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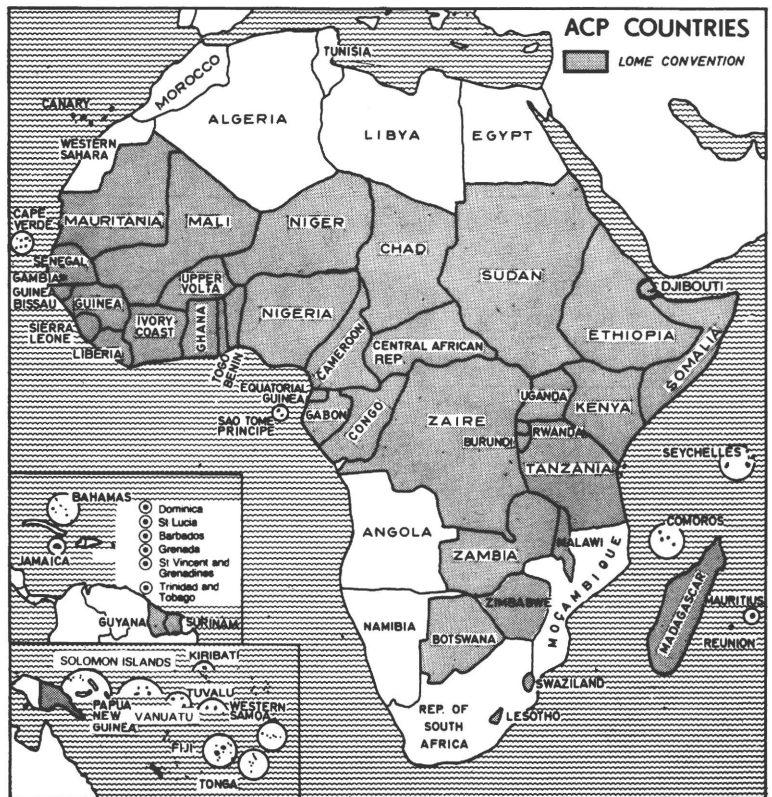
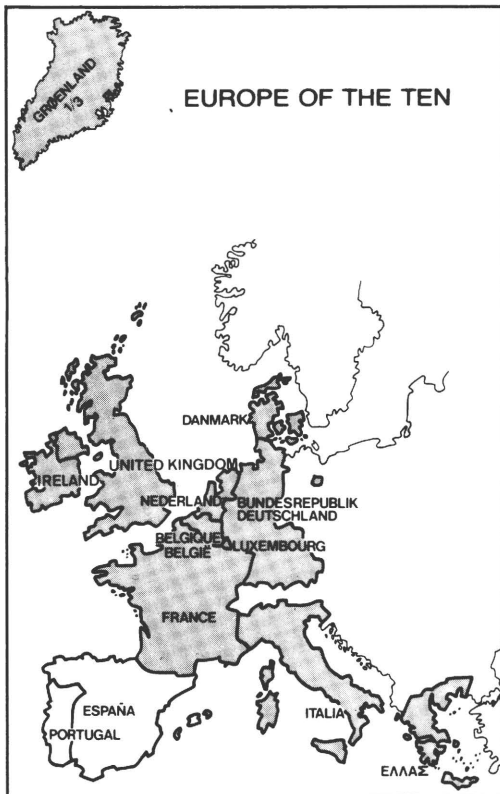
HANDICRAFTS

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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

THE ACP STATES

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



FRANCE

(Overseas departments)

Guadeloupe
Guiana
Martinique
Reunion
St Pierre and Miquelon

(Overseas territories)

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

NETHERLANDS

(Overseas countries)

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

UNITED KINGDOM

(Overseas countries and territories)

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

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

Gaston Thorn — The President of the EEC Commission talks to the *Courier* about the personal reasons for his commitment to European unity, his professional view of how new progress can be made towards it and his long-standing interest in the developing countries. Mr Thorn's relaxed and open manner reflect his concern to be clearly understood: European unification and Europe's influence in the world depend first and foremost on a positive attitude among the Europeans themselves. **Page 3**



Mauritania — The military take-over on 10 July 1978 was described as a "patriotic awakening" aimed at pulling the country out of the long political and economic crisis which followed its involvement in the Western Sahara conflict. The new government has been taking steps to restore the economy and establish political democracy with a new constitution. Peace is essential, as the head of state, Lt. Col. Haidalla, and several ministers confirm in interviews on Mauritania's current problems and the role of overseas aid in rebuilding the economy. **Page 13**

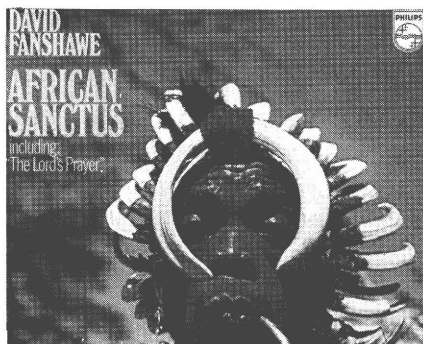
Malawi — Until its dissolution at the end of 1963, the Central African Federation comprised Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia, and the protectorate of Nyasaland, now Malawi. The latter seemed the poor relation, yet Malawi has confounded expectations since independence (1964) with a sound economy, based on agriculture, and long-term prospects in farming and energy that could provide shelter from the stormy international economy. **Page 34**



Dossier — Can the ACP countries cash in on the booming international market for Third World handicrafts? So far they only have a tiny share in it, and much of that is represented by second-rate souvenirs for the tourist trade. The development of handicrafts could generate better incomes and regular employment at grass-roots level, preserving traditional skills without requiring imported inputs of machinery or materials. But the marketing problems are severe. Our dossier examines a sector of considerable potential for the ACP states. **Page 54**



The Arts — What has happened to traditional music in the ACP countries since the transistor radio invaded every village? David Fanshawe is an English composer and explorer who records the authentic music of the developing world and fears it is disappearing. His recordings have inspired him to some remarkable experiments, fusing European, African and Arab traditions in exciting and popular compositions he calls "world music". This summer he is off to the Pacific, on another musical rescue operation. **Page 87**



THE COURIER

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC
— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

No 68 July-August— 1981

CONTENTS

2. Editorial: A third view for futurologists
3. Interview with Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission
7. Energy: 22 years of cooperation
11. Group of Seven: Europe-Africa economic relations

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC

13. Survival within and beyond the national frontiers
19. Interview with the head of state: economic revival and political democratization
22. Change in Mauritania since 1978
27. The Mauritanian economy now and in the future
30. EEC-Mauritania cooperation
34. Making the most of meagre resources
40. Interview with finance minister Chakakala Chaziya
44. EEC-Malawi cooperation
48. **In perspective:** A certain self-awareness

EUROPE

49. European issues: The European Community and environment protection
52. Books about Europe
54. **DOSSIER:** Handicrafts
56. Handicrafts for employment and development
58. The promotion of handicraft exports
60. Promoting utilitarian handicrafts
63. Developing small firms
65. Made in the Third World: the FRIDA experience
69. Handicrafts and the EDF
71. Examples of ACP and OCT handicraft traditions
 - Lesotho: the long arm of the potter
72. Kenya: ancient skills, modern marketing
74. Barbados: from a dream to reality
76. Netherlands Antilles: creating new craft centres
79. Solomon Islands: a proud tradition of handicrafts
82. Shop window: a photographic handicrafts display

DEVELOPING WORLD

83. Appropriate technology: Interesting the consultants and their clients
85. Kenya: the Turkana rehabilitation scheme

THE ARTS

86. The cultural side of international cooperation
87. Profile of composer-explorer David Fanshawe
89. Europe's common linguistic heritage
92. **BOOKS**

NEWS ROUND-UP (yellow pages)

Edgard Pisani, the new EEC development commissioner

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

(blue pages)

A third view for futurologists

The continuing technological revolution, now part of the professional lives of the people of the industrialized world and soon to affect their private lives as well, is having bigger, faster and more far-reaching consequences than the industrial revolution of the last century. In only a few decades, the industrial revolution led to far more rapid and more profound economic, social and even political changes than ever occurred in preceding centuries. But the current technological revolution will make history accelerate even faster.

This new revolution is the result of all the new means that man, with his increasingly compact and sophisticated machines, computers and telecommunications, has devised. These include vast data-processing networks and telematics (combined data-processing and telecommunications) facilities, whereby computers can be used in offices and will soon be in homes too; and robotics, enabling machines to function automatically and introducing office automation for faster, more efficient office work. New expressions like data banks, micro-processors and integrated circuits are gradually finding their way into our everyday language.

Man's physical and, above all, intellectual frontiers are and will go on being pushed forward in a remarkable manner. In spite of economic and social problems of new kinds and hitherto unknown proportions, the optimists say we are on the threshold of a period of unprecedented development.

But the pessimists see it differently. The US government's study of the year 2000, the results of which were released in 1980, suggests that if current trends are not reversed, the world by then will be more overcrowded, more polluted, less ecologically stable and more prone to upheaval than it is today. For hundreds of millions of the world's poor, the chance of food and other basic necessities will be no better. In many cases it will be worse.

In spite of a lot of effort and a little progress, the underdevelopment of 20 years back is, clearly, still with us and it has been aggravated by the population increase. There will be some 6500 million people on Earth in the year 2000. The population explosion is giving the futurologists nightmares. It will not

be long before Mexico City, for example, has 36 million inhabitants and Calcutta 24 million. Today, the most obvious symptoms of underdevelopment are malnutrition, disease, epidemics and illiteracy, as they were 20 years ago. The recent world health meeting in Geneva pointed out that 100 million children never get enough to eat and tens of millions die every year as a result. There is hunger in many parts of the world and we have a constantly increasing problem of refugees. So might not the pessimists be right?

Both these views of the world, the optimistic and the pessimistic, are right and they have to be combined to give us a true picture of the situation today. If things really are to be better tomorrow, we have to see what the opportunities for action are.

Big international meetings often open themselves to criticism and sarcasm by not being models of efficiency. But they do prompt reflexion and awareness and, by doing so, they are gradually paving the way for the future. There were a number of meetings in May and June, notably those of the IMF interim and development committees in Libreville, and there are more to come—on new energy and renewable energy in Nairobi in August, groundwork in Mexico the same month for the "world" summit in Cancun in October, plus a Paris summit on the least-favoured countries in September.

All this is part of the North-South dialogue. Economic interdependence is binding the nations of the world constantly closer. The industrialized countries cannot restore their economies unless they seek joint solutions, with the developing countries, to the problems of mutual interest which are central to the economic crisis; they must turn to the Third World markets, which have immense potential for growth, and they must recognise the imperative need to reduce the inequalities in world development so as to reduce the factors of instability and conflict. Hence the necessity of the North-South dialogue—an increasingly interdependent world. Let us hope this idea takes firmer root at the forthcoming international meetings so that the futurologists can take a third view: growth for all through a global dialogue. ○

ALAIN LACROIX

"The problem of expressing a clear political will is fundamental"

Interview with Gaston Thorn

This interview with the President of the EEC Commission covers three main topics: the European commitment which underlies his personality and his way of thinking, his approach to the problems of European construction, and the Third World, to which he has always been drawn.

Mr Thorn became President after 11 years in the European Parliament and 11 years on the Community's Council of Ministers, which he presided four times, and after being on the European Council as Prime Minister of Luxembourg from 1974 to 1979, so he has a particularly good inside knowledge of the EEC institutions. Issue 63 of the *Courier* outlined the varied career of a politician said to have always been the youngest man in all his jobs (he is now 52). "True", he says, with a smile, "but it's not so true as it used to be".



I — Commitment to Europe

► *Why are you committed to European unity?*

— For many reasons. First and foremost, because of the history of Europe, because of the consequences that the vicissitudes and the dramas of this history had on me and my family and because of the ideas that these events create in me.

My father worked for the Luxembourg railways, which were under the control of the German Bundesbahn until 1918. When peace came, the railways came under French administration and so the family went to Strasbourg. My mother came back to Luxembourg to have me, on 3 September 1928, but I lived in Strasbourg until I was 12. I was a foreigner without ever really realizing it and I remember singing the *Marseillaise* in the theatre on 14 July.

Then came the Second World War and my father was arrested for sabotage. My mother was involved in the Resistance and I was sent to prison for a few months for so-called treason, for refusing the enforced enlistment of Luxembourgers in the Wehrmacht, and I only escaped being sent to the Eastern front because I was so young. Two things left their mark—being shut up with ordinary criminals and seeing many of my school friends, only a little older than myself, disappear. Don't forget that, after Poland, my country had

proportionally the most arrests and the most deportations.

This was very hard for a youngster and it soon led me to realize that wars between Europeans were more or less civil wars and they had to be stopped. And what better way of stopping them than building a united Europe to create the solidarity between the peoples of West Europe that Robert Schuman talked about in his famous declaration of 9 May 1950. Thirty years on, these fratricidal wars in West Europe are out of the question, so we have achieved our aims in this respect, even though our solidarity is not nearly as strong as we should like.

► *What did you do and how did you develop intellectually between the end of the war and the time you started your national and international career?*

Exploring the world

— That's a good question. What goes on between the ages of 16 and 30 is vital to how your character develops and the scale of values that you keep your whole life through.

I should simply like to say that I carried on studying, that I travelled and that I gradually began to shoulder some responsibilities. I studied medicine for a bit at Montpellier, but I soon decided to go in for law—which I read in Lausanne and Paris. I had to do my higher education abroad because Luxembourg has no universities. But I never forgot my compatriots. I became president of my

country's national students' union at this period and that led to me being president of the World Federation of Students. And all this militant activity led me to meet a young woman, a student and a union member, who ultimately became my wife.

But this whole period was also one of discovery as far as I was concerned. I think that travelling is a practical complement to book learning and I remember having a thirst for knowledge about the world we live in at this time. So I went to Sri Lanka and India and Cuba, where I met Fidel Castro, who was still relatively unknown. I didn't go to these places by chance, as I was already obsessed by the Third World, an obsession that has never left me. And this contact with the Third World served me in good stead when I was chairman of the European Parliament's development and cooperation committee.

Africa is associated in my mind with the almost involuntary step I took to start my political career. What happened was this: I was just completing a long journey across Africa when Liliane, whom I'd only married recently, tried to contact me to tell me about Liberal candidates being wanted for the municipal elections in Luxembourg. But she failed to reach me and took a decision, which had a great effect on the future, herself, on my behalf. She agreed I would stand but would have been willing to stand herself if I had refused. But I agreed. I was elected

councillor in 1957 and MP for the first time in 1959. The rest of the story is better known.

II — President of the Commission

► *What do you feel about the problems of getting European construction off the ground again and the means of overcoming them?*

— Obviously the Community has problems to contend with and they are complex from an economic, technical and political point of view. One obvious example is the restructuring of the budget, a particularly urgent matter because data available on the 1981 budget suggest that the imbalances are increasing instead of decreasing. It is increasingly clear that two of the member states, the United Kingdom and Germany, are making the biggest contributions to the Community budget—and their contributions are increasing. We all know the UK's deficit will partly be made up for by the exceptional measures decided on 30 May 1980, but of course they only cover two budget years, with the possibility of extension to a third, and once this time is up the problem will be with us again, as acute as before.

Then there is the debate about the cost of the common agricultural policy; we have to respect its principles but they must be brought into line with the present circumstances. Obviously new Community policies have problems when agricultural spending soaks up 70% of the Community budget and own resources cannot go beyond 1%

of VAT. This is just one of the problems we are currently facing and which condition the near future.

I don't want to go into details here. What I would like to do is to emphasize that the answer to any problem involves a political desire being clearly expressed. My knowledge of the ins and outs of the Community enables me to say that the problem of expressing a clear political will is fundamental.

The will of the Europeans first

Take the case of the Council. First of all, there is not just one Council. There is a series of specialized Councils and this can make any coherent overall action difficult. Next, it is not always made clear exactly why a given decision has not been taken. All too often the tendency is to put the difficult problems on one side. This has its advantages, but it is bad if it happens too often and it can lead to the European Council being flooded with technical dossiers which it shouldn't have to deal with, as its job is supposed to be to lay down political guidelines that will enable the Council of Ministers to act.

It is wrong to muddle the basics with the trimmings at each level of responsibility. The unification of Europe and Europe's strength in the world today depend on the will of the people of Europe themselves.

► *Do you think that a return to majority voting in the Council would be really effective?*

— I do, profoundly, and I'll tell you why. It is difficult for a top politician to

tell the voters he has agreed to a decision that is detrimental to them in a particular way because he thought it was beneficial to the Community. But this politician is much happier if he can say that he defended his own viewpoint enthusiastically but he had to concede to the majority. And in other circumstances, of course, majority decisions on other problems will go in favour of his country.

When the unanimity ruling was adopted, it was thought that it would only be used on rare occasions, three or four times a year perhaps, but in fact it comes up several times in each Council, so we need to go back to the majority rule much more often. However, I am not a maximalist and, as things are now, I don't think the majority rule has to be applied exclusively.

► *Do you think we should be thinking about another Messina conference (1)? A carefully prepared meeting, I mean, longer than the usual European summits, something that would enable us to deal with some selected, fundamental problems at the highest level?*

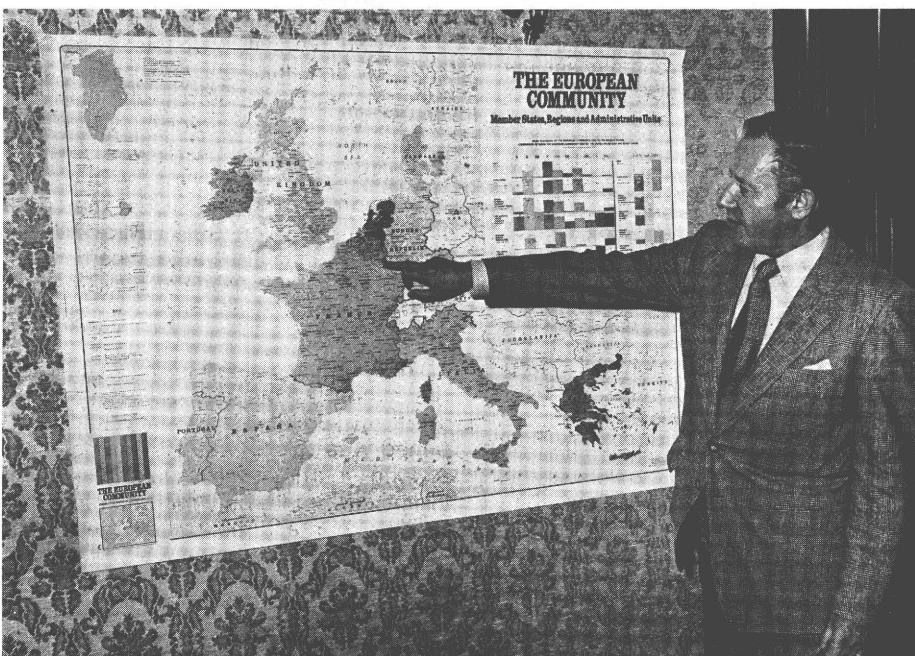
— I should very much like to see something of this sort. We have far too many meetings, even at top level, which are not properly prepared and not constructive. And as they happen too often, they lose their usefulness in the eyes of the general public.

Europe — vital today and for tomorrow

But nothing basic or lasting can be achieved without the support of public opinion in the member states. Hence the importance of information, an essential factor of democracy and a condition and a prolongation of action.

No European statesman can really run the risk of endangering the European Community today, as he would be exposing himself to judgment by history and, in the immediate future, by the voters. Surveys have in fact shown that the people of Europe tend to be in favour of continuing with unification, even if they are not very enthusiastic. So it is important to use all our means of information to show them that Europe is vital today and will be vital tomorrow, for their everyday life and for the future of their children, and we have to do this on the basis of the three ideas I talked about in my programme speech to the European Parliament—solidarity, efficiency and security.

(1) This conference, on 1-2 June 1955, after the European (ECSC) defence community failed to come to anything, was the opportunity for the six ECSC members to relaunch the idea of the construction of Europe. It ultimately led to the signing of the Treaty of Rome.



It is difficult not to feel truly European when you are from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, an enclave in the heart of Europe which has experienced all the changes in the continent's turbulent history



At home with his wife Liliane, son Alain and dogs King and Rex.

At work at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

At play with Colette Flesch, Luxembourg foreign minister and an excellent tennis player



III — The Third World

► *How much time do you, as President of the Commission, give to the developing countries?*

— A lot. As I said, I started taking an interest in the Third World when I was very young. I visited many of the countries, I know many of their leaders and don't forget that I preceded Colette Flesch, another Luxemburger, now Luxembourg's foreign minister, as chairman of the development and cooperation committee at the European Parliament.

The political will to succeed

It was at the time of Yaoundé I and I was pleased, as President of the Council of Ministers, to be involved in the conclusion of Yaoundé II. One Friday morning during the last round of the negotiations I remember there being a fair number of questions, some of them

very important ones, to which solutions hadn't been found. After a long conversation between the two chairmen, the European and the AASM one, we ultimately reached agreement during the night because there was a political will to succeed. That story also illustrates the general considerations I mentioned just now.

Lomé: "a capital agreement"

To me, Lomé is a capital agreement for both Europe and our ACP friends, as things stand today. What may be called the "Lomé policy" is important not only as regards the stable and constructive relations it establishes between the signatories to the Convention but because it is also the most far-reaching expression of the Community's approach towards its relations with other areas of the Third World—the south Mediterranean, ASEAN and Latin America—and its approach to relaunch-

ing the North-South dialogue. Generally speaking, I think that cooperation between the Community and the developing countries is more important than ever it was because of the crisis the world is going through. We have to end up with a deliberate policy that will favour, in particular, utilization of the considerable financial surplus resulting from higher oil prices. And it must be based on the idea of interdependence we see so much about in the *Courier*. It has now been demonstrated that it was maintenance of a large flow of imports in the Third World that prevented the crisis in Europe since 1973 from getting any worse. The countries of the Third World are markets for the industrialized world and they can be the sort of customers who will boost the economic revival. Moreover, it is equally clear that the Community is an important market for the ACP countries, whose exports benefit from almost totally duty-free access to Europe, for the other developing countries with

which it has agreements and indeed, for the whole developing world under the Generalized System of Preferences.

Relaunching the North-South dialogue

It is my firm hope that the current efforts being made in various circles and the forthcoming international conferences—notably those on new and renewable energy in Nairobi in August, on the least-developed countries in Paris in September and on preparing the Cancun 'world summit' in October in Mexico—will give form to the new kind

of North-South relations which are so necessary to all sides, and to which the Commission hopes it has contributed with its communication to the Council on this subject.

► *Do you think that cooperation with the developing countries should take in culture?*

— Of course it should. And I regret that Lomé II does nothing about it. I have in fact said that our ACP friends were thinking about this and that perhaps the next convention would fill the gap. In any case, the *Courier* should be involved here. It has indeed been involved for several years now.

Differences are assets to be shared

I feel very strongly, as I said at the third meeting of ministers for cultural affairs recently, that we have the singular opportunity of living at a time when differences are assets to be shared rather than reasons for disagreement. And what is true for the countries of Europe is also true for relations between the Community and the developing countries.

Culture isn't a luxury. It is a necessity in our times. ○

Interview by
ALAIN LACROIX



30th anniversary of the signing of the ECSC treaty

Effective, forceful restructuring can mean painful sacrifices for industry

At a formal sitting of the ECSC consultative committee held to commemorate the signing on 18 April 1951 of the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission, paid tribute to Europe's founding fathers, highlighting the political and philosophical legacy left by Robert Schuman.

Mr Thorn recalled the difficult conditions in which the ECSC was born, in the aftermath of a hideous world conflict, when wounds were still raw and victors and vanquished alike were still haunted by distressing memories.

He reviewed the ECSC's contribution to European integration and then turned to the current situation. Neither it nor "its possible ramifications give any cause for jubilation. The objective constraints imposed by the world crisis and—even more so—attacks by national self-interest

threaten to jeopardize our achievements and endanger our institutions".

Moving from the problems of today to the challenges of tomorrow, Mr Thorn defined the objectives of a Community energy policy. "We are now thinking in terms of energy objectives. The Council has set a number of objectives and the Commission will see to it that all member states incorporate them into their national programmes. These objectives are:

- to narrow the gap between economic growth and the growth of energy consumption by mounting an active energy-saving campaign;
- to reduce dependence on imported energy to 50% of requirements;
- to cut oil's share in energy consumption to about 40%;
- to rebalance available resources in the long term by developing nuclear energy and other alternative sources of energy..."

"The repetition of empty formulae" said Mr Thorn "is no longer

enough. The Community's energy policy must not be identified with a string of missed opportunities, as after 1973/74 and perhaps 1979".

On the problem of industrial policy Mr Thorn stressed the need for a genuine European solution.

It was no secret that effective restructuring in industries directly affected by the international redistribution of labour or hit by the rising cost of raw materials and energy was often a painful process for both firms and their employees.

Turning to relations with the major industrial countries, the United States and Japan, Mr Thorn said:

"If the United States steps outside the framework of our economic relations and legitimately calls for solidarity in a well-founded concern for security, surely we are justified in demanding the same solidarity in what is a particularly difficult trading climate. Have not our Japanese partners too been reaping the benefit of wide access to our domestic market?"

If we are still stubbornly resisting the emergence of protectionist tendencies in certain areas of our economy, this is not only because of our position as the world's largest trading power but also because of our shared vision of international life".

Mr Thorn ended his address by restating his by now familiar views on the institutions:

"We must take a hard look at the unanimity rule. We could adapt it to situations where unanimity is really necessary and drop it where insistence on unanimity has become a habit—I almost said an "obsession".

Only if we can demonstrate our ability to live in institutional harmony and act decisively will we retain credibility. It is clear from our past record, from 30 years of the ECSC, that we do have the ability to take Europe forward!" ○

22 years of energy cooperation with the developing countries (1)

A UN conference on new and renewable energy sources will be held in Nairobi from 10-21 August. Its purpose is to draw up measures for concerted action on these energy sources, so that their use becomes part of an overall energy strategy in future, especially as regards the needs of the developing countries.

The *Courier* will be following this conference. Meanwhile, there are lessons to be drawn for the future from the Community's experience of cooperation in energy. EEC financing in this sector amounted to ECU 220 million for the 1975-80 period alone, which allowed the co-financing of projects costing more than ECU 1000 m.

Of this amount, ECU 35 m has gone into alternative energy schemes—14% of the total. Under Lomé II, energy promises to be an increasingly important sector of Community development cooperation.

The record of the Community's past energy cooperation activities extends from the start of implementation of the Treaty of Rome (early 1958) to 31 December 1980.

The financial instruments taken into consideration are therefore as follows:

- Treaty of Rome (first EDF): 1958-1962;
- Yaoundé I agreements (second EDF): 1965-1968;
- Yaoundé II agreements (third EDF): February 1969-1974;
- Lomé I agreements (fourth EDF): 1975-1980;
- Maghreb-Mashreq agreements: 1975-1980;
- Aid to non-associated developing countries (budget years 1976-80);
- Aid to non-governmental organizations (budget years 1978, 1979, 1980).

The operations are listed accordingly and are divided up into five sectors, namely general projects, hydro-electric energy, thermal energy, alternative energy sources and transmission networks (see table) and also specific activities such as studies, demonstration, installation and research projects and integrated projects.

Only energy-based projects appear in the first three EDFs. In the case of the other financial instruments, however, operations involving the development of alternative energy sources and forming part of conventional projects predominate in view of the attention paid by the Commission to these aspects.

General training projects have not yet been classified and appear in the annexes under a single heading for all the financial instruments. Project-linked training is, however, incorporated in the cost of the projects themselves.

A distinction is drawn between national and regional projects in the light of the ever increasing importance of regional cooperation on energy.

Treaty of Rome (first EDF)

The financing granted under the implementing convention embodied in the Treaty included two energy cooper-

ation projects. They involved the building of an electricity grid in the Comoros (ECU 340 000) and thermal power plant in Niger (ECU 360 000), which provided an early instance of the use of agri-industrial waste (cabbage palm stalks).

First Yaoundé Convention (second EDF)

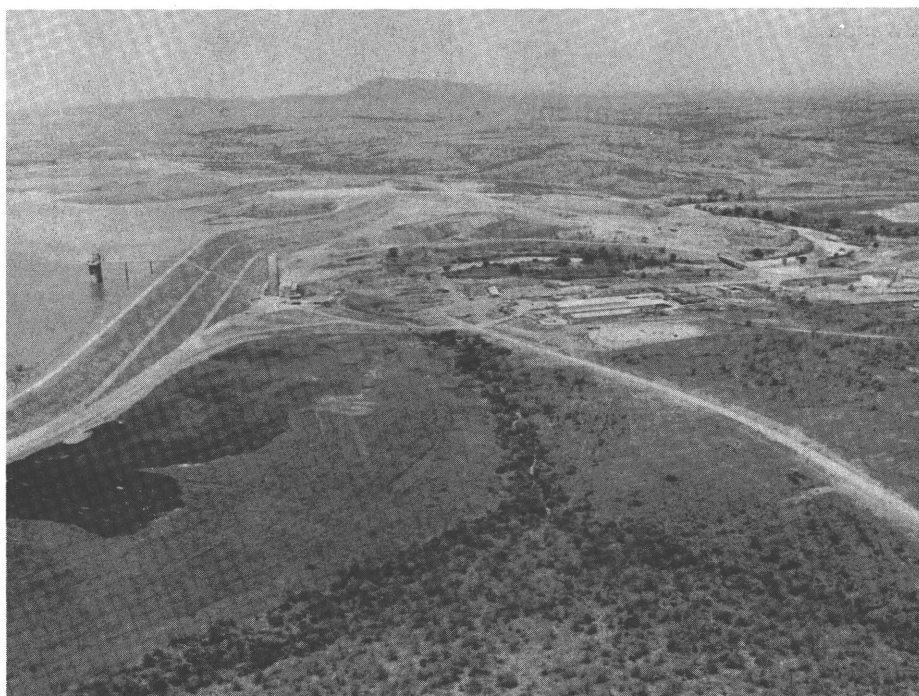
Compared to the first EDF, there was a marked rise in the number of energy projects financed under financial and technical cooperation, with twenty operations totalling ECU 24 064 000.

It is important to note that the problem of the recovery of energy from biomass was still present in this period; in a feasibility study for the Maradi power plant in Niger the implementation of techniques using groundnut shells was considered and compared with traditional techniques.

Electricity transmission and distribution projects represent almost 93% of total operations under the second EDF. This is partly attributable to the INGA project, which was financed half by a grant and half by a special loan.

Second Yaoundé Convention (third EDF)

Although it covered the period during



The Tana River hydro-electric scheme in Kenya has received the largest single EDF funding of over ECU 24 m

(1) From the EEC Commission directorate-general for development.



The Selingué dam in Mali is another of the EDF's major projects. In the past 22 years some 80% of all aid in the energy field has gone to hydro-electric schemes

which the first oil crisis occurred (1969-74), the third EDF saw a drop in the number of energy cooperation schemes. Nine projects (as opposed to 20 under the second EDF) were financed at a total cost of ECU 14 981 000.

As under the second EDF, top priority went to electricity transmission and distribution projects (almost 96%).

It was during this period that the first real regional cooperation scheme took place involving the financing of a specific energy cooperation project (Ruzizi II power plant) to benefit Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

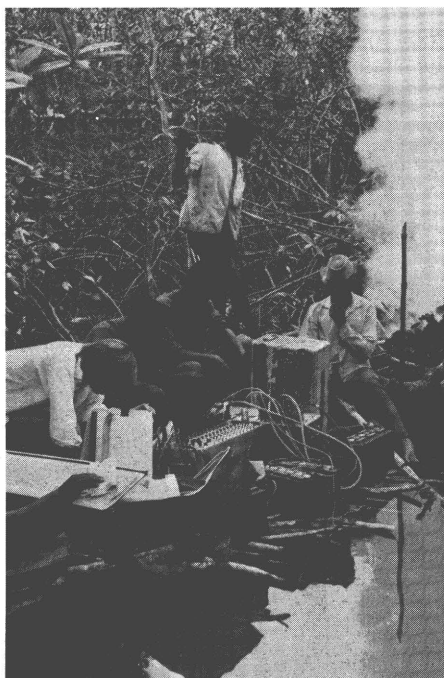
First Lomé Convention (fourth EDF)

Although there are no specific provisions on energy cooperation in the first Lomé Convention, there was a marked upswing in such cooperation during its implementation period (1975-80), this being an indication of the ACP states' wish to achieve self-sufficiency in energy.

Since a very significant drop had been recorded in the financing allocated to thermal energy projects, a major effort was made to promote and develop alternative energy sources (solar energy, use of biomass, geothermal energy, micro hydro-power projects, etc...) on the Commission's initiative, no such request having been made by the ACP states at the programming stage. The project for the construction of solar pumps and engines in Niger was the only one for which financing

was requested when the fourth EDF became operational.

Lomé I also provided the wherewithal for a considerable increase in co-financing. Almost 93% of total financing under the fourth EDF was allocated to energy-based projects requiring co-financing. Ten projects were thus cofinanced at a total cost of ECU 104 763, with the Community, the Arab Funds and the IBRD as the main participants.



Seismic prospecting in the Niger Delta. Classical energy sources are still the most important in developing countries, although since the fourth EDF alternative energy development has had a more important place

Aid to NGOs

This type of aid includes energy cooperation and new and renewable energy sources (solar pumps, cookers reconditioned for the use of firewood, biogas) have been used to quite a large extent in projects financed by this aid. The Commission can pride itself on having made it possible by this means to install solar pumps in rural areas of Africa, thereby scoring a world first.

Maghreb-Mashreq agreements

Under these agreements, which are geared mainly towards training and scientific cooperation schemes in the context of financial and technical cooperation, eight projects have been carried out with the main aim of boosting research potential, particularly in the field of new and renewable energy sources.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

This form of aid, applicable especially to rural development, has been used to fund two projects for the development of alternative energy sources—a study of geothermal resources in Latin America for OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization) and a project for the demonstration of solar generators in Pakistan.

General training

A large number of general training schemes which could have an effect on energy cooperation have been financed under the EDF and the Maghreb-Mashreq and Israel agreements. These operations amount to an estimated ECU 30 million.

Conclusion

By the end of 1980 the Community's activities in the field of energy cooperation totalled the appreciable sum of ECU 230 445 000, i.e. 3.8% of the funds earmarked under the financial instruments. This amount does not include the funds earmarked for EIB ordinary loans.

In the particular case of the EDF, the contributions towards energy cooperation can be broken down as follows as a proportion of the overall appropriations:

- first EDF: 0.12%
- second EDF: 3.29%
- third EDF: 1.66%
- fourth EDF: 4.59%

The prospects under Lomé II (1)

The new Lomé Convention offers wider prospects as regards energy cooperation. Its significance was fully recognised during the Lomé II negotiations by both the ACP and the European nations and agreement was reached on the inclusion in the new Convention of highly complex provisions relating to energy (article 76). The aim of energy cooperation as defined in this article is to enable the ACP to achieve energy "self-sufficiency" by developing their "traditional and non-traditional energy potential". The new Convention thus enables the energy problem to be tackled on all fronts, whether this means installing hydro-electric equipment, drawing upon conventional unexploited resources (such as the coal of Botswana or the peat of Rwanda and Burundi), or promoting new sources of energy.

In the new Convention particular stress is placed on new energy sources, which are referred to in the text as "alternative sources of energy". The special appeal of alternative energy sources for the developing countries is therefore made explicit, especially since they are well adapted to the specific problems of these countries whereas the more traditional forms, in order to be cost effective, require concentration of the power generated. On the other hand, the isolation of most of the ACP countries and the low density of the populations to be served lead to a search for dispersed, low-output energy sources displaying a high degree of reliability and a low maintenance requirement. In addition, the physical conditions peculiar to the ACP often favour the development of new energy sources, e.g. insulation conditions (Sahara and Sahel), wind force (Cap Verde, Comores), geothermal energy reserves (Ethiopia, Somalia, etc.), vegetation cover and agricultural production (equatorial forest and sugar cane plantation favouring the development of biomass), potential offered by micro-hydraulics or the exploitation of ocean thermal energy conversion (Abidjan bay, etc.).

The whole gamut of financial resources provided for in Lomé II is available for promoting these ACP energy resources. They cover the range between subsidies and special-condition loans (0.75-1%, 40 years with 10 years grace period) by the EDF, and risk capital and subsidized loans managed under article 59 even offer the

possibility of the European Investment Bank (EIB) granting non-subsidized loans for energy (or mining) investment considered by the ACP states and the Community to be "of mutual interest".

The sums available are considerable and within the overall totals from which energy cooperation funds can be drawn they are subdivided as follows:

EDF		
subsidies		ECU 2553 m
special loans		ECU 504 m
		<hr/>
total		ECU 3057 m
of which		
national programmes	ECU 2457 m	
and		
regional cooperation	ECU 600 m	
EIB		
risk capital	ECU 280 m	
subsidized loans	ECU 68 m	
non-subsidized loans	ECU 200 m	

These resources should enable projects to be financed in, above all, the following areas:

— The drawing-up of inventories of the energy needs and resources of the ACP. Although the needs are generally well known, local energy potential is often underestimated or even unknown. It is essential that the LDCs should possess a clear knowledge of their own potential as regards both conventional (hydro-power, coal, oil, perhaps uranium) and new forms of energy.

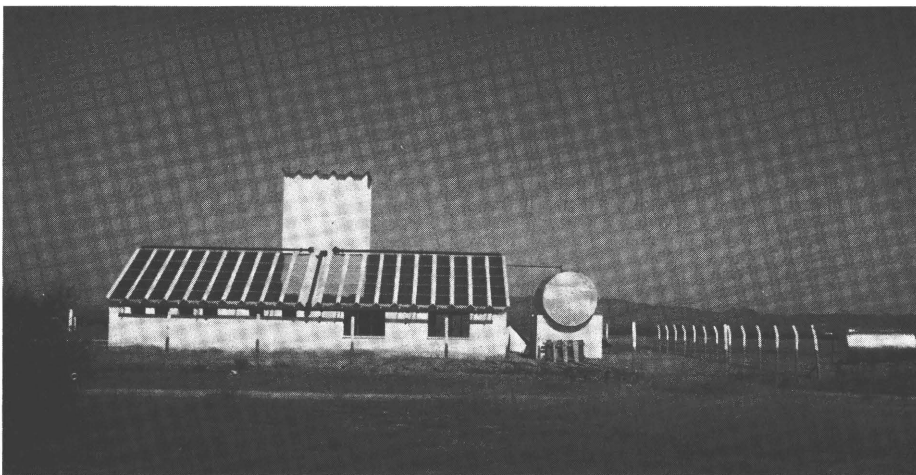
— The expansion of scientific cooperation between the Community and the ACP countries. In this instance the Community would call upon the JRC and the national research centres while the ACP countries would use research

structures either in existence or to be set up for training, technical backup and technology transfer purposes.

— The financing of studies and projects on the production, transport and distribution of energy.

— Boosting the capacity of the ACP states themselves to produce the equipment needed to produce, transport and distribute energy. Initial programming tours within the ACP area revealed that the percentage of the appropriations reserved for energy should be of the same order as that in Lomé I, i.e. 5-6%. This figure takes no account of the appropriations earmarked for regional cooperation which, under Lomé II assume unusual proportions, since the amount allocated to regional projects has doubled compared with Lomé I (ECU 600 m against ECU 300 m). As yet there has been no regional programming, but the national programming tours have already shown which direction the ACP hope they will take. It seems that energy should occupy a prime position, whether in financial support for the building of large dams or for joint action on new energy sources.

Finally, although the Community has available effective means of contributing to the development of new and renewable energy sources in the developing countries, any such development will nevertheless encounter an obstacle in the shape of a lack of information on both the level and structure of the future demand for energy in these countries and on their supply potential. With this in mind the Commission is taking specific practical steps in the energy programming field and has been joined by a large number of developing countries, particularly in the international conference on energy programming held in October 1980 in Brussels. ○

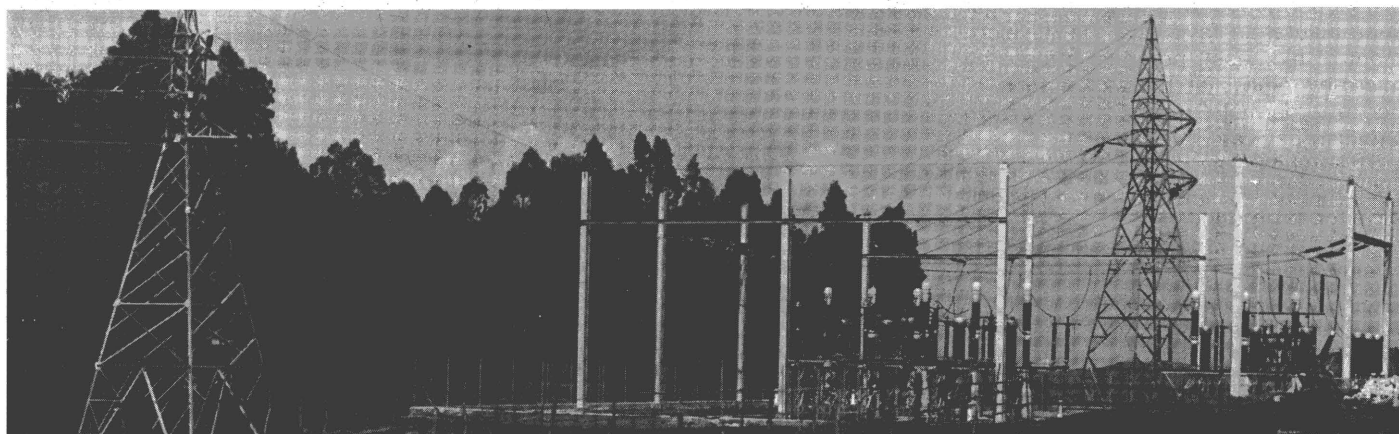


A solar-powered water-pump in a remote rural area. "Particular stress is placed on new energy sources" in the new convention

(1) From the EEC Commission.

BREAKDOWN OF ENERGY PROJECTS BY SECTOR— 1958-1980

Period	Financ. instr.	Sector	National project '000 ECU	Regional project '000 ECU	EEC total '000 ECU	Est. cost '000 ECU	Number	%
1958	Treaty of Rome	Hydro-electric power						
to		Thermal power						
		Transmission networks	340	—	340	340	1	48.5
1962	First EDF	Alternative energy sourc.	360	—	360	360	1	51.5
		Other						
		Sub-total	700	—	700	700	2	100.0
1963	Yaoundé I	Hydro-electric power	710	—	710	710	7	3.0
to		Thermal power	724	—	724	724	1	3.0
		Transmission networks	22 355	—	22 355	22 355	8	92.7
		Alternative energy sourc.	58	—	38	38	1	0.15
1968	Second EDF	Other	130	150	280	280	3	1.15
		Sub-total	23 957	150	24 107	24 107	20	100.0
1969	Yaoundé II	Hydro-electric power	216	216	432	432	2	2.8
to		Thermal power	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transmission networks	14 336	—	14 366	14 336	6	95.7
		Alternative energy sourc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	Third EDF	Other	213	—	213	213	1	1.5
		Sub-total	14 765	216	14 981	14 981	9	100.0
	Lomé I	Hydro-electric power	96 590	3 588	100 178	558 371	14	68.9
		Thermal power	6 574	—	6 574	7 605	6	4.5
		Transmission networks	19 900	—	19 900	22 600	2	13.7
		Alternative energy sourc.	17 254	1 430	18 684	24 514	26	12.8
	Fourth EDF	Other	140	—	140	140	1	0.1
		Sub-total	140 458	5 018	145 476	613 230	49	100.0
to	OCT	Alternative energy sourc.	812	—	812	890	3	100.0
	NGOs	Alternative energy sourc.	1 205	470	1 675	2 305	13	10.5
	MMI	Alternative energy sourc.	11 982	—	11 982	11 982	6	74.6
	Non-ass. devel. countries	Alternative energy sourc.	2 400	—	2 400	3 100	2	14.9
		Sub-total	15 587	470	16 057	17 387	21	100.0
	General training	Training	30 000	—	30 000	30 000	—	—
1958 to 1981	TOTAL		226 279	5 854	232 133	701 295	104	—



The EDF has been financing power-lines in Rwanda since 1962

The Group of Seven

Europe-Africa economic relations

Twice every year, the Group of Seven for economic cooperation with Africa meets with African ambassadors in Brussels to discuss issues of mutual interest. This year's first meeting was held on a subject that, by its nature, cut across a wide range of others: the commercialization of African products.

The topic, at first sight, evokes nothing more than raw materials, semi-finished and finished products; in reality it embraces investment, industrialization and the transfer of technology, a vast subject for a four-hour conference.

Like all meetings of a North-South complexion, views were as divergent as could be expected, especially when the African ambassadors were meeting people to whom Africa owes a certain amount of gratitude for her present level of industrialization and on whom, paradoxically, she lays a certain amount of blame.

The Group of Seven for economic cooperation with Africa was formed in 1973 by seven European associations (in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Great Britain (1)) which have a wide range of activities in Africa: banking, manufacturing, publishing, shipping, airlines, mining, agriculture, commodity trading, brokers and professional undertakings (chartered accountants, lawyers, consulting engineers, architects, industrial and management consultants, estate agents, etc.). Most of its members have been represented in Africa since the beginning of this century and there is no other group in Europe for whom the Lomé Convention is of more vital importance.

Divergent interests

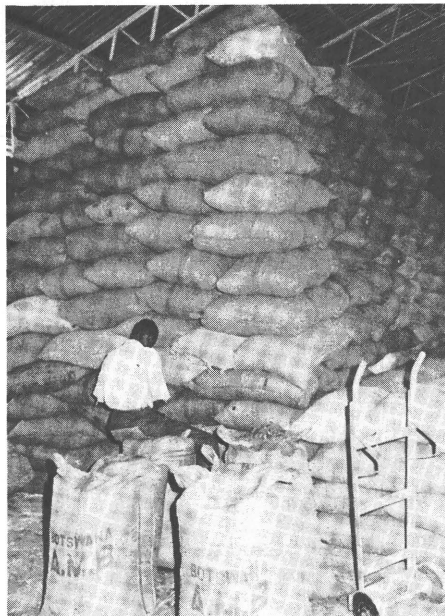
As members of the private sector, their natural instinct, justifiably, is to ensure not only the viability of their undertakings but also handsome returns to their shareholders. African governments, on the other hand, are on the watch to see that private (foreign and indigenous) firms' interests do not conflict with national aspirations

(1) There are two associations in Great Britain.

and objectives, even though they are aware of the fact that their countries cannot realistically industrialize without them.

The Group of Seven is obviously well-placed to know the constraints on the commercialization of African products and Nigeria's ambassador Chief Peter Afolabi did not hesitate to call on its members to outline what, in their view, these are, and to explain furthermore why Asia and South America were more attractive to Europe than Africa in terms of investment.

Replies from the group centred mainly on three points: prices, labour force and political framework. Mr H. Michel, executive chairman of Agricom-Agriges, pointed out, first of all, that prices are related to supply and demand. In his view, when the price of a product is "too high" consumers tend either to abandon it or to resort to a substitute. He cited as examples cobalt and cocoa, sales of which have declined in recent years as a result of high prices and substitutions. He would prefer agreement on prices with fixed minimum and maximum rates, and the constitution of buffer stocks.



An agricultural marketing board depot in Botswana. An efficient marketing structure within the country is an essential step to effective commercialization abroad

Colonial inheritance

Mr Michel appeared to have raw materials uppermost in his mind and that went against the general feeling of the Africans, which was and still is that their continent should not be considered merely as a source of raw materials. Ambassador Seydou Diarra of the Ivory Coast drove the point home in his address. He plunged into history to explain the background to Africa's present economic predicaments. Africa's colonial masters, he said, encouraged specialization, which left almost all the countries dependent on monocultures with disorganized economies as a result: the Ivory Coast with coffee, Benin with palm oil, Guinea-Conakry with bananas, Senegal with groundnuts and Ghana with cocoa. It was only now that Africa was finding solutions by diversifying production, but that was not something to sing and dance about because the continent was still hamstrung by the instability of world prices. Ambassador Diarra blamed this instability mainly on speculators and warned against considering Stabex as providing a "universal panacea" to the problem, though it was a step forward. What was needed was an international division of labour and the political will on all sides to change the *status quo*.

Stabex: the "first palliative" to the problems of supply and demand

Mr Jacques Ferrandi, chairman of CIAN (Comité International pour l'Afrique Noire) and a former EEC deputy director-general for development, rejected ambassador Diarra's assertion on Stabex, which he described as the "first palliative" to the problems of demand and supply. It was designed, he said, to lessen the effects of "drastic reductions" in world prices. Europe was sure to improve on it, and as she does so, other big importers like the United States and Canada were likely to be persuaded to adopt the system.

Mr Ferrandi conceded that Africa-Europe relations have been on unequal bases; Africa has supplied Europe with raw materials since the 18th century at prices dictated by Europe. Much of Europe's industrial objectives could not have been achieved without Africa's raw materials. Mr Ferrandi pointed out that the situation exploded in 1973 with the dramatic increases in oil prices. There was no revolution but

difficulties did arise. He would like to see moderate increases in the prices of African raw materials, so that the grossly under-remunerated African producers can reap the fruit of their labour.

Why Africa is less attractive

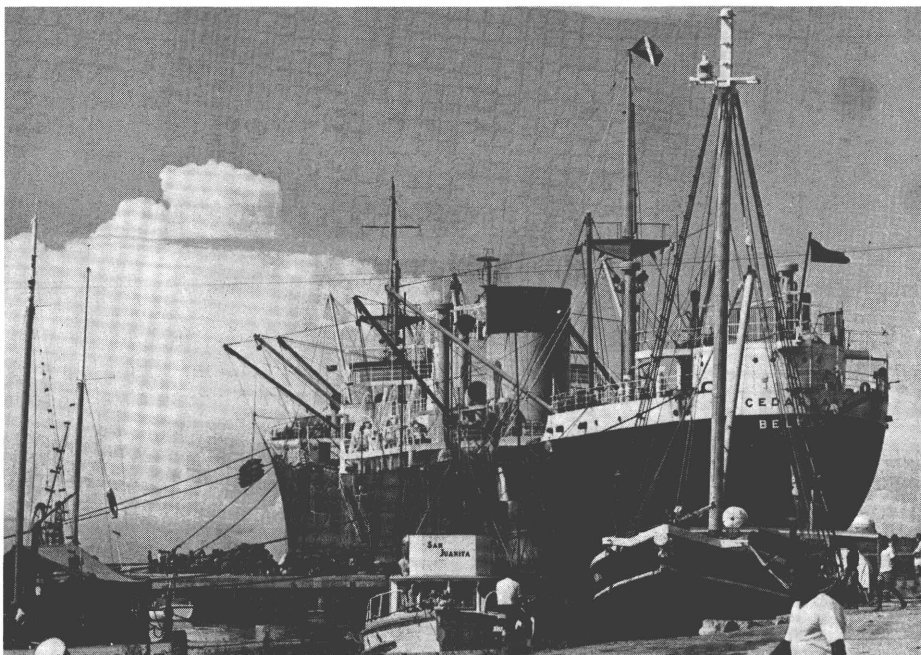
On why Asia and South America are more attractive to Europe than Africa, Mr Ferrandi said that there were reasons for it. He could not, however, elaborate because of lack of time. But, if Dr Krämer's view is anything to go by, then the Group of Seven feels that disciplined labour, low costs and favourable political climates are the main reasons.

Africans are at a loss to learn that they do not provide these incentives. One would have thought that costs in terms of wages, raw materials, transportation etc. are very low and that legislation governing foreign investments is liberal enough.

More export-oriented products

In order to ensure successful "commercialization of African products", the meagre foreign investments that come to Africa should not just aim at satisfying internal demand, they should also be geared towards export. Mr E.C. Judd, chairman of the West African Association of Great Britain, agreed with this but said that home markets should, first and foremost, constitute the bases. He would like to see greater harmonization of regional industrial policies.

Exporting African products, however, is not an easy affair, as Dr Akinrele, deputy director of the CID (Centre for Industrial Development) noted in his address. He pointed out that the manufactures in ACP countries have been given unrestricted access to the EEC market but that they have been unable to exploit it precisely because their products are directed towards domestic markets. This inward-looking posture has serious consequences, Dr Akinrele said: the ACP technological, research and developmental horizon has become circumscribed and products of low quality have become the order of the day. If this continues, ACP countries will have no chance whatsoever of producing for the EEC market. Dr Akinrele saw a paradox in this. ACP countries, he said, are traditional importers from Europe, in spite of their comparative advantages in terms of labour, raw materials, transportation and energy. To remedy the situation, he advocated,



Whether exported by boat as above (Honiara, Solomon Islands) or plane, below (Nairobi, Kenya), African and ACP goods in general need markets. Quality and reliability of supply are crucial factors in keeping the customer happy



among others, the following strategies:

- EEC multinational companies, who have now globalized the industrial market, should allocate a share to the ACP. (Obviously, this means that ACP states must raise the quality of their products);

- Foreign investors should develop export-oriented products in sectors like cocoa, timber, sugar refining, oil refining and petrochemical and metallurgical processing;

- More EDF resources should be used to upgrade production infrastructures in the ACP states.

The usefulness of this kind of meeting cannot be underestimated. Unlike conferences involving government delegations, diplomacy plays little part,

and speakers are usually frank and blunt, especially when it is realized that the provisions of an international economic agreement are one thing and putting them into practice is another. Those really affected are businessmen and the greater understanding there is between them and host governments, the better.

As mentioned above, the Group of Seven counts among its members companies which have been in Africa for a very long time and know the continent and its problems just as well as African themselves. Times are changing and both sides have to adapt. Meetings of this nature allow them to sound out each other's opinion, to be able to do just that. ○

AUGUSTINE OYOWE

MAURITANIA

Survival within and beyond the national frontiers

Mauritania is a melting-pot of African cultures. This does not mean that it is just a link between the northern parts of the continent and the areas south of the Sahara but, as P.M. Bnejara (1) has said, "the crucible of African civilization". The Islamic Republic of Mauritania has Senegal and Mali to the south and south-east, Algeria and Western Sahara to the north and north-west and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. So it covers a large part of the south-west Sahara, stretching as far as the last plateaux of the vast region which ends at Kédia and dominates the sunken plain crossed by the Senegal river. This part of Mauritania, which is completely flat, is edged by the Atlantic from Cap Blanc (Nouadhibou) to the mouth of the Senegal. The whole of the territory, the geologists say, is on a precambrian base of gneiss and granite and was often submerged by the sea during the primary era. Hence the uniformity determined by exogenous erosion which had various effects on the layers of sediment.

Mauritania's climate is almost entirely sub-Saharan, with the alternating high and low pressures of the desert. However, the more or less constant uniformity of the temperature means that the climate varies little when the trade winds blow. The Harmattan, which blows during the dry season, alternates with the equatorial winds that predominate during the rainy season.

There are three types of climate in Mauritania. There is the Sahel, in particular along the Senegal river, where temperatures are between 28° and 30°; there is the coastal region, where the ocean cools the air although it is still very dry; and there is the Saharan interior, with very high temperatures throughout the year.

The composition of the population reflects the various zones and the difficult economic conditions are to be expected with such an arid climate. Yet Mauritania is not without assets on which to found its future.

The conditions of economic development

Mauritania is a poor country, but economic progress is very much on the cards and there are two kinds of conditions for it.

Political demands. The Western Sahara conflict catalyzed the slow but profound economic deterioration that began on independence in November 1960 and led to the army taking power in July 1978 so as to restore peace and revive the economy. The country's military leaders felt a 'patriotic awakening' was called for, if acceptable solutions were to be found for the political and economic problems that had been undermining the country since its involvement in the annexation and division of the then still Spanish-administered Western Sahara. Withdrawal from Sahrawi territory and the end of Mauritanian involvement in the war against the people of Western Sahara were the first political requirements if the right conditions for economic recovery were to be achieved. The war, which left many dead and ruined the state's finances, emerged as a political error on the part of the old regime which, although not unpopular in many respects, had by its involvement in Western Sahara nevertheless contributed to internal division, which had decreased little since independence, and allowed nepotism to develop in the economic sector. At international and continental level, in particular, the war did considerable damage to Mauritania's reputation; as current feeling in Nouakchott has it, neither the history of Western Sahara itself nor recent experience of similar situations elsewhere on the continent were grounds for the old regime's policy.

The examples of Djibouti, southern Cameroon and Mayotte

For the new Mauritanian leaders, the internationally accepted solution to the Western Sahara problem seems to be the key to peace in the area, to reconciliation and to genuine cooperation between the principal countries concerned. So people in Nouakchott today

are particularly sensitive and attentive to the objective reasons that led the army to take power in 1978. The new Mauritanian authorities think that almost all the African frontiers would need revising if, when considering their external boundaries, the countries only looked to ancestral links between regions that are now in different states. For, they say, the only basis for Morocco's claims over Western Sahara is the opinion issued by the International Court of Justice in 1976, which said there were legal links and allegiance between the Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco (1). But, as the Mauritanian government says, other countries had their eyes on Djibouti, but it was allowed to determine its own future and no one denies its right to the sovereignty its people decided on. Another case is south Cameroon, not a colony but a British trust territory that was part of the whole Cameroon area and given the opportunity for self-determination, in spite of the objections of the Yaoundé government, in 1961. The same goes for Mayotte. No one ever doubted it was part of the Comoros. So, the Nouakchott leaders say, the rules of international relations must be the same for everybody. Western Sahara has not been decolonized.

The legitimacy of democratic power — a factor of internal stability and progress

It is vital for Mauritania to have peace at home and on its borders. One of the main characteristics of the Mauritians is their peace-loving nature and only foreign visitors are surprised to see Mauritanian children playing football in the yard of the government buildings in Nouakchott only a couple of weeks after the abortive coup d'état on 16 March, when the first lives were lost in political fighting since independence in 1960.

If this internal peace, a national heritage, is to be preserved and guaranteed the new government feels that a multi-party democracy and its corollary, democratic legitimacy, have to be established (see interview with Lt-Col Haidalla). Here in Mauritania they feel that the historical legitimacy of the old regime has to give way to a democratic system which will give all future governments a sufficiently broad legal basis, from which and on which national policy can be built. For, as they say, "historical legitimacy embodied in the

(1) See interview.

(1) Hassan II — *Le Défi*, chapter 3.

head of state cannot be passed on and historical legitimacy invested in a single party, even a comprehensive one, will not survive its founder without upheaval and without serious, unpredictable consequences prejudicial to the whole country". So the political reform the head of state considers to be "irreversible" is one of the conditions of internal stability and economic progress. The latest government reshuffle, which strengthened the army's position in the cabinet, was intended, a communiqué said, to enable the Military Council for National Recovery to lead the country to democracy and avoid destabilization by enemies of the new Mauritania.

Economic revival: an imperative

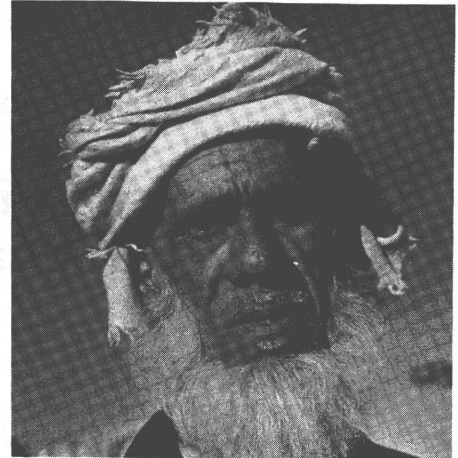
The end of the war, the re-establishment of peace at home and abroad and the establishment of democracy should lead to general economic revival, something the new regime has been striving for since 1978. The Mauritanian economy was suffering not just from the drought, but above all from the Western Sahara conflict, which soaked up most of its resources and overturned the mining sector, the mainstay of the country's export trade. According to the government plan, economic recovery means there has to be a philosophy governing the way first the state and then the population behave. It hinges on austerity and adapts consumer needs to what the economy and public finances can actually provide. Cissoko Mamadou, formerly minister for trade and industry, explained that the government has adopted a luxury goods import reduction system so that the basic needs of the population can be better attended to. This avoids sudden restrictions that could well lead to the emergence of a parallel market, which would be prejudicial to the national currency.

Industry: beginning at the beginning

The old regime's error in industry, Mr Cissoko said, was to try to set up large units when conditions were not right for them—when the market was small, there was a shortage of qualified workers and raw materials, and so on. Big oil and sugar refineries were built, but they are not operational today because the input is missing. Mauritania has no oil or sugar-cane and the prospects of importing them for processing locally are economically and financially poor. So the new regime will be putting the accent on small and medium-sized industries using local raw materials, producing goods to substitute for some of the imports and working on the labour-intensive sectors such as



A young Mauritanian...



... and a member of an older generation

(Faces which show the character of the people)

small agro-industrial holdings. This type of production will help to increase trade between Mauritania and other ECOWAS members, without having an adverse effect on the trade balance with its immediate neighbours.

The mining sector: still an asset

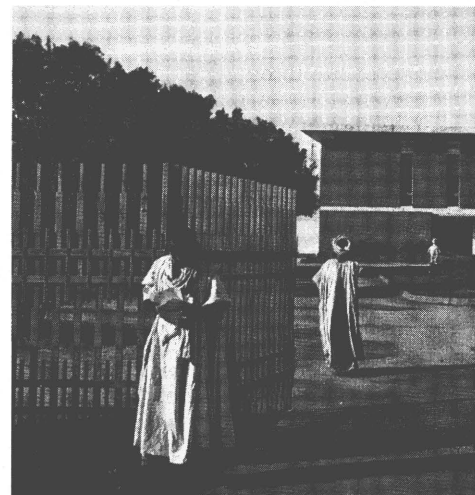
In spite of a considerable drop in iron ore and copper production because of the war in Western Sahara, the mines are still an asset and the government is counting on them to effect the ongoing economic revival, Sid Ahmed Taya, the former minister for mining and energy, said. This is why a Ministry of Mining and Energy has been set up and why the SNIM (the national industrial and mining company), a veritable state within a state under the old regime, has been transformed. Mineral policy since 1978 has involved getting the old deposits productive again and starting work on new ones.

The Guelbs mining project. In the current recovery plan, the major role of mining in the Mauritanian economy over the next few years is reflected by the ambitious Guelbs project. These new mines are both the continuation and the replacement of the Kédia iron deposits. This new project, of which ex-PM Bnejara recently laid the foundation stone, will cost US \$ 500 million. All the financing has been found. It will come from the SNIM-SEM (now a mixed company), which is providing \$ 150 million, from various international financing bodies (the World Bank and the French CCCE) and from the Arab countries, Iraq and Kuwait in particular. The new mine should produce something like 12 million tonnes of iron ore p.a., Mr Taya said, for an estimated 40 years.

Alongside its efforts in the iron ore sector, the government will also be

doing more to get the copper mines going again, particularly the Guelb Moghreïn mine. Exploitation of these stopped in 1978.

When asked about the risks to the Mauritanian economy implicit in backing mining so heavily, when the iron and steel crisis still seemed to be going on in the main purchasing countries, Sid Ahmed Taya said he was counting on the ability of those responsible to get control over a system they had devised. He added that the favourable opinion of the major countries and organizations that were financing the operation gave further grounds for optimism. Asked about another important aspect of the situation, the external accounts into which the income from the mines is deposited, Mr Taya said he felt this was a constraint, but it certainly was reassurance for the funders and a guarantee that the loans would be repaid, even if it meant that an essential sector of the economy was more marginal because of the small percentage of income from it that actually stayed in Mauritania. However, there would be a bigger advantage in



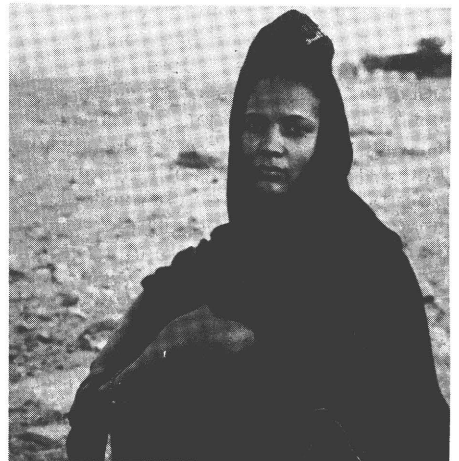
The republican palace in Nouakchott



A family of the fields...



... and families at play



Desert beauty

Women achieve personal fulfilment in roles often considered incompatible

the medium term, "and we had to make a choice": the Guelbs project will be providing between 5000 and 6000 jobs.

But there is more to mining than iron and copper. The government has started prospecting for phosphates and oil and the geological set-up is promising, particularly in the Akjout area. The government is also counting on the EDF here for help with prospection, the more so since iron ore is the only one of Mauritania's products for which Stabex transfers have been given so far.

Alongside this, an important energy scheme is being run by the state, concentrating on wind power and solar energy with an eye to reducing the country's heavy dependence on oil-fired power stations.

Fisheries: huge assets ignored and abandoned for years

But perhaps the Mauritanian economy will be founded even more on fishing than mining. Until 1978, the

vast wealth of the fisheries sector was overlooked, abandoned to pirate fleets from abroad or to vessels fishing under licenses that only brought the state tiny percentages of the fantastic profits made from the catches. Mauritania's 800-900 km of coastal waters are some of the richest in the world and they also provide the best conditions for reproduction of the various species (see *Courier* no. 64).

At the moment, fisheries minister Soumaré Oumar said, the fisheries sector is of only limited importance to the national economy. In 1980, for example, it only brought in UM 2 000 million (2) to the state budget, which is minimal compared to the potential catch—an estimated 500 000 tonnes p.a. of pelagic and 120 000 t of demersal species, giving a minimum revenue of 16 000 m ouguiyas a year. Since the Mauritanian population is very small, Mr Soumaré added, the fisheries sector is a considerable asset, although it has not yet been properly exploited.

The new fisheries policy

The new regime's desire to control and capitalize on pelagic resources has led to the introduction of a new fisheries policy, aimed at involving both the state and private businessmen, in setting up mixed Mauritanian-based companies to catch and process fish. The first decision taken under the new policy was to do away with the system of fishing licences, which was quite literally pillaging this vital national resource. In 1978, about 500 licences were granted and some 1500 trawlers caught almost 1 500 000 t of fish, of which only 6 000 t were landed at the port of Nouadhibou, the hub of the Mauritanian fishing industry. The rest, the fisheries minister said, was pro-

cessed on board factory ships and landed at Las Palmas and in ports in the main licence-holding countries (Japan, the USSR and Korea). But one landing of roughly 30 000 t of cephalopods (squid, octopus and cuttlefish), which are much in demand because of their high quality, could bring in more than 500 million ouguiyas, i.e. as much as all the licences granted in 1979 put together. The new fisheries policy therefore aims to alter this situation, which caused Mauritania to lose its major resources (see also the interview with Mr Bnejara).

The establishment of mixed companies, Soumaré Oumar pointed out, means that the government can get its future partners (Germany, the Netherlands, Korea, the USSR and Japan so far) to take a proper part in building comprehensive, competitive fisheries industries in Mauritania and to train Mauritanian staff at all levels, particularly in the traditional fishing sector, so that the people, who do not eat a lot of fish, can add this nutritious food to their diets.

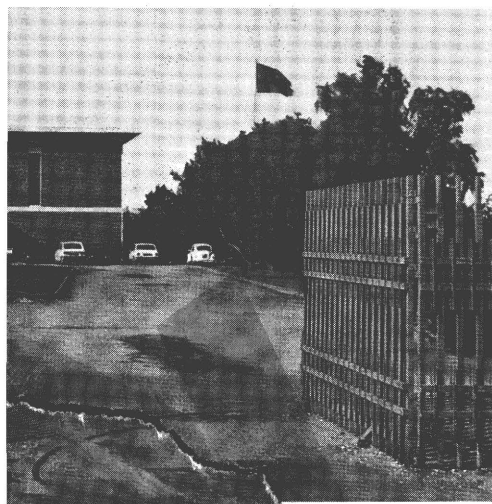
1 kg fish is 20 times more valuable than 1 kg iron ore

The government's desire to get proper control of the fisheries sector also has something to do with the size of the income fish brings in as compared to other sectors. With certain Mauritanian species fetching between US \$ 3000 and \$ 5000 per tonne, it is estimated that 1 kg of fish brings in 20 times more than 1 kg of iron ore. So fishing and iron ore are the two key sectors to the Mauritanian economy.

EEC aid and the rules of origin

Considerable financial means are required for the ambitious fisheries pro-

(2) ECU 1 = UM 59.5 = CFAF 299 = UK£ 0.54 = \$US 1.2.



own in the desert which lacks neither charm or hospitality

gramme and the government is also counting on foreign aid, particularly from the European Community, to implement the series of projects with which it hopes to get the economy back on its feet. So 2600 million ouguiyas (14 % of the 5th EDF indicative programme) will be channelled into fisheries to give the population access to the local fish market and to make equipment like outboard motors available to small fishermen, to develop and provide shelter in Nouadhibou bay so that small catches can be stocked in better condition and to set up a chain of refrigeration facilities along the Nouakchott-Nema road so that the local people can add fresh fish to their diet. Lastly, the government is also counting on the EDF for assistance with a guarantee fund for small fishermen, to help them purchase the technical equipment they need. However, the EDF will only be making a contribution to start the ball rolling until the government itself can take over the financing.

Furthermore, Mr Oumar said, in view of the hopes the government is placing in the fishing sector, it is confident that the European Community will apply the rules of origin so that Mauritania's fish products get a better deal on the Community market. It also appears that negotiations for a fishing agreement with the Community are likely to be held.

Agriculture and the rural sector

Mauritania has been laid waste by drought for several years now and it

might seem over-optimistic to talk about agriculture. However, the new regime is determined to revive this sector by running various irrigation schemes so that areas, such as the south and the Gorgol Noir regions, where there are still genuine possibilities of farming can be exploited (see article on the Gorgol Noir project). Of a total area of some 1 100 000 km² (110 million ha), about 200 000 ha can be used for crops (millet and sorghum), 2000 ha are under irrigation and produce rice, millet and sorghum, 750 ha are under maize and about 250 ha yield around 2000 t of vegetables.

