from?*

— Bradford City. It was a big leap for me and I was very happy. I went there and was desperate to stay. When I went through the door for the first meeting, I had all my stuff with me. They asked me, 'why have you brought so much' and my agent said: 'He doesn't intend to go back'. I did very well and they were impressed. It is difficult for foreign players, especially if your country is not well known as one of the big footballing nations. So you've got to work harder.

■ *The football is quite different here isn't it?*

— Yes, and it can be very difficult. If you're not careful you can be dropped from the side very quickly. You've got to perform day-in, day-out. At Bradford, things went wrong. They offered me a contract but I didn't get a work permit. I was very disappointed. People were looking forward to me playing. Caribbean people go through that sort of thing all the time, until we make a name for ourselves.

■ *Trinidad are doing that now*

— Yes, we beat Norway recently. It's things like that, that are good for us. It makes you work even harder because you don't want to go back home empty-handed.

■ *So is there pressure on those who leave to succeed?*

— Very much so. There is also individual pressure. You ask yourself, 'why shouldn't I make it?' You find yourself training with professional players and thinking 'I can do that'. I'm happy to be here and I must give my God all the credit for bringing me through. I think I can go further if I work harder.





Tony Rougier in action for Raith Rovers against Bayern Munich

■ *You weren't able to sign for an English club. What happened after that?*

— It was difficult. I was wondering what I should do next, but my agent was determined not to let me go home. I decided to visit *Jerone Nixon*, my international colleague in Scotland who was playing for Dundee United. I was training with his team while my agent was trying to get me a contract. I had a trial game for Raith Rovers on an absolutely freezing night. It was horrible and I found myself thinking: 'What's happening? This is my last chance. I'm going to die on this field today!' That night I had to make it special because I needed a contract. I wanted to stay and be a professional footballer. Things turned out just right — I was able to show my pace and my strength. After the game the Assistant Manager of East Fife offered me a contract. So there were now two clubs after me. I ended up signing for Raith Rovers, and got a work permit — and that's where I am now.

■ *What were your initial impressions of playing in Scotland?*

— I was impressed. It was good football, with good players and a professional atmosphere. Even if the Raith contract hadn't been satisfactory, I would have signed it anyway, just to get a foot in the door.

■ *Do you think that playing here will benefit your career?*

— I think football is my destiny, given the type of person that I am. I left my country, knowing there were a lot of things needing to be done there, and wanting to reach out and learn from other people. Doing well abroad is a good example for my people. This the kind of thing I can do for my country. I have made a name for myself back home and people appreciate what I do. I must offer a good example to them, so that they can follow and have faith in themselves.

■ *How do you find the cold weather, winter football that we have here?*

— I think that's the biggest thing. I'm not going to complain, but it is worse for me, because I'm from a warm climate. We had a game in the snow recently though where it was so cold that even the Scottish players were complaining.

The important thing is that I have a lot to look forward to and a lot of people looking to me. I can't afford to let them down. I've been here long enough to know it's not easy to stay at the top. You've got to play well all the time. Whatever the boys in your team are doing, you've got to do it even better. If you're doing the same as them, then why have a foreign player? You've got to have people talking about you all the time.

So when people ask, 'Are you cold?', I say 'No', and give them my best. If you want to be a professional footballer, you have to learn to adjust. You can't let the cold wind sweep you away.

■ *Have you been made welcome?*

— I am very happy about the way things have gone for me in my first year. I love the people in Kirkcaldy and take them to my heart. Wherever I play in Scotland, I am made welcome. Scottish people have been very good to me, given me confidence in myself, to know I can do well. I've worked hard and my God has given me the blessings I've asked him for.

■ *Do you think more players from outside improves European football?*

— Definitely, just as there are things I can learn from the person next to me. It doesn't matter who you are. We are not all identical and there are always things to learn from each other. I think that this is what the human race is all about. Having foreign players boosts a team. Look at the players all over the EU.

■ *Do you think coaches going to ACP countries improves the game there?*

— Definitely. A lot of people in my country think that bringing in a foreign coach will help. After one or two seasons the standard of football is higher. Players are bound to learn in that time. I myself coach in the summer, with youth teams that I used to play for. This is what it is all about. It can only be an asset.

■ *Would you recommend others from ACP countries try to do the same as you?*

— Definitely, although it is not easy. The cold is a big thing and, of course, the rigorous football, week in, week out. Yes, I recommend players try it. It will be good for them and for football back home as well.

■ *What are your future ambitions?*

— My first ambition in football is to enjoy myself. Of course, I like to win and play for the best teams: I think any player would want that. Also to spread the word of God to the people, to the players. Let people know what God has done for me. Without him I am nothing, he is everything for me. And then there is the coaching, passing on the knowledge I gain. It was passed on to me, so I can pass it on to others

■ *When did you last have a good chicken roti washed down with sorrel?*

— Where did you get that from man?... not for a long time! ■

Interview by John Mainland



# Harnessing the wind of economic change

by Michael Pickstock\* and George Jackson\*\*

The wind of economic change sweeping across the ACP countries is especially affecting Africa. As state involvement in key sectors of marketing activity gives way to privatisation, liberalisation confronts individuals and governments with new choices and opportunities to develop a more flexible, energetic and equitably rewarding approach to marketing a wide range of agricultural products. But if they are to benefit from this opportunity, producers and policy-makers will have to abandon many entrenched attitudes and adopt new ones. Above all, they will have to

accept the need for a new approach to assessing and fulfilling the needs of markets. Where, in the past, emphasis has been on increasing production and productivity, farmers and other players in the food chain will now have to adjust products to consumer demand and, in effect, follow where market demand leads.

World trade in agricultural products is expected to grow under the stimulus of at least partial liberalisation. This will provide increased opportunities for ACP countries to increase exports. At the same time, ACP internal markets will grow as populations increase and a greater proportion become urbanised and therefore dependent on rural producers to supply their needs. Consumers, however, especially (but not exclusively) in the industrialised countries, are becoming more selective. Suppliers must become sensitive to market preferences for variety, quality and seasonality as well as for packaging, presentation and pricing.

In order for these changes to occur, the policy framework within which agriculture functions must be one that encourages farmers and all those engaged in the food production chain to produce for the market and to manage farm and family priorities towards that end. In effect, an essential requirement is to develop farmer strategies for market orientation in ACP countries. It was to discuss how to achieve those strategies that the CTA convened a seminar in Dublin, Ireland, on 23-27 October 1995. The event was organised jointly with TEAGASC (the Agriculture and Food Development Authority of Ireland) and

the Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. It was attended by participants from 22 ACP and EU countries.

## Interdependence

Agriculture cannot be regarded in isolation. The rural economy is part of, and intimately linked with, other sectors of the national economy. Regrettably, this has not been appreciated sufficiently in the past, with the urban sector gaining from disproportionate investment and a centrally enforced cheap food policy. This has left the rural economy to suffer both inadequate external investment and such low prices that little or no surplus has been left for farmers for re-investment. The keynote speaker at the Dublin conference, *Professor Helen O'Neil*, Director of the Centre of Development Studies at University College, Dublin, suggested that for every dollar invested in the urban sector, an equivalent dollar should be put into the rural economy.

Professor O'Neil also called for policy-makers to define better the role of agriculture in the rural and national economies. She outlined four main tasks for the agricultural sector: the production of food for local consumption; generating a current account surplus; providing products for other industries, and generating exports.

If agriculture is to fulfil its first task, that of producing food for local consumption, agricultural policies will need to recognise that adequate resources must be made available to the industry. They will also have to address the urgent issue of declining productivity and recognise the key role played by women in farming, agro-processing and marketing. Second, in generating a current account surplus, agriculture provides an opportunity for taxation to finance national development, but part of the surplus must remain to be invested in the industry, over and above the income farmers require to spend on consumer goods. Third, agriculture can, with advantage, develop its potential to provide high quality products for industry, for example, fibres for packaging

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Michael Pickstock — WREN

and fats and oils for non-food uses. By processing, industry can add value to agriculture products and, in the process, create employment in urban and rural areas. Finally, agriculture can develop as a key exporter: national food security should be the first priority but policies should also reflect the need to evaluate export markets in terms of potential access and recognise that exports have more impact if value is added first.

## Defining market orientation

'Market orientation' is a broad concept which implies different things to different people. To some, it means the exposure of agriculture to the full impact of market forces by withdrawal of all forms of state intervention. To others, it may mean no more than the attempt by the farmer to improve returns by becoming involved in value added activities. In general, however, market orientation is a way of doing things which reflects and rewards production

Agroprocessing: a simple press to extract water from gari in hessian bags before transport to markets in Ghana

and marketing decisions based on the market knowledge and skills of the decision-maker in the business. Moreover, it applies not just to farmers but to all those involved in the food production chain.

Discussion at the Dublin seminar underlined that market orientation means a change in the way many people think. But rather than trying to create blueprints, it is better to understand the principles of market orientation and the way they can be applied — we may have to change the way we think, but there is more than one way of putting the principles into practice. For example, market orientation can accept the reality of the dual structure which exists in most ACP countries, and can recognise that all those constrained by soil, climate, isolation, the land tenure system and a lack of physical and

financial resources will have, as a first priority, the provision of food for the family. For such people, the sale of any surplus will be very much a second priority. But that is no reason to offer such a surplus as low grade or poorly presented produce. Even these farmers should recognise the opportunity to add value, either individually or through group action in concert with other smallholders.

The seminar identified a number of approaches to developing and improving strategies for market orientation. The first was the building of relationships within the whole production and marketing chain, whether for a product to be sold at a local market or for a commodity requiring a number of sometimes complex sale and purchase transactions, processing and packaging. Most tensions and disagreements arise over quality and price at the points where products change hands, and traditionally this has led to a confrontational approach to price setting. It is in the long term interest of all parties to develop means of negotiating and establishing prices with margins that reflect the various elements — the time involved, transport, risks and capital investment — affecting the buyer and seller at each stage. The market-oriented farmer, or family member responsible for marketing, should work to identify who is their prime customer, to understand their motivation and thereby establish a common or mutual interest.

It is not only in ACP countries that there is mistrust of middlemen or traders. It is almost a universal tradition that farmers feel disadvantaged, either because they lack market information to judge whether the price offered is fair or because there are few purchasers — perhaps even just one trader — to whom they can sell and they feel that this lack of competition favours the buyer. Yet many traders provide services beyond buying produce. In Senegal, the '*bana-bana*' advise farmers which varieties to grow, provide seed, and are able to advance credits for the purchase of inputs. In the opinion of *Dr Papa Seck*, Scientific Director of ISRA (Institut Sên-



égalais de Recherches Agricoles), the bana-bana are a very important link in the food production and marketing chain and their removal would have serious consequences.

The philosophy behind the creation of constructive alliances in the food production and marketing chain should be based on a 'win-win' approach to business relationships. This seeks to create and sustain mutual satisfaction, as opposed to 'win-lose', which is essentially destructive and results in dissatisfaction of one or other of the parties involved and the consequent loss of business or supply.

## Information the key

Obtaining, understanding and using market information is the key to establishing better, more trusting relationships. However, access to sound information is frequently a problem for many ACP farmers, especially those remote from market centres. Mali has benefited from the liberalisation of markets and of broadcasting services and has used newly-established local radio stations to provide up-to-date information to farmers far from Bamako and other major cities. *Bakary Diarra*, of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, explained how the collection of information and its daily broadcast had reduced the excessive price fluctuations experienced in the past. He said that farmers were so confident of the new service that some called personally at their local radio station when in town, to get the latest price update.

Market information needs to include more than just current prices. It should also forecast future trends in supply and demand, and changes in specification and quality, as well as giving some indication of future prices. The aims and value of market information lie in the fact that it assists production planning, facilitates more equitable negotiation and offers the choice of where and to whom to sell. Experience shows that the rapid dissemination of market information can result in improved farm gate prices or, as in the case of Mali, lead to fewer price fluctu-

ations. This in turn means that supplies enter the market in a more orderly manner.

Interpreting information correctly and devising or adjusting farm business plans accordingly is obviously essential, but it is a skill that has to be learned. There may be a case for some reorientation of the extension services, where this has not already happened, to provide interpretative guidance to farmers and assist in identifying and evaluating farm management options. Even though the extension service may remain an arm of the state, the guiding principles of such advice must serve the best interests of the individual farm and family.

## Adding value

This may be defined as the value added to goods by a step in the chain of production from the original purchase, through manufacture or other process of enhancement such as packaging to the retail stage. In general, the trend is for the proportion of the final price retained at each step of the process to increase as commodities move towards final consumption. Farmers are inclined to feel that their share of the final price is smaller than their efforts and exposure to risk warrant *vis-à-vis* the others in the production chain. Yet 'downstream' of the farm gate, there is considerable investment in transport, storage, processing and packaging, not to mention losses caused by natural wastage, damage or the failure to sell the product.

Farmers can attempt to retain a greater proportion of the final sale price, either by engaging in direct sale to the consumers or processors, or by undertaking processing and packaging themselves. These activities, however, demand time, skill and finance, and farmers should recognise this before attempting anything more than production. A number of case studies presented in Dublin illustrated these points. A dairy farmer in Kenya who invested in milk processing plant now buys milk from 400 neighbours and sells their production, bulked up with his own, as fresh milk,



Small-scale agroprocessing of fruits and spices adds value to local products in Grenada and other Caribbean countries

fermented milk and cheese. All the products are attractively packaged and the processing has added substantially to the business margin, while the 400 suppliers gain from receiving a good price for their production. In Zimbabwe, where smallholder farmers have been encouraged to form groups, milk is delivered to Dairy Association Centres and the latter process, package and sell the products. Farmers with only two or three cows benefit from the value added by processing — something which would not be possible for them acting alone.

In Trinidad, a family without land chose soil-less culture (hydroponics) to grow year-round lettuce for direct sale to supermarkets. From only 1500 square metres, this production supports the farmer, his wife and two sons, who work on the unit, and two part-time workers. Again, investment and skills have been essential to the success of the business. The farmer has learned from





On-farm cheese production in Tanzania provides additional income for small farmers

experience, expanding slowly, and avoiding unnecessary risks. While he has no written contracts, he sells his production to the same few outlets and matches production and packaging to their requirements. As a safeguard against any fall in demand for hydroponically produced lettuce, which are dependent on chemical nutrients, the farmer is also experimenting with the production of pot flowers such as poinsettia.

Two further examples were cited to demonstrate successful market orientation. In Swaziland, vegetable producers have responded to the very selective purchasing habits of expatriates by raising grading standards and only offering top quality produce for sale. In Nigeria, studies have shown that cassava has become a major tradeable crop and not just a lowly staple for domestic consumption. Moreover, it appears that the area of cassava planted and the yield per hectare both increase where population density rises. More labour is available and the growing and

processing of the crop provides very significant employment and income, demonstrating that value can be added on-farm and off-farm. Some of the extra income is used to purchase inputs (fertiliser) and to improve processing, providing the reinvestment that is so often lacking in ACP agriculture.

Small-scale food processing is an important income earner. It has been calculated that nearly 40% of the manufacturing value added in Africa is created in the food processing industry, particularly the small-scale informal activities based in rural areas and using indigenous technologies. The potential for growth is considerable since the large-scale, formal processing sector relies heavily on imported machinery and difficulties with supply often prevent large plants from achieving their potential economies of scale.

A speaker from Nigeria, *Dr Emmanuel Onucheyo*, who is currently chairman of the African Farm Management Association, summed up the opportunity for African producers and the roles of government and the food production chain by making a comparison with a football team. The opposition, he said, is hunger and always has been. But in the past, governments have made two mistakes. One has been to focus all support for fighting hunger on one team member — the farmer. The other error has been to enter the game themselves. As a result, when projects end, governments and development support disappear and the farmer is alone on the field. Instead, support should be given in appropriate measures to all those involved in the food production chain, from research workers and input suppliers to farmers and all those who buy, process, package and market — the other members of the team. Government may act as referee or linesman. Then, when projects come to term, the team will be trained and practised at playing their interdependent roles to the benefit of all concerned.

The wind of change in the form of market liberalisation can be harnessed for development, or left unmanaged to wreak damage on already fragile economies. Much will depend on how ACP government policy makers and those who form the links of the food production chain see their roles as referee and interdependent players, and how effectively they act out their roles. ■

M.P. & G.J.



## Publications received

### Regionalism and the Global Economy — The case of Latin America and the Caribbean

by Roberto Bouzas, Ricardo Ffrench-Davis, Stephany Griffith-Jones, Percy S. Mistry, et al. Pub. J.J. Teunissen,

Fondad (Noordeinde 107a, NL-The Hague). 1995. 163 pp. ISBN 90-74208-06-1.

There is no consensus of opinion on the subject of regionalism and multilateralism and there is currently a lack of factual information on important aspects in this field. This volume concentrates on the financial aspects and presents contributions from experts in the field of development. It will certainly interest politicians, researchers and NGO officials.

### African history in Africa (*L'Histoire africaine en Afrique*)

by Chantal Chanson-Jabeur and Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch (Eds.), Publisher: L'Harmattan (5-7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, F-75005 Paris). 1995. 250pp. FF 150. ISBN 2-7384-3622-6.

This book offers an analytical inventory of a number of landmark projects conducted in French-speaking universities in Africa which may be consulted at various local centres but which have not been published. These texts are a valuable scientific source of information which African researchers and other Africanists could use to advantage, particularly in gaining an insight into the principal lines of current research.

### Social development in contemporary Africa — An inter- and intrasocietal research perspective (*Le développement social*

### en Afrique contemporaine — Une perspective de recherche inter- et intra-sociétale)

by Ulrike Schuerkens, Publisher: L'Harmattan (5-7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, F-75005 Paris). 1995. 174pp. FF 95. ISBN 2-7384-3590-4.

With a doctorate in sociology, social anthropology and ethnology, the author has, in the past, conducted research into the social transformations which occurred within African societies during European colonisation. Currently, her work relates to more recent changes in West Africa. This volume aims to contribute to progress in the debate on African societies which, in recent decades, have had to integrate themselves into a complex international world, exposing their social systems to outside influences not only through superficial contact but also through the assimilation of other cultures and a redefinition of native driving forces.

### The two human species — An autopsy of ordinary racism

(*Les deux espèces humaines — Autopsie du racisme ordinaire*)

by Denis Blondin, Publisher: L'Harmattan (5-7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, F-75005 Paris). 'Espaces interculturels' Collection. 1995. 268pp. FF 140. ISBN 2-7384-3400-2.

This is an iconoclastic analysis which calls into question a large number of ideas regarded as proven or as scientific truths. The author teaches anthropology in Quebec and, here, discusses the western view of the world which distinguishes two human species: us, the Whites, and the others, coloured people, 'primitive' peoples. The distinction is a radical one: we are History, the others are Geography. This attitude provides the basis for unconscious racism and serves to justify relationships in which there is a dominant partner throughout the world. To support his

thesis (which undermines whole sections of 'western' reality), the author refers to the fact that all humans belong to the same biological species because they can all reproduce with one another.

### Financing small businesses in Africa

(*Le financement de la petite entreprise en Afrique*)

Work arising from a seminar organised by the Institut du Développement, Marseilles. Publisher: L'Harmattan (5-7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, F-75005 Paris). 1995. 73pp. FF 60. ISBN 2-7384-3399-5.

The aim of this work is to present and make readily accessible to as many people as possible the few rules and basic principles that any African entrepreneur should respect when financing his business. It also aims to demonstrate that there is a middle way between western-style management and respect for local values and that this is not only possible but necessary for businesses to be created in the world to which they belong.

### Europe in figures — fourth edition

By the Statistical Office of the European Commission. Office of Official Publications of the European Communities (L-2985 Luxembourg). 1995. 425pp. ECU 15.00. In French (No. CA-87-95-701-FR-C), English (No. CA-87-95-701-EN-C) and German (No. CA-87-95-701-DE-C).

This is a publication which gives a picture of the European Union from every angle: history, institutions, foreign relations, population, work, education, industry, services and foreign trade.

### The other and ourselves — Scenes and types

### (*L'Autre et nous — Scènes et types*)

Under the direction of Pascal Blanchard, Stéphane Blanchon, Nicolas Bancel, Gilles Boëtsch and Hubert Gerbeau, with support from UNESCO. Publishers: Achac (75, avenue Gambetta, F-75020 Paris) and Syros (9bis, rue Abel Hovelacque, F-75013 Paris). 1995. 280pp. FF 250. ISBN 284146284-6.

This compilation, whose subtitle is 'Anthropologists and historians in the face of representations of colonised populations, ethnic groups, tribes and races from the time of the colonial conquests', brings together over 40 contributions and approximately 300 previously unpublished illustrations. It refers to the many series of postcards inviting Europeans, throughout the colonial period, to look at the 'differences', thereby shaping their perception of 'other peoples'. This work seeks to grasp the manner in which these images have evolved and how they offer a reflection, over the years, of the way other peoples have been portrayed, and of the culture responsible for this portrayal.

### Blood-supply security in developing countries — Principles and organisation (*Sécurité transfusionnelle dans les pays en développement — Principes et organisation*)

By C. Gérard, D. Sondag-Thull, E.J. Watson-Williams and L. Fransen. Published by the Office of Official Publications of the European Communities (L-2985 Luxembourg). 1995. 206pp. ISBN 92-827-5279-8.

One of the priorities in the fight against AIDS is to guarantee blood-supply security. Since 1987, the European Community and its partners have acquired a degree of experience and have developed an approach which was the subject of two seminars (in 1991 and 1994), the results of which are collated in this volume, explaining



the strategy used and drawing lessons from past experiences.

**Credit and rural development in Latin America**  
(*Crédit et développement rural in Amérique latine*)

*Under the direction of Marc Mees, Wilfredo Necochea, Fabian Yaksic and Marcelo Zabala. Publisher: Action pour le Développement-SOS Faim (4B, rue aux Laines, B-1000 Brussels). 1995. 132pp. BF 400. D16864/01 (Also available in Spanish).*

In order to tackle problems relating to access to credit, many groups in the South are turning increasingly towards diversified mechanisms of rural credit. This publication gives the results of a seminar organised on this problem in La Paz (Bolivia) in 1994 and gives a summary of the various thoughts and questions generated by the use of rural credit, credit conditions, use of credit by the recipients and the actual impact of credit on populations. Six specific case-studies from Latin-American countries are provided.

**Organisation of space: the dominant system and how it operates**  
(*Organisation de l'espace: le système dominant et son fonctionnement*)

*By Jean Nzisabira. Publisher: Academia-Bruylant S.A. 'Population et développement 2' Collection. (25/115, Grand-Rue, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve). 1995. 186pp. BF 680. ISBN 2-87209-423-7.*

What is a spatial-organisation system and is there one which dominates all human societies? What is its structure, method of operation and beneficial or detrimental effects? How can it be cured or prevented? These are some of the questions which the author, a geographer and specialist in regional analysis, endeavours to answer in a work which is aimed at a wide readership eager to understand the concepts, meth-

ods and risks involved in national and regional development.

**Forms of poverty**  
(*Pauvretés*)

*By Bertrand Badie, Sophie Bessis, Colette Braeckman, François Ewald, Michel Mollat and Ignacy Sachs, under the direction of Claire Brisset and with a preface by Martine Aubry. Publisher: Hachette (43, quai de Grenelle, F-75905 Paris), 1996. 209pp. FF 149. ISBN 2.01.235180.8.*

North, South and East are all grappling with the increasing impoverishment of a portion of their populations. This collective work attempts to define the extent of the problem and to determine how much still needs to be done to solve it. It deals with the concept of poverty from every angle: statistics, economics, geography, history, politics and culture. It analyses political principles involved in poverty alleviation and opens the debate on the solutions to be implemented.

**The imaginary and creation in the poetic works of Léopold Sédar Senghor**  
(*Imaginaire et création dans l'oeuvre poétique de Léopold Sédar Senghor*)

*By Geneviève Lebaud-Kane. Publisher: L'Harmattan (5-7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, F-75005 Paris), 1995. 254pp. ISBN 2-7384-3849-0.*

The author, who is also a poet, tells us that Senghor's poetical work is inspired more by the dictates of the unconscious than being the result of conscious work with language. It is, she says, similar in some respects to the automatic writing of the surrealist poets. However, this pre-eminence given to the imaginary does not diminish the importance of language. On the contrary, it liberates it.

**Saving natural resources and the environment**  
(*Economie des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement*)

*By Sylvie Fauchaux and Jean-François Noël. Publisher: Armand Colin, 'U' Collection, 'Economie' Series, (5, rue Larmiguière, F-75241, Paris Cedex 5). 1995. 370pp. ISBN 2-200-21442-1.*

The worldwide deterioration in the quality of the environment and fears of a general exhaustion of natural resources are among the principal concerns of the international community. The appearance of threats to the environment on a planetary scale gives substance to the idea that economic development is the culprit and that a compromise must be found between economic considerations and protection of nature. The authors are among the top European specialists in issues relating to the protection of the environment and natural resources. In this volume, they offer a critique of orthodox economic theories and open up new horizons.

**Non-Governmental Organisations — Performance and Accountability**

*A collective work under the direction of Michael Edwards and David Hulme. Earthscan Publications (120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, UK) for Europe and Asia. Kumarian Press (14 Oakwood Avenue, West Hartford CT 06119-2127, USA) for America and Africa. 1995. 259pp. £9.95. ISBN 1-85383-310-X.*

The last decade has seen major changes in international development and in the position of non-governmental organisations working in the field. Not only has their number all but doubled and the budgets they manage considerably increased, but they are also acknowledged to be more efficient agents for development than governments or aid agencies. Nevertheless, their actual impact has

not been fully measured. This is partly on account of the shortfalls of their self-evaluation methods and partly because they are forced into certain types of evaluation (to the detriment of others) by official aid circles. This book takes a critical look at these issues and describes how NGOs can and must improve the way in which they evaluate their performance if they wish truly to be effective.

**Supporting small-scale enterprise — Case studies in SME interventions**

*by Annelies Zoomers (ed.). Royal Tropical Institute (Maurit-skade 63, NL 1092 AD Amsterdam). 1995. 54pp. ISBN 90-6832-826-3.*

This bulletin aims to inform how SMEs, confronted with the opening-up of markets, increasing local and international competition and increasingly rapid change, can benefit from their commercial links. The creation of relationships and stable networks with, for example, suppliers, producers, distributors or merchants, enables entrepreneurs to anticipate change, identify new opportunities and to react without delay.



## IN BRIEF

## Conflict prevention in Africa: a new EU strategy

With the European Union and other donors spending increasing amounts to help repair the damage caused by conflicts in Africa — through peace-keeping missions, de-mining programmes, emergency and refugee aid — Development Commissioner, João de Deus Pinheiro, has announced a new policy aimed at boosting conflict prevention. The aim is both to reduce the level of human fatalities and curtail the mounting bills.

Unveiling the new policy to journalists in Brussels on March 7, Professor Pinheiro said that it entailed a 'comprehensive and pro-active approach'. As the EU reflects on how funds should be spent under the eighth EDF, 'the use of development cooperation as a way to reinforce conflict prevention in the broad sense is timely', argued the Commissioner.

'No amount of humanitarian aid and no effective peace-keeping operation will solve a crisis of peace and security', says the new policy paper, which is entitled *'The European Union and the issue of conflicts in Africa: peace-building, conflict prevention and beyond'*. The paper will now be put to EU ministers for action. It sets out a multi-pronged policy to prevent conflict where there are signs that one could break out, to minimise escalation and to prevent future conflicts in areas where one has already occurred.

'Structural stability' is the new watchword where support for democracy, respect for human rights, viable political structures, and healthy social and environmental conditions all enter the frame.

War damage in Africa  
The Commission is proposing a new  
conflict prevention policy

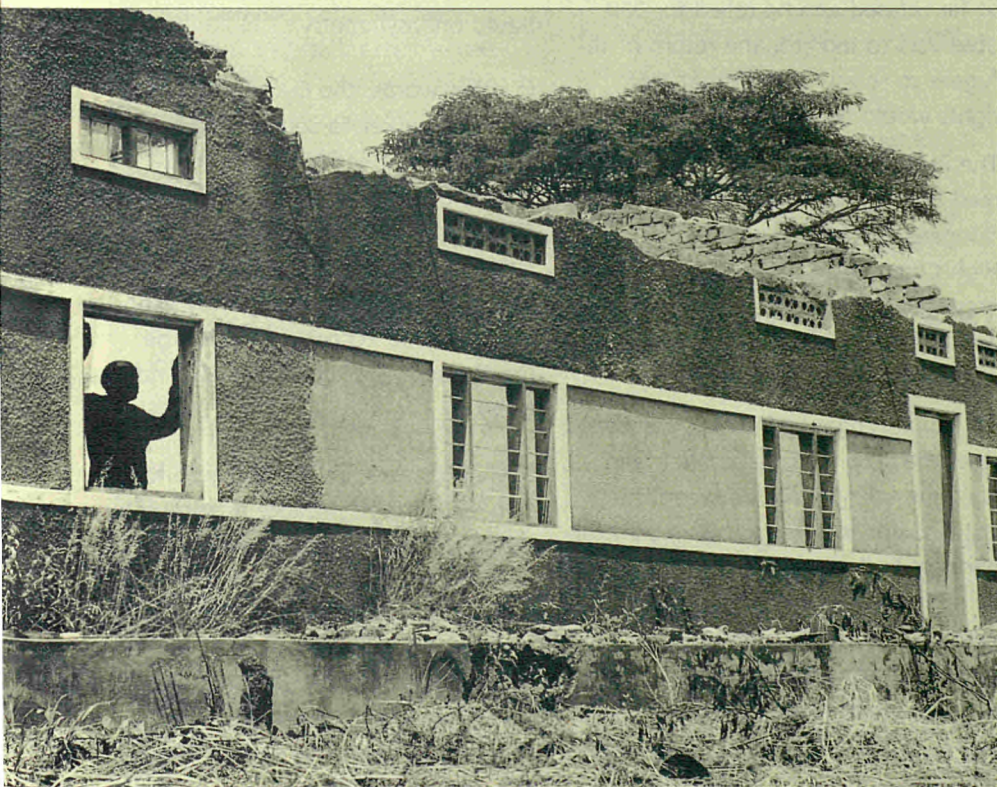
To prevent future conflict, Professor Pinheiro proposes offering aid for what can loosely be termed as democratisation programmes; institution building, encouragement for minority languages, decentralisation, strengthening of local government, and training programmes on non-violent forms of conflict resolution (dialogue).

In conflict situations, the use of peace missions, preventive diplomacy (including sanctions, where appropriate), and the deployment of observers to prevent refugee flows are suggested.

In the post-conflict period, where a peace-pact may not yet have been signed, the paper proposes moral and material support for disarmament, help for military demobilisation, repatriation and reintegration, de-mining programmes and both humanitarian and rehabilitation aid.

The Commissioner gives strong support to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which he says should team up more with Africa's sub-regional organisations on joint conflict prevention actions. Professor Pinheiro would like to see more permanent lines of communication between the OAU, EU and other African regional bodies, and suggests EU backing for the enhancement of the OAU's peace-keeping capabilities — support for the management of troops, training, logistics and communications.

According to the paper: 'The OAU's current efforts in this field should be stimulated and financially and politically supported, including the identification of eminent persons for missions of preventive diplomacy'. It goes on to suggest that the military expertise of the EU's own nascent defence arm, the Western European Union (WEU), could be useful for quelling potential conflicts in Africa, but the paper insists; 'any EU support programme should take African priorities into consideration.' Towards the end of next year, the Commission will draw up an assessment of its preventive diplomacy actions, for submission to EU ministers.



VIVANT UNIVERS



## EU special envoy for the Great Lakes region...

On 26 February, the EU's General Affairs Council announced the appointment of Italian diplomat *Aldo Ajello*, as the European Union's special envoy for the Great Lakes region (Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda).

He is charged with supporting the efforts aimed at creating the conditions for resolving the crisis in the area.

A specialist in African issues, Mr Ajello was previously involved in the Mozambique peace process, on behalf of the United Nations. He began work as the EU's representative in the Great Lakes region, on the invitation of the OAU, at the meeting which took place in Addis Ababa on 29 February between OAU and UN representatives (also attended by *Julius Nyerere*, the former President of Tanzania).

This was the second meeting of the follow-up committee for the implementation of the action plan adopted by the regional conference on assistance to refugees, repatriated people and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, which was staged in Bujumbura in February 1995.

## ... and a summit in Tunis

The recent Great Lakes summit in Tunis (March 16-18) brought together the five heads of state of the region: Pastor Bizimungu of Rwanda, Sylvestre Ntibantungaya of Burundi, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.

Former Presidents Jimmy Carter (USA), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania) and Amadou

Touré (Mali) also attended the meeting which focused on accelerating the repatriation of 1.7 million Rwandan refugees and curbing the violence in Burundi.

There was concern that little progress had been made since the Cairo Summit in November 1995. Despite the ultimatum by Zaire and the closure of certain camps on the Rwandan border, the majority of refugees had not wanted to return home, fearing that security guarantees were not sufficient to ensure their safety.

According to news reports from the meeting, President Carter had backed the Rwandan Government's claims that it had taken the necessary security measures and that 46 000 refugees had returned since the Cairo meeting without suffering abuses of human rights.

On the ground, the banned RDR (*Rassemblement pour la démocratie et le retour au Rwanda*), which claims it speaks on behalf of the refugees, is currently dissuading them from returning until the political situation is 'satisfactory'.

The RDR wants its representatives to have a voice in the governmental process in Rwanda. Pastor Bizimungu has so far refused and he called for 300 observers to monitor the return of refugees to reassure them that their rights would be safeguarded.

The President of Burundi also reaffirmed his commitment to repatriate the refugees and stop the killings. (The UN High Commission for Refugees has expressed concern that the Burundi army is expelling Hutu refugees in the north of the country.)

Mr Ntibantungaya offered a positive assessment of the collaboration and dialogue taking place between the government, the various socio-political partners in the country and the security forces. He asked for international assistance to ensure security within the communities most seriously affected in the refugee crisis.

The results from Tunis are encouraging: gradually, the international com-

munity seems to be taking a more detailed and systematic approach towards the preparation and implementation of lasting political solutions.

Annabel Gaywood, (trainee DG VIII)

## European Union to talk free trade with South Africa

At their meeting in Brussels on March 25, European Union foreign ministers approved a mandate for negotiating a Free Trade Area (FTA) with South Africa. EU Development Commissioner, *Professor João de Deus Pinheiro*, promptly announced that he would travel to Pretoria in May to launch formal talks with South Africa's Trade Minister, *Trevor Manuel*.

The ministerial mandate sets out a timetable for dismantling duties and tariffs on both manufactured goods and farm produce by both parties over a phased 10-year period, with a maximum 12 years for a few highly sensitive items. The EU mandate is based on 'asymmetry'.

In other words, the EU is prepared to open its market to South African goods more speedily. Thus, for example, the mandate sets out that the EU agrees to abolish tariffs and duties, from day one of the agreement, for all produce and goods currently exported to the 15 EU nations under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

Some EU states are disappointed that two lists of farm produce drawn up by EU agricultural producing states will be excluded from the mandate altogether. One contains items amounting to 39% of farm produce currently traded with the EU: 'Although this may seem quite a high degree of exclusion, it does in fact represent less than 4% of our total imports from



## Mid-term review of the association with the OCTs

On 14 February, the Commission approved a proposal to be submitted to the Council for the mid-term revision of the association between the overseas countries and territories, and the European Community, as set out in the decision of 25 July 1991.

On the trade front, the Commission stands by the substantial tariff preferences granted to products from the OCT (which are more favourable than those accorded by the Community under other agreements). Nevertheless, in the light of major problems in the rice, dairy and sugar sectors, it is proposing some fine-tuning so that these preferences mesh better with the demands of the Common Agricultural Policy.

This means that agricultural produce from ACP states may be processed in the OCTs and benefit from the more relaxed market access rules applicable to the latter, but only on a case-by-case basis, and only if priority is given to the least developed OCTs and if the operations are economically justified. In this way, purely speculative moves will be prevented.

Furthermore, the rules of origin have been added to, clarified and updated.

As regards individual rights and the specific status of OCT nationals (as opposed to nationals of third states), the Commission is advocating a number of innovations. Thus, in the field of professional qualifications, it is proposing a procedure to ensure that degrees obtained in the OCTs are recognised as equivalent to those awarded in the

EU. It also proposes extending the eligibility for certain Community programmes to the inhabitants of the OCTs, in recognition of the fact that, for the most part, they also hold the citizenship of the relevant EU Member State. 22 programmes for individuals have been identified. Accordingly, under the SOCRATES Programme for example, students from Curaçao or Noumea could come to Belgium, Italy or another Member State to complete their studies as long as their seat of learning meets the conditions for joining a European network.

The Commission proposal also covers Community funding for the OCTs for the next five years of the association (1995-2000), as follows:

— ECU 165 million from the eighth EDF (18% up on the seventh) with an emphasis on programmable aid which will rise by 22%;

— ECU 35 million from the EIB's own resources (40% up on the previous five years).

By the end of last year, around ECU 6 million in special loans under the fifth and sixth EDFs (OCT part) had not been committed. The Commission is proposing that the Council take the opportunity of the mid-term review to turn these loans into grants.

### The twenty OCTs

There are twenty OCTs, which have a total population of nearly 900 thousand. They enjoy varying degrees of autonomy under one of four EU Member States. Eleven are ruled by the United Kingdom, six by France, two by the Netherlands and

one is an autonomous region of Denmark.

Unlike the French overseas departments or the Canaries, the Azores and Madeira, the OCTs do not form part of Union territory, are not in the single market and are not directly covered by Treaty-based law. In the main, however, OCT nationals are citizens of the Union.

OCT	POPULATION (1992-93)
<i>Danish</i>	
Greenland	55 100
<i>French</i>	
Mayotte	94 400
New Caledonia	169 900
French Polynesia	199 000
St-Pierre-et-Miquelon	6 390
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	—
Wallis and Futuna	13 700
<i>British</i>	
Anguilla	9 000
Cayman Islands	30 000
Falkland Islands	2 000
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	—
Montserrat	12 000
Pitcairn	55
St Helena and Dependencies	7 000
British Antarctic Territories	—
British Indian Ocean Territories	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	12 000
British Virgin Islands	13 000
<i>Dutch</i>	
Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint-Maarten, Sint-Eustatius)	191 300
Aruba	71 200



South Africa,' stressed Professor Pinheiro.

The other list features items which South Africa does not currently export to the EU, but which the mandate states should not be included in the FTA arrangement should trade start up.

Commissioner Pinheiro made it clear that he would approach the European Council for a revised mandate should the EU's offer prove incompatible with World Trade Organisation rules or unacceptable to South Africa because of the weight of South Africa's agricultural exports excluded from the FTA.

He is still hopeful that the agreement will come on stream at the same time as the mid-term review of the Lomé IV Convention, concluded in November 1995 — i.e. at the beginning of 1997. South Africa is expected to benefit from some of Lomé's clauses such as its rules of origin system and the eligibility of South African firms to tender for European Development Fund (EDF) contracts.

But other hurdles might delay its final implementation. Spain has indicated that it is seeking some access for EU boats to South African waters — to be negotiated in parallel with the free trade talks.

The EU's negotiating mandate also stresses the regional dimension of the FTA and states that it should not impede the process of restructuring of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

*Abdul S. Minty*, who is deputy director general of South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department in Pretoria, said in Brussels that his country did not like the idea of lists of excluded products. South Africa, he said, would impress on the EU negotiators that it was still suffering the after-effects of years of apartheid, when trading partners abstained from extending to South Africa, preferences that had been accorded to other countries. He forecast that the farm trade aspects

would be the toughest part of the FTA to negotiate.

Formal talks were also launched in March on an EU-South Africa Science and Technology agreement which should eventually provide funds for joint research between South African and EU firms.

*Dr Robert Adam*, deputy director of the Department of Arts, Science and Technology in South Africa, told Brussels journalists that this would facilitate the 'common use of the technological highway so that it does not widen the North/South gap.'