Since 1973, when the drought began, livestock, the country's main agricultural activity, has been cut by 50%. In 1980, the agricultural sector (including herding) only provided jobs for 280 000 people and represented 33 % of GDP as compared to the traditional 40%. Faced with this serious situation, now and for the future, the new regime set two targets: self-sufficiency in food and the regeneration of the rural sector.

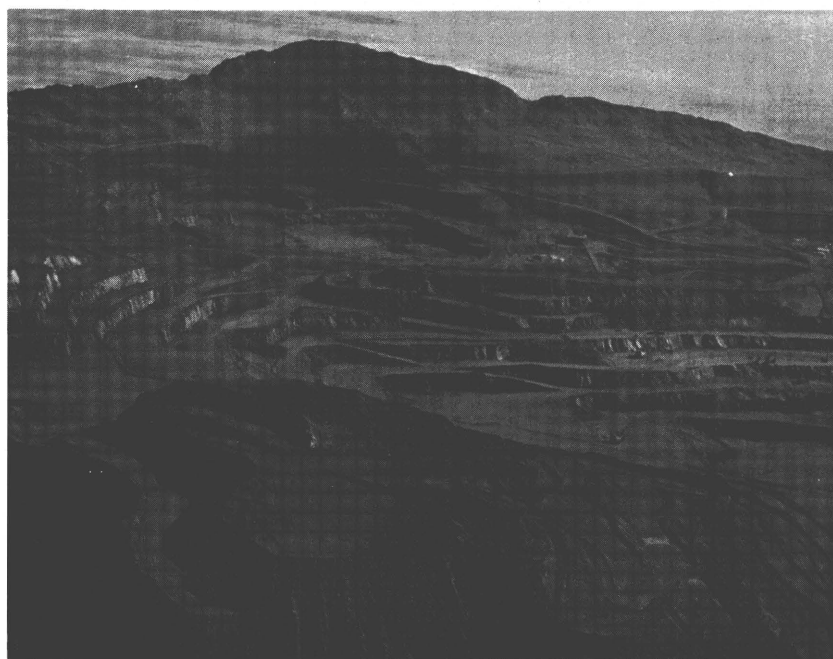
The first target is a basic element of independence and a factor of internal stability; it prevents the move away from the country, the anarchic growth of the towns and the overturning of

traditional ways of life. So herding has to be developed for a population whose average *per capita* consumption is 38 kg of meat and 67 litres of milk p.a. The shortage of cereals means that the nomads (36 % of the population) get subsistence rations of 120 kg p.a. instead of 160 kg and the settled population (64 %) get 180 kg. The minimum requirements are 180 000 t and the optimum ones 250 000 t, but production does not go beyond 35 000 t, i.e. 20 % of requirements, and there are imports of 65 000 t, which leaves a shortfall of 50% of basic minimum requirements. Assuming that the urban demand for rice is twice that of the settled population in rural areas and four times that of the nomads and assuming demographic growth of 2.4 % p.a. and moderate continuation of urban settlement, the following forecasts can be made:

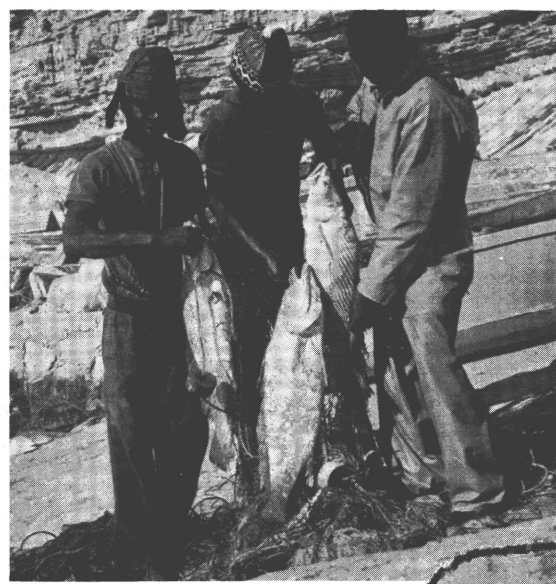
The regeneration of the environment is a priority target and complementary to the two previous targets: 80 % of the trees have gone from the pastures of the Sahel in the last 12 years and 60 % of the forest cover has gone from the Senegal river area since 1972. The water table is dropping and local water supplies are drying up, so poor families are moving out of rural

Year	Total requirements	Rice	Millet & sorghum	Corn
1985	292 000	136 000	118 000	38 000
1990	354 000	160 000	123 000	41 000
2000	410 000	205 000	146 000	59 000

Source: Ministry for Rural Development .



An iron mine in a "guelb" or small hill



Fish is one of the riches of the country but the people have to be encouraged to eat it since at present meat is by far the most popular source of protein.



Hasni Ould Didi

The minister responsible for both primary and higher education, who aims to raise school enrolment to 50% within 10 years

how great needs are and the international and EEC aid received.

Education and communications

Education and training are one of the basic means of developing the economy and Mauritania, with an average national school attendance rate of only 25% still lags behind here because of its nomadic population. Obviously this varies from one region to another—it is 57% in Nouadhibou for example, 36% in Nouakchott, the capital, and 14% at Nema in the interior. There are 94 000 primary school pupils and 20 000 secondary school pupils at 25 secondary schools (10 lycées and 15 colleges).

However, as education minister Hasni Ould Didi pointed out, Mauritania got off to a very bad start with its schooling in 1960, the time of independence,



Soumaré Oumar

Europe will be closely involved in fisheries development within the context of the new fishing policy (NPP)

areas—which in itself encourages desertification.

The demand for wood for domestic and other purposes was 800 000 m³ p.a. in 1975, but it will have gone up to 1 700 000 m³ by the year 2000—and 100 000 quintals of charcoal are now being taken from the forests and 500 t p.a. from the gum trees.

There is a considerable need for managerial staff too in this sector. Over the next 10 years, 21 higher management staff, 67 middle managers and 670 ordinary cadres will have to be trained—although only four of the 3000-strong student body are currently interested in forestry.

Mauritania's food problems are behind the large-scale speculation in the main cereals by the small businessmen, in spite of the fact that the administration controls the prices. The table shows the size of the food shortfall,



Daffa Bakary, minister at the time of this report

Developing communications will bring people together

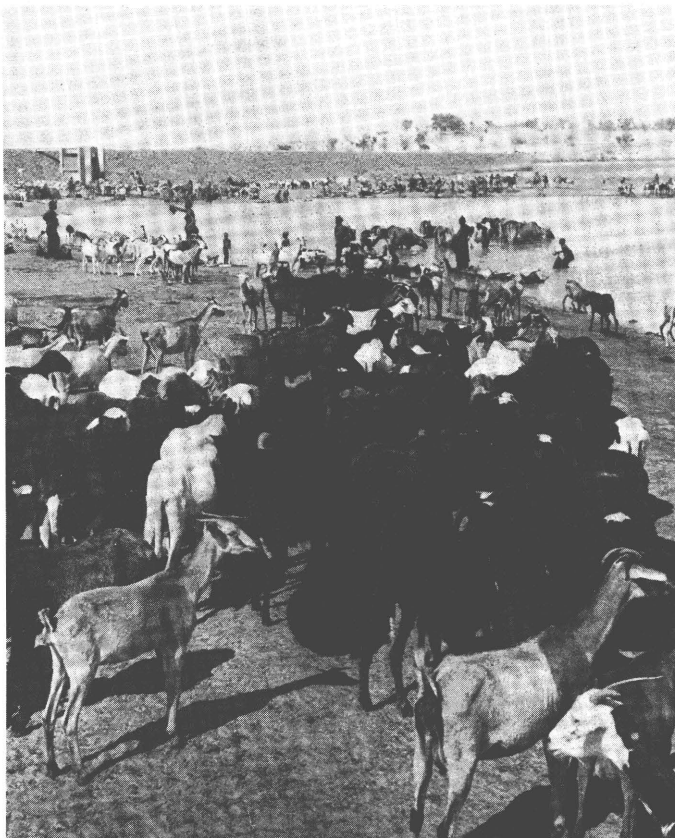
when only 5% of the children actually attended school. There has been a 30% improvement in secondary education over the last three years, he said, and the government's aim is to achieve 50% educational coverage over the next 10 years, by 1990, which means evening out the differences between the regions (there are too many drop-outs in rural areas, for example) and finding a way of teaching children, particularly those from nomadic families, who are scattered over a wide area. However, the nomads now seem willing to settle around water-holes. Along the same lines, the minister said, there have to be more teachers, better teacher training and more textbooks.

Language reform

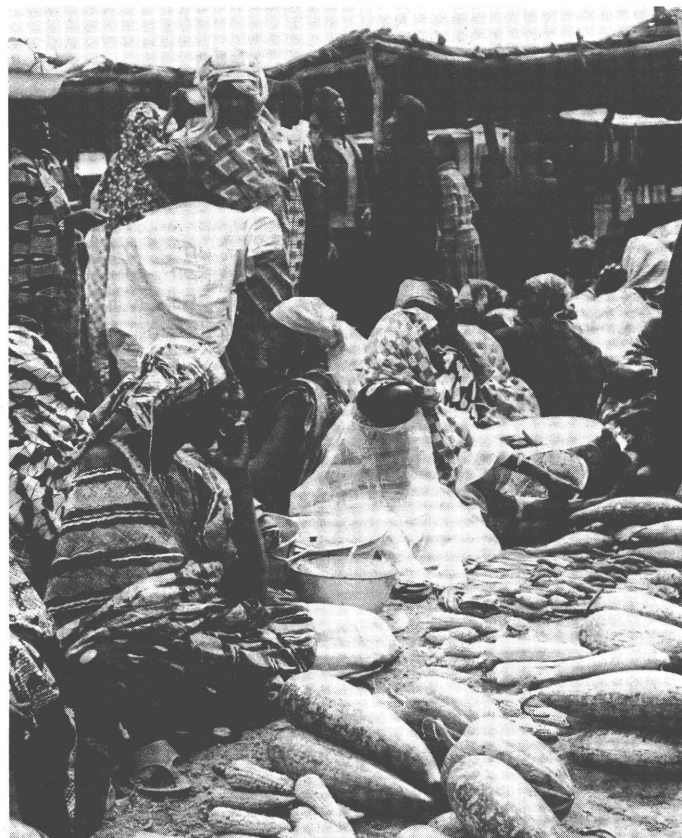
The main complaint about education in Mauritania is that Arabic was forced on the non-Arabic sections of the population, particularly in the south. The new regime has embarked on a linguistic reform with a view to countering the objections of the part of the population that was forced into a system of education that lost it part of its own, and indeed the national culture. The linguistic reform, Mr Ould Didi said, involved introducing the three other languages spoken in Mauritania (Soninké, Poular and Wolof) into the schools. This new approach, which was also inspired by action by UNESCO and the technical cooperation agency in Paris, should enable each Mauritanian child to learn Arabic, which provides unity and an opening on to the world, as well as two of the other languages of the country. And, Mr Ould Didi thought, the govern-

	International community		EEC			
	Needs 1980 (t)	Deliveries made 1980 (t)	Needs 1981 (t)	Demands 1980 (t)	Deliveries 1980 (t)	Demands 1981 (t)
Cereals						
— wheat	50 000		58 000	16 000	11 000	25 000
— sorghum	30 000		30 000	—	—	—
total	80 000	64 200	88 000	16 000	11 000	25 000
Skimmed milk	5 699	3 184	6 000	2 000	1 000	2 000
Butteroil	3 985	1 537	4 500	1 500	500	1 500

Source: Ministry for Rural Development — Nouakchott



Agriculture is the main weakness in the Mauritanian economy which the regime wants to strengthen



Stock raising, once the main agricultural activity, has been badly affected by drought

ment would be switching to Roman script for the three other languages to speed up the reform.

But there could well be serious problems of implementation. What was wrong with a bilingual system in which everyone learned Arabic and his regional language? But here the education minister was firm, saying that the Mauritanians wanted to study the main languages of the country.

Furthermore, the minister said, "Mauritania has to go back to a certain amount of private, fee-paying education under state control of standards and cost per child, and get the government to concentrate on the poor children". The government's desire was to re-establish the private sector in Mauritania, including private medicine, which made a vital contribution to medical standards.

The government channels 18% of the national budget into education, which is up near the figure recommended by UNESCO (20-22%) and the regional conference in Addis Ababa (20%). Hence the need for foreign aid to build schools and train teachers. The European Community, via the EDF, was already involved in this campaign and a large part of the 5th EDF donation to

Mauritania would be allocated to education. In the past, the EDF has provided more than 60 classrooms and school annexes in Mauritania.

The World Bank and the Arab countries were also contributing to this effort. The World Bank, for example, will be financing the major Nouadhibou maritime training centre, costing around 12 million ouguiyas, with the Mauritanian government, the African Development Bank and the EDF (7.5%).

Communications

These are the essential condition for proper development in both small countries and vast ones like Mauritania. As well as the financial problems found all over the Third World, Mauritania also has to cope with desertification, which makes it very difficult to build good road and rail systems. Mauritania has very few roads for such a large country and the government's efforts at the moment are going into one or two major highways, such as the Nouakchott-Boutilimit-Nema highway (the Route de l'Espoir) which would open a whole area.

Telecommunications are of capital importance and can even replace roads

in some cases. Take the example of the government keeping informed on the situation of the nomadic population in very distant areas. The minister for transport, telecommunications and equipment, Mr Daffa Dakry, said that large-scale automatic telephone link projects were under way with a view to linking Mauritania (i.e. Nouadhibou and Nouakchott) with France and the rest of Europe. And a land station was being studied by Sofracom with Fames funding. However, Mr Daffa Bakary felt it would be better to wait before establishing links with the Far East in view of the very small amount of traffic so far. As far as domestic lines are concerned, the minister said, the accent would be on hertzian links.

Lastly, he said, the government was pushing information by increasing the means of and power available for radio broadcasting. A 100 kW radio station would be built with Saudi Arabian and German help, as the average 30-year old Mauritanian gets 90% of his information from the radio. A television project is also on the drawing board, but the investment itself will have to be made on a regional basis so as to ensure complementarity between Mauritania and the other states in the region. ○

LUCIEN PAGNI

Lt. Col. Mohammed K. Ould Haidalla

Economic revival and political democratization

The Mauritanian head of state and leader of the Military Council for National Recovery (CMSN) outlines the regime's economic policy and stresses the importance of establishing multi-party democracy in Mauritania if peace is to be achieved at home and abroad. He also emphasizes the role of African, Arab and European cooperation.

► *The military take-over in Mauritania on 10 July 1978 was called a patriotic awakening to save the country from collapse. What is the situation today?*

— On the eve of that date, the country was on the edge of a precipice. It was bankrupt, its debts were enormous and payment had been suspended. The political, financial, economic and social situations were deteriorating.

So, in a burst of patriotism that reflected the aspirations of our people, the national armed forces decided to shoulder their responsibility and face up to this dire situation. The Military Council for National Recovery made three commitments—to put an end to the fighting, to revive the economy and public finances and to set up democratic institutions.

The first thing to do was stop the fratricidal, unjust war that the previous regime had forced upon the country. Peace was the *sine qua non* of any attempt at recovery. The agreement with the Polisario Front on 5 August 1979 strengthened our already firm determination to withdraw from the Western Sahara conflict once and for all and, at the same time, we decided to observe strict neutrality vis-à-vis the other parties involved.

Austerity: living within the country's means

The second aim of the armed forces was to right the economic and financial situation and a plan of austerity and



Lt. Col. Mohamed K. Ould Haidalla
Chairman of the CMSN and head of state

"Our people have always been attached to the ideas of unity, liberty and dignity"

strict budget management was drawn up.

The economic situation is still difficult today because of world inflation and the harmful effects of Mauritania's continuing drought, but things are far better than they were prior to 10 July 1978.

Politically, we are witnessing a patriotic awakening by the active members of our population; they are determined to preserve our national independence and sovereignty and combat under-development. They gave ample proof of this recently in opposing the desperate attempts at hegemony and expansion on the part of the Moroccan

cans who were trying to conquer our country.

Lastly, the third aim of the army is to gradually set up democratic institutions and, in fact, a civil government has been installed and a draft constitution has been drawn up.

► *The importance and the necessity of economic, financial and administrative recovery were underlined when you became head of the CMSN and President of the Republic on 4 January 1980. How much progress has been made in these three fields?*

— Economically and financially, the state has cut its running expenses a lot. We are still trying to prevent the squandering and embezzlement of public funds and there is now a special court of justice to clamp down on malpractice and all kinds of abuse. An economic and social revival plan for the next five years is on the drawing board and we are now getting the economic projects that got off to a bad start under the previous regime going again on a more realistic basis.

The state firms and public establishments that went bankrupt because of corruption and bad management on the part of the old regime have been placed on a sound footing.

Priority has gone to the development of the rural sector, from which the vast majority of our people mainly earn their living. Hydro-agricultural projects—Gorgol Noir, Aftout Sahili, Boghé plain and Tamourt En Naaj—are under way.

As far as water resources are concerned, our policy involves inventorying and bringing under control all the water available in our country. A vast water-supply programme for villages and agricultural purposes is now being implemented.

We are working with our brothers from Mali and Senegal in the OMVS (Senegal Valley development scheme), building big dams which will enable us to irrigate great areas of land in the Chamama area.

A new fisheries policy is beginning to prove itself. We are doing our best to protect our fish stocks, mixed companies are being set up in the Nouadhibou region and a traditional fishing improvement scheme is now under way.

Administrative progress is more difficult to gauge. It is slow because it is a long-drawn-out affair which involves,



Public demonstration after the coup attempt on 16 March 1981

among other things, changing people's outlook. Until 10 July 1978, our administration was still organized on the colonial model and the methods used were ill-suited to a country like ours.

However, reform is under way and a certain number of seminars have been run with this in mind. We are anxious to bring the administration closer to the people and so we have set up regional councils to get the people involved in running their own affairs.

► *What is the aim of the policy of austerity that you and the government are planning and what does it involve?*

— The meaning and the scope of this policy have been derived from philosophical concepts whereby we rely on our own means first, maintaining and running our national institutions in the light of what we have. This is why we have cut state expenditure. The austerity policy also involves fighting all forms of waste, doing away with spending on luxury and prestige items and rationalizing our budget options and the management of public funds.

► *It looks as though international financial aid is necessary, maybe even vital, to get Mauritania back on its feet. What is your policy here?*

— As I said, our austerity policy is based on a desire to keep our national independence and dignity and to manage our own affairs with our own means.

We think that he who pays the piper calls the tune and we do not want to

pile up worse debts than the considerable ones we had when the former regime was toppled, so we have only looked for financing for projects of clear socio-economic interest. Our policy here is only to present our partners with realistic, reliable and properly-studied projects. However, in exceptional cases and in spite of a particularly difficult economic situation, we have sometimes asked for a limited amount of help with the budget.

► *Recently you said how pleased you were at signing the Lomé Convention. Can you tell us exactly what you expect from the Convention and, more generally, how you see cooperation between Mauritania and the EEC?*

— Lomé II governs economic relations between developed and developing countries.

If I said I welcomed the signing of the Convention at the ceremony with the diplomatic corps at the beginning of the year it was because I think it is a major step along the path towards a new, fairer and more just international economic order, and towards the development and stabilization of the prices of raw materials produced in the countries of the Third World.

As to cooperation between our country and the EEC, I think it is both positive and healthy, as Mauritania is linked to an organization that represents a group of countries that are aware of their duty towards others that are less well-off, although not totally without resources.

To tell the truth, I very much appreciate the EEC's aid with Mauritania's socio-economic projects.

I should like to take this opportunity of giving some well-deserved thanks to Mr Collofong, the EEC Commission delegate in Mauritania, who is doing his utmost to make our cooperation with the Community even more positive and dynamic. I should also like to thank Claude Cheysson, the development commissioner, whose resolute and devoted work for cooperation we all applaud.

Mauritania's African and international resolutions

► *What are the main lines of your new regional, African and international foreign policy?*

— It is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, good neighbourliness, non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs and respect for independence, territorial integrity and the frontiers drawn during the colonial era. We are aware of the special role our country has to play in view of its geopolitical position.

Furthermore, Mauritania is the cradle of Islam, from which Islamic beliefs spread through Africa south of the Sahara. It is a member of all the joint regional and sub-regional Arab and African organizations. It is also a country of freedom and justice. So, on the basis of these ideals, the government supports just causes, a nation's right to self-determination and independence, and it condemns outright all forms of domination and colonial and imperialist oppression, Zionism, apartheid and imperialism.

► *You have just presented a draft constitution involving a multi-party system. Would you describe this?*

— The draft constitution produced by the Military Council for National Recovery actually bans the institution of just one party and provides for a number of parties. The reason is simple. As everyone knows, the single party which was set up here under the old regime led to arbitrary decisions, dictatorship and corruption, and it engendered hate and discord among our people. And our people reject arbitrary decisions and fascism. They have always wanted unity, freedom and dignity.

So it was to preserve these fundamental freedoms, to give genuine content to democracy and strengthen national unity, that we opted for a multi-party system. As we see it, this



Lt. Col. Haidalla, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal (left) and Sid'Ahmed Bnejara
The two countries have rediscovered their friendship and mutual confidence

kind of system is not a source of anarchy or division and it is a factor of national unity and cohesion. But we shall be on our guard against such evils as tribalism, regionalism and corruption, which were rife under the old single-party system.

So the Military Council for National Recovery will never allow particularly parties of ethnic, tribalist, regionalist or foreign convictions to be set up.

Islam in Mauritania today

► *The Islamic faith is spreading, or, some would say, regaining ground. I should like to ask you, as head of a Moslem state, what sort of role Islam can play at national level and in international relations?*

— You cannot talk of Islam gaining

ground in our country because this is a religion that is an integral part of the whole of the Mauritanian people.

It is a source of inspiration in our daily life. It is a driving force in social and economic relations among the people. As we see it, authentic Moslem beliefs should be an irreplaceable factor of economic progress and social justice in Mauritania.

As far as international relations are concerned, as you know, Islam is a cosmogony and a global vision of the international community. At the time of Mohammed, the Caliphs and even the Abassid and Umayyad Empires, our religion left its mark on international relations in every field.

For some years now, the Islamic states have been increasingly aware of the strength of their religion and the international responsibilities of the Moslem community. Even today, Islam can make a positive contribution to solving the problems and crises that are shaking the modern world, for Islam is founded on tolerance. ○

Interview by L.P.

Mauritania in brief

Area: 1 100 000 km²

Population: 2 000 000

Density: 1.8 per km²

Capital: Nouakchott

Other cities: Nouadhibou (port), Rosso

GNP (1979): 15 066 million ouguiyas (*)

Main sectors of the economy: iron ore, cattle-raising, fishing. Agriculture is restricted. The main products are rice, millet, sorghum and maize.

Currency: ouguiya (UM)

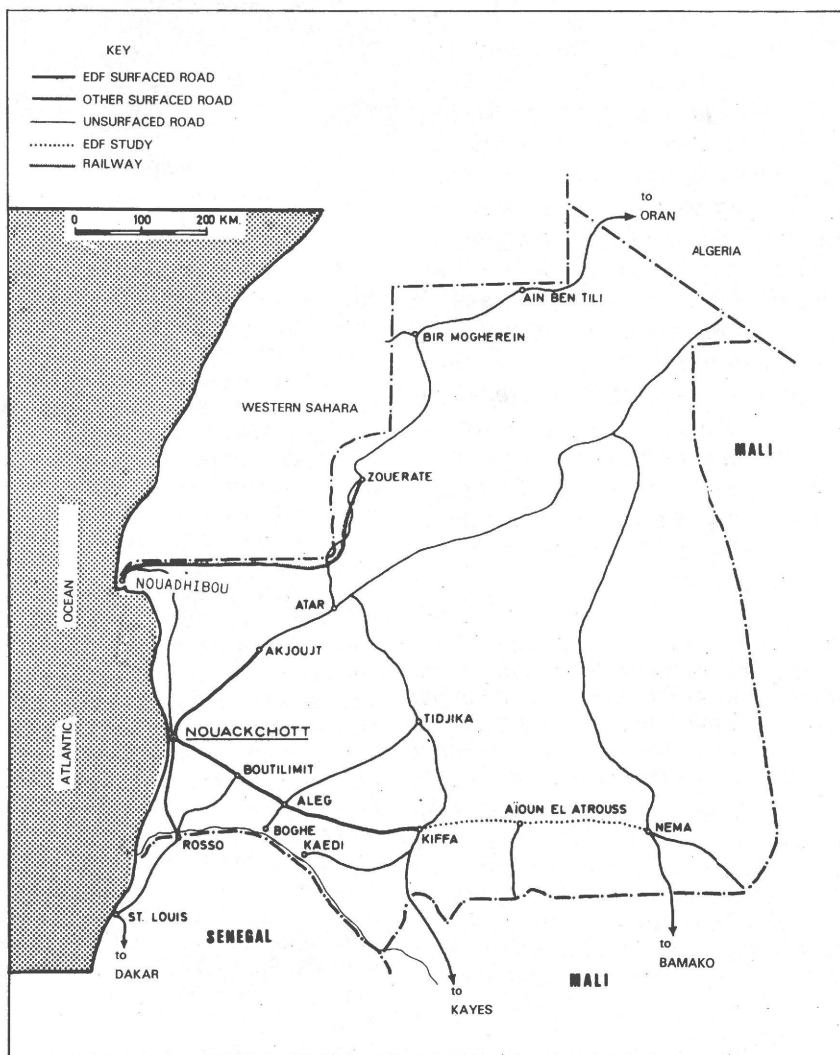
Main customers and suppliers: France and the European Community. The main partners in the fishing sector are the USSR, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and Korea.

Main sources of funds: The Arab countries, the Community and the USA.

Member of: UN, OAU, Arab League, ECO-WAS, CEAO, OMVS, Lomé Convention.

Main language: Arabic. Three other national languages are taught and French is spoken widely.

(*) ECU 1 = 59.5 ouguiyas (UM)
= CFAF 299 = \$ 1.2 = UK£ 0.54.



Change in Mauritania since 1978

Interview with Sid'Ahmed Bnejjara

Mauritania's political life over the last few months has been hectic. Between the abortive coup d'état on 16 March and the latest cabinet reshuffle at the end of April, the *Courier* carried out a long-planned economic report as one of our regular features on countries in the ACP group. The trip took place shortly after the visit of the European MPs—who subsequently wrote a report that led to a vote being taken at a parliamentary session in Strasbourg. In spite of the difficulties that were inevitable after an attempted coup that cost the lives of eight guards at the Nouakchott government building, the Mauritanian authorities still received the *Courier* 10 days later, and both the leader of the Military Council for National Recovery, Lt. Col. Haidalla, and Prime Minister Bnejjara agreed to be interviewed. Although Mr Bnejjara changed his cabinet post at the end of April, we print the interview with him, as it in no way conflicts with the policy of the government (he is still a minister and adviser to the president) and it is of considerable interest in its comments on peace in the area and cooperation with the European Community, the other countries of Africa, the ACP states and the Arab countries.

► Prime Minister, how does Mauritania, a link between North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara, stand in the search for peace in the Western Sahara question which has had such an effect on your country in recent years?

— When Mr Collofong (1) asked me to see you, I was very happy to accept—not to have a formal interview but to talk more generally about things that would bring about fruitful cooperation between the EEC and Mauritania. I am, therefore, not seeing you merely as a journalist.

(1) EEC Commission delegate in Mauritania.



PHOTO «CHAAB»

Sidi Ahmed Bnejjara

"The Western Sahara has not been decolonized"

Mauritania's geopolitical position is such that the country has always been not so much a link as a cultural, philosophical and historical melting-pot, and so it has been a political melting-pot too for the Arab and the African worlds. These are the bases from which we draw the main lines of our domestic and foreign policy. Our country is both Arab and African, our people are from both Arab and African civilizations. They are 100% Moslem and, throughout our history, Mauritania has been a meeting place for Arabs and Africans. This is where our political conscience comes from. So Mauritania seems and certainly wants to be a stabilizing factor in West Africa, both via its many close links with its neighbours, to which it is joined in many regional and sub-regional organizations, and via its contact with the Arab world, to which it is tied by all kinds of economic, social and cultural cooperation. This cooperation complements our important and fruitful cooperation with the European Community and with the European missions to Mauritania in general.

Our geographical and historical posi-

tion encourages us to stress national independence, something we consider, above all, to be an element of cooperation rather than the opposite. It also explains our attachment to non-alignment and our refusal to submit to the influence of the big blocs—which would mean Mauritania forfeiting the fundamental role as a stabilizing element that it plays and intends to go on playing to the full.

Western Sahara — respect for "the only tangible reality"

On the Western Sahara issue, I have to say straight away that Mauritania is no longer involved in the conflict. On the other hand, we looked very much involved when we pulled out in 1978. Everyone remembers the long story of Morocco's claims on Mauritania. Africa, in particular, hasn't forgotten. Africa remembers the years between 1959/60 and 1969/70, just before the fighting broke out in Western Sahara. It was Africa and Europe which defended Mauritania's independence against these claims, the Arab world too, and the reality of the situation is still with us today more than before. I am profoundly convinced that the reasons why Africa, the Arab countries and Europe defended Mauritania's independence still hold good. So if Mauritania is still part of the problem, it is unfortunately so only in Morocco's eyes. None of the other countries in the region has ever wanted to claim parts of its neighbours' territories. The Algerian minister of the interior, who visited the neighbouring countries recently, confirmed that it was always his country's policy to respect the OAU-adopted principle of the inviolability of the frontiers established during the colonial era.

Morocco is now the only country in the world whose frontiers have not been fixed once and for all. There are no firm boundaries—they are everywhere and nowhere. My personal thoughts on the matter are that this explains the present Western Sahara situation that is causing such suffering among the Sahrawi and the Mauritians. France was anxious to respect the decolonization of the little port of Djibouti. Djibouti is next to Ethiopia, which is immense, and Somalia and Kenya. It was claimed by both Somalia and Ethiopia but France had its commitments as a colonial power respected. It said no to Ethiopia and it said no to Somalia and its only thought was that the people of Djibouti, that tiny land, should be independent. All the colonial

powers stuck to their commitments to the people they had colonized.

The only time a colonial power has deliberately reneged was when Spain failed to stick to its commitments in Western Sahara in 1975. Perhaps it was due to the end of the Franco regime, to the fact that Spain was getting weaker and to the great uncertainty about the immediate future that Morocco capitalized on. So, if Spain had kept to its colonial commitments, there would have been no Western Sahara problem. A country under colonial domination would have obtained national independence, just like the other colonies, within the frontiers which were drawn by the colonists and which are the only tangible reality in Africa

their side. They went on with their fight for national independence, got organized and today we have clear proof of their abilities and of their will to remain independent.

Precise targets

In 1978, once the old regime fell, we, the new regime, fixed a certain number of precise targets. First, peace for Mauritania, as the war was unjust and unfounded. Our claims on the Sahara were unfounded, as were Morocco's, and we had to make peace with the people of Western Sahara, particularly their representatives on the Polisario Front, against whom we were fighting. The war was ruinous for Mauritania

adopted an attitude of strict neutrality to the war. We said that we would not let Morocco drag us into a war against the Polisario Front and the Polisario Front would not drag us into a war against Morocco. We will defend the frontiers, we shall ensure friendly relations with all concerned, with mutual respect and recognition. We hope that these relations will serve the cause of peace and not of war.

Conditions for reviving cooperation with Morocco

► *If the international organizations settled the problem properly tomorrow, would you be willing to have genuine, friendly cooperation with Morocco again?*

— Absolutely. Since 1978, we have tried our best to safeguard cooperation with Morocco. But unfortunately, that country has only ever looked upon Mauritania as a means of serving its policy on the Sahrawi. Once Mauritania pulled out of the war, both politically and militarily, we realized that Morocco had no need of us and the breakdown in our relations today is merely the logical but regrettable consequence of this attitude.

As to the future, I should not like to say anything negative. That is not our intention. But we are convinced that as long as Morocco is without definite, fixed, internationally recognized frontiers, the region will continue to be unstable. In particular, instability will continue for as long as the problem of Western Sahara has not been settled in a way that is acceptable to the Polisario Front, the Sahrawi people and the African community, on the basis of what has already been said at all the OAU summit conferences, in the UN resolutions, in the non-aligned movements and in the international community as a whole. Until the problem is settled on bases that are acceptable to Africa, to the international community and, above all, to the Sahrawi themselves, we do not think that reasonable relations can be established between Morocco and Mauritania because we have just lived through three unhappy years during which our country spared no effort to safeguard these relations.

International opinion is ill-informed about the Sahrawi problem

► *What does Mauritania intend doing at regional, continental and international level to help solve this problem that affects peace and stability in the region and development in general?*

— I shall have to answer that from two angles. First from the point of view of Mauritania, where the consequences



Support for the government's peace policy

today. If everyone started reviewing the colonial frontiers, there would be complete confusion and upheaval over the whole continent. This is the truth of the matter.

For 50 years, Western Sahara was under different domination from Mauritania. It was organized separately, its affinities are different from those of the Mauritians and the Moroccans and it was split up with the support of the old Mauritanian regime that was toppled in 1978. So naturally, the people took up arms and began to fight for liberation. They got the support of one of the neighbouring countries. That is usual when fighting begins. When a country has a particularly difficult situation to cope with, it starts by turning to those of its neighbours which are willing to help. The Sahrawi first looked to Mauritania and even Morocco for help in gaining independence. And then they turned to Algeria. But only Algeria took

from every point of view. It threatened our very existence, it brought the economy to its knees and we and our people reject it. It was a fratricidal war. It had no meaning for our people and they considered it as a war of aggression, not a war of defence, as we hadn't been attacked. So we made peace with the Polisario Front under a final, lasting peace agreement. We dropped all our claims on Western Sahara and the Polisario Front agreed to drop any claims on Mauritania. We recognized their frontiers and they recognized ours. We agreed to the universal principle of the right of the Sahrawi to self-determination and independence.

At the same time, since this was a regional conflict which, in spite of everything, opposed two sister countries and since it was hoped that Morocco would come to its senses and abandon its ideas of territorial expansion, we

of the conflict are considerable, and then from the point of view of Western Sahara.

We in Mauritania intend, first and foremost, to use our own means to counter any attack on our territory, for we feel that this is the big threat to our country and to the whole of West Africa. Our relations with our neighbours are excellent in general, particularly with Senegal. Senegal and Mauritania are two nations, two countries, whose destinies are combined and the sum of our interests is far greater than the sum of our divergences. It is the same with Mali. Cooperation and entente with Mali are perfect. Our relations with Algeria too are excellent and our relations with the Polisario Front are good. We shall concentrate in the first place on informing Africa, so it wakes up to the threat that this conflict, in which we are no longer involved, represents to peace at home and in the region as a whole. We shall tell our friends our ideas, what we have done towards peace so far and what we have done to improve the possibility of valid relations with Morocco and with everyone else.

This regional and international drive to inform people will be pursued because we feel that many a country still finds its position vis-à-vis this conflict on information from Moroccan sources alone. We think that the OAU and UN decisions are the right bases for solutions. They point the way to answers to the problem of Western Sahara and they should be developed and implemented. We hope that, one day, the international community, and Europe in particular, will not remain indifferent to the lasting conflict in this area, as this part of Africa is a neighbour and privileged economic partner, and that they will take part in the quest for peace in Western Sahara. The key to the problem is not in Mauritania or in Algeria or in the Polisario Front. It is between Morocco and the international community.

► *Mauritania and Morocco belong to the Arab League. How can it bring peace between the main protagonists?*

— The Arab League can do one thing to start with. It can convince Morocco not to carry the war over into Mauritania. That is its first duty. Next, the Arab League has to take stock of the problem itself, of the importance of the Western Sahara problem.

► *You have the impression that the Arab League countries are not really aware of what is going on?*

— Yes, we really do have the impression that, paradoxically enough, the countries of the Arab League have not such a sound grasp of the situation.

The League does not seem sufficiently aware of the importance and the gravity of the situation, not just for West Africa but for the League, for the whole of the Arab world, as well.

Current economic problems

► *What exactly does the policy of recovery drawn up by the government since the new regime came in actually consist of?*

— Generally speaking, after the war in the Sahara, all the sectors of Mauritania's economy were in a bad way, particularly the iron ore industry—which is now the biggest sector as far as exploitation is concerned. Mauritania is also a country of the Sahel and it has been very severely affected by drought in recent years and its thriving traditional livestock sector has been very hard hit.

Another sector, fisheries, was also abandoned under the old regime to pillaging from foreign fleets and Mauritania got practically nothing from it. That was another sector that made no impact on the national economy.

Since 10 July 1978, we have concentrated mainly on economic recovery



AFRIQUE PHOTO-NAUD

Reconstructing the economy is a major task. The drought and the Western Sahara conflict hit the whole economy

by reviving mining. We were led in this by a policy whereby we called on both Arab and European capital and it is only fair to say that we are very pleased with the results. Our efforts have been rewarded with considerable success and the mining industry is in a far better position now than it was three years ago, when the whole sector was in a state of upheaval and the mining company practically bankrupt. As things stand, this combination of Arab and European capital has given the sector a new lease of life and our exports are back to normal today. At the same time, we expanded the mining industry, in particular by running the important Guelb project, which makes use of substantial European and Arab capital.

We have also managed to get the copper industry back on its feet and it is gradually developing with the aid of Arab and Mauritanian capital.

When we took over three years ago, we inherited a number of other projects, particularly for sugar refineries and oil refineries, very misconceived schemes in which the state had got itself into considerable debt. Here again, thanks to negotiations, we have been able to spread the attendant public debt. Our creditors knew about our old debts, but with a further influx of capital we have managed to revive these projects and they will be getting under way very soon.

In agriculture, there were projects which were unable to get going before 10 July 1978 because of the difficult situation in which Mauritania found itself, with the war sapping everyone's confidence in us, but these have now been taken up again. Just recently we launched a major project, the Gorgol Noir scheme, and the European Community is contributing a large percentage of the financing for this. Arab capital from friendly sister countries is also being provided.

And we have still more projects. Take the Aftout Sahili scheme, which will be costing \$ 45 million. Financing is being provided for this by friendly countries, by Iraq, the study is being carried out and the work should be able to start fairly soon.

Our agricultural schemes also include giving a shot in the arm to the Senegal Valley regional project, a gigantic long-term undertaking that is of vast importance to the three states (Mauritania, Senegal and Mali) involved. All the outstanding problems have just been settled. There was a hold-up due to inadequate financing, but joint negotiations have now got us extra financing to the tune of \$ 90 million from Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Iraq providing \$ 40 million and Saudi Arabia the rest. This completes the financing we needed for the various structures on the programme. The Djama dam was scheduled to begin in

March. Work on the Manantali dam will be started before October, as soon as the studies have been finalized. The Senegal Valley development scheme is well on its way and it is an extremely important series of projects.

We have made considerable improvements in another field since 10 July 1978. We have managed to better our public finances by a policy of rigorous austerity, swingeing cuts in our expenditure and massive restrictions to keep state spending down to a minimum. This has brought about considerable improvements in the state finances. They are now at a reasonable level and we hope to rationalize the situation gradually, once and for all. When we took over on 10 July 1978, the country had run up bigger external debts than ever before.

► *How big was the debt before 10 July 1978?*

— It was around \$800 million, something like 30-35% of the national budget. But the rate has dropped. First of all, we systematically negotiated the debt within the framework of a recovery plan with time limits and interest rates that were compatible with the aims of the plan. The plan considerably

reduced the servicing of the debt and this now only represents 15% of the state budget.

Now as to the fisheries sector, this was more or less of no help to the country at all. We began by taking stock of the importance of this sector for the future development of our country and we introduced a new fisheries policy. The idea here is to combine public and private initiative at home and abroad, first to set up facilities on shore in Mauritania to exploit, process and market fish. It is with this in mind that we are negotiating fishing agreements. We have dropped the old system of licences, as it only brought in a few royalties and, like all royalties, they bore no relation to the actual price of the goods. Before 1978, for example, the rate was sometimes \$100-200 per tonne for fish which could be sold at \$4000 per tonne, or even up to \$6000. We abandoned this system and made sure that fishing is integrated into the full economic chain of production, processing and marketing from Mauritania, in line with the Mauritanian economy.

The Community plays an important part in the fisheries sector

► *What role can the European Community play in Mauritania's new fishing policy?*

— The Community's role here is extremely important. Personally, I have

always been very surprised that Europe did not fish off Mauritanian coasts when every other nation did. This is something the Mauritanian government also wondered about. In this sector, we have tried, just as we try in mining and agriculture, to apply the same principles that underlie our general economic policy, i.e. integration of Arab, European and Mauritanian capital. Hence the establishment of large Arab-Mauritanian companies in this field and hence schemes to involve European capital and European ship-owners with Mauritians and with the state of Mauritania. Until very recently, for example, Mauritania's coast was monopolized by Spain and the Soviet Union. Since 1978, however, Spain has opted not to pursue negotiations under our new fishing policy. No doubt it hopes we are going to come to grief here and it can return to the old system of licences. But there it is wrong.

Now as to the European Community, to the Ten, we feel its role in our new fisheries policy and in the general development of our country is an extremely important one. So far, we have signed agreements with German, French, Japanese, Austrian, Romanian and Korean ship-owners, private agreements and agreements between two states, and various industrial projects are now being run.

► *But you haven't started negotiating a global fisheries agreement with the Community as such. And it is the Community that is empowered to negotiate fisheries agreements with third countries...*



AFRIQUE PHOTO-NAUD

The continuing decline in stock-raising could be offset by fishing



The Fom Gleita dam is an important project co-financed by Mauritania, Europe and Arab funds

Lt. Col. Haidalla (left) and the Saudi ambassador (foreground) with Dietrich Collofong and German ambassador Dr Rapke (right) behind

— I think some steps have been taken here. We, for our part, are anxious for a global agreement with the European Community.

► *How do you see the present and future situation of cooperation in ECOWAS? What problems is the community, the biggest economic grouping in Africa, having to cope with?*

— Yes, ECOWAS is a very important organization for Africa in that it is the biggest organization in Africa aiming for long-term economic integration. I have to say that we believe in it very sincerely. We believe it is viable and that it is able to develop for the future. Yet we do have the impression that it does not currently have the power to get over its teething troubles and take practical shape and get on with organizing specific, effective projects. It is unlike other sub-regional organizations, like the CEAO, for example, of which Mauritania is also a member and which is really coming to life, doing something concrete and useful.

This is not unreasonable, perhaps, as the CEAO is smaller than ECOWAS, it contains fewer states with reciprocal relations and it has older trade networks which are better known and better tried. A smaller unit of this kind has a greater chance of getting started quicker. ECOWAS has practical problems of operation but that, in our eyes at least, should not detract from the idea behind it, or from our desire to press on with this regional organization so that it can develop further and get further along the path towards its development aims and the economic integration of its member countries.

Triangular cooperation

► *How do you see relations between the EEC and Mauritania and the ACP countries in general and what is your view of the triangular cooperation we have been hearing about for some time now?*

— We in Mauritania believe very sincerely in ACP-EEC relations. We believe in the viability of cooperation between the ACP and African states and the European Community under Lomé I and II. This cooperation is improving every day, particularly from the point of view of the compensation systems, not only Stabex but Sysmin, which has now been adopted for mineral products. Lomé provides us with the possibility of developing our primary products and it gives us increasing access to the vast European market. And now we also have an increasing opportunity for a transfer of technology. We believe sincerely that this sort of cooperation is fruitful and Mauritania is already well-placed as far as its bilateral relations with Europe

and ACP-EEC cooperation are concerned.

Now as to triangular cooperation, Mauritania is already applying the concept before the letter. I think this is a viable form of cooperation provided that a certain number of precautions are taken. What I mean is that the combination of Arab capital, African raw materials and European know-how is a development operation and not a commercial one aiming for big profits in the short term. It absolutely has to be a development operation, a long-term commitment in a vast scheme for progress—which may sometimes involve risk which may not be compatible with the aim of immediate profitability.

Of course the profit in any undertaking is important, but immediate profit is sometimes incompatible with the notion of development. In our countries, if you really want to generate a self-sustaining process of development, you have to have a period when immediate profit is not necessarily the driving force. So we have to be talking about cooperation in the broadest meaning of the term, something which can develop and implement a set of considerable means—capital, know-how, technology and large amounts of primary resources. Above all, the various African populations and regions have to be involved in all the schemes.



The EEC Commission's director-general for development, Klaus Meyer, during a visit to Mauritania

► *How do the Arabs view cooperation of this kind?*

— I think this is just the way they see it. Not only do they see it this way, but think they are genuinely anxious to help Africa, particularly with the help of the countries of Europe. This aid is an imperative—and it is more moral support than self-interest.

The major development projects that will be run in Mauritania by means of this type of triangular cooperation include the Senegal Valley development schemes—which of course bene-

fit Senegal and Mali too—the Nouakchott-Boutilimit-Kiffa-Nema highway, the Guelb mining project and the Fom Gleita scheme, which is being financed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the FADES (an Arab Fund), Libya, the EDF, Germany and other countries of Europe.

The new international economic order

► *What does the idea of a new international economic order mean for you?*

— As we see it, the new international economic order implies a number of very precious things. First, a certain number of differences between states and nations, between their economies, their trade and their individual abilities. There are fundamental inequalities in world trade which are not just due to chance but are the result of the historical process of unequal trade and they can, therefore, be changed by the men and societies which have set up the process involving a continuous deterioration in the terms of trade, to the detriment of a large part of mankind. It is wrong for part of the world population to produce more and more for less and less, while the other part is getting more for its efforts, often in an unjust manner and not because of any objective laws but because of a certain number of obstacles, intermediaries, speculators and circuits which falsify trade itself. This is one of the aspects of the problem that a new international economic order has to cope with.

And another aspect is that knowledge, technology and know-how must not be monopolized by one part of the world. Everyone has to have a share. In much the same way, capital that remains frozen or is used for speculation or war should be invested in the social, economic and cultural sectors, so that this vast section of mankind can be got out of its state of underdevelopment. The machinery of the world monetary system is a handicap for a large number of countries, indeed, for the majority of them. So, in short, the new international economic order implies concrete realities and it should seek to iron out the present inequality. Naturally, as I have said, these are established systems and it is no simple matter to transform them overnight. It is a process of evolution, like the one that set them up, that will see a new historical process emerge, one that will be essentially based on the political desires of the nations and the leaders of the world and on their ability to influence the established order. So we think that the new international economic order means hope for fairness and justice among the peoples and the nations of the world. ○

Interview by L.P.

Dieng Boubou Farba

The Mauritanian economy now and in future

The war in Western Sahara and its disastrous economic consequences were behind the army's successful bid for power in Nouakchott on 10 July 1978. Immediately after this, the revival of the economy and of the war-shattered country were the political platform of the new regime. In an interview with the *Courier* recently, the minister for economy and finance, Dieng Boubou Farba, who has taken over from Ould Moktar Hassen, explained the problems facing the Mauritanian economy and how the plan for revival should enable all sectors to pick up again.

The first thing, Mr Boubou Farba said, was for the Military Council for National Recovery to concentrate on salvaging the economy, the structures and machinery of which were badly damaged by prolonged drought, world inflation and an ill-advised war. And, no doubt, by a failure to realize just how serious the situation was. The plan was in three main parts—rationalizing external payments, absorbing the public financial deficit and getting the economy off the ground again. Over the last

two years, work along these three lines has produced positive results and the aims are well on the way to being fully achieved.

"A selective import policy involving, in particular, a restriction on imports of luxury goods and prestige items, and rescheduling of the debt have made it possible to handle the essential problems, in spite of our inability to exert any influence on export promotion because of the world raw materials slump and the low rates at which these products—and iron in our case—are selling.

"As to our public finances, more than half the deficit has already been coped with, and in extremely difficult conditions. We have had persistent drought, the results of the war, an administrative set-up that is hampered by far too many staff and an economic slump that has dried up all sources of taxation.

"We have been successful here by implementing a rigorous policy of austerity in public spending, whereby we have operated strict selection in staff recruitment, made swingeing cuts in our operating expenditure, rationalized the management of public and semi-public concerns and made an effort to get back our income from taxation by

improved assessment procedures and reorganization of the services. The economic revival is under way and making progress. It is slow, but sure, and it is taking place in an international environment that is not really propitious.

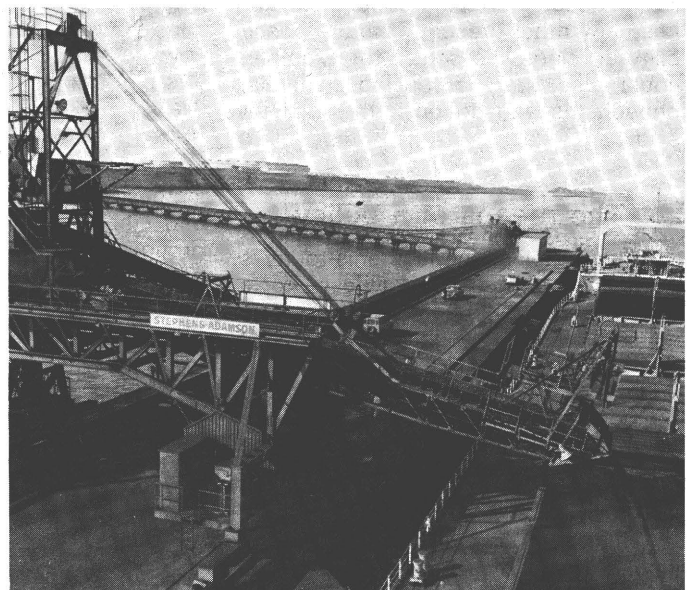
"By improving the financial arrangement of firms and putting local banks back on a sounder footing (the state paid debts and provided an extra 1000 million ouguiya), the government has helped financial institutions recover unpaid or doubtful debts. We have great hopes of the snowball effect generated by the new investment code, containing a number of incentives for both national and foreign businessmen, that came out in 1979. The state is already running a wide-ranging programme of externally-financed works and this is breathing fresh life into the economy.

"As far as Mauritania's agriculture is concerned, particularly along the Senegal River where our main crops, especially rice, are grown, the new regime is well aware of the need to ensure self-sufficiency in food, at the very least. This is a vital necessity for our country from many points of view and particularly from the point of view of the effect on employment and the balance of payments. We import more than 100 000 t of grain and 12 000 t of cereal-based products every year, costing more than 1000 million ouguiya. This is why the Military Council for National Recovery is anxious to give practical form to the priority given to the rural sector, something which was originally decreed 10 years ago but which has never been acted on.

"The programmes to develop irriga-



An iron mine...



... and the fishing port of Nouadhibou

(the key sectors of the economy)

ble land along the right bank of the Senegal are well under way. We have or are about to have the necessary financing for these. The EEC is contributing to the financing of a number of Mauritania's projects and to the Senegal River valley development scheme. When these works are complete, more than 140 000 ha will be available for irrigated crops that are relatively safe when it comes to the hazards of climate. Our farmers are already prepared for this kind of farming and the results obtained on small plots have convinced them that the method is a good one, particularly when it comes to rice, where output is completely satisfactory", Mr Dieng Boubou Farba said.

However, the minister does not think it is necessary or useful to specialize the country's economy by turning the coastal plain into an agricultural region for all the population. Any specialization, he said, would be something natural that emerged from the geography of the area and not from a deliberate policy. "Our role is to give each region a chance by helping it to make something of its potential. Thus the north is a mining area that also carries on fishing, although our action programme involves extending fishing all along the coast and to all Mauritanian rivers.

"The south is also agricultural. The centre and the east are stock-raising areas. But we are not overlooking the need to develop the oases and we have a special programme for this. It is in the population's interest.

"When we draw up our national development plans, we take account of natural potential in that we can make them good focuses for development, without of course looking at them as fixed options and without disadvantaging any sections of the population. We keep any other present or future possibility in mind. The south, for example, could also start producing minerals, phosphates and so on", the minister said.

The means of a policy

What is lacking in Mauritania today is not ideas or a sense of or desire for a coherent development policy. The Achilles heel is the financial means of the economic policy, as it is in any country in the Third World. Mr Dieng Boubou Farba went on to explain the country's financial situation and the role which foreign and Arab aid plays in the general economic policy.

Mauritania's financial means are very limited, he stressed. Its foreign exchange earnings come almost exclusively from iron ore and, it is hoped, increasingly from fish. The needs of an



Despite the climate and the drought, Mauritania has succeeded, thanks to the energy of its people and international aid, in growing certain cereals such as rice



increasingly diversified administration and the combined effects of the drought and urbanization, its corollary, have created a state of disequilibrium which, although only a temporary situation, certainly requires sustained aid from the international community over a three-year period. This aid may be varied. It can be helped with the budget, the rescheduling of certain debts or the financing of development projects.

Cooperation with the Arab countries

Mauritania is a member of the Arab League and, as such, it has privileged

relations with the Arab countries. These relations are both bilateral and multilateral with specialized and financial organizations such as the Saudi Fund, the Kuwait Fund, the Iraq Fund for External Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund and the international Arab organizations like the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the OPEC Fund.

This cooperation is important. It mainly concerns education and teaching, with Arab teachers being provided in our secondary schools and higher educational establishments and grants and training being offered for Mauritanian students in schools and universities in Arab countries. At the moment there are 152 Arab cooperation officials in Mauritania and an estimated 2200 Mauritanian students and trainees, 800 of them with university grants, in the Arab countries.

Aid in cash and in kind

Mauritania has received aid in kind (trucks, agricultural equipment and various everyday consumer goods), estimated to be worth several million dollars, from the Arab countries. "Arab financing has also enabled us to cope with a dangerous budgetary impasse that was incompatible with a sound financial situation. Most of the Arab financing has been in the form of grants rather than loans. This has meant that problems of payment have been avoided and that we have been able to consolidate and honour our external debt and preserve our national currency by modest recourse to monetary financing. Furthermore, the Arab countries have, with their loans and deposits, given considerable support to our balance of payments", the minister said.

The Arab countries and organizations help finance many projects in the government's priority sectors (rural development and fisheries) and in areas (medicine and the socio-educational sphere) that help improve the standard of living of the population. All this is usually done on a bilateral basis. The commitments made for these projects amount to more than 9000 million ouguiyas, or more than \$ 200 million.

Multinational co-financing

The volume of financing required for the major investment projects considered essential for Mauritania's future (the eastern road, the opening-up of the south-east and communications with Mali, the Guelb project and the Gorgol Noir scheme, a necessary step towards self-sufficiency in food) in-

volved collaboration between Arab and European investors that often went beyond the bounds of triangular cooperation. The Guelb project is a particularly good example of this.

The role of the private sector

Mr Boubou Farba went on to discuss the crucial question of nationalization, something which paralyzes the firms, including those that are already state-owned. He again said how important this sector was. It had for some time been considered as the poor relation of economic development, but since 10 July 1978, various steps have been taken to promote it.

The investment code has been revised with a view to mobilizing all resources available to the private businessmen to be used for productive ends. In addition to the revision of the relevant legislation, financial facilities have been provided to help the private sector, with assistance from the World Bank and a line of credit from the BMDC. This has enabled a certain number of investments, reckoned and since proved to be profitable, to be launched. Along the same lines, a national development fund has been set up. The idea here was to offer support for private initiative, particularly for the development of agriculture, the craft sector and small and medium-sized businesses.

"We are supporting the private sector for two main reasons. First, thoroughgoing development of a country means that everyone who produces anything must be involved. Next, if the private sector is encouraged, resources that are often used for speculative purposes can be recycled into productive activity".

The non-convertibility of the ouguiya and relations with the franc zone

A non-convertible currency can have serious consequences for the vitality of the economy and lessen the confidence of potential investors in the country. This does not seem to be the case with Mauritania's currency, the ouguiya, as the minister for economy and finance said.

"There is no direct link between the creation of the ouguiya and the problems we are faced with at the moment, particularly as far as our public finances go. The non-convertibility of a currency can sometimes lead to a parallel market, but in the case of our ouguiya, bearing in mind the Mauritanian central bank's exchange policy, it is not an obstacle to international transactions, as the IMF recognizes.



With the construction of major dams in various parts of the country, Mauritania could increase its harvest, which, as the photos show, is of high quality



"The non-convertibility of the ouguiya is, *a priori*, a negative factor as far as international trade is concerned, but the current legislation allows for the free transfer of capital and profits. The procedures involved constitute a guarantee against abuse for a country like ours.

"As far as the franc zone is concerned, Mauritania is not planning to return to it either now or in the future, but this does not mean that we do not hope to maintain privileged financial relations with the members of the zone. For example, we now belong to

the *Chambre de Compensation des Banques Centrales*".

Stabex and minerals

The minister confirmed the role of regional cooperation in the development of the states of West Africa and, indeed, of all the countries of Africa, saying that, although ECOWAS was still having teething troubles, it augured well for the future.

He then went on to explain what the Stabex and the Sysmin, two of the Lomé Convention systems, meant to this country.

"I do not have to tell you how much Mauritania appreciates the help it has had from Stabex. The payments made in 1978 and 1979 (2100 million u.a. in 1979) came at a particularly critical time and they enabled us, in particular at the level of the state budget, to make up for tax losses attendant on reduced iron exports and, above all to take over the SNIM's liabilities and implement the Guelb project.

"Now, as to Lomé II, we are very pleased to see that the Stabex now covers 44 instead of 34 products and that iron is still eligible. But although we are pleased that the trigger mechanism of the Stabex is now more sensitive, we still regret that the system only applies when the volume of exports drops—which leaves aside the problem of price.

"Mauritania is very much concerned with Sysmin and we think that the problem raised by the reopening of the Akjouit copper mine soon is a typical case for application of this new system, the practical arrangements for which have yet to be defined.

"As far as financial aid is concerned, one could point out that the EEC countries only devote 0.45% of their GNP to external aid, which is manifestly inadequate to cover the needs of the ACP states, in particular, and a long way short of the 0.7% target that the international community laid down years ago as the developed countries' contribution to the development of the poor ones.

"On the subject of technical aid, I should like to say that the hopes we placed in the Centre for Industrial Development that Lomé I set up have not been realized and that this body has not managed to act as a popularizer of technology in the ACP group.

"But in spite of these one or two reservations, our country feels that Lomé II is a privileged, indeed exemplary, framework for cooperation between North and South", the minister concluded. ○ L.P.

EEC-Mauritania cooperation

Mauritania was a member of the Yaoundé Convention, so cooperation between Mauritania and the EEC goes back more than 20 years. Under the two Lomé Conventions, European aid for the development of this country has been channelled into all the vital sectors of the economy and used to cope with social problems as well. The Community provided aid worth some ECU 125 million over the Lomé I period.

Commercial cooperation

The countries of the Community are Mauritania's biggest customers and suppliers, accounting for two thirds of its exports and half its imports. If Spain joins, this position will be further strengthened. Mauritania is a regular participant in the trade events run in the member states.

Stabex

Mauritania has received Stabex transfers (for iron ore) worth a total ECU 37 million.

Industrial cooperation

The Centre for Industrial Cooperation has tried to establish contact between European and Mauritanian partners. The indicative programme allocated 58 % to rural development, 11 % to road infrastructure and 31 % to social development. The total amount involved is ECU 33.6 million and 83.4 % of it had been committed by May 1981. The projects in the indicative programme are listed separately.

Regional cooperation

There are no such projects in Mauritania itself. The regional projects involving Mauritania that have already been programmed are worth about ECU 25 million. The main projects programmed or committed are:

- the Senegal river valley development scheme (feeder road to the Manantali dam): ECU 15 million
- improvements to millet, sorghum, niébé and maize crops (EDF Committee favourable opinion, 10 February 1981): ECU 3 million
- CILSS/Club of Friends of the Sahel: ECU 2.7 million

- animal health in West Africa: ECU 1.0 million
- WARDA: ECU 1.0 million.

EIB

The EIB has provided ECU 25 million as co-financing for the Guelb mining project.

Exceptional aid

Mauritania has received exceptional aid, totalling ECU 1.6 million, on three occasions:

- 1978: ECU 1.3 million — saving cattle threatened by drought (provision of cattle feed and forage);
- 1980: ECU 150 000 — cattle protection (cattle feed);
- 1980: ECU 200 000 — repairing the quay at Nouakchott.

Mauritania is also getting exceptional aid (ECU 1 million), decided in November 1980, to combat (via the International Epizootic Office) the cattle plague epidemic in West Africa.

Cooperation outside the Convention

Food aid 1975-1980

- 27 900 t cereals
- 4 330 t milk
- 3 050 t butteroil.

This was worth ECU 22.6 m.



Like other countries in the Sahel, desertification is a permanent threat

Special CCEI action

\$ 1.5 m (technical assistance for SON-ADER).

NGOs

The Commission has been involved in various co-financing operations with non-governmental organizations for a total sum of about ECU 700 000.

Lomé II

Indicative programme

This amounts to ECU 40-46 m, 8.4 m of which will be in the form of a loan on special terms (see list).

The main headings are:

- rural development (42 %);
- fisheries (9 %);
- road and port infrastructure (26 %);
- public health and water supplies (11 %);
- education (7 %);
- mineral prospection (5 %).

Regional cooperation

The Senegal valley development scheme is a priority as far as Mauritania is concerned and ECU 6.3 m from its GDP is also to be channelled into it.

Community resources provided for Mauritania prior to Lomé II

1. Prior to Lomé I	<i>million ECU</i>
1st EDF	15.4
Yaoundé I	18.2
Yaoundé II	26.9
EIB	11.0
Food aid	(1) 13.5
Aid after drought in the Sahel, 1974	4.8
Aid after drought and cholera, 1975	11.0
2. Lomé I	
Indicative programme (delegation costs excluded)	33.6
EIB (25 m loan plus 3.6 m interest rate rebates)	28.6
Regional cooperation (schemes directly and indirectly affecting Mauritania)	25.0
Stabex	37.0
Exceptional aid	1.6
3. Cooperation outside the Convention since 1976	
CCEI special action	1.1
Food aid	(1) 22.6
NGO co-financing	0.7

Projects under the Lomé I indicative programme

	ECU million
Participation in Gorgol valley development scheme (*)	9 500
Supervision for small rice-growing plots (*)	1 684
Intensification of irrigated crops in the Senegal valley (*)	800
Pilot area in the Gorgol valley (*)	5 770
Extension centres for herdsmen in south-east Mauritania	1 700
	19 454



Community aid goes as well for water supply in order, as above in R'Kiz, to maintain and develop cultivation and animal husbandry

Economic infrastructure

Participation in the financing of the Boghe-Aleg road	3 700
	3 700

Social development

Schools (*)	3 380
TA and training (ECU 1765 committed) (*)	1 986
Extensions to Nouakchott hospital (*)	3 000
Extensions to Kaedi hospital (*)	2 080
	10 446
Total	33 600

Lomé II indicative programme

In accordance with the provisions of title VII of Lomé II, the financial aid from the EDF, managed by the Commission, will be between ECU 40 and ECU 46 million (UM 2 928 400 000 and UM 2 907 660 000), 8.4 m of it in the form of soft loans and the rest as grants.

The exact amount will be fixed when the indicative programme is reassessed, in accordance with the Convention and during the period covered by it, in the light of any aid granted to Mauritania from non-programmable development aid.

The European Investment Bank may be contributing to the financing of productive investment projects that comply with the criteria and statutory rulings of the EIB and with the provisions of Lomé II.

Following exchanges of views between the two delegations and in the light of details supplied by the govern-

ment on possible other sources of financing, the two delegations determined, by joint agreement, the aims and priorities for which the Community support mentioned in paragraph 4 is considered as being particularly appropriate and the breakdown of the indicative amount.

The above guidelines are within the framework of the national directives laid down by the Military Council for National Recovery in application of the plan for economic and financial recovery — which provides, in particular, for budget coverage of the operating expenditure attendant on the investments made and for the privileged nature of the use of national resources for these investments.

(a) Rural development: 42 %

- Achieve self-sufficiency in food, using what water resources are available, by making better use of existing irrigated plots and by introducing new hydro-agricultural improvements and adapting appropriate technology.

- Push up the productivity of the national herd by measures that will ensure better management of the pastureland, by developing animal resources and by improving the marketing circuits.

- Reconstitute the natural environment by preventive measures to protect the plant cover and by running reforestation programmes with both ecological and commercial aims in view.

- Stem the drift to the towns by encouraging the diversification of paid activity, meeting the essential needs of the rural community, in particular by the right sort of backing and by opening up the production areas.

(b) Implementation of the national fisheries development plan aimed at optimum exploitation of Mauritania's fish resources. 9 %

(c) Repair and maintenance of the country's road network and the extension and maintenance of all port facilities. 26 %

(d) Raising the standard of living of the population, in particular by developing health protection and maintaining existing installations and by improving the water supplies to some towns in the interior. 11 %

(e) Balanced educational coverage (primary and secondary schooling) particularly in rural areas. 7 %

(f) Geological and mineral prospectation. 5 %

The technical assistance and training required to achieve the stated aims are considered to be an integral part of the priorities.

Similarly, micro-projects will be planned as part of the work towards the stated aims.

Something like ECU 120-150 million is likely to be allocated to regional projects in West Africa and Mauritania can benefit from this by designing and proposing projects to promote the economic and social development of the region, in close collaboration with neighbouring countries in the ACP group.

The optimum rate of commitment of Commission-managed resources during the period covered by the Convention could be as follows:

year 1	15 %
year 2	20 %
year 3	25 %
year 4	20 %
year 5	20 %.

(*) Projects partially or totally financed.
(1) Domestic market prices.

The Gorgol Noir dam

EEC welcomes involvement in a project of great importance for Mauritania

Agriculture is a cornerstone of the policy of economic recovery that the Mauritanian government has been running since 1978. Yet the never-ending drought in the Sahel and the desert-like nature of the Mauritanian countryside make it more difficult than usual to set up extensive agriculture on a national scale. So the new regime is aiming for rational exploitation of the land around the river, which is suitable for agricultural purposes, and to bring more land under cultivation so that a wider range of crops can be grown. Hence the importance of the Fom Gleita dam, which will surely be to Mauritania what Aswan was to Egypt. This is the biggest water engineering project the country has ever undertaken and it is being funded by financial organizations of the UN, the Arab countries and the European Community.

Dietrich Collofong, EEC Commission delegate in Nouakchott, was interviewed by Chaab, a local paper, and he talked about the Community's interest in seeing the dam built: it should help the Mauritanian government to get the country out of a dire situation of several years' standing. Parts of this interview are printed below. Mr Collofong first answered a question on the aims of the scheme and what Fom Gleita represents for the Mauritanian economy and multilateral cooperation.

The aim of the project, Mr Collofong said, was to build and fit out the Fom Gleita dam, which was part of the Gorgol Noir valley development scheme—which also includes a 3600 ha stretch of arable land, diversion and irrigation channels and the infrastructure (buildings, social facilities, vehicles, assorted equipment, technical assistance staff) needed to ensure exploitation of the land and proper operation during the early years. It is the biggest agricultural project Mauritania has ever undertaken,

aimed at pushing up food production (rice, maize, sorghum and vegetables) by irrigating a 3600 ha area and thus creating a new focus for development in the south-east of the country. This is in line with the ideas of both the Military Council for National Recovery and the government, whose priorities in the agricultural sector are to remedy the cereals shortfall, achieve self-sufficiency in food, put a brake on the drift to the towns by encouraging people to return to the land, regenerate an environment that is threatened by desertification, improve the trade balance by an annual reduction of imports and cut under-employment.

When it came to financing for the project, Mr Collofong said, Mauritania could be sure of almost all the \$ 100 million needed. The EEC (including bilateral contributions from Germany and France) would be providing about 27 %, two of the UN financial organizations had agreed to give roughly the same amount and, a source of satisfaction to both Mauritania and the Commission, the governments and funds of the Arab and Islamic countries would be covering at least a third of the total cost.

For the other \$ 13 million, the EEC might make an extra effort and a partial contribution from the 5th EDF was not

to be excluded. The Community is pleased to be able to provide support for this project, which has been threatened, for reasons of economic profitability, several times in its long planning period, Mr Collofong said. The Community was also pleased to play its part in this great enterprise in the Gorgol Noir valley.

The Commission delegate went on to talk about Mauritania's main partners in the project and the loans and grants they were making. The cost of the actual building of the Fom Gleita dam and the attendant technical assistance is being covered by co-financing from the EEC (a grant of ECU 9.5 million = \$ 13 million from the 4th EDF) and Germany (an \$ 8 million loan over 50 years, with a 10-year grace period, at 0.75 %). Germany's contribution was proof of the Bonn government's desire to encourage co-financing for projects of joint interest, Mr Collofong said, and four Mauritania projects had already received assistance from Germany and the Commission. Other contributions came from France (\$ 5.4 million from the FAC), the Community (an extra ECU 2.3 million = \$ 3 million from the 5th EDF), the UN-IDA (\$ 15 million), the CAO (\$ 10 million), the Arab countries (\$ 10 million each from Libya and Abu Dhabi and \$ 6.3 million from Saudi Arabia) and the Islamic Development Bank (\$ 6 million).

The Commission delegate pointed out that the Fom Gleita dam project dated back to 1960 and that most of the bodies that will be providing financing this time had already contributed to covering the cost of the technical and



Lt. Col. Mohammed Khouna Ould Haïdalla, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, with Dietrich Collofong, the EEC Commission's delegate in Mauritania:

"Europe will continue to provide financial support and technology for Mauritania's development"

economic studies. He then went on to explain why the Gorgol Noir site, with the closing of a narrow gorge in the Wa-Wa mountains six kilometres upstream from the new agricultural area, had been chosen. The developments are being carried out in the Gorgol area east of Kaedi, 18 km west of M'Bout and Fom Gleita, a narrow channel on the Gorgol Noir river 250 m long and 65 m wide, with sharp rock walls rising 30 m above the mean-water bed, is a remarkable natural site.

Furthermore, although there are more than 160 000 people (10 % of the total population of Mauritania) living in the area, only 1000 ha of arable land, on which low-yield river-flooded crops are grown, is under cultivation and the rest covered by natural vegetation and pasture.