## Banana debates

European Union foreign ministers were debating proposals to modify Commission regulation 404/93 concerning the EU's single banana market when *The Courier* went to press.

The new proposals are as follows:

— an increase in the so-called 'dollar zone' quota from 2.2 million tonnes annually at a duty of ECU 75 per tonne to 2 553 000 tonnes. This is essentially to meet the requirements of consumers in the new EU member

states — Sweden, Finland and Austria;

— changes to the tariff quota percentages of categories 'A', 'B', and 'C';

— insertion into the regulation of a clause which would enable transfer of quotas between African and Caribbean producers in case of *force majeure* circumstances such as hurricanes;

— the opening of an annual 90 000 tonne quota for non-traditional ACP producers such as the Dominican Republic.

Representatives of African and Caribbean producers, who are permitted to export 857 700 tonnes of bananas to the EU annually duty-free, called for a 'more rational' two million tonne quota for Latin American producers, at a meeting in Brussels on February 22.

The same meeting also called for the maintenance of a 'B' licence quota which facilitates the marketing of African and Caribbean bananas in the EU market.

Many producers and trade organisations present claimed that the Single Market had provoked wild price fluctuations. *Courtenay Rattray*, executive director of Jamaica's trade association, 'JAMCO', said that post-1993: 'Prices have been going up and down at such a tremendous rate that we can't even draw breath.'

## Implementation of Article 366a of the revised Lomé IV

On 21 February, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a decision which seeks to establish an effective framework procedure for the application of article 366a of the revised Lomé Convention. This is the provision which states what should happen when parties to the Convention fail to fulfil an obligation in respect of one of the 'essential elements' in Article 5 of the Convention (relating to human rights, democratic principles etc).

Article 366a provides for a consultation procedure as the first step, where one party considers that another has failed to comply with Article 5. Other than in exceptional circumstances, this procedure is necessary before any steps can be taken to suspend the application of the Convention in respect of the 'offending' party. With its draft decision, which has been forwarded to the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission aims to have a concrete procedure in place as soon as possible.



*Alain Gauze*, Cote d'Ivoire's trade and commodities minister said that ACP bananas were currently 'under siege' and called for a meeting of the consultative committee foreseen under Regulation 404/93 to regularise the situation.

*Edwin Laurent*, Ambassador of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to the European Union, highlighted the importance of duty-free entry to the EU market for the future of many of the Caribbean islands. 'For some of us', he said, 'there are no products which we have yet found and developed which can replace bananas and can provide the required levels of income and employment.' ■ D.P.

## First report on decentralised cooperation

A report on the experience of decentralised cooperation in its initial years has been approved by the European Commission. This is to be presented for information purposes to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament.

The rapid growth of this form of cooperation between 1993 and 1995 has made it possible to present a comprehensive assessment based on a significant number of decentralised projects and programmes currently being implemented.

Decentralised cooperation is not so much a new instrument as a different approach in the conception and implementation of development cooperation which complements traditional methods.

The report covers all regions where the EC is involved in cooperation — ACP countries, overseas countries and territories, the Mediterranean region, Latin America and Asia.

It should be pointed out that the document in question does not cover

all the development fields, or actors, that fall within the wider definition of the term 'decentralised cooperation'. It does not, for example, deal with the subject of enterprise promotion or the development of the private sector.

These areas, which are subject to the same broad approach, have their own specific cooperation instruments and hence, their own individual reports.

The main focus of the report is, therefore, on local authorities and organisations operating within civil society. It highlights the diverse nature of the experiences that have been gained in the field of decentralised cooperation and the wide variety of outcomes resulting from the different conditions prevailing in different geographical areas.

The report also underlines the fact that this is an evolving area where ideas are still developing and new possibilities have still to be exploited.

In the Mediterranean countries, Latin America and Asia, this kind of cooperation is developing all the time, with local and public authorities as well as with universities and NGOs. The same observation can be made for a growing number of ACP countries, where collaboration with NGOs, local authorities and the private sector is on the increase.

In conclusion, the report highlights three 'lines of attack' in the development of decentralised cooperation:

- to launch a more sustained basis for dialogue with the developing country actors involved in such cooperation, preferably at the country or regional level;
- to strengthen the dialogue with possible European actors in this area, in which connection the NGO Liaison Committee could play an important role in bringing such actors and the European institutions together;
- to achieve more flexibility of and complementarity between aid instruments so as to ensure that decentral-

ised cooperation takes its proper place in the EU's policies and programmes.

## SADC 'brainstorming' in Brussels

A group of officials from the Southern Africa Development Community, led by the organisation's Executive Secretary, Dr Kaire Mbuende, visited Brussels in March for a 'brainstorming' session with EC officials and external experts. The purpose of the session was to discuss the draft trade protocol which is designed to create a free trade area among the 12 SADC countries.

In his opening remarks, Dr Mbuende explained that the SADC governments had decided to create a free trade area with the ultimate aim of establishing a common market in the region. The draft agreement, adopted by the trade ministers of the member states, had been drawn up by the organisation's Gaborone-based secretariat, following extensive local consultations. He stressed the importance of ensuring that it was a 'home-grown' instrument but, at the same time, underlined the value of drawing on the experience of others who had already embarked on a process of economic integration. The objective of this meeting was to take a detailed and critical look at the draft text and, in this context, he appealed to participants to give their frank assessment of the provisions.

Two days of intensive discussions followed with presentations from speakers dealing with various aspects of the draft protocol. The subjects covered included rules relating to access, customs aspects, safeguard and anti-dumping measures, trade promotion, competition, industrial policy and regional policy. ■ S.H.



## Europe's demographic 'time-bomb'

In 2025, there will be 113.5 million Europeans more than 60 years old, compared with a figure of just 76.3 million today — a rise of almost 50%. This is just one of the findings of the 1995 report on the demographic situation in the European Union, which has recently been adopted by the Commission.

This increase will be especially pronounced from 2006 onwards and will lead to annual retirement figures on an unprecedented scale. The number of oldest people will also increase substantially: 1.7 times more people aged 80 or over; twice as many people aged 85 or over; 2.8 times as many people aged 90 or over.

Another important development is the number of 20-year-olds, which is the age at which many people become part of the working population. This figure will fall from 5.1 million in 1995 to 4.2 million in 2025.

According to the report, the overall population increase will be no higher than in the past, and there might even be a drop in the total if migrant worker inflows are moderated and if recent downward trends in the fertility rate are sustained.

The distortion of the age structure of the population, and thus the ageing of the population, is reflected in a number of ways:

- The median age, i.e. the age above and below which there are equal proportions of the population, was 32 years in 1960; it is now 36 and it will be 45 in 2025.

- The proportions of people under 20 and over 60 will move in opposite directions, with the former falling steadily and the latter increasing.

- The three groups of which the population is, broadly speaking, made up, in terms of its social and economic

organisation (i.e. children and economically dependent students, working adults and retired adults) will undergo considerable changes.

The effect on the age structure of the labour market will also be considerable. The population of working age (i.e. between 15 and 64 years of age) numbers some 249 million at present, of which 210 million are aged between 20 and 59. In 10 years time, the figure could increase by 1.5 to 5.5 million, depending on whether the 'low-growth' or 'high-growth' scenario is applied. However, the internal structure of this group will undergo a substantial change:

Thus, it is predicted that over the next 30 years, the number of young people between 15 and 19 will fall by 5% with a 17% drop in 20-29 year age group. By contrast, there will be 7% more 30-49 year olds and 12% more in the 50-59 year age bracket.

In addition to setting out the various effects that will be felt by this ageing of the EU's population, the 1995 report seeks, for the first time, to quantify the impact of demographic

## Corrigendum - island ACP states

Two countries were omitted from the list of island ACP states in Article 336 of the Lomé Convention, published on page 87 (yellow pages) of issue no 155 of *The Courier*. The list should include **Solomon Islands** and **Dominica**. Our apologies for this oversight.

changes on the future economic and social life of the Union (looking at the world of work, GDP *per capita* generated etc.)

Given the interrelationships between the various factors, the current balance that exists, and the importance of national variations, it is not possible to come up with a single 'solution' in terms of the Union's economic and social organisation. Despite this, the report suggests that it would be useful to formulate coherent measures at a European level to deal with the effects of the ageing population. This should be based on a common methodology and standardised statistical data.

## Special initiative for Africa

The United Nations, in collaboration with the World Bank, has just launched a special UN initiative for Africa, which is aimed at accelerating the development of the continent over the coming decade. Inspired by the action programme adopted by the Cairo Conference on Population and Development in September 1994, the programme is based on four priorities drawn up by the Africans themselves:

- the creation of conditions favourable to development by strengthening the role of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in preventing and dealing with conflicts, helping civil society and media organisations working to consolidate peace, and supporting the economic transition of African countries (in particular through debt relief, measures facilitating access to global markets and improved South-South cooperation);
- the strengthening of basic education and primary health care as part of the fight against poverty, and encouraging job creation;
- the boosting of institutional capacity through the establishment of transparent and efficient administration, the strengthening of unions and women's organisations, the creation of independent judicial systems, and technical support for parliaments and election processes;
- the improvement of food security and water supplies.

The cost of this initiative is estimated at \$25 billion over a period of ten years. The World Bank has committed itself to mobilise the funds for the key components of this huge programme, namely \$15bn for education and \$6.5bn for health. The programme will be coordinated by the UN institutions, although specific actions within it will be the responsibility of the relevant African governments.



## THE INSTITUTIONS AT WORK

### COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Within the framework of its Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the European Union has recently issued a number of statements, details of which are set out below:

#### Cameroon/Nigeria: dispute over the Bakassi peninsula

*Declaration of 20 February 1996*

The European Union, deeply concerned about recurrent episodes which imperil internal peace and regional stability in Africa, as well as about border disputes which risk paving the way to countless territorial claims, while deploring the recourse to the use of military force by the parties concerned, expresses its apprehension about the dispute opposing Cameroon and Nigeria in the Bakassi Peninsula as well as its worry for the signs of renewed military confrontation registered since 3 February, 1996.

The Union invites the parties in confrontation to abstain from all military intervention in accordance with international law and particularly the Charter of the United Nations, and expresses its wish that a peaceful solution be found to the dispute through recourse to the International Court of Justice.

The European Union requests the parties to revert to the positions that they held prior to the appeal to the Court of Justice.

#### Equatorial Guinea: a lost opportunity for democratisation

*Declaration of 6 March 1996*

The European Union regrets that the presidential elections held in Equatorial Guinea on Sunday 25 February took place under circumstances providing no guarantee of the required freedom and transparency.

The European Union considers these elections to have been a lost opportunity in the process of democratisation of Equatorial Guinea. The EU invites the Government to respect human rights and, in particular, to guarantee the freedom of movement, assembly and speech of members of the opposition parties.

The European Union urges the Government and all political forces in Equatorial Guinea to resume their dialogue in order to advance along the path to democracy, the only route which will allow the full political, economic and social development of Equatorial Guinea and guarantee the positive development of inter-state relations in the region.

### VISITS

#### The Prime Minister of Burundi

Mr Antoine Nduwayo, the Prime Minister of Burundi, had a meeting on 15 February with Professor João de Deus Pinheiro, the Commissioner responsible for relations with the ACP countries.

The Prime Minister, who was on a tour of a number of European capitals, was seeking the continuation of aid to his country, which is confronted with a series of well-documented problems.

He was also looking to obtain support for a planned national debate which, it is hoped, may assist in providing a way of achieving reconciliation between Hutus and Tutsis.

Professor Pinheiro reiterated to Mr Nduwayo that the Commission regar-

ded significant progress towards reconciliation as a prerequisite for any major enhancement of European aid. In the event that such an effort is undertaken, the Commissioner indicated his willingness to visit Burundi to offer support to the reconciliation process, together with political and development assistance.

He also expressed the hope that the mission of the EU's special envoy to the Great Lakes region would lead to positive results.

### EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Following, where required, favourable opinions from the EDF Committee, the Commission has decided to provide grants and special loans from the 5th, 6th and 7th EDFs to finance the following operations (grants unless otherwise stated).

#### Economic and social infrastructure

**Congo**: ECU 950 000 for preliminary studies into the rehabilitation of the Brazzaville-Kinkala-Matoumbou road.

**Djibouti**: ECU 212 000 for the rehabilitation and construction of veterinary infrastructures and the provisions of equipment.

**Tanzania**: ECU 1.8 million for the rehabilitation of the Wazo Hill-Bagamoyo road.

**Zambia**: ECU 9 million for the rehabilitation of rural access roads in the Central and Copperbelt provinces.

**Netherlands Antilles/Aruba**: ECU 400 000 towards a Caribbean regional and tourism development programme.

**French Polynesia**: ECU 1.25 million towards public sanitation works on the island of Bora Bora.



## Trade promotion/ structural adjustment

**São Tomé and Príncipe**: ECU 900 000 in structural adjustment support for social programmes.

## Agriculture

**Guinea Bissau**: ECU 1.3 million to support the development of the livestock sector.

## Health

**Namibia**: ECU 390 000 to support phase two of a regional programme to combat the tse-tse fly and trypanosomiasis.

**Sahel countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad**: ECU 9.5 million to support a regional project to vaccinate children against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles.

## Environment

**IGADD** (Intergovernmental authority on drought and development): ECU 1.75 million to support a programme for the improvement of the domestic energy sector in the member states (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan).

## Institutional support

**East and Southern Africa**: ECU 1.95 million to support the Secretariat of COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa), the 20-member regional organisation set up to promote trade within the region.

**IGADD**: ECU 1.994 million for teledetection surveillance systems.

**Kenya**: ECU 1.99 million to help with the establishment of the Kenyan Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) and with the institute's essential programmes.

**Mozambique**: ECU 2 million to boost the services of the National Author-

ising Officer. The aid will take the form of training programmes, and material and logistic support.

## Miscellaneous

**Zambia**: ECU 110 000 for a pilot project in the field of decentralised cooperation.



## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

## Loans

**South Africa**: In accordance with the framework agreement signed by South Africa and the European Investment Bank in September — which envisages the provision of loans up to ECU 300 million over a two-year period — the first tranche of loans amounting to ECU 45 million has just been agreed. ECU 30 million will be advanced to the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for small and medium-scale infrastructure projects, notably in the fields of water distribution and sanitation. ECU 15 million has been allocated to the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) for projects to be undertaken by SMEs.



## HUMANITARIAN AID

### ACP countries

**Madagascar**: ECU 115 000 in emergency assistance and to provide drinking water for victims of Cyclone Bonita which struck the island in the middle of January.

### Non-ACP countries

**Albania**: ECU 1.2 million in the form of flour to remedy a food shortfall caused by floods and poor harvests

which has resulted in the exhaustion of food stocks in the country.

**Morocco**: ECU 200 000 to cover the basic needs of flood victims for a three-month period.

**Iraq**: ECU 520 000 to help tackle parasites that have struck the cereal harvest in an area of 245 000 hectares in the north of the country. 60 000 families have been affected by this problem.

**China**: ECU 1.2 million for earthquake victims in the province of Yunnan, where 400 000 people have been made homeless.



# PARTNERSHIP

Information Bulletin from the Centre



for the Development of Industry

Dossier : Agro-Ind '95 (Dakar)

## Agro-industry at the heart of the EU/West Africa Industrial Forum

*From November 21st to 24th 1995, Dakar hosted the first «sectoral version» of the traditional EU/West Africa Industrial Forums which have been held every other year since 1977 on the initiative of the European Commission. Objective: to develop partnerships in agro-industry. Result: four days of intense business contacts among 262 representatives of European and West African companies. This key sector of the regional economy clearly has numerous assets to be developed.*

**T**hree simple facts amply demonstrate the importance of the agri-foodstuffs sector in West Africa: agricultural production represents 35% of regional GDP, food spending takes up an essential part of household income, and exports to the Europe of Twelve in 1993 totalled over 2,000 million ECU.

### Potential for company creation

Agro-industry is therefore one of the priority areas for the development of new companies. With its 200 million inhabitants, West Africa constitutes a substantial potential market. The food needs of a population growing at the rate of 3% each year and becoming increasingly urbanised are



*Business discussion at Agro-Ind '95. 121 preselected projects were in search of technical, commercial and financial partners.*

considerable. For local economies, modernisation of the agro-industrial sector can also have a very positive knock-on effect for the rural world in this region.

In the traditional export sectors, concentrated on products such as pineapples, cotton, coffee and cocoa, major efforts must be made to improve production and increase its value. When they are brought up to the requisite quality standards, other exports such as fish, exotic fruit, cut flowers and essential oils can find a place in European distribution channels.

A new monetary situation has been created since the CFA franc was devalued in 1994 by the French-speaking countries in the region. This change of parity has had contrasting effects: it may have had some impact on the purchasing power of consu-

mers, but it has also given a boost to the development of local production, encouraging exports and restricting imports.

### Pinpointing profitable opportunities

The European Commission and the CDI gave a team of consultants the task of carrying out a sectoral survey which served as the basis in preparations for the Forum (see inset). For them, «...the potential offered by agro-industry and the improvements in productivity that can be achieved are considerable. There are various opportunities for launching profitable activities. New consumer habits are appearing on the local markets. As regards exports, certain products can find lucrative niches on

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European markets. The resources in fruit and vegetables can be turned to good account by using them to manufacture finished products. The technologies of companies processing oilseeds need to be renewed. Boats and land infrastructure in the fishing industry must be modernised.»

The wide range of projects presented at Dakar shows that a new generation of West African entrepreneurs is emerging. In Mali, a woman company head is developing precooked products based on fonio, a very rich cereal from the dietary viewpoint. A Mauritian project proposes to market products based on camel's milk, whilst in Senegal a firm is supplying the local markets with chocolate-flavoured peanut paste.

### Need for partnerships

The sectoral survey shows that there are two particular obstacles to be overcome amongst others. Firstly, West African enterprises need to improve their performances to turn the existing potential into tangible economic development. Secondly, real integration of the regional economy is essential because, apart from Nigeria, most local markets are too small and the current compartmentalisation of national economies is severely paralysing trade.

The four days of the Forum were therefore sharply focused on these two issues. On the menu for the meeting were 121 preselected projects presented by African companies. They were looking for technical, commercial and financial partners with a view to developing concrete undertakings. Above all, West African entrepreneurs need to develop business relations in order to acquire fresh know-how, expand their markets, find capital and resolve their procurement, production, management and marketing problems.

They managed to forge these partnership links with specialised European firms which had made the trip to Dakar. Selected for their interest in West African agri-foodstuffs products and/or markets, the firms had brought a list of 95 partnership



*Fruit juice being prepared at Exofruit in the Côte d'Ivoire.*

*Small companies are capable of meeting local market requirements.*

proposals along with them. These offers concerned a search for products to be sold on the European market, transfers of technology, production of goods for the local markets, etc.

### Development of «South-South» contacts

Whilst the first aim of the EU/West Africa Industrial Forum is to build a bridge between industrialists in the North and South, it also represents a major meeting point for partnership relations between entrepreneurs from the region itself. In fact, this is a prerequisite for the modernisation and consolidation of their activities.

The importance acquired by this development of «South-South» contacts is one example of the remarkable progress made with the new sectoral formula for EU/ACP Forums. In the four main industries represented at the Dakar Forum - fruit and vegetables, poultry farming, oilseeds and seafood products - inter-regional complementarities offer considerable

## The AGRO-IND'95 Forum in brief

ACP countries concerned	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
Regional institution constituting the Forum partner	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Participants	
ACP	153
EU	109
Total	262
Proposals put forward	
-by ACP companies	121
-by EU companies	96
Total proposals	217
Meetings recorded	1267
Draft agreements or letters of intent recorded during the Forum	93
% of positive opinions expressed by the participants on the value of the contacts made possible by the Forum	81%

The Forum also included 3 workshops and study groups organised by the CDI on the following themes:

- marketing of processed fruit (market requirements and innovation);
- industrialisation of animal production (selection, feeding and processing);
- processor's responsibility in quality control on the fish on board.



## Requests for CDI support

The European Commission and the CDI have instructed the local consultants who were involved in the selection of the West African companies which took part in Agro-Ind '95 to follow up the results from the Forum. The consultants have been asked to help in presenting technical, commercial and financial partnership projects resulting directly from the Forum.