What results did Mauritania and its partners expect from the project? They could be divided into a number of categories. As far as agriculture was concerned, the idea was to push up annual cereal production from 60 000 to 90 000 tonnes. Farmers in the Kaedi area should, if all went well, be able to produce more than 26 000 t of grain, rice and maize, plus a further 8000 t of vegetables—i.e. enough to feed everyone in the region and leave a possible surplus that could be channelled into other parts of the country. This would mean that a better choice of crop would be possible over a greater area, 3600 ha being under cultivation in the rainy season and 2900 ha in the dry season.



The people in the region and a number of representatives from countries involved in the project came to celebrate the laying of the first stone of the Fom Gleita dam by the authorities

On the social and human level, the project would enable 5000 families (28 000 people) to be settled on the irrigated land in the Gorgol valley. Fifteen villages would be created and health and education facilities (two primary schools and a dispensary) provided. There would be 14 000 new jobs and, once the project was ticking over normally, the anticipated 26 000 t p.a. grain harvest would treble per capita income.

As far as general development was concerned, it was to be hoped that the farmers working the irrigated land, who would be involved in the management of the area via the Sonader organization, would be directly concerned with the success of the operation—to which they would be contributing 13-16 % of the value of production for irrigation water.

Mr Collofong ended by repeating that the European Community would continue to provide Mauritania with technology and financial support. The four successive EDFs, during 20 years of cooperation between an independent Mauritania and an emergent Community, had enabled the EEC to collaborate on about 100 projects in the most important socio-economic sectors (rural development, fisheries, public health, roads, ports, etc.) and the schemes had cost something like MU 6 000 million.

And there was an added bonus. Mauritanian leaders had won the confidence of many countries, said the Commission delegate, mentioning the Americans and the Chinese, whose various contributions had been very much appreciated, in addition to the three groups of countries involved in financing the Gorgol Noir scheme.

"I am convinced", said Mr Collofong, "that Mauritania, one of the Arab countries of Africa, with many close ties with many friendly countries, will go on reaping considerable benefit from the triangular cooperation that is taking shape in the Gorgol Noir valley and elsewhere". ○

Fom Gleita — technical specifications

The dam will have a maximum capacity of 500 million m³ of water and a useful capacity of 170 million m³ eight years out of 10. This will be sufficient to irrigate 6000 ha of land. It will enable the water to be better regulated and provide protection against floodwaters downstream.

The topological and geological features of the site are such that a relatively small dam will retain a large amount of water.

The dam, built on quartzous rock, will be a curved, reinforced concrete structure, 97 m across the crest. The width of the spill-

way will be 24 m and it will be able to handle the highest floodwaters so far recorded. The height of the dam is 40.20 m and the crest is 1.12 m above maximum water level.

The diversion channels are in three parts:

- a catchment channel 45 m upstream from the dam on the left bank;*
- a lined tunnel 3.20 m in diameter and 134 m long through the left bank;*
- a return channel.*

The work is scheduled to take 30 months.

Sonader will be setting up a special, financially autonomous Gorgol Project authority to look after execution of the works (which are to be carried out by Dodin, a European firm).

MALAWI

Making the most of meagre resources

When the Central African Federation split up on 31 December 1963, after only a decade of existence, the protectorate of Nyasaland, now Malawi, was generally considered the poor relation of its two former partners, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, now respectively Zambia and Zimbabwe. It contributed only 8% of the Federation's GDP, against 37% for Zambia and 55% for Zimbabwe. Unlike its two former partners it lacked mineral resources and was in many ways simply a labour pool for them. At independence it was considered to be hardly viable as an independent state. However, since independence on 6 July 1964, Malawi has had an impressive development record based on agriculture. To do this it had to make the best of its meagre resources: fertile but limited arable

land; fairly regular rainfall, although droughts do occur; the considerable water resources of the many lakes and rivers; and the skills of its people to make it all work.

Under the leadership of its first President Ngwazi Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Malawi successfully developed its "FCR" doctrine—sufficient *food*, adequate *clothing* and a *roof* for all. The accent on "peace, calm, law and order" is further stressed by the four cornerstones of the Malawi Congress Party, "unity, loyalty, discipline and obedience". This stable approach brought about, over the years, the transformation of the former poor relation into a profitable agricultural society.

Landlocked on the lakeshore

Several million years ago a geological deformation left a long and massive North-South depression in south eastern Africa. The twists and turns of colonial history created Malawi out of a long narrow (840 km with a width varying from 80-160 km) and landlocked high plateau along Lake Malawi and the Shire river, the last tributary of the Zambezi. Its total area of 118 500 km² is aligned along the rift valley system. Because of its mountainous outlook Malawi is sometimes called the Switzerland of Africa. Lake Malawi represents 24 000 km² of the country's surface and is Africa's third largest lake, being 588 km long and between 16-80 km wide and lying at 474 m above sea level (deepest point 704 m or 230 m below sea level).

When he reached this fresh-water lake in 1859, Dr Livingstone asked the Yao people for its name and they called it "Nyasa", meaning lake. Lake Nyasa (Lake Lake!) gave its name to the country until independence when it was renamed Malawi ("glimmers of light on water").

The lake is the dominant feature of the country and its significance cannot be underestimated. It is the major source of animal protein, especially for the low-income groups, providing an average annual catch of 70 000 tons of fish. It plays an important role in the country's transportation system and is the main reservoir for Malawi's consid-



Life President Ngwazi Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda inspecting some maize, the main staple food for Malawians

erable hydropower capacity. It is a great tourist attraction, offering some of Africa's most magnificent scenery. It influences the country's fairly regular rainfall and is, unfortunately, also a breeding ground for bacterial diseases.

With a total population of 5.8 million (mid-'79, IBRD), growing at a rate of 2.9% (1970-78), Malawi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, with an average population density per km² of around 60.

There are, however, for physical, historical and economic reasons, large regional variations, most people being concentrated in the southern region (Blantyre-Limbe) and along the lakeshore. The government decision in the late 1960s to build a new capital has to be seen in light of these population disparities. Lilongwe (now 76 000 inhabitants) was built from scratch in the very centre of the country and succeeded Zomba as capital city. The construction of the new international Kamuzu airport there, to be opened during the second half of 1981, thus replacing Chileka airport near Blantyre, and increased investment in the transport network and the agricultural sector of the northern and central regions, are also part of this balancing act.

An unexpectedly strong economic performance

For a country on whose economic viability few would have bet in the early

1960s, Malawi has done remarkably well. During the 1970s total output increased from K 267 million in 1970 to almost K 1050 million in 1979; GDP in real terms rose on average by 6.6% per year and real income per capita went up by 3.8% per year. The monetary sector provides about 75% of total GDP.

By the end of the 1970s the economy showed signs of overheating, but, as Reserve Bank governor John Tembo explained, "the government's measures to stabilize the economy and to adjust imbalances have proven to work".

In 1980 a number of adverse trends and economic conditions converged and left the country with an unusually low 0.6% real GDP growth rate. Bad rainfall caused a drought in the southern region and both the output and quality of the crops were affected.

Maize production, the main staple food, fell short and temporary imports were necessary. The main export crops like groundnuts, rice, tea and, in particular, tobacco got only poor prices. For tobacco, representing half of export earnings, sales at auction brought prices 6% lower on average than in 1979. Only sugar exports boomed, prices having risen by 46%. Terms of trade continued to deteriorate rapidly, inflation went up to above 15% against only 9.5% in the previous decade. The debt burden rose to about 18% of domestic export earnings, against the usual 11-12%, as domestic capital became scarce and foreign commercial loans had to be concluded.

For 1980/81 prospects are brighter and if the good weather conditions last, real output is expected to grow by 3.7%, particularly because of a recovery in smallholder production. Tobacco prices are expected to go back at least to their normal level as both quality and production are well assured. Also, Malawi will increasingly appreciate the cushioning effect of its hydro-power potential, and the opening of the ethanol plant will be a definite gain as imported fuel prices have risen by over 300% over the past three years. This plant at the Dwangwa sugar scheme should cover up to 15% of the country's fuel requirements.

Agriculture, the economic backbone

In terms of output, employment and exports, agriculture is clearly the country's economic backbone, accounting for 43% of total GDP and providing a livelihood to over 90% of the population. From 1976 to 1980 tobacco,

sugar and tea together accounted on average for 83% of domestic exports. However, this overwhelming dependence on agriculture, and in particular on the performances of these major export crops, makes the Malawi economy all the more vulnerable to such factors as the weather, transport problems as regards both the necessary inputs and exports, and price levels of both inputs and products.

Generally speaking, the limit of arable land is approaching. According to

some sources 38% of Malawi's surface area is arable and already 37% is under cultivation. Estate farming occupies about 15% of the arable land but provides 80% of the export earnings.

The country has now started a new approach to its rural development. In the past, there were four major integrated rural development projects (one in the Northern Region, two in the Central Region and one in the Southern Region) but these tied up a lot of resources. As officials in the agriculture



Lake Malawi plays an important role in the transport links between the central and the northern region; passengers embark here at Monkey Bay in the central region



Fishermen repairing their nets on the lakeshore; each year about 70 000 tonnes of fish are caught in the lake

ministry explained, the new approach through the National Rural Development Programme "puts the same integrated rural development theory into practice on a small scale and is more geographically spread". The country is now divided into eight agricultural development divisions (ADDs), together covering about 40% of the population, in particular smallholder farmers. The whole NRDP aim is to raise the standard of living of the rural population in several phases. After an extension phase when farmers are supplied with productive inputs such as fertilizers, and during which marketing and extension services will be improved, there will come an intensive phase whereby basic infrastructure, such as roads and dairies, will be improved. During the consolidation phase, social and medical services, in particular schools and rural health centres, will be provided.

The key role of ADMARC

The Agricultural Development and Marketing Cooperation, a statutory body, plays a key role in Malawi's rural and agro-industrial sector. Employing 5000 to 15 000 people, according to the season, ADMARC has an annual turnover of some 50 million kwacha (1). It handles the tobacco trade, cotton, groundnuts, maize, cassava and paddy rice. Every autumn ADMARC agrees with the treasury and agriculture department, a price for each commodity so that farmers know these prices in advance. A final price assessment is made in March, prices cannot be lower than in October but a bonus is possible. ADMARC's role, defining the agricultural income levels, is closely related to the production levels (quotas for tobacco production) and the improvement of the quality of the crops. Throughout the country it has built up a marketing network of over 50 main storage depots supplemented by 700 smaller ones in the buying season; its structure allows it to buy the crops in small quantities in the most remote areas of the country (importance of the rural transport system) and to prepare (grading tobacco and groundnuts, crushing cotton seeds, etc.) and sell them in bulk for export. ADMARC also sells seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, often at subsidized prices to the farmers.

ADMARC looks after its own plantations for tea, tobacco, macademia and cashew-nuts, operates three cotton gins, eight tobacco grading centres, a



John Tembo
Governor of the Central Bank

groundnut grading and treatment factory, and a fruit and vegetable canning plant. Apart from this considerable stake in the economy, ADMARC is the basic cushion for Malawi's smallholder farmer against price fluctuations.

Tobacco, an economy in itself

Even before Arab slave traders and Europeans set foot in Malawi, its inha-

bitants already produced a type of tobacco which they called "labu", a yellow-flowered aromatic herb. In the late 1870s, settlers introduced a Virginia type tobacco. Tobacco's importance gradually grew until it became the country's major export earner.

On average tobacco represents just over 50% of total domestic exports (1976-80). From 1969 to 1979 tobacco production more than trebled, from 13 000 tonnes to just over 54 000 tonnes, an all-time record for Malawi. For over 100 000 families on small holdings and settlement schemes, the tobacco industry is the main source of cash income and also provides employment in packaging and processing industries. Tobacco is exported to a wide range of countries, the United Kingdom and other European countries traditionally being the main buyers.

Since 1938 Malawi has adopted a system whereby all tobacco, with the exception of the rather rare and specialized oriental or "Turkish" crop, which is dealt with by private treaty, is sold at auction. Today 12 registered buyers have access to the Limbe and Lilongwe auction floors where the produce is sold along the US auctioneering model, which can also be found in Zimbabwe. The auctions start around March/April and sales are completed around the end of September.



Malawi's topography gives road-builders a hard and costly time

(1) ECU 1 = K 1.048 (rate in April 1981).

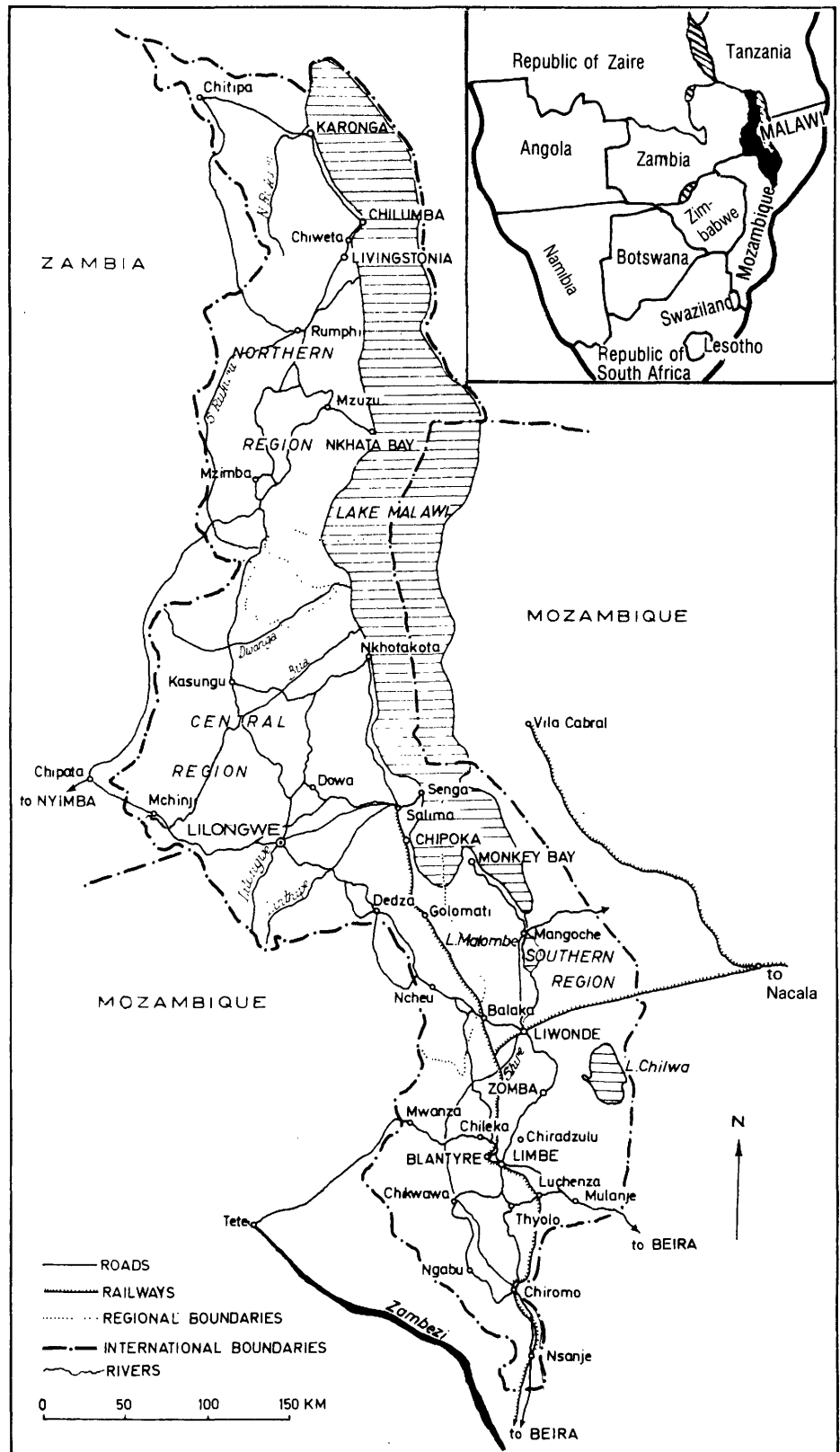
When sales are going on, the auction floors become the economic pulse of Malawi. The livelihood of so many Malawians is dependent on the price international buyers are prepared to offer for the crop. Such an auction floor is really "a place where the action is". The neatly-aligned bales leave just enough space for the 12 registered buyers, who know the range of offerings for the different grades, on one side, and on the other the selling team, composed of a starter who assesses at a glance the quality of the bale (and indicates the target price), the actual auctioneer who advances the bidding in a sort of sing-song chant, and a ticket marker who records the final price, name of the buyer and the grade mark. On an average day, some 10 000 bales of almost 80 kg (sometimes of "split" quality) are sold; from 700 for single bale lots, to 1500 bales for 2-3 bale lots, are sold per hour, which represents an average of only 6 seconds per bale!

The marketing of tobacco and the conducting of its sales are controlled by the Tobacco Control Commission, a statutory government body. The TCC organizes and supervises the auctions, licences the auction floors, the buyers and commercial graders, establishes rules for packing and presentation, collects relevant statistics and assures certificates of origin.

As Mr R.G. Buckingham, the TCC secretary, explained, the organization also plays an important role in quality control. Some 600 samples are taken for analysis every year. Pesticide residues, because of the stringent controls in Europe, nicotine content and so on are carefully tested. According to Mr Buckingham, Rhodesia's UDI was beneficial to Malawi's tobacco industry since it brought about a rise in both production and quality. Zimbabwe's independence is no threat to this, however, as there is now room enough for both countries on the world market.

For Malawi the anti-tobacco campaigns in the industrialized countries, particularly in the USA and Europe, are cause for some concern. However, Mr Buckingham is confident "because tobacco substitutes, for instance, have proved to be a fiasco, and other markets are progressively being tapped". In the opinion of ADMARC's sales director, Mr U. Nyondo, anti-smoking campaigns do present a dilemma: "what is bad for our economy is perhaps good for European health"...

It seems there is no conflict between growing tobacco and food production.



Mr Buckingham forecasts a maximum production of between 56 and 70 million kg but within certain constraints. There is limited acreage, so higher yields per hectare are necessary, but the high standard of quality must be maintained. Availability of wood for fire-curing could become a problem and development finance could become dif-

ficult to raise in times of worldwide recession.

Despite being landlocked and secluded, Malawi has a good record. It is the biggest world exporter of fire-cured tobacco and has succeeded in general with a crop which is one of the most difficult to grow, needing a tremendous amount of intensive care.



In 1980 Malawi produced 17 500 tonnes of rice, basically for export

Overcoming geographical isolation

Transport and communications are vital for Malawi's agro-economic development. Production and trade of all crops are directly dependent on such infrastructure and over the past few years it has attracted on average 40 to 50% of all development expenditure.

Access for imports and exports to the Indian Ocean is via the Nacala and Beira railways through Mozambique, no alternative land routes being available. Both railway lines and ports suffer from congestion and maintenance constraints. A goods train, for instance, could in theory go from Beira to Blantyre in 24 hours. Performance is, however, a lot less: the turn-round of tanker wagons now takes 12 days on both lines, against only five days in theory. Container services from Europe should take only four weeks but delays can now be up to 90 days...

Officials in the works ministry explained that Malawi not only suffers from its landlocked position but also from a certain isolation, the only fairly good road link being with Zambia. Furthermore, the country, as the former poor relation of the Central African Federation, suffered from the lack of a good internal road network, particularly in the north.

The stretched shape of the country and its combination of mountains, plateaux and lakeshore made it all the more difficult to build this network properly. Difficult soils, a concentrated drainage pattern crossing the lakeshore

plains and differences in altitude between the plateaux above 1000 metres and the lakeshore at around 500 metres give a hard, and costly, time to the Malawi road-builders.

Malawi has now around 2250 km of surfaced roads and a lot more projects are in the pipeline or being executed, given a capacity for bitumization of about 85 km a year. The basic improvement of the trunk roads will allow a considerable reduction of the vehicles' operating costs, which currently put a drain on foreign reserves. The road network in total covers around 11 000 km and secondary and district roads are also being expanded to open up new farming areas.

The lake's role for transportation between the Central and Northern regions should not be underestimated, nor the important future role of the new international Kamuzu airport near Lilongwe, which will not only carry passengers but also freight. The lead time for goods from Europe can built up to nine months now, tying up a lot of money. Air freight therefore might become a real break-through.

Malawi profile

Area: 118 500 km² (including 24 400 km² of inland water)

Population: 5 852 000 (IBRD, mid-'79)

growth rate 2.9% (1970-78)

density: 62 per km²

Head of state: the Life President Ngwazi Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda

Government: executive President nominating his government based on the Malawi Congress Party

Capital: Lilongwe (pop. 76 000 approx.)

Other principal towns: Blantyre (commercial centre — pop. 220 000 approx.)

Zomba (former capital — residence of the President — seat of the Parliament and University of Malawi)
Mzuzu (principal town of the Northern Region)

Official languages: Chichewa and English

Currency: Malawi kwacha (= 100 tambala)
(1 ECU = 1.048 kwacha — April 1981)

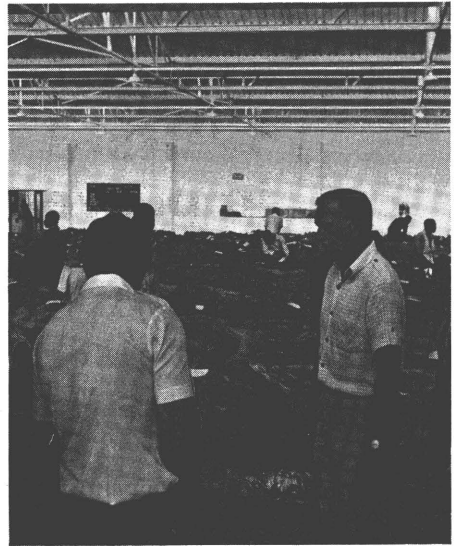
Principal exports: tobacco, tea, sugar, groundnuts, cotton, rice

GNP per capita (IBRD 1979): \$ 200
real growth rate: 3.1% (1970-78)

Good prospects for agro-industries

Those in the know are widely optimistic about the continued opportunities for processing raw materials, both for the domestic market and for exports. The industrial sector now represents about 13% of GDP and it is the intention to raise this to about 17% over the next few years. Import substitution is hampered by the small size of the local market and the relative importance so far of the non-monetary sector. Several industrial projects are in the pipeline or under construction, such as a fertilizer plant, the Dwangwa ethanol plant, a refinery for recycling oil, a glass factory, a tanning and leather factory, a second cement plant and a pulp and paper plant. The latter will start on a small-scale basis but there is a lot of potential, particularly on the Viphya plateau with its 60 000 ha of planted forest which could also serve other purposes such as energy supply (methanol, fuel pellets).

Generally speaking, Malawi has an encouraging investment code but as Reserve Bank governor John Tembo stressed, "each project has to be carefully examined for its viability, for the availability of local capital and also simply for its size, because for such a small country with limited financial resources, a 1% error can take us a long time to repair".



Limbe, one of Malawi's two tobacco auction centres; during the sales from April to September the auction floors become the economic pulse of Malawi

Food and energy self-sufficiency

In the long term, despite its development constraints, Malawi could be better off than a number of other developing countries, certainly if world recession continues and aggravates the Third World's prospects even more. Capable of feeding its own people, with a food security system against bad harvests and with an energy potential, in hydro-power, ethanol or biomass, able to keep energy imports to the minimum, this pear-shaped "warm heart of Africa" has two major and enviable advantages. ○

ROGER DE BACKER

Businessmen like Timon Sam Mangwazu, Malawi's first resident ambassador to the EEC in Brussels, now managing director of the Press Group, describes Malawi's comparative advantages as "an attractive business climate in a peaceful and calm environment, given the stabilizing creative role of the leadership, in particular the Life President, and a lot of hard-working people".

The Press Group is a holding company of no less than 17 firms, together employing 36 500 workers or 10% of the country's paid labour force. Its activities range from estate farming (it is the biggest producer of flue-cured and burley tobacco, producing maize on over 60 000 acres and groundnuts on over 6000 acres) to manufacturing, construction, transport, wholesale and retail, finance and services.

"We would like to tap Lomé's unexploited potential"

As former ambassador to the EEC, Timon Mangwazu is well placed in his present occupation to appreciate in particular the trade aspect of Lomé cooperation for his country. "The access for our agricultural products on the EEC market is very liberal and this free trade arrangement is of vital importance to us", he said. He further stressed Malawi's intention "to tap increasingly some aspects of the Convention so far under-exploited, like

industrial cooperation and technology transfer". Both are directly linked to trade with the EEC. "This trade has a catalytic effect as those technology transfers and possible investments don't come automatically but are usually a consequence of intensified trade relations". For him, "the emphasis of the Lomé Convention on trade is therefore very much to the point as this promotes our economic independence perhaps most of all and the trade-development link cannot be emphasized enough".



Timon Mangwazu, Malawi's first resident ambassador to the EEC, and currently managing director of the Press group, a holding with 17 companies employing 36 500 workers: "the emphasis of the Lomé Convention on trade is very much to the point as this promotes economic independence perhaps most of all".

“Hard work and improved efficiency are the only answers”

An interview with Mr Chakakala Chaziya, Malawi's Minister of Finance

In this interview, Malawi's finance minister Chakakala Chaziya, highlights his country's development objectives, reviews its economic performance and comments on Malawi's relationship with the EEC.

“Our development objectives remain essentially unchanged

► *The government of Malawi has recently revised its development policy. Would you explain and comment on the long-term priorities of that policy?*

— The most urgent long-term priority of Malawi's development policy remains that of raising agricultural production, chiefly by introducing improved methods of cultivation, and by the associated process of bringing smallholders into the monetary economy. This objective will enable Malawi to feed itself and will ensure an increasing surplus for export.

Our terms of trade have deteriorated drastically over the last few years, and are not expected to recover quickly. But an increase in production will not solve all these problems. It is essential that we diversify our export production in order to get away from our heavy dependence on tobacco. Accordingly, our policy will be to switch public investment towards agriculture and to give smallholders the right incentives to produce a wider range of crops.

Another priority will be to encourage the production of import substitutes, both as a way of saving foreign exchange and as a way of diversifying the productive base of the economy. It is hoped that the necessary investment will mostly be undertaken by private firms on commercial grounds, though the government will invest in major projects of national importance.

It will be obvious from this brief description that our development objectives remain essentially unchanged, as indeed they must, given that Malawi will for the foreseeable future remain an

agricultural country, and a small country in international trade.

Economic growth and stabilization, however, are only one feature of the development process, and we intend, as far as our limited investment resources allow, to expand the provision of essential infrastructure—such as water supply and communications—and social services. Accordingly, public investment to these sectors will be expanded, as with agriculture and industry, mainly at the expense of power generation and public building, which were substantial beneficiaries of the recent high level of investment.

Agriculture, the basis of Malawi's livelihood

► *What are the government's intentions as regards the diversification of food and cash crops?*

— The issue of diversification is currently under active discussion by the government. Malawi's staple food crop is maize. The other food crops are rice, cassava, beans, peas, sorghum and millet. Apart from maize, beans and peas, the rest of the food crops are eaten by only a small section of the population, particularly in places where maize does not grow very well. Rice can be considered mainly a cash crop, as it is mostly exported. The domestic market for it is small. It is therefore not very meaningful to talk of diversification of food crops, as no crop has been identified which can replace maize as the basic staple food. So as far as food crops are concerned, the emphasis will be on increasing the productivity per unit of land through improved farming.

As far as our cash crops are concerned, our experiences with regard to



*Finance minister Chakakala Chaziya
“Malawi will for the foreseeable future remain an agricultural country”*

tobacco prices at the auction floors have brought to light the vulnerability of an economy that depends on one or two crops for its foreign exchange earnings. Our major export crops are tobacco, tea, and sugar. These are mostly grown by estates. Last year we saw poor tobacco prices at the auction floors and as if that were not enough, tea prices were also poor. As a result, our balance of payments position weakened. Malawi is dependent on agriculture. The government's stated policy is explicit in this regard. That means that for a long time we will depend on agriculture for our economic livelihood. At the same time, we do realise that we cannot continue to depend on the traditional crops I've mentioned, so the government is examining possibilities of crop diversification. Firstly, estates are looking at alternative crops which could be viably grown. Some estates are thinking of growing groundnuts and cotton, which hitherto have only been grown by smallholders.

“The next few years will not be easy”

► *1976-77 were good years for your agricultural exports. How has the*

economy fared since then and what are the pointers for the future?

— 1976 was the peak year for Malawi's terms of trade. They declined by about 20% in 1978 and 1979 and by another 10% in 1980. The deficit on visible trade has increased from an average of 33 million Kwacha, or about 5% of GDP, in 1976 and 1977 to an average of 127 million Kwacha, or 12% of GDP, in 1978/79. At the same time, the rate of growth of GDP has slowed in real terms from 7-8% in 1976/77 to 5.5% in 1978, 4.5% in 1979 and only 0.5% in 1980. Contractions in smallholder agriculture and in construction are mainly responsible for the 1980 figure, reflecting the drought and reduced real investment respectively.

These statistics reveal that the main features of the economic performance of Malawi are very much a reflection of the weakness of international demand for our main exports and of the continuing world inflation, particularly in oil prices.

It is not foreseen that the terms of trade will recover markedly. Indeed, we

project that they will worsen slightly in 1981 and 1982. The balance of trade will nevertheless gradually be restored to its 1976/77 level, because the volume of imports is expected to remain more or less constant while export volume growth is renewed. Import substitution and export diversification should lead to a gradual closing of the visible trade gap back to about 5% of GDP by 1985. Output is expected to grow, slowly at first but at increasing rates as time goes on. With a minor recovery in the terms of trade from 1983 onwards, gross domestic income will follow a similar path.

Thus we recognise that the next few years will not be easy for Malawi. Hard work and improved efficiency are the only answers to the problems posed by the adverse movement in the terms of trade. Of course we hope that this work will eventually result in more rapid increases in the living standards.

Building up food security stocks

► *Malawi, a grain-exporter in the past, had to struggle last year with the effects—in part of the country—of a*

spell of drought. What is the outlook for the next grain harvest and how would the country face up to a similarly reduced harvest in the future, supposing this were ever to occur?

— The government's policy of food self-sufficiency has been successfully implemented. Malawi has indeed been a net exporter of grain in the past, mainly of maize and rice. It is still a net exporter of rice. Last year we had a unique agricultural year, as you have pointed out. Some areas of the country, particularly those of the southern region, suffered from drought and the maize yields in these areas were reduced significantly. Fortunately the other two regions had reasonable rainfall and reasonable maize yields.

As far as the outlook for the next grain harvest is concerned, all available evidence points to a good maize harvest this year. All available reports reaching my office about the crop situation have been very encouraging and, if the weather continues being as kind to us as it has been so far, I am very optimistic about realising a bumper maize harvest this year. As regards the contingency measures that have been taken to cushion the economy against an occurrence of poor yields in future, I am delighted to say that the government, through the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (Admarc), is constructing grain silos in Lilongwe with a capacity of 180 000 tons of maize a year. This level of stocks is considered sufficient to meet domestic requirements during years of bad harvest, and when good seasons follow each other, the previous year's stocks would be exported to neighbouring countries. Malawi will continue to pursue the policy of food self-sufficiency throughout the 1980s as we believe that the country can produce enough food to feed itself during normal years.

Redressing regional imbalances

► *On independence, the new state of Malawi inherited the economically imbalanced regions of the former Nyasaland. What are the main considerations as regards overcoming the regional imbalances and achieving national integration?*

— At the time of independence in 1964, there was indeed regional imbalance. The Southern Region was much more developed than the rest of the country. As a result, people migrated southwards, as is evidenced by the 1966 population census which showed that 51% of the population densities there were 3.5 times as high as in the Northern Region. To redress this imbalance



Raising agricultural production remains the most urgent long-term priority of Malawi's development policy; it will be done by the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and by bringing smallholders into the monetary economy

ance, a conscious policy to spread development in the Central and Northern Regions was adopted.

The first significant measure was to move the capital city from Zomba in the Southern Region to Lilongwe in the Central Region, which has been reinforced by the re-allocation of commercial and industrial activities away from Blantyre in the Southern Region to Lilongwe. The hinterland of the new capital city has benefited considerably as well.

The second measure has been the development of infrastructure in the previously neglected regions. The construction of such roads as the Lake Shore road, Kacheche-Chiweta, John Mzumara-Ekwendeni, Blantyre-Lilongwe and Lilongwe-Mchinji roads has made it possible for various rural development projects, industrial enterprises and social services to be established in new areas. These activities have also created secondary employment.

Finally, local entrepreneurs have been encouraged to establish themselves in growth points in rural areas through the issuing of trading licences, credit, training and management services. These rural growth points have acted as a counter-magnet to the industrial centres in the Southern Region.

Although the effect of these policies will only be seen over time, there are already some indications of the shift in demographic concentrations. Population increased at a rate of 3.4% per annum in the Central Region compared with 2.6% in the Southern Region between 1966 and 1967, while the increase in the Northern Region aver-

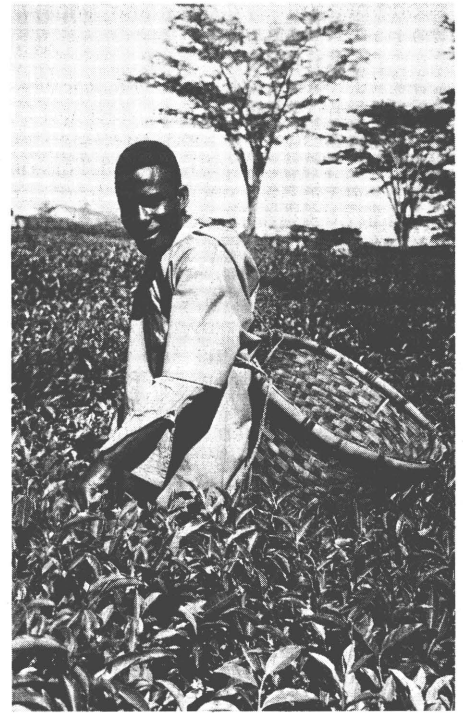
aged 2.4%, which is higher than the increase before independence.

The vital importance of transport and communication

► *With Malawi being landlocked in Central Africa, transport and communications are of vital importance. What projects are planned to diminish the effects of Malawi's landlocked situation and to what extent are the projects linked to the SADCC?*

— Indeed, transport and communications are vital to Malawi. This is why since independence about 40% of the development budget has been allocated to transport each year. We are trying to diminish the effects of our landlocked situation and several projects have been carried out to alleviate it. The railway line from Liwonde to Nacala was opened to traffic in August, 1970. This line has provided an alternative route to the sea. We have also completed the railway line from Lilongwe via Mchinji to the Zambian border. Running parallel to this railway line is the Lilongwe-Mchinji to Zambian border road. Kamuzu International Airport is nearing completion and once it is opened, our links to neighbouring and overseas countries will be strengthened.

There are several other projects being planned to diminish the effects of our landlocked situation on the economy. These projects are linked to the Southern African Development and Coordination Committee. On railways, there is the regional study on the railway training programmes from which Malawi will benefit, and the rehabilita-



Malawi produces on average 30 million kg of tea a year, making it the third most important export product behind tobacco and sugar

tion of the line from Balaka to the southern border. In the road sub-sector, there are the upgrading of the Mangochi-Chiponde-Mozambique border road, the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Blantyre-Mulanje-Mozambique border road; the Blantyre-Mwanza-Mozambique border road and the Karonga-Chitipa-Tunduma (Tanzania border) road. In posts and telecommunications, there is the pan-African telecommunications project which will connect Malawi to Mozambique and Tanzania through a microwave system.

► *During the Zimbabwean fight for independence, the closure of the Mozambique-Rhodesia border caused a lot of harm to your economy. How has the reopening of the border, following the independence of Zimbabwe, affected Malawi?*

— The closure of the Mozambique-Rhodesia border in 1976 did a lot of harm to our economy. Our external trade had to be completely re-routed through the Mozambique ports of Nacala and Beira. As a result these ports became overcongested and could not handle the larger traffic efficiently. The poor state of repair of the railway lines linking the ports with Malawi seriously affected the rate of deterioration of the lines. The cost of transporting goods to and from the coast rose sharply, by about 15%. By 1978 the c.i.f. mark-up on imports had risen to 23% of the f.o.b. value, compared to about 14% in 1974/75. Transport delays on the coastal route held up



Malawi's potential for sugar production remains underexploited; an ethanol plant under construction at the Dwangwa sugar scheme will cover 15% of the country's fuel requirements

exports and imports and resulted in a considerable increase in stockpiling in Malawi, which adversely affected costs of production and domestic liquidity. In some cases, even by late 1978 air freight had become a more competitive means of transporting goods into the country.

The reopening of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border is likely to be accompanied by a return to a more traditional and more favourable transport pattern for Malawi. Some of the traffic presently using the Mozambique ports is likely to switch back to road and rail via Zimbabwe, thus resulting in cheaper imports of some goods. A change in the trade pattern towards overland routes is likely to ease the load on the Mozambique rail links and ports and to bring new traffic into Malawi's road network.

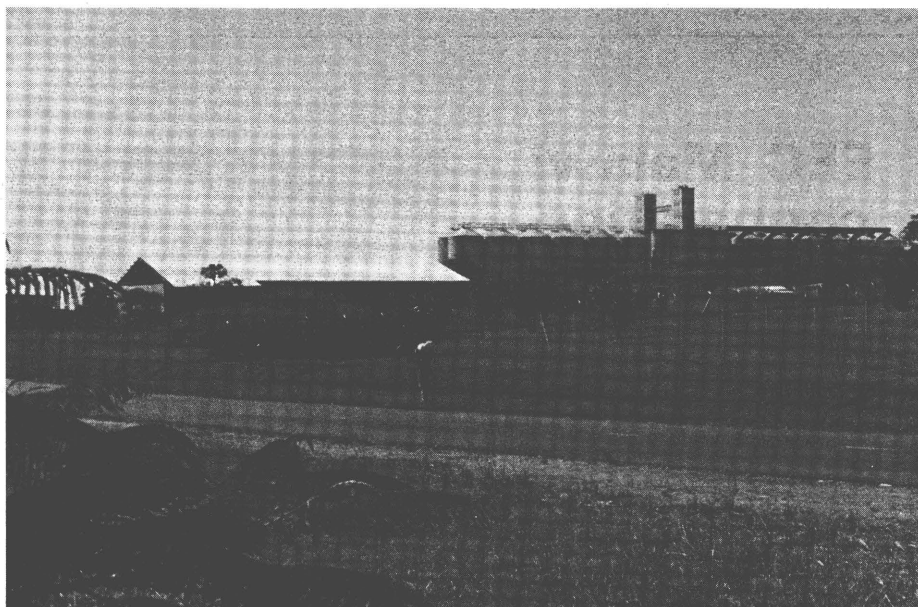
Preparing a new energy policy

► *Malawi has considerable hydro-electric potential. What is the outlook for further development of it and has Malawi other likely plans or prospects for decreasing dependency on imported fossil fuels?*

— Malawi does have considerable hydro-electric potential and we have been quick to exploit this power source. Our first hydro-electric project was Nkhula Falls, phase I, which was opened in 1966 with a total power of 24 megawatts (MW). Later in 1973, Tedzani was opened which provided 16 MW, to which another 40 MW



A partial view of the Blantyre-Chikwawa road, which was reconstructed with EDF aid; transport is of vital importance for landlocked Malawi



The construction of these silos, near Lilongwe, with an annual total capacity of 180 000 tonnes of maize, is nearing completion. They will hold the country's food security stocks

were added in 1976. At present work is progressing well on the Nkhula Falls hydro-electric project phase II, from which 60 MW will be provided when completed.

The government wants to exploit hydro-electric power further. Malawi has several mountain areas from which rivers flow throughout the year and the government is considering commissioning a full-scale study to evaluate this potential. If the results of the study show that the potential is indeed sizeable, the government will embark on a small-scale hydro-electric scheme in rural areas.

Hydro-electric power has helped reduce our dependence on imported fossil fuels and therefore Malawi has been cushioned from inflation originating from high petroleum prices. In order to reduce further Malawi's dependence on imported fossil fuels, the government has commissioned a study to take an inventory of all energy sources in the country, especially renewable sources. From this study a coherent energy policy will be formulated.

In addition, the country has embarked on an ethanol project at the Dwangwa sugar estate. It is hoped that this project will produce about 15% of the country's fuel requirements, thereby saving on much-needed foreign exchange.

All these activities underline Malawi's concern to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Wide-ranging cooperation

► *Under the Lomé I Convention, the EEC has had the opportunity to assist*

Malawi in a number of projects covering a variety of priority areas. What are your views on EEC-Malawi cooperation under Lomé I and what do you expect from Lomé II?

— Malawi's performance in implementing the 40 or so projects under Lomé I has been successful. There were no problems between Malawi and the EEC in the field of financial cooperation.

Malawi also benefitted from the EEC's exceptional aid. Some 1.5 million units of account were given to us in 1976 following the border closure, and some emergency funds were given to us in 1979 to help us airfreight fuel into the country.

On the question of Stabex, Malawi has not benefitted significantly from this because tobacco is not included in it. We want to see tobacco in the Stabex scheme. We are still optimistic that the EEC will include tobacco in Stabex.

We have benefitted from the sugar quota extended to us, yet under Lomé II we would like to see an expansion in our quota, because the country's sugar productive potential remains unexploited.

Lomé I contributed significantly in restoring the living standards of Malawi. The goals and programmes which we have set ourselves under Lomé II are expected to contribute further to the country's development. However, for these goals to be realised efficiently, the EEC machinery should process programmes faster than was the case under Lomé I. ○

Interview by R.D.B.

EEC-Malawi cooperation

On independence, achieved in 1964 following the breaking-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the new state of Malawi had to cope with the combined problems of a landlocked situation, an ill-shaped geographical lay-out with only rudimentary and poor transport facilities, and as a consequence of that, regional economic imbalances. For facing the future, the highly concentrated population of Malawi had no other assets than their traditional preparedness to work hard on a soil that, albeit devoid of mineral resources, is very suitable to agriculture and well irrigated by fairly regular, if periodical annual rainfall. Since then the 'FCR' doctrine of the Malawi government (sufficient food, adequate clothing and a roof) has set the basic standard of requirements and efforts towards a progressive social and economical development of the nation.

Main areas of EEC assistance to Malawi

After joining the EEC/ACP Convention of Lomé I in 1975, and in accordance with the above principles, Malawi set its main priorities for EEC assistance in the sectors of agriculture, transportation, industry and energy development as well as in social infrastructure. Training, as a major means to enable her to deal with her own problems, has not been neglected.

Agriculture

In order to boost the improvement in the living conditions of the rural population of Malawi, which accounts for 90% of the total population, integrated rural development projects play a large part in the country's general development policy. That priority is also reflected in the large involvement of EEC aid in the Lakeshore rural development project and in the national rural development project areas of Nchisi and Henga-Kasitu Valley.



The fight against losses from insect attack on dried fish is one of the main components of the Central Lakeshore fisheries development project

Smallholder cash crop and pilot schemes for tobacco and coffee focus on an increase of individual and export earnings.

The Central Lakeshore fisheries development project is designed to increase the country's protein resources by fishing the so far unexploited depths of Lake Malawi and by limiting the losses due to insect attack on dry fish.

Transportation

The EDF-financed projects in this sector aimed specifically at an improved link between the country's extremities and its central parts. Upgrading the 70 km Karonga-Chiweta road proved to be the first important step in the creation of a north-centre highway, whilst in the south the 42 km Blantyre-Chikwawa road now allows reliable and quick transport, in all seasons, between the highly productive lower Shire Valley and the Blantyre-Limbe area, which is still the economic-industrial centre of gravity.

Further EDF funds were spent on setting up a road construction unit consisting of machinery and equipment to build rural roads that will link the productive areas to the main network of highways.

Finally, the EDF involvement in the transportation sector by way of financ-

ing economic and engineering studies of the Blantyre-Mwanza-Mozambican border road will pave the way for the construction, at a later date, of that road link which is a major inlet/outlet for the country, not only as an alternative to the rail connections with the Indian Ocean harbours but also as an important traffic line towards the western part of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, a the potentially important trade partner.

Industry and energy

The lake and the orographic pattern of the country have given it a noticeable hydro-energy potential. The most recent step in exploiting this resource has been the construction of the Nkula II falls hydropower station. Within this project, funded from various sources, the European Development Fund has financed, by a soft loan, a majority proportion of the three 20-megawatt Francis turbines and alternators.

The expected early completion of a new dairy at Blantyre, with an initial throughput capacity of 20 000 litres per day and potential for further expansion, should be a big step forward for the dairy industry and milk marketing.

A new zone of industrial estates will be created soon in Blantyre. EDF funds here will serve to build the infrastructure required for this scheme, which

Edgard Pisani, a new European commissioner

A man with the temperament and experience for development policy

A man of experience has left the Commission to play a leading role in the new French government, to be replaced by a man of equal experience in Brussels. Although different in style, Edgard Pisani plans to follow and expand the work begun by Claude Cheysson.

Edgard Pisani, socialist senator, European MP and one-time minister of de Gaulle, has become the development commissioner for the period 25 May 1981 to 5 January 1985. He succeeds Claude Cheysson, who is now minister for external relations in the new French government. Mr Pisani was appointed to the Commission by common consent of the governments of the member states of the EEC, in accordance with article 11 of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities.

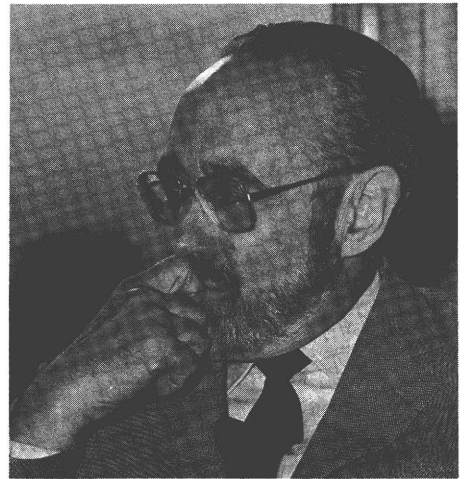
The spokesman who announced the appointment said that the Commission was pleased that the governments had chosen such an eminent figure as Edgard Pisani. It was glad to be able to count on his influence and experience in the very many fields for which it was responsible. The Commission, according to the spokesman, had a number of urgent problems that were basic to the future of the Community and its prime concern under these circumstances was to ensure that its team was as cohesive and as effective as possible in its approach to these matters.

Edgard Pisani was born in Tunis on 9 October 1918. He studied arts, law and political science, was a member of the resistance during World War II and holds the *croix de guerre*, the *legion d'honneur* and a medal for his work in the resistance.

In 1946, he became France's youngest prefect, having gained experience as *chef de cabinet* and *directeur de cabinet* at the ministry of the interior. In 1954, he became his country's youngest senator (democratic left). He was minister of agriculture under de Gaulle from 1961 to 1966 and spent some time in Brussels helping devise the common agricultural policy. He left his mark on the department of agriculture at home too, perfecting the complementary law on agricultural guidance, setting up the forestry office and regional establishments for private forests, overhauling the ministry of agriculture and producing a plan for the world organization of agricultural markets.

He was appointed minister for equipment, a new department which he virtually created, in 1966. In March the following year, he was elected MP for Maine et Loire, becoming responsible for housing. But the break was imminent and, a month later, in August 1967, a disagreement with PM Georges Pompidou over special powers led him to resign from the government. When he voted with the opposition on a motion of censure a year later he resigned his seat.

The years in political limbo that followed saw him gradually move to the left and he joined the socialist party and was elected senator for the Haute Marne in 1974. "I am", he told *Le Monde*, "getting a little more socialist every day. My first reaction was moral revolt against injustice and then I felt with objective certainty that the present market machinery cannot be



Edgard Pisani

allowed to function for the benefit of society alone".

In 1975, he joined the Club of Rome, taking a particular interest in the Euro-Arab dialogue, and three years later became a member of the north-south commission under Willy Brandt's chairmanship. That same year, he came to the European Parliament and headed the economic and monetary affairs committee and, in 1979, was returned on the socialist list to the first directly elected European assembly.

Pisani's many books include "*Le general indivis*", "*Socialiste de raison*" and "*Défi du monde — campagne d'Europe*". ○



Claude Cheysson leaves the Commission

President Gaston Thorn made the following comment when development commissioner Claude Cheysson left the Commission to join the new Mitterrand government in France.

"I have just learned that Claude Cheysson, my friend and colleague, has been invited to join the new French government as minister for external relations.

This appointment is proof that the high authorities of the republic are anxious to put France's diplomatic action in the hands of someone whose name has for years been closely connected with the original relations that have been built up between the Community and its partners in the developing world. This is not just an honour for my colleague. It is an honour for the European Community and its institutions.

My regret at seeing Claude Cheysson leave Brussels is tempered by my pleasure at the idea of being able to meet him again in his important new job".

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

A review of the meetings of the Committee of Ambassadors

If the joint Council of Ministers is the decision-making body of the Lomé Convention, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors is the king-pin. It comprises representatives of the member states, the Commission and the ACP ambassadors in Brussels, and monitors the way the Convention is applied, putting whatever resolutions, proposals, recommendations and opinions it deems necessary to the Council of Ministers. It also supervizes the work of the various standing and *ad hoc* committees and working parties. The *Courier* has often reported on the work of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, which meets at least twice a year (but at irregular intervals) and we have often mentioned the ACP Committee of Ambassadors too, but this latter body, which meets frequently and does not run press conferences, does not always get coverage. So we are now trying to rectify this and give our readers greater insight into ACP points of view by printing reports of the work of the ACP and Joint Committees of Ambassadors on a week-by-week basis.

4-9 May

The ACP ambassadors discussed the results of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (held in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April 1981) which invited them to perform a number of tasks in conjunction with their European counterparts. They also talked about their methods of work, about sugar-price fixing for the next year and the *force majeure* clause that several countries had invoked when unable to fulfil their quotas.

The Committee also mentioned the Brussels meeting scheduled for 22 June on the ACP bank of commerce and investment and the session on ACP economic operators in Lomé on 6-10 July, which should lead to an ACP union of chambers of commerce being set up.

At the beginning of the week, Thomas Okelo-Odongo was in Geneva for talks at GATT and UNCTAD with a view to developing relations between these two organizations and the ACP group.

11-15 May

The Committee's work this week was mainly concerned with drawing up a new budget for the ACP secretariat, although the ACP representatives also looked at financial and technical cooperation, discussing the report on the management of this chapter, and lis-

tened to the progress report on the ministerial committee on the management of financial and technical cooperation. They also prepared the next session of the Consultative Assembly and decided to reactivate working parties on the GSP.

This week also saw Nigeria deposit its instruments of ratification of the Lomé II Convention with the secretariat of the EEC Council of Ministers. All the signatories have now completed this process. At a press conference, the Nigerian ambassador, Chief Peter Afolabi, said that the new Nigerian government had been faced with urgent domestic problems from the outset and this had prevented it from ratifying the Convention much earlier. "We shall not be the spectators we were under Lomé I", he said. "We shall ask for our entitlements from the EDF and the EIB. The fact that Nigeria produces oil should not be a reason for not giving it aid, as it cannot be compared to Kuwait or the Gulf Emirates".

18-22 May

This week saw the visit of Sir Julius Chan, PM of Papua-New Guinea, to Brussels for talks at the Commission. He also made a speech to the Committee of Ambassadors at ACP House (see visits).

The other event of the week was the beginning of the negotiations on sugar price fixing for the coming period. The ACP spokesman, Satcam Boolel, Mau-

ritian minister of agriculture, natural resources and the environment, rejected the offer of ECU 38.58 per 100 kg raw sugar on the grounds that this was only 7.5 % up on the present price compared with the 8.5 % European beet sugar producers were getting. As Mr Boolel saw it, the argument whereby the two increases were the same (as the European beet sugar producers produced white sugar and the price in their case was only a theoretical one) did not hold water.

The negotiations continued in the second half of June.

Monday 25 May

At a press conference, Raymond Chasle said that, for the first time, the Community might take account of freight problems when fixing prices. He also said that the 2 % export surtax would not go on ACP sugar and that this was a positive thing.

1-5 June

On 2 June, the Committee of Ambassadors welcomed Mr Fisseha Desta, deputy secretary to Ethiopia's provisional military administrative council and vice president of the country's council of ministers, who made a speech saying that he hoped the ongoing negotiations on the problems of the least developed countries would lead to something soon. He also asked the ACP representatives to harmonize their activities with other institutions with similar aims.

This week also saw meetings of the Joint Committee working parties on cultural cooperation and world hunger in Brussels. The first one came up with a draft resolution, based on the Chasle report, which will be put before the next session of the Joint Committee and the Consultative Assembly. The second looked at a draft resolution from Mr Ferrero (the Italian communist), the European Parliament *rappporteur* on world hunger.

8-12 June

The ACP ambassadors discussed the knotty problem of reducing Stabex transfers. For the first time, applications for transfers exceed the annual allocation, in spite of the 20 % increase in next year's amount and the remainder of Lomé I. Applications for a total of some ECU 261 million have been received and there are only about ECU 138 million available. The Commission sent the Committee of Ambassadors proposals to reduce transfers by between 10 % in the case of the least developed countries and 50 % in the case of more advanced ones. The ACP ambassadors were unable to decide on this issue and they said they were afraid that the very principle of the Stabex, i.e. compensation for

Also in the yellow pages

The Convention at work

- IV. ACP embassies
- V. EDF financing
- VII. Zimbabwe fair
- VIII. ACP personalities in Brussels

General Information

- XI. EEC policy for the North-South dialogue
- XII. Maghreb-Masheq grants
- XIII. Aid to non-associated developing countries

European Community

- XIV. Gaston Thorn: reasons for hope
- XIV. Council: British presidency
- XV. EP: development committee
- CID: XVII. Industrial opportunities

drops in export earnings, would be compromised by a shortage of funds.

The Committee of Ambassadors also received Mr Gamani Corea, UNCTAD secretary general, at ACP House this week, when he visited Brussels to meet Commission president Gaston Thorn. Mr Corea talked about the Paris session of the conference on the least developed countries in September and about the commodities agreement.

19th June

The joint committee of ambassadors met on 19 June under the chairmanship of the Netherlands permanent representative in Brussels, Mr Rutten (for the EEC) and Lesotho's ambassador to Brussels, Mr Monyake (for the ACP). During the meeting a joint declaration was adopted on the accession of Greece to the Community, in line with the mandate given to the ambassadors by the Luxembourg meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. The declaration had been prepared jointly by ambassador Rudolph Insanally of Guyana on behalf of the ACP and Jean Durieux, deputy director-general for development in the EEC Commission. It stresses the need for consultations in the future on the enlargement of the EEC.

The committee also agreed on the

reduction of stabex transfers for the year 1980 because of the shortage of funds in the scheme. It is being done on the basis of a ratio of 1:1.3 for all requests above ECU 1 m, which will mean a coefficient of adjustment of 0.5995 for the least developed ACP countries and of 0.4793 for the others. However nine demands from eight countries which are less than ECU 1 m will not be affected. The ACP ambassadors called on the EEC partners to find ways of avoiding these reductions by the use of former EDF funds, by voluntary contributions by EEC member states, or by using, before the Convention comes to an end, the remainder of funds from the annual allocations. The Community side noted these suggestions and promised to report to the EEC Council and member states.

The joint ambassadorial meeting also agreed to include Equatorial Guinea on the list of least developed ACP countries.

It was also announced that ACP secretary-general, Thomas Okelo-Odongo would represent the group at the OAU summit in Nairobi, while the Community would be represented by the new development commissioner Edgard Pisani, who would use the occasion to establish contacts with heads of government attending the meeting in Kenya. ○ A.T.

A great many ACP countries, looking at the results of Lomé I, have been somewhat disturbed by what appears to be lack of tangible results.

In the trade area, for example, despite declarations by the European Communities to allow free access of ACP goods to European markets, no significant advance was made. In fact, the figures showed that during Lomé I the balance of trade turned against the ACP states. In 1974, the ACP-EEC trade balance was about ECU 4000 m in favour of the ACP states. In 1975 this figure moved down to ECU 593 m in favour of the ACP states. In 1976 the figure moved still further down and by 1978 the position was reversed, so that the trade figures showed a balance of ECU 800 m in favour of the EEC states.

The ACP share of the European Community market, excluding exports of petroleum products, was 4.6% in 1975. In 1979, at the end of Lomé I, the ACP share of the Community market had been reduced to 4.1%.

It is difficult to say exactly what caused this change in the trend of trade between the ACP and the EEC countries. The fact that it came about during Lomé I is a matter of great concern to the ACP states.

Foodstuffs, raw materials and energy generating products accounted for 70% of ACP exports. The share of manufactured goods increased from 3.3% in 1975 to 4.6% in 1978. This meant that the colonial pattern of trade, in which the ACP countries exported low-priced primary commodities and the European countries exported highly-priced manufactured goods seemed to have been kept intact during the lifetime of Lomé I.

The effect of safeguard measures in Lomé I was not encouraging. In 1980, Mauritius, an ACP state, was forced to reduce its exports of textiles to the Community by 50%, despite the fact that ACP exports of textiles to the Community markets constituted only 1.8% of Community imports while South-East Asia, for example, exported up to 25%.

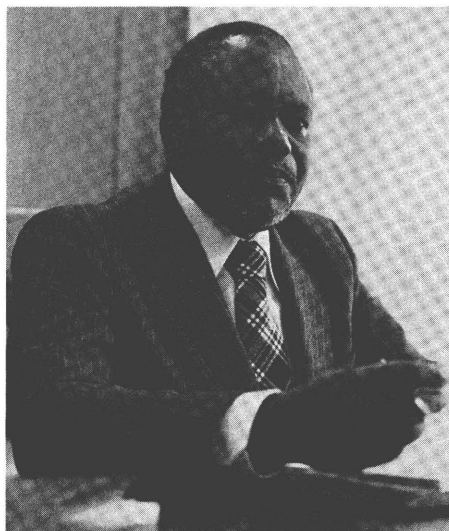
Industrial cooperation was no more encouraging. Despite the fact that some instruments for promoting industrial development in the ACP states were established, their impact was not felt. The resources allocated for industrial development in ACP states were most inadequate. This contributed to the lack of significant progress in this field. The Centre for Industrial Development, created under Lomé I to implement industrial promotion in the ACP states, co-financed 125 studies and gave aid in various forms to 175 projects. To what extent these projects are successful is not known.

At the expiry of Lomé I one third of funds made available to ACP states had not been committed and only 43% had been disbursed.

T. Okelo-Odongo in Bonn:

"The Lomé Convention is a concrete demonstration of mutual cooperation between the North and South"

In May, the ACP secretary-general Thomas Okelo Odongo visited Bonn. Below are extracts from his speech to the institute for international relations.



Thomas Okelo Odongo
Secretary-general of the ACP group

The Lomé Convention is a concrete demonstration of mutual cooperation between the North and South. It is a treaty which has brought together the peoples of four continents. In a world so divided, so full the conflicts — racial, religious, ideological and otherwise — the Lomé Convention has brought together people from 70 different states. Among them are the poorest states in the world and the least developed; and among them are found, too, some of the richest states in the world and the most technically advanced. It is thus a unique organization.

The first Lomé Convention was signed in February 1975 in Lomé, Togo, and came to an end in 1980. Although the signing of Lomé II was effected in October 1979, to last for a five-year period to 1985, criticisms of the Lomé Convention have not abated.

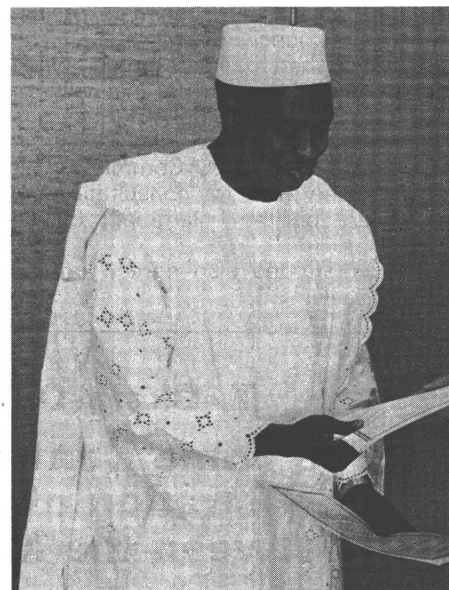
ACP EMBASSIES

The effect of the system of stabilization of export earnings, Stabex, which was rightly hailed as a bold and exemplary innovation, was not adequately felt in development areas. Although disbursement in this area was good — ECU 375 m at the end of Lomé I out of ECU 380 m allocated — the amount that actually was spent on development is not known. The states were free to use the funds as they wished. Further, the products covered were too few, 29 only, and the strict application of the technical rules, for example the "dependence threshold", prevented many states from benefitting. Six ACP states received more than 50% of the transfers and 14 countries received over 80% of the Stabex resources.

The above are some of the criticisms raised by ACP states against the Lomé Convention. There are criticisms raised by non-Lomé Convention countries. Some of the developing countries outside the Lomé Convention have criticised the treaty as a neo-colonialist arrangement whereby the ACP countries are exploited. They cite the statistical results of Lomé I, for example, to make their case. They would rather see the Lomé Convention disbanded and a major struggle launched to achieve a global structural change in the world's economic system. They tend to think that the existence of the Lomé Convention may hinder their own efforts. Other developing countries feel that the Lomé Convention is discriminating. They would like to see the privileges extended to ACP states extended to all developing countries. These observations indicate that the Lomé Convention, although an exemplary achievement, is viewed differently. Some of the criticisms, like the latter, tend to confirm that Lomé Convention is indeed effective. With regard to the dismantling of the Convention in order to launch a struggle for achieving bigger advantages, it must be observed that this would be a reckless policy. The Convention is something already in hand; and as the saying goes, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" ...

We in the Lomé Convention believe that it is a concrete demonstration of cooperation between North and South. In this regard, the Lomé Convention could be viewed as the forerunner or the spearhead in the effort to realize the objectives of the new international economic order as visualized by the Group of 77.

In order to realize these objectives, the developing countries have emphasized the importance of three areas. First and foremost is the reform of the framework governing international trade; second, reform of the international monetary and financial framework; and thirdly, economic cooperation among developing countries. ○



Ambassador Habou Saley of Niger (top), ambassador Carlo Lamur of Surinam (above left) and ambassador Daouda Kourouma of Guinea (above right). Below ambassador Babou Ousman Jobe of the Gambia



Four new ambassadors, from the Gambia, Guinea, Niger and Surinam, have just presented their credentials to the Presidents of the EEC Council and Commission.

Gambia

Babou Ousman Jobe, Gambia's new ambassador in Brussels, has been in the Belgian capital as chargé d'affaires since 1978, so he has in fact already been performing the duties of ambassador without formally holding the title. He is very *au fait* with the Convention, as he was involved in the various stages of the negotiations. Mr Jobe has held top posts in his country, in particular in the office of the president, and directed the national water and electricity services. He is an economics graduate from Durham (UK), the holder of a diploma in business management from Stanford, California. He is 45, married and the father of two children.

Guinea

Daouda Kourouma has taken over from N'Faly Sankaré as ambassador of Guinea. Mr Kourouma, an economist, began his career in 1970 as deputy-director of a state firm, rising to director later on. He entered the diplomatic service in 1976 with an appointment as ambassador to the USA. He then went on to be ambassador to the People's Republic, a post he held until earlier this year. Mr Kourouma is aged 37, married and the father of one child.

Niger

Habou Saley, Niger's new ambassador to Brussels, is a sociologist and the holder of a diploma from the international institute of public administration in Paris. He began his career in Brussels in 1974 as secretary and then adviser at his country's embassy. Then had a spell back in Niger as secretary-general at the ministry of foreign affairs in 1976, before being appointed ambassador to Canada in 1977. Mr Saley is 35 and married.

Surinam

The new ambassadors, 49-year old Carlo Lamur, father of three, holds a diploma in music from the Amsterdam conservatory, two masters degrees in economics and one in science for the University of Uppsala in Sweden and

another in international relations from the University of the West Indies (Trinidad). He also speaks and writes fluent Dutch, French, English, German, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian and understands Spanish and Italian.

In his varied career, he has been professor of music at the Paramaribo conservatory, first secretary at the Surinam embassy in Brussels and adviser at his country's embassy in the Netherlands. ○

Vth EDF PROGRAMMING

Klaus Meyer, director-general for development, recently headed programming missions to Nigeria and Uganda. All the signatories of Lomé II, with the exception of Chad and Zimbabwe (which has not yet completed the ratification procedures) now have their indicative programmes.

Nigeria

Nigeria's delegation was led by G.P.O. Chikelu, permanent secretary at the ministry of planning. This country's priorities are rural development, which gets 35% of the programmable funds, training and education 35% of the programmable funds, and technological development 20%. This leaves 10% for complementary schemes and a reserve fund.

Nigeria may also be getting help from the EIB with industrial, mining, energy and telecommunications projects.

Uganda

The local delegation in Uganda was led by the minister for planning and economic development. Priority in this case goes to rural development (46%), livestock and fisheries (9%), industry (10%), energy (6%), mining (1%), transport (16%), social development (13%) and studies (4%), leaving a reserve fund of 4%.

The EIB may also be asked for help with financing mining and agro-industrial projects and various feasibility studies. ○

Cameroon

Extension for the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique
Grant: ECU 1 437 000
Fourth EDF

The Community financing is for the construction of two new buildings within the precinct of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique in Yaoundé.

The project will make it possible to:

- improve the premises and equipment needed in order to offer better training;
- expand the establishment's intake capacity;
- offer the instruction in new subjects that is vital to current development requirements.

Upper Volta

Supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the Yatenga and Comoé regions

Grant: ECU 10 500 000
Fifth EDF

The aim of this project is to meet the drinking-water requirements of the inhabitants of the Yatenga and Comoé regions by constructing about 600 water supply points.

The village authorities will be involved in carrying out the operation and will be responsible for the necessary maintenance.

The Community aid will be for:

- the acquisition of the shaft-sinking equipment and supplies needed for the construction of the wells;
- training the people who will be responsible for maintaining the equipment;
- organizing the Upper Volta authorities to enable to supervise the entire operation.

The project will taken an estimated five years.

Guinea

Exploitation of developed land with the support of district arable and stock farms (FAPA)

Grant: ECU 2 500 000
Fourth EDF

The project involves the establishment of four district arable and stock farms (FAPAs) to help exploit the irrigated agricultural areas financed under the fourth EDF.

It will benefit 2 235 families since the four district arable and stock farms will have a twofold function as centres providing extension services and units assisting the development of family holdings and will help to promote the development of rice cultivation.

EDF assistance will involve providing the FAPAs and the farmers with supplementary equipment and operating

Correction

In the *Courrier* N° 67 of May-June 1981 we mistakenly referred to Mr George Louison in the caption on p. 5 as a Barbadian. He is in fact the minister responsible for education, youth and social affairs in Grenada.

EDF

Following the favourable opinion delivered by the EDF Committee at its 156th and 157th meetings, the Commission of the European Communities has taken financing decisions for the following projects.

resources which are not available locally.

Uganda

Lake Katwe road
Grant: ECU 1 400 000
Fourth EDF

The EDF financing is for the repair, regrading and reinforcement of the existing 20 km-long Lake Katwe road. The road's present condition is extremely poor, particularly during the rainy season, and the works envisaged under the project are urgently required to prevent further deterioration of the road.

The road links the town of Katwe to the bitumen highway connecting Fort Portal to Mbarara.

Kenya

Geophysical survey
Grant: ECU 1 000 000
Fourth EDF

The Kenyan Government is keen to develop its mining sector.

The aim of this project is to obtain sufficient basic knowledge of the geology of an area in north-western Kenya in order to identify prospects for minerals exploration.

Community aid will be used to carry out an airborne geophysical survey with the aid of extremely modern equipment (magnetometer, gamma-ray spectrometer).

Senegal

Construction of the Ecole Nationale des Infirmiers et Infirmières d'Etat (ENIIE) at Dakar (second phase)
Grant: ECU 1 995 000
Fifth EDF

The Community financing is designed to cover the second phase of the Dakar Nursing School (ENIIE).

The School is being built in two phases on the site of the Fann University hospital centre (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Fann) at Dakar. The first phase—financed from the fourth EDF—covered the construction and fitting-out of the buildings and the laying-out of the site. The second phase, to be financed from the fifth EDF, covers the construction and fitting-out of the accommodation for the resident students, staff housing and the completion of the laying-out of the site.

The project is intended to enable a greater number of nurses to be trained and to provide the premises and equipment required for good hospital training.

Kenya

Kenya trade promotion
Grant: ECU 1 000 000
Fifth EDF

The objective of the project is to improve Kenya's export promotion capabilities by strengthening the Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA).

This is to be achieved by:

- technical assistance (provision of an adviser, training schemes);
- assistance for sales and marketing missions;
- support for Kenyan participation in trade fairs and other such events;
- provision of equipment and materials for KETA's training and documentation division.

With this assistance KETA will be able to expand the range of its services to Kenya's exporters in order to increase exports of local products.

Upper Volta

Ouagadougou-Yako road
Grant: fourth EDF: ECU 1 945 000
fifth EDF: ECU 17 000 000

The aim of the Community financing is to improve and asphalt the road between Ouagadougou and Yako (107.7 km). The present road is in very bad condition which makes transportation difficult and costly.

The project will open up the Mossi Plateau, which is the most densely populated region in Upper Volta.

The section to be improved is part of the "Route du Poisson", which links Upper Volta to Mali.

This project will be entirely financed by the EDF.

Rwanda

Supplementary financing for the construction and equipment of the Butaré Faculty of Medicine
Grant: fifth EDF: ECU 650 000

This supplementary financing should cover the completion of the construction work and equipment of a faculty of medicine at Butaré.

This project has already received a grant of ECU 1 520 000 under the fourth EDF in 1976.

The buildings and their equipment are to fulfil three basic functions:

- theoretical teaching
- practical teaching
- research

Gambia

Sewerage and drainage project
Grant: fifth EDF: ECU 3 500 000

In accordance with its policy of improving the living conditions of Banjul's urban population, Gambia plans to carry out, with Community funds and the participation of the African Development Bank and German bilateral aid, a project to install proper sewerage and drainage in the Banjul area.

The various financial resources will go towards:

- the construction of a main sewer,

subsidiary sewers and connections to premises;

- the overhaul of drainage channels;
- technical cooperation to ensure supervision and management of the system.

All countries of tropical Africa

Improvement of rice, maize, niebe and soya strains (first phase)
Grant: fifth EDF: ECU 2 250 000

This Community financing will help provide traditional farmers in tropical Africa with highly productive maize, rice, niebe and soya seed; the aim of this first phase is to:

- carry out tests to select the best strains;
- step up staff training projects;
- develop exchanges of information.

Uganda

Modernization of "UGANDA HOES Ltd"

Loan on special terms:
fourth EDF: ECU 3 500 000

The modernization of the hoe factory will contribute to improving agricultural production. After modernization, the factory should be able to produce 2.2 million hoes per annum.

The EDF will finance the modernization of the existing production lines, machines and equipment and the purchase of raw materials.

Dominica

Essential oils programme
Grant: fourth EDF: ECU 166 000
fifth EDF: ECU 34 000

The essential oils industry in Dominica is currently undergoing various difficulties, which point to the need for reorganization.

The EDF financing will go towards:

- planting an area with patchouli, black pepper and cardamon;
- setting up a small processing workshop;
- improved marketing.

Guyana

Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (second tranche)
Loan on special terms:
fourth EDF: ECU 450 000

The Community financing will be granted to the Guyana Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (GAIBANK) to enable it to increase its lending to small and medium-sized national industrial firms.

Zambia

Reimbursement of an emergency aid in favour of Zambia
Grant: fifth EDF: ECU 300 000

Following the destruction of the Chambeshi and Lunsemfwa bridges over the Tazara railway line (autumn 1979), the Zambian Government asked the Tazara company to build a diversion across the Chambeshi.

The Community intends contributing ECU 300 000 (Article 137 of the Lomé Convention) to reimburse the cost of the temporary railway diversion. ○

EIB

Loan to modernize the Trans-Cameroon railway

The European Investment Bank, the European Community's bank for long-term finance, has granted a loan for the equivalent of ECU 10 million (CFAF 3 billion) to Cameroon. Made available under the second Lomé Convention, the funds will go towards modernization of a section of the Trans-Cameroon railway.

This is a 20-year loan with interest at 8%, after deduction of a subsidy paid from the European Development Fund (EDF).

The project concerns the Edea-Eseka section of the railway, which can no longer cope with traffic requirements, and construction or renovation of 8 stations. The works will improve the operating conditions and cut the present 90 km line to 82 km.

The Trans-Cameroon railway—of which the Yaoundé-Maloumé and Douala-sections have undergone improvements during recent years—is a major transport artery. It carries almost all of Cameroon's wood, cocoa, coffee and sugar production to the south of the country (where the main towns and the port of Douala are situated) and brings hydrocarbons and construction materials to the north.

The total cost of the modernization work on the Edea-Eseka section, which should be completed by end-1982, is estimated at CFAF 15 billion. The Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération, the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France) and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany) are also helping to finance the project.

The European Community has already provided almost ECU 65 million in assistance for improving the Cameroon railway network with grants worth ECU 47.7 million and loans on special conditions worth ECU 16.4 million made available under the first and second Yaoundé Conventions and the first Lomé Convention.

Loan to back palm oil production in Liberia

The European Investment Bank has lent ECU 700 000 under the second



Konah Blackett

Lomé Convention towards construction of two small palm oil mills in Liberia and towards associated foreign technical assistance during the running-in period. The agreement was signed in Luxembourg on behalf of Liberia by Konah Blackett, chargé d'affaires in Brussels.

The funds have been made available in the form of a conditional loan from risk capital resources provided for under the Convention and managed by the bank. The loan has been granted to Liberia for a maximum term of 15 years at 2% p.a. to contribute to financing the share capital increase of the promoter of the project, the state-owned Liberian Palm Products Corporation which mainly manages and runs palm plantations.

The oil mills (total capacity: 3 tonnes of fresh fruit bunches per hour) will be located at Buto, 250 km south-east of the capital, Monrovia, in the centre of an oil palm estate covering almost 2 000 hectares. The estate was developed with the help of Community finance and is currently being extended.

The mills are intended to provide processing facilities until a larger plant is built in the future. As from 1982, they will produce between 1 000 and 1 200 tonnes of palm oil and 500 tonnes of kernels per annum, for sale locally, mainly in Monrovia and the neighbouring town of Greenville. The Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE), France, is also helping to finance the project, which is costed at about ECU 1.2 million. ○



European commissioner Ivor Richard is welcomed by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe

ZIMBABWE FAIR

EEC commissioner Ivor Richard opens international trade fair

On April 27 Ivor Richard EC commissioner for education and social affairs opened the 1981 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair in Bulawayo. In his speech he noted that it was the first time the European Community of ten had all exhibited in a grouped pavilion at a trade fair. This 'strong participation' was, he said, 'an expression of our support for and confidence in the economic enterprise of Zimbabwe and of the nations and peoples of the African continent'.

Mr Richard also commented that this was his first visit to Africa as a member of the Commission, and he felt it was altogether appropriate that it should be to Zimbabwe and to 'this great international and commercial occasion in the city of Bulawayo'. After conveying the regrets of President Thorn that he could not be present, Mr Richard stressed that his first reason for being in Bulawayo was to convey 'the commitment of the European Community to help in the process of reconciliation and development which are at present taking place in Zimbabwe'.

His second reason for coming was a personal one since 'in a previous incarnation he had something to do with political developments leading up to independence'. The last time he was in Zimbabwe was in connection with that process. 'I wanted to see for myself and may I say in all frankness and honesty how impressed I am with what I have seen... what you are achieving in Zimbabwe is an example to the world and I hope my presence here today is one more illustration of the fact that the world is deeply interested. This splendid trade fair is proof itself of the vigour and vitality of your country and I am happy to be a small part of it. For if the advancement of international trade is the life-blood of the European common market, it is also of vital significance to the economic development of Zimbabwe and to the prosperity of her people.'



Commissioner Ivor Richard (3rd from left) with Mr Mswaka of Zimbabwe's planning ministry and representatives of the EEC's diplomatic corps in Salisbury. On the left ambassadors de Bellescize (France) and Pessa (Italy). From the right are Mr Denham (Ireland), Mr Swielande (Belgium), the British high commissioner, Mr Byatt, and the Commission's delegate Mr Vanhaeverbeke

Mr Richard also reviewed Zimbabwe's achievements in the first year of independence and the opportunities offered to Zimbabwe by the Lomé Convention. He concluded by paying a tribute to the Zimbabwe trade fair as 'an impressive demonstration of the rapid resurgence and underlying strength of the Zimbabwe economy, and an effective testimony to the importance of African trade in the world'.

Mr Richard was speaking in the presence of the President Banana, nine cabinet ministers, the three top-ranking generals of the Zimbabwe army and the commander of the airforce as well as the mayors of the leading cities and towns of Zimbabwe, trade fair officials and visiting ministers from several countries. During the ceremonies, the commissioner, as guest of honour, took the salute at a march past by the first fully integrated unit of the Zimbabwe army.

After his visit to Bulawayo, Mr Richard went to Salisbury, where he had meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and several government ministers. The commissioner also inaugurated the new offices of the delegation of the commission in the presence of member states' ambassadors and representatives in Zimbabwe, and the delegate, Mr André Vanhaeverbeke. Mr Richard also visited a rehabilitation scheme in the Shamva region, a primary/secondary school for refugee children being established with the help of the Danish organization People to People, where the European Community's fund for co-financing with European non-governmental organizations is contributing to the cost of a training centre. ○

EMERGENCY AND EXCEPTIONAL AID

The Commission has decided to grant the following exceptional aid under the Lomé Convention:

Tanzania: ECU 100 000 to help combat the cholera epidemic in that country.

Mali: ECU 400 000 to cope with the effects of the drought in certain parts of the country (Ségou, Mopti, Sikasso).

Emergency aid for Somalia

The Commission has also decided to grant exceptional aid to Somalia under the Lomé Convention, following flooding brought on by torrential rain after three years of drought, which has cut off several villages and refugee camps in the south of the country.

The aid will be used to pay for chartering the plane which left Paris on 10 May with 39 tonnes of essential goods such as food, medicines and blankets) and for chartering a small plane locally to transport goods to the different villages. This operation will cost ECU 185 000 and will be carried out by "Médecins sans frontières".

Exceptional aid to Dominica

The Commission has decided to grant emergency aid worth ECU 500 000 to Dominica for the financing of a programme of emergency repairs to the island's road network, which was damaged by torrential rains

in March and April. The financing agreement for this aid was signed on 26 March on the occasion of a visit to the Commission by Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica (see below).

This aid, together with that granted following hurricanes in 1979 and 1980, brings the total to ECU 3 300 000. ○

VISITS

Dominican Premier on fund-raising trip

The Prime Minister of Dominica, Miss Eugenia Charles, was in Brussels at the end of May for a fund-raising meeting to put the Caribbean island back on its feet after a series of hurricanes.

Three hurricanes devastated the island (pop. 75 000) within 12 months. Until August 1979, no hurricane had touched Dominica for half a century. The EEC Commission delegate to the area, Graham Kelly, told a Brussels press conference that the island had been "completely stripped".

Some two dozen invitations were sent to the "Caribbean group" of all countries and organizations involved in assistance to the area, and a first-phase target of \$46 m was set for the fund-raising meeting, which was coordinated by the EEC Commission. The funds are required primarily for road work.

"We feel that we cannot begin development until the infrastructure is put straight. The finance is for a massive rural project, and with our own



Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica with Commission vice-president Haferkamp, who is responsible for external relations

means we would never get it done in the history of mankind", Miss Charles said. Her government took over in Dominica last year.

The rural project is aimed not only at re-establishing the agricultural economy but also at diversification and agro-processing. The banana crop, from which Dominica derived up to 80% of its revenue, was destroyed by the hurricanes and agriculture was further damaged by heavy rain in April. Rural diversification has been a long-standing aim and the hurricanes have further emphasised its urgency, Miss Charles commented.

The hurricanes came not long after Dominica signed the Lomé Convention. "Rebuilding Dominica is an enormous task, and if it were not for the Lomé Convention it would be difficult to imagine how the island could even begin to think about the future", Mr Kelly said.

The EEC has recently put up ECU 500 000 for a disaster preparedness plan, which will be matched by USAID and coordinated with the UNDRO. This involves emergency relief, communications, food and medicine stores, training, public awareness and other activities based on recent disaster relief experience.

"We hope we have now had our share of hurricanes until at least the end of the century", Miss Charles remarked.

Under Lomé I, the island got ECU 2.5 m for its indicative programme and more than three times as much in emergency aid, including 4.7 m under Stabex for banana crop losses. The Lomé II indicative programme is set between \$3.5-5 m. Miss Charles said the emergency aid was much appreciated and had "given Dominica courage" after the hurricane disaster.

Sir Julius Chan encourages European mining ventures

The Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Sir Julius Chan, had talks with Commission President Gaston Thorn, and Vice President Haferkamp, on 20 and 21 May. Mr O'Kennedy, deputising for Mr Cheysson, gave a dinner in Sir Julius's honour. Mr O'Kennedy recalled that the EEC had provided ECU 20 million in aid to Papua New Guinea under the first Lomé Convention, and that this figure was to be quadrupled to around 80 million ECU under the second Lomé Convention.



Sir Julius Chan
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea

Mr O'Kennedy also signed an agreement with Papua-New Guinea's Foreign Minister, Mr Leva for the financing of an important project to develop beef production. The Community is to contribute ECU 1 868 000 to the project, 537 000 of which is to be provided in the form of subsidies.

During a press conference, Sir Julius reaffirmed the importance his country ascribed to cooperation with the EEC, as well as regional cooperation and the ties with the countries of South East Asia. He said his country would be glad to see Europe taking part in the gold and copper mining venture at Ok Tedi. A consortium of firms from Europe, America and Australia is to be formed to carry out the project.

Papua New Guinea became an ACP state in 1978. Its trade balance with the EEC is in surplus. EEC goods account for only 5% of its imports. But 93% of Papua-New Guinea's palm-oil exports in 1979 went to the EEC, as did 54% of its coffee exports, 52% of its copra exports, 48% of its cocoa exports and 29% of the copper, gold and silver ore exports (the main traders in the EEC being Germany and the UK).

The indicative programme for Papua New Guinea under the first Lomé Convention amounted to ECU 10 m. In addition, the EIB provided a loan of ECU 7 million for a palmpoil project. Because of the country's high degree of defence on imported manpower and foodstuffs, the priorities of the indicative programme were as follows: a multi-annual training programme (ECU 1 430 000); three food production projects (beefrearing, fishing and marketing projects); rural development (including small-scale projects); improving transport facilities.

Under the second Lomé Convention, the EDF indicative programme provides for a financial package of between ECU 22 and 27 million, of which 30% is to be used for social facilities, 25% for farming and rural development, and 12% for training manpower, 13% for technical assistance and feasibility studies, 6% for small-scale project, and 4% for industrial and trade development. The EIB has taken note of the importance Papua New Guinea attaches to an EEC contribution to the Ok Tedi gold and copper mining project, developing hydroelectric power and extending the palm-oil project at Higaturu.

Ethiopian delegation explains its policies

At a meeting with EEC Commission representatives in June, Ethiopian delegates handed over a message to Commission President Thorn from the leader of Ethiopia's military government, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message states that whilst EEC assistance to

EEC - Debatize

PNG information



Fisseha Desta, vice-chairman of Ethiopia's council of ministers, with Edgard Pisani, the Community's new development commissioner

Ethiopia under both the first and second Lomé Conventions has been substantial, the EDF indicative programme for the country is "relatively modest". However, he states that the Ethiopian government is endeavouring to make the best use of what aid is provided by the EEC and has already submitted a number of projects to Brussels. The good will and sympathy with which these projects have been received by the EEC Commission, the message continues, have been encouraging, and the Ethiopian government hopes that economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the EEC will undergo further development.

As the message points out, the Ethiopian delegation was sent to Brussels to acquaint the Commission with

developments in Ethiopia and the efforts which the government has been exerting to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country.

The head of the delegation, Fisseha Desta outlined the present situation in Ethiopia and the policies of the present government, and spoke of the country's desire to cooperate with the West. He pointed out that Ethiopia maintained excellent relations with all neighbouring countries, except Somalia, and intended to develop regional cooperation. He said that in this context special importance is attached to relations with the EEC. Fisseha Desta also said that he hoped the EDF package provided under the second Lomé Convention would be put to use as swiftly as possible.

Two specific projects were discussed:

— Supplying drinking water to Addis-Ababa: The Commission pointed out that examination of the project by its experts had reached an advanced stage and that a decision might be taken in July.

— Sugar production: The project for which Ethiopia is asking for assistance and finance is only intended to meet domestic needs. This means that EEC funds would not be used to develop the country's export capacity. Under the project, costed at around ECU 260 million, around 80 000 tonnes of sugar would be produced each year, providing employment for some 5 000 people. However, the project would also benefit from a European Bank loan and the EEC might also offer assistance in securing loans from other organizations. A meeting of prospective donors might be held shortly, and a decision on the EDF loan might be taken before the end of the year.

The Ethiopian delegation also had a meeting with Commission officials in which various aspects of cooperation under the Lomé Convention were discussed, Stabex (coffee, hides, and sesame seed); exceptional aid; food aid, etc.

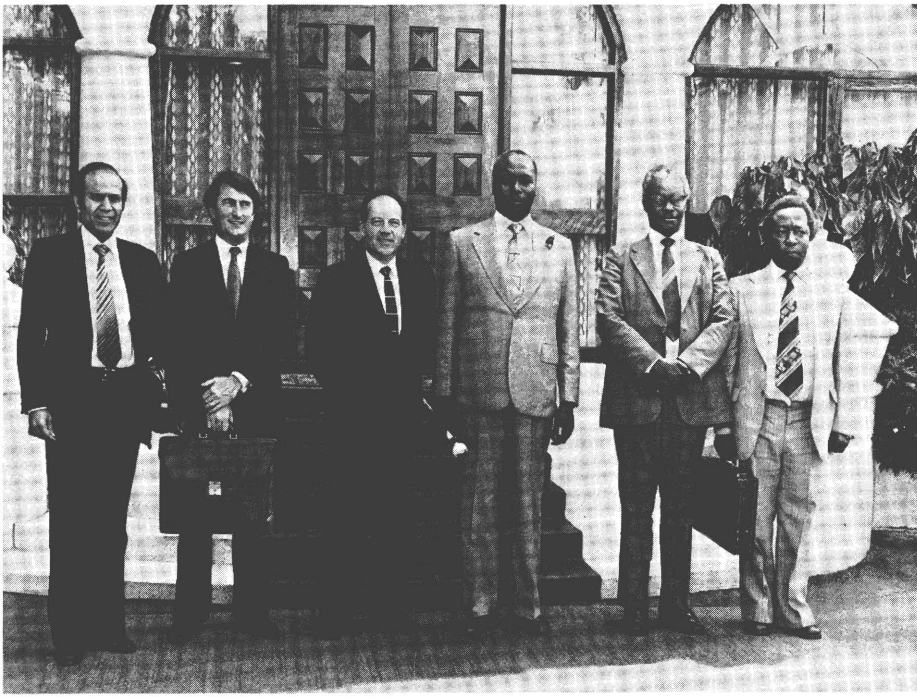
Zambian planning minister in Brussels

Zambian planning minister Lumina visited the Commission on 17 and 18 June for working sessions with officials on putting into effect of Lomé II's indicative programme for Zambia, regional cooperation and the workings of Sysmin. The minister was particularly interested in the following projects:

Development of EEC-ACP trade ECU 000	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (1)
Imports into the EEC	125.5	159.4	171.4	178.3	218.3	269.4
from developing countries	55.0	70.0	75.2	71.2	88.2	113.6
OPEC	33.4	41.8	42.3	38.2	51.9	65.6
ACP	8.7	10.5	12.5	11.9	14.8	19.0
ACP annual growth	-17%	+20%	+19%	-5%	+24.4%	+28.4%
ACP share in extra-EEC imports	6.7%	6.6%	7.3%	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%
Share of other developing countries in extra-CEE imports	36.9%	37.3%	36.6%	33.3%	33.6%	35.1%
ACP imports compared with imports from other developing countries	18.8%	17.6%	19.9%	20.1%	20.2%	20.1%
Exports from EEC	121.2	141.3	164.1	173.8	194.2	222.1
to developing countries	44.1	50.9	61.8	66.5	69.7	82.3
OPEC	18.4	24.1	29.7	31.1	30.3	35.6
ACP	8.1	9.8	12.5	12.7	11.8	15.7
ACP annual growth	+33%	+22%	+27%	+2%	-7.1%	+33%
ACP share in extra-EEC exports	6.7%	6.9%	7.6%	7.3%	6.1%	7.1%
Share of other developing countries in extra-EEC exports	29.7%	29.1%	30.0%	31.0%	29.8%	30.0%
Exports to ACP compared with exports to other developing countries	22.5%	23.8%	25.4%	23.6%	20.4%	23.6%
EEC trade balance (ACP-EEC trade) (2)	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	+0.8	-3.0	-3.4

(1) Estimates.

(2) - = in the ACP States' favour
+ = in the EEC's favour.



During an official visit to Nairobi to discuss Kenya-EEC cooperation, development director-general Klaus Meyer (3rd from left) held talks with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi (4th from left) and members of his government

— Multiannual training programme
ECU 3.71 m

— Construction of rural health centres
ECU 1.00 m

— Construction of rural township water supply schemes
ECU 3.48 m

— Development of maize production in Kabwe
ECU 4.00 m

— Mpongwe development project Phase II.

Regional cooperation involves in particular the school of veterinary science in Lusaka. ○

GENERAL INFORMATION

Community policy for the North-South dialogue

The Commission recently adopted a communication to the Council in which it endeavours to elaborate an overall strategy for the Community in the North-South dialogue. In this document the Commission proposes, in the various spheres of economic relations between industrialized and developing countries (energy, development financing, food trade, commodities), a number of measures or negotiating positions.

Starting with an analysis of some important aspects of the current crisis in the world economy, the communication stresses the Community's specific responsibilities and elaborates its objectives in the North-South dialogue.

The Commission then proposes a Community platform for the North-South negotiations and indicates possibilities for action in each of the main spheres.

The scale of the crisis and North-South relations

This part highlights various aspects of a crisis which is characterized politically by increasing areas of conflict and economically by the way in which economic trends in the industrialized countries and in the Third World are becoming increasingly more interlinked (emergence of the Third World as a market and as a competitor, appearance of constraints caused by energy and food scarcities, etc.).

The Community and the North-South dialogue

These problems affect mainly the Third World. Their solution would, however, help to improve the Community's prospects of emerging from the crisis. Europe must therefore point to

the existence of a link between, on the one hand, the economic and political security of the whole of the Western world and, on the other hand, the re-establishment of international economic relations offering sufficiently attractive prospects to its developing partners.

The general objective of the Community's action must therefore, according to the Commission, be to seek ways of strengthening the security of its international environment and increase the predictability of behaviour. It must also pursue specific objectives with regard to energy, food and financing, and also the restructuring of its own manufacturing base.

Community platform for the North-South negotiations

This part of the communication contains an overall survey of possible approaches to each of the main problems.

— Energy

The communication emphasizes the following aspects:

Internally: the need for energy saving and substitution efforts by the main consumers;

Externally by:

- Cooperation by all parties in participating in the financing of the development of energy in the developing countries. The burden of effort should be shared among industrialized and oil-exporting countries, although the details of how this is to be done should be left open. In this connection the establishment of a World Bank energy affiliate would be of particular interest.

- Taking into account the interests of all the oil-producing countries (safeguards of assets, broadening these countries' economic base, etc.).

- Importance of a channel for ongoing multilateral coordination on matters not covered by bilateral or regional relations which would allow the exchange of information on energy development and foster technical cooperation between industrialized and developing countries.

— The financial aspects of North-South relations

- Financing deficits and growth in the non-oil developing countries:

(a) Maintenance of bank flows;

(b) Encouragement of other forms of transfer;

(c) Improvement of official financing machinery (increase in resources, differentiation of terms, changes in methods);

(d) Giving first priority to the existing machinery and importance of the establishment of a World Bank energy affiliate.

- Investing oil surpluses.
- Possible measures for strengthening financial cooperation between industrialized and OPEC surplus countries and improving the stability of the financial system.

— Food and agriculture

- Need for parallel efforts by all exporting countries to step up supply and by countries with a food shortfall to increase output (price and credit policies, storage, transport, etc.).
- Attempt to make world markets for food products more stable; negotiation of new agreements (wheat); stockpiling system in the developing countries, etc.
- Setting up of an export policy by the Community (security of supplies and access to supplies).
- Access of exporting developing countries' agricultural products to the common market, etc.
- Stepping up food aid and bringing it into line with requirements, etc.

Restructuring of the Community's industry and trade relations

The Commission considers that the most essential task over the years ahead is to adjust the structure of production. The paper deals mainly with the external aspect of this adjustment:

- Importance of commercial relations, in particular with the developing countries;
- Opening of markets to the developing countries, resulting in:
- genuine industrial cooperation (consultation, coordination, codes of conduct, etc.).

Commodities

The Commission stresses the need for effective action on investment (particularly mining investment). Among the problems to be dealt with, it stresses that it is especially necessary to:

- aim at stable prices which are remunerative for producers and equitable for consumers;
- step up scientific and technical cooperation;
- promote mining investment;
- encourage on-the-spot processing of commodities.

The Commission's view

Jean Durieux, deputy director-general at the Commission, went to the Cercles Populaires Européens to explain why his institution wanted the North-South dialogue to get going again. Without concertation of this kind, he felt, there would be no real answer to the ongo-

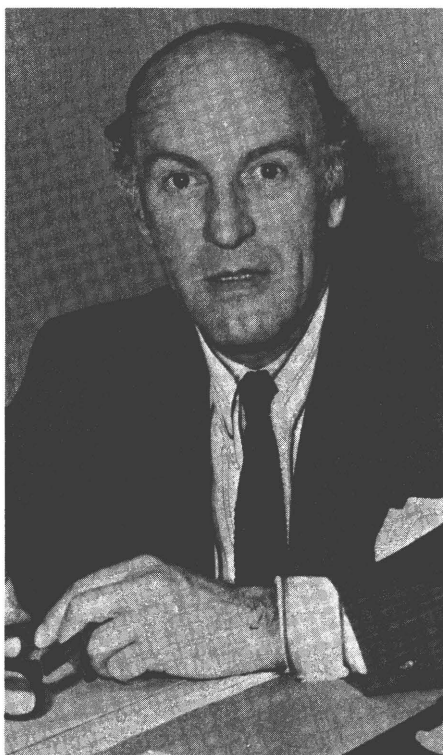
ing economic crisis or to the problems of international stability.

Many of the causes of the crisis were north-south problems—the inadequate way energy supplies and prices were forecast, for example; the food shortfall in the Third World; the shortage of certain mineral products and so on. Europe could only overcome these problems if measures to overcome the situation were taken at various international, European and regional levels. The crisis in the western world was one aspect of the problems of common interest and all the issues had to be solved together.

And North-South patterns were changing. There were economic changes (after a healthy period, all the eighties had to offer was monetary instability and balance of payments surpluses) and there were changes in the balance of power (the emergence of OPEC, the group of 77 and the multinationals) and this had made the countries of the West wake up to the fact that they and the developing countries were interdependent.

So what did the Commission suggest? Jean Durieux laid down its four guidelines.

- It was important to be outward-looking, to establish relations on a basis of reciprocity, to set up a system of reciprocal rights and obligations and a code of conduct whereby arbitrary action could be avoided and to seek to integrate OPEC and the developing countries in any decision making so as to make the partners' behaviour more cohesive and more predictable.



Jean Durieux

— One important aspect of the approach was to strengthen the multilateral institutions, which were the only bodies able to regularize the markets and avoid arbitrary action so that a code of conduct could be properly applied.

There was no international institution to deal with, for example, energy at the present time.

— Common solutions had to be found for problems of common interest and there had to be global negotiations to discuss such things as the development of energy resources in the Third World (which will be particularly vital in the coming years), the financing of the balance of payments and the campaign against world hunger.

— The European Community had to be a driving force in the search for a solution to these problems.

It was more motivated and more dependent on outside sources than, say, the USA, and it needed international cooperation. It could not do without international stability and the markets of the Third World. ○

MAGHREB-MASHREQ

Cooperation agreements

The Commission has just taken the following financing decisions:

Egypt: ECU 540 000
Cofinancing with the Netherlands and Egypt

This project, costing a total of ECU 125 040 000, involves the construction of a waste water disposal network to serve a number of towns and industrial estates in an area covering 9 500 hectares on the east bank of the Nile south of Cairo.

Egypt: ECU 2 000 000
Grant

This project covers a set of technical assistance operations, training schemes and investment operations aimed at supporting Egypt's "open door policy" for industrial cooperation with foreign countries, in this case the member states of the EEC.

Jordan:
ECU 2 500 000
Grant

This project provides for the supply of the equipment, technical assistance and training facilities required by the faculty of science at the University of Yarmouk at Irhid in the north of Jordan.

Tunisia: ECU 3 870 000
Grant

The Community contribution to this project, costing a total of ECU 7 799 999, involves the supply of technical teaching equipment and technical assistance to three vocational training centres in Naheul, Meuzel-Bourguiba and Zaghouan.

Morocco: ECU 1 200 000

The purpose of this project is to improve the operation of the Laboratoire d'Analyses et de Recherches in Casablanca by supplying technical assistance and equipment and scientific literature. ○

AID TO NON-ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1980 financing programme

On 27 May the Commission approved the financing of two new projects under the 1980 programme of aid to non-associated developing coun-

tries, for which a total of ECU 138.5 million is allocated.

India: ECU 3.8 million: for the construction of 95 huts capable of accommodating 350 people each in the event of floods — which are a frequent occurrence — in the coastal region of Kerala.

Maldives: ECU 0.5 million: participation in a programme to improve health and hygiene in the Maldives, estimated at ECU 1.05 million and cofinanced by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (construction of 15 health centres, 64 rainwater reservoirs and 83 public latrines). ○

Countries and organizations (situation as of 30 April 1981)	Budget allocation 1976-1981 (ECU)	Commitments agreed 1976-1981 (ECU)
I. Countries		
<i>Southern Africa</i>		
Angola	1 400 000	1 400 000
Mozambique	3 000 000	3 000 000
Zimbabwe	18 500 000	18 500 000
<i>Central and South America</i>		
Honduras	13 042 105	13 042 105
Nicaragua	5 300 000	5 300 000
Haïti	7 700 000	7 700 000
Ecuador	2 900 000	2 900 000
Peru	3 500 000	3 500 000
Bolivia	8 321 602	8 321 602
<i>Middle East</i>		
Yemen (N)	2 746 126	2 746 126
<i>Asia</i>		
Pakistan	23 416 915	23 416 915
India	90 221 229	90 221 229
Bangladesh	31 620 657	31 620 657
Sri Lanka	24 310 024	24 310 024
Nepal	2 200 000	2 200 000
Burma	4 900 000	4 900 000
Thailand	20 065 274	20 065 274
Laos	4 100 000	4 100 000
Vietnam	2 244 376	2 244 376
Indonesia	26 890 336	26 890 336
Philippines	8 000 000	8 000 000
II. Organizations	45 204 815	45 204 815
III. Studies and technical assistance	3 121 199	1 946 341
IV. Administrative costs	2 966 314	1 397 664
V. Projects not yet agreed	170 100 000	—
Total	525 770 972	352 927 464

EMERGENCY AID

Aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the victims of the events in Kampuchea: ECU 20 million

On 29 April the Commission took a decision to allocate emergency aid of ECU 15 million for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 5 million ECU for the victims of the events in Kampuchea, subject to the agreement of the budgetary authority and a favourable decision by the Council and Parliament.

Afghan refugees in Pakistan: ECU 15 million (US\$ 18 million)

Between 80 000 and 100 000 refugees are arriving in Pakistan each month. On 28 February the refugee population was 1 650 000. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that the total will reach the 2 million mark very shortly.

The priority needs of these 2 million refugees are estimated at US\$ 285 million for 1981, comprising US\$ 185 million for food and US\$ 100 million for other goods and services of prime necessity (shelter, clothing, health, education and agriculture).

Contributions already pledged amount to US\$ 81 million-US\$ 51 million in cash and US\$ 30 million in the form of food aid. This leaves US\$ 204 million still to be raised.

In addition to the US\$ 18 million (ECU 15 million) covered by the Commission decision, the Community will supply food aid via the World Food Programme (WFP) and the UNHCR (20 000 tonnes of cereals, 3 000 tonnes of milk powder, 500 tonnes of butteroil and 1 000 tonnes of sugar) worth US\$ 10.2 million (ECU 8.5 million) at world prices (ECU 13.5 million at internal prices).

The Community's total contribution in 1981 will therefore be US\$ 28.2 million (compared with US\$ 22 million in 1980). The Commission is also urg-

ing the member states to boost their bilateral aid, which amounted to US\$ 11.3 million in 1980 but is only US\$ 5.5 million so far in 1981 (Germany: US\$ 11.3 million in 1980 but is only US\$ 5.5 million so far in 1981 (Germany: US\$ 2.95 million, France: US\$ 2.16 million, United Kingdom: US\$ 350 000).

Victims of the events in Kampuchea: ECU 5 million (US\$ 6 million)

Five international organizations (UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, WFP and the International Red Cross) have drawn up an emergency programme for 1981 totalling US\$ 164 million, of which around US\$ 89 million is for measures in Kampuchea itself (estimated rice deficit of 220 000 tonnes, needs as regards seeds and fertilizers to provide a minimum area of crops, medical assistance), US\$ 63 million for refugees in Thailand (around 80 000-90 000 peo-

ple living in camps and 70 000 at the frontier), US\$ 11 million for the 70 Thai villages affected by population movements and US\$ 1.2 million for the 35 000 Kampuchean refugees in Vietnam.

After allowing for contributions already pledged, US\$ 90 million remains to be raised. As the greater part of the Community contribution of US\$ 26 million (ECU 20 million) on which a decision was taken last December will be used in 1981, new aid from the EEC can be limited to US\$ 6 million, plus 10 000 tonnes of cereals supplied via the WFP and worth US\$ 2.2 million (ECU 1.8 million or ECU 2.4 million at internal prices).

Total aid from the EEC since 1979 therefore amounts to US\$ 116 million, to which must be added the bilateral contributions totalling US\$ 71 million from the member states. With a total of US\$ 187 million, therefore, the Ten head the list of donors, in front of the United States (US\$ 160 million) and Japan (US\$ 86 million). ○

ticular, to recycling capital, energy policy, aid to the developing countries and perhaps even with regard to financing the common defence effort".

He concluded this part of his speech by remarking that relations with Japan and the United States should also be examined in the light of what the Community wanted to do in the context of the North/South dialogue, taking into account the importance of the Third World for the international order.

The future of the Community steel industry

Turning to the problems of the Community steel industry, Mr Thorn stated that the Commission's philosophy was that that industry should be self-reliant. Compulsory measures could only give the false impression that everything was well.

"We should always try to encourage business to take the initiative itself", he said, "and the signs are that the steel industry has already made definite progress in that direction".

For Mr Thorn, the long-term future of the Community steel industry could only be ensured if strict discipline on the producers' part made it possible to raise prices significantly in the near future and if, at the same time, firms undertook restructuring measures that meant both reducing and modernizing capacity. ○

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Gaston Thorn: the Community remains a source of optimism

In a major speech to industrialists, Gaston Thorn, the Commission President outlined the opportunities the Community faces in some areas. He began by stressing the need for the President of the Commission to have direct contact with the dynamic forces in the countries which made up the Community. "It is essential", he said, "that a politician—which I am and, indeed, intend to remain—should try to keep sight of reality and its problems".

The Commission saw itself as a special interlocutor, since its independent judgment and its many contacts at all levels enabled it to take a dispassionate view of the intricate paths of politics and economics.

The Community: A source of optimism

Mr Thorn remarked that the Community's industries were now in an utterly changed environment in which the long-term strategies conceived ten years ago would have to be completely revised; in today's world, where uncertainty about the future caused so much anxiety, the Community remained a source of optimism, and for various reasons:

- its economies were linked and interdependent;
- the Community market of 260 mil-

lion consumers was itself a cause for hope and a growth factor;

— the Community's weight in the world and in international negotiations was still a real factor, even in the present climate of gloom;

— our way of life and our culture could not be wiped out at a stroke; on the contrary, a democratic community would set an example for the rest of the world.

Relations with the United States and Japan

Such was the background to the Community's relations with the United States and Japan.

Mr Thorn went on to say, in particular, that while we should not expect gifts from our American partners, we could hope that the dynamism of that country would bring the West some way towards economic recovery, as it had done in the past.

With regard to Japan, Mr Thorn thought, however, that over and above the efforts of Community industry, relations with our Japanese partners were dominated by problems of a political nature. "Europe and the United States must bring the Japanese producers to lead the western economies to take protectionist measures. Like the rest of the free world, Japan must assume its full responsibilities with regard, in par-

EEC COUNCIL

British presidency

The programme and priorities of the Council (second half of 1981) were discussed in May between the European Commission—represented by President Thorn and several members—and the London government—represented by Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, and Sir Ian Gilmour, minister of state.

President Thorn underlined the importance of this preparatory exchange of views, which has now become a tradition on the eve of each change of presidency, and he indicated the priorities of the six-month period:

— "mandate of 30 May 1980". The European Council at the end of June only had a preliminary exchange of views, and the Parliament will then be consulted. The first fundamental deadline for decisions will be that of the European Council on 26 and 27 November, in London.

— **budget.** The British presidency will have to get the 1982 budget approved, and participate in settling contestations regarding the 1980 and 1981 budgets.

— **inflation and unemployment.** Initiatives at Community level should be

decided in principle by the "Jumbo" Council and by the European Council at the end of June; it will be up to the British presidency to implement them.

— **external relations.** The British presidency will have the responsibility for representing the "Ten" at the Ottawa Western Summit (20 and 21 July), for preparing the EEC position on numerous North-South dialogue meetings, and for monitoring relations with Japan and the United States, in the light of the forthcoming ministerial deliberations. In addition, Great Britain would like to organize an EEC-ASEAN ministerial conference (possibly in London) under its presidency, and will have to deal with relations with Turkey.

— **renewal of the multifibres arrangement.** If the Council fails to define the Community negotiating position in June, it will have to do so in July at the latest, under the British presidency; the latter will in any case have to conduct the procedures for the conclusion of the new arrangement.

financial protocols with Mediterranean countries. The present protocols expire in October; the new ones should be defined before that date.

— **Community enlargement.** The British presidency should set itself the aim of completing the "overall view" and of achieving progress in negotiations with Portugal and Spain on several chapters.

— **economic and financial affairs.** Two objectives seem to be priorities: adoption of the "NCI II" (revised New Community Instrument); adoption of the EEC directive on freedom to provide services in the insurance sector.

— **internal market.** The Commission will shortly present to the Council a "communication" concerning completion and preservation of the common Market (free movement of goods, abolition of technical barriers, etc.). According to the Commission, the heads of government (European Council) should give political directives in this fundamental matter.

— **industrial policy.** The British presidency should ensure the adoption of the proposals concerning telecommunications (partial opening of markets) and micro-electronics.

— **energy.** After Council guidelines, the Commission would present proposals concerning: strengthening the mechanism to cope with oil supply difficulties; means to be implemented to intensify investment for energy saving and oil substitution; action concerning the prices of energy products.

— **Regional Fund.** ERDF revision should take place before the end of the year, therefore, under British presidency.

— **research.** The Commission announces for this July the "guidelines" of a programme defining the priorities for 1982-1986; the Council decision should be taken before the end of the year. ○

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Development committee meets

Mr Yves Le Portz, President of the European Investment Bank, was the guest of the committee on development and cooperation at its meeting of 14 May at which he described the structures and objectives of the EIB and analysed its results as a development bank.

Mr Le Portz was welcomed by the chairman, Mr Michel Poniatowski (Lib. Fr.) and in the course of a two-hour discussion, in which most members of the committee participated, endeavoured to explain the role of the EIB to the Parliament, which has no direct control over it, and to 'dispel certain misunderstandings'. With this aim in mind he outlined the 'non-Community' areas of activity of his institution, explained the criteria on which it bases its decisions to provide financing and gave details of results obtained, in particular those arising out of the implementation of the first Lomé Convention. It was pointed out that under this Convention, the EIB's total funding (ECU 390 m) in ordinary loans and ECU 90 m in risk capital) was committed to 41 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific; 70% was accounted for by projects in the industrial, mining or services sectors, 28% by energy projects and 2% by feasibility studies. Half of the contracts for these projects were awarded to ACP undertakings, one-quarter to EEC undertakings and one-quarter to undertakings from third countries.

Mr Le Portz expressed his satisfaction at the doubling of funds resulting from the signature of Lomé II, but noted that an increase in these financial resources, for instance as a result of the recycling of petrodollars, would not automatically be the panacea to the problems of development, because 'suitable projects' were sometimes harder to find than the means to fund them. He stressed however that this in no way precluded an effective cooperation with the various Arab funds, and, in the more immediate future it also meant the continuation of the excellent additional cooperation together with the European Commission and the European Development Fund.

The committee on development and cooperation had begun its proceedings on 13 May, participating in a round table discussion organized by the 5th Forum of the Nations at the Brussels: international exhibition centre. The European Parliament delegation, headed by Mr Poniatowski and Mr Giovanni Bersani (CD, It.), chairman of the Joint Committee, discussed with representa-

tives of 14 ACP countries at the exhibition the value and effectiveness of participation by the partners of the Lomé Convention in fairs and exhibitions.

Lastly the members of the committee on development and cooperation heard the presentation of a working document on integrated rural development in the context of the Lomé Convention by Mr Jakobsen, a Danish member of the Economic and Social Committee. ○

Commission delegation in Canberra

The Commission of the European Communities has now opened a delegation in Canberra. The decision to establish this delegation was taken with the support of the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament.

It will be headed by Mr. K. Barlebo-Larsen of the EC Commission. ○

COMMUNITY BUDGET

The Commission has just adopted the preliminary draft budget for 1982 which contains estimates for a smaller share of expenditure on agriculture than in previous years and a higher proportion for the Regional Fund and especially for the Social Fund.

At the same time the Commission is presenting a budget rectifying the 1981 budget. This rectifying budget has the effect of reducing the overall size of the 1981 budget and of transferring money from EAGGF guarantees to other purposes, notably the Regional Fund.

Under the Commission's proposal, total budget volume in 1982 will be ECU 23,921.7 million in commitment credits and ECU 22,381.5 million in payment credits. These represent increase of 15% and 16% respectively over the 1981 budget.

Total resources for 1982 are estimated at ECU 22,997.8 million which produce a VAT rate for the new budget of 0.95%, some ECU 600 m short of the 1% limit.

Compared with the years to 1979 the budget shows as in 1980 and 1981 a declining rate of increase in farm support (EAGGF) guarantee which, at ECU 13,933.0 m will represent an increase of 12.8% over 1981. The budget proposes increases in commitments of around 25% in the Regional Fund and of 40% in the Social Fund next year.

With these figures EAGGF expenditure represents 62.3% of the 1982 budget, whereas in 1981 it represented 64% (or 63% and 67% respectively if payments under the UK measures are excluded).

The Commission's main considerations in drawing up the 1982 budget were the need to strike a balance between requirements of individual policies and the need for continued progress to be made towards better budget balance between agricultural and other spending. ○

Commission

The cabinet of Edgard Pisani, the new development commissioner is as follows:

Head of cabinet:
Christian BLANC

Deputy head of cabinet:
Paul RAMADIER

Members: Jean-Charles LEYGUES
Jean-Pierre DUBOIS
Danielle VUIANOVITCH

SEMINARS

The "fourth world" movement and the question of extreme poverty

A seminar was held in Paris in May on the initiative of the "fourth world" movement of teachers, social workers, public service workers and researchers, for the most part from Africa. A number of international organizations were also represented, including UN specialized agencies and the OAU. Claude Cheysson, who was still at that point EEC development commissioner sent a message to the organizers asking to be informed of their work.

"The fact that the poorest social groups are excluded, or risk being excluded from development efforts and their results", Mr Cheysson wrote, is a major problem which we must have the courage to discuss. It is a problem which occurs in every country, regardless of its level of development. It is obviously linked to the problem of relations between rich and poor countries, but goes much further. This is why it is a delicate question to bring up and is so rarely discussed".

The contributions made to the seminar by those on the ground showed why the problem is "a delicate question to bring up and so rarely discussed". Whether it is in fighting extreme poverty in the major African cities, reaching the Sahel populations hit by drought or providing health and education among the Kindis hill people of north Cameroon or the pygmies of southern Cameroon, the question of people in extreme poverty and their neglect, individually or collectively, is not easily recognized either by national authorities or by international organizations.

The Africans don't want the Europeans to give lessons on this point and western development experts don't listen before acting and orientate their technical assistance or public and private funds to take account of the needs of the poorest, whether urban workers, disposed peasants or fringe groups.

Many African representatives at the seminar pointed out that they have never before had the chance to exchange views on this issue. They recognized, too, that the Europeans present were there above all to listen and to exchange their own experiences in dealing with poverty and exclusion from the benefits of economic advance in the industrialized countries.

At the end the participants unanimously demanded:

- that such exchanges of view on extreme poverty between those working on the ground, administrators, researchers and so on, should continue in the context of a special branch of the "fourth world" organization,
- that development programmes and projects should include priority action in favour of the poorest and those who have been excluded in the past from a just share of development benefits,
- that the level of knowledge of the poorest be recognized and respected,
- that the men and women working on the ground on behalf of the poorest be supported and the role of these "new intermediaries" be fully recognized in programmes and projects,

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Conference

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry will hold a conference on "trade and industrial cooperation between the European Community and the ACP countries" on 3 and 4 December 1981 at the Barbican Centre in London.

Aimed at enabling "those directly concerned with trade and investment in Europe and in the developing countries to meet and explore opportunities for cooperation", some 600 (of which 200 ACP) delegates are expected to attend.

The conference has the support of the British government and the EEC.

It has been organized to coincide with another big event of the year—the City of London Exhibition, which will take place from 30 November to 4 December.

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry would like companies and individuals interested in both events to contact it at 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB.

— that in this international year of handicapped persons the attention of national and international bodies be drawn to the dramatic problems faced by handicapped people among the poorest sections of society, especially in Africa. ○ J.R. RABIER

COUNCIL

Revival of the North-South dialogue and preparation of the Paris conference on most disadvantaged developing countries mainly occupied the Ministers for development cooperation of the EEC, meeting on 22 June under the chairmanship of Mr De Koning, in the Community Council. It also adopted the conclusions on encouraging investment in the developing countries and had general debates on: women's role in development; preparation of the Nairobi conference on new and renewable energies; energy supply in developing countries.

— **North/South dialogue.** The Council (which welcomed Mr Pisani, new Commissioner, and Mr Cot, new French minister for Cooperation) reviewed the conclusions of the report by the North-South high level group before submitting it to the general Council.

The Ministers were unanimous in believing that it is essential to elaborate a common position to persuade the United States to participate in the necessary efforts in the different areas of the dialogue (energy, food security, financing, etc.).

— **Preparation of the Paris conference on less developed countries.** Mr Pisani emphasised that from a humanitarian point of view, as "world citizens", these countries' situation is intolerable; furthermore, the EEC must consider that 22 of the 31 countries classified as "less developed" are ACP States. The conference's technical preparation—meetings in the Netherlands, Addis Ababa and Vienna—has hitherto yielded encouraging results, but one shall have to wait until the meeting held from 29 June to 10 July next to define a Community stance definitively, a stance which is moreover essential for the success of the conference, which will cover three main questions: increasing the volume of international aid, definition of modalities for granting this aid, Conference follow-up (by means, for example, of regular meetings by benefiting country).

Mr Cot believes the Paris conference will enable France to illustrate the change which the new administration intends making in development aid policy; he reaffirmed Mr Mitterrand's undertaking to increase development aid to 0.7% of GNP (excluding aid to the overseas departments and territories). ○

Centre for
Industrial Development
(ACP-EEC Lomé Convention)



Centre pour le
Développement Industriel
(Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé)

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

No. 21 — 1981

EEC industrial partners wanted

BARBADOS

Shoe manufacture

Ref. 81/31b

A well established firm in Barbados is seeking an EEC joint-venture and technical partner who

- is already in the shoe manufacturing business and has the necessary production expertise;
- is prepared to make a substantial equity investment in the project, the percentage being a matter for negotiations;
- preferably is already exporting to neighbouring markets (e.g. North America).

The CID has already agreed to co-finance a feasibility and market study.

Interested EEC shoe manufacturers are invited to contact the CID.

MALI

Cotton spinning

Ref. 81/32a

The Mali Centre for Industrial Studies and Promotion (CEPI) and private Mali business men plan to set up a cotton spinning mill with a capacity of 1 000 tpa (NM 40/2). The total production will be for the local market.

The European partner must be willing to participate, in cash or in kind, in the preparation of the feasibility study, and to invest in the share-capital of the new joint-venture company to be established.

A preliminary study is available with the CID.

SWAZILAND

Building materials wholesale company

Ref. 81/33c

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism is looking for a potential joint-venture partner for the Swaziland Commercial Board. This is in order to help reactivate and promote the expansion of a wholesale company in construction materials, and eventually to engage in building materials production.

The sales potential for this company is about E 3 000 000 in a market of about E 15 000 000 (E 100 = \$ 120).

Personnel: 45.

A management-financial partner is required.

MAURITANIA

Tyre retreading

Ref. 81/34a

A private Mauritanian firm plans to establish a plant for the retreading of 10 000 to 20 000 truck and car tyres per year. The project is approved by government and benefits from the fiscal and duty advantages of the investment code.

A European partner is required who is willing to:

- participate in equity;
- make his know-how in tyre retreading available;
- supply plant and equipment;
- train Mauritanian personnel.

Bricks

Ref. 81/35a

A Mauritanian industrialist would like to cooperate with a European brick manufacturer for the setting-up of a clay brick plant with a capacity of 20 000 tpa; investment would be about 125 million FF.

The European partner is expected to:

- invest in share-capital;
- assist with management.

Industrial cooperation offers from EEC firms

Hand tools

Ref. 81/36b

A German manufacturer of a wide range of hand tools offers technical cooperation to firms in ACP countries which are already engaged in the manufacture or distribution of metal products, mechanical and agricultural machinery and equipment, engineering, etc... The product range of the German firm which already operates in more than 10 developing countries includes: machetes, knives, hoes, axes, hammers, shovels and picks.

Interested ACP firms should contact the CID and provide information both on the market for hand tools, and their own commercial activities.

Small boats

Ref. 81/37a

A UK boat building company is looking for ACP firm interested in assembling boats under licence, specifically,

1. A surf beach fishing canoe (catamaran) 7.3×3.7×0.4

metres displacement 900 kg, plus 2 to 3 tonnes load. Propulsion air cooled diesel engine or sail.

2. A kit boat (dory) designed for adaptation to rowing, sailing or outboard engine propulsion. 6.03×5.0×1.75 m displacement 600 to 1 000 kg.

Interested parties with experience in the boat-building industry should write to CID for information.

Bicycles

Ref. 81/38a

A UK company manufacturing bicycles specially designed for developing countries (work cycles as heavy load carriers) is looking for ACP firms interested in assembling such cycles under licence, and possibly moving later to manufacture. Project might suit ACP firms with experience in metal processing, transport equipment or engineering. Interested parties with investment funds are invited to contact the CID.

Mini-cement plants

Ref. 81/39b

Several EEC cement producers are interested to participate in joint-ventures in ACP countries for the establishment of small cement-plants with a capacity of 25 000 to 60 000 tpa. With regard to the relatively high production cost of mini-cement plants in comparison with conventional plants (300 000-500 000 tpa), the local cement whole-sale price must be at least US\$ 90 to 100, per ton of bagged cement, to assure commercial viability. The proposal is therefore particularly interesting for land-locked or island ACP countries with high transportation cost for imported cement.

Investment cost incl. working capital for the smallest plant (25 000 tpa) is about US\$ 8 million. With regard to high fuel prices, charcoal—as far as available—can be used as energy source. The process requires 0.1 ton charcoal per 1 ton of cement. Main raw material is lime-stone.

Interested ACP institutions and firms are invited to send to the CID information on cement imports and consumption, cement prices, lime-stone deposits and energy prices.

Pencils, glue and chalk

Ref. 81/40a

An Italian company specialized in the manufacture of school chalk, glue for office use, and pencils, is interested to examine possibilities for cooperation with ACP firms interested to start-up, or to expand, a production.

The minimum scale of production is as follows:

- chalk: 43 200 pieces per day
- glue: 250 litres per day
- pencils: 50 000 gross per year.

Interested parties should contact the CID and provide information (a) on the local market for these products, and (b) on their commercial/industrial experience.

Machine screws and bolts

Ref. 81/41b

A Danish company is interested to study possibilities to manufacture machine screws and bolts in ACP countries. The firm offers know-how, engineering and equity participation.

The profile for a small plant is as follows:

- Sizes of screws: M 6 to M 20 metric thread (ISO), screw length 10 to 150 mm, hexagonal head.
- Yearly production capacity: 1 000 tons (1 shift).
- Raw material: hot-rolled wire rod, dimensions 7 to 25 mm diameter.
- Personnel requirements: 38.
- Investment in machinery and equipment: US\$ 2.06 million (f.o.b.); used machinery may be purchased at about half of the new machinery price.
- Buildings: 1 500 sqm. for factory, and 150 sqm. for offices; total site area about 10 000 sqm. allowing for future expansion.

Interested ACP firms with commercial experience in fields related to this proposal are invited to contact the CID. Please

provide information on the local market for screws and bolts, and your industrial or commercial background.

Manufacture of corrugated iron sheets for roofing

Ref. 81/42b

Corrugated iron and aluminium sheets for roofing and cladding purposes are in big demand in all ACP countries.

A small unit for production of approximately 400 sqm. per hour is available in EEC country.

Joint-venture partnership may be arranged with EEC know-how and technology supplier.

Interested parties should contact the CID and provide information (a) on the local market for these products, and (b) on their commercial/industrial experience.

Production of hoes and other agricultural implements

Ref. 81/43b

The hoe is a basic tool in most ACP countries where one of five inhabitants buys a new hoe annually.

Production units for an annual output of 500 000 up till 4 mio. hoes, spades, shovels and machetes are available form an EEC country.

Joint-venture partnership with EEC know-how and technology supplier may be arranged.

Interested parties should contact the CID and provide information (a) on the local market for these products, and (b) on their commercial/industrial experience.

Results of CID-assistance

Two new industries in production:

At the beginning of 1981, two further new industries which have been established with CID-assistance, reached the stage of commercial production.

Nigeria — Furniture manufacture (Summit Furniture Company)

This new factory is located in Asaba, Bendel State. With buildings of 4 200 sqm. and a total investment of US\$ 3 million, the plant is the most important and modern one in West-Africa. Present new employment is 150, but is planned to reach 250 in 1982. By then, total annual production value will be US\$ 5 million.

90% of the share-capital of US\$ 1.8 million are held by Nigerians. The French technical partners, Jacques PARISOT, hold 10% of the equity capital.

The CID has assisted to work out the financing structure of the new company and has provided advise on management arrangements and training. The factory is also planned to become an important client for a fibre board and a particle board factory to be set-up near Ibadan with assistance from the CID and EEC firms.

Kenya — Ceramic sanitary ware (Ceramic Industries of East Africa Ltd.)

The new plant of CERAMIC INDUSTRIES OF EAST AFRICA in Nairobi will produce about 300 t per year of ceramic sanitary ware. It was commissioned in January 1981 and created new employment for 40 Kenyans. Capital investment was US\$ 2 million.

The company already produces table ware (since 1969) and tiles. It is owned by the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ICDC).

CID-assistance started in 1977—when a senior staff member of ICDC was attached for six months to CID for the purpose of promoting industrial enterprises in Kenya—with the preparation of a feasibility study and the location of

suitable small-scale plant and machinery in the EEC, and ended in 1980 with the training of a Kenyan technician in Italy.

Protocol of Agreement signed:

Ivory Coast — Assembly of power transformers

A protocol of agreement was signed in Abidjan on April 23, 1981, for the setting-up of a factory to assemble and manufacture up to 1 000 power transformers per year. Total investment will be US\$ 1.3 million, and 37 new jobs will be created.

Shareholders of the new company to be incorporated will be: the Ivorian firms SOPEL, PEYRISSAC and SIDELAF (together 65%), the French firm CELDUC, and PROPARGO (together 35%). The share-capital will be FCFA 120 million.

The CID has located the French technical partner, co-financed the feasibility study, and made contacts with financial institutions. Training assistance is envisaged.

Registration of EEC manufacturers

The CID invites **small and medium-sized EEC** industrial firms to **register with the CID** as potential partners for industrial projects in ACP countries. This will allow the CID to contact directly interested firms if and when industrial cooperation requests are received from ACP sponsors.

With regard to the economic structures and industrial development potentials of ACP countries, the following industrial sectors are particularly promising for small and medium-scale EEC industry:

Chemicals — fertilizer blending, paints and glues, detergents, pharmaceuticals and veterinary products.

Packaging — all types of packaging materials.

Minerals processing — quarrying, lime and gypsum, hollow glass, clay bricks and tiles, sanitary ware, low-cost housing elements.

Food processing and agro-industries — any type of industry of small and medium scale, i.e. investment between US\$ 300 000 to 5 million.

Mechanical and electrical machinery and equipment — agricultural implements, hand tools, diesel engines and electric motors (assembly, repair), power transformers, generators.

Metal processing — foundries, nuts and bolts, wire drawing, sanitary fittings, metal constructions.

Rubber and plastics, leather — tyre retreading, polyethylene bags, p.v.c. products, shoes and leather processing.

Timber — building board, furniture, houses, charcoal and wood gasification.

Vehicles — bicycles, trailers, small (fishing) boats, spare parts for cars and trucks.

Interested EEC manufacturers should write to the CID and provide the following information:

(1) Type(s) of product(s) in which the firm is interested, and estimated minimum scale of production in an ACP country;

(2) Experience in developing countries, especially in ACP States;

(3) The firm's activities in Europe (turnover, number of employees, product lines);

(4) Envisaged cooperation: equity investment (joint-venture), management, training, technology transfer, supply of plant and equipment.

(5) Second-half plant (in good condition) available: capacity, age, cost.

Note: Only firms willing to engage in long-term cooperation, preferably in the form of joint-venture, should register with the CID.

CID mission to eastern Caribbean

A delegation of three led by the Deputy Director, Dr. I.A. Akinrele, has visited four Caribbean countries namely Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname. The objective of the mission was to review the indicative and operational programmes of the Centre for these countries in the context of Lomé II.

The mission found a strong desire on the part of the public and private sectors of industry in these countries for assistance to be concentrated on project implementation rather than on identification. Whilst foreign capital would be welcome both in the form of equity as well as loan, the greater need was for export market beyond the Caribbean community in order to support viable scales of production. The mobilisation of alternative energy sources for industries, the identification of matching national resource inputs for joint industrial production planning for the region and the training of industrial operatives, technicians and managers are the critical areas in which CID's interventions can make the most impact.

It was agreed that a joint CID/CARICOM Seminar be organised for the Caribbean region in November 10-13th, 1981, to focus attention on industrial cooperation.

Assistance to existing industries and in-plant training

For every request of CID assistance to existing industries and for in-plant training a certain basic information is needed to be able to establish precisely the terms of reference for the CID interventions.

With each request the following information is asked for by the CID:

A. Questionnaire regarding assistance to existing industries:

I. IDENTITY OF THE FIRM

- Legal status
- Object of the firm
- Main shareholders
- Postal address, telegraphic address, telex and telephone number

II. ACTIVITIES

- Production start-up date
- Range of products: description, use
- Production: its capacity, its actual level, and its development since its start-up date, or at least for the last few years
- Processes involved in production: brief description, origin and characteristics of the principal equipment
- Raw material: nature, origin, means of supply
- Marketing: market aimed at, actual market, potential market
- Staff on payroll: number and breakdown by job category

III. PROBLEMS FACED

- On technical level
- On commercial level
- On management level
- On financial level (in particular if outside aid is sought)

In case this questionnaire does not apply, the request must be accompanied by relevant and detailed information.



The CID seminar in the Caribbean in November will be similar to the one organized last year in Togo (photo)

B. Questionnaire regarding assistance to in-plant training

I. INFORMATION REGARDING THE CANDIDATE

- Identity, marital status

- Education, certificates, diplomas
- Professional experience

II. INFORMATION REGARDING THE REQUESTING FIRMS

- Legal status, location, date of setting up
- Amount and structure of capital, main shareholders

- Investments (Implemented)
- Production: start-up date, annual output (quantity and range of products or services)
- Staff on payroll: total number and breakdown by job category

III. CURRENT JOB HELD BY CANDIDATE

- Detailed description of candidate's present job:
 - date of first taking up his duties
 - nature and type of work done
 - characteristic and origin of the equipment dealt with
 - position of job held in relation to the overall activities of the business concerned
- Previous training and qualifications received in order to get present post

IV. PURPOSE OF THE TRAINING

- Detailed description of the type of training requested:
 - specific skills and qualifications to be acquired during training period
 - type of equipment and operations that the candidate should become familiar with
 - envisaged duration
- Detailed description of post to be held by the candidate following his training period. ○

A QUICK RESPONSE

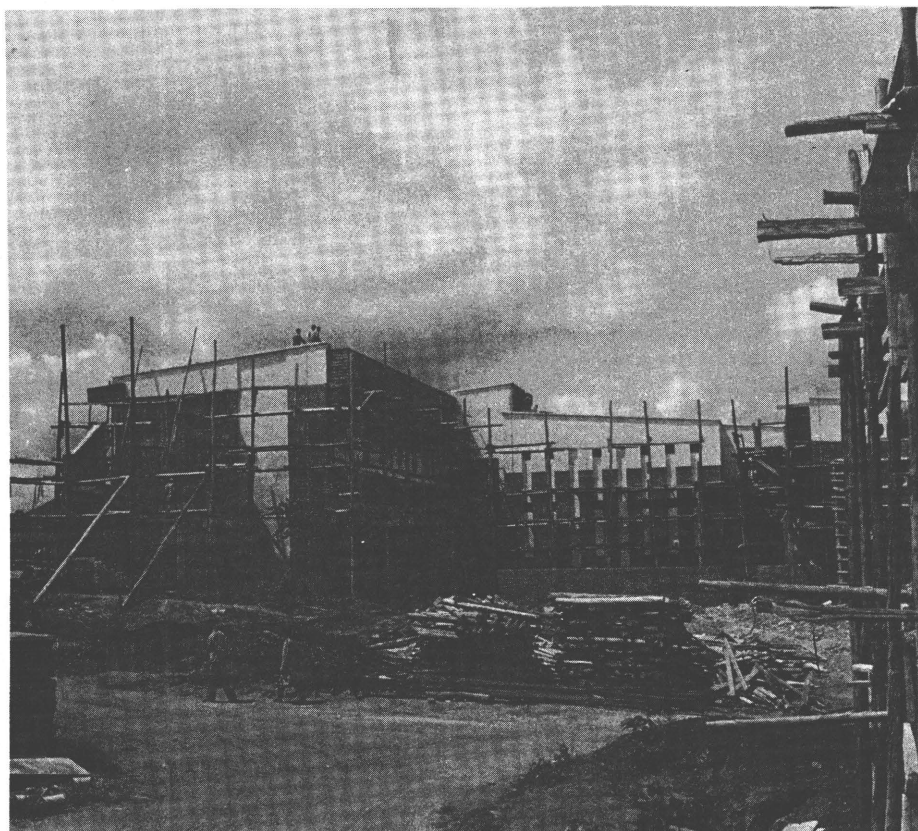
If you are interested in any of the items mentioned under "Industrial Opportunities", send us a letter or a telex quoting the reference and we will send you further information when it is available.

Please state your name and full address (on telexes), and inform us of your activities and your specific interest in the respective subject(s).

Address all correspondence to:

**Centre for Industrial Development
"Industrial Opportunities"
451, Avenue Georges Henri
1040 BRUSSELS
BELGIUM**

**Telex No. CDI 61427
Telephone (02) 735 80 73**



These hostels, nearing completion, will house 252 students from the Polytechnic College of the University of Malawi

offers modern facilities to middle/large industries.

But the small business and craftsman will also be taken care of by the creation of the Small Enterprises Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM). This project, now in the starting phase, provides for 55 workshops, with financial and technical assistance to a far higher number of small entrepreneurs in

Blantyre as well as in and around Lilongwe.

Social infrastructure

With increasing numbers of young Malawians in education, the relevant institutions require inter alia more accommodation facilities. This has led

Lomé II indicative programme

Earmarked amount of EDF assistance: ECU 76 to 84 m (82 to 91 m MK)

Breakdown by sectors of priorities

Transportation	35 %
Agriculture	25 %
Energy	8 %
Health	5 %
Training	5 %
Microprojects	6 %
Small and medium scale enterprises and agricultural credit	6 %
Trade Promotion	0.5 %
Studies	2 %
Contingencies and reserve	7.5 %

The European Investment Bank has declared that it could pledge ECU 15 million for two projects suitable for its type of financing.

Malawi will also benefit from additional resources to be spent out of funds for regional cooperation. ○

to EDF assistance in providing the Mpemba Staff Training College, the Polytechnic College of the University of Malawi in Blantyre and the Rural Trade School in Salima with accommodation and other facilities for over 250 students.

The rural population, mobilizing a tremendous degree of self-support, have erected under the EDF microprojects scheme over 350 classrooms, teachers' houses, clinics, bridges, etc.

The districts of Mangochi and Nsanje are now equipped with modern hospitals of 250 and 200 beds respectively. Part of the energy requirements of these hospitals is supplied from solar resources.

The constantly expanding new capital of Malawi required a considerable extension of water storage and distribution. Four large reservoirs, 20 km of mains pipes and reticulation for various areas have been added to the existing water supply network. In the new township of Liwonde, waste water disposal created a problem which has been settled after completion of a modern collection network and an oxidation pond.

Training

The 4 % allocation made to this sector from the overall indicative programme under the 4th EDF demonstrates the careful attention paid by Malawi to the upgrading of skills. The allocation, almost used up by early 1980, has mainly served as follows: 66 scholarships (15 in health, 12 in education, 11 for aircraft pilots, 12 in agriculture, 7 in engineering, 9 in management and business); 54 individuals have attended short-term courses outside Malawi (of which 50 % is business administration and management). Twenty-six short term courses have been organized in the country for groups of trainees (60 % linked to agriculture, the balance to customs, health, education, audit, public administration, etc.).

Trade promotion

The provision of a technical assistance team to the Malawi Export Promotion Council (MEPC) will help to improve and boost the country's exportable production and its marketing. Agricultural and handicraft products are looked at in the first instance.

Unprogrammed operations

Loans provided by the EIB to Dwangwa Sugar Estate and Indebank have been associated with EDF-granted in-

terest rate subsidies and with risk capital which considerably alleviates the debt service to the EIB.

In two cases the EDF had the opportunity to assist Malawi when emergencies arose from the country's landlocked situation. The first operation in 1976 was designed for the purchase of equipment, consumer and industrial goods. The second intervention involved the airborne transport of diesel oil when the conventional supply lines for fuel had broken down.

Other aspects of the Lomé cooperation

Malawi has had some benefit from operations financed as regional schemes. The Stabex system covers, from Malawian products, coffee, cotton, tea and groundnuts, of which only the latter two exceed the dependency threshold. However, during the lifetime of the Lomé I Convention no transfer of funds under the Stabex scheme has been triggered by shrinking export earnings from those commodities.

Under the sugar protocol of the Convention, Malawi exports 20 000 tons/p.a. of sugar to the EEC. The advantageous world market prices for sugar in the past year have proved to be a very welcome source of earnings for the country.

Outside the Lomé Convention, Malawi's score shows US\$ 7 m in EEC assistance from the special fund of the CIEC (North-South dialogue). These funds, managed by the World Bank through IDA, have been amalgamated with the third IDA educational project in Malawi. They mainly served for the purchase of extension vehicles, printing of school books, etc.

Eight NGO projects have been carried out, amongst which the most important has been the polio eradication campaign (see the *Courier* no. 65).

Summing up, it can be noted that Malawi has used the EDF assistance under the Lomé I Convention in a well-balanced manner, covering the various sectors of priorities. At the time when the Lomé II Convention came into force 95 % of the funds of the Lomé I indicative programme had been committed and 60 % of the commitments had been spent. The fact that over 80 % of the EDF funding is made in the form of grants contributes to a lowering of the country's foreign debt service.

It can be said that the multilateral assistance from the EEC to Malawi takes a fair place amongst the four

Summary of EEC-Malawi cooperation 1975/80

as of March 1981

	ECU	m. MK (*)
Lomé I cooperation		
European Development Fund (EDF)		
Programmed assistance (indicative programme)	68 500 000	74.0
Emergency aid	2 575 000	2.8
Risk capital (managed by EIB)	1 177 000	1.3
Interest rate subsidies on loans provided by EIB	2 357 000	2.5
Administrative costs	1 457 000	1.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total EDF	76 066 000	82.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loans from the European Investment Bank	14 500 000	15.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial resources from the Lomé I Convention (EDF plus EIB)	90 566 000	97.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cooperation outside the Lomé I Convention		
Assistance through CIEC managed by IDA : US\$ 7 m approx.	5 600 000	6.0
Projects financed together with non-governmental organizations	500 000	0.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assistance outside the Lomé I Convention	6 100 000	6.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total of technical and financial assistance	96 666 000	104.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regional cooperation and other aspects		
EDF commitments on regional projects of which Malawi benefits (Lomé I)	5 600 000	6.0
Sugar protocol Lomé I 20 000 tons p.a.		
Derogation of rules of origin for fishing flies		
Opening of European markets		

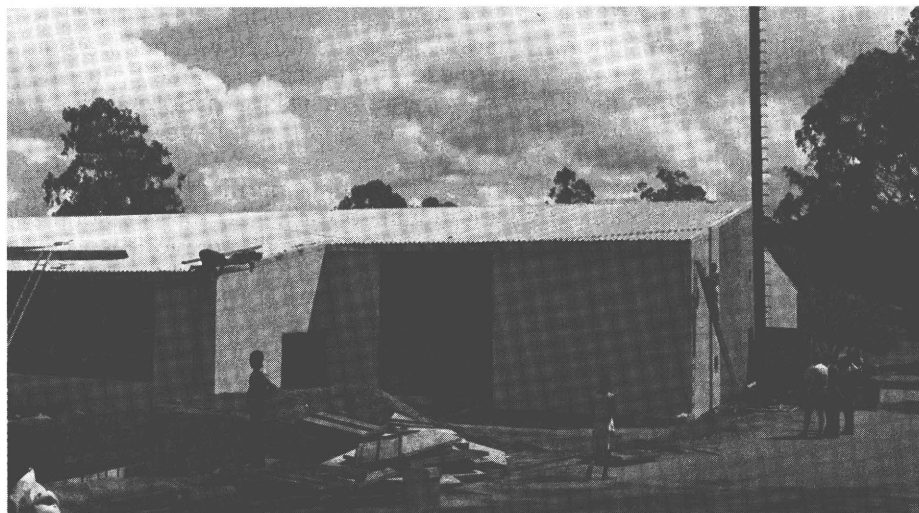
(*) Average exchange rate used : 1 ECU = 1.08 Malawi kwacha).



President Banda at the inauguration of the 250-bed Mangochi district hospital: left, EEC Commission delegate Dieter Schmidt



The Blantyre-Chikwawa road (42 km), an EDF project costing ECU 6.6 million, now allows regular transport throughout the year (particularly of sugar and cotton), from the fertile Shire valley to Blantyre, the commercial centre



The new Blantyre dairy is reaching completion, with an initial capacity of 20 000 litres of milk

main sources of foreign financial assistance to Malawi. Bearing in mind the important bilateral support Malawi receives from the EEC member states, especially from Germany and the United Kingdom, and taking into account the contribution of all EEC members to international agencies intervening in Malawi, it can be said that the relations of trade and aid between Malawi and the EEC are strong and fruitful.

Cooperation under the Lomé II Convention

After the signature of the Lomé II Convention in October 1979, the indicative programme for the Lomé II period was set up in April 1980. Malawi ratified the Lomé II Convention on 26 November 1980.

Since the programming mission, the selection and identification of projects has been going on.