Three months after the end of the Forum, the CDI had already received numerous requests from companies which had participated. Below are just some examples of the support already granted or envisaged:

- Integrated poultry-farming unit in Ghana: diagnostic study with a view to an extension and search for financing.
- Dairy in Niger: technical assistance for the commissioning of new equipment.
- Agricultural complex in Mauritania: diagnostic study with a view to renovating the existing equipment and constructing a maintenance and repair workshop.
- Industrial butchery unit in Mali: staff training programme.
- Creation of a feedingstuffs production unit in Mauritania: assistance in negotiations with European partners.
- Cold-storage plant in Mauritania: assistance in bringing production up to European health standards.
- Poultry production unit in Gambia: preparation of an expansion project.
- Etc.

opportunities for trade and integration. Many West African industrialists had made the journey there in search of markets nearby for their products and linkages with other companies in the region.

## The specific case of poultry-farming

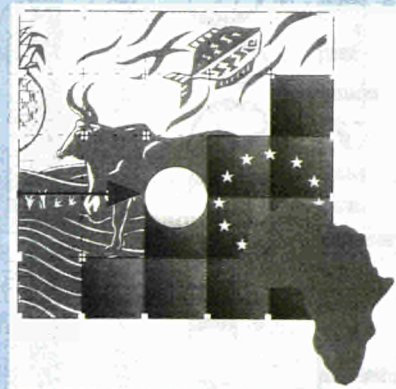
A particularly promising field in this respect is the poultry-farming sector. Poultry meat and eggs represent a strategic source of animal protein for the whole of West Africa. During the Forum, CDI experts and consultants organised a workshop on this industry. It is an activity where investments are low and the production cycle short, which allows inexpensive meat to be produced which is

within the reach of local incomes. In several countries in the region, especially Ghana, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, poultry farming has moved a considerable way along the path of gradual integration of the different stages in the process: local production of day-old chicks, reproduction of breeding stock, production of feedingstuffs and construction of modern abattoirs.

However, this activity is being prevented from really taking off by problems in the procurement of supplies and markets, problems which could be resolved on a regional scale. The numerous contacts among the industrialists from the poultry-farming sector who were present in Dakar shows that they have realised the advantages of developing their trade links. For the manufacture of quality poultry feed - a decisive factor for the success of the industry - Mauritania can export fish meal and Niger animal protein. Mali and Burkina Faso have surplus maize. Ghana has developed breeding stock that is better suited to the tropical climate than those traditionally imported. The existing abattoirs constitute the first step towards the emergence of a poultry-meat processing industry incorporating its own cold chain, thus allowing seasonal consumption patterns to be followed more closely and products to be exported throughout the region.

There are numerous obstacles to the development of such trade - a different legislative environments from one country to another, an absence of liaison infrastructures, etc. But the most effective results as regards making progress in the regional integration of ACP States will be achieved, thanks to developing active linkages between companies, through the patient construction of a network of economic interests striving positively for growth.

## Profile of key sectors for West African agro-industry



To prepare for the Dakar Forum, the European Commission and the CDI published a reference study on the current situation in the agro-industrial sector in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Without claiming to be exhaustive, this information tool provides industrialists with a country-by-country snapshot of the strengths - or weaknesses - of present or potential production. It analyses trends as regards supplies and markets, together with the corresponding prospects for starting up or strengthening profitable industrial activities.

All in all, some forty «country/product» pairings are presented, providing an instant guide informing companies of the constraints and prospects in each national context and enabling them to identify opportunities.

Country	Products
Benin	Fruit and vegetables - Oilseeds - Cereals
Burkina Faso	Meat - Fruit and vegetables - Oilseeds
Cape Verde	Fruit - Fishery products
Côte-d'Ivoire	Fruit and vegetables - Coffee/Cocoa - Cereals and feedingstuffs - Farming
Gambia	Fruit and vegetables and horticulture - Fishery products
Ghana	Fishery products - Fruit and vegetables - Oilseeds - Coffee/Cocoa
Guinea	Fruit and vegetables - Fishery products - Oilseeds
Guinea-Bissau	Fishery products - Fruit and vegetables
Mali	Meat - Oilseeds - Fruit and vegetables - Cereals
Mauritania	Fishery products - Meat - Milk
Niger	Meat - Vegetables
Nigeria	Meat - Fishery products - Coffee/Cocoa - Oilseeds
Senegal	Fishery products - Fruit and vegetables - Oilseeds
Togo	Oilseeds - Fruit and vegetables



# Timetable of ACP-EU Industrial Partnership Meetings in 1996

Participation open to all interested companies in the European Union and the ACP countries concerned (information from the CDI)

Sector	Date	Activity	Venue	ACP countries concerned
Building materials (bricks)	28-29/2/96	Workshop organised by the CDI on the occasion of the 6th Aquitaine Industrial Partnership Days, bringing together brick-producing companies from ACP countries and the Aquitaine Region.	France - Bordeaux	All
Agri-foodstuffs sector (fruit)	4-9/3/96	Participation of ACP entrepreneurs from the agri-foodstuffs sector in the ALIMENTARIA trade fair and seminar on the marketing of products based on tropical fruit.	Spain - Barcelona	All
Fishing sector	25-28/3/96	Meeting for fishing and fish-processing companies located around Lake Victoria: adaptation of their products to meet European standards and commercial promotion among buyers from the European Union.	Uganda - Entebbe	Lake Victoria: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania
Building materials	23-27/4/96	Seminar bringing together operators in the building industry (real estate companies, finance bodies, brick producers, etc.) and officials from building organisations in Africa and Europe and the technical departments of the ministries concerned, with a view to promoting the adoption of technical standards for the «compressed earth blocks» sector.	Cameroon - Yaoundé	Central Africa
Non-metal minerals - marble and granite	8-11/5/96	CDI participation in the Natural Stone Trade Fair - Piedra 96 - to promote ACP products, and organisation of a technical seminar.	Spain - Madrid	All
Poultry and animal feed and derivatives	3-8/6/96	Meeting for selected ACP-EU companies with a view to development and integration of the animal and poultry feed sector and allied industries (stock-farming, processing, etc.).	Cameroon - Kribi	Central Africa
Fishing sector	17-20/6/96	Meeting for selected ACP-EU companies in the sector, with a view to developing exports of seafood products other than shrimps. The themes of European health standards and the financing of local companies will also be addressed.	Mozambique - Maputo	Mozambique
Tropical fruit processing	October 96	Meeting for selected ACP-EU companies in the sector, with a view to developing products based on tropical fruit. The themes of exports to Europe and quality control will also be tackled.	Caribbean	Caribbean
Cut flowers and ornamental greenery	October 96	Meeting for selected ACP-EU companies in the sector, with a view to developing and diversifying the production and marketing of cut flowers and ornamental greenery.	Kenya	Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Non-metal minerals - marble and granite	October 96	CDI participation in the European Conference on industrial minerals and natural stone in order to promote ACP products, and organisation of a technical seminar.	Portugal - Lisbon	All
		Planned for 1997 (provisional, partial programme)		
Meat and milk	1997	Development of the production and marketing of meat and milk.	Zimbabwe	Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe
Wood sector	1997	Development of the wood industry in the Pacific (including coconut tree wood).	Pacific	Pacific
Fishing sector	1997	Tuna fishing and processing by small and medium-sized enterprises in the Region.	Pacific	Pacific
Garments industry	1997	Garments produced by small and medium-sized Mauritian enterprises for European principals within the framework of the «Trends Forum».	Mauritius	Indian Ocean
Fruit and vegetable processing	1997	Development of products for large-scale exports.	Tanzania	East Africa and Southern Africa



# Two cooperation agreements with Swedish institutions

*Sweden joined the European Union in 1995 and therefore now participates in the Lomé Convention. Traditionally, the resources allocated to development cooperation by this country as a percentage of GNP place it in the top three in the world in this respect.*

**W**ith its 8.7 million inhabitants, Sweden is the most densely populated of the Scandinavian countries. It has vast natural resources in timber and ore and is one of the most industrialised countries in the world, with a substantial part of its economic activity geared towards exports. Swedish companies have developed a policy of specialising in high technology and have won enviable shares of various advanced technology world markets. The export successes of Swedish industry include automobiles, ship-building, paper products, household appliances, electrical appliances, ball-bearings, telephone equipment, etc.

Last January, the CDI signed a cooperation agreement with the Swedish International Development Authority (Sida). Among the activities of the Sida are various forms of assistance for companies in the developing countries and promotion of imports of products into Sweden from these countries. Under the agreement with the CDI, the Sida has set itself the objective of selecting a suitable organisation to become the Centre's permanent representative body in Sweden. For its part, the Sida is prepared to examine the possibility of cofinancing CDI-backed projects with a Swedish interest (partner, equipment, etc.).

The CDI is also on the point of signing a cooperation agreement with SWEDFUND INTERNATIONAL AB, a public institution for financing and acquiring holdings in companies in developing countries. Many synergies could be brought into play between the Swedfund services and the CDI to assist companies involved in partnerships between ACP and Swedish industrialists.

## Contacts

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## IN BRIEF

### Expert on secondment at the CDI

The ICEP - Investimentos Comercio e Turismo de Portugal - has sent an expert on secondment to the CDI. Mr Rui Carvalho, who took up his duties in January 1996, is an engineer with a post-graduate degree in economics who has previously handled Portuguese relations with the developing countries. His task at the Centre is to monitor CDI actions in Botswana and Mozambique.

### Resident consultant in Guinea-Bissau

Within the framework of the Centre's «Facility I» actions - identifying projects and potential partners - the CDI has signed a first contract with Mr Joao Faria as a resident consultant in Guinea-Bissau. Over a six-month trial period, his task

will be to identify and prepare dossiers for projects suitable for assistance from the Centre and monitor their implementation. Mr Faria's assignment is being cofinanced by the ICEP (Investimentos Comercio e Turismo de Portugal) and the FCE (Fundo para a Cooperação Económica), two Portuguese bodies working in partnership with the CDI.

### SPAIN: COFIDES agreement

The Centre has signed an agreement with COFIDES (Compañía Española de Financiación de Desarrollo), a Spanish development finance institution whose main shareholder is the ICEX (Instituto Español de Comercio Exterior), already a partner of the CDI. Cooperation between the two bodies will essentially be aimed at encouraging the creation of partnerships between Spanish and ACP

enterprises: project identification, preparation of dossiers requesting financing eligible for COFIDES supports and follow-up of their implementation.

### LUXEMBOURG: stronger cooperation

Signed in June 1994, the cooperation agreement between the CDI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Cooperation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has just been reinforced. The deposit funds made available by the Luxembourg Ministry to cofinance CDI actions and interventions in favour of industrial projects in ACP countries, which amounted to 10 million LUF in 1994 and 1995, have been increased to 15 million LUF for 1996 (i.e. about 400,000 ECU). This financing will back up the support provided by the Centre to ten pre-identified projects in Cape Verde, Guinea, Mauritania and Mali.



# Esquiz Dominicana: the fruits of cooperation

*The way in which four Dominican companies in the fruit-based products sector have teamed up to form an export consortium and penetrated the European market is a textbook example which could be a source of inspiration for other ACP entrepreneurs.*

**I**n 1994, four Dominican companies operating in the fruit-processing sector (ice-creams, juices, nectars, semi-finished products, etc.) asked the CDI for assistance in marketing their products. These high-performance companies (Bon Agroindustrial, Ilguiflod, Tropicugos and Latin Fruit), well established on the local market, wanted to explore the possibilities of exporting their products to the European Union, an unknown market for them. However, their approach to the CDI was still made on an individual basis: even though they complemented rather than competed with each other, they had never envisaged cooperating.

It was with a view to rationalising its interventions that the CDI proposed granting them combined assistance so that they could organise a joint stand at the SIAL food industry trade fair in Paris in October 1994. A Belgian expert recruited by the Centre to prepare this mission and canvass the potential European clientele was so impressed by the quality of the products and the determination of the companies that he proposed they set up a permanent export consortium with his help.

## Importance of commercial follow-up

The SIAL stand was a great success: over sixty European buyers showed an interest in the products on display at the Esquiz stand. However, the lessons drawn from this participation by the Centre highlighted the fact that presence at a fair of this kind cannot be regarded as the culminating point of an export drive but must be viewed more as another step in the market development strategy. Indeed, interest on the part of visitors does not turn into firm orders until followed



*Fruit being processed by means of the IQF (Individually Quick Frozen) process at a company cooperating with the Esquiz Dominicana consortium: a new Dominican product for export to Europe. In the foreground, a technician from the European customer during a mission aimed at helping Esquiz adapt its production to meet the client's needs.*

up by some effective field work. Every prospect must be contacted again individually in order to assess his precise requirements, both quantitative and qualitative. If his expectations are met, this is due to sustained cooperation between the supplier and the potential client, involving the forwarding of samples, adaptation of formulas and product quality, and even the creation of a genuine technical partnership.

Thanks to the dynamism of the Belgian partner and his extensive contacts among the European clientele, along with the flexibility of the Dominican producers, the process was brought to a successful conclusion two years later - the sort of period required to consolidate the commercial spin-offs from this type of operation - with a significant and growing flow of exports to Europe: between October

1995 and February 1996, ten containers had already been sent on their way to the European Union. In the meantime, the CDI has also supported Esquiz participation in the trade fairs of ANUGA (Germany, October 1995) and Alimentaria (Spain, March 1996), and is considering doing the same at FIE (France, November 1996). The role played by the CDI's local antenna, DOMINEX, was decisive in preparing the requests to the CDI for assistance and in setting up and monitoring the consortium's legal structure.

## Transfer of technology

European orders have not only provided commercial advantages: they have also strengthened the technical skills and know-how of the Dominican suppliers. For instance, Varofruit, a Belgian firm specialising in industrial food products, has shown an interest in the quality of Dominican fruit and asked the consortium to provide it with fruit prepared by means of «IQF» (Individually Quick Frozen) technology. This technique, which limits losses due to deterioration of fresh fruit during transportation, requires abundant manpower. There was only one Dominican company with the necessary equipment, Mejia, and this firm only used it three times a year. Today, the consortium hires the company's installations and employs two Varofruit technicians who, with CDI support, have recently spent some time there helping Esquiz to develop perfectly competitive IQF products. It is worth pointing out that the partners involved, already well organised and efficient, have not had to make enormous investments to meet European demand: they have managed with only minor adaptations.



## Local dynamics

Cautious and even hesitant in the beginning, the four Dominican partners were soon able to measure the commercial advantages of the synergy that they were developing. They now cooperate in full confidence and have split off into different specialisations. They have taken on a joint export manager and these developments have had a significant effect in creating not only direct jobs but also indirect jobs upstream in the agricultural sector. They have also discovered affinities on the local market: one of them, the owner of a major national transport

tation and distribution network, is improving profitability by distributing the now complementary products of another partner, who can thus increase his own turnover without having to make investments beyond his reach.

Meanwhile, this success has not passed unnoticed on the island: four other local companies operating in the same sector have also entered into negotiations with a view to cooperating with the consortium, and later in 1996 the CDI is organising an industrial partnership meeting dedicated to the fruit sector in order to develop and expand on the experience already acquired.

Some other Dominican companies are also considering setting up a similar commercial structure in the ornamental stone sector. There is no doubt that the dynamics spawned by the CDI in this way, whilst requiring a certain number of positive factors to begin with, could be repeated in other sectors or other ACP countries. Apart from its intrinsic efficiency, this approach makes it possible to add to the impact of the Centre's assistance by concentrating its efforts within the context of a number of complementary companies prepared to meet the challenge of exporting on an international scale.

## Poultry production / Papua New Guinea

# Ilimo: Successful Import Substitution

*The installation of a fully computerised production line has enabled the country's second largest poultry production and processing company to begin manufacturing its own poultry feed, thus creating jobs and increasing its profitability.*

**F**rom the technological point of view, Ilimo is one of the most sophisticated projects supported by the CDI in the agri-foodstuffs sector. Ilimo Poultry Products breed, rear, process and sell fresh and quick-frozen poultry and fresh eggs. This public company, operating 100% on domestic capital, is managed under contract by Agri-dev, an Israeli firm. Ilimo is a profitable company: it produces some 400 tonnes of poultry-based products and 10 million eggs a year, generates a turnover of 10 million ECU and employs 400 people. In 1993, Ilimo contacted the CDI, which has extensive experience in the poultry and animal feed sector, because the company wanted assistance in cutting its costs and improving its competitiveness by manufacturing itself the necessary feed



*View of the Ilimo Poultry Products installations. On the right, the grain silos, in the centre the poultry-feed processing plant and, on the left, the storage warehouse.*

for its poultry instead of importing it. The CDI stepped in initially with a view to evaluating Ilimo's precise requirements, organising an invitation to tender and selecting the most suitable supplier. The company chosen was Grintec, a Danish firm. There was a second intervention by the Centre in December 1994, to super-

vise the assembly and start-up of a processing plant with a capacity of 10 tonnes an hour, fully computer-controlled and supervised on-line by Grintec from Denmark. This operation proved to be a great success: the equipment allowed the local value added to be increased by doing away almost completely with the need to import poultry feed, at the same time creating twenty new jobs and generating additional profits.

Ilimo is further expanding. Another project is already being considered, with CDI backing, to determine the feasibility of local production of the necessary cereals, which are currently imported, for the manufacture of the company's poultry feed.



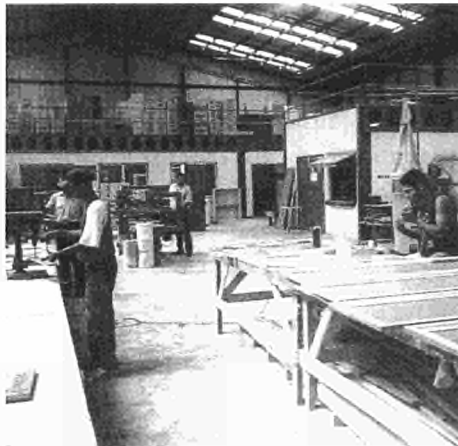
# Rapidly expanding industry

*As part of its policy of concentrating its interventions on sectors with a high development potential, the CDI has been supporting the woodworking industry in the Caribbean for several years now. The Centre organised an ACP/EU industrial partnership meeting in Paramaribo (Suriname) from 13 to 17 November last in order to develop the regional prospects of this sector.*

**I**n this region, the wood industry has a considerable potential that has not been sufficiently exploited. The vast forestry resources of some countries such as Suriname, Guyana and Belize remain largely under-used and the absence of any regional integration of the sector has led many industrialists in the Caribbean to obtain their raw material supplies from the United States. However, a good many companies in the region have acquired a sound know-how in woodworking and offer a wide range of products with a high added-value. Two markets are now opening up considerable development prospects for them.

■ The local tourist industry: the constantly growing number of hotels in the region means that is necessary to furnish 10,000 new hotel rooms and refurnish another 20,000 every year. This represents a market worth 250 million dollars a year. Local furniture manufacturers, whose production is of the necessary quality, nevertheless have market niches which are too limited and are not big enough to compete with established Asian and North American companies in tenders for the hotel industry. The creation of groups of local manufacturers therefore constitutes a promising avenue for all the players concerned.

■ The European market: local furniture manufacturers have already built up a significant sales volume with European furniture companies, for which they produce furniture and furnishing components on a subcontract basis. A number of technical and commercial partnerships between European - Irish in particular - and Caribbean companies have already proved their worth in this field.



*Artline workshops in Suriname, a high-performance company producing furniture for hotels and household kitchen furniture.*

## First results

These factors explain the interest aroused by the Centre's initiative: 23 entrepreneurs from 7 European countries and 17 from 6 countries in the region travelled to Suriname with a view to examining the concrete possibilities of setting up partnerships and identifying new customers or suppliers. They took part in various specialised workshops conducted by experts, dealing with local resources, the problems of sustained exploitation of the tropical forest and the transport of goods, as well as the various forms of assistance offered by the CDI. The participants also visited seven local firms, three of them in neighbouring Guyana. Finally, the CDI organised no fewer than 300 individual business meetings among the 40 participants.

This meeting has already had numerous concrete spin-offs. Just a few of them which have received CDI assistance are:

■ **WIJMA** (Suriname): this new large-capacity sawmill is currently being fitted with modular driers so that it can produce goods of exportable quality from kiln dried timber;

■ **AMAZONE** (Suriname) has begun reorganising its sawing and moulding activities in order to improve efficiency and break into export markets;

■ **ARTLINE** (Suriname): a member of staff is receiving five weeks' training in Europe so as to improve techniques for fixing hardware to the furniture produced by Artline. This company had already stepped up its productivity by 300% in 1995 following two interventions by the Centre to computerise its production lines and improve planning;

■ **PRECISION WOODWORKING** and **SHIVA WOODWORKING** (Guyana): an Irish entrepreneur has visited them to negotiate the purchase of components;

■ **VON** (Dominican Republic), manufacturers of top-quality household furniture, have bought new equipment and obtained assistance in training their staff on these machines;

■ various other commercial agreements have been signed or are about to be concluded between European - especially Scandinavian - and Caribbean promoters.

Partnership is a publication of the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI), created under the ACP-EC Lomé Convention.

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# Operational Summary

## No. 91 — May 1996

(position as at 30 April 1996)



## EC-financed development schemes

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EC development schemes prior to and during 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), and Lomé IVbis (4 November 1995), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;

— the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EC 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

The participation in tenders financed by the EDF or the Budget for developing countries is strictly confined to firms of the EU or to those of the beneficiary country(ies).

### 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  
T.A.: Technical assistance  
EDF: European Development Fund  
mECU: Million European currency units

Correspondance about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr. Franco Cupini  
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Commission of the European Union  
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

- A1A Administrative buildings
- A1B Economic planning and policy
- A1C Assistance to the normal operations of government not falling under a different category
- A1D Police and fire protection
- A1E Collection and publication of statistics of all kinds, information and documentation
- A1F Economic surveys, pre-investment studies
- A1G Cartography, mapping, aerial photography
- A1H Demography and manpower studies

## A2 Development of public utilities

- A2A Power production and distribution
- A2Ai Electricity
- A2B Water supply
- A2C Communications
- A2D Transport and navigation
- A2E Meteorology
- A2F Peaceful uses of atomic energy (non-power)

## A3 Agriculture, fishing and forestry

- A3A Agriculture production
- A3B Service to agriculture
- A3C Forestry
- A3D Fishing and hunting
- A3E Conservation and extension
- A3F Agriculture storage
- A3G Agriculture construction
- A3H Home economics and nutrition
- A3I Land and soil surveys

## A4 Industry, mining and construction

- A4A Extractive industries
- A4Ai Petroleum and natural gas
- A4B Manufacturing
- A4C Engineering and construction
- A4D Cottage industry and handicraft
- A4E Productivity, including management, automation, accountancy, business, finance and investment
- A4F Non-agricultural storage and warehousing
- A4G Research in industrial technology

## A5 Trade, banking, tourism and other services

- A5A Agriculture development banks

- A5B Industrial development banks
- A5C Tourism, hotels and other tourist facilities
- A5D Export promotion
- A5E Trade, commerce and distribution
- A5F Co-operatives (except agriculture and housing)
- A5G Publishing, journalism, cinema, photography
- A5H Other insurance and banking
- A5I Archaeological conservation, games reserves

## A6 Education

- A6A Primary and secondary education
- A6B University and higher technical institutes
- A6Bi Medical
- A6C Teacher training
- A6Ci Agriculture training
- A6D Vocational and technical training
- A6E Educational administration
- A6F Pure or general research
- A6G Scientific documentation
- A6H Research in the field of education or training
- A6I Subsidiary services
- A6J Colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.

## A7 Health

- A7A Hospitals and clinics
- A7B Maternal and child care
- A7C Family planning and population-related research
- A7D Other medical and dental services
- A7E Public health administration
- A7F Medical insurance programmes

## A8 Social infrastructure and social welfare

- A8A Housing, urban and rural
- A8B Community development and facilities
- A8C Environmental sanitation
- A8D Labour
- A8E Social welfare, social security and other social schemes
- A8F Environmental protection
- A8G Flood control
- A8H Land settlement
- A8I Cultural activities

## A9 Multisector

- A9A River development
- A9B Regional development projects

## A10 Unspecified



# ACP STATES

## ANGOLA

Rehabilitation of the Tchivinguiro  
★ Institute. 8,24 mECU. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF ANG 7014 A6b

Reconstruction support programme. 55 mECU. Relaunch of economic and social activities. Improvement of basic social services and living conditions, poverty alleviation, increase of production and of basic communication possibilities, amelioration of basic infrastructures, participation in mine-clearing operations, support for demobilisation. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
★ EDF ANG 6036/001 A7,A8.

Rehabilitation in rural areas of Huambo province. 3m ECU. To repair health and education infrastructure and help to get farming and other productive activities up and running again. Project managed by Save the Children (UK), Dikos (P) Concern (Ireland) and Halstrust (UK) for mine clearance operations. Project in execution. 7th EDF  
EDF ANG 7255/012 A3a

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Livestock development. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.130mECU. Supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF AB 5003(7001) A3a

Upgrading and expansion of Antigua Hotel Training Centre. Construction and equipment for part new and part renovated and upgraded facilities. Estimated cost 2.200 mECU. Works, supplies, design and supervision. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF AB 7001 A6d

## BENIN

Fish breeding. Applied research and popularization actions. Resp. Auth.: MDRAC. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.  
EDF BEN 6009 A3d

Improvement works on the Sémé-Porto Novo road. (12.711 Km). Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics et des Transports. 20 mECU. Infrastructure works and installation of road signing. Work supervision by KfW (D). Works by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7132 A2d

Support programme for the municipality development of Parakou City. Resp. Auth.: Circonscription urbaine de Parakou. Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Works and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BEN 7006 A2d

## BOTSWANA

Vocational Training Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Estimated total cost 15,100 mECU. Construction and equipment of a new vocational training centre in Gaborone to provide +/- 800 training places. Expand existing

schools. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th, 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF BT 7004 A6d.

Sysmin — Support to base metal industry (Copper-Nickel-Cobalt). Resp. Auth.: BCL Ltd., 33,700 mECU. To deepen the shaft of the Selebi-North mine, to reach a new ore-body, equipping it and carrying out new prospective drilling to identify new ore-bodies. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing April 96.* 7th EDF.  
EDF SYSMIN BT 9999/001 A4a.

## BURKINA FASO

Tougan — Ouahigouya — Mali border road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux publics. Modern earth-road. Supervision: short-list done. Estimated cost 13.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing 1st half 96.* 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 7004 A2d

Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme 95-96. General Import Programme. Hard currency allowances to import ACP and EC goods with negative list. 25 mECU. T.A. for starting and follow-up. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 7200/002 A1c

Sectoral Adjustment Programme-Agricultural-Cereals. 6.100 mECU. Support for institutional reform, works, supply of equipment, T.A. lines of credit. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 7009 A3a

Sectoral Adjustment Programme — Agricultural — Environment. Estimated cost 1.950 mECU. Soil map and inventory, soil management and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 7010 A3a

Periodical road maintenance programme. Ouagadougou-Ghana. Bobo-Côte d'Ivoire, and Bobo-Mali. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 29 mECU. Works, supervision. T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 6017 A2d

Support project for the reform of the pharmaceutical sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé — Direction des Services Pharmaceutiques (DSPh) and CAMEG 1.6 mECU. Line of Credit, works, equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF BK 7017 A7c

Geological cartography. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Mines. 15 mECU. Aerial geophysical survey for the middle west, creation of a national geophysical data bank, geological mapping 1/200,000. Works, equipment, T.A. Tender dossiers preparation: Short-lists done. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF BU SYS 9999 A1g,A4

SYSMIN — Rehabilitation of the Poura mine. Resp. Auth.: I.G.R. International Gold Resources Corporation. 11 mECU. Works by direct agreement. Supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF SYSMIN BK 9999 A4a

Construction of the 'Creativity and Export Pavilion' within the 'International Craftmanship Fair' in Ouagadougou (SIAO). 0.180 mECU. Works by direct agreement after restr. tender. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF REG 70001/012 A5e

Ouagadougou dam classified forest development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'environnement et de l'eau. Estimated total cost 1.200 mECU. EDF part 0.300 mECU. Cofinancing with CFD (F), The Netherlands (possible). Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF BK 7023 A8f

Support for the decentralisation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère Administration Territoriale et Sécurité. Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF BK 7024 A16

## BURUNDI

Ruvubu Game Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Aménagement, du Tourisme et de l'Environnement. 4mECU. Supervision and management. Works, supplies, T.A., training and awareness-raising. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BU 6029 A5i

Support project for micro-enterprises. 10 mECU. Support to prepare technical dossiers, management follow-up, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF BU 7004 A4,A5

Health rehabilitation in the provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke, Rutana, Ruyigi and Cankuzo. 5.500 mECU. Works equipment, T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 7th EDF  
EDF BU 7003 A7

## CAMEROON

General Import Programme. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EC goods with negative list. 20.200 mECU. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF CM 7200/001 A1c

Lagdo fishing project. Resp. Auth.: MINEPIA. Estimated cost 3,500 mECU. Preservation and improvement of the social-economic situation around Lake Lagdo. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF CM 6002/002 A3a

Protection and sanitation for Kousseri town. Kousseri road network. Resp. Auth.: MINTP. Estimated cost 4 mECU. Dyke rehabilitation works along the Logoni river, road works and rain water drainage. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing May 96.* 7th EDF.  
EDF CM 6022 A8g,A9A

Access road to the Tikar Plain. Resp. Auth.: MINTP 14 mECU. Road works over the Kakar-Sabongari-Atta-Sonkolong road. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF CM 6037 A2d

Tikar Plain development. Resp. Auth.: MINAT. 10,2 mECU. Social-economic improvement. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF.  
EDF CM 6004 A3a



## CAPE VERDE

**Maio island rural electrification.** Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Improvement of living conditions. Supply of electricity, Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF CV 7009/000 A2ai

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Support for the transport sectoral programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et des Travaux Publics 50 mECU. Road rehabilitation. Works supervision, supply of equipment. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF CA 6008 A2d

## CHAD

**Re-launch of the fishing sector.** Estimated total cost 2.500 mECU. Sectoral study: shortlist done. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF CD 7011 A3a

**River Chari embankment protection.** Estimated total cost 5 mECU. To improve living conditions in N'Djamena. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF CD 5027 A8f,g

**Support for the electoral process.** Resp. Auth.: UNDP(PNUD). Estimated total cost 0.500 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.  
EDF CD 7015 A1c

**Eré-Kélo road improvement.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des T.P., des Transports et de l'Habitat. 13.500 mECU. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96. 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF CD 7012 A2d

## COMOROS

**Sea-access to Moheli island.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement — Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. 3.250 mECU. Works, by int.tender.T.A.for further investigations, tender dossier and works supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF COM 6006/7003 A2d

**Development of cultivation for export.** Vanilla and Ylang Ylang. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dev. Rural. 1.900 mECU. Vanilla and improvement of quality (laboratory, management, marketing). Supply of non-wood ovens. Crop diversification. Equipment, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF COM 7004 A3a

**Rehabilitation Mutsamudu-Sima-Pomoni at Aujouan.** 5,6 mECU. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'équipement (DG Travaux Publics). Works (41 Km) by int. tender, supervision by direct agreement after short-list. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF COM/7001 A2d

## CONGO

**National Road n°1 Brazzaville- Kin-kala (Matoumbou).** 0.950 mECU. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. Environmental economical technical studies, execution project and tender dossier. Project on appraisal. 4th and 7th

EDF.  
EDF COB/7001/000 A2d

## COTE D'IVOIRE

**Support programme for the 'pineapple market'.** Estimated cost 7.780 mECU. EDF 6.100 mECU, O.C.A.B. (Organisation Centrale des Producteurs — Exportateurs d'Ananas et des Bananes), 1.680 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A., training, studies, line of credit. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF IVC 6016 A3a

**Support for the establishment of a service company.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'industrie et du Commerce. Estimated total cost 5 mECU. Support structure for SME's. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF IVC 7012 A5d,e

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme Phase IV.** Estimated cost 20.500 mECU. T.A. foreseen. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF IVC 7200/003 A1c

**Emergency rescue centre in ABOBO.** Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Medical and fire rescue centre for the North-Eastern zone of Grand Abidjan. Building, vehicles and equipment. Identification study for the centre: short-list to be done. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.  
EDF IVC 6019 A1d,A7d

## DJIBOUTI

**Fight against desertification and development of livestock husbandry in Western-Djibouti.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural. 1.665 mECU. Supply of equipment, studies, T.A. Project suspended. 7th EDF.  
EDF DI 6008 A3a

**Rehabilitation and construction of veterinary infrastructures and Supply of equipment.** Economical and social Investment. 0.212 mECU. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Élevage et des Pêches. Renovation of existing buildings, laboratory construction, purchase of a refrigerator car. Works by acc. proc. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF DI/5002/001 A3a

## DOMINICA

**Eco-Tourism Site Development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade Industry and Tourism (MTIT). Estimated total cost 0.558 mECU. Works, equipment and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF DOM 6002/001 A5c

**Agricultural Diversification Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Diversification Implementation Unit. (DIU). 2,250 mECU. Production Credit Scheme. Abattoir Project, Citrus Processing Study, Shipping and Transportation System Project, Quality Assurance, Market Information Service, Export Credit Programme, Monitoring Evaluation, T.A. Works by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF DOM 7002 A3a

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**Los Toros Hydro-electric project.** Construction of a hydroelectric power station. Civil works, supply of electrome-

chanical and hydromechanical equipment. Capacity 9.2 Mw. Annual output 57.27 Gwh. Estimated cost 25.4 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF DO 7005 A2ai

**Cold stores at airport and ports.** Estimated total cost 4.5 mECU. To increase flowers, fruit and fresh vegetables exports. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF DO 7017 A5d,e 5

**Support programme to prevent STD/HIV/AIDS.** EDF part 1.350 mECU. Training, T.A., supplies, evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF DO 7016 A7c

## 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 6001 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. 6th EDF.  
EDF EG 6001 A3c,e,i

**Rural development programme in the South-East.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 4.500 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF EG 6005(7001) A3a

## ERITREA

**Sector study on national water and irrigation potential.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Water resources 4.5 mECU. Assess the various demands for those resources, determine the potential for their sustainable development, present strategies for their development, and lay the foundations for their management. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing April 96.* 7th EDF.  
EDF ERY 7002 A2b

## ETHIOPIA

**Rehabilitation of the Addis-Ababa — Modjo — Awasa Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ethiopian Road Authority. Estimated cost 40 mECU. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF ET 7005 A2d

**Reintegration of displaced Ethiopian nationals from Eritrea.** Estimated cost 2 mECU. Works, training, line of credit, T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF ET 7255/001 A8b,e

**SME development programme.** Estimated total cost 25 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF ET 7003 A5

**Rehabilitation of the Addis Ababa-Jima road, Addis Ababa-Abelti (180 Km).** Estimated total cost 35 mECU. Improvement of the road network. Works and supplies. T.A. Feasibility studies and



dossiers projects preparation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF ET 7005/002 A2d

**Support to transport sector Project (TSSP).** Estimated total cost 1.99 mECU. Works and supplies. T.A. Development transport policy, improvement of programme management road handling capacity, activities coordination. Resp. Auth.: Ethiopia Road Authority. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF 7005/001 A2d

**Addis Ababa's water supply and sanitation.** Resp. Auth.: Addis Ababa Water Supply Authority. AAWSA. Estimated total cost 35 mECU. Works, equipment, T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF ET 5006/002 A26

**Training programme.** Trainers' training, staff, supply of equipment. Estimated cost 6.900 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF ET 7016 A6c

## FIJI

**Rural Health Infrastructure, Naitasiri.** Construction of a new hospital in Vunidawa, construction, modification and upgrading of various health centres and nursing stations. Estimated total cost 4.315 mECU. Study: short-list already done. Project on appraisal. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF FIJ 7007 A7a

## GAMBIA

**General Import Programme.** Support for Structural Adjustment. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EC goods, with negative list. 1.400 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GM 7200/00 A1c

## GHANA

**Human resources development programme.** 3.800 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A., and evaluation. Project on appraisal. **Date foreseen for financing April 96.** 7th EDF.  
EDF GH 7003 A6

**Western Region Agricultural Development Project.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Food and Agriculture. 15 mECU. T.A., buildings and training, supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GH A3a

**Woodworking Sector Development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning. 4.5 mECU. Equipment, T.A., overseas training. Project on appraisal 7th EDF.  
EDF GH A3c

**Transport Infrastructure Programme. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Roads & Highways. 54 mECU. Works, supplies, supervision, training. Project on appraisal. **Date foreseen for financing April 96.** 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF GH 6001/001 A2d

**Small towns water supply project.** Resp. Auth.: Ghana Water and Sewerage Company. Estimated total cost 15 mECU. Construction of water supply systems. Strengthening of institutions responsible for operation and maintenance. Works, T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GH 7006 A1b

## GRENADA

**Microprojects programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry 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 A2

**Rehabilitation of the Bellevue-Grenville Section of the Eastern Main Road — Grenville — Mama Cannes portion.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 2 mECU. Works by direct labour, small T.A. and supply of equipment for repairs. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GRD 7002/001 A2d

## GUINEA

**Development of secondary towns.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Buildings, market, railway stations, roads T.A. and training management, work supervision, supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GUI 7008 A8a, b

## GUINEA BISSAU

**Joao Landim bridge construction.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 23 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GUB 7013 A2d

**Livestock development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 1.200 mECU. Zootechnical actions, privatisation, veterinary profession. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GUB 5007/003 A3a

**Support to create environmental legislation.** Resp. Auth.: National Council for Environment. (CNA) 0.500 mECU. T.A., seminars, training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GUB 7011. A3f

**Project support to the development for livestock sector.** Development and improvement of natural resources. 1.3 mECU. Consolidate programme for veterinary input distribution, improvement of epidemiological information, accompany actions and training. Services, supplies by restr. tender. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF GUB/REG/5007/003 A3a, b

## HAITI

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Finances. 23 mECU. General Import Programme with negative list. Different T.A. with individual experts. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF HA 7200 A1c

## JAMAICA

**Credit scheme for micro and small enterprises.** Resp. Auth.: Planning Institute of Jamaica. Implementation by Apex Institution and Coordination and Monitoring Unit 7 mECU. Line of credit, T.A. and evaluation. Project on appraisal. **Date foreseen for financing 1st half 96.** 5th, 6th and

7th EDF.  
EDF JM 5020 A4, A5

**Institutional strengthening programme.** Resp. Auth.: National Water Commission (NWC). Estimated cost 3 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF JM 7005 A8a, b, c

**Agricultural sector support programme (ASSAP).** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture — Rural and Agriculture Dev. Auth. (RADA). 5mECU. More sustainable farming systems, soil conservation, reafforestation and Community education. Works, supply of vehicles, equipment, T.A. studies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF JM 7004 A3a

## KENYA

**Farming in tsetse infested areas.** Estimated total cost 14,600 mECU. Refine the techniques to trap the tsetse fly and develop better technologies to prevent infections. Monitor the environmental impact of the techniques. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 7011 A3a

**Family Health Programme.** Estimated total cost 28.710 mECU. Reproduction health status of Kenyans family planning services broadened. EDF 14.810 mECU, ODA (UK) 13.900 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF  
KE 7015 A7b

**Technical Education** Estimated total cost 5 mECU. Raising the level of performance of existing teaching institutions. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 6005/001 A6b

**Trade Development Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Export Promotion Council and a Special TDP Committee composed of private and public sector members and the European Commission. 4 mECU. Trade Promotion and Marketing Programme, Training, Equipment, T.A. and Monitoring and Evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 7008 A5 MOD

**Small scale and informal sector enterprises.** Estimated total cost 6 mECU. Development of micro-enterprises and informal sector of the economy. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 7009 A5e, f

**Sultan Hamud — Mito Road rehabilitation.** Estimated total cost 30 mECU. To rehabilitate priority roads and establish sustainable maintenance organisation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF  
EDF KE 7010/002 A2d