The multiannual training programme has been set up and the financing agreement is expected by mid-1981. This programme specifically emphasizes vocational training in Malawi and upgrading of existing skills and knowledge.

Engineering design is starting for the construction of a new bitumen road from Blantyre to Mwanza and the Mozambican border. This road will close a gap in the Malawi-Zimbabwe surface transport link.

At the time of writing, the launching of a feasibility study for the creation of a land bank is taking shape. Such an institution will provide credit to small/medium agricultural estates (± 10 acres).

Another survey is starting to formulate a financing proposal for a dairy cattle breeding project. This scheme will consolidate the supply of milk to the three existing dairies in Malawi and increase, as well as diversify, the income of farmers/cattle owners.

In the sector of regional cooperation, Malawi, together with Zambia, has put forward a request for a road project linking Karonga at Lake Malawi and Mpulunga at Lake Tanganyika to Nakonde, which is situated at the Great Northern Road and the Tazara railtrack both leading to the Indian Ocean harbour of Dar-es-Salaam.

Further project identification will lead to an undisrupted continuing cooperation as started under Lomé I. ○

Dieter Walter SCHMIDT,
EEC Commission delegate in Malawi.

A certain self-awareness

In Africa, it is still not really understood how important culture is for the civilizations of tomorrow. The main concern of most of the countries of the world today is, fairly understandably, economic survival, yet it is by no means clear that economic progress means cultural progress too. In the countries of Africa, the cultural issue is of crucial importance in that culture, in the spirit in which it is manifested today, is not really the translation or profound illustration of the individual and society as they actually are. Culture is art in all its forms, certainly, but it is also and above all the way the individual and society see themselves. That is to say it is a certain vision and a certain self-awareness which enable the individual to attain self-fulfilment. But can self-fulfilment be achieved if the individual is not free?

Briefly, there are two ways of approaching this problem. First, the independent countries of Africa could evolve. The intellectual awakening that gave rise to political consciousness and to the call for independence was not, in fact, followed up by the essential transformation of the way of thinking, of the economic and social structures and, ultimately, of the states themselves after independence. This was something that would have led to the revival of true African culture, which gives priority to spontaneous cultural expression as it is manifest in traditional societies whose works of art are a genuine, honest and emotionally-charged translation of the creative imagination. Only 30 years ago, for example, nudes and a variety of comic pictures of everyday life decorated traditional chiefs' residences in central Africa. In this traditional context, the plastic arts and the form and content of music clearly reflected self-fulfilment of the individual in society, a certain self-awareness, something pondered, respectful and in harmony with other people. Traditional African culture has very few portrayals of war. The way things have developed may be contingent upon an unavoidable historical situation, but what we have to do is to re-examine the role culture should play in the future of both the individual and the society.

The other way of approaching the problem is to take the general idea, if indeed it is generally held, that Africans are concerned about the future of their culture in relation to what one might call the dominant culture. We are very willing to admit, and not without reason, that African culture can no longer ignore the outside influences that have been marking it for many years and which, with the help of the way of life they reflect, tend to ring fairly rapid changes in African culture

and to remove from it some of the things which give it its originality. But this may sometimes be simply the result, not the deliberate intention, of the dominant influence. So the problem facing the Africans is how to re-establish a balance between their culture and the dominant one. It is impossible to devise a complete answer, but history provides many an example of countries and communities which have managed to reconstitute their culture and, at the same time, to regain dignity and consideration. Take what a contemporary French historian said about ancient Greece. "First the cultural and then the political fall of the ancient Greeks began when they accepted Roman domination; things began to look up again when the Greeks, both individually and collectively, realized the value of their culture and the part it played in their greatness".

There are parallels between this period of Greek history and modern Africa, not just as regards the dominant economic-cultural influences, of course, but the peaceful influences as well. It would also be worth considering the effect of apartheid, the system which has denied the equality of people and cultures in southern Africa since 1948, for more than a generation.

The problem of apartheid is, first and foremost, a cultural one. The economic and political problems come after, as simple means of putting the concept of cultural denial for millions into practical effect. Obviously the answer is political, first and foremost, but the extreme seriousness of the threat of apartheid can only be grasped if we recognize human rights and human dignity and agree that all peoples and all cultures are equal—and if we have a certain cultural self-awareness that is tolerant of others, which means that other cultures have to seek to coexist and to interpenetrate rather than to dominate. The Africans have this kind of self-awareness. It is profoundly, if sometimes confusedly, anchored in those who, regardless of age, have to face up to the dramatic consequences of racialism in South Africa. But do the upholders of apartheid have it too? It seems unlikely.

This is why the fight against apartheid is not just a question of absolute justice for its 20 million victims and of public morality in the world today, but also a major act which would teach the supporters of the system to love their fellow men and to regain a certain cultural, psychological and intellectual equilibrium which is no longer something solely turned against other people. For disdain, sooner or later, generates disdain. ○

LUCIEN PAGNI



The European Community and environmental protection

In recent years, public opinion has become increasingly aware of the deteriorating quality of the environment and the need for remedial action. It is rare that we are not faced with one sort of pollution or another in our daily lives. The level of public awareness has been further reinforced by some spectacular catastrophes. The accidents involving the *Amoco Cadiz*, the *Eleni V*, the *Bételgeuse* and the *Taino* have illustrated the danger of sea pollution from oil. The Seveso accident in Italy demonstrated the risks inherent in the processing of dangerous substances in industry. Finally, the economic crisis makes the thoughtless waste of raw materials even more absurd because their sources are not all inexhaustible, and since wastage and pollution are partly interlinked. Also, Europeans in the Community produce close to five million tonnes of waste, a large part of which could be avoided or re-used. The economic crisis has also highlighted the need for policies which aim less at increasing the quantity of goods available but more at increasing the quality of life (1).

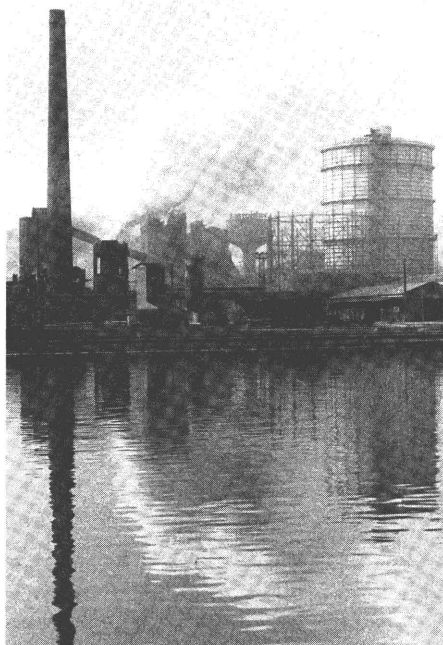
Nature, fortunately, is no longer considered as an immutable element beyond the control of man. It is clear that all the things we dump in the environment return in one form or another. Atmospheric pollutants are dispersed by the wind and then brought down to earth again with the rain. Pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers, when extensively or indiscriminately used, can have serious consequences on wildlife, water-courses, soil composition, and therefore on man. Toxic wastes—particularly lead, mercury and other heavy metals—contaminate micro-organisms. They then enter the food chain, for example in grass, and find their way to man by way of animal meat, as well as by way of the sea and rivers. In the Mediterranean—the holiday playground of over 30 million Europeans—the level of pollution is reaching disturbing levels. Also the Rhine and the Scheldt have been turned almost into sewers, and have become less and less attractive as sources for man's water supply.

Pollution is particularly acute in cities and these house more than 75 % of the Community's population (compared to 60 % in 1950). Suburbs are extending and frequently merging into each other, particularly within the Paris-London-Ruhr industrial triangle. These great concentrations of men and industry encourage pollution. Living and working conditions have deteriorated in these areas due to noise and, as long ago as 1970, 15 % of the population was exposed to noise levels in excess of the tolerable limit of 65 decibels, and also to contaminated air, to filth, to congestion and often to the ugliness of new housing projects.

The expansion of our cities has been

accompanied by internal dislocation due to the growth of offices, automobiles and certain urban renewal programmes. Rural areas are being eroded at the periphery of conurbations, and certain particularly pleasant regions are being nibbled away through the construction of second residences.

The cost of all this is decidedly very great: the deterioration of natural resources and raw materials; the loss of time, energy and money involved in, for example, traffic jams; the erosion of certain social and cultural values, and sometimes the growth of violence.



The control of industrial pollution in the Mediterranean and in rivers such as the Rhine and the Rhone is one of the main objectives of Community policy

This brief and partial outline demonstrates the importance of the environmental policies introduced by the Community and member states in recent years.

Why have a Community policy?

The necessity of a European environmental policy was agreed by the Community's heads of state or government at the Paris summit on 19 October 1972. The first action programme drawn up by the European Commission was adopted in 1973; the second, covering the period 1977-81, is well under way and a third is at the discussion stage.

Why deal with the environment at the European level? Firstly because, in signing the European treaties, Community countries have agreed to work together to improve the living conditions for all their citizens. Economic progress, it is now realized, does not make any sense unless it leads to an improvement in the quality of life, which is itself largely conditioned by the environment. Policies developed at the European level for manufacturers must be balanced by policies for consumers and for the environment, etc.

Secondly, because one of the objectives of a European policy is to ensure the rational management of our natural heritage. This policy should lead to savings and a better use of our renewable and above all non-renewable raw materials, which are economic assets of increasing importance and common to all mankind now and in the future. In this way, it contributes directly, following the terms of the Treaty of Rome, towards an "harmonious" economic development.

A European policy can help define common concepts, objectives and principles to help harmonize national policies when these, taken in isolation, could, through the setting of standards, the granting of subsidies to companies, etc., cause barriers to trade or distortions of competition which work against the correct operation of the Common Market. Such harmonization, of course, is not without its difficulties.

A European policy can also bring greater effectiveness to national actions. Firstly because pollution does not stop at national frontiers: the Rhine flows through four European countries; numerous European lakes and water-courses are shared by two or more states; air polluted by sulphur dioxide traverses all of Europe; a country which protects migratory birds is wast-

(1) From the EEC Commission.

ing its time if its neighbours massacre them. Secondly, through exchanges between specialists and officials at all levels, the pooling or coordination of frequently expensive scientific research can add momentum. In many cases the Community has been able to extend to member countries the benefits of certain national initiatives, and has enabled good results to be achieved rapidly for the benefit of all.

Finally, by acting in concert, Community countries strengthen their position in international affairs. Thus the Community negotiates the rules applicable to toxic products on an equal basis with the Americans; it coordinates the activities of member states in a number of international bodies.

The results

Community action in the environmental area is very extensive. It covers all natural resources (natural environment, energy, raw materials) which are harmed or overexploited by economic and social development, and also the quality of the living environment which is itself strongly influenced by the respect for natural resources. Work in progress revolves around two principle axes: the battle against pollution and nuisances and, increasingly, the improvement of the management of the countryside, of the environment and of resources. The means employed range from scientific study and research to the adoption of directives which oblige member states to draw up their own laws or regulations to ensure respect for Community provisions (some 60 European directives have already been approved and numerous others are at the discussion stage).

The battle against pollution and nuisances

Reducing water pollution has involved several European directives setting down the quality objectives for bathing-waters, for water to be abstracted for human consumption, and for freshwater used for fish and shellfish breeding. The quality of bathing-water and surface freshwater is also studied and information exchanged between member countries. One important directive establishes a system of prior authorization and requires the setting of quantitative limits and quality objectives for the discharge of dangerous substances included on a "black" or "grey" list according to their toxicity. A directive on the protection of surface waters has also been adopted. Sea pollution is covered by two series of provisions. One directive deals with the control and gradual reduction of titanium dioxide waste, the origin of the

"red sludge" which affects plankton. An action programme adopted in 1978, following the *Amoco Cadiz* accident, aims to control and reduce hydrocarbon discharges (the total annual level of which is as high as 6 million tonnes). In this context, accident plans conforming to common criteria should be defined together with inventories of the properties of pollutants, methods of treatment, the tankers in service (for which the existing directives already require certain safety standards).

European directives limit air pollution by motor vehicles, the level of sulphur in heating-oil and the lead content of petrol. Other directives set out quality objectives and pollution limits for sulphur dioxide and suspended particles. In this latter case, the national monitoring networks are linked together in an information exchange procedure.

European directives set out the maximum noise levels for automobiles, lorries, motor-cycles, tractors and subsonic aircraft. Another directive defines methods to be used for measuring the noise emitted by factory machines.

Controlling the impact of chemicals on the environment has produced several European directives on biodegradability standards for detergents as well as classification, packaging and labelling norms for pesticides, solvents and paints. The use of several dangerous substances (PCB, certain phytopharmaceutical preparations, fluorocarbons in aerosols which destroy the ozone layer around the earth that protects us from ultraviolet radiation) has also been limited. In addition, a general pre-marketing evaluation and control procedure for new chemical substances has been established. New provisions drawn up following the Seveso accident aim to prevent the risk of major accidents in certain industrial activities and to limit their consequences by requiring the definition of safety measures and accident plans.

Better management of land, environment and resources

Better knowledge of the environment for greater protection is important but to what extent can the environment absorb the effects of man? To answer this question, the Community is in the process of developing an ecological "map" to help visualize the different data on the environment and to be able to relate these to the economic and social demands guiding decisions on rural planning, sectoral Community and national policies, etc. Other work has led to the creation of provisions requiring that all major industrial, agricultural or infrastructure projects require a prior study of their impact on the environment.

Safeguarding natural countryside,

which is one of our most limited and sought-after resources, requires decisions affecting land and its utilization which largely condition the future quality of our environment. The Community has therefore undertaken work on this as varied as the use of effluents from intensive farming such as piggeries, the protection of plant species, the ecological aspects of large drainage or irrigation projects, and the use of pesticides, some of which have also been banned. Two Commission reports were dedicated to forestry policy, which must preserve a balance between the main function of forests and the rational use of the land. The problems of coastal zones, mountain regions and natural reserves have been given special attention. In addition, in the context of its agricultural policy, the Community has undertaken special measures aimed at the Mediterranean regions (aid for re-afforestation and the conversion of the land) as well as the mountain zones, where the maintenance of a certain number of farms is necessary for the preservation of the environment.

Many species of fauna and flora are today on the road to extinction. A recent European directive protects the habitats of 74 particularly threatened bird species, and prohibits mass hunting. Another text aims to prohibit the importation of products derived from whales and other cetaceans also in danger of extinction.

The Community wishes to safeguard its resources and combat the wastage which the economic crisis makes even more absurd. Studies have been undertaken, for example, on the availability of water in member countries. European directives have set up procedures and norms for the elimination and recycling of waste and, in particular, waste oils and toxic and dangerous wastes. Joint research programmes help develop the recycling of urban and industrial waste and sewage sludge as well as paper and cardboard, of which the Community is largely a net importer. And as prevention is better than cure, the European Commission is particularly interested—through the exchange of scientific and technical information—in low- or non-polluting technologies as well as those which consume less energy or raw materials.

To improve the urban environment, European studies have already been undertaken or are still in progress on the development of large conurbations and ways of evaluating the quality of the environment. A new research programme will examine the impact on cities of economic and technological change, social problems and different urban policies.

Provisions have been made for better worker protection against the industrial use of lead and asbestos. In addition,

the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin provides Community institutions, governments and the social partners with studies on the humanization of work and its environment (new forms of organization, shift work, health and safety). Other studies cover the length of work and the transport of workers.

The resources for a policy

Since 1973, the Community has considerably increased its scientific research effort in the environmental area. The work undertaken deals particularly with water and air pollution, the processing and use of waste, the analysis of organic micro-pollutants, detection of the effects on man of atmospheric pollutants, chemicals, heavy metals, noise, etc. The safety of nuclear installations and the storage of radio-active waste are dealt with in special programmes (1). Other studies in progress cover the safeguarding of agricultural resources and the land, and the management of cities and natural zones. This research helps prepare for legislative action backed up by methods of checking and, in certain cases, the development of the necessary equipment. New programmes have just been launched or will soon be launched both in the Community's own laboratories and in those of member states. Between 1980 and 1983, therefore, the Community's Joint Research Centre will allocate more than ECU 43 million (2) to work on the ecological impact of traditional electricity power stations and certain chemicals, as well as on the remote detection of pollution, and agricultural resources. The work, which should be carried out with national laboratories between 1981 and 1985 (with Community participation to the tune of ECU 50 million), will concentrate on climatology and the improvement, in time, of weather forecasting methods; on the study of pollution, its cause, its effects and ways of reducing it, particularly by promoting recycling and "clean" technologies; on the protection and management of the natural environment; on the improvement of information systems (data banks on chemicals, in particular); finally, on the study of the general relationship between man and his environment.

Improving information and training: the European Commission produced annual reports on the state of the environment as well as several inventories of research projects, on existing environment data banks and

(1) See *European file* No 15/79: "Community action in nuclear safety".

(2) 1 European currency unit = about UK£ 0.56 or IR£ 0.69 (at exchange rates current on 8 December 1980).

documentation centres. Conferences, seminars, etc., aimed at environmental specialists, particularly industrial, have been organized and closer relations cemented with non-governmental organizations represented within the European Environment Bureau. In addition, the setting up of a network of pilot primary schools has enabled experiments to be made into new teaching methods for environment-related problems during the past four years.

Increasing the financial resources: as a general rule, the polluter should pay the costs of preventing or removing environmental nuisances. This principle was adopted at the Community level in 1975. Following an amendment adopted by the European Parliament in 1979, however, the European Commission would like to have at its disposal a Community financial instrument which could help, for example, the implementation of European regulations, encourage pilot projects on new low- or non-polluting technologies, or support preservation work on the natural and human environment.

The Community environmental policy has four unique characteristics:

It is orientated towards a world where pollution crosses national frontiers unabated: the Community is party to several international conventions on the protection of fauna and flora, on air, on fresh and sea-waters; it participates in the work of international organizations dealing with the environment; it exchanges information with several third countries, European, American and Asiatic; it supports projects of interest to Mediterranean countries to whom it is linked through cooperation agreements, as well as with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which are signatories of the Lomé Convention. In addition, certain scientific research has been jointly conducted

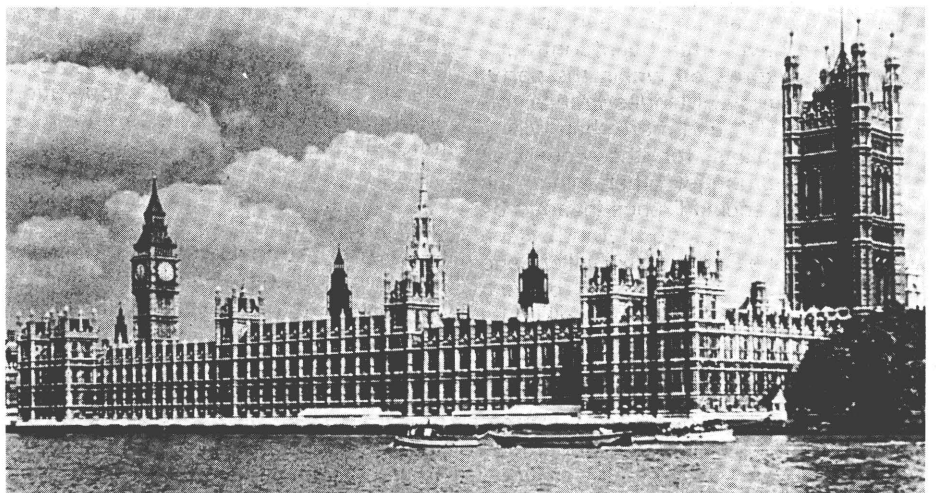
with other West European countries.

It is evolutionary: after originally being concentrated on the *a posteriori* reduction of pollution and nuisances, it has tended to favour the prevention—by encouraging clean technologies and the use of renewable raw materials—as well as the rational management of resources and land.

It is multidimensional and in direct contact with various other policies affecting sectors (agriculture, industry, energy, transport, etc.) whose varied activities pose environmental problems which must increasingly be taken into consideration before any decisions are taken.

It forms an important element of general economic policy. All the more so since, for a negligible cost (less than 0.3% of the annual rate of inflation) environmental expenditure helps to reduce damaging losses and to meet the threat presented by the growing scarcity of certain raw materials, to open the way to technical and industrial innovation and thereby to stimulate the creation of new jobs, estimated for example at 173 000 in France in 1978, and at 366 000 in Germany between 1975 and 1979.

In these times of economic crisis, the Community's environmental policy emerges therefore as an instrument for harmonious and more balanced economic growth, and for saving resources. It is responsive to social and ecological factors, it is likely to improve living conditions as well as the standard of living, and it is organized on a joint basis. The battle for a better environment involves also greater participation by citizens in the decision-making which affects their everyday lives, it requires the pooling of efforts of all at the most suitable level for the solution of each problem: international, Community, regional, local and even individual. ○



Twenty-five years ago the river Thames, flowing past the Houses of Parliament in London, was dead. After a massive clean-up more than 100 species of fish now live in the industrial waterway

Books about Europe

Pascal FONTAINE — **Une course sans retour** — Fondation Jean Monnet pour l'Europe et Centre de Recherches Européennes, Lausanne — 156 pages — 42 FF — 1981

This book was published to coincide with the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration of 9 May, 1950. The author lists a series of joint policies which the EEC governments ought to undertake without delay. He notes that the EEC is faced with three challenges: that of its security, the challenge of future enlargement to include Mediterranean countries and the need to get the institutions running smoothly. The book, therefore, is divided into three sections. The first part deals with European defence and goes into the question of Europe's security in 1981 and the background to the first plans for a European army. The second part looks at enlargement and analyses various aspects in relation to how Jean Monnet saw enlargement. Finally, the third section deals with the institutions, outlining the present situation and giving as yet unpublished details of the role played by Jean Monnet in the birth of the European Councils. "A powerful Europe to serve peace", the book concludes.

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Francis O'NEILL — **The French Radical Party and European integration** — Gower Publishing Company, Westmead, Farnborough, Hampshire, England — 124 pages — £ 10.50 — 1981

This study is by an Irish researcher at the Florence European University Institute. It is very topical and of great interest in assessing the role played by the French radicals in European integration. There have often been contradictory views expressed within the party, with, for example, Mendès France torpedoing the EDC and more than willing to torpedo plans for the Economic Community (amongst other things, he was afraid of seeing France invaded by the Italian unemployed!) and René Meyer, Maurice Faure, Felix Gaillard and others who were among the bravest supporters of getting Europe well on its feet in the mid-1950s.

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Werner J. FELD — **Western Europe's Global Reach: Regional Cooperation and Worldwide Aspirations** — Pergamon Press Inc. — 264 pages — \$ 30 — 1981

Published under the direction of Mr Werner J. Feld, professor of political science at the University of New Orleans, this book contains about a dozen articles on the European Community's policy towards non-EEC countries. The introduction is by Mr Wolfgang Wessels and the book contains studies on EEC relations with applicant countries, ACP states, the Soviet Union, China and the USA. Three points come up a lot in many of the studies: the conflict between the unifying and the disruptive forces which seems to constitute a basic internal problem of the European Community; changes occurring in the international division of labour; and Western Europe's position in relation to the superpowers. Mr Feld concludes that it is best for the USA to have a strong and influential partner. This means that the EEC countries need to work together and only the future will show if they can do this effectively.

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Bremer Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsforschung — **Auswertung der Dokumentation der fünften Welthandels- und Entwicklungskonferenz Manila 1979**, Nomos Verlag (Postfach 610, D 7570 Baden Baden) — 1046 pages — 98 DM — 1981

Under the direction of Dr Werner Gatz, a working party from the Bremen Association for Economic Research has assessed the vast amount of documentation compiled at UNCTAD V, held in Manila in 1979. The survey, which follows through the conference agenda, is divided into twelve chapters: interdependence, world trade, raw materials, industrial exports, monetary questions, technology transfer, shipping, aid for the poorest developing countries, countries with no sea access and islands, trading relations, cooperation among developing countries and institutional affairs.

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Georges MERLOZ — **La CNUCED, Droit international et développement** — Publications de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université René Descartes (Paris V), Ets. Emile Bruylant SA (rue de la Régence 67, B 1000 Brussels) — 304 pages — 2 438 BF — 1980

In the preface, Professor Guy Feuer underlines the pressing need for a study on UNCTAD, its workings and its work, in French. Under constant pressure from the developing countries,

UNCTAD is becoming a major means of transforming the international economic and legal order.

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Fulvio Tortora DE FALCO — **Il Comitato dei Rappresentanti Permanenti dai Trattati istitutivi alla prassi comunitaria**, preface by Emile Noel — Quaderni della Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Napoli, Giannini Editore, Napoli — 308 pages — Lit 12 000 — 1981

As Mr Noel says in his preface, there are very few exhaustive works on the structure and role of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, even in the other EEC languages. The careful documentation and the assessments contained in this book compiled at Naples University shows how lively Italy's interest is in the EEC's institutional development and provides an invaluable contribution to works on the EEC. Mr Tortora was there when the Community was first established in Brussels and later became President of the High Authority, Mr Dino del Bo's chief de cabinet. As Mr Noel says, "the author has compiled extremely comprehensive, accurate and detailed documentation. His direct and personal acquaintance with the life of the institutions has enabled him to master and interpret the subject, which makes for a lively and constructive work".

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Under the direction of Ernst-Werner FUSS — **Der Beitrag des Gerichtshofes der Europäischen Gemeinschaften zur Verwirklichung des Gemeinsamen Marktes**, Nomos Verlag (Postfach 610, F 7570 Baden Baden) — 109 pages — 27 DM — 1981

This book reports on a conference on the European Court of Justice's contribution to the common market in the field of free movement of commodities and people. The conference was organised by the Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration and was held in Würzburg, Germany from 21-23 February, 1980.

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Jacques STEENBERGEN, Guido DE CLERCQ & René FOQUE — **Externe Betrekkingen en Industriepolitiek van de Europese Gemeenschap**, Uitgeverij ACCO (Tiensestraat 134-136, B 3000 Leuven) — 382 pages — 795 BF — 1981

Distributed in the Netherlands by W.E.J. Tjeenk Willink (Zwolle).

This study was commissioned by the SEP study group (Studiegroep voor Europese Politiek) of Brussels (presided by Jacques Vandamme), which discusses current European issues. The authors analyse existing links between the EEC's foreign relations (North-South, East-West and with the USA) and domestic industrial policy so as to outline future development of the two policies.

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Spyros HARITOS — The Community and Greece 1959-1979, from association to accession. In Greek, Papazissis (Athens) — 264 pages — 1981

In the first part of the book, the author outlines the problems that arose during the time of the first association agreement between the EEC and Greece as a non-EEC country. The second part looks in detail at Greece's candidature, the two sides' view, the negotiations and their conclusions in 1979.

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Christopher STEVENS — EEC and the Third World: A survey, Hodder and Stoughton, London — 150 pages — £ 5 — 1981

Published in conjunction with the Overseas Development Institute of London and the Institute of Development Studies of Brighton, this is the first in a series of annual surveys of the EEC's economic relations with the Third World. The aim is not to produce a voluminous yearbook of events, but to focus on key trends and events. Some 10 authors have submitted articles on the Lomé Convention, industrial and energy policies and the "pyramid of privilege" (the complex series of agreements between the EEC and Third World countries). The annex contains statistics, which will be updated each year.

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Alcide de Gasperi e l'Europa — Introduction by Giosuè Ligios, a Document by the Italian Delegation of the European Parliament's EPP Group, Luxembourg — 87 pages — 1981

An excellent idea this, to publish, on the anniversary (a hundred years) of de Gasperi's birth, the text of five speeches made by the Italian statesman on European themes between 1951 and 1954, texts translated into German, English and French. It would be impossible to select a quotation, for everything should be quoted, as evidence of the clarity and grandeur of de

Gasperi's vision of European unity. And also of the precise idea he had of the need to build institutions and not administrations, and to base Europe on a "central political authority". There is nothing more topical than these statements made 30 years ago.

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Jean-Victor LOUIS and Peter BRÜCKNER — Relations extérieures, Volume 12 in the collection "Le Droit de la Communauté Economique Européenne", Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles (Parc Léopold, B 1040 Bruxelles) — 294 pages + annexes — 1250 BF — 1981

Volume 12 in the collection founded by Jacques Mégret, which was awarded the Paul-Henri Spaak Prize in 1979, is a synthetic analysis of the vast area of EEC external relations, notably with comments on EEC competence in the conclusion of international agreements, liaison between the Commission and international organisations, the effects of international agreements concluded by the Community. The work is by two specialists in this field: Professor Jean-Victor Louis of the Université Libre de Bruxelles and Mr Peter Brückner, European correspondent of Denmark's foreign affairs ministry and former legal adviser to the Council of the European Communities. We would point out that the volume does not deal with all foreign relations questions. In fact, commercial policy was studied in volume 6 and development aid will be examined in volume 13.

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The European Community's transport policy — European Documentation Series of the EEC — 39 pages — ECU 0.98, Bfr 40, IRL/UK £ 0.65 — 1981

Transport contributes 6% of the gross Community product and thereby holds a larger share than agriculture, which accounts for 5%. Some 6 million people are employed in the transport sector, a million of them in the railways of the member states. The volume of goods transported throughout the length and breadth of the European Community was 6 500 million tonnes in 1974; the figure is expected to exceed 9 000 million tonnes in 1985.

These facts and figures illustrate the importance of transport and the need to integrate it into the European Community. It is no accident that the Treaty of Rome specifically states that a common transport policy must be created.

Does such a policy exist?

This brochure explains the workings

of the transport policy in the European Community in terms intelligible to the layman. Some progress has been made but a great deal yet remains to be done.

The brochure also gives the reader some idea of the many problems—old and new—which beset the transport sector and must be solved either at member state or at Community level.

Current problems include: overloading of road infrastructure, structural problems in inland waterways, deficits of the railway companies, problems raised by the explosive increases in energy prices, competition in shipping by some of the state-trading nations, safety of shipping, problems at the frontier crossings, prices charged by the airlines, etc.

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J. BOURRINET and M. TORRELLI — The external relations of the EEC, published in the "Que sais-je?", series French university press, 108, Bd. Saint-Germain — 75006 Paris — 1980

The EEC has close relations with a large number of countries, but on what basis and with what objectives in mind? These questions are tackled in this recent addition to the "Que sais-je" series from Paris. It is clear that although the EEC is not a state and therefore does not have diplomatic relations in the normal sense, its role and influence in international diplomacy is constantly growing. The Community's presence in world politics is strongly felt in its development policy in the Third World and in the search for peace. ○

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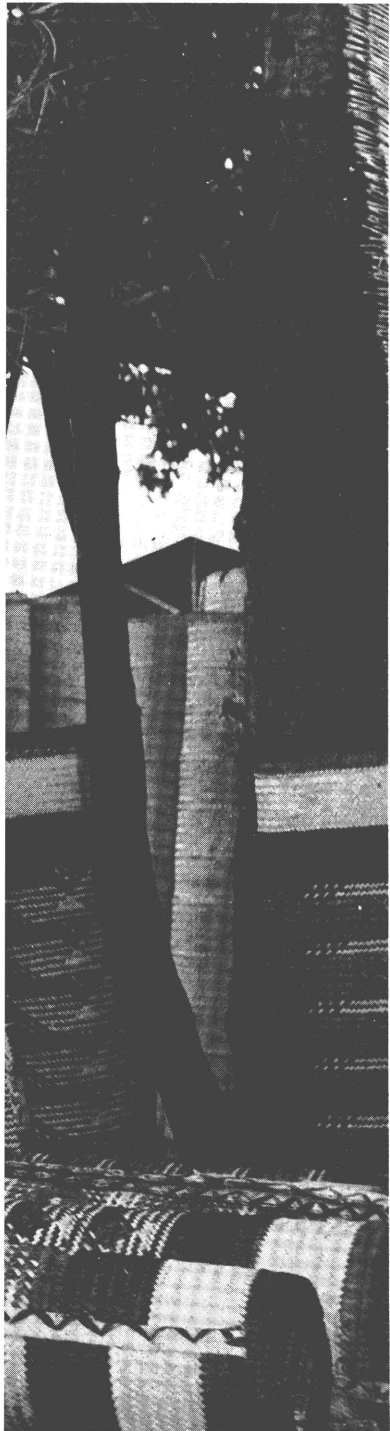
Paul BAILEY — Possibilities for the control of multinational corporations: the role of international organization — Tuduv-Verlag, Munich — 1979

There is hardly an intergovernmental institution which has not attempted to deal with the question of the multinational corporations. More significant is the fact that all international organizations, have considerably increased their activities towards the "multinationals" almost simultaneously over the past five years. The author of this study has concentrated on the approaches of two of them: the forum functions of the UN system vs the regulatory powers invested in the European Community. At world level he recommends the creation of a new body to co-ordinate the efforts of all international organizations more efficiently. ○

Handicrafts : a potential ACP money-maker?

Rush mats for sale in Chad





The developing world has long provided the raw materials for economic growth in the industrialized countries. Yet the West is moving away from an industry-based economy, needing Third World minerals and agricultural products, to a services-based economy. While those primary commodities continue to be of major importance, recession has damped down investment in them. Can the developing countries cash in on the industrialized world's services sector instead?

The sophistication of banking, insurance and other invisible export earners removes the top end of the services sector from the reach of most people in the developing countries. But the services sector includes tourism, the second biggest international money-spinner after oil, and shops—in other words, direct contact with the buying public in the rich countries. Through tourism, more and more Western visitors are discovering the developing countries for the first time, and returning with souvenirs. Meanwhile, Western shops are reflecting the internationalization of consumer taste; exotic posters appear in travel agencies, tropical fruit is sold in supermarkets and Third World handicrafts are no longer novelties in fashion boutiques and gift shops.

Handicrafts, like tourism, have become a boom industry for some developing countries. But few ACP countries have exploited the handicrafts boom. This dossier looks at the reasons why and examines a sector which seems to offer great advantages as a means of economic development.

Handicrafts, by definition, require a minimum of production

machinery. Based on local designs and local raw materials, the handicrafts trade should strengthen rather than disrupt local cultural traditions. Craftsmen can work at home, as their own masters, rather than in factories or mines, on plantations or building-sites. Value is added to the raw material in the developing, not the industrialized countries. Handicrafts can create jobs and an income for men, women and children, while the small-scale organization required in setting up a village workshop is often the kind of grass-roots development most likely to catch on.

But it is a long way from an ACP village to an EEC shop. Tourism closes the geographical gap, but much of the crude souvenir trade gives handicrafts a bad name. The big Asian handicrafts producers have bridged the gap at the price of turning handicrafts into a mass-production industry, with increasingly sophisticated marketing selling an increasingly anonymous product.

At their best, the ACP craftsman's skills represent a rich and authentic cultural heritage. Can they earn him a better income from the world beyond his workshop?

So far, the ACP input is only a tiny part of the international handicrafts trade. Since carving out a bigger share of this competitive market will be difficult, ACP craftsmen might do better in two, quite separate, ways: by making high-quality art objects for overseas collectors; or by reverting to their traditional role as makers of everyday, utilitarian objects as a substitute to all those pots and pans, clothes, shoes and a thousand other things that are imported from abroad. ○

Handicrafts for employment and development

Small is beautiful. There is an increasing tendency to promote small firms of human proportions, using alternative technology. Over two decades we have learned to be wary of gigantic projects which end up posing as many problems as they solve and which are increasingly difficult to finance. Alongside this, industry and the state sector are finding it more and more difficult to absorb an ever-expanding work force and they are even being forced by the crisis to cut back on staff. And although in many countries, in Africa in particular, there is as yet no shortage or excessive division of land, the phenomenon, which has long been common in Asia, cannot be ignored in the face of soaring demographic growth. The answer, as many people see it, can only come from the non-structured urban or rural sector, from that host of small, so-called marginal jobs which, taken together, in fact represent an important part of the labour force in the countries of the Third World. And handicrafts are an important component of this sector.

There are tens of thousands of small craft concerns in the developing countries, most of them in rural areas. The ILO reckons that 90% of firms in Sierra Leone and 83% of firms in Jamaica are in communities of less than 2000 people. But they can also be very active in the towns, where they may account for up to a third of the labour force, as a survey in Abidjan in 1970 showed. In this particular case craft is the main activity, but in country areas it is an additional activity for farmers during the long periods when they cannot work on the land. In many regions, the production of certain handicrafts is clearly cyclical. According to the ILO, data currently available would suggest that 10-20% of the male rural population have a secondary activity. In western Nigeria, for example, 20% of men living in country areas have a second job, and 11% in Sierra Leone.

What about the women? Handicrafts are one area where they play a major role. They have an extremely important part to play here, particularly in sectors like textiles and pottery. The figures are impressive. More than 80% of the owners of Sierra Leone's dyers and cleaners are women and similar figures obtain in the neighbouring countries too. In Bangladesh, women make up 34% of the labour force in rural areas. Generally speaking, almost all handicrafts activities are open to women—although they do tend to specialize in one or two crafts and, if women in one country traditionally avoid a given sector, the opposite may be true in the neighbouring country. Their biggest handicap is that very few women in Africa follow vocational training courses, which tend to be attended mainly by men.

Vast needs and tiny organizations

The effect on employment varies with the sector involved and on what sort of technology is used, as fewer people are needed to run machinery than do the job with basic tools. But, generally speaking, craft generates more jobs than small, modern businesses. The biggest job-providers are the textile trade, the leather trade, pottery and the production of

agricultural implements. The craft sector and small firms are very important in terms of employment in both town and country areas, and they are equally important when it comes to the total production of manufactures and added value. The data now available suggests that this sector represents 70-96% of the labour force and more than a third of the added value in the manufacturing industry. In Jamaica, for example, 27% of jobs in manufacturing are accounted for by individual craftsmen and small firms, which create 25% of the value added. In Somalia, the figures are 50% and 40% respectively, in Ghana 87% and 39% in Sierra Leone 96% and 44%.

Yet the importance of the craft sector is not reflected in the development plans of most of the countries of the Third World. Mr Moise Allal, of the technology and employment division at the ILO, is formal on this point. "The amount of money channelled into the craft sector tends to be small. And the development organizations are small too—often only a few civil servants at the ministries of trade and industry are involved and the allocations made very rarely go into handicrafts". What is needed is a large department in the ministry of trade and industry or, better still, a semi-autonomous institution, to look after the development of the handicrafts sector. In an average country of 5-10 million people, a reasonable institution would have at least 30-40 staff and deal with all aspects of the problem, with training, the organization of production, credit, marketing and so on.

The needs of the craftsmen are considerable, ranging from the raw materials needed for production to transport facilities to shift the finished products. If any given product is missing—and this often happens—a whole branch of activity is condemned to a long period of stagnation. If a craftsman fails to get the money he needs to update his equipment, then there are a couple more people unemployed. But as craftsmen are self-employed or only work in small firms, they find it difficult to make themselves heard.

Making clothes in Trinidad and Tobago: the "rag trade" can provide a lot of jobs





Workshop for farm implements in Upper Volta. Craftwork can develop into an industry

Industry on a human scale

But very little is required for people who have obtained know-how and a high degree of technical ability on their own, particularly in the services sector (e.g. car and motorcycle maintenance, radio repairs, refrigeration techniques, photography) and the functional craft sector (carpentry, brick-making, dyeing, weaving and so on). The priority should be an organization to meet their needs. In Conakry in Guinea, for example, there is a mill and hulling machine workshop with only one welding set and one home-made sheet metal bender, which employs three craftsmen and eight apprentices. It currently turns out 15-20 machines a month (adjustable hullers for maize, rice and coffee, peanut shellers and mills). These machines are entirely made from scrap and can be driven by an electric motor or fitted with a manual system of operation. The driving belts are made from strips of old truck tyres. This firm is unable to meet the demands of the local market and of neighbouring Mali because it is short of input and equipment and there are constant power cuts. If these problems were solved, then 100 machines could be turned out every month.

This is a particularly good illustration of the link between craft and industrialization. If this organization could get properly equipped and organize its management, then tomorrow it could be an industrial unit. This is what M.A. Ziliotto, an ILO agronomist working on rural crafts, calls industrialization on a human scale, based on the reality of rural life and very simple technology. And what goes for mechanical construction in Guinea also goes for the production of farm implements in Upper Volta and for footwear and

textiles in other countries. Craft can and must lead to industrialization, and this means winning new markets outside the immediate neighbourhood and opening the doors wider to the poorer sections of the population who already make up the bulk of the clientele. However, these people must themselves have greater purchasing power, in particular via an increase in the price at which agricultural produce is bought, for incomes in rural areas are so low at the moment that they hold back any significant development of the craft sector.

The craft sector also has to aim for customers among the middle and upper sections of the population, where taste is more sophisticated, in the developing countries. In this case, products will have to meet certain criteria as regards quality and range, suitable packaging and presentation have to be devised and better marketing infrastructure has to be developed. This will leave the regional and, in certain cases, international markets to be tackled later, when the required productivity and quality levels have been met.

The future of handicrafts in the developing countries depends to a large extent on the attitude of the governments. Paradoxically, perhaps, it is the world economic crisis, which has put so many countries on the verge of bankruptcy, which is the main ally of the craft sector. In view of the major difficulties they have to contend with, particularly soaring oil bills, the countries of the Third World are finding it more and more of a problem to import consumer goods and finance new factories. This, Mr Allal of the ILO says, is a chance for the craft sector, "which, through sheer necessity, will become increasingly important".

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AMADOU TRAORE

The promotion of handicraft exports

by Malcolm BENJAMIN (*)

No one has yet come up with a precise definition of the word "handicrafts". However, UNCTAD's intergovernmental group of experts on tariff reclassification (Geneva, July 1969) used the following system:

The term hand-made covers articles produced with simple tools or instruments, in most cases pedal-powered or handled by the craftsman himself, or with no tools at all. This category includes items, such as handicrafts, which often have additional characteristics, such as having traditional or artistic features typical of the country or region in which they were produced or being fashioned by artists working in their own homes. Some articles, such as machine-made dresses with hand embroidery or other decorations, may be produced partly by hand and partly by machine and, in this case, the terms "handicraft" or "hand-made" apply if the main characteristic of the finished article is imparted by the manual part of production.

Size of the market

Recent figures from the Latin American Economic System put the world demand for handicrafts at US \$ 2600 million, 37 % of it supplied by the developing countries. The greatest demand is for leather clothing, which represents 62.4 % of all handicrafts sold on the world market. Other goods, in decreasing order of turnover, are footwear, basketwork, tortoiseshell, pottery, jewelry, articles of wood and metalwork and weaving, all made mainly by hand.

Distribution networks

Methods of marketing vary from one country to another but, generally speaking, traditional distribution networks exist alongside international ones. A good example of this is pottery baked on an open fire. This is usually produced in rural areas, right where the raw material, clay, is found, by families or groups of families traditionally turning out series of simple pots for cooking, storing and carrying food. The nearest commercial outlet tends to be the local market and the route from the producer to the market-place is the first link in a chain of transactions, whereby the product finds its way into homes in the local community or is sold in the country or abroad. The percentage of the sales price that goes to the craftsman generally ranges between 50 % for articles sold locally to less than 10 % for articles that go abroad.

So one of the problems is to arrange distribution networks so that the craftsman makes as much profit as possible from his sales.

Experience in Kenya has shown that efficient management will enable the producer to short-circuit most of the middlemen and sell his goods directly for export.

Management and knowhow were the keynotes when our craftsmen were organized with a view to exporting their



Basketware, such as this from Rwanda, is in great demand.

products and doing their own marketing. This sort of system means there has to be a legal and commercial structure which allows the craftsman not just to produce his goods, but to have a hand in management and a share of the firm's profits. Where such legal structures exist, the best way of encouraging production and marketing handicrafts in the community seems to be the cooperative.

However, Kenya's craftsmen also have various other opportunities for joining forces to have a central body to manage the everyday activities of a business organization. The range of export organizations includes registered cooperatives, registered self-help groups, marketing organizations attached to churches, limited companies and registered exporters. Their combined annual turnover for handicrafts exports is currently US\$ 2.3 million (f.o.b.).

Establishing an export programme

Many countries have put top priority on handicrafts as an important aspect of development. As far as rural and economic development is concerned, the craft sector makes a large profit compared to its low manufacturing costs and relatively low overheads.

Where there is some form of local traditional craft, the costs of training and retraining can be kept to a minimum if programmes are commercially viable and directly linked to realistic marketing programmes. But many programmes are doomed from the word go, as the finished products, resulting from vast training campaigns, are not accepted on the market because of the way they are designed or because of competition from alternative products and a failure to fix realistic prices.

(*) Export marketing consultant to the Kenya External Trade Authority. Article translated from French.

A realistic export promotion programme has to take the market into account. It should begin by assessing current and future demand for each category of products and should then concentrate on making the products immediately marketable by:

- adapting or altering them;
- standardizing them;
- improving productivity and production;
- introducing efficient promotion and marketing strategies;
- setting up an efficient commercial infrastructure, whereby goods can be delivered on time, in good condition and at competitive prices.

The definition of exports

Handicrafts exports may be either personal or direct exports. In countries where foreign exchange earnings are channelled as a matter of priority into the export industries, the craft sector can play a minor but nevertheless important part.

Personal exports

Foreign exchange earnings from the tourist trade are derived from both goods and services. The souvenirs and gifts the tourists buy are an important secondary source of hard, convertible currency. We have no precise world statistics on tourist purchases, but a study by H. Zinder and Associates (Washington, DC) on tourist behaviour and spending suggests that holidaymakers in the Caribbean

Thanks to efficient organization the producer can send his products directly to the export market.



spend about 15% of the total cost of their trip on purchases and services.

The Organization of American States has estimated that tourists in Colombia spent about \$30 per head on handicrafts. And in Kenya, a prudent estimate suggests that purchases by tourists, visitors and short-stay residents are past the \$5 million mark and the foreign exchange earnings (personal and commercial exports) amount to more than \$7 million.

Employment

Direct and indirect employment, in a sector where added value is near 100%, may help cut down unemployment in both town and country areas and be an important source of ready cash at local level.

Some crafts were once practised by one sex alone, but the discarding of taboos and certain traditional attitudes has opened new possibilities for women and young people without jobs. Economic prospects will do more than imposed training programmes to encourage unqualified workers to go into handicrafts.

The most viable method of producing handicrafts for export is still the family unit, which enables costs to be kept low and constant. The centralization or joint organization of marketing for individual producers and producer groups is the key to the development of the handicrafts sector.

Training programmes

If it is agreed that there are openings on the market for one or more categories of handicrafts, then it is vital to set up the right sort of commercial infrastructure in each export firm. The process is the same whether they are individual firms, producers' marketing organizations or public bodies, and the key is always vocational qualifications.

The reluctance of importers to deal with non-professionals is one of the main obstacles to direct marketing by the producers and explains why the latter still use middlemen as exporters.

Once the producer/exporter has obtained the necessary know-how to meet the importer's demands, the opportunities for trade increase fast, often keeping pace with available production.

The following list gives an idea of what the basic, viable infrastructure of a handicrafts export firm has to be able to handle:

- basic management and business accounts;
- everyday business practices, correspondence, invoicing, credit facilities and methods of payment, and the drafting of documents;
- stock management and supplies;
- precise price-fixing;
- sea freight;
- sales, marketing and sales techniques;
- personnel management.

If a firm is to be in a position to export goods, then training should be given in:

- the calculation of product costs and prices;
- cost assessment, packing and despatch;
- packaging for export;
- documentary procedures and credit payment;
- the revision, adjustment and design of products;
- production control and forward management of stock;
- quality control and standardization;
- business correspondence and invoicing;
- relations with customers; product analysis;
- sales outlets and promotion. ○ M.B.

Promoting utilitarian handicrafts

by Dominique BOUCHARD (*)

The Federation for the Development of Utilitarian Handicrafts (FEDEAU) was set up in 1977, with the EEC Commission's assistance, to help producers of handicrafts in the developing countries and distributors in the developed countries to promote this particular sector.

For administrative reasons, FEDEAU began with three years' work on Asia and Latin America. The countries involved here, particularly the Asian ones, are reputed to be very successful in this field, as is borne out, for example, by the fact that ASEAN members (Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore) currently all have craft exports worth around \$ 100 million p.a. and an attendant million jobs at least. But it would be wrong to imagine that this has always been the case. These countries exported next to no handicrafts five years ago, so how, in just five years, did their handicrafts exports become world leaders as regards value added locally (exception made of exported raw materials)?

Market analysts agree that the answer lies in the fact that their craft industry was gradually brought to the notice of consumers in Europe and North America by a large number of promotion schemes—exhibitions in museums, for example—which began several years earlier and first made things from China look attractive to the customer. ASEAN members benefited from these early schemes and they themselves contributed to other schemes later on.

The purchaser was first attracted to craft objects from the Far East, then gradually brought to fancy things from South-East Asia. These markets are still expanding at the rate of about 20% p.a. Professionals in the trade now agree that the time has come to create a large demand for ACP handicrafts, because one side effect of the world economic crisis is a desire for a return to basics, for authenticity and for contact with nature and those civilizations that have remained close to it.

How FEDEAU promotes handicrafts

The first thing to do is select the most marketable objects, demand obviously not being the same in all cases, and to alter other articles to make them marketable. This is done in close collaboration with all the public, semi-public and private organizations involved in developing handicrafts in each of the countries, with the help of experts whose approach is practical rather than theoretical: they are familiar with the market through being wholesalers or retailers and they know enough about design to be able to say how certain objects should be altered.

These technical collaboration missions are generally very short, maybe only a couple of weeks in each country. They are an opportunity to assess problems affecting the long-term development of the handicrafts sector and to collect

samples of products for promotion campaigns on external markets.

These campaigns are of two kinds. Some are intended to show the articles off to best advantage, so the consumer is willing to pay more (and the producer gets the benefit). This is done by putting on exhibitions in the most prestigious centres, famous design centres like the one in Stuttgart or particularly go-ahead museums like the Pompidou Centre in Paris and the Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum in Denmark.

Others are aimed at establishing contact with the buyers so that wholesalers and retailers can place their orders with export organizations in the producing countries. Programmes of this kind are run in conjunction with the big specialized trade fairs in Europe.

These two types of campaign mean that supply can be brought into line with demand gradually, so that there is no sudden surge to upset the producer's organization. The system also enables relatively high prices to be maintained.

What objects should be promoted?

But promotion campaigns are not the only answer. Not just anything can be promoted and success largely depends on how much experience and ability goes into selection.

The first conclusion here is that purely decorative objects, such as statues, have their market, but that it is a relatively stable one which tends to be confined to small distribution networks.

The second conclusion is that the objects for which there is the greatest demand and the greatest potential demand

The items that are most wanted on the market are those which respect the tradition they are based on



PHOTO FEDEAU

(*) Delegate of FEDEAU: 17, rue Campagne Première, 75014-Paris.



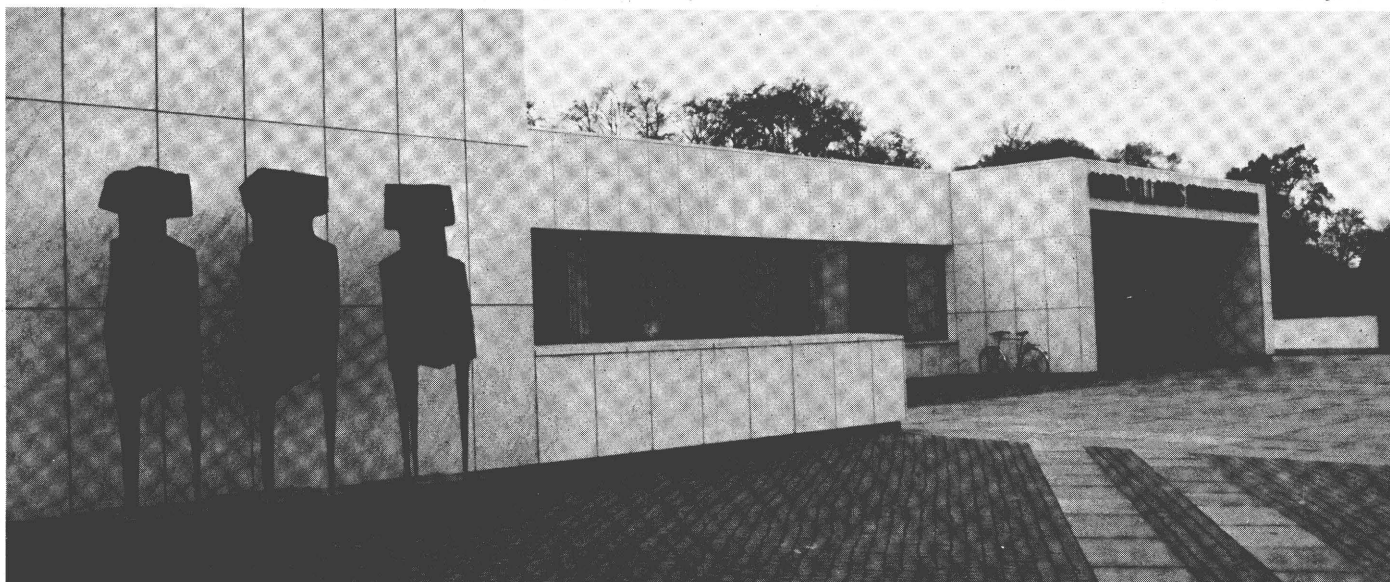
There is an important market for utilitarian handicrafts in all the ACP countries. All the cooking utensils of this woman are made by local craftsmen

are the functional ones. What exactly are they? They are things which are, in fact, in everyday use in the places where they are produced or consumed and they are made, by hand for the most part, of natural materials. The most typical examples are baskets, pots, wooden bowls, water bottles, various stone and metal articles and household linen (bedspreads, cushions and so on).

The third conclusion is that the utilitarian objects which have the best chance on the market are those which are part of, and respect the traditions of, the place in which they were made. These articles, the result of a long cultural evolution, are of high aesthetic standards and extremely original. They can ultimately be viewed in this light alone, independent of their basic function. This makes it possible, in each region, to avoid selecting objects that would compete with each other and lead to the sort of price levels that would be generally harmful.

The fourth conclusion is that the objects chosen must be of excellent quality, as regards both manufacture and design.

The Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum in Denmark, well known for its dynamism, has hosted many exhibitions of handicrafts



The aim should not be to produce things that can be sold as cheaply as possible, but to have the maximum quality compatible with the sales price that the consumer will accept. Quality cannot be judged in absolute terms. It has to be viewed within the framework of tradition. There is no comparison between a basket from Africa and a basket from Asia; the African one can sometimes be sold for a much higher price if it looks more original and the promoters have realized and exploited this fact.

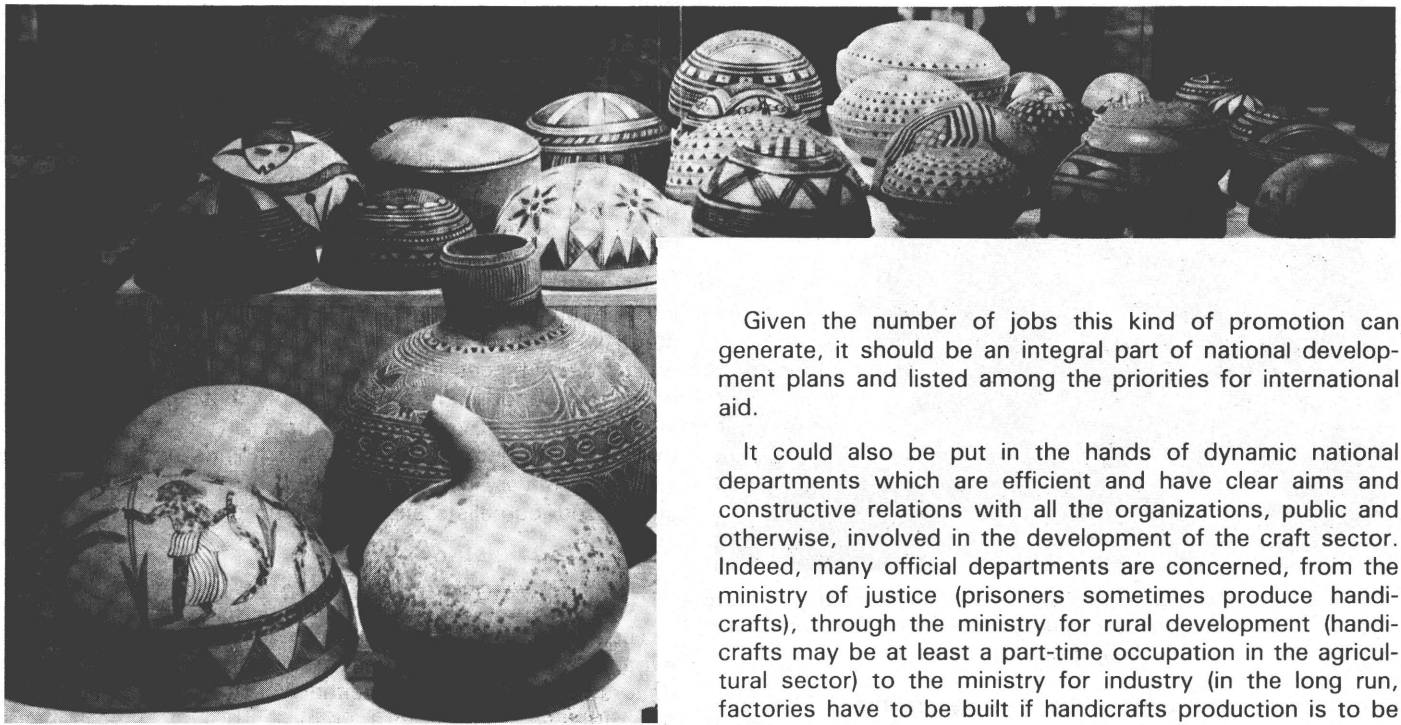
The fifth conclusion is that the consumers have to be given information about the objects: They are anxious to understand where they come from, how they are made and in what circumstances they are designed and it is also the job of the promotion campaign to supply these details, not just in exhibitions, but via regular contact with the press, as it is the job of the journalists to explain things and make them known. It is very useful to collaborate with the press, both specialized journalists and those who provide general news coverage.

Promoting handicrafts in future

The ACP craft industry is now well placed for a large-scale expansion. But development cannot be based on purely decorative objects alone. Neither can it rely on the production of cheap artefacts for tourists, knick-knacks such as are sold on the pavements of the big towns of Europe. In all probability, it will be based on high-quality utilitarian handicrafts. So, in the coming years, handicrafts of this kind will have to be selected for their authenticity and be shown to best advantage, so that they and the civilizations which helped create and develop them get the acclaim that is due to them.

It would be too difficult to get each of the selected objects known individually, so those that meet the stated criteria have to form a collection that can be promoted *en bloc* under a quality label.

Obviously, not all the objects are destined for export. They are worth a place in offices, starting at the top, and they can be included in houses and hotels too. New functions can be found for traditional baskets—they will put paid to plastic waste-paper bins, for example. Boxes that local craftsmen have fashioned out of wood and other natural materials are far nicer to handle than many a metal container. Traditional



Utilitarian pots

pots may well be used less in the kitchen and more in the living room. And traditional textiles make delightful curtains and bedspreads.

The potential growth of domestic and external demand is such that any country that has not yet done so should devise a utilitarian handicrafts promotion policy with a system of quality labels.

Goods which carry the quality label could be put on show in permanent exhibitions, thus enabling purchasers to select the works they want from each country. These exhibitions need not be housed in luxurious surroundings, provided there is enough room to display all the handicrafts, even the simplest, that any given country produces.

Functional objects with the quality label could also be promoted via the exhibitions which FEDEAU runs, in conjunction with the specialized European trade fairs and displays put on in centres where the handicrafts can be set off to best advantage.

Given the number of jobs this kind of promotion can generate, it should be an integral part of national development plans and listed among the priorities for international aid.

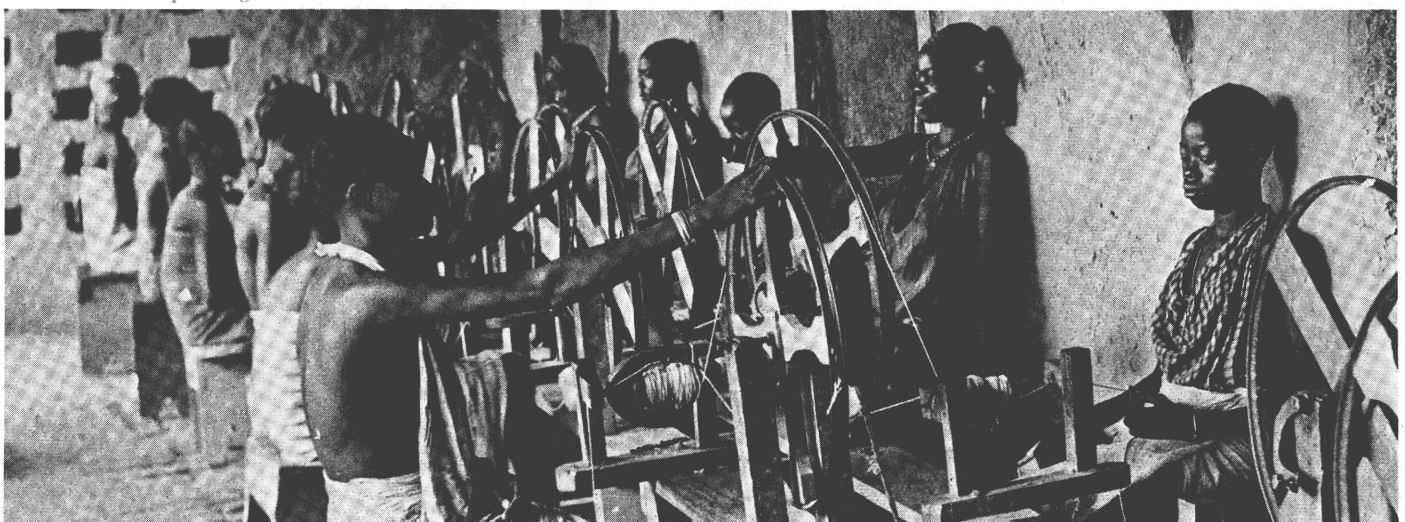
It could also be put in the hands of dynamic national departments which are efficient and have clear aims and constructive relations with all the organizations, public and otherwise, involved in the development of the craft sector. Indeed, many official departments are concerned, from the ministry of justice (prisoners sometimes produce handicrafts), through the ministry for rural development (handicrafts may be at least a part-time occupation in the agricultural sector) to the ministry for industry (in the long run, factories have to be built if handicrafts production is to be fully successful). And the authorities are not the only ones. Cooperatives, NGOs (women's organization, for example) and even private firms, which are fundamental to production and therefore to the development of this essential sector, are also involved.

No great amounts of financing are required for all this, but nonetheless, many people in many fields will have to make an effort. And it will pay off.

We at FEDEAU would be happy to cooperate with anyone else wishing to embark on, or continue with, action in this field. There is still a lot to do but, practically speaking, we are willing to let anyone have the benefit of our experience in selecting objects for export and in promoting these goods on external markets.

Before 1981 is up, we intend to have run one exhibition to promote pots and gourds from the ACP countries and another to promote basketwork and textiles, displaying the origin of the pieces and the terms of sale to allow direct contact between the producers and the distribution networks. ○ D.B.

Spinning cotton in Mali: utilitarian handicrafts can supply everyday needs in the place of imports



AFRIQUE PHOTO

Developing small firms

by Philip NECK

This dossier has looked at the potential economic (production) and social (employment) importance of handicrafts. For Mr Neck at the ILO's advanced cadre training division, the deciding argument for promotion of this sector is that the small firm is the only workplace that most people at the poorest levels can reasonably hope for, in the immediate future at least. So it is not a question of whether or not to promote small firms, but how to go about it. The following article, in which Mr Neck outlines various fields where action is called for, comes from a paper on development policy that appeared, along with various other writings, in an ILO collection on the development of small firms.

Any policy that is specifically aimed at small firms should try to increase the number of new businesses (in both absolute and proportional terms), the number of jobs they provide and the GNP of the sector. Quantifiable targets can therefore be fixed, progress evaluated periodically and the relevant corrections made.

In fact, specific policies seem to be required for each aspect of the infrastructure of the small firm, especially the following:

Financing

Development plans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) tend to put priority on financial facilities for investment, establishment, operation, etc. and on indirect financial aid (protectionist tariffs, tax relief, credit facilities, fixed interest rate loans, delayed payments, etc.).

Vocational training

The privileged situation of big firms and state concerns is apparent when it comes to training people for technical jobs and management. Both educational system and social policy have to be altered so as to bring the practical means, resources and programmes into line with the needs of the small firm.

Marketing

Too often small firms are trapped in traditional markets and old-fashioned distribution networks. A judicious policy here is likely to cut the cost of development, particularly in rural areas, and the state would also do well to help the small businessman by giving him preference for its purchases and reserving him certain areas of activity. In some cases, sub-contracting is a useful answer, but special conditions must be met for success.

A sculpture cooperative workshop in Kenya. The small firm is often the only source of employment for the most deprived



Access to raw materials

Many a small firm that seemed destined for success has failed for lack of access to raw materials, which are too often the preserve of the big companies. Import licence regulations and practices may sometimes favour inefficient firms, to the detriment of those with large growth potential, so a drive should be made to innovate in this field.

Labour

Small firms need enough properly-trained workers as much as they need sound methods of management. It would be as well to start by thinking about what sort of labour force is required, so that the laws on education, social action and so on can be altered accordingly.

Technology

Small firms are very good places for transferring and adapting appropriate technology. But here again, protection and promotion measures are called for. For the moment, the defence of SME interests does not seem all that good and any assistance they get with R & D falls far short of the mark compared to the generous sums poured into national defence, agriculture, large industries and public health. So a policy to promote research and technological innovation at local level should be encouraged.

Assistance

Small firms have a high failure rate; they need encouragement from the outset. One solution, along Swedish lines, would be to group the SMEs in each sector into associations on which government aid could be concentrated.

Relations with the community

The various countries should encourage and devise policies that are specifically geared to drawing the community's attention to job openings in the sector, to its role as a consumer and a producer of goods and services and to its usefulness to the big firms.

Obstacles

Policies should be based on a sound analysis, geared to action and implemented with a proper supply of adequate means.

Prior analysis, based on research, is often limited because of a lack of information at national, regional or sectoral level.

In addition to this, in many cases there is no specific body with the power or authority to implement these policies and SME associations that are strong enough to apply the requisite political pressure are rare.

Development policies drawn up with no reference to the small firm often end up being detrimental to it. Take the vocational teaching and guidance systems: they sometimes hinder recruitment to the small business sector because they tend to emphasize preparation for paid employment (in big firms and the civil service) and pay very little attention to opportunities of working on a self-employed basis or in a small concern. General economic control, with the attendant financial measures, is not without danger for this sector either, as it penalizes small firms by disproportionate taxation (income tax, death duties, VAT, turnover tax, wage taxes, etc.). And the paperwork involved may well also be a proportionately heavier burden for small firms.

Social legislation and social programmes that are applied across the board may also impose an unfair burden on the small firm, which is forced to pay full contributions without getting the benefit of the services in question.



PHOTO FAO

A young Mauritanian tapestry-worker: small firms need an adequate and well-trained workforce



PHOTO FAO

How many of these young carpenter apprentices will, tomorrow, establish their own workshops in Swaziland?

In some cases, small firms are the first to blame for what happens to them, but this by no means implies that policies do not need to be altered to help them more.

It should be remembered that small firms can sometimes only be developed if other sectors are developed first and that integration into general industrial and labour planning is called for. It is not easy to define and promote policies to help develop the SMEs and so planning departments tend not to give them priority.

But one thing is clear. The development of small firms will never get off the ground until the right policies provide the necessary stimulus. ○ P.N.

Made in the Third World

The FRIDA experience

Many visitors to Africa, looking around the markets, must have thought about setting up a business importing handicrafts from the developing to the industrialized countries. Few would have risked investing a personal fortune in such a venture, but a World Bank official, Diego Hidalgo, did so in the mid-1970s. Struck by the story of a small shop in London which sold Third World handicrafts, he backed his own conviction that a wholesale business on the same lines would prove a viable way of creating employment in Africa, bringing in foreign exchange and giving village craftsmen access to Western markets.

The idea led to FRIDA—the Fund for Research and Investment for Development in Africa. In five years, FRIDA has developed into a unique two-fold operation, with craft shops in England, France, Spain and Canada affiliated to a London-based organization which identifies, assesses and sometimes funds development projects.

Ideally, FRIDA would fund development projects out of the profits of its own sales of Third World handicrafts. If the profits were invested back into the craftsmen's own communities, a self-help scheme of potentially vast proportions would be set in motion. Five years is scarcely long enough for a new development approach to prove itself, but the complications and cost of bringing remote village craftsmen into the international market are daunting, and FRIDA's development funding is derived more from its consultancy services and contacts with other backers than from the proceeds of the shops. The fact is that the international handicrafts trade is already largely supplied by Asian developing countries, whose mass-production and marketing methods put them in a different category from the authentic village craftsmen of Africa.

Can these problems be overcome? The pioneering experience of FRIDA Craft Stores Ltd. justifies some cautious optimism. One of the people directly concerned with the day-to-day side of the business is Hilary Puxley, who, as a buyer, has to decide what handicrafts will sell in FRIDA's London shop.

Supply lines

"Setting up a wholesale company is a long, slow business and it needs secure supply lines. This is a problem when you are dealing with remote craftsmen with a small output", she said. "At the same time, we have had to find out what market we are really in. It has basically turned out to be the gift trade. Our biggest items are furnishings, especially basketware, and fashion accessories".

The table mats, bedspreads, bracelets and suchlike that cram FRIDA's big London store are now safely enough within the range of European taste. Small quantities make their way to gift shops and even garden suppliers throughout the EEC, reflecting the swing towards hand-made rather than factory-made goods. Volumes of sociology can be written on this trend—suffice it to note, with some irony, that the complex reaction in the industrialized countries against the "materialism" of the consumer society has led to a new

wave of shops, from crafts to health foods, while mass tourism is making the exotic more familiar and turning many

Third World craftsmen into purveyors of mass-produced junk.

But what about objects from the developing world that have not been aligned with the consumer preferences of the West? "There is a very limited clientele, confined to the big cities, for truly exotic objects", Hilary Puxley replies. "Our shop in Covent Garden is in a fashionable area where customers are more adventurous in their buying, but the UK can only offer a very small market for ethnical objects which are more or less pure expressions of Third World cultures".