**Mai-Mahiu/Naivasha Road rehabilitation** Estimated total cost 25 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 7010/003 A2d

**Community development** Poverty alleviation. Estimated total cost 12.500 mECU. Financial facility aimed at priority activities identified by local communities. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF KE 7018 A8b

**Support for the establishment of key functions and programmes at Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).** Resp. Auth.: Ministries of Planning and National Development and Finance and Office of the



President. 1.993 mECU. Training, Consulting and T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF KE/7016/00 A1b

**Establishing of a sustainable tourism development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. 1.970 mECU. Advice on and design of a financially self-sustainable Tourism Board. T.A., equipment, training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF EDF KE 7014 A5c

## LESOTHO

**Lesotho Highlands Dev. Authority Community forestry project.** Resp. Auth.: L.H.D.A. Estimated total cost 1.741 mECU. Establishment of Pilot project, staff recruitment, orientation and training in participatory forestry extension, support to people with advice, training and tree seedlings research and demonstration of new models, monitoring and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF LSO 7001 A3a

**Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.** Resp. Auth.: Water and Sanitation Authority. Estimated total cost 4 mECU. Implementation of urgent water-supply and sanitation systems in the urban and peri-urban areas. Feasibility study and contract document. Preparation for urgent water supply and sanitation intervention. Short-lists to be done. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF LSO 7002 A2b,A8a

**Third Structural Adjustment Support Programme (SASP 3) 95-96.** Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Lesotho. 4.100 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EU goods or from R.S.A. with negative list. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF LSO 7200/002 A1c

## MADAGASCAR

**Kalmolandy Bridge Reconstruction.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 1.540 mECU. Submersible-type bridge. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF MAG 6027 A2d

**Road infrastructure rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 72.500 mECU. Rehabilitation works, supervision. Project in execution. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF MAG 7004 A2d

**Support programme to rehabilitate social and economic infrastructures.** Interventions after cyclones. EDF part 17.500 mECU. Railways and road rehabilitation, small hydraulic works. Social infrastructure rehabilitation. Technical expertise study to be done for roads. Works, supplies, supervision and control, evaluation. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF MAG 7009 A2,A8

**First decentralized cooperation programme.** Resp. Auth.: National Authorising officer and Head of EU Delegation and authorized NGO's. 1.900 mECU. Works Purchase of equipment by direct agreement, restr. tender or int. tender. Project on appraisal 7th EDF EDF MAG 7022/000 A7,A8

**Support-training for rural development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du développement rural et de la réforme foncière. 1.647 mECU. Developing the farmer's organisations role. Training, supplies and technical

cooperation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAG 7029/000 A3b

**Micro-hydraulic rice project.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture; 1.975 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF EDF MAG 6001/001 A3a

**Decentralized training programme for regional private tourism operators.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Tourisme - Maison du Tourisme. 1.910 mECU. T.A., training, evaluation. Project on appraisal. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th EDF. EDF MAG 6039 A5c

## MALAWI

**Poverty Alleviation Programme — Ago forestry component.** Resp. Auth.: MOALD. Estimated total cost 47 mECU. EDF 22 mECU, local 2 mECU, counterpart funds from food aid 94 23 mECU. Water supply sanitation, supply of fertilizers, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAI 5001/002 A3a

**Structural Adjustment Programme 1995.** Estimated cost 26.100 mECU. General Import Programme. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAI 7200 A1c

**Information, education and communication population programme.** Resp. Auth.: NAO-Ministry for Women and Children's Affairs, Community and Social Services — Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Estimated total cost 4 mECU. Increase awareness and promote behaviour change as regards reproductive health, including disease prevention. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAI 6009/001 A7b,c

**Support to the Forestry Department.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources. Estimated total cost 4 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF EDF MAI 5001/003 A3a

**Health Programme. Strengthening Health Ministry capacities in the framework of planning, decentralisation and equipment maintenance.** Training, infrastructures, equipments and T.A. Estimated total cost 20 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAI 6009/002 A7e

**2nd Programme Micro-project Lomé IV.** Improvement of infrastructures in the farmer framework with the EC participation. Building, school's rehabilitation, health centres, water points. Estimated total cost 6 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7 EDF. EDF MAI 7012/038 A7,A8,A2b

**Customary Land Utilisation Study.** 1 mECU. Studies, T.A. survey. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAI 6029 A1g

## MALI

**Development of livestock on the North-east.** 4,5 mECU. 6th and 7th EDF. **Project in execution.** EDF MLI/5006/001

**Better use of surfacing waters in the 5th region.** Consolidation. Resp. Auth.: Governorat de Mopti. EDF 4.300 mECU.

Works, irrigation, supply of pumps, inputs, T.A. follow-up and evaluation, training, research. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF MLI6005/002 A3a

## MAURITANIA

**Support for structural adjustment programme 1995-96.** 13.3 mECU. **Project in execution.** 7th EDF. EDF MAU/7200/001 A1c

**Kaédi and Mederda water supply.** Estimated total cost 2.8 mECU. Improvement of the living conditions. Works and T.A. Rehabilitation, strengthening and improvement of water systemes. Project on appraisal. 7 EDF. EDF MAU/7012/000 A2b

## MAURITIUS

**National solid waste management project.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life. Estimate 8.650 mECU. EDF 7mECU. Construction of a fully engineered landfill to cater for about 600 t of solid waste per day. Works and supplies by int. tender. T.A. for supervision and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MAS 6017 A8b,c,f

## MOZAMBIQUE

**Social-economic reintegration of young people.** Estimated cost 1.950 mECU. Supplies, T.A. and pilot actions. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF MOZ 7017 A8b

**Supply of voting material.** Estimated cost 13 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MOZ 7004/001 A1c

**Rehabilitation of the rural health system.** Estimated cost 22mECU. Rehabilitation and renovation of 3 rural hospitals and 2 health centres. Supply of essential medicines and equipment, T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF MOZ 7018 A7a,e

**Support to the development of an environmentally friendly tourism sector (foundation phase).** Resp. Auth.: DINATUR, EC delegation in Maputo—Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action. 1.500 mECU. Two T.A. teams for Institutional Support and for Physical Planning. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF MOZ 7020 A5c

**Social reintegration in Zambezia and Niassa provinces.** 5.600 mECU. Health, education, rural life (farming, fishing, setting up of micro-enterprises), urban economic development. The projects will be carried out by NGO's and the provincial authorities. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MOZ 7255/06 A6,A7,A8

**Support to the Mozambican STD/DIV strategy within the health system.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health — National Directorate of Health, 5 mECU. Services (T.A. training supervision), supplies (educational materials, drugs laboratory reagents, condoms) and equipment (laboratory equipment, medical equipment). Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF MOZ 8000/001 A7b,c

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** GIP II. 15 mECU.



★ **Project in execution.**  
EDF MOZ 7200/001 A1c

**Matola Water supply project.** Resp. Auth.: Agua de Maputo. Estimated total cost 0.512 mECU. EDF 0.385 mECU. The Netherlands 0.127 mECU. T.A.: The Netherlands. Works, supplies, study by Agua de Maputo. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF M02 6050 A2b

**Support for the judicial system.** Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF M02 7022 A10

## NAMIBIA

**Namibia Integrated Health Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Social Services. 13.500 mECU. Infrastructures, equipment, training and T.A. **Project in execution.** 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7007 A7

**Expansion of NBC transmitter network and production facilities for educational broadcasting.** Resp. Auth.: Namibian Broadcasting Corporation. Estimated total cost 5.7 mECU. EDF 5 mECU, local 0.700 mECU. Works, supply of equipment, technical training and technical consultancies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7005 A6i

**Rural Development Support Programme for the Northern Communal Areas.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development. 7.7 mECU. Strengthening of the agricultural extension service, training of extension officers and establishment of a rural credit system. Supply of office equipment, vehicles, agricultural inputs, T.A., training, evaluation. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7011 A3a

**Rural towns Sewerage schemes.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Government and Housing. Estimated cost 1.880 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7015 A8c

**Namibia Tourism Development Programme.** (Foundation Phase). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 1.882 mECU. Establishment of a Tourism Board and commercialisation of the Government resorts (Namibian Wildlife Resorts). Staff training. T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7010 A5c

**Livestock Marketing Project.** Resp. Auth.: Directorate of Veterinary Services — Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Dept., 3.750 mECU. Construction of buildings, water and road infrastructure, provision of equipment materials, tractors for quarantine farms in the Northern Communal Areas. All by acc. tenders or restr. tenders. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF NAM 7020 A3a

**Support Programme for the Trypanosomiasis and Tsétsé fly regional control programme.** Resp. Auth.: Department of Veterinary Services. Estimated total cost 0.390 mECU. Protection of the East Caprivi and control of the Katima Mulilo Bovine Trypanosomiasis. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG/5420/003 A7e

## NIGER

**Fishery development in the southern Zinder zone.** Resp. Auth.: NGO under control of Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Environnement. Estimated total cost 0.500 mECU. Professional sector organisation, strengthening of fish marketing. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF NIR 7014 A3a

**Environmental protection programme in the lower Tarka Valley.** Estimated total cost 10 mECU. To stop ecological and economical destruction of the zone. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF NIR 6002/002 A3a

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** 13.8 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 96. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF NIR 7200/002 A1c

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**E.U. Programme Management Unit in support of the National Authorising Officer (NAO).** Estimated cost 1.200 mECU. T.A., training and auditing. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF PNG 6001 A1c

**4th Structural Adjustment Support Programme 96-97.** Resp. Auth.: Central Bank. 5.3 mECU. General Import Programme. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing May 96. 7th EDF. EDF PNG 7200/002 A1c

## SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

**Support for Structural Adjustment Programme.** 0.900 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 96. 7th EDF. EDF STP 7200/001 A1c

## SENEGAL

**St-Louis regional development programme.** 22.5 mECU. Job creation, lines of credit, T.A. to the S.M.E's, training studies. Health centres, clinics, medical equipment and consumables, training, information, T.A. to the Direction Régionale in St-Louis and to the Service des Grandes Endémies in Podor. Drainage network, sanitation. Environmental protection with wind breaks. T.A. Study of a water-engineering scheme in Podor. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. by restr. tender. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SE 6002/7002 A3a

**Support for the economic development of the Ziguinchor region.** 1.990 mECU. Line of credit for SME's and support for artisanal fisheries. Supply of equipment, T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SE 5024/7001 A3a

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** General Import Programme with negative list. 20.100 mECU. T.A. foreseen. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF SL 7200/002 A1c

## SEYCHELLES

**La Digue Environment and Transport project.** Resp. Auth.: Land Transport and Environmental Divisions. 0.650 mECU. Pre-

servation and protection of environment and transport infrastructure. Rehabilitation main road (1.8 Km). Works by acc. tender, equipment and T.A. Supervision and evaluation. **Project in execution.** 6th and 7th EDF. EDF SEY/7009 A8f, A2c,d

**Victoria's market rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 1 mECU. EDF 0.770 mECU, local 0.230 mECU. Works and improvements. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SEY 7011 A36

## SIERRA LEONE

**Improvement of Freetown — Conakry road link.** Estimated cost 30 mECU. Reconstruction of about 120 kms of road from Masiaka in Sierra Leone to Farmoreah in Guinea. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SL 7004 A2d

**Sierra Leone roads authority (SLRA) support programme.** Resp. Auth.: SLRA. 22.500 mECU. To strengthen SLRA's management capacity, to support maintenance operations, rehabilitate 160 km of road, provide training and equipment to enable local private contractors to increase their role in road works. Rehabilitation works, equipment, T.A. to SLRA. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SL 7002 A2d

## SOMALIA

**2nd rehabilitation programme.** 47 mECU. Inter-sectoral approach. The project will be implemented by NGO's and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th EDF. EDF SO 6029 A1c

## SURINAME

**Tourism development programme.** Resp. Auth.: Suriname Tourism Foundation. Estimated total cost 0.849 mECU. Institutional strengthening, statistics and research, product upgrading and development, tourism awareness programme, marketing and promotion, human resource development. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SUR 7003 A5c

**Timber Institute.** Control of logging and reforestation activities. Estimated total cost 3.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SUR 7005 A3c

## SWAZILAND

**Technical Cooperation programme.** Resp. Auth.: Government of Swaziland (N.A.O.) 1.860 mECU. T.A. 12 person-years to selected agencies in the public and parastatal sectors. Project on appraisal 7th EDF. EDF SW 7001 A1f

## TANZANIA

**Support for Aids Control in Tanzania.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4 mECU. To strengthen health and other



support services. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF TA 0800/000 (7001) A7c

**Mwanza-Nyangugue Road Rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communications. Estimated cost 35 mECU. Rehabilitation of 62 km of trunk roads (Nyangugue-Mwanza and Mwanza airport) and rehabilitation of Mwanza sewerage system (main works). Design study on-going. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 6021 A2d

**Mwanza Water Supply. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water energy and minerals. Estimated cost 11.100 mECU. Works, pumping equipment, studies and supervision. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 5005(7) A2b

**Iringa Water Supply.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. Estimated cost 9.100 mECU. Pumping, treatment, storage and distribution. Works, equipment, design and supervision. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7009 A2

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** General Import Programme. Phase III. Resp. Auth.: Bank of Tanzania. 35 mECU. T.A. foreseen. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7200/002 A1c

**Assistance for the electoral process.** Estimated cost 1.700 mECU. Supply of voting material and equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7017 A1c

**Ruvuma-Mbeya Environment Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Regional Development Authorities. Estimate 10 mECU. Improvement of forest conservation and use. Supplies, T.A., studies, training, management. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7018 A3c

**Support for coffee research.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 1.980 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment for the research centres, training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 6001/002 A3a

**Road rehabilitation and maintenance (Ruvuma and Iringa Regions).** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communications. Estimated total cost 15 mECU. EDF 12 mECU, local 3 mECU. Road rehabilitation, support to regional and district engineers' offices, training of local contractors. T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7011 A2d

**Rehabilitation of Bagamoyo to Wazo Hill junction road.** Studies and supervision. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated total cost 15.8 mECU. EDF part 1.750 mECU, for design studies and tender documents and supervision services for the rehabilitation of the +/- 45 Km road. Short-list to be done. Rehabilitation works funded by Italy: 14 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TA 7020 A2d

## TOGO

**Agricultural National Census.** Resp. Auth.: DESA — Direction des Enquêtes et Statistiques Agricoles — Ministère de Devpt. Rural. Estimated total cost 2.390 mECU.

EDF 1.986 mECU, local 0.226 mECU, F.A.O. 0.178 mECU. Project managed by the F.A.O. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF TO 7004 A3a

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Training project for young farmers (AYTRAP).** Assistance for the young farmer to create rural enterprises. Estimated cost 7.300 mECU. EDF 5 mECU, local 2.300 mECU. Line of credit, T.A. and monitoring. Project on appraisal. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF TR 7002 A3a

**Support for Structural Adjustment Programme — General Import Programme II.** Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. 4.300 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EU goods with negative list. T.A. foreseen for short term missions by an international consultant and counter part local consultant, who should be trained in order to help monitoring the programme as well as with the organization and follow-up of the missions. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF TR 7200/001 A1c

## TUVALU

**Outer Island Primary School Rehabilitation (Nukufetau and Nanumea).** Resp. Auth.: Department of Education. 0.300 mECU. Works and supplies by restr. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th and 7th EDF. EDF TV 7004 A6a

## UGANDA

**Support to the Uganda Investment Authority.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. 1.950 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 7005 A5e

**Animal water supply in Karamoja.** To establish water retaining structures in selected strategical areas. 1.950 mECU. Works, equipment, T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 7008 A2b

**Support for Parliamentary and Presidential Elections.** Resp. Auth.: UNDP. Estimated total cost 1.950 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 7009 A1c

**Support for the External Aid Coordination Department (EACA) - NAO's Office.** Resp. Auth.: National Authorising Officer (NAO). Estimated total cost 5 mECU. T.A. training, equipment and operating costs. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 6023/001 A1c

**Water supply in Hoima, Masindi and Mubende.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources. Estimated total cost 12 mECU. Rehabilitation of the catchments of the treatment plants and of the water distribution network. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF UG 7010 A2b

## ZAIRE

**Rehabilitation Support Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Coordination and Management Unit. Estimated total cost EDF 84 mECU, and an indicative amount of 6 mECU from

the Commission's budget under heading B7-5076 'Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures for developing countries'. Regions selected: Kinshasa's economic hinterland, the Greater Kivu and the two provinces of Kagal. Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and farm access roads. Support for production and marketing, support for basic social infrastructure. T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF ZR 6033 A1c

## ZAMBIA

**Forestry management for sustainable woodfuel production in Zambia (along the railway line).** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment. Estimated total cost 2 mECU. Training supply of equipment, studies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZA 7009 A3c

**Rehabilitation of the Kabwe-Kapiri Mposhi and Chisamba Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Supply. Estimated total cost 15.360 mECU. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZA 6014/001 A2d

**Structural Adjustment Facility. Phase III.** Resp. Auth.: Bank of Zambia. 16.800 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import ACP and EU goods with negative list. 2 mECU will be reserved for Trade and Enterprise support facility. T.A. foreseen. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZA 7200/001 A1c

**Feeder Roads Rehabilitation Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of local government and housing. 6.9 mECU. Works by int. tender already launched with suspensive clause. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing february 96. 7th EDF. EDF ZA 6027 A2d

## ZIMBABWE

**OMAY Kanyati and Gatshe Gatshe land use and health programme.** Resp. Auth.: A.D.A. 4.6 mECU. Raising the standard of living of rural population. Conservation and improved utilisation of the wildlife resources, support to agriculture and improvement of social infrastructure. Road network, water, sanitation, building of a district hospital, equipment and supplies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZIM 6004/7002 A3a

**Wildlife Veterinary Project.** Resp. Auth.: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management. EDF 1,500 mECU. Increase of wildlife population, particularly of endangered species: black and white rhino — tourism development, works, supplies, T.A., training and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZIM 6018 A5c, A8f

**Gokwe north and south rural water supply and sanitation project.** 6.100 mECU. Rehabilitation of existing water-points, new domestic water points, latrines, maintenance, health education. T.A., training, evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZIM 7001 A2b

**Minefield clearance in N.E. Zimbabwe.** Rural development, clearance of landmines. Zimbabwe minefields survey. Shortlist to be done. Estimated 10 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ZIM 7004 A3a



## Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

### ARUBA

**T.A. for managerial training.** 1.900 mECU. A training unit will train private and public executives and will advise companies on demand. Supplies T.A. and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF ARU 6006 A6b

### NETHERLANDS ANTILLES — ARUBA

**Tourism development programme.** Estimated total cost 6-6.5 mECU. EDF 4-5 mECU, local 0.100 mECU, local private sector 1.400 mECU. Training, T.A., marketing in Europe. Project on appraisal 7th EDF. EDF REG 7835 A5c

**Extension of Caribbean Regional Tourism Development Programme to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.** Integrated tourism project to strength the tourism sectors by extending the scope of relevant components of the CRTDP. Estimated total cost 0.400 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG/6917/001 A5c

### FRENCH POLYNESIA

**Bora-Bora Island Sanitation.** Tourism Development. Resp. Auth.: Direction Territoriale de l'Équipement. 1.250 mECU. Lagoon environmental protection. Works by acc.tender. Project on appraisal. 6th and 7th EDF. EDF POF/6009/000 A8b,A7e

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

**Water and sewerage in providenciales.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 3.700 mECU. Water supply works and pipes. T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF TC 7001 A8b,c

### ST. HELENA

**Wharf improvement project.** Resp. Auth.: Public Works and Service Department. Estimated total cost 1.743 mECU. To increase the safety and efficiency of James-town Port by upgrading wharf facilities for passenger and cargo handling. Works, supplies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF SH 7001 A2d

### WALLIS AND FUTUNA

**Holo-Fakatoi Road in Wallis (RT2).** EDF 0.600 mECU. Bitumen road. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF WF 7001 A2d

**Construction of territorial road N° 1 in Futuna.** 0.840 mECU. Works and rehabilitation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF WF 7003 A2d

## Regional Projects

### UGANDA — RWANDA — KENYA

**Afro-forestry network for the East African Highlands.** Provision of vehicles and motorbikes, audio and office equipment, weather stations and various laboratory and field equipment. Training, workshops, monitoring, evaluation. Project on appraisal. 4.850 mECU. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7309 A3a

### EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

**Statistical training centre for Eastern Africa in Tanzania.** Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 5 mECU. Widening of capacity. Construction of class-rooms, offices and housing. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5311 (7) A6b

### CAMEROON — CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Bertua-Garoua Boulai Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics (Cameroon). Rehabilitation and improvement of transport infrastructures between Douala and Bangui. Estimated total cost 50 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG — CM-CA-7002/001 A2d

### MALI-GUINEA

**Flood forecast and control, hydrological simulation for the Niger upper basin.** Estimated total cost 6 mECU EDF, 5.175 mECU, France (foreseen) 0.375 mECU, Denmark (foreseen) 0.150 mECU, Mali-Guinea (foreseen) 0.300 mECU. Flood forecast system, hydrological model of local simulation with parametric regionalisation. Warning system via telecommunication and satellite teletransmission. Statistical studies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 6181 A8f,A8g

### CENTRAL AFRICA

**CIESPAC — Public Health Education Centre in Central Africa.** 1.980 mECU. Student accommodation, equipment, scholarships. T.A. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7205 A6b

**ECOFAC II — Forest ecosystems.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. République du Congo. Estimated total cost 16 mECU. To develop national and regional capacities for good management of forest resources. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. *Date foreseen for financing April 96.* 7th EDF. EDF REG 6203/001 A3c

### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF I.O.C.-INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION COMORES — MADAGASCAR — MAURITIUS — SEYCHELLES

**Integrated Regional Programme for Trade Development (PRIDE).** Resp.

Auth.: I.O.C. Secrétariat. EDF 9.3 mECU. Equipment. T.A., training, management. Project in execution. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7503 A5

### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CBI

**Standardization and quality assurance.** Resp. Auth.: COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). Estimated total cost 2.543 mECU. To develop harmonized standardization and quality control practices. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7321 A5e

**Regional Integration in Eastern and Southern Africa.** Assistance to COMESA Secretariat. 1.950 mECU. Training, supply of equipment, evaluation and services. T.A. short-term. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG/7316 A1c

**Regional Telematics Network Services (RTNS).** Trade development. Estimated total cost 1.930 mECU. T.A. short-term by restr. tender. Publicity for the project, network implementation, maintenance and evaluation. *Project in execution.* 7th EDF. EDF REG/RPR/517 A1c

### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS

**Guarantee Fund for Private Investment — Financing in Western Africa.** FGIPAO — Lomé. Creation of a Guarantee Fund to cover partially credit risks given by Banks to the private sector. Total estimated cost 22.5 mECU. EDF 3.8 mECU — Others: France, Germany, EIB., Commercial Banks (E.U.). Development Agencies. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7115 A5

### BENIN — CAMEROON — COTE D'IVOIRE — GHANA — GUINEA — TOGO

**Regional programme to relaunch western and central african pineapple fruit.** Resp. Auth.: Execution Unit composed by 1 senior expert, T.A. and 1 Junior expert. 1.995 mECU. T.A. studies, evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG 7138 A3a

### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF IGADD

**IGADD Household Energy Programme.** Resp. Auth.: IGADD Executive Secretary. Estimated total cost 1.900 mECU. T.A. to initiate pilot projects in the area of household energy, define the role and organize the setting up of a regional unit to coordinate activities, and develop working relationships with national and sub-region institutions in IGADD's member countries. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG A2a

**Development of the Artisanal Fisheries Sector.** The promotion of artisanal fisheries and fisheries trade. Improvement of the level of services available in the post-harvest field of artisanal fisheries in IGADD member states. Estimated total cost 7.8 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF. EDF REG/7314/000 A3d,A6d



**BURKINA FASO — CAPE VERDE  
— GAMBIA — MALI — MAURIT-  
ANIA — NIGER — SENEGAL  
— CHAD**

**Regional environmental training and information programme.** Resp. Auth.: Institut de Sahel in Bamako. 16 mECU. T.A. training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG. 6147/00 A6/A8

**SAHEL COUNTRIES**

**Support to strengthen vaccine independence in Sahel Africa.** 9.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7012 A3a

**MEMBER COUNTRIES OF P.T.A.**

**Regional integration in East and Southern Africa.** Assistance to PTA Secretariat. (Preferential Trade Area). Short and long-term. T.A., studies, training. Estimated cost 1.500 mECU. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7316 A1b

**PACIFIC ACP STATES**

**Pacific regional agricultural programme. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Forum Secretariat. Fiji. 9.265 mECU. Improvement and dissemination of selected crops, agricultural information and techniques to farmers. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 6704/001 A3a

**Pacific regional civil aviation. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Forum Secretariat - Fiji. 4.900 mECU. Supply of Security, Air Traffic Control, Navigation and Meteorology, and Training Equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing May 96. 6th and 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7704 A2c,d

**SADC**

**S.I.M.S.E.C. SADC Initiative for Mathematics and Science Education Cooperation.** To establish a professional unit, called SIMSEC Unit for information exchange, teacher training curriculum development, staff development, research cooperation and support for teachers' organisations. Project on appraisal. 5 mECU. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 6428 A6b

**BENIN — COTE D'IVOIRE —  
GHANA — GUINEA — GUINEA  
BISSAU — TOGO**

**Regional programme to 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

**KENYA — UGANDA — TANZANIA**

**Lake Victoria Fisheries Research Project (Phase II).** Project headquarters in Jinja-Uganda at FRI-Fisheries Research Institute. EDF part 8.400 mECU. T.A., supplies, training, monitoring and evaluation. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 5316/001 A3d

**CARIBBEAN REGION**

**University level programme.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. 21 mECU. To train a critical mass of Caribbean ACP nationals at masters degree level in development economics, business administration, public administration, agricultural diversification, natural resources, management and architecture, works, educational equipment. T.A., scholarships. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7604 A6b

**Caribbean Postal Union.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. 0.500 mECU. T.A. and other action necessary for the creation of the Caribbean Postal Union. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7605 A2c

**Caribbean Telecommunication Union.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. 0.500 mECU. T.A. for the accomplishment of the C.T.U. and the harmonisation of legislation on Telecommunication within the Cariforum member states. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7605/001 A2c

**Education policy and dialogue.** Resp. Auth.: Cariforum S.G. 0.450 mECU. T.A. for regional common policies in three education areas: basic education, technical and vocational training, language teaching. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7607 A6a,d

**Cultural Centres.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. 1.500 mECU. Promote cultural identity and foster mutual knowledge of the rich cultural panorama. Restoration of buildings, supply of equipment. T.A. in artistic fields and management. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7610 A8i

**Tertiary level programme.** Estimated total cost 5 mECU. Upgrading tertiary level education and teacher training. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 6628/001 A6b

**Cariforum Regional Environment Programme.** Resp. Auth.: SG Cariforum. Estimated total cost 11 mECU. Environmental management action, programme for protected areas and community development, management and expansion of marine and coastal park and protected areas. Terrestrial parks. Project on appraisal. 7th EDF.  
EDF REG 7613 A8f

**MEDITERRANEAN  
COUNTRIES**

**ALGERIA**

**Support for the Algerian rural sector.** 30 mECU. Project in execution.  
SEM AL A3a

**EGYPT**

**Gulf of Aqaba Protectorates Development Programme (GAPDP).** Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEEA). Estimated total cost 12 mECU. EC contribution 10 mECU, local 2 mECU. T.A. to the EEEA Division for natural sites protection. Supply of equipment. T.A. for a specific training programme: natural sites protection. Works, supplies. T.A. Project in execution.  
SEM EGT 537/95 A8f

**Agricultural Sector Development Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOLAR). 75 mECU. Provision of T.A., training, supply of equipment and vehicles, credit and guarantee scheme. Project on appraisal.  
SEM EGT 846/95 A3a

**Bustan Agricultural Development Project.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOLAR) 15 mECU. Land and Buildings, equipment and vehicles, drainage, irrigation. T.A. and evaluation. *Project in execution.*  
SEM EGT 01025/95 A3a

**JORDAN**

**Private Sector Development Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Business Service Team in Amman. 7 mECU. Business upgrading, business collaboration and investment promotion, information and data services. T.A., monitoring, evaluation and audit. Project on appraisal.  
SEM JO 861/95 A5d,e

**Structural Adjustment Programme.** Direct budget Aid. 100 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96.  
SEM JO 224/96 A1c

**LEBANON**

**Industrial and Commercial Standards and Regulations.** Resp. Auth.: Ministre de l'Industrie et du Pétrole. Estimated total cost 7 mECU. EC contribution 6 mECU, local 1 mECU. T.A., equipment and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96.  
SEM LEB 1307/95 A4,A5

**Assistance for the Lebanese Administration's rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministre d'Etat à la Réforme Administrative. EC contribution 38 mECU. T.A., training, equipment follow-up and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96.  
SEM LEB 65/96 A1c

**MALTA**

**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. Different T.A. and purchase of equipment. Project in execution.  
SEM MAT 91/431 A5c,d



## MOROCCO

**Support for Mother and Child Care.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. 9 mECU. Works by int. tender, studies, T.A., evaluation. Supply of equipment. Project in execution. SEM MOR 930/94 A7b

**Soil conservation measures in the Sidi Driss catchment area.** Resp. Auth.: Administration des eaux et forêts et de la conservation des sols. (AEFCS). 5.5 mECU. Investments and works, equipment, T.A. and studies, training. Project on appraisal. SEM MOR 789/95 A8f,4

**Support for priority sectors in the training system.** Resp. Auth.: OFPPT and ISTA — Marrakesh, ITHT Saidia, IREP. Supply of equipment and T.A. 6 mECU. Project on appraisal. SEM MOR 847/95 A6d

**Doukkala region development.** Resp. Auth.: Office Regional de la Mise en Valeur de Doukkala (ORMVAD). EC contribution 15 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A., follow-up and evaluation. Date financing April 96. SEM MOR 133/96 A3a

## SYRIA

**Private Sector Development.** Resp. Auth.: Syrian-European Business Centre. 7 mECU. To improve the performance of indigenous business in local, regional and international markets. Establishment of the SEBC. T.A., monitoring, evaluation audit. Project in execution SEM SYR 1189/94 A5d,e

## TUNISIA

**Private Sector Development Programme.** 20 mECU. Creation of Euro-Tunisie Entreprise. External consultant will be appointed as Euro-Tunisie Entreprise director. Aid programme for firms, institutional development, investment/trade promotion, consultancy, training, joint ventures. Follow-up, evaluation and financial control. Project in execution. SEM TUN 526/95 A1/A5

**Water and Soil conservation (II).** Resp. Auth.: Direction de la Conservation des Eaux et des sols- Ministère de l'Agriculture. 20 mECU. Works, supplies and equipment, T.A. Project on appraisal. SEM TUN 788/95 A2,A8f,4

**Rural Development Project in the Sfax area.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 5 mECU. Boreholes, irrigated areas, drinking water supply network, water and soil conservation, T.A. and supply of equipment. **Project in execution.** SEM TUN 987/95 A3e

**Vocational training support programme (MANFORM).** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Emploi (MFPE). EC contribution 45 mECU. European T.A. 615 m/m advice, training, equipment, 5 new centres, follow-up and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96. SEM TUN 215/96 A6d

**Development project for hill barrages and irrigation systems.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EC contribution 11 mECU. Contribution of 5 barrages by acc. tender. Equipment by int. tender. T.A. and training. Date financing April 96. SEM TUN 217/96 A3c

## TURKEY

**Programme to broaden relations between EC and Turkey.** EC contribution 3.6 mECU. Scholarships, supply of equipment for the Universities of Ankara and Marmara. Training centre and language laboratory in Marmara. Establishment of a Euro-Turkish 'Business Council'. Project in execution. SEM T A6b

## WEST BANK AND GAZA OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

T.A. for the institutional support of the Palestinian Authority and for the implementation of the Community assistance programme to the Occupied Territories. 5 mECU. **Project in execution.** SEM OT/95/06 A1c

**Construction of primary and secondary schools, and of laboratories, libraries and workshops for the universities.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EC contribution 17.670 mECU. Works, supply of equipment, T.A. Project on appraisal. SEM OT 381/96 A6

## EGYPT — PALESTINE — JORDAN — ISRAEL

**Middle East Peace Projects.** 33 mECU (Budget 95: 13 mECU, Budget 96: 20 mECU). Planning and consulting support measures for major regional investments: water infrastructure projects on the Jordan and Yarmouk, development of Gulf of Aqaba area, transport infrastructure and the interconnection of electricity grids, integrated economic development of Gaza, Sinai and parts of Israel. Regional veterinary cooperation and establishment of an integrated water data system. Feasibility studies, detailed plans, engineering designs. T.A. by restricted tender or direct agreement. Project in execution. SEM REG 95-96/298-95 A9a,b

## ISRAEL — PALESTINE — TUNISIA — MOROCCO — FRANCE

**University of tourism for peace.** Community contribution 1.2 mECU to cover the Palestinian part (University of Bethlehem). Equipment and running costs. Project on appraisal. MEDA B7-410-629/95 A6b

## MED-TECHNO

**Programme to support technological co-operation between local authorities, universities, research institutions and industries, in particular SMEs in the E.U. and in the Mediterranean Partners.** 7 mECU. The MED-TECHNO 1996 initiative will focus on the development and application of appropriate technologies for the exploitation of municipal and/or industrial waste water as an additional source of water in the Mediterranean Partners. MED-TECHNO call for proposals was published in November 95. **Project in execution.** MEDA B7-410 928/95 A2b, A8b

## GLOBAL CREDIT

**To finance technical cooperation actions, training, trade promotion, micro-project on a bilateral base.** 10 mECU. Date financing April 96. Doc. 251/96

**To finance regional project and actions linked to the implementation of the Euro-mediterranean ministerial Conference.** 10 mECU. Date financing April 96. Doc. 252/96

## A.L.A. developing countries ASIA and LATIN AMERICA

## ARGENTINA

**Integrated support scheme for the socialization of marginalized minors in Greater Buenos Aires.** EC contribution 9.300 mECU. Supplies and equipment and **expatriate T.A. Project in execution.** ALA ARG/B7-3010/95/154 A8b,c

**Support for rural sector — Phase II.** 0.475 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal. ALA ARG/B7-3011/95/160 A3a

## BANGLADESH

**PROMOTE Female Teachers in Secondary Schools.** (Programme to motivate, Train and Employ). 26 mECU. Project in execution ALA BD 95/7 A6a

**GSS-Phase III.** Education and Social Mobilization. EC contribution 9.4 mECU. Resp. Auth.: Gonoshahajjo Sangstha (GSS) Bangladeshi NGO. Office equipment, transport equipment, external T.A. support. Project in execution. ALA BD 9511 A6a

**Infrastructure development in cyclone prone coastal areas: support to mapping.** EC contribution 6.8 mECU. Cofinancing with Finland (FINNIDA) and local. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing May 96. ALA BD 96/02 A9a

## BHUTAN

**Renewable Natural Resources Extension Support Project.** EC contribution 6.285 mECU. T.A. training, equipment and works. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing May 96. ALA BHU 96/3 A3a

## BOLIVIA

**Ministry of Development and Environment.** T.A. to support the execution of programmes. 0.950. Project on appraisal. ALA BOL B7-3010/94/42 A3a



**Rural development in the Mitzque and Tiraque valleys.** 16,410 mECU. Different T.A. for bridges, canals, improvement of cultivated soils. Project in execution  
ALA BOL B7-3010/94/49 A3a

**Support for artisanal fisheries and aquaculture.** T.A. to improve knowhow. 0,932 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st quarter 96.  
ALA BOL B7-3010/94/53 A3a

**Job promotion.** 3mECU. Project on appraisal.  
ALA BOL B7-3010/95/25 A5

**Seeds integrated development project.** 3.900 mECU. Increase of the national productivity by improvement of seed quality. Project on appraisal.  
ALA BOL B7-3010/95/070 A3a

## BRAZIL

**Action group for telecommunications.** Studies, seminars. Short-lists to be done. 0.570 mECU. Project on appraisal.  
ALA BRA/B7-3010/95/125 A2c

**Support for underprivileged populations in Rio and Sao Paulo regions.** 12,6 mECU. Housing, health, education, training, support for micro-enterprises. *Project in execution.*  
ALA BRA/B7-3010/95/115 A8c

## CAMBODIA

**Support for the agricultural sector and primary education.** EC contribution 49.800 mECU. Supply of equipment, different T.A. studies. Project on appraisal.  
ALA CAM 94/14 A3a

## CHILE

**Study to create a technological center in Santiago.** 0.607 mECU. Short-list to be done. Project on appraisal.  
ALA CHI B7-3011-94/172 A6b

**Integrated programme to combat urban poverty.** EC contribution 9.660 mECU. Communication and research, education and training, developing production and employment, town planning and environmental improvements, justice and human rights. Project in execution.  
ALA CHI/B7-3010/95/06 A8b,c

**Management centres for farmers.** 0.990 mECU. T.A. to set up 10 centres. Project on appraisal.  
ALA CHI/B7-3011/95/069 A3a

**Business development in the biotechnology sectors.** 0.912 mECU. Exchanges between Europeans and Chilean Industries. Project on appraisal.  
ALA CHI/B7-3011/95/219 A4g

## CHINA

**EU-China Technical and Commercial Co-operation within the Dairy and Food Processing Sector.** Resp. Auth.: Central Dairy Project Office (CDPO) of the Ministry of Agriculture and European Project Management Unit based in Beijing. EC

contribution 30 mECU. Equipment and T.A. Project in execution.  
ALA CHN 9517 A3a

**EU-China Higher Educational Cooperation Programme.** EC contribution 9.750 mECU. Professorship, fellowship, collaborative research, T.A., workshops. *Project in execution.*  
ALA CHN 9519 A6b

**EU-China Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Cooperation Programme.** 4.8 mECU. Training and T.A. in the fields of patents and industrial design; trademarks; copyrights; geographical indications; enforcement. *Project in execution.*  
ALA CHN 9520 A5c

**EU-China Water Buffalo Development Project.** Resp. Auth.: Departement of livestock Production of the Ministry of Agriculture. EC contribution 2.787 mECU. Equipment, training, T.A. *Project in execution.*  
ALA CHN 9522 A3a

## COLOMBIA

**Basic social Services in Ciudad Bolivar.** 7.5 mECU. T.A. to the local services. Training. Project in execution.  
ALA COL B7-3010/94/101 A8b

**Support for the creation of basic technological enterprises.** 0.900 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal.  
ALA COL B7-3011/94/41 A5c

**'Sistema Nacional de Capacitación Municipal'.** EC contribution 6.036 mECU. To support the decentralization process. Training and T.A., documentation and information centres. Equipment and supplies by int. tender. *Project in execution.*  
ALA COL B7-3010/95/158 A1b

**Sustainable development of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.** EC contribution 1.736 mECU. T.A. works and equipment. *Project in execution.*  
ALA COL B7-504/1/95/028 A3a

## ECUADOR

**Rehabilitation of the Paute zone.** 12 mECU. T.A., training, supply of equipment. Project in execution.  
ALA ECU B7-3010/94/44 A3a

**Environmental impact of the oil exploitation in the Amazone region.** 7.313 mECU. Project in execution.  
ALA ECU B7-3010/94/130 A8f

**Ministry of External Relations Modernization.** 0.400 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal.  
ALA ECU B7-3010/94/161 A1c

## EL SALVADOR

**Health and basic programme in the western region.** EC participation 10 mECU. Drinking water, sanitation, health centres, infrastructures, training. T.A. Project in execution.  
ALA ELS B7-3010/93/9 A7c

**Support for the Informal Sector. Phase II.** EC contribution 7 mECU. Project in execution.  
ALA ELS B7-3010/94/83 A5e

**Support for the productive process in the San Vicente department.** 13 mECU. T.A., line of credit, integration of ex-servicemen. *Project in execution.*  
ALA ELS/B7-3010/95/88 A9b