Yet the FRIDA shop window displays such work, with explanations of the African craftsman's skills and environment. Perhaps the market will grow. If it does, the problem of supplying it will become even more difficult.

"It is very time-consuming and expensive to provide even elementary help to the producers", Miss Puxley said. "A buyer can purchase a few things directly from the African craftsman and arrange to have them sent overseas, but setting up a regular supply line would often involve far more organization than the sales can support. Transport, packaging and so on are just too expensive on a small scale".

One example of African craftsmanship in the FRIDA shop was a gourd rattle from Cameroon. Bought on the spot by a field officer for a small sum, transport costs and the standard gift trade mark-up of about 100% had pushed its retail price to around £ 10. "The producer would be shocked beyond belief if he got that much, but it's only a realistic price for us", Miss Puxley confirmed.

Importers "spoiled"

Yet importing Third World handicrafts need not involve laborious and costly field-work. "We are, in fact, approached by enormous numbers of producers who have heard of us somehow, through their local chamber of commerce, for instance. We do quite a lot of trade by simple parcel post—for example, in silk purses from Nepal. So in a way, importers in the West are spoiled. The fashion trade is incredibly lazy as regards developing new suppliers in the Third World.

"Furthermore, I saw plenty of quite expensive exotic goods at a recent Frankfurt gift fair, so there is a European market for high quality craftsmanship from the developing world. The important thing is that we have proved that Third World handicrafts can be sold in the industrialized countries", Miss Puxley said.

Perhaps the African craftsman's relative remoteness will prove an advantage in the end. It safeguards the authenticity of his work. For the moment, the international handicrafts trade depends on a fairly big turnover of cheap, semi-standardized wares adapted more to the consumer's taste than the producer's traditions. ACP craftsmen might do best in the top end of the market, selling to connoisseurs, as Janice Hughes of FRIDA suggests in the following interview. ○ B.T.

Village craftsmanship versus mass production

FRIDA economist Janice Hughes outlines the problems facing ACP handicrafts producers

► *Why is it that so few aid organizations invest in handicraft projects?*

— I think it's a specialized area of development, because it involves dealing with a large number of people at a low level. You need an immense aid effort in order to get to all those people. It's much easier to spend \$10 million on a sugar plant, for instance, and have all the investment in one place than try and spend that \$10 million in the rural areas and dissipate it amongst several million people. And handicrafts require an equitable system of collection and distribution. Some countries have no government, cooperative or collective institution able to do that. It's left to the private sector and private traders may or may not operate in the interests of the producers. Some private traders do an excellent job, providing useful services to handicraft producers, but others are inclined to continue taking very large margins and depressing the income of the producers.

This varies very much from country to country. It's almost a matter of chance whether you get a good person involved in setting up some kind of institution, who is motivated and dynamic, and has the kind of commercial business sense—which may not always be found among government officials operating in the commercial field—to actually get something off the ground. There is a very good example in Botswana, where the government took over a company called Botswana Craft in 1975 and created an excellent system of collection, paying cash to an estimated 3000 families in the rural areas who now obtain a very reasonable annual income from making handicrafts. They have not only produced a very efficient system of collecting and payment for the producers, but they have also encouraged the producers to improve the quality of the products. So there has been a sort of revaluation, a renaissance, of the traditional products.

► *There seems to be a huge potential market in handicrafts and yet what filters through to the Western customer is usually something which is approaching mass production. Why is the artistic content of craftwork so often corrupted when, as you say, there can be a revaluation of it?*

— In order to make a living out of importing and wholesaling handicrafts, dealers have to shift very large quantities. They're very reluctant to handle orders of, say, 20 objects from Nepal, 30 objects from Botswana and 10 from Mexico. They're talking in terms of 2000 for every order that they place, as a minimum. In order to satisfy this vast market in Europe and America, the producers themselves have to become oriented towards the mass market and they develop an assembly-line fashion of production.

Cheap copies

There are many producers in developing countries who don't change their pattern of production and continue to work as a family in a small village. They simply say they can only produce 10 items a week and they're not going to produce any more. But where there is a large consumer



The original FRIDA craft shop, in London's Africa Centre until 1978. The new shop is in a converted banana warehouse

market for their product, although that particular family says they're not going to produce any more, someone else will copy it and produce more—because there is money to be made. In the handicrafts market, as with any other consumer product, there is a product cycle. Something may come on to the market and be seen at a trade fair and taken up as being an interesting item. At that time it may be only produced in small quantities. Lots of people want to buy it, and someone who has not only has the import facility but production links in another country may take this product and have it mass-produced in India, for instance, at a third of the price. It then sells to a lot more people, because it's so much cheaper, and so the product increases its coverage of the European/American market.

You may say that standards deteriorate during this process. If it is an item which is decorative in a cultural sense, the decoration in another country may not mean the same thing, so the decoration may deteriorate. Rather like Chinese whispers, what started off as a beautiful product, 10 processes later, becomes almost a different product. And in fact the people who made the original product may find a sudden decrease in the demand for it, because it can be bought everywhere and people no longer see it as an interesting object.

► *So a sophisticated international commercial circuit already exists for Third World handicrafts. And yet a common idea of handicrafts in the developing countries is still that of the village craftsman, producing one-off objects once a week or so, and suddenly being "discovered" by a wandering European buyer.*

— No. That has gone several years ago. I think the situation today is much the same as with any other product;

handicrafts are being mass-produced, in India, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, China—those are the main handicraft countries—and to some extent Mexico, although not on such an organized scale. In these countries factories and assembly-lines are mass-producing these products, and they operate like any other capital-intensive company in the sense that they design new products each year, changing with the fashion cycle and the colours and sizes and so on, as they do in Europe. They still have problems. Often, when products are imported in large quantities, there may be a high wastage due to poor quality work. But they do operate on this scale and I think one has to remember that handicrafts cover more than 2000 different consumer products, from salad servers to puppets and leather handbags.

ACP opportunities

► *Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific are relative newcomers to this world of mass-produced handicrafts. What chance have they to break into the market, and at what end of the market do you think they would be best advised to aim?*

— I think it is very difficult for them to break into the market, because it is extremely price-competitive. This is the main barrier. These countries have all the classic economic disadvantages and handicaps in this area that they have in every other field of economic life. They have very small local markets. They often have high input costs so, although the raw material itself may be free, the cost of transporting a handicraft product from a small village in, say, Mali, by taxi or by bus, is more expensive than it would be in India or somewhere else. And you're only talking of small quantities, so your economies of scale are not so favourable for the ACP countries.

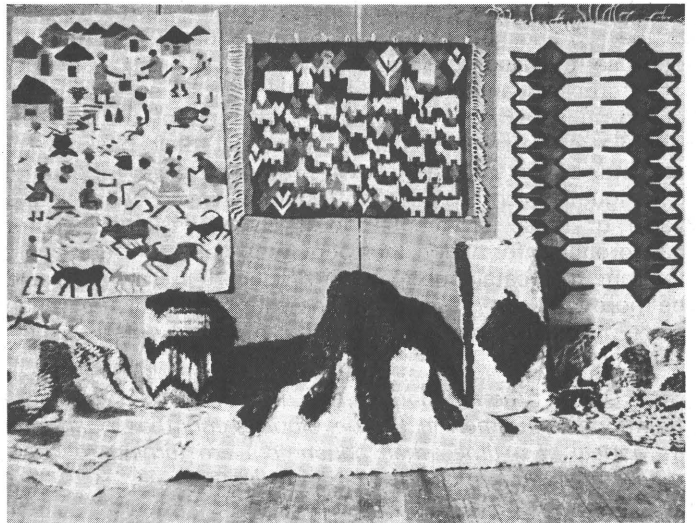
► *Nonetheless, one of the hopes attached to handicrafts is surely that people can develop their economy through a cottage-industry approach?*

Crippling air freight tariffs

— But not if the craftsman is selling the product at a price which is reasonable enough in his own environment, but, by the time it reaches the foreign consumer, is three times the price of something which is of about the same quality and of about the same interest. The consumer in the European market is always going to buy the cheaper product. People are not very discerning; they will buy the cheapest basket or pot, I'm afraid. To send products from Africa, particularly from the francophone countries of West Africa, you have to put up with unbearable tariff rates which mean that on each consignment you pay £ 1-2 a kilo. If you export from India to Britain, you pay £ 0.20 a kilo, because you can get a whole charter plane full of handicrafts and a very low charter rate. There are planes coming back from West Africa empty, from places like Ghana and Nigeria, having exported industrial goods to these countries. But the francophone countries are not allowed to use these charter planes because they're British. UTA has a monopoly over the air transport system and maintains very high prices. So as far as development of handicrafts is concerned, I would say that the neo-colonial system that operates in the area militates against it. What potential exists in terms of the quality of the products faces a tremendous handicap because of the European system, regardless of any tariff concessions you may have on handicrafts coming from the Lomé countries. There is no point having them if you have prohibitive transport tariffs.

► *But these prohibitive tariffs are not solely applicable to handicrafts.*

— No, but there is a problem of volume. It's easy enough to get together 10 tons of mangoes or tomatoes from a



Exhibition of Lesotho tapestry organized by FRIDA

West African country. It's much more difficult to collect 10 tons of handicrafts from small, scattered producers, but you only get cheaper commodity rates when you're exporting large volumes.

► *Can't you fit some handicrafts into a corner of a flight that contains only nine tons of tomatoes?*

— It's not allowed. Well, our company has actually tried it. We did a trial shipment of mangoes from Mali, using a charter plane which went out from London to Ghana and came back empty. At 20 pence a kilo, we filled it with about eight tons of mangoes and the rest handicrafts. It was fantastic. It was the cheapest shipment we'd ever known. But UTA then put a huge tax on any future flights, saying that all facilities at the airport were owned by France and therefore a tax would have to be paid for using them, effectively bringing the price up to an uncompetitive level. So at the moment the mangoes rot in the fields in Mali, and we can't afford to get the handicrafts out either.

► *So as far as West Africa is concerned, UTA is the villain of the piece?*

— It certainly is, yes.

► *What about the Caribbean?*

— I would imagine the Caribbean successfully exports mainly to the American market, because of its close proximity, and of course they have a very big tourist industry, so their handicrafts are probably much more geared to selling to the tourists than they would be in much of Africa.

Tourist rubbish

► *Often the tourist market is the death of any quality in handicrafts. Would you agree with that?*

— Oh, very much so. It is, it's awful. People are always prepared to buy anything when they are dashing out of a country, and pick something up literally in the airport, or at a stall. They don't care about the quality because they are only going to give it to Aunt Flora as a souvenir, which is a shame. So many beautiful products have been debased and it's terribly difficult to reverse the trend.

► *So should handicraft producers aim at the top end of the market?*

— I think one should assess one's position in the market very carefully before making any attempt at exporting. To be perfectly honest with the African producers, they are so tiny compared with the Filipino producers and others that they should understand they are only ever going to take a very

small part of the market. And therefore it is far better to aim at the top end: they can supply the needs of that market, because it is also small, and they can sell at higher prices. Their great advantage would be, I think, in going for quality, quality in small quantities, at the top end of the market. Botswana Craft, for instance, now sell their baskets as collector's pieces. They have produced a very beautiful catalogue, which has nice soft colours which enhance the value of these products, and it also gives the sort of background information that people as collectors are going to want. The catalogue for craft producers in Taiwan would be more a sort of glossy magazine with bright colours, much more dramatic. They are operating in a very different market.

► *Doesn't the authenticity, the uniqueness, of work from traditional craftsmen in the developing countries guarantee its appeal at a time when consumers are turning to hand-made rather than machine-made products?*

Looking for entrepreneurs

— I think that's very true. But there is a lack of outlets and of people who are actually prepared to commit their money to a business that has a fairly low turnover. It probably doesn't generate enough income to make it worthwhile. So there are very few shops like FRIDA in the world. There is one in New York which I would say is equivalent. It is rare because it is not just a sort of gift shop which buys anything that's cheap for the wandering tourist. FRIDA buys some very interesting, unusual and beautifully made craft items, of which many, many more exist in the world that we could buy. But we have limited space. And we can only sell so many of them. Most of the countries, or groups of people, that we buy from are very poorly organized. They are operating on their own without the support of any marketing

African girl making table mats. Can she make a profit by selling them overseas?



information or the help of a full-time designer. Certainly, if you could somehow bring them closer to the market I'm sure they would be encouraged to bring their quality up to a higher standard, and they would also probably make more effort to bring in more interesting products that exist in their environment. But they are not making them because they don't know whether the consumers are interested in them.

► *What about handicrafts in the Pacific?*

— I'm going there soon to give a seminar on the development of exporting handicrafts from the Pacific Commonwealth countries, for the Commonwealth Secretariat. This has been asked for by the South Pacific Economic Commission in Suva.

There are many craft groups in the islands who have been producing baskets, pottery, tapa cloth and various wooden items for many years, and have tended on the whole to do it as a seasonal operation, depending on whether copra prices were high or low. With the world recession, copra prices have been consistently low for several years and will probably remain low for some time. There has been great concern to give these people in the villages more opportunities to work on a more consistent and regular basis producing handicrafts. Another factor is that the number of tourists in the Pacific may have diminished in the last few years, or else they are not buying handicrafts on their second or third visit. So I think there has been a recession in sales of crafts in the area. It's an area of the world which is vast and very poorly served by transport facilities, so it's very difficult for them to find export outlets. Most commercial organizations are not prepared to buy in small quantities or to pay the transport costs involved in shipping from the Pacific. So they have tremendous handicaps. I would put them a league behind the African producers in terms of the problems that they face in developing exports. However, against that they do have some very beautiful and interesting products, and there are a few companies such as FRIDA who are interested. During my preliminary research I have been in touch with a number of museums in Britain who have been very helpful and have suggested selling Third World handicrafts through their museum shops. These may be a good place to start off, in the sense that they could just sell by small parcel post consignments; if they get that right in terms of all the documentation and the pricing and the quality, then they could go one step further and aim to operate on a more commercial basis in the bigger markets.

Another problem in the Pacific, which probably doesn't exist quite so much in Africa, is the supply of raw materials. For example, there are some very beautiful baskets in the Solomon Islands which just cannot be produced in any greater quantities because they are running out of the grass from which they make them. Similarly with shells and bone and various other things.

► *And yet these are all organic materials which, therefore, should be renewable.*

— And then it seems even worse if they are used in tourist art, in which the object is not appreciated. It seems sad to use the resource for a product which is sold at a debased price, instead of for something that could be produced more carefully and sold as a collector's item.

► *And between developing countries themselves, is there no scope for developing trade in handicrafts?*

— Not very much. There is some between urban centres like Dakar, Abidjan and Nairobi. There is a certain amount of trade between East and West Africa because of the big tourist industry, and similarly the expatriate populations in Abidjan and Dakar provide a larger market than elsewhere, but you are really talking in terms of very small markets. ○

Interview by B.T.

Handicrafts and the EDF

The EEC has been involved in handicrafts in the ACP countries for some time and in various ways. Community aid frequently takes the form of financing ACP participation in trade fairs held in Europe, for instance, at which handicrafts are usually part of the display. Another kind of assistance is Community-backed promotion of utilitarian handicrafts through a separate organization, FEDEAU (see article in this dossier). In keeping with the Community's main development approach, however, EEC aid for handicrafts is planned with each ACP country's authorities under their individual indicative programmes. One example is the project in Benin described below, which is nearing completion under the fourth European Development Fund.

Craftwork in Benin

Benin's craftwork is the product of the country's historic past and its original style makes it distinct from the craft of its neighbours.

Leaving aside the production of the useful baskets, pots and wooden objects common to the different regions of Benin, with all its ethnic variations, the originality and the specific qualities of the country's craft tradition come from the court of the kings.

Since the 17th century, artists grouped into specialized guilds (of dyers, weavers, sculptors, etc.) have been commenting, illustrating and interpreting scenes from the lives of the sovereigns of the dynasty of Abomey. The most popular subjects were, and still are, the exploits of the kings, royal symbols and the royal family's animal mascots.

Most important is wooden sculpture—statues of gods and kings, thrones, doors and so on.

Great use was also made of brightly coloured appliqué cloth and engraved calabashes and both themes and composition make these objects unique in Africa.

Metalwork also prospered in the kingdom. One of the most famous works is still the statue of Gun, the god of iron and war (he wears the short tunic of the warrior), a source of inspiration for modern European sculpture.

Religious societies too have always produced carvings for their ceremonies and services—tom-toms, statuettes and masks as well as basketwork, pottery and wrought iron.

All this shows the originality and authenticity of artistic endeavour which, though it lacks the splendour of old, is still a thriving and deeply entrenched activity.

There are three main types of craft in Benin—traditional decorative craft, traditional functional craft and modern decorative craft.

Traditional decorative craft

Although there are more craftsmen in this branch than there used to be, the quality of production falls far short of what it was, as a comparison with museum exhibits makes strikingly clear.

Production has increased to satisfy the tourists, but the product, mass-produced from poor-quality materials by inadequately trained craftsmen with a weak grasp of traditional techniques, has deteriorated.

However, family traditions thrive and, if research and training are taken seriously, it will be possible to use the most skilful master-craftsmen to revive the traditional decorative crafts.

Traditional functional craft

This branch, however, is very much alive. Each village still has its weavers, its basketmakers, its potters and its blacksmiths who sell their wares on the local markets, thereby meeting part of local demand, particularly in rural areas.

Functional craft is of high quality. Various objects are made and, although there is competition from certain imports, the local objects are always favoured by the people who use them in their daily lives.

Nevertheless, new ideas and manufacturing techniques are clearly needed to diversify and further improve production and minimize wastage of the materials used.

Modern decorative craft

This covers all crafts where techniques and imported or pre-processed materials are used to produce an article which is useful but not without certain aesthetic qualities.

There are many workshops specializing in this type of craft and they tend to be concentrated in the towns. Although this sector employs large numbers of people, work is badly organized and generally badly paid. However, there are one or two groups of craftsmen, dressmakers in particular, which are better structured, able to handle more than individual orders and in a position to go in for larger scale production.

Conclusions

Generally speaking, the craft industry in Benin:

- has lost sight of traditional techniques—hence a deterioration in style;
- involves long, slow, incomplete training (restricted to the production of one or two articles);
- tends to be under-informed about the principles of management;
- lacks adequate material and financial means and is therefore unable to meet large orders;
- is short of distribution and marketing facilities in both town and country—the country craftsman's only outlets are local village markets and the town craftsman, with no shop window to display his wares, depends on "word-of-mouth" advertizing to bring in the customers.

The government of Benin was aware of the potential of the craft industry and anxious to put an end to a situation whereby craftsmen were prevented from playing a full part in the country's economic development and so, in September 1974, it set up Onatho, the National Tourist/Hotel Board. The main tasks of this financially autonomous civil body are to promote craft and preserve the country's traditional values.

Tasks undertaken by Onatho

Some attempts at craft promotion have been doomed to failure as they have concentrated on production before looking to outlets. ONATHO, on the other hand, has looked to domestic and foreign outlets for craft products before tackling the problems of production and marketing.

Possibilities offered by the national market. A conservative estimate suggests that the production of traditional (pottery, weaving, wrought iron, basketwork, leather goods etc.) and modern (wooden articles, clothing, jewelry etc.) decorative craft for local consumption is worth some CFAF 500 million p.a.

Possibilities offered by the international market. The international market has been reached thanks to EEC-subsidized trade fairs and exhibitions and the demand from regular customers is always greater than the possibilities of production and distribution. This is illustrated by the totalling more than 118 million CFA amount of orders which could not be fulfilled in 1976.

Selection and marketing

In order to meet demand, particularly from abroad, the Onatho crafts service began, in 1975, a drive to make contact with craftsmen, select purchases and improve the quality of packaging for export.

The service's turnover rose from CFAF 16.5 million in 1975 to CFAF 20.6 million in 1976 and CFAF 33.95 million in 1977, i.e. it doubled in two years.

The encouraging results of Onatho's craft service and the constraints imposed by its cramped premises have led the government to ask the EEC to build and equip a crafts promotion centre in Cotonou.

Aims of the project

The experience of the past three years has led Onatho to conclude that there are outlets for Benin's craft products. The main problems are the impossibility of meeting demands as regards both quantity and quality and of respecting delivery dates.

The Centre therefore proposes to overcome these drawbacks by improving production via basic and advanced training and by encouraging continuity of craftsmanship and marketing.

Improving the quality of production

Basic and advanced training at the centre. Onatho's craft organizers have realized that production must be of constant quality if they are to keep their customers, particularly the foreign ones. Better quality—and larger quantities and punctual delivery—depends to a large extent on craftsman motivation, workshop organization and management and on contact and relations between the centre and the workshops. This means that the centre must run basic and advanced training schemes for craftsmen on technical subjects and on organization and management as well.

However, unlike what usually happens in schools under the Ministry of National Education, training in this case will be directly linked to production and to the need to create objects that can be sold. The centre will therefore be a place of research and work as well as training, so as to ensure that the training will be self-financing.

Training outside the centre. The training courses at the centre are only one stage in a more ambitious permanent training scheme.

The desired system of craftsman rotation has been introduced and will be aiming to establish a thoroughgoing permanent training scheme in the villages. It will enable:

- technical advice and a desire for quality to be spread throughout the country;
- craftsmen to stay in their original milieux;
- production to be multiplied.

Finally, the scheme will not be exclusively concerned with boosting exports. It will also attempt to improve the production destined for local consumption so that craftsmen using local means can contribute to the general betterment of the people's housing, clothing, functional objects, etc.

Relations between the craftsmen and the centre. Unlike standard practice in other countries of Africa, the Cotonou centre will not have any paid craftsmen permanently based there.

The centre will not, therefore, be an employer and its relations with the world of craft will be primarily technical and commercial (various types of training, creation and organization of workshops, contracts of association, sale of finished goods etc.).

In addition to this, the centre will act as a craft association whose duties will include:

- keeping a list of crafts;
- defending the interests of the corporation (drawing up a professional code of conduct and drafting the relevant legislation);

— acting as a meeting place where craftsmen can discuss and exchange ideas.

Improving marketing

More and better production means there must be a proper trade network to sell the goods with facilities for storage, packaging, display, transport and so on.

Developing the tourist trade

Onatho organizers do not want to confine their project to the sale of arts and crafts. They also intend showing both nationals and tourists from abroad what the life and civilization of Benin has to offer as regards architecture, clothing, decoration, gastronomy, music and dance. So, Benin nationals and foreign tourists who visit the centre will find:

- an introduction to the country's civilization via displays of popular art—housing, costume, looms, tools etc.;
- an audio-visual room where pictures of local life and scenery will be shown;
- tourist information with the centre's programme and a calendar of traditional festivities;
- an African restaurant;
- shows.

So this centre, in the heart of Cotonou, will be a popular place to browse around and visit, just as the Niamey museum, with its 200 000 plus visitors a year, is known to all tourists from abroad and all the people from the town.

Means to be implemented

Buildings. These will cover a total area of 2 120 m² and comprise: research, design and joint craft workshops; storage and packaging rooms and the shop; display, projection and documentation rooms; offices and an information bureau; a restaurant plus kitchen and service areas; boarding facilities for people following courses; sanitary facilities; roadways, electricity and other networks and outside improvements.

The building will, as far as possible, be in keeping with the milieu so that the centre itself reflects Benin's craft and culture.

The architectural and technical plans are being produced by an expatriate consultancy in accordance with article 25 of protocol 2 of the Lomé Convention. The preliminary draft has been approved and the plans of execution are now being drawn up.

Equipment. This covers the furniture and equipment needed to ensure the proper functioning of the centre. It includes:

- tools and equipment for the workshops; display and storage units, audio-visual equipment; hardware for the kitchen and the restaurant; vehicles to collect and transport the arts and crafts.

Cost of the operation

The cost of this project has been assessed (prices as at December 1978) at 1 075 000 EUA.

Nature of investments

1. Buildings	480 000 EUA
2. Roads, other networks and outside improvements	55 000 EUA
3. Contingency fund & reserve for price increases (approximately 21.5 % of cost of works)	115 000 EUA
4. Supply of equipment	110 000 EUA
5. Technical assistance over a two-year period	180 000 EUA
6. Studies, production of invitation to tender dossier & works supervision	135 000 EUA

Total cost of project 1 075 000 EUA

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Examples of ACP and OCT handicraft traditions

LESOTHO

The long arm of the potter

by Dale GUNTHORP

Little oval bowls, their lids shaped like a roosting hen, and painted with patterns in green, russet and white, have transformed the life of one village in Lesotho. The West German market discovered Lesotho's traditional pottery and the entire village is now engaged on a craft until recently remembered only by a handful of elderly women.

Today, between the busy times of planting and harvesting, some 3000 Basotho in rural areas are at work in the handicrafts export business. Most are women, but workers in the Lesotho cooperatives hope it won't be too long before crafts are well enough established to draw home some of the able-bodied Basotho men now forced to seek work in the gold-mines of South Africa.

Handwoven woollens, grass mats and beadwork are also produced, but for the moment pottery has stolen the show. These moulded clay pots are fired in dung-fuelled ovens and then burnished with a stone or painted with Litema designs, the patterns also used to decorate village houses.

By coincidence, the Litema patterns resemble some traditional south German handicrafts. Whether it is this likeness, the clean lines of the jars, the taste for objects made by hand and reflecting a people's culture, or some other quality, the village potters are hard put to satisfy a growing demand.

For the people, it becomes possible to live and work at home; for the government, the new industry brings much-needed foreign exchange to help meet costly oil imports.

The industry is new and still small, but its considerable potential keeps alive the enthusiasm of one young man who became its catalyst.

Potter in the middle

In 1979 the Lesotho government decided to put the manufacture and export of its handicrafts onto a more professional footing. They approached the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) for specialized advice. The CFTC is a mutual fund: all Commonwealth governments pay into it, and all may draw on it. The CFTC suggested appointing an experienced crafts man with good marketing experience, and both the government and the CFTC were happy to come across Peter Hayes, a potter already working in Lesotho, who also had experience of handicrafts in Swaziland and Malawi.

A barn, a brewery and a pigsty

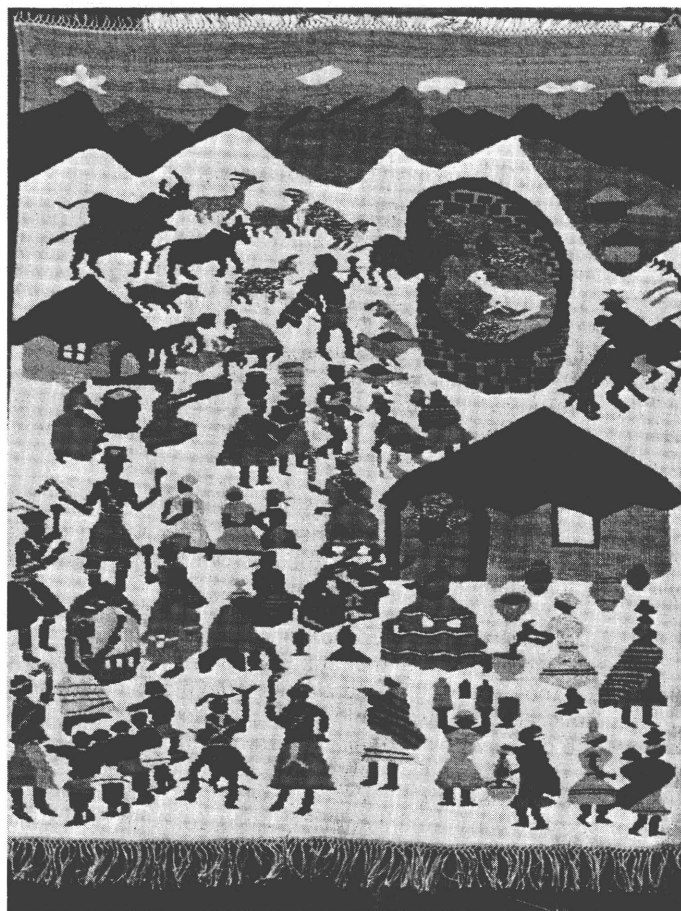
Mr Hayes first developed his interest in African crafts while a student at the Birmingham School of Art in Britain. His knowledge of marketing came later, and not so happily. In the '60s he helped set up a potters' cooperative in an old barn in Cornwall. But he found that survival depended on mass production for a tourist market and this frustrated his artist's need to make things that had life in them.

He, his wife (also a potter) and his two small children then moved to Lesotho and before long became involved with other potters there. Then, in 1972, the government gave him the job of helping to set up a cooperative for local potters. The result was Thaba Bosico Ceramics, set up in an old brewery. Today it employs 28 people.

Later he went to Swaziland and helped start, in a huge old pig-sty, the workshop which became the heart of Mantega Crafts. Mantega now handles the work of goldsmiths, weavers, candlemakers, batik printers, wood and stone sculptors and many other craftsmen, in a sophisticated and very successful operation.

Peter Hayes, however, missed Lesotho and the time to do his own work. The family returned in 1976 and he and his

A fine hand-made tapestry from Lesotho, typical of the country's high-quality craftwork



wife built a workshop. They used china clay (for porcelain) from Namibia and then found, through leads from rural potters and the government geologists, good quality clay near Mafeteng. This is now mined commercially on a small scale.

Spare me more tourists

But the Hayes enterprise met a familiar problem. The local market was so small that he and other local potters had to depend on tourists. And those tourists were mostly visitors from puritanical South Africa trying their luck at Lesotho's casinos—customers whose taste was even less cultivated than that of the day-trippers in Cornwall.

When the government and the CFTC began planning for bigger handicraft exports, he saw light at the end of the tunnel, and became handicrafts product development officer of the Central Planning and Development Office. Now it's all go. A team led by Mr Peter Mokete, Mr Philip Molise and Mr Hayes are now well known in the villages.

The marketing side

On marketing, step one was to reach beyond the local tourist traffic. With technical help from the government's Trade Promotion Centre, using the leverage of the Lomé Convention which allows Lesotho's exports preferential access to the EEC, taking advantage of any trade show, including one or two sponsored by the Export Market Development Division of the CFTC, they started to put Lesotho's handicrafts on the map.

Orders poured in. Distribution in the early days was not without its comic side. The first assignment, sent to Australia, was lovingly packed by the three men in sawdust. It reached the Australian dockyards and was promptly returned. Health regulations ban vegetable waste. Then an assignment went to Nairobi, wrapped in old newspapers. This too came straight back, along with the offending wrapping—bits of *Die Vaderland* and other broadsheets of apartheid propaganda. Now polystyrene chips have solved the problem and have reduced breakages to under 2%.

The production angle

Production is now running smoothly. The three men visit village cooperatives and community workshops to buy goods. Anything of exceptional quality gets a bonus. The officers also give advice about management. They concentrate on co-op organization, on basic book-keeping to make sure that each worker gets a fair share, and they help advise on products that sell well and on ways to improve the shaping, firing or decorating of wares. There is, for instance, over-production in beadwork, and they are trying to find new products or new crafts for beadworkers.

Raw materials matter too. Lesotho has mohair, grass and clay. Good weaving grass, for instance, often has to come from the mountains and co-op lorries go out to cut grass and will store it for local use.

But a craftsman's skills are not learned overnight. Nor are the skills of cooperative management. Mr Hayes' newest plan is for the setting up of a product development design centre. Several distinguished local craftsmen have promised to give one day a week of their time to help train people, and people in the field have shown enthusiasm. Finance is the problem. There have been some small offers from local and foreign sources, and a mini centre should soon be operating in a corner of the handicrafts warehouse. On past record, this is likely to be only the beginning of a new story. ○

D.G.

KENYA

Ancient skills, modern marketing

by Kul BUSHAN (*)

Using a simple hand tool called a "ngomo"—a traditional adze made by hand from spring steel, a wood branch and a piece of animal hide—young Kasyoka chips away at a block of wood. Working steadily, he roughs out the form and the shape of a giraffe at Wamunyu, about 100 kilometres south-east of Nairobi, the Kenyan capital.

Musyoka works in the local cooperative with other craftsmen, the famous Akamba carvers, carrying on the techniques and traditions of their craft from generation to generation.

"He uses the traditional hard wood called muhugu" in the local Akamba language, which has a great variety of grain and colour according to forest location. Only hand tools are used.

Kasyoka's skill results from years of apprenticeship under a seasoned old master carver, Mutiso, who taught him all the finer points of the craft, from splitting the timber to hand-polishing the forms.

He gets paid by the piece from the Wamunyu Cooperative, which is the traditional centre for this craft. A two-hour drive from Nairobi, the cooperative, with over 300 members, is providing cash incomes in a rural setting.

It is a long way from the gleaming department stores of the big Western cities. And yet, bombarded by the mass-produced, standardized goods of the assembly line, the shoppers of the high income "developed" countries are attracted by hand-made carvings with an individual touch from Kenya.

How can Kasyoka's carving stand on the shelves of these big stores?

Export drive

Kenya mounted an export drive precisely for this purpose about five years ago, when the Kenya External Trade Authority set up a unit with grant from the International Trade Centre in Geneva.

Previously, traders and exporters from Nairobi made the two-hour drive to Wamunyu to obtain these handicrafts at give-away prices and exported them at super profits.

The cooperatives did not have the necessary export marketing skills, nor the framework. Establishing overseas contacts and outlets, export packaging, the laborious red tape and transport by container were beyond their meagre resources.

In early 1979, the three handicraft cooperatives agreed to market their products at common prices and join up to fulfil export orders. A catalogue and a price list were prepared to

(*) Kenyan journalist.

standardize product lines and respond to increasing market inquiries.

Yet the goods are not mass- or machine-produced, although they have an accepted specification and design. No two pieces are totally alike as they are made by hand in what is dubbed "series" production.

Improved packaging meant nil breakage and more income. New sets of these carvings for Christmas tree decorations, or for themes like Noah's Ark, the nativity scene and African animals, were developed.

The three biggest cooperatives, Mombasa with 1500+ members, Gikomba in Nairobi with 500+ members and Wamunyu with 300+ members, were brought together and oriented for export.

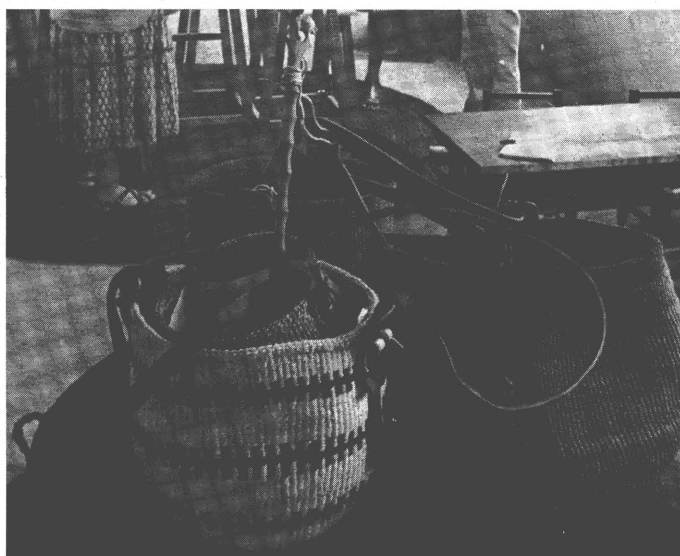
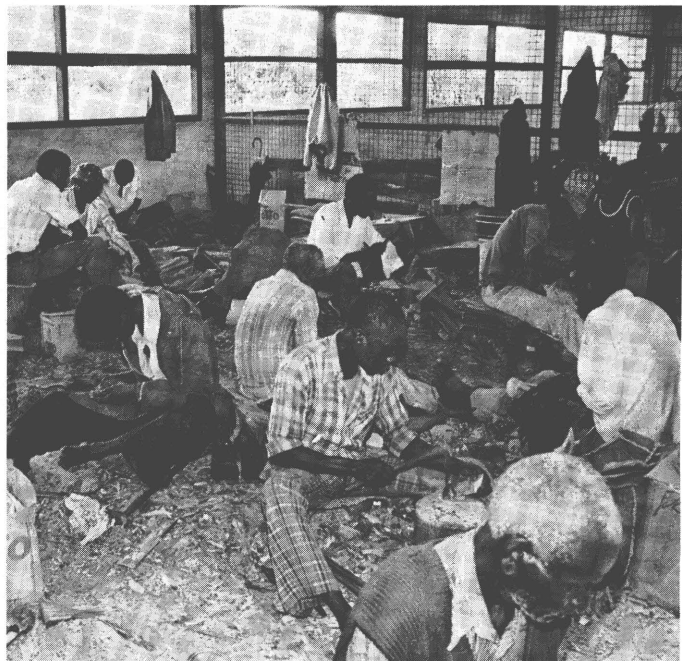
Last year, Kenya exported handicrafts worth over Shs. 15 million (US \$ 1.75 m). The figure has shown an increase of 20% every year over the last four years, since the project started.

Before this KETA project, carvers like Kasyoka got very little for their work. The middlemen who bought work wholesale from individual carvers working in the villages in the Machakos district, or in workshops in the back streets of the major Kenyan towns, skimmed off the cream simply because they had developed overseas marketing and outlets.

Another outlet for these carvers is the curio kiosk outside every big hotel and on the main streets of the major tourist spots. Here the tourists bargain for the piece they like as a souvenir. Dubbed "airport art" because of their small and minimum weight, these carvings are popular with the 350 000 tourists who visit Kenya annually.

The turnover of these wayside kiosks is estimated at around Shs 25 million or over \$ 3 m. At least 35 000 Kenyans are estimated to be employed in making or selling

These carvers don't produce on the assembly line. Everyone produces his own items in this workshop financed by the EEC under the Machakos Integrated Development Programme



The chondo, a carry-all shopping bag, is very popular and represents nearly 10% of Kenya's handicraft exports

handicrafts. For many it provides part-time employment to supplement their income from their village homesteads.

Kenyan handicrafts are varied. The most popular item is, of course, wood carving, especially of big game animals which symbolize Africa. Tribal masks, especially of the Masai, are also popular when carved out of wood, in addition to such utility items as salad sets, napkin holders, book ends, nut dishes and even walking sticks.

Wood carvings form over 60% of Kenya's handicraft exports. The "chondo" or "kiondo"—a unique carry-all shopping bag—is the next most popular item, accounting for almost 10% of exports.

The chondo pouch is woven from sisal in various patterns and bands, to which steerhide handles are hand-sewn with skills that are passed from mother to daughter. KETA, in collaboration with the Machakos Integrated Development Project, has developed a more innovative chondo which has hand-carved toggles for the handles, thus bringing together the skills of carver, weaver and leather craftsman.

Ethnic artefacts such as animal-hide shields, spears, bead-work, ceremonial masks and head-rests account for about 4% of the exports. Stone sculptures made from the cream—coloured, soft "Kisii" stone are also becoming popular abroad. Improved packaging which prevents breakage is the main factor for their increased export. The stone carvings make up only 3% of handicraft exports currently but this is expected to go up in future. Banana fibre products made up another 4%. The remaining 25% of the handicraft exports are a mixed lot of macrame, batiks, woven rugs, leather belts, paintings and suchlike.

The main overseas markets are in the USA (over 60%), West Germany (11%), Britain (9%), Japan (5%) and France (5%). Exports to the USA have rocketed up by over 25% since 1978 after the Kenya Trade Fair in New York and special promotions. Seventeen major department stores in the USA now stock Kenyan handicrafts. Sanger Harris in Dallas, Texas, Woodward and Lothrop in Washington and Bollocks in Southern California promote these carvings, cashing in on their originality and the interest in African art in general from the black communities in the USA.

Handicrafts specialists from KETA and ITC have been

abroad four times to get orders for Kenyan handicrafts. Kenneth Mutung'a, KETA's handicrafts marketing officer, accompanied by Malcolm Benjamin, an expert with over 14 years experience, helped with the tour of a master craftsman, Peter Muia, who gave demonstrations at stores in Washington, Dallas and California.

This three-week campaign generated about a 30% increase in demand for Kenyan carvings, but the real bonus was in the extensive media exposure in the American press and practical experience in staging such a campaign for the cooperative officers.

The future looks even more promising as the 20% annual increase is most likely to be maintained. The Akamba are in the process of planning buyer incentive programmes and more store promotions on a cost-sharing basis with the stores. Future costing of new handicrafts will have a built-in cost factor for these promotions.

A master carving complex with assistance from the EEC has just been opened at Wamunyu. The formation of a national marketing union of cooperatives is progressing to unite producers into a strong force offering a wide selection of merchandise.

A Kenyan carver at work in a big department store in the United States during a KETA promotion campaign



A design consultant is shortly to be added to the team for handicrafts promotion to advise on the size and style in demand. For big American homes the handicrafts can be large, but for the small Japanese homes, they have to be small. A nut dish should be non-toxic, a candle holder must be of a standard size to fit mass produced products in addition to being non-inflammable. These and other finer points have to be looked into while making handicrafts for highly competitive, sophisticated export markets.

Almost all Third World countries compete for the hard currencies by selling handicrafts. For ladies' handbags, India, China, Haiti and the Phillipines provide tough competition. For wood carvings, India, Thailand and Tanzania are in the world market. For woven rugs, India, Pakistan, Mexico and Haiti are firmly entrenched. Kenya has to do better than these countries to sell its handicrafts.

Only then will 2 400 carvers like Kasyoka get increased income for themselves and for Kenya, and a bigger share of the global handicrafts turnover of two billion dollars, over half of which goes to the Third World. ○ K.B.

BARBADOS

From a dream to reality

by Michael RUDDER (*)

Can dreams come true? If they do, it will be to the satisfaction of a number of Barbadians. These persons include Courtney Devonish, a potter, Rosalind Watson, weaver, and the deputy general manager of the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Vere Browne.

Mr Devonish is a descendant of a long line of potters who lived in a district where pottery originated in Barbados, that's at Chalky Mount, in the parish of St Andrew.

In this district not only potting, but weaving straw was developed many years ago. Long before handicraft was conceived of as full-time employment, nationally, the people from what is called "the Scotland District", along with a few other areas, were already making a living by the industry of their hands.

Interestingly enough, our first professionally trained weaver to return home studied her craft in Scotland (U.K.). Rosalind Watson is also the first person to attempt a full-fledged local handicrafts business built around her expertise in weaving.

She recalls the days when handicraft was administered by the welfare department. Indeed, the first attempts to move handicraft from the category of being a pure cottage industry was in 1955. In that year a small facility was set up in a garage in the parish of St Thomas. This was at a time when Mrs Watson had possibly not even thought of a career in handicraft.

The very placement of the programme under the welfare department was an indication of whom the powers that be felt would be capable in and useful to the industry—the non-academic and the handicapped—those persons who could not do any better.

A recent evolution

From that tentative beginning in a rural area, the section moved to town. For several years the Department pegged along providing basic training and a sales outlet at a place called the Garrison, just over one mile from the city centre. Here, the skills involved were mainly needlecraft and basketry. Needlecraft was to have its spin-off in the supply of smockers, now that the garment industry is well established.

It was not until some 10 years later, in 1965, that an attempt was made to systematically train persons in the art of weaving. By this time Mrs Watson had returned home and had agreed to supervise and train persons in this skill. Meanwhile, the other training programmes continued at the Garrison.

It was not until 1974 that the art was placed under the aegis of the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). Coincidentally with that move, all the dreams of the principal characters began to flesh out. Devonish and Watson branched out on their own and Browne was put in charge of handicrafts.

(*) Local correspondent for the Barbados delegation of the EEC Commission.



In 1974, here in Chalky Mount, the revival of pottery started

Following a survey of the industry, Browne was able to devise a four-year development plan 1975-79. The second plan, which is more closely integrated into the work of the IDC, is now in operation.

Among the evidence revealed by the survey was that pottery was a dying industry on the island. At the age of 50, Clement Devonish was the youngest of the traditional potters. He was invited to join the training team set up by the IDC at their headquarters unit. His job was to train young potential potters.

In the next five years more than two thousand persons received training in several skills in several training units established in many parts of the island.

Research design and development

For many years now the IDC has had technical assistance from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) whilst local persons are also being trained abroad. The most recent assistance from CFTC is in the area of design and production of moulds and figurines.

By the time the planned handicrafts research and design unit is fully staffed, it is likely to be part of a much larger body—a National Design Centre.

Whilst design will aid customer acceptance, if we are to remain competitive, the increasing use of local raw materials is foreseen. A case in point is the banana plant fibre, which is potentially as good as or better than sisal.

Indeed, the European demand study carried out by the EEC suggested that the quality of handicrafts in the Caribbean is

low; no such generality may be applied to Barbadian work.

There are those, it is true, with little or no concepts who produce poor quality, but the visitor and the local alike can get high quality products if they just shop around.

With the revival of pottery at Chalky Mount, which began in 1974 and in which a Church development agency, Christian Action for Development in the Caribbean (CADEC) is also involved, the Development Corporation sees a long term cooperative project developing there along the lines of the Mexico model.

Other plans call for the establishment of a wood drying kiln and common services workshops. The kiln, which is to be provided mainly for the furniture industry, will be of tremendous benefit to those handicraft specialists who work in wood.

As an adjunct to that, the common services workshops will make available high quality and relatively expensive tools like wood turning devices to any number of persons at cost price. They are also seen as providing designer and other advisory services.

Marketing and product standards

The handicrafts industry is estimated to have a local sales volume of about US \$ 6 million. The uncertainty of the statistic lies in the problem of the definition of handicrafts, and the fact that the artist very often sells directly to the purchaser without any market intelligence feedback being available to the government.

To assist the local producer, the IDC is working towards the establishment of a central marketing agency. At the moment it does have a register of producers who regularly supply the seven outlets run by the corporation.

Yet these and hundreds of other producers only account for about one third of the total sales on the island or some US \$ 2 million. Even so, from the start of their involvement (1974) with one outlet having net annual sales of some US \$ 43 000, by the end of March 1981 the total was some US \$ 375 000.

In an effort to ensure high standards and good quality a marking system has been introduced. When the buyer sees the stamp of approval by the IDC, he can be assured that the article is good quality locally made handicraft.

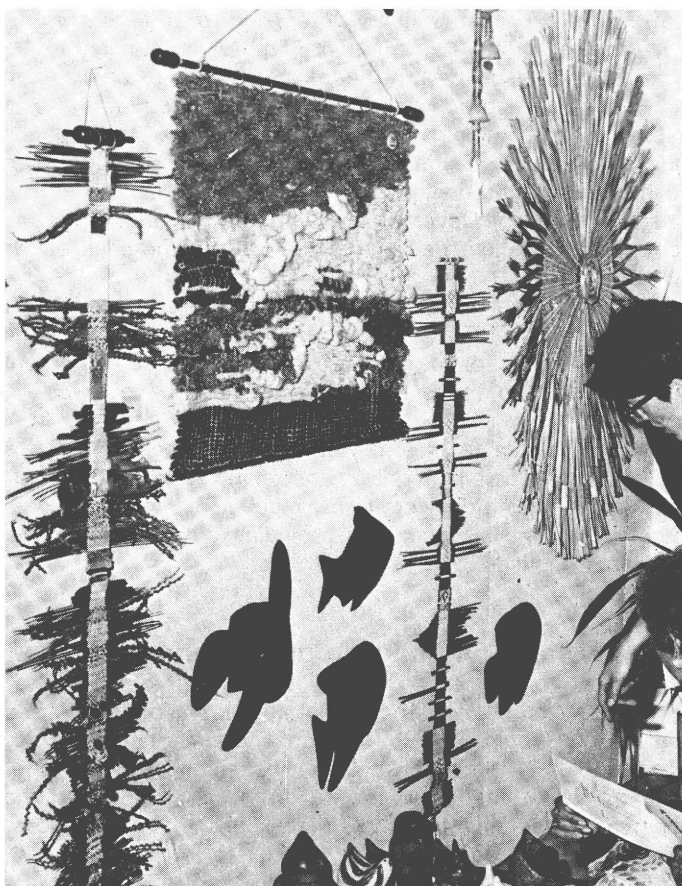
The dream

While the ultimate desire is to see handicrafts established at the same economic level as manufacturing or tourism, it will continue to be a better reflection of the culture of our peoples. In addition, with the recognition that it will take a certain entrepreneurial skill to be successful, then the original "welfare concept" will have to depart from the concept of the fabrication of the crafts.

A practical need is for the ready availability of tools. Handicraft in Barbados is poised for take-off. There exists a fairly large group of trained skilled persons. And even so, the managing authority is determined to expand production and the opportunities for training. To this end the second four-year development plan was officially launched a few weeks ago.

Given determination, that dream of seeing handicraft as a major industry in Barbados will become a reality.

And of such stuff are dreams made that training assistance is also being provided for islands like St Lucia and Montserrat, among others.



Latest display by Watson and Devonish entitled "form and movement"



Young cottage worker discussing her craft with potential buyer

Eventually not only local handicrafts, but also regional, will be of a high standard. The first person who had the idea of setting up that small workshop outlet in 1955 must be very proud of the industry now.

But for creative people who "dreamed", handicraft products, marketing and sales have moved from a dream to a firmly fixed reality. ○ M.R.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Creating new craft centres

by Frank McMANUS

Although there is little history of handicrafts in the small islands of the Netherlands Antilles, the materials to make craft articles can be found in abundance—coral, stone and shells for jewellery, hardwoods and driftwood for carving, goat and cattle hides for leatherwork, gourds and seeds for souvenir items, certain clays for ceramics and tiles and a tradition of sewing and embroidery.

In the very small islands of St Eustatius and Saba there are few possibilities for young people to receive education beyond their 12th year in the primary basic schools, so they must go to the larger and more developed islands of Curacao or Aruba to continue their education. In some of these islands, there is a reported unemployment rate as high as 18 per cent.

Politically, the Netherland Antilles (six islands) belong to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1954 they were granted internal autonomy. Some 900 kilometres separate the three islands of the northern or Windward Group (St Maarten, Saba and St Eustatius) from the southern or ABC Group of Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao.

To create more employment opportunities and diversify from the traditional sectors of trading, oil refining and tourism, the Netherlands Antilles central government in Curacao in 1973 assisted in the formation of crafts foundations in all the islands except St Maarten, which has a reverse employment problem—not enough people to fill jobs in the burgeoning tourist industry.

The undertaking became a joint project of government and the United Nations Development Programme. Handicraft and small enterprise experts from the International Labour Office, the UN executing agency, were brought in and craft foundations established with their own managers, presidents and board members. Coordination of the project is under the direction of the government's department for development cooperation in Curacao. The EEC is rendering valuable assistance to the project in the form of micro-project participation in foundation programmes in St Eustatius and Saba.

St Eustatius woodcrafts

In St Eustatius, the decision was taken to combine the craft of woodcarving with a small enterprise of cabinet-making and carpentry, using a certain percentage of local wood for carving and imported lumber for cabinet-making.

An ILO expert in carving and furniture design from Federal Germany, Heinz Hinz, arrived and with the help of local artisans a workshop was constructed in August 1976. By mid-September, there were 13 young men in training.

Since that time, the Golden Rock Artisan Foundation has established itself as a modest but on-going operation and

while woodcarving activities continue, the emphasis is now on furniture-making for hotels, schools and other institutions in St Maarten and other Caribbean islands. Recently the foundation received an order worth 70 000 guilders to supply most of the furnishings for a new hospital in St Eustatius. In effect, what commenced as a crafts project has now grown into a viable and much-needed small enterprise.

In addition to the woodworking shop, the Golden Rock Artisan Foundation maintains a well-stocked crafts centre where articles from the other Netherlands Antilles are sold. These include excellent black coral and silver jewellery from Bonaire, ceramics from Aruba and Curacao, hand-printed fabrics from Saba and Aruba, drawn lace embroidery from Saba, leatherwork and tortoise-shell items from Bonaire and traditional hand-sewn dolls from Curacao.

A turbulent past

St Eustatius, also known as Stacia, is a small but picturesque island of 21 square kilometres in the Windward Group of the Antilles. It is more Dutch than its neighbours, St Maarten and Saba.

The pear-shaped island lies about 322 kilometres east of Puerto Rico and has had a hectic and unfortunate history in that possession of the island changed among the Dutch, British, French and Spanish some 22 times before it finally became a part of the Netherlands Antilles in 1845. It was first settled by Dutch colonists from Zeeland in 1636 and as a trading centre grew to relative importance in the 17th and 18th centuries, when it acquired the name of the "golden rock".

However, St Eustatius earned the enmity of the British by supplying powder and shot and other war materials to the rebellious American colonists during their war of independence and the island was the first place to salute a visiting American man-of-war in 1776. Five years later, the British admiral Rodney invaded the island and sacked the town of Oranjestad, leaving behind a ruined economy.

In the golden era before Rodney, the island had some 20 000 inhabitants. Many were merchants who enjoyed a brisk trade in contraband materials. Ironically, when independence did come to the United States, this contraband trade declined and so did the island's prosperity when the merchants left Stacia for better opportunities elsewhere. Today, the "golden rock" has only 1 300 inhabitants.

It is the opinion of many historians that the island never recovered from the effects of Rodney's raid and a hurricane and a gigantic tidal wave which, at a later date, carried much of the principal town into the sea. On a clear day, one can still see the outlines of the ruined town in the shallow waters off the former site of this once bustling colonial port.

While these catastrophes had a devastating and long-lasting effect on the island and its people, there was still considerable activity over the centuries. There were four principal periods of agriculture on the island in tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton and sisal. Tobacco and sugar died out with emancipation from slavery, cotton succumbed to plant disease and sisal went out when demand fell off.

After World War II, tourism came to St Eustatius as it did to most other Caribbean islands. However, it is still on a very small scale with only one major hotel and a number of small, inexpensive tourist accommodations. Like its neighbour on the horizon, Saba, the island of St Eustatius suffers from a transportation problem in that it is serviced only by twice-

daily flights of a small aircraft from St Maarten. These Windward Airlines Twin Otter aircraft carry only 16 passengers. Infrequently, cruise ships and private yachts call at the island. There is no scheduled service by sea from busy and affluent St Maarten.

EEC help

The EEC has made an excellent contribution to St Eustatius' potential tourism by funding the construction of a recently-completed cruise ship pier at Oranjestad and in the form of micro-project assistance to the crafts foundation by expanding the workshop and equipment. The EEC has also funded the construction of a primary basic school on the island.

While handicrafts in the Netherlands Antilles are still in an early stage, there are good indications that the production of crafts in these islands will improve in quantity and quality. Since their inception, the five craft foundations have trained over 400 people and now employ some 200. The income from sales of these craft products has risen to over one million guilders annually. The success of the programme is also evident in the number of persons who have left the craft foundations to establish their own craft enterprises.

Saba lace and printed fabrics

It rises 900 metres from the blue Caribbean Sea, a small Dutch island whose tiny wooden houses and an archaic form of the English language are charming reminders of the past.

This is Saba, one of the Windward Group of the Netherlands Antilles, rich in history and still relatively unspoiled in its unique beauty and unhurried way of life.

Some of the spirit of continuity which has kept this precipitous and rather inhospitable island of 13 square kilometres inhabited throughout the centuries is reflected in the old Saban handicraft of drawn lace embroidery. Many housewives in Saba today still practice this old handicraft as a means of earning extra household money.

Drawn lace embroidery is a very old form and its origins, which are European, are unclear. From a piece of cloth, individual threads are drawn, still attached to the cloth, to form an opening and the basis for a pattern of design. These drawn-out areas are then worked upon with the introduction of other threads to bind the design into the open area. It is delicate and painstaking work requiring patience and skill. The result is a beautiful and intricate lace-like open area in the cloth to form an integral border, centrepiece or other effect.

Originally, the principal material used was fine linen cloth, but its availability has diminished throughout the years and it has been replaced by cotton. A few Saban women still prefer to work with linen and send to Belgium and Ireland for it. It is difficult and expensive for the islanders to obtain fine linen in small individual orders.

Making this fine embroidery is very close work and most young women do not want to bother with it, finding the monetary return insufficient for such time-consuming and precise effort. Most of the older women doing drawn lace embroidery live in the villages of Windwardside and Hell's Gate. The quantity of work produced is not great because the embroidery making is usually combined with household duties of cooking and minding children.

In the past, drawn lace embroidery often produced larger

pieces in the form of tablecloths, curtains or drapes. Today, these larger and more expensive items are no longer in demand and the intricate patterns of drawn lace are being used in a more decorative manner on various items of women's and household ware such as shawls, skirts, blouses, handbags, handkerchiefs, napkins and other cloths.

New fabric crafts

But drawn lace designs are also finding their way into a modern-day handicraft which has become the principal craft in Saba—the art of silk screen printing on fabric. Saba prints are gradually earning a reputation and finding a ready market in a number of Caribbean neighbours in the British and American Virgin Islands, which have a larger influx of tourists.

When experts of the International Labour Office were investigating which form of handicrafts would best suit Saba, the presence of a relatively large number of excellent seamstresses on the island was the determining factor in the introduction of silk screen fabric printing.

As mentioned above, in an effort to create more employment opportunities for the Netherlands Antilles, the government and the United Nations Development Programme established a crafts and small enterprise project on five of the six Antilles in 1973. As a result, the Saba Artisan Foundation was founded. The International Labour Office is the executing United Nations agency on the project.

Nature designs

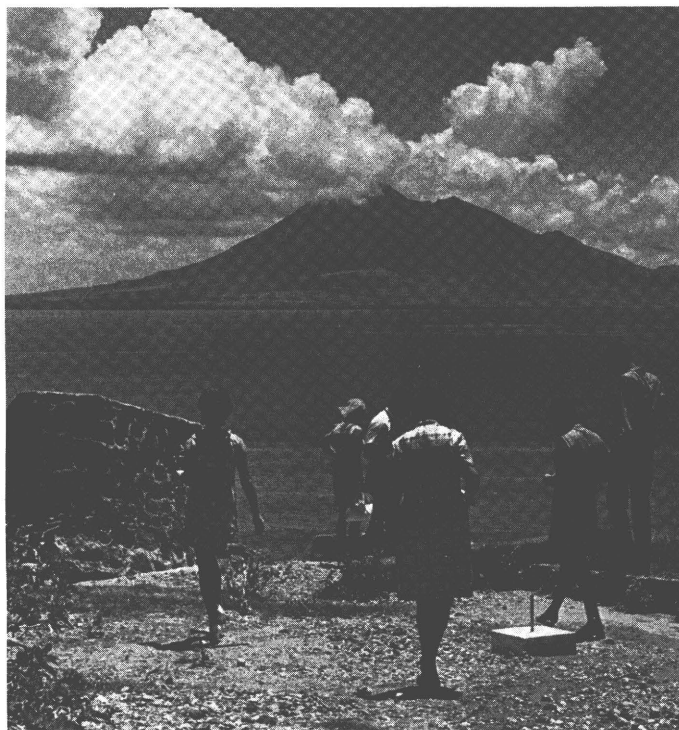
In 1974, an ILO expert was sent to Saba to train craftsmen and set up a silk screen printing operation. The initial designs for printed fabrics which are sewn into dresses, skirts, shorts, blouses, bags and other items of interest to tourists, were taken from nature—from the island's plants and flowers and the sea. These were in addition to the ubiquitous T-shirts which have bloomed everywhere and show no signs of diminishing in popularity.

Now Saba prints are moving into another field, that of bulk printed fabric yardage which is finding markets outside the immediate area as Saba designs are becoming more artistic and sophisticated. These include motifs from fragments of old pottery and other 17th and 18th century objects found on Saba and its neighbour, the island of St Eustatius.

Saba has considerable historic traditions, having been first colonized by the Dutch in 1640. The island was sighted by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. The island is all but perpendicular, its rock cliff shores rising straight up from the sea. Saba is, in fact, the top of an extinct volcano.

In 1635, a French freebooter, Pierre d'Esnambus, claimed the island for the King of France, but some 226 Dutch settlers moved in five years later. In 1665, there were 57 Dutchmen, 87 slaves and some 54 Englishmen, Scots, Irishmen and Indians living on the isle. That same year, the British captured the island and moved all the Dutchmen to St Maarten. From that time, Saba has had a predominantly English flavour in language and customs. The population high mark was in 1915 when 2 488 persons lived on the island. Today, the inhabitants number about 1 000.

Sabans are men of the sea. In the old days of sail, Saban-built ships and Saban seamen were renowned. This tiny island still enjoys a reputation for its seamen—over 100 served in the US Navy in World War II. Proportionately, it



A view across the water towards Saba, where lace embroidery is part of an old-fashioned and unhurried way of life

still produces a very high number of captains and officers in today's American merchant and naval fleets.

In the old days, while many of the men were forced to leave the island to find employment, most as seamen, the women and children remained. Of today's generation of more than 7 000 born on Saba, some 6 000 live abroad, about 2 000 in the United States. It has been the tradition of this island for many of the older people to return and consequently change still comes slowly and conservatively to Saba. The educational system only takes children to their 12th year and many must go abroad for higher schooling.

There were no roads in Saba before 1947, only a series of steep steps carved in the rock. Electricity came in 1974 and an airport opened in 1963 on the only piece of flat land 400 metres long. Landings and take-offs of the Windward Airlines small Twin Otter aircraft are exciting, to say the least.

Opportunities for cottage industries

While drawn lace embroidery and silk screen fabric printing are the principal crafts at this time, the government and the United Nations hope to encourage more. There is a potent liqueur called Saba spice made from cask rum and a secret formula of local herbs and spices. There are also plans for other cottage industries such as the manufacture of mango chutneys, condiments and preserves as well as doll-making and wood sculpture.

To assist in the continued development of the crafts industry in Saba, the EEC is funding the expansion of silk screen printing facilities, in the form of a new building to house a 23 metre printing table and a modern fabric drying machine, as one of its micro-projects in the area.

Built on the tradition of craftsmanship which produced the exquisite drawn lace as well as sturdy sailing vessels, Saba prints have a bright future in the export market—limited quantities of superior printed fabrics based on quality design and reproduction. ○ F.M.M.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

A proud tradition of handicrafts

by Richard A. STONE

Despite their population of only 230 000, the Solomons possess a heritage and culture with traditions as diverse as any emerging Pacific nation, barring perhaps New Guinea. This has been chiefly due to the scattered nature of the islands and the consequent relative isolation of their populations. Coupled with the customary Melanesian mythic preoccupations for the individual's identity within his own circumscribed environment, and for clan rather than "universal" origins, it has resulted in a wide diversity of their artifacts.

Consequently it is difficult to speak in general terms of Solomon Island handicrafts. The skills, styles, totems, emblems, and the sagas that gave them significance, developed eremitically, independently of neighbouring island communities.

While there were common concerns for ancestors and for the sea, and representations of aquatic creatures and birds were used for ceremonial, ritual and functional decoration, their treatment was very different from sub-island group to sub-island group. The "crudely" flamboyant *ngorieru* of San Cristobal in the Eastern Solomons and the *nguzu nguzu* head from New Georgia in the Western Solomons are alike only in that both represent sea spirits; their style, anthropomorphic detail and significance are very different.

Three categories

Solomon Island handicrafts can be basically divided into the categories of wood carving, weaving and shell work. One very old craft, that of feather money making, is almost defunct.

To produce feather money the forest honey-eater would be hunted for its brilliant red plumage and some 500 to 600 birds killed to form a single four metre long coil. In earliest times it was an ornate body belt but later became a form of currency, principally for bride-price in weddings.

Western shell money, from Simbo, Choiseul and the Roviana Lagoon, is now a relic of the past. The distinctive shell money strands of Malaita, however, are still a contemporary craft and in some areas are used as bride-price. The shell of the spiny rock oyster is chipped into small fragments, polished between sandstone rocks to remove irregularities, and centrally bored with a drill and strung on a vegetable fibre thread. The edges of the discs are then polished with a grooved sandstone block to make them uniform and smooth. Traditional strands of shell money are almost two metres long, but tourist sales are mainly of smaller bracelets and necklaces.

The weaving available is very varied. Materials range from the thick heavy loya cane used for shopping baskets, the delicate but strong pandanus which is dyed and used decoratively by the Polynesians for shoulder bags, and the fine *amasa* cane used for the exquisite *buka* weaving. With interwoven patterns of light and dark, the herringbone edg-

ing effect and the fine, close-grained texture of the basket, *buka* ware is the most highly valued weaving in the South Pacific. So strong is the cane that in days of old it was used to join panels of the giant war canoes that roamed the waves of Solomon Island waters.

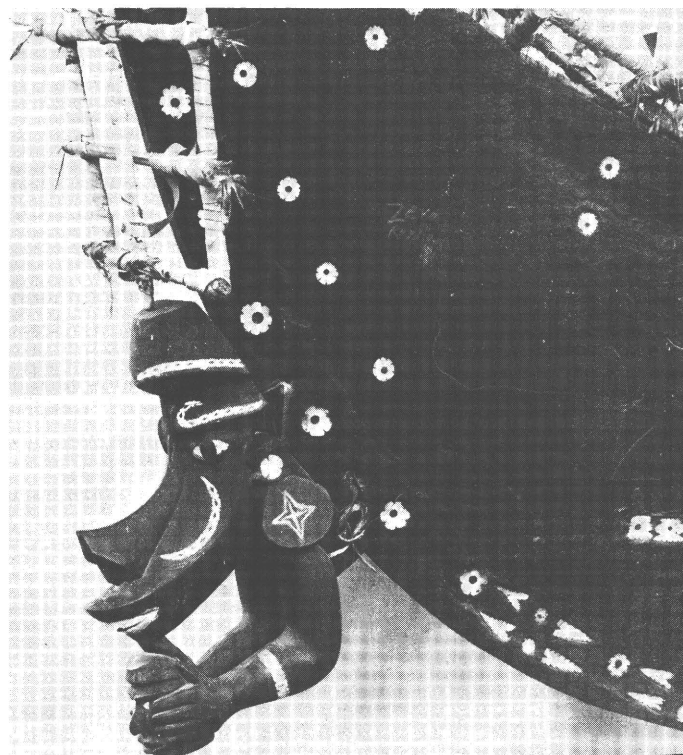
Carving, the main craft

However, it is the carvings of the Solomons that are of most significance in consideration of a handicraft industry. And in terms of commercial significance it is the carvings of the Western Solomons and of the Polynesian islands of Rennell and Bellona that have taken precedence. The carvings of the Eastern Solomons remain more of anthropological significance, distinct, rare, "undiscovered". For the weaving and shell handiwork there has proved to be only a small tourist market, and they find primary utility or decorative purposes among the indigenous population.

The carvings that most tourists are familiar with and that find greatest acceptance overseas have undergone a mild evolutionary process of more recent time. The rough, crude finishes typical of products for custom purposes have been refined and carvings are now worked and polished to a high degree of completion. Most carvings, particularly from western areas, are no longer of a light soft-wood that has a stained surface, but are carved from the dark chocolate-grained *nangi nangi* or the black *rihe* ("ebony") or the gold and black *rihe* ("queen ebony"). *Rihe* is a wood so dense that even after being air-dried it will not float in water.

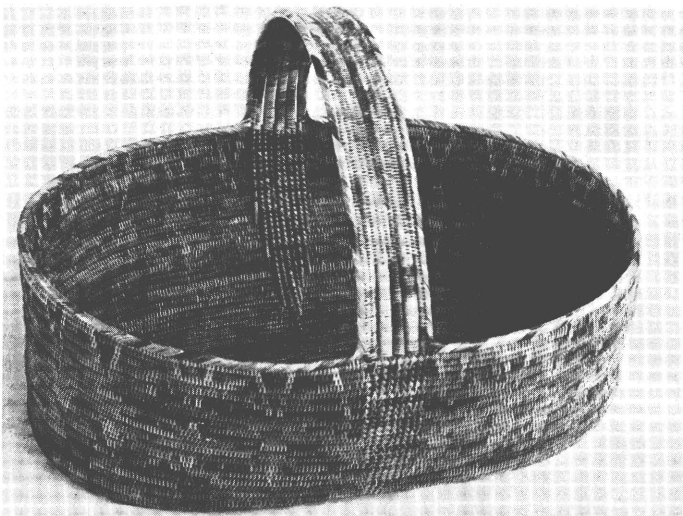
The artisans involved in the production of these carvings are justifiably proud of their work. The Polynesians have an extraordinary sense of proportion in their carving and their animal and human forms convey an impression of deft realism. The Nautilus shell inlay of both the Polynesians and

The most representative carving of the Solomons is the "nguzu nguzu" fixed to the prow of a war canoe. It represents the protecting spirits





Two traditions side by side: a Polynesian "battle tableau" (left) and a Melanesian nguzu nguzu



A basket of the intricate buka weave, with its characteristic interwoven patterns of light and dark

the Melanesians is painstakingly intricate and their attention to detail supports any claim that they are among the best carvers in the world.

The most representative carving of the Solomons is the *nguzu nguzu*. Barely 80 years ago, large war canoes containing around 30 warriors would ply the waters on the western lagoons on head-hunting raids with their protecting spirit affixed to the prow just above the waterline. The *nguzu* is a stylized head with two arms, holding a smaller head or a bird. The symbolism of the held head is obvious; that of the bird is less certain, but possibly associated with the idea of guidance or swiftness.

Theme of war

Other common carving subjects from the west are dolphins, angel fish, sharks, sea horses, bowls and masks—the

masks being the least indigenous, having migrated from New Guinea and elsewhere in more recent times. The Polynesian carvings are primarily ceremonial spears and clubs, bowls, masks, crocodiles, turtles, sea horses, eagles, snakes, human figures (especially warriors), and battle tableaux involving combinations of warriors, eagles, snakes or crocodiles locked in conflict. In more recent times there has been some innovation and carvers are keen to try new motifs and designs, even European ones. Salad bowls and spoon and fork servers are common, and *nguzus* and other traditional carvings are adapted to form bookends, lampstands, walking sticks and cupboards.

The basic tools of the carver are the "charvi", which has a handle formed from the appropriate fork of a tree branch and nowadays has a metal blade; the adze, a larger tool consisting usually of the head of a garden hoe on a short handle; and a knife, ground down from the tempered steel of a flat file. Other modern acquisitions are the assortment of gouges, files, saws and sandpaper that are available. The natural glue provided by the "tita" nut has largely given way to epoxy glues, although "tita" is still retained for some purposes.

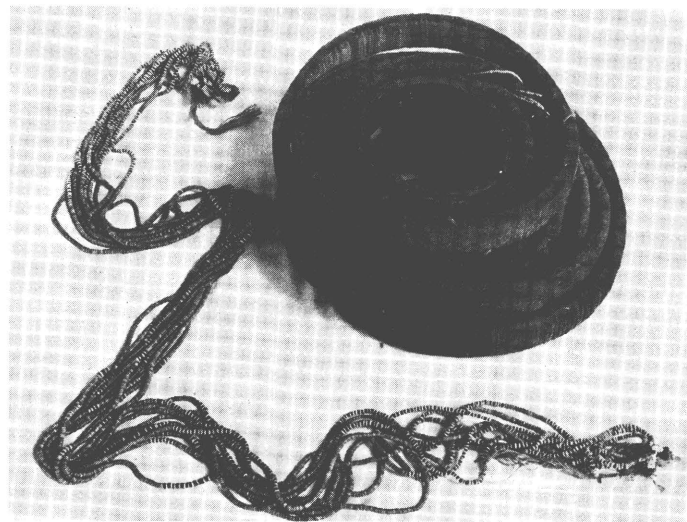
Whenever a carver begins a carving he roughs the wood out to the approximate size he requires and, using a pencil, sketches the overall shape of the object he envisions. He begins with the adze, paring away the wood in large chips, and then graduates to the charvi and knife as the shape draws closer to its end form. A rasp or file is used to give it its final shape and balance. Shallow grooves are gouged for the inlay; the lines of the carving are carefully followed. A Nautilus shell is then cut into strips approximately 8 mm wide with a coping saw. The detail of the design is done with a small file and the pieces fitted and glued into the grooves. The interior of the shell faces outwards, displaying the mother of pearl. A carving standing 20-25 cm high could have up to 50 separate pieces of shell inlay. "Tita" nut is used as putty around the inlay, then the carving is burnished to a high sheen, often with a wax polish as an agent.

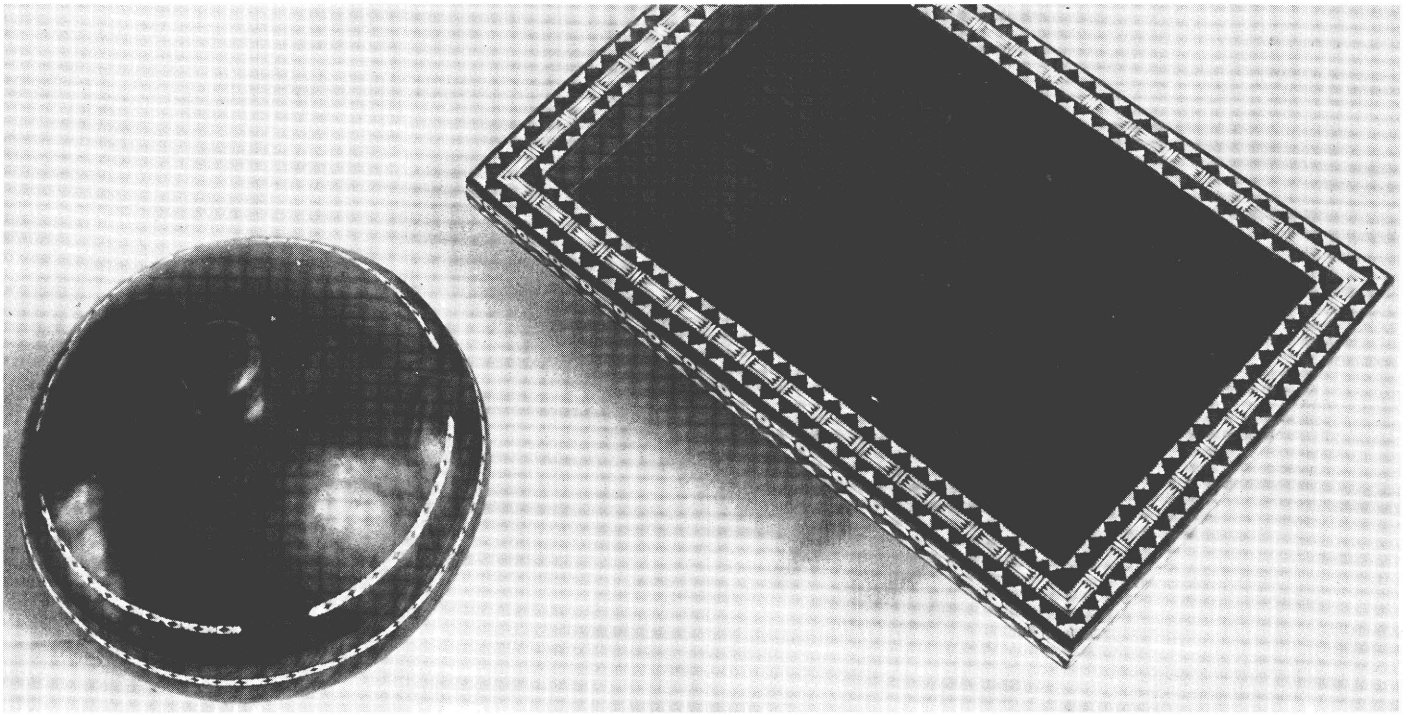
Supplementary income

The commercialization of Solomon Island handicrafts, compared with what is happening in other countries, is very much still in its infancy.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of people who engage in carving within the Solomons. The population is

Right, feather money, almost extinct; left, shell money from Malatia in 2 metre long strands





Two utility items: a dish with characteristic Polynesian shell-work (right) and a bowl with a lid, both carved by hand

scattered and carving is primarily a village industry. Of those who carve, most do it to supplement their income, fitting it into the village regime of gardening and fishing. There are some who could be regarded as "professional" carvers and they can earn up to US \$ 200-250 some months, providing they can carve full time and leave the marketing up to a relative. To carve and sell well necessitates ready access to a tourist market and requires either living in Honiara, the capital, or trips to the capital at odd times with stockpiles of carvings that have been produced in the intervening months. It can be the disposal of what may be the sum total of three months carving that proves the most aggravating. Unless a carver is fulfilling an order for one of the franchised distributors, or is able to sell them most of his work even on an *ad hoc* basis, it means long hours of approaching tourists individually until he has disposed of his wares.

A market research survey conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour in 1976, and a tour promotion of several European countries including Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Italy, Germany and Denmark in 1979, sponsored by the Centre for Industrial Development (ACP-EEC), highlighted the two most significant problems faced by Solomon Island handicrafts; limited production and the pricing structure.

Volume of production and the pricing of the artifacts go hand in hand. It is true that the carvings crafted in this country are more expensive than those from South-East Asia, Africa and South America. There is no basis by which Solomon Island carvings can compete in the commercial sphere on a parity with overseas products in respect to either price or volume. Annual sales of Solomon Island carvings would amount to something less than US \$ 250 000 and with production methods as they stand it is difficult to see the current output more than doubling in the next few years. Mass-produced, mechanized carving would obviously bring more carvings onto the market and reduce the unit cost. There are, however, no plans to introduce mechanization into the carving industry here, nor is it seen to be greatly desirable by those who are in a position to give the handicraft industry some direction.

Mechanization

The carving industry is at present greatly decentralized and mechanization would mean the end, in large measure, of the small carver. There is no way a village economy would be able to support the procurement of the necessary machinery, nor could the village supply the knowhow to operate it or the facilities to maintain it. Mechanization would be a drastic measure that may benefit the Solomon Islands economy, but not the people themselves at the grass-roots level. While other growth industries may benefit from increased mechanization, with the consequent provision of new jobs, because of its unique position the carving industry would find the situation the direct opposite.

Within the industry itself mass production would in a very real sense be self-defeating, as it would denigrate the very qualities that make Solomon Island carvings attractive. Solomon carvings sell because of their rarity as a genre, the uniqueness of each individual carving, the attention to detail and the quality of wood and finish. They may be regarded as a prestige item. They are purchased not by someone who just wants a carving, but by someone who wants a particular type of carving.

It is the uniqueness of Solomon Island carving that has to be emphasized if export sales are to grow. Market research has also shown that Solomon Island carvings have most appeal for those who have established some national link, whether from first-hand experience or through some other means, with the Solomons. If these carvings are to enjoy widespread acceptance, they need to be understood and promoted within the context of their particular ethos. Sold overseas in a showroom environment—which, by its very impartiality, militates against the more expensive item—carvings from this area are bound to suffer saleswise. A greater volume of exports will require the promotion of a "Solomon package" enabling the purchaser to identify to some extent with the environment from which the artifact has come: that is something for the experts to work on.

Solomon Island handicrafts are on the verge of a future, but only time will tell what that future holds. ○ R.A.S.

Shop window : a photographic handicrafts display

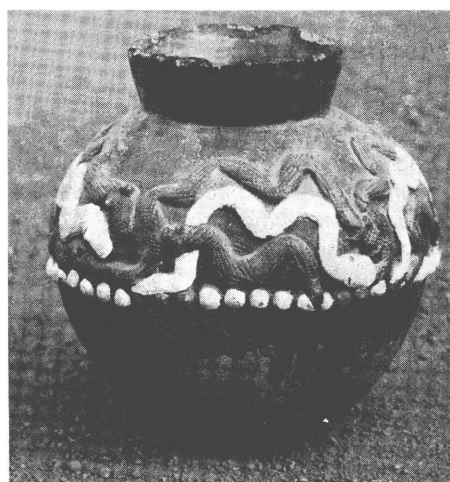


Leather-worker in Timbuktu



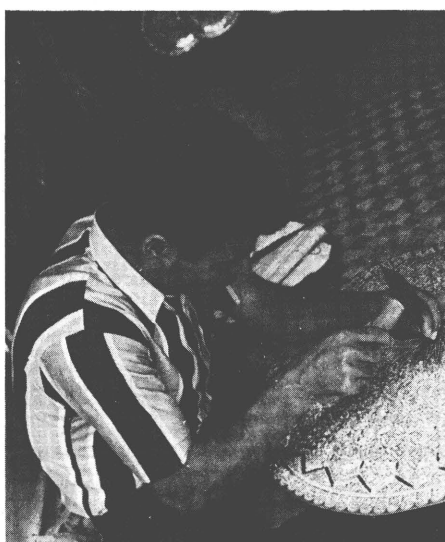
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Glyn Lance, a Solomon Islands carver



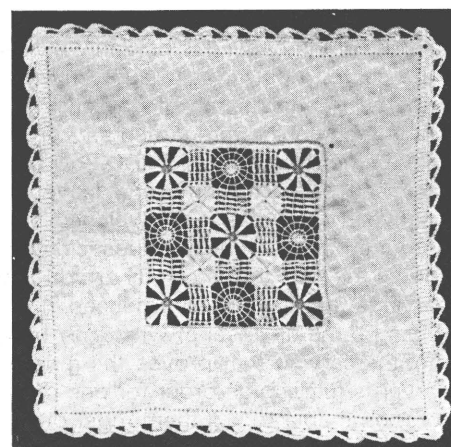
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Pottery from Upper Volta



Afrique photo

Moroccan brass engraver



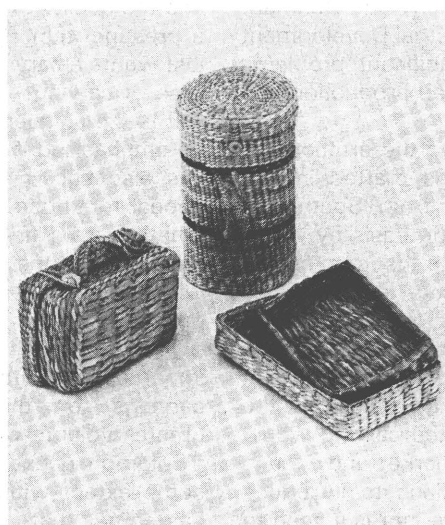
F. McManus

Lace from the Netherlands Antilles



Afrique Photo

Starting a basket in Tanzania, and (right) some finished products from Madagascar



Afrique photo

Traditional mask from Upper Volta

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Interesting the consultants and their clients

by Norbert KLIVER (*)

Why have consultants and the business community been reluctant to adopt "appropriate" development projects? This article looks at the problem and suggests some different approaches in order to get appropriate technology down from its ivory tower and into the marketplace.

In 1979, the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) published its *Appropriate Technology Directory* listing 280 different organizations or institutions concerned with appropriate technologies (AT). These institutions are spread all over the world and can be found both in developing and in highly industrialized countries. Since 1979, their number may have increased even more. Most of them are non-profit organizations (government agencies, universities or private institutes). Only about 15 of the organizations listed by OECD are consulting firms, conducting AT activities in the course of their normal business, or subsidiaries of industrial suppliers.

Most consulting firms' studies include a few words on appropriate technologies, since it is fashionable to mention it, but there is often little concern with true alternative solutions leaving the beaten path. Why do consulting firms and their clients not make better use of this opportunity to work in a new field?

The answer may be fourfold. First, the technical staff of both governmental executing agencies and consulting firms are generally "Western-trained" people for whom only sophisticated and advanced techniques can provide the glamour professionals are looking for. Thus, reluctance on the client's part to give serious consideration to an appropriate solution adds to the hesitation on the consulting firm's side to leave aside textbook knowledge and try alternative solutions.

Second, since many government agencies are chronically short of money, external financing is needed for most of their projects. However, most lending agencies are only prepared to provide foreign exchange, which generally plays only a small part in AT operations. In order to relieve the national budget as much as possible, executing agencies tend to apply technologies with a high foreign exchange component rather than appropriate technologies with a substantial local currency basis.

Furthermore, AT projects generally do not require large investments, particularly during the initial phase. But the preparation and monitoring efforts for a loan are not proportional to its amount. A \$1 million loan needs almost as much paper-pushing as a \$10 million loan. Thus, neither lending agencies' nor executing agencies' staff are particularly keen on starting such a project.

Third, new techniques are often considered "unsafe", technically and in economic terms. A consulting firm understandably shies away from pro-

posing a methodology or a procedure which cannot be guaranteed successful. A client will be happy with a new technology only if it does not fail. Consulting firms are bound to operate on a commercial basis and, therefore, tend to avoid the risk implied in a new technology.

Fourth, the client normally wants to know by the proposal stage how his project will be implemented and what will be its outcome. Generally, neither time nor funds are available for trials or experiments.

Pilot operations

There are only very rare opportunities to run a pilot operation using AT in a developing country over a sufficiently long period of time, in a way which allows useful conclusions to be drawn and without an obligation to succeed. GITEC has had this opportunity, between 1976 and 1980, with a labour-based feeder road construction programme in Honduras, under a contract with the World Bank and executed by the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport in Tegucigalpa. It turned out to be a successful project, but this was far from certain at the beginning, some four years ago.

The project was intended to test and to apply, within a major rural road construction project, results and experience gained in India and Indonesia with regard to labour-based construction methods. Within four years about 300 km of rural roads to remote areas had been constructed or reconstructed



Rural water supply in the Gambia: public water point

(*) Mr Kliver is an engineer responsible for the appropriate technology department of the German consultants GITEC of Düsseldorf.



Labour-intensive road construction in Honduras

to an all-weather standard. The employment of up to 2 000 labourers required adequate organization to ensure output competitive with machine-based techniques.

A similar programme will start in early 1981 in the Dominican Republic. Beside the technical and the organizational aspects of the construction of 200 km of rural roads, the health and nutritional status of the labourers will be investigated and the influence of any deficiencies on the productivity at the sites will be determined.

The Honduras project was neither the first nor the only project in which GITEC was concerned with appropriate technologies, but the involvement of various disciplines in this project gave the impetus to step up efforts in AT.

Given the importance of appropriate technologies for future social and economic development in the Third World and in order to make optimum use of AT in all fields of its activity, GITEC decided to set up a special central AT department.

GITEC's appropriate technology department

What are the tasks of this department? First of all, to look into ongoing or proposed projects, to see whether an alternative technical solution could better meet the needs of the local population, not only during operation of a given facility but during the construction stage, where possibly better use could be made of locally available resources, such as unemployed labour or cheap but so far unused materials and/or techniques.

However, to achieve this objective, a certain amount of preparatory work both within the firm and with the client is required. The firm's technical staff has to be introduced to, and familiarized with, appropriate technologies to

find alternative solutions. This does not mean formal training but assistance in the design of project concepts and monitoring during project implementation. The client has to be informed about the possibilities and advantages for his country and/or the environment of the project area when considering

AT for the implementation of a proposed project. Local materials may be perfectly suitable for the implementation of a project, but national design criteria, which in many countries are simply copies or translations of "Western" standards, may not allow for alternatives using such materials. Another important aspect is the choice of the most appropriate tools and equipment. Not every shovel is suitable for construction purposes, but when the executing agency has already bought a large number of the wrong kind, it may be difficult to convince people that much higher productivity could be achieved using a different type.

GITEC's AT department endeavours to have as much information on the experience in the firm's main fields of activity available as possible, thus enabling the technical staff to propose realistic and practicable options.

During implementation it is important to provide back-up for the project staff in the field. This again essentially means supplying information about experience gained in other projects. Equally important is the continuous evaluation of project issues. ○ N.K.

Suggestions for a wider application of AT

How can AT be made more attractive for both executing agencies and consultants?

- Findings in research and experience gained from AT should be part of the education and professional training of future engineers and technicians, not only in developing countries. There is a need for technical staff who can evaluate AT according to the prevailing situation. This applies to both executing agencies and consultants.

- Terms of reference of proposed projects or programmes should not just mention AT in general terms. Executing agencies should be more specific to avoid equally general proposals from consultants.

- Executing agencies should not compete among themselves in cutting down the time available for study implementation. The time which possibly has been lost during project preparation cannot be made up by a shorter project implementation without the risk of shortcomings. Under a stringent time schedule, consultants are forced to follow the beaten path and will not be able to study appropriate alternatives.

- Theoretically, knowledge cannot simply be transferred from one country to another, particularly in the case of, e.g., a rural develop-

ment programme with a large number of rural people affected by, and involved in, its implementation. Social implications need to be considered to ensure the acceptance of both the work and the completed facilities. To get reliable data on the applicability and productivity of AT, demonstration projects should be provided for. These require time and funds. Only in this way will it become possible for executing agencies and consultants alike to make a more realistic estimate of the performance of a proposed new or non-traditional methodology.

- Lending agencies should also finance local expenditure in order to enable executing agencies to make better use of local resources. Alternative solutions with a large local currency component should be financed at least to the same extent as traditional ones. Thus, not only the foreign exchange component but also a portion of the local expenditure would be paid out of a loan. In some cases this procedure has already been followed, but it should become general lending policy.

In the application of AT, executing agencies and consultants are faced with a wide spectrum of tasks. Besides the technical and economic aspects, sociological and cultural criteria have also to be observed. This requires flexibility and imagination. ○

KENYA

The Turkana rehabilitation scheme

by Charles HARRISON (*)

A large-scale scheme, involving the spending of K.Sh. 12 m by the EEC under government direction, is now getting fully under way in the Turkana district, in north-west Kenya. It is aimed at alleviating the present food shortage in many parts of the district and helping many of the Turkana people to adjust to a new way of life, in which greater emphasis is placed on farming.

The Netherlands is providing 2 500 tonnes of maize for the present phase of the Turkana operation, and another 2 500 tonnes will follow later from the EEC. The imported maize is being delivered to the National Cereals and Produce Board in Mombasa, which is providing an equivalent quantity of maize for the Turkana operation from its stores in Kitale and Kapenguria. Stores have been built to hold the maize in Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokitaung, Lokichokio and other centres, and several volunteers from a number of nations—including Britain, the USA, the Netherlands, Norway and Germany—are supervising the distribution of the food and organizing the cultivation schemes which are an important part of the rehabilitation plan.

(*) *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi and information adviser to the delegation of the Commission in Kenya.

Many groups of Turkana who have lost all their livestock to drought, disease or raiding have agreed to take part in new cultivation schemes designed to provide them with future food supplies.

Father Leo Traynor, an Irish missionary who has worked in Turkana since 1961, has been appointed to administer the government scheme, under the overall responsibility of the district commissioner.

Hoes, pangas and spades are supplied to the Turkana groups to enable them to prepare land for planting sorghum and millet, the only food crops which can normally be grown in their arid climate. And large numbers of plots, ranging from about an acre to more than 10 acres, are already prepared for planting.

Near Lokitaung, a British volunteer working in a Salvation Army funded scheme, Adrian Cullis, has introduced a system of agriculture which was used by the Nabateans in the Negev desert, which is now part of Israel, 2 500 years ago. The Nabateans developed a successful system of conserving rainfall by directing flood waters into a series of compounds, each one at a slightly lower level so that the water falls from one compound to the next, to a depth of about a metre.

The water sinks into the ground instead of running off and causing soil erosion, and the system has already demonstrated its possibilities so well

that it is being extended. If it proves a success in this year's rains, it should provide new hope for agriculture in arid areas of Kenya which experience heavy seasonal rainfall followed by long dry periods.

Under the Turkana rehabilitation scheme, family groups will later be supplied with sufficient goats to provide a nucleus from which new livestock herds can be developed.

"We accept that the Turkana people are not normally cultivators. They need livestock to maintain their traditional life-style, as well as to provide a nutritious diet. But the recent disasters, in which many thousands of people have lost all their livestock and are now destitute, have shown the importance of encouraging agriculture as well", Jean-Paul Jesse, the EEC delegate in Kenya, said in Nairobi.

"The Turkana rehabilitation scheme has been evolved in consultation with the Kenya government and with support from the EEC as well as several countries and other international organizations (*). Discussions are still continuing. It involves the provision of health and farming education so that the people themselves are able to raise their living standards."

"We are encouraged by the enthusiastic support already given to the scheme. Our main hope now is that the rains will come in enough volume to get the rehabilitation scheme started with some good crops from the new shambas. This will then reduce the need for future aid supplies". ○ C.H.

(*) The following countries and organizations are involved: The Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Norway, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Africa Inland Church, Caritas, CRS, International Red Cross, Misericordia, Order of Malta, Oxfam, Salvation Army, Save the Aged, UNICEF, World Food Programme.



Inside one of the EDF-financed maize stores in Lodwar



Turkana women waiting for their rations of maize with ration cards

AIPLF conference

The cultural side of international cooperation

The International Association of French-speaking MPs (AIPLF) ran a conference on the cultural aspects of international cooperation, particularly within the framework of the Lomé Convention, in Brussels on 28-29 April.

Held with the help of the European Parliament and the EEC Commission, it brought together MPs from France (in particular Mr de Lipowski a former cooperation minister), Belgium (Antoinette Spaak), Canada, Quebec, Jura (Switzerland), Luxembourg, French-speaking Africa, the Maghreb and the Near East. Then there were observers, including Mr Tevoedjere, deputy director-general of the ILO, Mr Dankoulodo Dan Dicko, secretary-general of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, and representatives of UNESCO, AUPELF (the association of partially and fully French-speaking universities) and so on. The discussions were led by Philippe Yacé, former chairman of the Ivory Coast national assembly, with the help of Xavier Deniau, the AIPLF secretary-general.

The chairman of the session, Mr Yacé, opened the conference. He was followed by Mr Bersani, who spoke on behalf of the European Parliament, and Mr Hauswirth, deputy head of the EEC development directorate, who expressed the Commission's interest in the conference and pointed out some of the essential characteristics of the Lomé Convention, which was the backcloth for ACP-EEC cooperation.

ACP secretary-general Thomas Okelo-Odongo said he felt it was vital in future for ACP-EEC cooperation to have a cultural dimension. After a few words from Mr Tevoedjere and Mr Deniau, Mr Valentin, a Senegalese MP, presented his report on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, which although fairly general in content echoed the fundamental approaches of the Chasle report to the ACP-EEC Joint Committee.

The ambassador Chasle read the report being prepared by the Joint Committee and which, he said, dealt with the new negotiations that should take place following Lomé II and various actions which could be started now. In particular, he emphasized the need to open Europe to ACP culture

and he insisted that this cultural contact take place at Community rather than just bilateral level. A reciprocal understanding of peoples and points of view was vital and meant that a two-way flow of information had to be provided. The media must be involved, he felt.

After these introductory speeches, the discussion was thrown open to the floor. The speech by Mr Carrington, deputy secretary-general of the ACP group, who came out strongly in favour of broadening the scope of cooperation to include culture, was of particular

interest. International assistance had long tended to neglect the human resources angle, but things were changing gradually and the changes, he felt, were to be found in ACP cooperation. He reminded members of the recent Lomé II negotiations and *Courier* articles on this subject. He admitted the initial wariness of the ACP countries towards any action that might be too much under European influence and working in Europe's favour, but he said he felt that it was possible to make progress and overcome the obstacles provided they were careful and avoided susceptibilities and misunderstanding.

The conference wound up with a final recommendation suggesting that a working party be set up to define how development could be achieved through cultural cooperation and hoping that the next convention would contain a chapter on cultural matters. ○ B.R.

Final recommendation

"The International Association of French-speaking MPs met in the European Parliament building in Brussels on 28 and 29 April 1981. It decided to discuss, with the help of the ACP ambassadors, the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, the Commission of the European Communities and the ACP Secretariat, the question of the cultural aspects of international cooperation within the framework of the Lomé Convention.

After defining the concept of culture, the association stressed the need to take account of the cultural dimension of development, this being the only way to the success of any projects implemented. Realization of this vital fact also emerged from the work of the Commission of the European Communities (director-general for development).

* *

Whereas there is a need to involve the people more closely in their development so they become responsible for their own future and their own dignity;

Whereas cooperation requires genuine, profound reciprocal understand-

ing of both the partners and their cultural specificity;

Whereas the ACP-EEC Convention (Lomé II) expressed, in the field of agricultural cooperation, industrial cooperation, a financial and technical cooperation, a concern with cultural affairs; the AIPLF

— considers that account should be taken of the needs and aspirations of the people in respect of their own development;

— suggests that the ACP and EEC parliaments and governments and the ACP-EEC instances develop conditions favourable to profound mutual understanding of peoples and their cultures;

— hopes that the cultural aspects of development will be the subject of a special chapter, covering all fields of cooperation, in the next convention;

— contributes this document from the association to the dossier already drawn up by the Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly (on the data in the Chasle report);

— suggests, as the General Secretariat of the ACP group, the UNESCO representative and the general secretary of the ACCT have requested, that a working party be set up to define a genuine way of obtaining development through cultural cooperation."

The musical missionary

Profile of composer-explorer David Fanshawe

David Fanshawe is a large, rumpled Englishman who looks as if he would detest the heat of the tropics. Yet in the last dozen years he has made hundreds of hours of tape-recordings in Africa and the Middle East, collecting traditional music in gruelling and often dangerous conditions. That collection, stacked in a small parlour in his London house, preserves a body of Third World music which, he believes, is facing extinction.

The tapes may be a valuable record as cultural history, but they are not just left to gather dust. Fanshawe is a composer as well as a "fanatical" musical explorer and he uses his recordings to create an original fusion of Western, African and Islamic music. One of these compositions, *African Sanctus*, has made him internationally famous.

African Sanctus

It began in 1969 when Fanshawe journeyed through East Africa on a self-appointed mission "to discover the source of the Nile's music". He was 27, a student at England's Royal College of Music "after a totally undistinguished school career", and could barely afford a tape-recorder. The journey lasted a year and the result was a Mass, performed in London in 1972, which was so coldly received by the critics that Fanshawe decided "to return to Africa for another year and get lost". He took up his journey where he had left off, in Kenya, and completed an itinerary in the symbolic form of a Christian cross, "filling in the holes in the musical map".

A television producer later turned this journey into a documentary film with Fanshawe's revised Mass as the soundtrack. First broadcast on Easter Sunday 1975, it was repeated in many parts of the world and led to a growing demand for the score. Now amateur music groups in Britain and elsewhere are performing that score on an average of something like once a week.

A success story—but its interest lies in Fanshawe's attempt to combine dif-

ferent cultures and religions through music. *African Sanctus* is a mixture of recordings and live performance in which the common thread is praise—the Christian and Islamic praise of God, but also African songs to warriors and chiefs, girls and cattle. Thus an Immam's call to prayer, recorded in Cairo, merges into a Kyrie performed by an English choir to Fanshawe's arrangement, which in turn is based on the Islamic chant. Combined with the sounds of Africa—drumming and singing, but also rain and frogs croaking—the effect is to bring musicians of quite different societies together. Let all the world in every corner sing!

"The whole point of the music I'm trying to write is that I don't want to turn Western choirs into imitation Africans. They have separate origins. But I like to feel that I've not only preserved

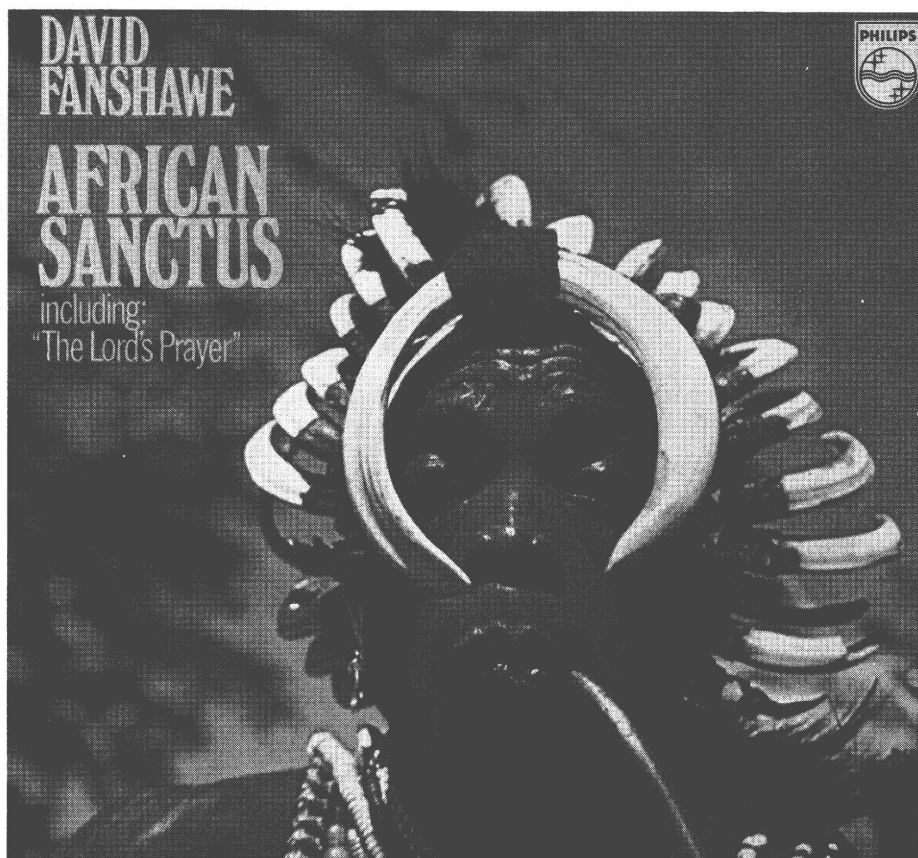
the music but allowed others to share it", Fanshawe said.

The work makes an exotic change in the repertoire of choral societies used to a diet of Handel and English folk songs. David Fanshawe enjoys this straightforward appeal too, but his fascination with Africa runs deeper than a wish to bring tropical drums to English suburbs.

A vanishing musical heritage

"My musical explorations began in the 1960s, but I was not at all involved in the pop boom of the time, the Beatles and so on. I just had an urge to travel, and the recordings began when I met some pearl-divers in Bahrain. Their singing was deeply exciting to me as a musician, then I realized that they were probably the last pearl-divers to sing that way. Their way of life was vanishing. They hauled on a rope tied to a lorry on the beach, pretending it was a fishing-boat, while modern jets flew overhead and I recorded them.

"Although I feel a great empathy with it, I admit that I don't really understand what I'm recording a lot of the time. I don't think a Westerner can



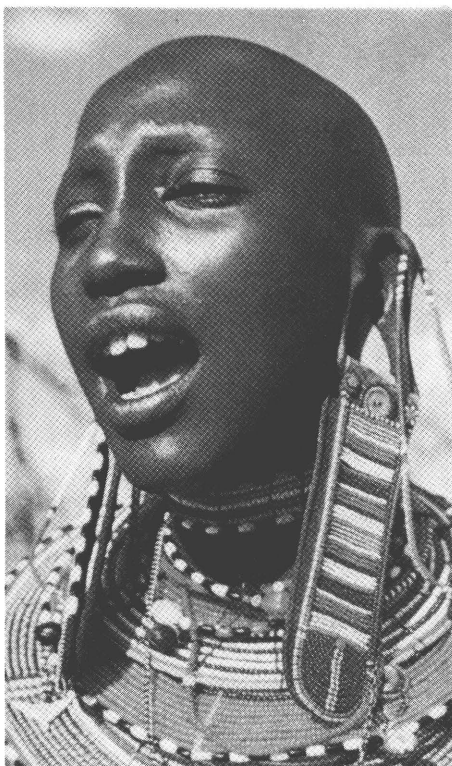
The cover of David Fanshawe's *African Sanctus* record reproduces his own photograph of a Luo elder at a ritual burial dance in Kenya

ever get into the soul of a Samoan chief, for instance. I hear this music with Western ears, relating it to what I know as tonality, rhythm, pitch and harmony, and that's my starting point for composing new music from it. But there's also a feeling for why people are making their music, and here we can meet. Music is a common language throughout the world. Whether it's South Pacific slit-log drums, African milking songs or whatever, music has something in common—its soul, its spirit.

"The world is getting smaller and we are meeting across cultural frontiers. We can learn from and admire each other. We may not understand each other's music fully—you can spend a lifetime studying one muezzin's call, if you really want to be academic about it—but we can enjoy it. Songs of praise are fundamental; praising cattle, praising grass, praising each other, this is something we've forgotten about in the West. And the concept of *African Sanctus* attracts big audiences, unlike a lot of avant-garde music".

Crossing musical frontiers

Music may be a common language, but the 250-page, hand-written score of *African Sanctus* required a new musical vocabulary. Apart from the technical instructions that allow conductor and tape-operator to work together, the performers find terms like "allegro" replaced by such notations



Masai girl praising warriors



Fanshawe recording in Africa: note the magic hat

as "full-blooded and ritualistic". The explanatory note for the Credo is typical:

"The raw material for this section I discovered quite by accident one moonlit night when I was riding my camel across the Marra mountains in West Sudan. I left the camel and climbed a steep mountainside, drawn by strange utterances which excited me beyond words. On top of the mountain under a full moon I saw four men on a prayer mat. They were in a trance, swaying backwards and forwards reciting the Koran in a strange mixture of local dialects and Arabic. I recorded them for half an hour and they never knew I had been there. A week later I arrived at Zelingei, a market town near Chad where there were further celebrations and courtship dances. Put together with the Credo of the Mass, I have tried to create a fusion further emphasising the praise that man shares for God, whether he be in a cathedral, a 'pop' session, or out in the wilds".

The Sanctus is dedicated to musicians who cannot read music. "This is very important, because some of the best musicians in the world cannot read or write music", Fanshawe points out.

The choice of a Mass was not accidental. "I have a basic religious belief without which I couldn't compose. And in one respect it's very simple. A note in the score describes a rain song from equatorial Uganda, recorded in 1969 during a tropical storm. The singer was tragically murdered shortly afterwards. Yet his song still lives, because I recorded it and it is being performed,

so in that respect, music transcends the span of human life".

In between his travels, David Fanshawe writes film and TV scores. The African recordings have given his work a particular style; more than that, capturing their essence has been a good training for expressing the essential qualities of the film he is asked to underscore nearer home. But he is happier working in the difficult conditions of far-away places. This summer, struggling as always to raise the necessary funds from apologetic sponsors, he is off to the South Pacific for a year. "There is a wealth of music in that part of the world—and I don't mean Hawaiian steel guitars—that is simply on its last legs. As in Africa, the young people don't wish to learn it".

Magic hat

Fanshawe made his debut in 1970 performing his own *Salaams*, a tribute to the Bahrain pearl-divers. On his third trip to record them the ruler of Bahrain granted him a small sum of money, with which he bought an engagement ring for a girl he had met there on a British warship. Since then his wife Judith has accompanied him through great tracts of Africa. But the Pacific project gives her a preoccupied look. Bringing up a family and wandering in the wilds are not easily reconciled. Fanshawe's experiences have included crash-landing in an aircraft, being jailed as a spy and "catching most of the tropical diseases". But he has a magic hat, charmed by an African medicine man to keep him from harm. It seems to have worked so far. ○

BARNEY TRENCH

Europe's common linguistic heritage

The best of treaties will not do away with the barriers of prejudice that divide the nations of Europe. So we have to wake up to the profound interdependence of our cultures. Louis Joos takes us on a voyage of discovery through the common origins of the European vocabulary.

Eminent specialists have covered thousands of sheets of paper and filled shelves full of books explaining the differences between our linguistic idioms, and, therefore, between our peoples. While doing so, they have pointed out the supremacy of one particular language (usually their own!).

But much less attention has been paid to the cross-fertilization of our languages, something which, when investigated, can reveal close and sometimes surprising links between the different peoples of Europe.

Take one outstanding example. The German (and, indeed, the Dutch) for 'mirage' is *Fata morgana*. *Fata* means 'fairy' in Italian and *Morgana* is a figure from Celtic, Welsh and Irish mythology. The French troubadors took the word to the continent, in particular to Italy, where popular belief held that Morgan le Fay (as she was called in English) was responsible for a famous mirage sometimes seen in the Strait of Messina—and this is where German travellers got it. So a Celtic fairy found her way to France and then to Italy and ended up giving her name to a meteorological phenomenon in German and Dutch. What a community of variety, as our radio and TV announcers might put it.

Similar parallels can of course be drawn with words from other European languages. I am not denying that we have taken over words from other continents. 'Tobacco', 'kimono', 'taboo', 'tom-tom', and 'igloo' come from America, Asia, Polynesia, Africa and the Arctic, for example. But these words, which are, significantly, the same in all European languages, have been washed up on our shores like isolated representatives from foreign countries far away.

German harnesses for Marshal Brissac's dragoons

Within Europe, however, there is much more linguistic exchange and it is of a very different order, as each European idiom contains a massive dose of words from neighbouring languages.

Take one example: French contains almost 1000 words of German origin and German has even more French words. But exchange is not just a matter of chance. There is a clear relationship between the various borrowings in special, well-defined fields which penetrated neighbouring countries at specific periods. This shows the claim to permanent superiority of certain languages in all fields for what it is. What really happens is that, at given periods, each of our nations takes over words pertaining to the individual cultural features of another nation.

There is no point in saying how much all our European languages owe to Latin and Greek. It is much more interesting to see just what the different peoples of Europe have exchanged.

The cavalry developed most in France, but many of the terms for ranks (marquis, burgrave and marshal) and equipment (helmet, harness and halbard) go back to the Teutons and particularly to the era of Frankish glory.

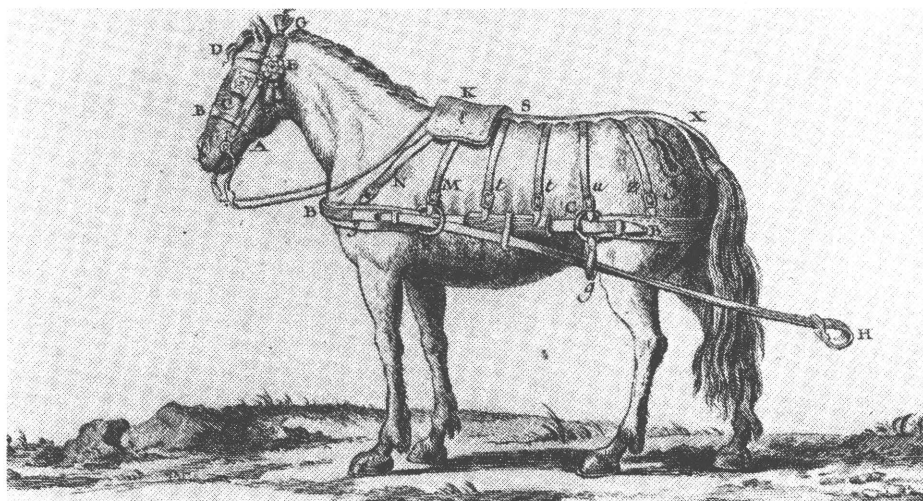
The word 'heraldry' also has Germanic origins, but most of the vocabulary in the field is French, particularly in Britain, where the Norman invasion coincided with the beginnings of the

feudal era. Heraldic colours are called 'tinctures' (Fr. *teintures*), red is 'gules' (Fr. *gueules*), silver is 'argent' (Fr. *argent*) and the various shapes, 'mullets' (Fr. *molletes*) and 'roundels' (Fr. *rondelles*), for example, become 'pomes' when they are vert (= green, Fr. *vert*) and 'bezant' (i.e. gold pieces from Byzantium) when they are or (= gold, Fr. *or*).

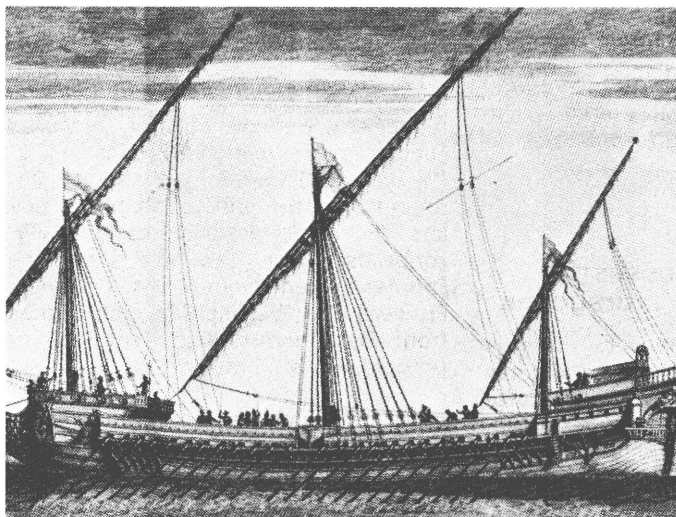
France has also supplied all the modern land armies with an impressive list of technical terms, reflecting the French military supremacy of the 17th and 18th centuries. The German *Leutnant*, the Italian *luogotenente* and the Dutch *luitenant* all come from the French *lieutenant*. Some cavalry terms we get from the Slavonic peoples of the plains (sometimes via the Hungarians, another nation of accomplished horsemen)—'hussars', for example, 'uhlan' and the German *Pandur*. However, in the dragoons, French influence appears again, as these pseudo-cavalrymen, who were in fact mounted fusiliers, got their name from the gun, shaped in the form of a dragon's mouth, with which Marshal Brissac fitted them out for the first time in 1600.

From the Dutch mast to the windsurfer

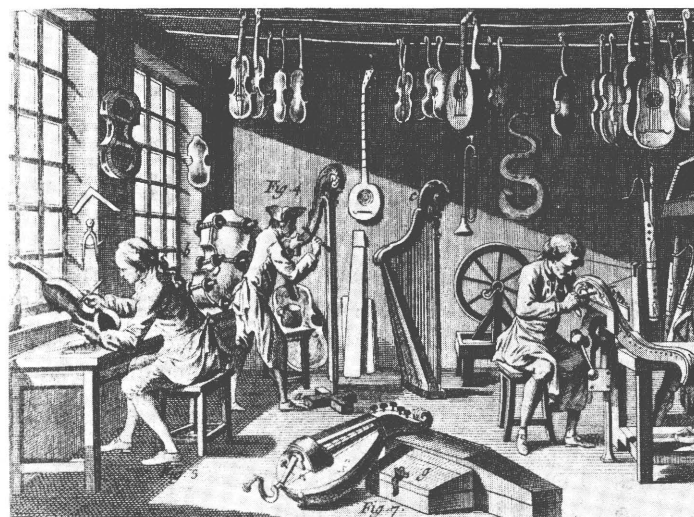
French influence, however, fades when we come to the navy. The art of sailing penetrated France from both north and south, partly due to the sailors from Flanders (under French rule until the 14th century), who spoke Dutch and gave French its words *babord* (port) and *tribord* (starboard) and *mât* (mast). A second wave of seafaring terms reveals the supremacy



Terms to describe harness are of German origin, from the time of the franks



The mast, inherited from the Dutch sailors of the Middle Ages



The Italian Renaissance gave Europe the word violin

of Italian and Spanish fleets in the late Middle Ages and the French words for galley and caravelle, for example, come from the Mediterranean. Sometimes, the Mediterranean peoples were merely intermediaries between Turkish and European sailors. This gave the Genoese *caïque*, for example. The word 'admiral', which we find in navies everywhere, is a particularly interesting case. It originally came from the Arabic, was taken over by the Turks and then went to Europe via Italy and Spain before becoming common currency. Obviously Holland has its admirals, but the rear-admiral bears the unusual title of *schout-bij-nacht*. The *schout* (German *Schulze*), which survives in many surnames in both Germany and the Netherlands (Scholten, Schulte, Schulthess, etc.) was the representative of the local lord in the villages, a mayor of sorts, and the *schout-bij-nacht*, the rear-admiral, is the admiral's representative during the night (*bij nacht*), when his superior is asleep.

Now the Dutch have a Spanish term, *duk dalf*, for the large tripod used to mark out channels, although no such word exists in Spanish. If certain lexicographers are to be believed, this word was used by the Duke of Alfa's troops during the siege of Antwerp. What is more probable, however, is that the word was inspired by the subborn, relentless character of the duke.

The predominance of the British fleet after the defeat of the invincible Armada and the decline of Holland is reflected in the number of English terms that began to find their way into other languages at the end of the 17th century. 'Yawl', 'steamer', 'ferryboat', 'yacht' and, quite recently, 'wish-bone' (this one calls for a detailed analysis, which is outside the scope of this article) in windsurfer rigging, are one or two of the better-known examples.

The origins of nickel

It is not commonly known that the Germans were great mining experts in the Middle Ages. The Harz Mountains in central Germany were one of the major mining regions of the period and German miners spread all over Europe, particularly to Czechoslovakia and Transylvania. The strangest example of this supremacy is the word 'nickel', which has the same root as the German *Nixe*, a spirit from under the earth and sea. (The famous poet and artist, Wilhelm Busch, portrayed such a spirit, which he called *Wassernickel*). The presence of nickel caused considerable problems in copper mining; miners looked upon it as an evil spirit that interfered with copper casting and, once it was isolated, the new metal was called 'nickel' by an 18th century chemist with a sense of humour. 'Quartz', 'feldspar' and 'potassium' are further examples of the German advance in the mining sector.

Renaissance Italy gave the whole of Europe words for military techniques ('bombs', 'cannons' and 'cartridges') and for art ('cartouche', 'chiaroscuro' and 'fresco'). Music has flourished in Italy since the 16th century and Italian musical terms have also found their way into all the languages. We have 'appoggiatura', 'piano' and 'scherzo', for example, we have 'trombone' and 'viola' and we have 'aria' and 'duet', all from the Italian. The Germans, also a musical race, were the only ones to resist Italian terminology to any extent. A violin, for example, is called *Geige* or, more popularly, *Fiedel* (the English 'fiddle')—which comes from the same Latin root as the Italian *viola*, but by a different route and with German sound shifts. The German *Lied* has also found its way into several other languages.

French words for cooking, fashion and cosmetics have appeared in most

other languages. In German, for example, there is *Perrucke* (Fr. *perruque* = wig) and *Parfum* (Fr. *parfum* = perfume) and, in English, we have 'menu' and 'connoisseur'. But let us not forget that before French supremacy in the world of fashion, 16th century Spain had a considerable influence, particularly in the courts. 'Mantilla' is one example of this. Otherwise, Spain's main legacy is its terms referring to the chronic instability of its government in the 19th century and 'guerilla', 'junta' and 'pronunciamento' are now common currency in all European languages.

Since Humboldt, the Germans and the Swiss have specialized in modern educational methods, giving us Froebel, Pestalozzi and Steiner. The movement gave us the well-known word 'kindergarten', which the English took over unchanged.

Now a word about borrowings from Russian. We have a whole recent set of Marxist terms ('soviet', 'bolchevik' and 'kolkhoz'), but there are still some somewhat gloomy reminders of the old regime, which gave us 'ukase' and 'pogrom'. Curiously enough the word for 'frontier' in a number of Germanic languages is also of Slavonic origin (*die Grenze* comes from *granica*), so the Iron Curtain has had a Russian name for some time.

Throughout the history of European civilization, different peoples have known expansion and fame or they have been through periods when specific situations reflected their genius in a particular field.

Place names

European place names can reflect strange and subtle relations and throw light on our political and cultural histo-

ry. For example, an Italian journalist in Brussels was due to cover the Schmidt-Giscard meeting in Aix-la-Chapelle and so he told his paper he was leaving the Belgian capital for Aachen. An hour later, his editor called him to say it was not Aachen he was going to, but Aix-la-Chapelle and the journalist, not to be beaten, replied that he was not going to Aix-la-Chapelle, but Aquis-grana. They were, of course, both talking about the same town. The variety of names is interesting and we find the same thing in other German towns of Roman origin—Cologne (Köln) and Mainz (Cologne and Mayence in French and Colonia and Magonza in Italian), for example. The French and Italian names do not come from German, but direct from Latin. The towns have always been alive in French and Italian minds and, therefore, present in their languages too.

The French for Koblenz, Coblenz, comes straight from the German. However, there is a Latin root, which would have given Conflans (the name given to many places in France at the confluence of two rivers) if the word had come in direct, so we know that Koblenz went into relative obscurity as far as the French were concerned before reappearing in the language during the

1789 revolution. In the same way, Saverne, the town in Alsace, is of Latin origin (Taberna), but was lost in the Middle Ages and only rediscovered after the German *Lautverschiebung*, which turned Taberna into Zabern—hence Saverne.

The fact that some parts of northern France once belonged culturally and politically to the Netherlands is reflected in the two names that many towns in the Nord department have. Learning can sometimes be a useful thing. Remember the man from Lille who went to La Panne in Belgium for the afternoon and could not find his way home. There are no signposts to Lille in Flanders—they all say Rijssel. The Flemish also say Atrecht instead of Arras and Kameren instead of Cambrai and Dunkerque is still called Duinkerken (church on the dunes), while Mons, the Walloon town, becomes Bergen (mountains). The French have translated the Dutch towns of Hertogenbosch into Bois-le-Duc and den Haag (the Hague) into La Haye.

One curious case is Antwerp, which the French call Anvers and the Flemish call Antwerpen ("near the quay"). A light-hearted etymologist once also suggested the name came from *hand*

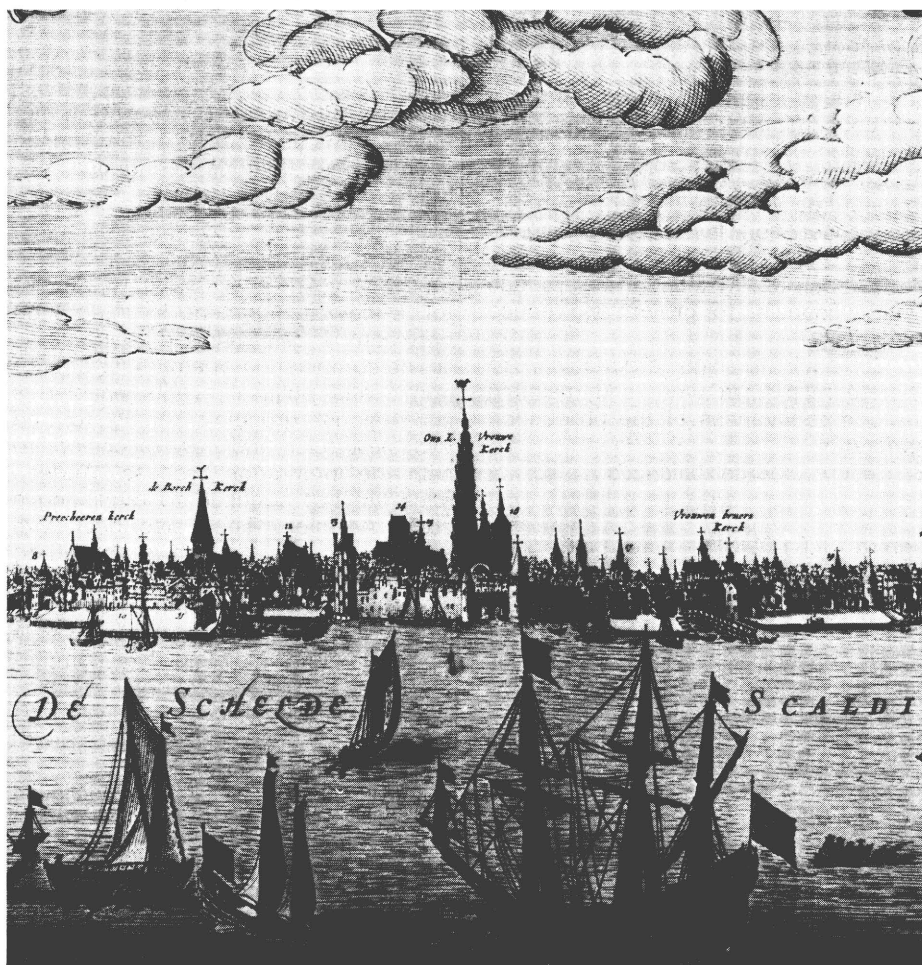
werpen (to hold one's hand out) and a popular legend, about the founder of Antwerp cutting a giant's hand off and throwing it in the river, has grown up around this. The city's arms still have two severed hands on them today. French has no translation or direct derivation of the Flemish name Antwerpen and the name would appear to have gone through Spanish first (Spain being over the Netherlands from 1519 to 1713) before reaching French. In Castilian, Antwerp is called Anberes, which also explains why the final 's' (Anvers) is pronounced in French—although Parisian snobs persist in leaving it off, in much the same way as they pronounce the final 'x' in Chamonix, the ski resort, in spite of the fact that this letter is only a sign from the old Savoy way of writing, intended to show that the last syllable was accentuated.

In the different linguistic regions of Germany and Italy, many a town has two, three or even four names. There is Pressburg, Bratislava, Pozzony and Presbourg and Wien (Vienna), Vienne and Bees. Here again, these are translations (as in Fiume = Rijeka = river), different derivations (as in Ragusa, from the Latin, and Dubrovnik, from the Slavonic) or colonial foundations.

The German colonists of Transylvania founded the town of Hermannstadt, which had previously had a Hungarian (Nagyszéba) and Romanian (Sibiu) name, the latter being the official one today. Much the same has happened in Zaire, where Stanleyville has become Kisangani once more—although, of course, the local name only describes the place and the town itself is the work of foreigners. Lastly, phonetic developments in different languages may lead to two words of the same origin having ultimately widely different forms, as in Wroclaw/Bratislava.

So what are we to conclude from all this? What is the point of these linguistic considerations which, it could be argued, are simply games the experts play? But is this really the case? I think, on the contrary, that if we want to remove the barriers of prejudice, biases and half-truths that still exist in Europe today, we have to do more than respect the treaties and regulations, however useful they may be. Anything that can show us—or, better still, bring home to us—the profound interdependence of the various forms of European culture will make a modest but definite contribution to the breaking down of the ethnocentricity that so many nationalists have fostered over the last 150 years. After all, if the European Community only deals with economics, it won't be a community at all.

○ L.C.D.J.



Antwerp in the 17th century: Flemish, Spanish and French gave the town its name

Books

Jacques BERTHELOT and François de RAVIGNAN — **Les sillons de la faim** (The furrows of hunger) — Editions L'Harmattan, 7, rue de l'École Polytechnique, 75005 Paris — 224 pages — FF 59 — 1980

Is the increasing hunger in the southern hemisphere due to a hostile climate or to overpopulation or to a chronic lack of organization in the countries of the Third World? Can it be overcome by food aid, the transfer of technology and fair terms of trade? This is what the views aired in the mass media and at international conferences would have us believe. While an FAO conference was going on in Rome in July 1979, the Declaration of Rome Group, of which the authors are members, was expounding a quite different view of things at a well-attended and much appreciated counter-conference. The answer to the food problem, it was felt, is the number one political issue in the world today and it depends very largely on how much control the farmers can get over the means of agricultural production and the marketing of their products. The choice of so-called modern technology to develop production, the agrarian reforms that have been tried out in various countries of the Third World and the way international organizations tend to reduce the control farmers have over their food generally increase the oppression of the rural classes and help dig the furrows where hunger springs up.

The group gives case studies as proof. They are selected and grouped into chapters reflecting the various attitudes held previously and they come from all over the world, including the West, for the model which the West suggests that everyone else should adopt is itself constantly showing disquieting signs.

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Michel GODET — **Demain les crises: de la résignation à l'antifatalité** (Tomorrow the crises — from resignation to antifatality) Editions Hachette littérature — 269 pages — BF 339 — 1980

Recession, constant inflation, growing inequality and unemployment figures that double: the scene is set for the future just as it is set today, except that it will be even gloomier and more uncertain.

There are many international challenges to add to mounting uncertainty. What will be the geopolitical conflicts of tomorrow? What will energy cost in the 1980s? What will become of the raw materials war? Who will win the world industrial battle and who will

lose? Will the fabulous technological revolutions now occurring in micro-electronics and biology enable the crises to be overcome?

This book provides answers to all these questions and they are often at variance with standard solutions, particularly when it comes to energy, inflation and unemployment.

Some crises are salutary ones, opportunities to change outlooks, ways of life and policies and to build a new world. This work ends with a series of proposals on quenching the flames before the fire consumes the whole of society, on replacing resignation with "antifatalité".

"There are a number of things to be done to find the way to this new kind of growth.

1. Alter socio-economic organization and behaviour as the crisis is more within ourselves than in our environment.
2. Face up to international tension. That is to say, minimize political, economic and military vulnerability.
3. Take up the industrial and technological challenge and opt for self-centred specialization to benefit from the technological revolution and change the quantity and the quality of the content of growth.
4. Reduce energy dependence (and dependence as far as all other raw materials are concerned): that is to say, reduce imports by producing less and consuming more. Growth must be controlled or not at all.
5. Go back to limited unemployment, to meet social aspirations, for example. Do not just work less. Work differently.
6. Go back to low inflation to produce healthy financing for growth and reduce inequality.
7. Go back to high productivity to liberate man from work and maintain the competitiveness of the production apparatus.
8. Ensure external balances."

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Gerard BERTOLINI — **Le papier en crise?** (Paper crisis?) — Editions entente, 12, rue Honoré Chevalier, 75006, Paris — 174 pages — 1980

The consumption of paper pulp per capita is no happiness index. Are we being invaded by a tide of paper? The all-encroaching imports, foreign control, massive consumption of energy and attack on the environment are all costs of the paper invasion.

The wood-to-paper chain that Bertolini describes here does more than chart the path of the leaf and the roots to the calories produced by waste paper in the town incinerator. The

amount of card and paper in our dustbins is enormous.

Cutting consumption, recuperating, recycling, bleaching and promoting the sort of technology that avoids waste and is likely to safeguard the national stock of cellulose are the main features of the programme that Bertolini proposes, and they are based on a thorough analysis of the situation.

Does the paper crisis mean goodbye to waste or goodbye to paper? There are other cultural models for the individual and for society and other developments that are less paper-consuming.

The *Cahiers de l'Ecologie* series of publications makes proposals and raises a certain amount of hope, because there is more to it than predicting disaster and repeating the time-honoured definition of all nature's ills. It combines experience with proposals that are based on pure research, practical research and a description of the threat we are faced with.

These, then, are writings by people who are trying the change their environment, town or country. Ecology is not just the science of the relations between man and nature. It is also the science of the relations between man and the environment he has created for himself.

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Michel CARRAUD — **L'intégration des pays andins** (Integration of the Andean countries) — Editions Economica, 49, rue Héricart, 71015 Paris — 232 pages — 1980

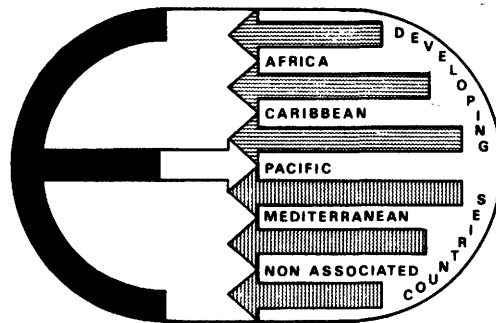
The Andean Pact, which was signed on 26 May 1969, was a starting-point for a new experiment in integration between under-developed countries.

The combination of a number of economic and political events enabled a sub-regional grouping to be formed with new rules and new machinery to help the integration process. Andean rules are not confined to regulating a customs union. They also deal with joint development which is not left to the individual states or to the private sector alone, as it often is in other cases. This integration may be possible if the members maintain their commitment to the sort of development which both involves and leads to analogous economic and social structures and analogous external policies.

Its role is already a far from negligible one, as it helps upset the strategies involved in Latin America and is already considered as a model for integration in the Third World. It is also of importance in the world today in that the Andean countries are seeking to set up

continued on inside back cover

Operational summary of EEC-financed development schemes



OPERATIONAL SUMMARY No. 5 – July 1981

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

- the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975) and Lomé II (31 October 1979), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EEC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;
- the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EEC in 1976 and 1977;
- the non-associated developing countries of Asia and Latin America, beneficiaries since 1976 of annual aid programmes.

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

Note

As the information provided is subject to modification in line with the development aims and priorities of the recipient country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

- Resp. Auth. : Responsible Authority
- Int. tender: International invitation to tender
- Acc. tender: Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
- Restr. tender: Restricted invitation to tender
- TA: Technical assistance
- EDF: European Development Fund
- mECU: Million European currency units

ACP STATES

BAHAMAS

Food technology laboratory. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Nassau. 0,446 mECU. Establishment of first food technology laboratory in the Bahamas. Gross area 520 m² consisting of a chemical and microbiological laboratory, pilot processing plant, store rooms and offices. Building construction: acc. tender. Equipment and fittings: restr. tender. TA: two food technologists specialist in processing and in standards and quality control. Tenders: 1st half '81. Contracts: in '82. 4th EDF.

BARBADOS

Oistins fisheries project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EDF 0.950 mECU. Local 0.450 mECU. Construction of the western complex of the existing fish market, jetty construction, erection of a fish-handling centre, sellers' stalls, shops, 80-vehicle car park and a boat repair yard. Work contracts already awarded. Equipment: int. tender in several lots in '81. Minor equipment: restr. tender or direct agreement in '81. 4th EDF.

Integrated rural development of Scotland District, phase 1. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total amount of 8.7 mECU. Estimated external financing 5.6 mECU. Request has been made to the IADB to finance 65% of the total cost of the project. EDF assistance is requested for financing afforestation programme. Objectives: natural resource conservation; improvement of socio-economic well-being of the region; diversification of agricultural output, crop development and afforestation. Project clearly identified, 5th EDF.

BENIN

Djougou-Porga road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Intermittent road improvements over 180 km. Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study to be done. Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Dassa-Parakou road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 0.7 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (210 km). Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study to be done: restr. tender after prequalification. 4th EDF.

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital and in Cotonou Maternity Clinic. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Porto Novo: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. Cotonou: construction and equipment of new building. Technical and architectural studies: Cabinet SODOGANDJI Consultant (Local). Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half '81. 4th EDF.

Parakou polytechnical complex. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Moyen, Général, Technique et Professionnel. Construction of 8 000 m² of pedagogical and administrative buildings and hostels. Supplies and equipment. Studies done: (a) Programming: Bureau S.G.I. (Lux.) (b) Technical and architectural: Arch. VINOUE (Local). Date foreseen for appraisal and financial decision: 2nd half 1981. 4th EDF.

Livestock development in the Borgou region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Numerical and stabilizing cattle improvement for meat

production increase. Study on hand: SCET International (F). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA

Poultry-farming development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated Cost: ±1 mECU. Supply of equipment and possibilities for T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd half '81. 5th EDF.

BURUNDI

Consolidation of tea production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 8.9 mECU. To increase productivity and to improve quality production of tea projects previously financed. TA foreseen for 6 years, '81 to '86. Short-list already drawn up. Crop inputs: int. tender '81 to '84. 4th EDF.

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Education (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipment of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Architectural and technical studies: TETRA Consultants (B). Evaluation study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Rural development of East Mpanda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Development of 5 950 ha of land — irrigation, construction of a road network, socio-economic infrastructure, for a population of 5 320 families (of which 3 835 are to be installed). Duration 7 years. Estimate 30.8 mECU. Cofinanced project. Foreseen funding: IFAD 10.5 mECU — Local 7.0 mECU — AFDF 6.9 mECU — EDF 4.3 mECU — OPEC 1.5 mECU — PAM 0.6 mECU. Project clearly identified. 5th EDF.

High altitude foodcrop production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. First phase (4 years), estimate 8.3 mECU. Cofinanced project. Production of selected seeds, their distribution and commercialization of surplus products, fertilizer and plant-health products, training. Foreseen funding: Local 0.4 mECU — USAID 4.1 mECU — EDF 3.8 mECU. Financial agreement between USAID and government signed on April 1980. For EDF: project clearly identified. 5th EDF.

Livestock development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: ±1 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Study on hand: SEDES Consultant (F). Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd half '81. 4th EDF.

Matongo-Bandaga phosphate and carbonatite mine study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines. Preliminary study: MacKay and Schnellmann (UK). Prefeasibility study to be done. Study: restr. tender, 3rd quarter '81. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

CAMEROON

Douala-Yaoundé road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. Construction of a modern road and new bridge (±219 m) over Dibamba-river. Estimated cost: 211 mECU. Cofinancings: Af.D.B. BADEA, FRANCE, EDF, NEDERLAND, ABU-DHABI, KOWEIT, IDB, WORLD BANK, CANADA. Local. EDF: ±4.1 mECU for the bridge. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Extension of Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Construction of 3 050 m² of pedagogical buildings (EDF part) and construction of 1 560 m² of administrative buildings, plus equipment (GOC part). Estimated cost for EDF 1.5 mECU, Local

1.5 mECU. Technical and architectural studies: Buban Ngu Design Group Consultant (Local). Works: Acc. tender. Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st half '81. 4th EDF.

Rural development in the North-West Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and North-West Cooperative Association. Cofinanced project. Estimated cost: 31.65 mECU. Increase of production of agricultural food-stuffs, improvement for professional training of staff of the extension service, rural credit to promote foodcrop development and coffee production, and repairing regional road network. Funding (estimated): EDF 8.92 mECU, Local 7.74 mECU, IFAD 8.37 mECU, KfW (D) 6.62 mECU. Works: direct agreement. after Acc. tender. Supplies: Int. tender and direct agreement. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Int. tender: 2nd half '81.

Transcam — realignment of Eseka-Maloume railway. Resp. Auth.: Office des Chemins de Fer Transcamerounais (OCFT). Geotechnical study: Coyne et Belier (F). Economical study: Sofrerail — OCCR Inter G (F). 4th EDF. Works foreseen 2nd quarter '82, 5th EDF with cofinancing. Estimated cost: ±86 mECU. Works: Int. tender with prequalification end '81.

CAPE VERDE

Sal international airport improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Communications. Technical study financed by Italy. Partial financing envisaged. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Rural development in Ouham. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. (SOCADA). Int. tender foreseen 2nd quarter '81 for supply of materials for phytosanitary treatments, insecticides and fertilizers. Estimation '80: 0.5 mECU. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Improvement to the running of the Société Nationale des Eaux (SNE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement des Transports et du Tourisme. 0.555 mECU. Supply of valves and meters and TA. TA: Bureau S.L.E.E. (F). Supply: int. tender, 1st half '81. 4th EDF.

Renovation and equipment of Lycée Technique de Bangui. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation. Supply of equipment and renovation works. Studies to be done. Short-list already drawn up. Date foreseen for financial decision: 4th quarter '81. 5th EDF.

College of Education in Bangui (Lycée d'application de l'E.N.S.) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation. Building and equipment of the school. Studies to be done: a) Programming. b) Technical and architectural study. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

COMOROS

Economical and technical study to assess harbour infrastructure in Grande Comore and in Mohéli. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CONGO

Repairs to the Sibiti-Bihoua road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 2.6 mECU. Reconstruction of the asphalted road. Works: Acc. tender, 1st half '81. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI

Randa drinking water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 0.150 mECU. Installation of a water supply, town network. Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd quarter '81. 4th EDF.

DOMINICA

Development of essential oils. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.200 mECU. Pilot farm for cultivation of patchouli, laurel, cardomun. T.A. and Supply of equipment. Financing decision May '81. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

ETHIOPIA

Health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4.3 mECU. Construction and equipping of two rural hospitals and a school for laboratory technicians in Addis Ababa plus the supply of laboratory equipment to the Central Laboratory in Addis Ababa. Studies: architectural design, Norman and Daurbarn (UK). Establishment of list of equipment: Mr V. Welles (UK). 4th EDF.

Cotombie — Combolcha power line. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Resources and Energy. Construction of a 300 km 135 KV power line. Feasibility study: ACRES (Canada). Study: final design and tender documents: directly by GOE and a Consultant to be determined. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Fisheries Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Development and Marketing Corporation. 2.078 mECU. EDF 1.513 mECU, Local 0.565 mECU. Supply of equipments, facilities and T.A. Supplies: Int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Amartis river diversion. Resp. Auth.: E.E.L.P.A. Ethiopian Electrical Power Authority. Estimated cost: 10 mECU. Dam and tunnel. Study and T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Works: Int. tender in '81 and '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Electrical tariffication study. Resp. Auth.: E.E.L.P.A. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Addis-Ababa Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Addis-Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA). Estimation: ±53 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. foreseen end '81, 1st quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision: July '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

FIJI

Three airstrips. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. 0.750 mECU. Construction of 3 airstrips. Moala and Kanda-vu, works: acc. tender, 2nd quarter '81. Cicia: direct labour. 4th EDF.

GABON

Reafforestation (improvement of the reafforestation brigade's activity in the 1st zone). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF part for renewing and completing equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA

Artisanal fisheries development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Fisheries Dept. 1.485 mECU. Processing, handling and marketing facilities at Gunjun Beach, preservation and distribution of the fish, improvement of access to fishing centres. Tenders for works and equipment, 2nd half 1981. 4th EDF.

Brikama College, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. 1.925 mECU. Construction and equipment of academic and residential buildings. Works by mutual agreement. Equipment for phase II: int. tender, 2nd half 1981. 4th EDF.