## GUATEMALA

**Support for reform of the health sector.** EC contribution 11.300 mECU. Infrastructure, equipment, teaching materials, expatriate T.A. *Project in execution.*  
ALA GTM B7-3010/95/086 A7

**Productive re-insertion for refugee populations and economic re-activation of settlement areas.** 12 mECU. *Project in execution.*  
ALA GTM/B7-3010/95/202 A8b

**Geothermal energy in San Marcos zone.** 0.350 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal.  
ALA GTM B7-3011/95/176 A2a

**Strengthening project for the health sector reform.** 0.975 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal.  
ALA GTM B7-3010/95/179 A7

## HONDURAS

**Support for vocational training.** 5.3 mECU. T.A. to improve technical training. *Project in execution.*  
ALA HND/B7-3010/95/79 A6d

**T.A. to promote specific projects for electricity production.** 0.700 mECU. T.A. for management. Project on appraisal.  
ALA HND/B7-3010/95/80 A2ai

**T.A. to develop the institutional programme for a legal framework and energy saving.** 0.500 mECU. To develop a specific programme for efficiency and energy saving. Project on appraisal.  
ALA HND/B7-3010/95/81 A2ai

**Preventive health care programme aimed at adolescents.** Resp. Auth.: Public Health Department. EC contribution 5.9 mECU. Setting up of the project, production of teaching materials (print and video) and setting up of the network. Training, equipment and European T.A. *Project in execution.*  
ALA HND B7-3010/95/117 A7b,c

## INDIA

**Ravine stabilization, Uttar Pradesh.** EC contribution 7.9 mECU. Prevention and stabilization of soil erosion through land conservation works, reforestation, horticulture and livestock development. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution.  
ALA IN B7-3000/95/10 A3a

**Haryana Community Forestry Project.** EC contribution 23.3 mECU. Infrastructure, equipment, training, T.A., monitoring and evaluation. *Project in execution.*  
ALA IN B7-3000/95/15 A3a

**Tank rehabilitation Project, Pondicherry.** EC contribution 6,65 mECU. Works, T.A. monitoring and evaluation. *Project in execution.*  
ALA IN B7-3000/95/16 A3a

**Cross-cultural programme EU-India.** EC contribution 30 mECU. To promote and



develop cultural co-operation and mutual understanding. Media and Communication, University and studies, entrepreneurial networking, mobility and training. T.A. for Management Agency. *Project in execution.* ALA IN B7-3001/95/23 A6j

## INDONESIA

South-Central Kalimantan Production Forest Programme and Forest Liaison Bureau. EC contribution 33 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. monitoring and evaluation. *Project in execution.* ALA IN B7-3000/95/18 A3a

*SARI-Satellite Assessment of Rice in Indonesia.* EC contribution 3 mECU. Specialized T.A., training, equipment and data. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 96. ALA IND B7-3000/96/1 A3a

## LAOS

Micro-projects in Luang Prabang. (Phase II) 12.800 mECU. Project in execution. ALA LAO 95/8 A3a

## MEXICO

Improving living conditions for children and young people. 0.717 mECU. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. ALA MEX B7-3010/95/23 A8c

Support for trade and export towards EU. 0.982 mECU. T.A. seminars. Project on appraisal. ALA MEX B7-3011/95/026 A5

## NEPAL

Irrigation Development Project — Mid Western Region. EC contribution 8.1 mECU. Feeder roads, irrigation schemes, training. Supplies, T.A. monitoring and evaluation. *Project in execution.* ALA NE B7-3000/95/24 A3a

## NICARAGUA

Housing construction in Managua. 9 mECU. Works, supervision, equipment and T.A. *Project in execution.* ALA NIC/B7-3010/95/90 A8a

Support for vocational training. 5.200 mECU. To improve technician and teacher training. Project in execution. ALA NIC/B7-3010/95/109 A6c

Support for the electricity sector. 7 mECU. T.A. equipment, monitoring and evaluation. Project in execution. ALA NIC B7-3010/95/65 A2ai

## PAKISTAN

Post-flood rehabilitation and protection project. 20.5 mECU. T.A., road works, dam construction. Works by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. ALA PK 94/04 A8g

Palas conservation and development project. 4.800 mECU. Project in execution. ALA PK 95/05 A3a

## PANAMA

Promotion of equal opportunities in Panama. 9.800 mECU. Institutional support, direct training, support for NGO's, fund for small-scale products. T.A. and equipment. *Project in execution.* ALA PAN/B7-3010/95/100 A8c

## PARAGUAY

Support programme for the Eastern Region development. 0.900 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal. ALA PRY/B7-3011/95/146 A3a

## PERU

Colca valley development programme. EC contribution 5 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Short-list to be done. Project on appraisal. ALA PER B7-3010/94/33 A3a

Framework programme for vocational, technological and pedagogical training. 7 mECU. To improve secondary education quality and support teacher training. Project on appraisal. ALA PER/B7-3011/95/00 A6c

Sustainable development of the Manu National Park and Biosphere Reserve. 7 mECU. *Project in execution.* ALA PER/B7-5041/95/128 A8f

Standards and quality. 0.400 mECU. T.A. Project on appraisal. ALA PER B7-3011/95/048 A4e

Training in economics- Ministry of External Relations Staff. 0.500 mECU Project on appraisal. ALA PER B7-3011/95/108 A6e

Poverty alleviation programme. Limás peripheral urban area. 12 mECU. Project on appraisal. ALA PER B7-3010/95/130 A8b,e

## PHILIPPINES

Partnership for Women's Health and Safe Motherhood (P-WHSM). 17 mECU. Project in execution. ALA PHI 95/4 A7b,c

Central Cordillera Agricultural Programme, Phase II. (CECAP II). EC contribution 23 mECU. Technical support, advice and training. Works, supplies and T.A. *Project in execution.* ALA PU B7-3000/95/28 A3a

## SRI LANKA

Mahaweli Consolidation Project. EC contribution 5.98 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. *Project in execution.* ALA SRI B7-3000/95/03 A3a

## URUGUAY

Cooperation Programme for Aromatic Plants and Essential Oils. 1 mECU. T.A. for production development, industrialisation and commercialization. Project on appraisal. ALA URY/B7-3011/95/72 A3a

## VENEZUELA

Support for the Health Sector. 9 mECU. Improvement of the health systems, T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. ALA VEN/B7-3010/95/56 A7e

Articulation and development of social economy. 7.5 mECU. T.A. training. Project on appraisal. ALA VEN/B7-3010/95/57 A5f

## VIETNAM

Returnee Assistance Programme (RAP). EC contribution 10.5 mECU. T.A. and financial assistance. Training and educational support. Equipment. *Project in execution.* ALA VIE B7-3000/95/26 A1c

## LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Cooperation programme with European Union towns, regions and local collectivities. 14 mECU. T.A., training. Project on appraisal. ALA AML B7-3010/94/168 A5

Fight against cancer. 13.332 mECU. Project on appraisal. ALR B7-3010/95/03 A7

B.I.D. Special fund for small production projects. 15 mECU. T.A. in the framework of B.I.D. activities. *Project in execution.* ALA AML/B7-3010/95/113 A5b

Special Funds for European T.A. in Latin American countries. 4 mECU. T.A. in the framework of B.I.D. activities. *Project in execution.* ALA AML/B7-3010/95/114 A5b

## ASIA-URBS

Programme supporting co-operation between EU and Asian local authorities. EC contribution 30 mECU for 96,97 and 1998. T.A. for Asia-Urbs agency. Project on appraisal. ALA- ASIA URBS B7-3000/95/21 A8a

## ASIA-INVEST

Asia-invest. EC contribution 32 mECU. Asia-invest secretariat to be established in Brussels. T.A. Project on appraisal. ALA-ASIA INVEST B7-3001/95/25 A5

## ANDEAN PACT

Programme to eradicate foot and mouth disease. EC contribution 1.800 mECU. Project on appraisal. ALA PAN B7-3010/94/63 A3a

T.A. programme for customs. 5 mECU. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st quarter 1996. ALA-AND B7-3011/94/163 A1b



## CAMBODIA-LAOS-VIETNAM

Programme in support of malaria control. EC contribution 29 mECU. T.A., ★ equipment, supplies. *Project in execution.*  
ALA REG B7-3000/95/13 A7c

## SOUTHERN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Improved navigation on the Uruguay River. 0.700 mECU. Technical prefeasibility study. Project on appraisal.  
ALA ASR B7-3011/95/175 A2d

Technical studies for ports. Hidrovie. 6.5 mECU. Technical studies. Project on appraisal.  
ALA ASR B7-3010/95/140 A2d

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Telex 5245 KD  
Fax (235) 52 71 05

### Comoros

Boulevard de la Corniche.  
B.P. 559 — Moroni  
Tel. (269) 73 23 06 — 73 31 91  
Telex 212 DELCEC KO  
Fax (269) 73 24 94

### Congo

Av. Lyautey  
near Hotel Meridien  
B.P. 2149, Brazzaville  
Tel. 83 38 78/83 37 00  
Telex DELEGFED 5257  
Fax (242) 83 60 74

### Côte d'Ivoire

Immeuble 'AZUR' Bd, Crozet, 18  
B.P. 1821, Abidjan 01  
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### Djibouti

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### Dominican Republic

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Ensanche Naco  
Santo Domingo  
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Fax (809) 567 58 51  
Telex 4757 EUROCOM SD DR

### Equatorial Guinea

Apartado 779 — Malabo  
Tel. 2944  
Telex DELFED 5402 EG

### Ethiopia

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P.O. Box 5570, Addis Ababa

Tel. 251-1-61 25 11  
Telex 217 38 DELEGEUR — ET  
Fax (251-1) 61 28 77

### Gabon

Quartier Batterie IV  
Lotissement des Cocotiers  
B.P. 321, Libreville  
Tel. 73 22 50  
Telex DELEGFED 5511 GO — LIBREVILLE  
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### Gambia

10 Cameron Street  
P.O. Box 512, Banjul  
Tel. 227777 — 228769 — 226860  
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### Ghana

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Fax (224) 41874

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Telex 2258 DELEG GY — GEORGETOWN  
Fax (592-2) 62615

### Haiti

Delmas 60 - Impasse brave n. 1  
(par Rue Mercier-Laham  
B.P. 15.588 Petion-Ville  
Port-au-Prince - Haiti - W.I.  
Tel.: (509) 57-5485, 57-3491, 57-3575, 57-1644  
Fax (509) 57-4244

### Jamaica

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Telex 2391 DELEGEC JA  
Fax (1-809) 9246339

#### Kenya

"Union Insurance House" 2nd and 3rd floors  
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P.O. Box 45119, Nairobi  
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#### Lesotho

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Maseru, 100, Lesotho  
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#### Liberia

EC Aid Coordination Office, UN Drive,  
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#### Madagascar

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#### Malawi

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#### Mali

Rue Guégau — Badalabougou  
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#### Pacific (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)

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23 79 75  
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#### Solomon Islands

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#### Somalia

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Investment and Development Building  
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Telex 23096 DELSU SD

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Dr S. Redmondstraat 239  
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Tel. 4993 22 — 499349 — 492185  
Telex 192 DELEGFED SN  
Fax (597)493076

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Cr. Walker and Tin Streets  
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Telex 2133 WD  
DELEGFED MBABANE  
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38 Mirambo Street  
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Telefax (255-51) 46724

#### Togo

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B.P. 1657, Lomé  
Tel. 21 36 62/21 08 32  
Telex 5267 DELFED-TG  
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#### Trinidad and Tobago

The Mutual Centre  
16, Queen's Park West  
P.O. Box 1144, Port of Spain  
Trinidad W.I  
Tel. 62-2 6628/62-2 0591  
Telex 22421 DELFED WG  
Fax (809) 622-6355

#### Uganda

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P.O. Box 5244, Kampala  
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Fax (256-41) 233708

#### Zaire

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Los Angeles Boulevard  
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Telex 40440 DECEC ZA — LUSAKA  
Fax (260-1) 250906

#### Zimbabwe

P.O. Box 4252  
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110, Leopold Takawira Street  
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72 21 37 — 70 71 43  
Telex 24811 Deleur ZW  
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Fax (599-9) 618423

#### Aruba

L.G. Smith Blvd. 50, (P.O. Box 409)  
Oranjestad  
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Fax 297-9-34575

## In the Mediterranean Countries

#### Algeria

36, Rue Arezki Abri  
Hydra-16035 Alger  
Tel. 59 08 22 — 59 09 25 — 59 09 42  
Telex 66067 EURAL DZ — ALGERIE  
Fax (213-2) 593947

#### Cyprus

Irish Tower Court, 8th Floor  
242 Agapinor Street, Corner of Makarios Avenue, PO Box  
3480  
Nicosia 137, Cyprus  
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Telex (605) 4960 ECDEL CY  
Fax (357-2) 36 89 26

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6, Ibn Zanki St.-Zamalek  
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340 74 09  
Telex 94258 EUROP UN ZAMALEK  
Fax 3400385

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Tel. (972-3) 696.41.66  
Telex 3421 08 DELEG — IL  
Fax (972-3) 695 1983

#### Jordan

Al Jahez St. 15, Shmeisani, Amman  
P.O. Box 926 794  
Tel. 66 81 91/66 81 92 Amman  
Telex 22 260 DELEUR JO AMMAN  
JORDAN  
Fax (962-6) 686 746

#### Lebanon

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B.P. 11-4008, Beirut  
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Telex DELEUR 23307

#### Malta

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Ta'Xbiex Sea Front, Ta'Xbiex-Malta  
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Telex: (356) 910 EC MLA  
Fax (356) 34 48 97

#### Morocco

2 bis rue de Meknés-Rabat  
B.P. 1302, Rabat  
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Telex 32620-(M)  
Fax (212-7) 761156

#### Syria

Rue Chakib Arslan  
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Telex 412919 DELCOM SY  
Fax (963 11) 3320683

#### Tunisia

Avenue Jugurtha 21  
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Telex 14399 — TUNIS  
Fax (216-1) 788201



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## In A.L.A. countries

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### Argentina

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Telex: 22488 PLAZA AR  
Telefax: (54-1) 313 29 12

### Bangladesh

Plot 7, Road 84  
Gulshan — Dhaka  
Tel. 88 47 30-31-32  
Telex 642501, CECO BJ  
Fax (88.02) 88 31 18

### Brazil

Q.I. 7 — Bloc A — Lago Sul — Brasília (D.F.) Brasil  
Tel.: (55.61) 248.31.22  
Telex.: (038) 61.25.17/61.36.48 DCCE BRE  
Fax.: (55-61) 248.07.00

### Chile

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Tel.: (56) 22.28.24.84  
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Sanlitun, 100600 Beijing  
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Telex: (085) 222 690 ECDEL CN  
Fax (86-1) 532 43 42

### Colombia and Ecuador

Calle 97 n° 22-44  
94046 — 14 Bogota 8  
Tel. (57-1) 236 90 40/256 48 28/256 84 77  
Fax (57-1) 610 00 59

### Costa Rica (HQ of the Delegation for Central America)

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1007 San José  
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Fax (506) 210893

### India (HQ of the Delegation in South Asia)

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New Delhi 110003  
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Telex 61315 EUR-IN  
Fax 462 92 06

### Indonesia (HQ of the Delegation for Brunei, Singapore and the ASEAN Secretariat)

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### Korea

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Choong-Ku  
Seoul 100-691 - Korea

### Mexico

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Lomas de Chapultepec C.P.  
11000 Mexico D.F.  
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Telex: (022) 176.35.28 DCCEME  
Fax (52-5) 540.65.64

### Pakistan

No 9 Street n. 88  
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### Peru

B.P. 180 792, LIMA 18  
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San Isidro, Lima 27  
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Telex 21085 PE-COMEU  
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### Philippines

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### Uruguay

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## In ACP countries

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St. John's, Antigua W.I.,  
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### Belize

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### Grenada

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P.O. Box 5, St George's, Grenada, West Indies  
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### São Tomé & Príncipe

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Tel. (239 12) 21780-21375  
Telex 224 Deleged ST  
Fax (239-12) 22683

### Seychelles

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Fax (248) 323890

### Tonga

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Fax 23869

### Vanuatu

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### Western Samoa

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## In the OCT

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Fax (687) 28 87 07

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## Commission of the European Union Representation Office in Turkey

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Telex 44320 ATBE TR  
Fax (90-312) 437 79 40

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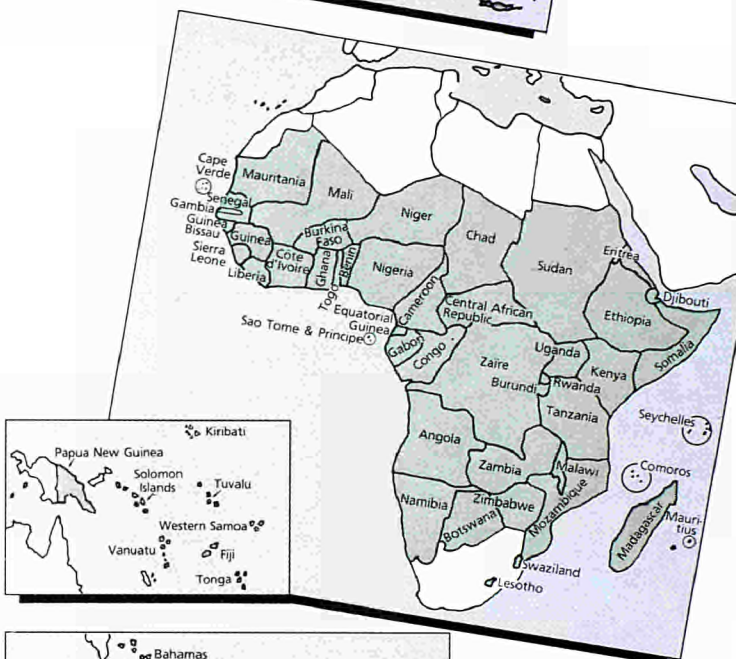
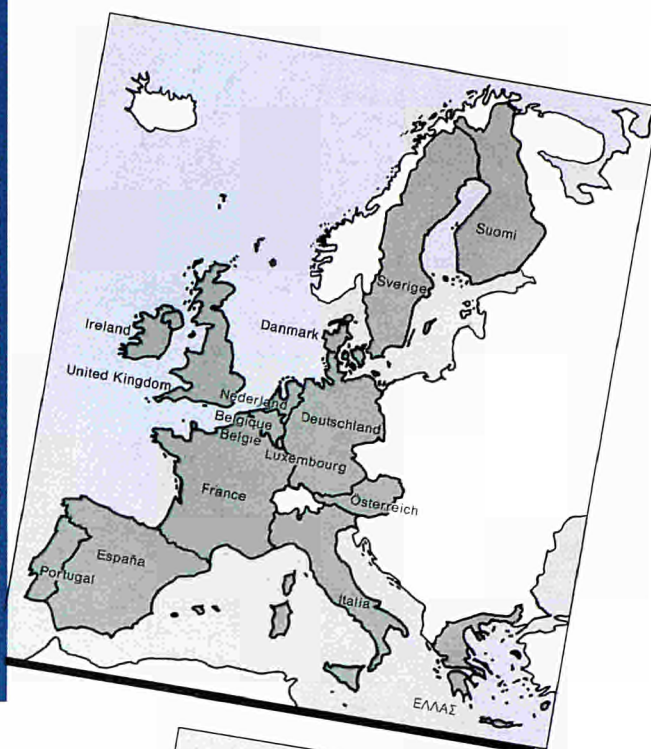
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Mayotte  
St Pierre and Miquelon  
(Overseas territories)  
New Caledonia and dependencies  
French Polynesia  
French Southern and Antarctic Territories  
Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Netherlands**  
(Overseas countries)  
Netherlands Antilles  
(Bonaire, Curaçao, St Martin, Saba, St 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

## THE EUROPEAN UNION



## THE 70 ACP STATES

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Benin  
Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
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Comoros  
Congo  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
Equatorial Guinea  
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Tonga  
Trinidad & Tobago  
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Uganda  
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Back cover:  
Goraffe in the Samburu National Park,  
Kenya  
(Photo: The Courier)



# Kenya