Banjul sewerage and drainage project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated Cost: ± 15 mECU. Cofinancings: BAD/FAD 7.3 mECU, EDF 3.5 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 3.3 mECU, Local 0.9 mECU. Construction of a sewerage and drainage network, 2 pumping stations, T.A. and training T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Works: Int. tender, 2nd half '81. Financing decision for EDF: May '81. 5th EDF.

GHANA

Jema/Enchi rubber project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Feasibility study for the identification of 3 500 hectares of rubber including processing installations. Consultant: IRCA and MANCONSULT (F. and local). 4th EDF.

Central and Accra Regions Rural Integrated Programme (CARRIP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Prefeasibility study for the identification of potential projects within the two regions, with the aim of improving the food situation in Accra and other coastal towns. Consultant Halcrow-ULG (UK). 4th EDF.

Oil palm development in Ghana. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Study of state farms oil palm plantations as a basis for a possible rehabilitation and development programme (Pretsea excepted). Consultant: Harrison Fleming (UK). 4th EDF.

Pretsea oil palm plantation rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 7.390 mECU, EDF 1.910 mECU, Local 5.480 mECU. Complete rehabilitation of 4 500 hectares of oil palm plantation and of an existing oil palm extraction mill at Pretsea. Supplies funded by EDF. Int. tender: on 2nd quarter '81. Works financed by GOG. Restr. tender. TA: Harrison Fleming (UK) selected. 4th EDF.

Improvement of the agriculture and assistance to rural banks. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 2.521 mECU. Supply on credit of basic crop inputs and TA to the Bank of Ghana. TA: short-list already drawn up. Supplies: direct agreements in '81. 4th EDF.

Axim-Mpataba-Elubo road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. EDF complementary funding. 10 mECU. To cover excess expenditure resulted from int. tender opened on December '80. 4th and 5th EDF.

GRENADA

Eastern Main Road Rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Publics Works. 2.5 mECU. EDF 1.440 mECU, Local 1.060 mECU. Geotechnical study: Geoprogetti Consultant (I). Works: Contracts already awarded. Supply: Equipment for public works, int. tender in '81. 4th EDF.

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. 2.5 mECU.

1st phase. Cultivation of 1 000 ha of hydro-agricultural land by rural development brigades. Works, supplies, furnitures and vehicles and T.A. Work and supply: Int. tender and Age. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

2nd phase. Estimated cost: 5 mECU. Hydro-agricultural land by controlled flooding. Carrying out of plan: Bureau EUROCONSULT (N). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Renovation and extension of the SOGUIPLAST plastics factory. Resp. Auth.: Government of Guinea. 13 mECU. Fundings: EDF 5.8 mECU, Iraq (E.I.F.D.) 4.7 mECU, Local 2.5 mECU. Engineering, training, provision of services, renovation work, supplies and installation of auxiliary equipment: int. tender launched. Supply and installation of plastics production equipment: int. tender following E.I.F.D. regulations, end '81. 4th EDF.

Dairying in Guinea. Resp. Auth.: Premier ministre. Dairying improvement for population nourishment. Study in progress: pasteurized milk reconstitution unit by Danske Mejeriers Arkitektkontor (DK). Project stage: identification. 4th EDF.

GUINEA BISSAU

Improvement of small scale fishing in Cacheu. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat pour la pêche. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment. Cold factory. Project stage: identification. 4th and 5th EDF.

North-East rural development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat Général au Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 10.8 mECU. EDF 6.8 mECU, F.A.C. 4 mECU. Crop production development (cotton, pea-nut, cereals) by harnessing cultivation, rural credit and correct crop trading. Study: C.F.D.T. (F). Work: by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs by int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A. by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '81. 5th EDF.

IVORY COAST

Human hydrolics improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique et Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports, Construction et Urbanisme. Estimated 12 mECU. Water tanks, wells and bore-holes. Solar pumps and health training programme. Supervision of works: short-list not yet drawn up. Works and supplies, int. tender 1st quarter 82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

KENYA

Machakos integrated development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs. 23.140 mECU. EDF 17.700 mECU, and Kenya government and farmers' contributions 5.440 mECU. Main elements are water development (construction of earth dams and other low-technology water schemes), agricultural (crop and livestock) improvement, soil conservation and strengthening of local community institutions and services. Works by acc. tender in 1981 and 1982. Supplies (cotton insecticides and crop inputs) by int. tender 1981/82, 1982/83. TA awarded to Salzgitter Consultant (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Geophysical survey (Kerio Valley). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 1.0 mECU. Survey to identify mineral prospects in the Kerio Valley. Study: restr. tender. Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd quarter '81. 4th EDF.

Smallholder rice, Nyanza Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Rehabilitation of 4 smallholder rice

schemes (650 ha). Study on the way: NEDECO (N). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kenya Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Kenya External Trade Authority. 1 mECU. T.A. for sales and marketing missions, provision of equipment and materials for the Training Division Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '81. 5th EDF.

KIRIBATI

Aranuka airstrips. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. 0.224 mECU. Construction of an airfield on the island of Aranuka. Works: direct labour. 4th EDF.

Tabiteuea South airstrips. Public Works Department. 0.232 mECU. Construction of an airfield. Works: direct labour. 4th EDF.

LESOTHO

Maseru airport. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communication. Estimation 34 mECU. Provision of a modern international airport 15 km south of Maseru. Foreseen funding: Lesotho 2.2 mECU - Saudi Fund 7.4 mECU - Kuwait Fund 3.1 mECU - ABEDA 4.4 mECU - OPEC 2.2 mECU - Abu Dhabi 0.6 mECU - ADB 7.7 mECU. EDF 3.0 mECU - Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

LIBERIA

Coffee and cocoa development project at Zwedru and Plahn. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture 5.7 mECU, EDF 2.9 mECU, Local 2.8 mECU. To develop 980 hectares of robusta coffee and 1 320 hectares of cocoa in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe countries. Works by restr. tender end '80 - Supplies by int. tender on 1st half '81. TA: SATMACI Consultant (Ivory Coast). 4th EDF.

MADAGASCAR

Development of coconut palm plantations in Sambava. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 5.757 mECU. Creation of 2 000 ha new plantations. Equipment, crop inputs, infrastructure. Works and equipments: int. tender, 1st half '81. Crop inputs (fertilizers and pesticides): int. tender, 1st half '81, '82, '83, '84. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Development of Namela Plains. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Hydro-agricultural development of 700 ha. Study: Bureau SOMEAH-SOGREAH (Local + F). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision: 3rd quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Hydrological study of Basse Betsiboka Plains. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Study to improve knowledge of Basse Betsiboka hydrology. Estimated cost 0.2 mECU. 4th EDF.

Water supply in the South. Resp. Auth.: Présidence de la République. 9.6 mECU. EDF 9.120 mECU, Local 0.480 mECU. Construction of water tanks, wells, boreholes, supply of equipment and TA. Supply: int. tender 2nd quarter '81. TA: Bureau Land System (I). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulic. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Estimated cost: 8 mECU + Local. Irrigation improvement for traditional rice-plantations in the Hauts Plateaux. Works by direct labour in '81 up to '85.

Supply of means of transport and equipments: int. tenders in '81 up to '83. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Sambava oil-palm factory study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. Preliminary study: I.R.H.O. (F). Study to be done: faisibility. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

MALAWI

National rural development programme, phase I. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Integrated rural development programme financed in parallel with other donors. Infrastructural improvement, roads, housing, boreholes. EDF 7.9 mECU, UK 9.0 mECU, Germany 5.1 mECU, IBRD 14.6 mECU. CIDA 2.0 mECU, USAID 0.6 mECU, Local 7.5 mECU. Int. tender for vehicles and equipment during 1981. TA: Huntings Consultant (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Blantyre-Mwanza road. Ministry of Works. Resp. Auth.: Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (\pm 95 km). Economical study: Hoff & Overgaard Consultant (DK). Technical study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Chirimba Industrial estate. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 3.205 mECU. Provision of land infrastructure for an 80-acre industrial estate. Study: feasibility, design, tender documents, S.W.K. Consultant (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Creation of Small-scale Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 2.860 mECU. Technical and financial assistance to Small-scale enterprises. Works: direct labour. TA: short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Central Lake Fisheries Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Department Lilongwe. 1.739 mECU. EDF 1.300 mECU, Local 0.439 mECU. Equipment and installations T.A. Works by direct labour. Supplies: Acc. tender in '81. T.A.: TROPICAL PRODUCTS INSTITUTE (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Dairy cattle development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture Cross local bovine breed with european dairy breeds. Study to be done: factibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MALI

Seed protective device and crop conservation, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement. Rural. 1.360 mECU, EDF 1.040 mECU, Local 0.320 mECU. Equipping an industrial workshop to produce insecticides and fungicides, with imported active materials. Works: direct agreement. Equipment: contracts already awarded. Supply of active materials for insecticides: int. tender 1st quarter '81. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Strengthening of sanitary infrastructure in the Niore region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales et Ministère des Transports et T.P. Buildings, equipments, training. Architecturals and technicals studies to be done. Shortlist not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

N'Dama Yanfolila operation. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale de l'Élevage. Estimated Cost: 3.140 mECU. EDF 2.500 mECU, Local 0.640 mECU. Production of race N'Dama improved begetters and cattle for harnessing. Valuation and orientation study: I.E.M.V.T. Con-

sultant (F). Rural engineering works. Supply of equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rice Ségou Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 17 mECU. Hydroagricultural improvements. Social-economic and topographic study: HYDROPLAN Consultant (D). Works: Int. tender, 2nd half '81. Supply of agricultural equipment: int. tender and mutual agreements, 4th quarter '81. T.A. and monitoring: direct state supervision in '82. Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '81. 5th EDF.

Sevare-San road repairing. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Equipement. Complementary study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. Works by int. tender 4th and 5th EDF.

MAURITANIA

Extension of Kaédi regional hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Equipement. 1.925 mECU. Construction, equipment and TA for Kaédi hospital (100 beds). Works: direct agreement. Medical-technical equipment: int. tender, 1st quarter '81. TA: short-list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

Aleg-Boghé road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Reinstatement and asphaltting of 62.1 km. Existing technical study for execution, financed by non-EEC aid. Project will be presented for funding 3rd quarter '81. Estimated cost 10.200 mECU. Co-financed by: Germany ± 6 mECU, EDF 4.200 mECU. Works: int. tender after pre-qualification, 1 st. quarter '81. 4th and 5th EDF.

Foum Gleita Dam (Development of the Gorgol Noir Valley). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural — Société Nationale pour le Développement Rural (SO.NA-DE.R). Estimated cost: 68.39 mECU. Foreseen funding EDF 9.385 mECU, KfW 6.35 mECU, Saudi Fund for Dev. 7.0 mECU, Libya 7.0 mECU, Abu Dhabi Fund 4.20 mECU, Islaic Dev. Bank 4.0 mECU, IFAD 7.0 mECU, F.A.C. 3.6 mECU, I.D.A. 10.5 mECU, Local 7.02 mECU. Construction of a dam reservoir, development and improvement of the hydro-agricultural infrastructure and TA. Work contracts already awarded. TA: Bureaux: SCET International (F) LANMEYER (D) BINNIE AND PARTNERS (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Monitoring for small irrigated areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. T.A. and monitoring, direct agreement, 4th quarter '81. Supply of agricultural input and pumping equipment: int. tender, 1st quarter '82. Works by direct labour. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Regeneration of Gum-tree plantations. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 1.5 mECU. Feasibility study: Bureau COURTOY (B). Works, T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius housing project. Resp. Auth.: Mauritius Housing Corporation and the Ministry of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning. 3.2 mECU. Financing (for low income households) of approximately 1 250 housing units. Infrastructure work for urbanisation and service plots: int. tender, mid-1981. Consultancy service: short-list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Development centred on agricultural production. Study to be done: a) Definition of the programme. b) Economical and technical study. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

NIGER

RN 1 road, Birni N'konni-Guidam Roundji section. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 7.300 mECU. Strengthening maintenance works over 186 km. Study: Inventory, Denzinger Kg, Consultant (D). Works: int. tender on 2 July 1980. Supervision: Denzinger Kg. (D). Possible funding also on 5th EDF. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Guidam Roundji-Tchadaoua road widening. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated Cost ± 16 mECU. Study: Inventory. Short-list already drawn up. Works int. tender August '81. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for finance: al decision Sept. Oct. '81. 5th EDF.

Development of modern rice-growing on Niger river. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Office National des Aménagements Hydro-Agricoles (ONAHA). 5.5 mECU. Development of 375 ha in fully controlled water to allow double annual rice cultivation. Works and supplies: int. tenders end '80 and '81. Technical supervision and monitoring: BELGROMA (B). 4th EDF.

Namarde Goungou Area. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement (± 170 ha) under full water control. Works and supplies (irrigation and drain network). Int. tender end '81 or 1st quarter '82. T.A. and monitoring: direct agreement. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mechanized well brigade. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Mines et de l'Hydraulique. Direction de l'Hydraulique (OFEDES) 1.95 mECU. Pilot project to drill wells (1.5 m diameter) in relatively soft soils up to 60-80 m deep. Purchase of sink equipment: int. tender in 1981. TA: GITEC (F) Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Main lines for regional development of areas affected by Kandadji Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, des transports et de l'urbanisme. Consultancy service (study): Main lines. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Extension of C.H.U. in Niamey. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche. Construction and equipment of new buildings. Study to be done: a) Extension programming. b) Architectural and technical study. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Niger health programming. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. Analysis of the health situation. To determine action programme for needs of the country. Study to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

NIGERIA

Hydraulic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Estimated Cost: 2.350 mECU. Equipment for Technological Institute of Kaduna. T.A.: Bureau M.R.T. (UK and Nigeria). Supply of drilling equipment: int. tender: 2nd quarter '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Development of beef and veal production. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.868 mECU. Project to consider possibilities to develop cooperative ranch. Study to define project: Bureau Hunting (UK). Supplies: Restr. tender in '81. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Foodstuffs production on the south coast. Resp. Auth.: Department of Primary Industry. Development of seasonal cultivation and marketing. Technical and economic studies. Definition of the project: Produce Studies Ltd. Consultant

(UK). Date foreseen for financial decision : 3rd quarter 81. 4th EDF.

Fisheries Resources Assessment Vessels. Resp. Auth. : Department of Primary Industry. 1.260 mECU. Purchase of two multi purpose resource vessels. Int. tender 1st half '81. 4th EDF.

RWANDA

Bugesera water supply. Resp. Auth. : Ministère du Plan. Construction of a drinking-water network in Bugesera. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of Zaire Nil Crest. Resp. Auth. : Ministère de l'Agriculture. Development of agricultural production and social-economic infrastructure. Feasibility study: SCET International (F). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Complementary funding for Faculté de Médecine in Butaré: Resp. Auth. : Ministère de l'Education. 0.650 mECU. Supply of scientific equipment. Study for list of equipment: Dr. De Schaepdryver (B). Date financing decision : May '81. 5th EDF.

Transmission-lines study in secondaries centres. Resp. Auth. : Ministère du Plan. Economicals and technicals studies to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

ST LUCIA

Roseau Resettlement Scheme. Resp. Auth. : St. Lucia Model Farms Ltd. 0.86 mECU. Land development, microdam building, roads, causeway, housing and purchase of machinery and equipment. Works: restr. tender or direct labour, 2nd quarter 1981. Supplies: restr. tender or direct agreement: 2nd quarter 1981. 4th EDF.

Secondary Roads. Resp. auth. : Ministry of Public Works. 1.1 mECU. Construction and reinforcement of secondary roads in rural areas. Works: direct labour. Supplies: Int. tender: 2nd half '81. Financing decision on June '81. 5th EDF.

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Union Island clinic. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Health. Estimated 0.450 mECU. To improve health care at the remote Union Island by establishing a new clinic (total gross area $\pm 400 \text{ m}^2$) and also housing accommodation for the staff ($\pm 300 \text{ m}^2$). Studies: design and tender documents: Tomlin, Voss Associates (Local). Works: Acc. tender, 2nd half '81. Equipments: Int. tender in '82. Financing decision on June '81. 5th EDF.

Improvement of the general hospital at Kingstown. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Health. 1.550 mECU. Follow-up of phase 1 financed from 4th EDF. New extension. Studies. Master plan for the extension: Watkins, Gray Woodgate (UK). Works: Acc. tender, 2nd half '81. Equipments: Int. tender in '82. Financing decision June '81. 5th EDF.

SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Fishery development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche. 0.350 mECU. Rehabilitation of cold stores. Supply of ice-factory with cold store. Training. Study: valuation on existant installation, SCET International (F). Date financing decision June '81. 5th EDF.

Oleagineus cultivation. Resp. Auth. : Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: 3-4 mECU. EDF ± 2.1 mECU, Local

0.9 or 1.9 mECU. Selected oil palm-tree plantations over 300 to 500 ha. Works, supply and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL

Increase of cereal-growth in S.O. Resp. Auth. : Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost : 4 mECU. Preparatory study : SODEFITEX (Senegal). Hydro-agricultural improvements in small areas. Works by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs and pumping equipment: int. tender end '81. T.A. and monitoring: direct agreement end '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Construction of the "Ecole Nationale des Infirmiers et Infirmières d'Etat (ENIIE) at Dakar. (Dakar nursing school). 1st phase. Resp. Auth. : Ministère de la Santé, Ministère de l'Equipement. 2.281 mECU. EDF 1.350 mECU, Local 0.931 mECU. Works: acc. tender in '81. Supplies and equipment: int. Tender in '81. 4th EDF. 2nd phase. Estimated 2.2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

2nd phase. 1.995 mECU. Works and equipments. Int. tender in '81. Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd half '81. 5th EDF.

Study on water supply to the ISC industrial Complex. Resp. Auth. : Ministère de l'Equipement. Direction de l'Hydraulique Urbaine et Rurale. (D.H.W.R.). 1.1 mECU. Technical studies, T.A. and drilling into the quaternary and into the Maastrichtian. Works: restr. tender for quaternary and int. tender for Maastrichtian. Studies and T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Tenders and contracts 81-82. 3rd EDF.

Kedougou-Saraya road. Partial reinstatement. Kedougou-Dianke Makam. Estimated cost: ± 5.5 mECU. Works: Int. tender on June '81. Date foreseen for financing decision 4th quarter '81. 4th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE

Forest resources development in Sierra Leone. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Feasibility study in order to analyse the forest resources and submit proposals for their further development. Study: Consultant Atlanta (D). 4th EDF.

North-western integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Four-year integrated programme to develop mangrove swamps, upland crops, coastal fishing, infrastructure. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Koinadugu integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 7.080 mECU, EDF 5.9 mECU, Local 1.180 mECU. Four-year integrated programme to develop inland swamps, upland crops, livestock sector, infrastructure, marketing and credit system. Works: restr. tender. Supplies: int. tender, 1981 and 1982. TA: Carl Bro International (DK). 4th EDF.

Support for existing educational institutions. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Education. 2.050 mECU. Water and electricity supply and equipment for Njala University College, building and equipment of additional hostel accommodation at several teacher training colleges. Njala University: works for water supply, int. tender 2nd quarter 1981 agricultural equipment: int. tender, 3rd quarter 1981. Teacher training colleges — building works: int. tender, 2nd quarter 1981. 4th EDF.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Forestry Programme. Resp. Auth.: Forestry Division. 0.625 mECU. Establishment of 1,800 ha of tree plantations (mahogany and teak). Associated infrastructure and equipment. Works: direct labour. Equipments: direct agreement on 81,82 and 83. 4th EDF.

SOMALIA

Saakow rural experimental centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Creation of an irrigated area (60 ha) with all facilities and equipment. Aim: agronomical experiments. Study: Bureau Nuovo Castoro (I). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 433 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 349 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 84 mECU. Funding: EDF 44 mECU, Italy 36 mECU, Germany 32 mECU, France 18 mECU, Saudi Arabia 18 mECU, Local 20 mECU. Total 168 mECU. Power and river regulation for agricultural development. Construction of a concrete gravity dam with hydro-power station, associated infrastructure and electrical transmission lines. The dam will provide water, flood protection and power for up to 233 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Consultancy services: restr. tend. procedure after prequalification. Prequalification made in a second stage 5th EDF Project the consultant will supervise construction. Civil works: first int. tender during 1982. Transmission lines: int. tender in 1982. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1983. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int. tender in 1984. Study: 4th EDF. Works: 5th EDF.

Mogadishu Slipway. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 3 or 4 mECU. Construction of a slipway and ship repair facilities in Mogadishu harbour. Feasibility study to be done. Short-list already drawn up. Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st half '81, 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Dairy. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. Rehabilitation of the existing dairy in Mogadishu. Feasibility study, design, tender: B.M.B. Consultant (N). Date foreseen for financial decision: 3rd quarter '81, 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Institute of Statistics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost: 0.700 mECU. Works: Int. tender or acc. tender on July '81. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '81. 4th EDF.

SUDAN

Jebel Marra rural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 15.043 mECU. EDF 11 mECU. Local 4.043 mECU. Agricultural extension and improvement of rural infrastructure (road improvement and maintenance, forestry programme, community development programme). Works: project building, and houses (new + rehabilitation) int. tender, first quarter '81. Supplies: vehicles, trucks, animal cultivation equipment, furnishings, int. tenders in 1981 to 1983. TA: Hunting Technical Services Ltd (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Aweil rice development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources of the Southern Region. 5.747 mECU. EDF 4.4 mECU. Local 1.347 mECU. Project comprises the initial, 21/2 year phase of an overall project for the development of an area of 2,865 ha, suitable for irrigated rice production under full water control. Works: contracts already awarded. Supplies: vehicles and equip-

ment and agricultural inputs: int. tenders 1981. TA: Euroconsult b.v. (N). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Nuba Mountains rural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 6.650 mECU. EDF 5.5 mECU. Local 1.150 mECU. Introduction of improved farming techniques and systems in two nucleus development centres of the Nuba Mountains region. Works: contracts already awarded. Supplies: vehicles, furniture and animal traction equipment, int. tenders in 1981, 1982. TA: SATEC Consultant (F). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Gum arabic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Rehabilitation of gum arabic production in the Sudanese gum belt (including production and marketing aspects). Preliminary study: gum arabic development in North Kordofan Province. Bureau GITEC (D). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Upper Talanga tea project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 8.350 mECU. Establishment over 10 years of a 1 000 ha tea plantation in Eastern Equatoria Province of the Southern Region. Phase 1 '77-'81. Phase 2 beginning 2nd quarter '81. Factory, access road, project buildings and houses, vehicles, equipment and technical assistance. Works: tea factory (turn-key project) int. tender in '81. Supplies: land development equipment, int. tender in '81. TA: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Contracts for buildings, houses and vehicles already awarded. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Juba airport. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Department. 21.5 mECU. EDF 16.3 mECU. Local 5.2 mECU. Construction of a new airport. Consultant: bureau NACO (N). Works: Int. tender, 2nd half 1981. 4th EDF.

University of Juba, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 7 mECU. Additional facilities on the new campus for a capacity of about 400 students: 3 hostels, (1 100 m² each) dining hall and kitchen (360 m²), 3 college buildings (1 850 m²), 21 staff houses (each 170 m²). Works including infrastructure for water, sewerage and electricity: int. tender in 1981. Equipment: int. tender in 1982. Work supervision: short list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

Four higher secondary technical schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 6.3 mECU. Renovation and new constructions of four existing schools, each with a capacity of 324 students. Works contracts already awarded. Equipment: int. tender in 1981. Supervision of works: GBWA Int. (Irl.) Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Juba-Laboni road study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Technical study and design for improvement of ±106 km feeder road in Southern Sudan. Study: Bureau GITEC (D). 4th EDF.

SWAZILAND

Teacher training college at Nhlanguano. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 2.5 mECU. Construction and equipping of a fully residential teacher training college with a capacity of 400 students. Works: contracts already awarded. Supervision: Consultant Design + Planning International DPI (Local). Equipment: Int. tender 2nd half 1981. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

TANZANIA

Coffee improvement programme. Resp. Auth.: Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT). 25.434 mECU. EDF 12.677 mECU. Local 12.757 mECU. To increase quantity

and quality of coffee production in the main coffee areas of Tanzania by improving the extension services, supply of farm inputs, provision of training facilities, renovation of central pulperies and road improvement. Works: Contracts already awarded. Supplies: nature of tenders to be decided but launched on 2nd half of 1981. TA: Mr. Maxwell (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Coffee improvement programme phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT). Extension and intensification of the activities promoted under the phase 1. The programme will cover improvements in production (through extension services, inputs, supply), roads and storage facilities. CAT will itself prepare the phase 2 project. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Agricultural development project in Iringa region. Resp. Auth.: Iringa Regional Development Directorate. 6.5 mECU. To increase agricultural productivity in the Iringa Region, through strengthening of the extension services, improvement of infrastructure and supply of farm inputs. Works: contracts awarded. TA: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Supplies: driers for pyrethrum, int. tender 2nd half of 1981. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Iringa integrated rural development, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Iringa Regional Development Directorate. To extend and intensify the activities currently being carried out under phase 1. Main elements are strengthening of extension services, provision of farm inputs, extension of the oxen cultivation programme, improvements of the road system and promotion of animal production. Study; project preparation, Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Project stages: identification. 5th EDF.

Lusahunga-Bukambe road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 20 mECU. Bitumen road of 127 km. Works: Int. tender in 1981. Supervision of works: restr. tender in 1981. Regional Project. 4th EDF.

Technical teacher training college, Mtwara. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.4 mECU. Training facilities for technical teachers. Classrooms, laboratory and workshops, dormitories and sanitary block, administration. Total area 3 765 m². Works: contracts awarded. Equipment: int. tender with possibility of restr. tender or direct agreement depending on nature of supply. Supplies: restr. tender. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Idetero-Paper Mill Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 11.4 mECU. Bitumen road of 40 km. Works and supervision. Works: int. tender 1st half '81. Supervision: restr. tender 1st half '81. 4th EDF.

Extensions to the Mbeya Water Supply System. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 4.050 mECU. Construction of an abstraction point, a pipeline, a pumping station, reservoirs. Supplies and site supervision. Works and supplies: int. tender after prequalification. Contracts: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '81. 4th EDF.

TOGO

Cattle-raising in palm plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.136 mECU, EDF 0.884 mECU, Local 0.252 mECU. Stock-farming under palms to improve meat production and to make industrial palm plantation maintenance easier. Study: project plans, Bureau SOTED (Local). Works: direct labour. Supplies: vehicles, int. tender 1981. Supplies, equipment and cattle purchase: direct agreement. 4th EDF.

Adele Ranch. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.207 mECU, EDF 2.788 mECU, Local 0.419 mECU. Establishment of a cattle ranch for local supply of oxen, improved heifers and breeding bulls, surplus for local slaughter and market. Works: direct labour. Supply: graders and vehicles, int. tender, 1st half '81. TA: short list not yet drawn up. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

UGANDA

Agricultural rehabilitation studies. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.250 mECU. To provide basis for financing proposal concerning four agro-industrial sectors: tea, coffee, seeds and cotton. Studies: Booker Agriculture International (UK). 4th EDF.

Rehabilitation of poultry farming. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Animal Industry. 0.500 mECU. Supply of equipment, one-day chicks and female chicks. Works and equipment: direct agreement. Supply of chicks and female chicks: int. tender first half 1981. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Kampala-Masaka road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Housing. 5 mECU. Repair and asphaltting of 60 km and supervision of works. Works: int. tender in 1981. Supervision of works: SAUTI (I). 4th EDF.

Nutritional rehabilitation centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 1.100 mECU. To improve health care in rural areas and to reduce malnutrition (particularly widespread among children). Contribution and equipping of 10 centres. Supply of 30 vehicles for health inspectors. Works: acc. tender. Supply: int. tender. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Uganda Hoes Ltd. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry. 3.500 mECU. Rehabilitation of the factory. Establish rehabilitation scheme study: AGI PLAN (D). Date financing decision: May '81. 4th EDF.

Lake-Katwe Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of works and Housing. 1.4 mECU. Gravel road, 24 km. Works: direct Labour. Supplies of graders, int. tender 2nd half '81. T.A.: short list a) ready drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

UPPER VOLTA

Stock-farming in Hauts Bassins and Comaé ORD. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction services élevages). 1.961 mECU. Improvement of traditional breeding conditions and continued development of animal-drawn tillage. Various works and supplies: direct agreement. Supply of means of transport: int. tender, 2nd half '81. TA: short list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

Ouagadougou — Yako Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 18.945 mECU. Bitumen road ±100 km. Works and supervision. Technical study: Europrogetti Consultant (L). Works: Int. tender, 3rd quarter 81. Supervision: direct agreement, 3rd quarter '81. Date financial decision: May '81. 5th EDF.

Mine of Poura rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Commerce, du Développement Industriel et des Mines. Estimated Cost: 46.1 mECU. EDF (4th EDF): 3.55 mECU for road and power station. Int. tender for supply of 4 generator 900 KW: 2nd half '81. (5th EDF). Estimated 4.14 mECU for assessment of the worker's town. Study underway. Other fundings: CCCE 9.3 mECU, BOAD 3.1 mECU, private investors 2 mECU, coframines and others 2.8 mECU, IDB 2.7 mECU, Local 8.3 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural villages drinking water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Direction de l'Hydraulique et de l'Équipement rural. (H.E.R.) Estimated: 10.800 mECU. EDF 10.500 mECU. Local 0.300 mECU. Construction of 660 water-points: wells and bore-holes. Supply of drill equipment. T.A. Works by direct labour. Wells partly int. tender partly direct labour. Supply int. tender. T.A.: Short-list not yet drawn up. Date financial decision, June '81. 5th EDF.

Improvement of Dakiri plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 2.5 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement (± 200 ha). Irrigation and drain network. T.A. and monitoring. Works: int. tender, 1st half '82. T.A. direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, end '81, 1st quarter '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

WESTERN SAMOA

Oil and Cake storage and handling facilities for the copra mill. Resp. Auth.: Samoa Coconut Products Ltd. 0.850 mECU. Storage tanks for copra oil and handling equipment. Shed for storage of pelletized cake. Study for supplies: Proses (Malaysia) financed by ADB. Study to be done for sheds. Short list not yet drawn up. Works: Acc. tender 2nd half '81. Supplies: Int. tender, 2nd half '81. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Sauniatu Hydro Electric Scheme. Resp. Auth.: Electric Power Corporation (EPC). Estimated Cost 7.1 mECU. EDF 4.1 mECU, EIB 3 mECU. Two power station of 1.75 MW each. Headpond, tunnel, penstock powerhouse with turbines and generators and transmission lines. Equipments, supervision of works and training. Design study completed by Mander, Raikes and Marshall (UK). Preliminary works and access road: Acc. tender 2nd half '81. Main civil works: Int. tender after prequalification. Prequalification: 3rd quarter '81. Int. tender: end '81. Supplies: Int. tender: end '81. Supervision of works: end '81. Date foreseen for financial decision: 3rd quarter '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAIRE

Completion of the Butuhé tea-project. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture. (Commission Agricole du Kivu). 3.030 mECU. Extension of 100 ha tea plantation and upgrading of nearby ground to install a small power station. Works: plantation by direct labour. Power station: acc. int. tender in '81. Supplies: equipment for power station: int. tender in '81. TA and supervision of works: ILACO Consultant (N). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Cotton improvement programme. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Caisse de Stabilisation Cotonnière). 7.750 mECU. To place financial means at disposal of Caisse de Stabilisation and cotton — mills to provide equipment, spare parts, vehicles, insecticides, fertilizers. Supplies: partially int. tender, partially direct agreement, awarding on the way. Project in execution. 3rd and 4th EDF.

Extension of Kinoisé market garden's. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Centres des Produits maraichers: CECOMAF). 7.880 mECU. EDF 4.85 mECU, FAC and local 3.03 mECU. Development of three valley floors to grow vegetables ad fruit. Area 3 000 ha, of which 185 ha intensive cultivation and pisciculture and 584 ha orchards, rest for protection. Works: acc. int. tender 1st half 1981. Supplies: in tender and direct agreement, 1st half 1981. TA: FAC (F). Projet in execution. 4th EDF.

Akula-Gemena road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (115 km). Economic study: Bureau SPE (Local). Technical study to be done. Short list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Gosuma oil-palm factory. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture. Palmerais du Zaïre (PALMEZA). 8 mECU. EDF 7 mECU, Local 1 mECU. Building of an oil palm factory in Gosuma. Initial capacity 20 T bunches/hour and later 30 T/hour. Works and supplies: direct agreement after restr. tender. Restr. tender under way. Supervision of works and management: direct agreement after restr. tender. Restr. tender already made (contract will be awarded to a local consultant specialized in the sector). 4th EDF.

Thé Butuhé. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Commission Agricole du Kivu). Estimated Cost: 2.5 mECU. Strengthening and prosecution existing projects. T.A. for management and trading. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mwebe-Batshamba Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Travaux Publics. Part (81 km) of the national road Matadi-Shaba. Prequalification foreseen for July '81. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd and 4th quarter '81. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

BELIZE

Animal health laboratory. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Public Works. 0.400 mECU. To improve the existing veterinary investigation service. Works: direct labour. Equipment: int. tender in 1981. 2 vehicles: direct agreement. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Three junior secondary schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works. 1.250 mECU. Technical and practical skills in rural areas. Classroom blocks, workshop blocks, principal's house. Works: direct labour. Supplies: furniture and equipment, restr. tender or direct agreement. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

St Martin Airport. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. 7.292 mECU. Construction of new air terminal. Study and works. Study: execution, Flughafen Frankfurt (D). Works and supplies in '81. 4th EDF.

REUNION

Hydro-agricultural development of Bras de Cilaos Ministère de l'Agriculture. 2.650 mECU. Installations of a first section of water-supply network. Supplies and duct-laying and accessories, int. tend. in '81. 4th EDF.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Deep water quay building. Resp. Auth. : Ministère des Transports de la Rép. Française. Estimated total cost 3.051 mECU. EDF 1.600 mECU France 1.451 mECU. Works: int. tender 1st half '81. Date foreseen for financial decision: march '81. 3rd and 4th EDF.

MAYOTTE

Longoni harbour. Resp. Auth. : Ministère des Transports. Technical and economic studies: Bureau Sogreah (F), french funding. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Tahiti territorial abattoir. Resp. Auth. : Service de l'Economie Rurale, Papeete (Tahiti). Secrétariat d'Etat des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer, Délégation de la Polynésie Française, Paris. 0.850 mECU, EDF 0.730 mECU, Ministère Français de l'Agriculture 0.120 mECU. Modern abattoir to replace old slaughterhouses and improve hygienic conditions for meat provisioning. Capacity 2 000 cattle and 13 000 pigs per year. Study: expert to verify technical dossier drawn up by administration. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

WALLIS and FUTUNA ISLANDS

Poi-Tuatafa track. Resp. Auth. : Administration territoriale. 0.665 mECU. Construction of a track suitable for motor vehicles, 8.4 km. Works: acc. tender end '80. Supplies: int. tender in '81. 4th EDF.

Mata Utu road system. Resp. Auth. : Administration territoriale. 0.850 mECU. Local roads and drainage road system. Total length 10 km of which 2 km to be asphalted. Works: acc. int. tender end '80. 4th EDF.

Regional Projects

BELIZE

Caricom grains project, pilot farm. Resp. Auth. : Caribbean Development Bank. Development of 400 pilot farm. Estimate 2.145 mECU. EDF 1.826 mECU. Works: acc. tender 1st quarter '81. Supplies: equipment and vehicles: acc. tender 2nd quarter '81. 4th EDF.

BOTSWANA — SWAZILAND

Regional Railway Training Scheme. Resp. Auth. : Office of the Botswana President and Swazi Minister for Finance and Economic Planning. 2 mECU. TA, training, architectural studies. TA: short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

COMMISSION DU FLEUVE NIGER (CFN) IN NIAMEY

Hydrological forecast system of river Niger basin. Resp. Auth. : CFN. 6.8 mECU. EDF 1.5 mECU. UNDP, OPEC, CFN, member states 5.3 mECU. To provide CFN possibilities to take hydrological dates on the whole Niger basin. Supplies: hydrometrical instruments, means of transport, equipment for teletransmission, supplies, int. tender in 1981. TA: supplied by Organisation Mondiale Météorologique (UNDP funds), direct agreement. 4th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF C.I.L.S.S. (SAHEL)

Large basins dams inventory in West Africa. Resp. Auth. : Secretariat du CILSS (Oudgadougou). Study to be done. Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

DJIBOUTI — ETHIOPIA

Djibouti-Addis railway. Resp. Auth. : Ministère des Transports — Ministry of Transport. Railway, short-term, rehabilitation. Study: Carlo Lotti (I). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

FIJI — TONGA — WESTERN SAMOA

University of the South Pacific — agricultural and marine resources programme. Resp. Auth. : South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC). 3.2 mECU. Buildings and teaching facilities, vehicles and small vessels, technical assistance and programme finance for: development of Marine Resources Centre, Fiji — Rural development Centre, Tonga — Applied Agricultural Research Programme, Western Samoa. Contracts for work and equipment already awarded. TA for Fiji: four man years in marine biology and fishing technology from Europe and study programme assistance. For Tonga: five man years for the centre director and technologist and study programme assistance. For Western Samoa: four man years in plant breeding and agricultural economics. Short lists not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

U.D.E.A.C. HARBOUR ZONE — DOUALA HARBOUR (CAMEROON)

Creation of U.D.E.A.C. harbour zone. Resp. Auth. : Ministères des transports de Cameroun-Rca-Tchad. Estimated cost 8.84 mECU. EDF 5.78 mECU. Cofinanced with BDEAC and Cameroon. Works: access road, railway, upgrading and hydrolics works. Int. tender in '81. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF C.E.A.O.

Financing of a regional trade cooperation programme. Resp. Auth. : Secretariat général de la CEAO. 2.500 mECU. Measures to improve production and develop trade. T.A.,

training, seminars. Trade missions. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half '81. 5th EDF.

O.C.A.M.

Building and equipment of Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée in Kigali. Resp. Auth.: I.A.M.S.E.A. Pedagogical, administrative and hostel buildings (4,500 m²). Correspondent equipment supply. Studies: a) Programming. b) Architectural and Technical. Bureau SPADOLINI E GORI (I). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. Building and equipment. 5th EDF.

Training assistance for the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM). Resp. Auth.: Secretariat de l'OCAM. 1.0 mECU. T.A., seminars and granting of study awards. Date foreseen for financial decision end 1st half '81. 4th EDF.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF ORGANISATION AFRICAINE POUR LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE (O.A.P.I.)

Building and equipment of Centre Africain de Documentation et Information en matière de Brevets. Resp. Auth.: O.A.P.I. 1 mECU. Construction of 1,350 m² of buildings, and supply of equipment. Technical and architectural study: BRUSA PASQUE (I). Date foreseen for financial decision. 2nd quarter '81. 5th EDF. Study 4th EDF.

GAMBIA — SENEGAL (O.M.V.G.)

Bridge barrage on the river Gambia. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost in 78: 60 mECU. Foreseen funding: F.R.G. 20 mECU. UK 4.4/8.8 mECU. Canada 21.7 mECU, USA 11/22 mECU. Technical study: DHV-Rijkswaterstaat-Waterloopkundig Laboratorium Delft (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GUYANA — SURINAME

Guyana — Suriname ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. Study to be done: economic and technical. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

RWANDA — ZAIRE

Hydro-electric development «Ruzizi II». Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 50/60 mECU. Economic and technical studies underway (4th EDF): Bureau Tractionnel (B). Construction of a central hydro electric plant of 35 MW. Foreseen funding: EDF, ADB, ABEDA. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Methane gas from Lake Kivu. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: not available. Pre-feasibility study underway. (Studies 4th EDF). Foreseen funding: EDF, Belgium. Project stage: identification, 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GUINEA

Tambacounda-Labe road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (455 km). Economic study: SONED (SE). Technical study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

SOMALIA — DJIBOUTI

Somalia-Djibouti Road Link. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Economic study: Economic Consultant (UK). Technical study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal, 4th EDF.

SUDAN — KENYA

Juba-Lodwar road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 17 mECU, EDF 10 mECU, USAID 7 mECU. Contribution for bridge-building and intermittent improvements over 655 km of gravel road. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

TOGO — BENIN

Integrate development of the Mono Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 170 mECU. Construction of a dam and a hydro-electric power plant of 2×30.7 MW. Foreseen funding: World Bank, EEC (EDF + EIB), France, FRG, Canada, ADB, UNDP. Feasibility study done. Completion envisaged 1982/85. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

BURUNDI — TANZANIA — ZAMBIA

Mpulungu Harbour. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication. 2.24 mECU. Works, Supplies, T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision July '81. 4th EDF.

ZAMBIA — BOTSWANA — ZIMBABWE

Training assistance for Namibian refugees and students. Resp. Auth.: U.N. Institute for Namibia. 1 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision July '81. 5th EDF.

GABON — CONGO

Construction and equipment of a boarding section at the Ecole des Postes et Télécommunications in Libreville. Resp. Auth.: Office Postes et Télécommunication. (O.P.T.). 2.020 mECU. Buildings Boarding facilities 976 m², restaurant-cultural complex 430 m². Equipment. Supervision of works. Date foreseen for financial decision June or July '81. Works: Acc. tender launched on April '81. Supplies: Int. tender end '81 or 1st quarter '82. 4th EDF.

UPPER — VOLTA

Fada-Border Niger Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 28 mECU. Construction and surfacing of the road for 171 km. Possibility of partial financing on 5th EDF. Economic and practical study completed. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

Regional project to improve millet, sorghum and niébes. Resp. Auth.: CILSS. Institut du Sahel, Bamako (Mali). Estimated cost 3 mECU. To test in various trial centres results from rural research institutes. Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 4th EDF.

17 COUNTRIES:

**BENIN — CAMEROON —
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD — CONGO — GAMBIA —
GHANA — IVORY COAST —
LIBERIA — MALI —
MAURITANIA —
NIGER — SENEGAL —
SIERRA LEONE — TOGO —
UPPER VOLTA — ZAIRE**

Academie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer in Abidjan. Resp. Auth.: Conférence Ministérielle des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre sur le transport maritime. Extension and renovation of the school. For EDF: supply of pedagogical equipment and TA. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CONGO — GABON — EQUATORIAL GUINEA — SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Regional study on sea fishing in the Bay of Guinea. Resp. Auth.: Direction des Pêches of the 4 countries. 1.05 mECU. Inventory of fish resources. Marketing. Juridical evaluation — situation and future prospects. Consultant: SCET international (F). Study to be done: evaluation campaign by echo-integration on pelagic coastal fauna. Short list not yet drawn up. Date foreseen for financial decision: 1st quarter '81. 4th EDF.

TROPICAL AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

Rice, mais, niébes, soja improvement programme. 1st phase. Resp. Auth.: I.I.T.A. (Institut International d'Agriculture Tropicale) à Ibadan, Nigeria. Estimated EDF contribution 2.250 mECU. Experimentation and demonstration improved varieties. Works, supplies and experts recruitment by I.I.T.A. with local agreements. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TOGO — MALI — UPPER VOLTA — NIGER — CHAD

Agricultural produce regional transit centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministères du Plan and Ministère Affaires Economiques for Niger. Harmonization of stocking possibilities for the population and trade improvement. Technical and economic feasibility study: Bureau SATEC (F). 4th EDF.

SEYCHELLES — MAURITIUS — COMOROS — KENYA — SOMALIA — TANZANIA — MADAGASCAR

Telecommunications for flying airways in the Indian Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Departments, Directions de l'Aviation Civile. Supply and installation of telecommunication equipment. Study: preliminary appraisal, Mr. Durieux and Amory (F). Technical detailed study: SOFREA-VIA (F). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Foot-and-mouth disease prevention. Resp. Auth.: Development Committee. Study to be done: Feasibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 4th EDF.

Countries acceding to Lomé Convention

ZIMBABWE

Study Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning. (MEPD). 1 mECU. 3 Studies: Intensive Rural Development Area 3 (IRDA 3), Mashoualand East. Pungwe/Honde Valley Development Study, near Umtali. Smallholder Irrigated Coffee Development, in Victoria and Midlands Provinces. Studies: Int. tender after prequalifications or direct agreement. Date financial decision 1st quarter '81.

Technical Assistance Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning (MEPD). 0.500 mECU. To prepare agricultural projects. Contracts: direct agreement. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

Educational Facilities and Equipment. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. 3 mECU. Building of Technical College and supply of equipment and furniture. Works: Acc. tender. Supplies: Int. tender. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

Reinforcement of National Extension Services. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. 1.5 mECU. Building of 70 standard staff houses and supply of 30 4-wheel drive vehicles. Works: Acc. tender. Supply: Int. tender. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

Rural Clinics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4.5 mECU. Construction and equipment of 115 rural clinics and 230 staff houses. Works: direct labour or direct agreement.

Equipments: Int. tender. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

Intensive Resettlement Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority. (ARDA). 4 mECU. Resettlement of some 18,000 smallholder families. Works: access roads, water supplies, fencing, schools... Supplies: Int. tender or direct agreement. Works: direct labour. Date financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Livestock development study for vine-growing reconversion areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.095 mECU. Possibilities for development of dairy cattle. Study to determine project contents: SCET International (F). Project stage: identification.

Study for artificial insemination development in Algeria. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.080 mECU. Study to establish an artificial insemination service. Short list already drawn up. Project on appraisal.

Contribution towards the creation of six vocational training centres and the extension of five others. (C.F.P.). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Travail et de la Formation Professionnelle (M.T.F.P.) — Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de la Construction et de l'Habitat (M.U.C.H.). 20 mECU. Community's contribution for buildings, technical and teaching equipment, technical assistance and training of instructors. Works: contracts already awarded. Supplies: int. tender 1st half '81. TA: direct agreement in '81.

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 9-14 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Feasibility study of the project: Euro Consult (N). Project on appraisal.

Improvement of agricultural input storage facilities in the Daghalia Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit. Provisional amount 4.5-8 mECU. Feasibility study of the project: Berlin Consult (D). Project on appraisal.

Preliminary study on the export potential of Egyptian products. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Export Promotion Centre. 0.025 mECU. First phase, selection of a limited number of products or groups of products with the biggest export potential and to draw up exact terms of reference for the main study. Short list already drawn up. Report due end '80. Main study due 1st half 1981. Short list not yet drawn up. Results of the preliminary study will determine amount to be allocated for main study.

Developing Vocational Training for Industrial Trades. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. (Productivity and Vocational Training Department — PVTD.) 2 mECU. Community's contribution over a period of 3 years for TA and equipment. TA: direct agreement in '81. Equipments: int. tender in '81.

Sinai Water Resources Study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Irrigation's Water Research Centre. Total Cost: 3.75 mECU. EEC Contribution: 2 mECU. Equipments, and T.A. over 3 years. Contracts and int. tender foreseen in '81.

Helwan waste water Project. Resp. Auth.: Government of Egypt. Estimated Cost 125.040 mECU. EEC Contribution estimated 31.540 mECU, Nederland 2.660 mECU. Construction of a sanitation system within an area of 9,500 ha. Collector mains, pumping stations and treatment works. Works and supplies: int. tender, 2nd half '81.

Intervention programme for investments promotion and for cooperation at companies level. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economy and External Trade, Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. 2 mECU. T.A., training and investment promotion. Project on appraisal.

JORDAN

Assistance to the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association. Provisional amount 1.5 mECU. Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Jordan Valley Farmers' Association (JVFA). To assist the JVFA in the implementation of an agricultural machinery repair and servicing centre, and a vegetable seedling propagation unit. Study: feasibility of the project, Minister Agriculture Int. (UK). Project on appraisal.

1 Secondary Industrial School (SIS). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Ministry of Education. EEC 0.950 mECU. School for technical education at secondary level at Mafraq. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study: to identify and define project. Tema Consultant (I). Financial decision: November '80.

2 Trade Training Centres (TTC). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Cost estimate 1.650 mECU for EEC. The TTCs offer apprenticeship in cooperation with local trade and industry. One TTC for about 400 boys at Zarqa. One TTC for about 400 girls in Amman. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study to identify and define project, TEMA Consultant (I). Date for financial decision, in 1981. Project on appraisal.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology. University of Jordan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EEC-Contribution: 6.68 mECU. Supply of Laboratory and workshop equipment and T.A. over 5 years. Jordanian Government will finance buildings. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A.: Contracts in '81 and '82.

Faculty of Science-Yarmouk University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 2.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A. contracts in '81 and '82. Project on appraisal.

2 Vocational Training Schools. Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Estimated cost. 1.200 mECU. (EEC part). Construction and equipment 1 school for 700 boys at Zarqa and 1 at Amman for 700 girls. Training and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '81.

LEBANON

Industrial planning and industrial census. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie. 0.518 mECU. Foreign expert to supervise local experts for census. Mission in Lebanon 2 months. EEC contribution covers all expenses for foreign expert and $\pm 50\%$ of total cost of the project. Project on appraisal.

MOROCCO

National laboratory for the production of veterinary vaccines. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Elevage du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 2.255 mECU, EEC 1.980 mECU, Local 0.275 mECU. Financing of equipment, installations, supplies and the raw materials for a veterinary laboratory for the production of veterinary vaccines. Works: completion and adaptation of the existing buildings, mutual agreement contract. All material, equipment and raw materials, int. tender in 1981.

Nador and Safi water supply. Resp. Auth.: Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP). Ministère de l'Équipement et de la Promotion Nationale. Estimated cost 20.890 mECU, EEC 15.5 mECU, Local and Saudi Fund for Development 5.390 mECU. SAFI: water supply extension, partly service main, partly treatment and pumping station. NADOR: Regional water supply realization, service mains and treatment and pumping station. Works and supplies except pumping station and electrical connections: several int. tenders in 1981.

Monitoring and equipment of 10 Instituts de Technologie Appliquée (ITA). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Travail et de la Formation Professionnelle (MTFP). 34.510 mECU. EEC 15.500 mECU, Local 19 mECU. Community's contribution for technical and teaching equipment, training of instructors and TA at the beginning of the project. Equipment: int. tender in several lots in '81. TA: direct agreement in '81, '82 and '83.

Intervention for Laboratoire Officiel d'Analyses et de Recherches chimiques de Casablanca. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.200 mECU. Equipments: int. tender in '81. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal.

TUNISIA

Sewerage scheme for 17 towns. Resp. Auth.: Office National d'Assainissement (ONAS). Estimated cost 40 mECU, EEC 24 mECU, Local 16 mECU. Improvement of the sewerage system (mainly for sewerage and rainwater) for 17 towns. Service mains extension, building of purification stations. Study: to define programmes and prepare the implementation project. Short list already drawn up. Funding phase 1 end 1980 (12 mECU). Phase 2: 2nd quarter 1981 (12 mECU). Works: int. tenders, several lots in '81.

Expansion of industrial development activities. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Énergie. Agence de Promotion des Investissements (API) and the Banque de Développement Économique de Tunisie (BDET). 0.630 mECU. TA and studies. Contracts by direct agreement in '81.

Office National Tunisien du Tourisme (ONTT). Resp. Auth.: ONTT. 0.300 mECU. TA, studies and tourism promotion. Contracts by direct agreement in '81.

Participation to create 3 Training Vocational Centres: in Nabeul, Menzel-Bourguiba, Zagouan. Resp. Auth.: O.T.T.E.E.F.P. (Office des Travailleurs Tunisiens à l'Étranger de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle.) EEC Contribution 3.870 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender in '81 and '82. Contract T.A. and training, '81 and '82. Project on appraisal.

TURKEY

Mining Renewal Equipment and Spares. Resp. Auth.: Turkish Coal Enterprises (T.K.I.). Estimated Cost 16 mECU. EEC 16 mECU. Equipments: dump trucks, electrical excavators, bulldozers, associated spares. Equipments: int. tender in '81. Date foreseen for financial decision June-July '81.

Beypazari Lignite Project. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. Estimated Cost 55.7 mECU. EEC 22 mECU, Local 33.7 mECU. EEC part: Equipment supply for: development, mechanised face, conventional face and auxiliary. Equipments: int. tender in '81. Date foreseen for financial decision June-July '81.

Lignite Exploration Project. Resp. Auth.: Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey (M.T.A.). Estimated cost 25.5 mECU. EEC 8 mECU. Local 17.5 mECU. EEC part: Equipment supply: core barrels, drill pipes, drill collars, rock bits, core bits. Equipments: int. tender in '81. Date foreseen for financial decision June-July '81.

Non-associated developing countries

BANGLADESH

Tea rehabilitation project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB). EEC 6.6 mECU, UK and Local 55.680 mECU. Purchase of machinery for tea factories. Call for quotation in EEC member states and Indian subcontinent in 1st quarter 1981.

Emergency food grain storage. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Food. EEC 8 mECU. Construction of flat grain storage buildings in six different locations to store approximately 32 000 tons of grain. Works: restr. tender May 1981. Supply of building materials (cement and steel) int. tender December 1980. TA and local consultancy, mutual agreement, November '80 and January '81.

Cotton Development project. Resp. Auth.: Cotton Development Board. Estimated Cost: 13.500 mECU. EEC 6.5 mECU, Local 7 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. Works. T.A.: direct agreement or int. tender in '81. Works and supply procedure to be determined.

BURMA

Palm oil development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated cost: 16.300 mECU. Financing: EEC 4.9 mECU, Switzerland and local 11.40 mECU. Expanding production for domestic consumption. Supplies and T.A. Supply: int. tender 81 and 82. T.A. short-list already drawn up.

INDIA

Cyclone and flood protection project, Orissa. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. EEC 1.5 mECU. Miscellaneous works to increase security in cyclone and flood-prone areas (reafforestation, drainage sluice, anti-erosion works, helicopter landing places, elevated platforms and shelters. Works: direct labour or restr. tender, end 1980 or 1st half '81.

Flood protection project, West Bengal. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance, Government of India. EEC 3 mECU. Construction of 85 flood protection shelters on elevated earth platforms. Design and production of a rescue boat. Works and development of a rescue boat: restr. tender, end 1980 or 1st half '81.

INDONESIA

Pilot project on integrated soya and foodcrops development in Sumatra. Resp. Auth.: DG for economic, social and cultural relations (Department of Foreign Affairs). EEC 4 mECU. Local 1.4 mECU. To investigate the feasibility of arable cropping (mainly soya) and establish a seed multiplication centre in Jambi Province (Sumatra). TA: contract awarded. Works: direct labour. Supplies: int. tender or restr. tender to be determined end 1980.

S.E. Sulawesi transmigration and area development project. Resp. Auth.: Directorate General of Transmigration. EEC 3 mECU. Islamic Development Bank, Local 44.943 mECU. Contribution to a settlement programme consisting of studies for future development and local costs for housing, land irrigation, roads. Consultancy services (studies) restr. tender. Works: direct agreement. 1st half '81.

Lower Citanduy Irrigation. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for contagious diseases control. Estimated cost: 76.9 mECU. EEC 3.8 mECU, ADB 42.4 mECU, Local 30.7 mECU. Construction of irrigation and drainage canals, feeder roads, village water supplies for 287 villages in S.W. part of C. Java. Works: Acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender in '82.

Talungagung flood control and drainage. Resp. Auth.: Brantas River Basin — Development Executive Office — Ministry of Public Works. Estimated Cost: 48.3 mECU. EEC 6.1 mECU, ADB 28 mECU, Local 14.2 mECU. Increasing the capacity of the existing drainage system. Supplies: int. tender, 1st half '81. Works: Acc. tender, 2nd quarter '81.

Baturraden Dairy Development. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for livestock services. Estimated cost: 8.385 mECU. EEC 4.4 mECU, Italy 0.410 mECU. Construction, infrastructure, supply of equipment, T.A. Works and supplies: int. tender 1st half '82. T.A.: direct agreement 1st half '81.

LAOS

Seedling propagation centres. Resp. Auth.: Department of Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Hydrology. Mekong Committee Secretariat. EEC 2.9 mECU, Local 0.800 mECU. To establish six seedling propagation centres and to rehabilitate the agronomical research centre of Hat-Dok-Keo to supply selected seeds for the irrigated areas of Mekong plains. Works: direct labour. Supplies: modalities to be agreed between EEC Commission and government. TA by advertisement in member states newspapers, end 1980 or 1st quarter '81.

NEPAL

Livestock project. Resp. Auth.: Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal. EEC 2.2 mECU. ADB, Australia, UNDP. Local 9 mECU. Upgrading of animal health facilities and development of livestock production and marketing in two specific areas. Building and civil works: intern. tender. Date unknown. Project managed by ADB.

PAKISTAN

Baluchistan livestock development. Resp. Auth.: Provincial Government of Baluchistan. The Department of Fisheries and Livestock. The Baluchistan Development Authority. EEC 6.7 mECU, ADB 5.8 mECU, Local 1.4 mECU. Development of rangeland for sheep and goat production, construction of kid and lamb fattening units at selected locations, development of the dairy sector, establishment of local vaccine production, construction of a feedmill, training and consultancy services. Works, supplies and consultancy services, int. tenders. Dates unknown. Project managed by ADB.

Rural hydraulics programme in Baluchistan. Resp. Auth.: Rural Development and Local Government Department. Irrigation and Power Department. (KDLG) and (I.P.D.) Estimated cost: 25 mECU. EEC 4 mECU, UNICEF and Local 21 mECU. Construction of 180 small drinking water supply. Supplies: int. tender, 2nd quarter '81.

Emergency Programme-drinking water supplies for refugees areas (NWFP). Resp. Auth.: UNICEF. Estimated Total Cost 6 mECU. EEC 2.7 mECU. Cofinancing with Unicef. Supplies, drilling works, T.A. Supplies: Int. tender. Drills: Acc. tender Works: Direct Labour. Date for financial decision June at July '81.

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fishery department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 45.5 mECU. ADB 24.8 mECU, EEC 12 mECU, Local 7.1 mECU, Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan 1.6 mECU. EEC part: new facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. Date foreseen for financial decision July '81.

SRI LANKA

Mahaweli Ganga development. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Integrated rural development project. 43 000 ha area with a population of 140 000. Priority to food crops development. EEC 2 mECU, IDA 87.2 mECU (joint funding EEC-IDA, IBRD, UK, N, Canada, USA). EEC contribution for social infrastructure and civil works. Modalities: World Bank procedures.

Integrated rural development in the Mahaweli Ganga region. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Estimated cost 9 mECU, EEC 2 mECU. Development of 2 326 ha irrigated land and rehabilitation of 1 910 ha deteriorated land. Socio-economical infrastructure to allow settlement of 12 000 rural families. TA: FAO implementation not yet started because Sri Lanka authorities have asked for revision of certain project components and have still not signed tripartite agreement with EEC and FAO.

Eastern Region rehabilitation project. Ministry of Coconut Industries. EEC 3 mECU, Italy 0.375 mECU, small UK and FAO contributions, balance up to 7 mECU financed by Sri

Lanka government. Rehabilitation of coconut plantations devastated by a cyclone and diversification of agriculture in the same region. Feasibility study financed by Italian bilateral aid executed by AGROTEC (I). Works: direct labor. Supplies: modalities for tenders to be determined, first quarter '81.

THAILAND

Cooperation training and marketing. Resp. Auth.: National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation (BAAC). EEC 3.037 mECU. To provide training facilities for the personnel of agricultural cooperatives and equipment for cooperative marketing unit. Int. tender in '81.

Rubber smallholdings yield improvement. Resp. Auth.: Rubber Research Centre (RCC). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. EEC 1.8 mECU, Local 1.8 mECU. To introduce and popularize new tapping techniques to improve the yield of old rubber trees before their felling. TA by direct agreement. Supplies: modalities of tenders to be agreed between EEC Commission and government. Tenders in mid '81, '82, '83, '84.

Irrigation Studies (PA MONG). Resp. Auth.: National Energy Administration. 0.700 mECU. Engineering studies. Direct agreement, 2nd half '81.

HUAY-MONG-Irrigation and drainage Scheme. Resp. Auth.: National Energy Administration. Estimated Cost: 25 mECU. EEC 11 mECU, A.G.C.D. (B) 1.8 mECU. Works, T.A. and Supplies. Contracts ad int. tender for works and supplies, 2nd half '81.

Seed production centre for the Southern Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimate of Cost: 3 mECU. EEC 2.2 mECU. Construction of a centre for the production and distribution of improved qualities of rice seeds. Equipments and T.A. Works and Infrastructure: Acc. tender. Equipments: Int. tender and direct agreement. T.A.: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision June or July '81.

THE PHILIPPINES

Bicol River-basin Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Public Highways. Estimated cost: 53.6 mECU. EEC 4.5 mECU, ADB and others 35 mECU. Irrigation and drainage facilities, village water supply, feeder roads to serve an area of 17,000 ha in S. Luzon. Works: direct labour or acc. tender in '81 and '82.

Crop protection Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 8.596 mECU. EEC 3.5 mECU, F.R.G. and Local 5.096 mECU. Strengthen and expand the existing crop protection service. Works and supplies (vehicles and equipment). Way of execution to be determined. Timing: '81 and '82.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YAR)

Resource investigation for agricultural planning in the Wadi Rasyan Basin. Resp. Auth.: Tihama Development Authority, Ministry of Agriculture. Studies concerning physical characteristics, natural resources and potentialities of Wadi Rasyan Basin and preparation of first development plan. Studies: Consultant DHV (N).

ASEAN

Regional collaborative study on aquaculture. Resp. Auth.: The ASEAN Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAF). EEC 0.300 mECU. To assess the present and future potential of rural aquaculture in the ASEAN countries, and in particular study means of developing existing applied research training and extension facilities in this field. Contract will be awarded by mutual agreement to a mixed team composed of ASEAN and EEC experts. Last quarter of 1980 or '81.

Scientific and Technological Cooperation Programme. Resp. Auth.: ASEAN-Committee on Science et Technology (COST). EEC 2.8 mECU. Training, T.A., Studies, seminars. During 2 years starting from 4th quarter '81. Contracts for T.A. and studies will be negotiated by the Commission of CE after agreement with COST.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

TA Programme through the ADB. Resp. Auth.: ADB — EEC 1.200 mECU — Research and evaluation of agricultural projects in ADB member countries. Consultancy services (studies) contract awarded according to ADB procedures. Selection of consultants end 1980 or 1981.

CIAT — Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali (Colombia)

Research support 1980. Resp. Auth.: CIAT. Estimated total amount 10 mECU, EEC 1 mECU. Parallel co-financing within the framework of CGIAR. EEC contribution: bean and cassava improvement programme. Project managed by CIAT.

CIP — Centro Internacional de la Papa (Internacional Potato Centre). Lima, Peru

Research support 1980. Resp. Auth.: CIP. Estimated total amount 6.2 mECU. EEC 0.5 mECU. Parallel co-financing within the framework of CGIAR. EEC contribution: programme components with a view to the creation of regional better-adapted potatoes, to nematode and insect control and to regional research and training. Project managed by CIP.

HAITI

Integrated rural development of Asile region. Présidence de la République. Estimated cost: 12 mECU. Foreseen financing: EEC 5 mECU, IDB 7 mECU. Feeder roads, rural monitoring, irrigation, social infrastructure. Financial decision: 1st quarter '81.

Public health and drinking water in rural area. Resp. Auth.: Département de la Santé Publique et de la Population. Estimated cost: 4.893 mECU. EEC 1.6 mECU, IDB 3 mECU. Drinking water supply system for 100 rural communities. EEC contribution to supply equipment and accessories. Int. tender for supply to be decided by IDB.

Training and research for rural production development. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et Développement Rural (DARNDR). Cost: 0.412 mECU. EEC 0.300 mECU, France 0.112 mECU. Con-

struction of tank and reservoirs and wells. Contracts and supplies, direct agreements. 2nd and 3rd quarter '81.

HONDURAS

Rural water supply and sewerage. (Saveamiento Basico). Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social. Direccion de Saveamiento Basico. Cost: 6 mECU. ECE 3.2 mECU. Well construction, water supply, health installations in the Olancho region. T.A. direct agreement, 2nd half '81. Supplies, contracts already awarded. Works, direct labour, 2nd half '81.

HONDURAS — COSTA RICA

Regional grains stocking and trading programme. Resp. Auth.: (Banco Centro-americano d'integracion economica). Total cost: 21.43 mECU. Financing: EEC 1.80 mECU, IDB 15.18 mECU, BCIE — BANAFOM — CNP 4.45 mECU. In Honduras building of 6 complementary grain-stores, in Costa Rica 7 grain-stores with a capacity of 46 000 tons (total). IDB envisages partial reallocation of Costa Rica project for Nicaragua.

LATIN AMERICA

Rural micro-projects. Resp. Auth.: Ministerios de la Agricultura. IDB special fund. EEC contribution for the programme 2 mECU. To be decided.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) — Manila (Philippines)

Research support 1980. Resp. Auth.: IRRI. Estimated total amount 11.6 mECU, EEC 1 mECU. Parallel co-financing with the framework of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), EEC contribution: water management, scholarships and the Genetic Evaluation and Utilization Programme (GEU). Project managed by IRRI.

ICRISAT — Institute of Crops Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics — Hyderabad (India)

Research support 1980. Resp. Auth.: ICRISAT. Estimated total amount 6.2 mECU, EEC 0.8 mECU. Parallel co-financing CGIAR. EEC contribution: research and training on the pulses improvement programme. Project managed by ICRISAT.

BOLIVIA

Irrigation Programme Altiplano-Valles (Cochabamba). Resp. Auth.: Service National de Développement Communautaire (S.N.D.C.). Cost: 9 mECU. EEC 2 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 6 mECU, Local 1 mECU. Construction of small dams and irrigation canals. Works by direct labour. (Outstanding project).

ECUADOR

Irrigation in Chambo. Resp. Auth.: Institut National Equadorien de Ressources Hydrauliques (I.N.E.R.H.I.). Cost: 5.92 mECU. EEC 2.9 mECU. Repairing and extension irrigation system. T.A., training and supplies. Works, direct labour or direct agreement: 2nd quarter '81. Supplies: acc. tender, 2nd quarter '81. T.A. and training different phases in '81 and '82.

NICARAGUA

Training assistance to ENABAS (Empresa Nicaraguense de Alimentos Basicos). Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Comercio Interno and ENABAS. Estimated cost: 0.850 mECU. EEC 0.850 mECU. Training assistance: 2 long-term and 6 short-term experts. Amount foreseen for TA: 0.600 mECU. Construction, equipments, materials: 0.250 mECU (local contracts). Date foreseen for financial decision: July '81.

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legal and political institutions — an Andean court of justice, an Andean parliament and Andean council of ministers of foreign affairs.

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J.Y. CARFANTAN and C. CONDA-MINES — **Qui a peur du Tiers Monde: Rapports Nord-Sud: les faits** (Who's afraid of the Third World? North-South relations: the facts) — Editions du Seuil — 298 pages — 1980

Political problems are everyone's problems and everyone's problems are political problems.

Who's afraid of the Third World? What is the real effect of the periodic increases in the price of oil on our inflation and our economy? Is the transfer of industrial production to certain countries of the South ruining our employment situation? Is the aid we hand out to the developing countries costing us too much?

This book provides clear, synthetic and informed answers to the many questions of the developed world's relations with the Third World. It outlines practical proposals for bringing closer together two worlds that are dangerously ignorant of each other. In doing so, it helps defuse that most lethal of bombs, the division of the world into two hostile camps.

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Ann SEIDMAN — **An economic textbook for Africa** — London, Methuen & Co. Ltd — 346 pages — 1980

This textbook for African students is based on the reality of Africa today and emphasizes the problems which are facing the countries of that continent. The book is well planned, simply written, has sound references and some of its intentions are laudable. It presents the liberal approach and the socialist approach to economic development policy side-by-side (this is just one of the choices the Africans have to make in the immediate future) and it emphasizes questions, such as developing planning and regional integration, that are genuinely vital for Africa.

However, turning to the footnote on the first page stating that Algeria and Zaire both have a large minority of European settlers (the first edition of the book was in 1969, but the point remains), serious doubts are cast on Mrs Seidman's knowledge of Africa. Other passages, on average life expectancy before and after independence for example, are no more convincing.

University teaching and research into the social sciences, economics in particular, have to be in close contact with the facts.

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UNICEF — **Conditions des femmes et bien-être des enfants** (Women's status and the wellbeing of children) — Les carnets de l'enfance, n° 49/50, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland — 224 pages — FF 17 — 1980

Women are overworked. As well as being wives and mothers they also work alongside men in production. According to the ECA, women and girls produce 70% of the food in Africa, do 50% of the work connected with the livestock and 100% of the cooking, the housework and the raising of the children.

This heavy burden prevents them from playing a proper part in community development programmes and in decision-making at any level. There are direct links between the health of the mother and the health of the child and women can, because of all the cooking they do, pass on diseases. These are just some of the topics dealt with in this work and they are backed up with figures and specific examples. Every aspect of woman's life is covered, from the job opportunities available to them to their involvement in public life.

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George McROBIE — **Small is Possible** — Jonathan Cape Ltd., 30 Bedford Square, London WC1 — 331 pp. — £ 7.95 — 1981

While a student generation was trying to change Western society in the 1960s by flower power, two economists were trying to develop the Third World by mechanical means that were no less revolutionary. They were E.F. Schumacher and George McRobie, who set up the Intermediate Technology Development Group in 1965 and so gave expression to an idea which has quietly changed economic thinking around the world ever since.

The idea was coined as a phrase by Schumacher in his 1973 classic *Small is Beautiful*. This was followed by *A Guide for the Perplexed*, and, since Schumacher's death in 1977, George McRobie has completed the trilogy with this book.

Appropriate technology was Schumacher's formula for developing the Third World without destroying its societies. In 1962, he reported to the Indian Planning Commission that jobs could best be created on a large scale by cheap "intermediate" technology; the idea of a retreat from capital-intensive, centralized, high-technology methods of production has since found an echo in both rich and poor countries, to the extent that latterly Schumacher was advocating it as especially urgent for the industrialized societies.

McRobie's book now provides encouragement by giving examples of the practical application of appropriate technologies in the English-speaking countries, primarily Britain and the USA. Detractors may dismiss it as a directory of cranks, but they cannot deny that appropriate technology steadily continues to win converts. For the poor countries, simple tools and cheap workplaces may be the only way to integrate the mass of the unemployed into the economy and society. For the rich countries, appropriate technologies provide an alternative to the dehumanizing, land-destroying consequences of modern big business methods. ○

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