

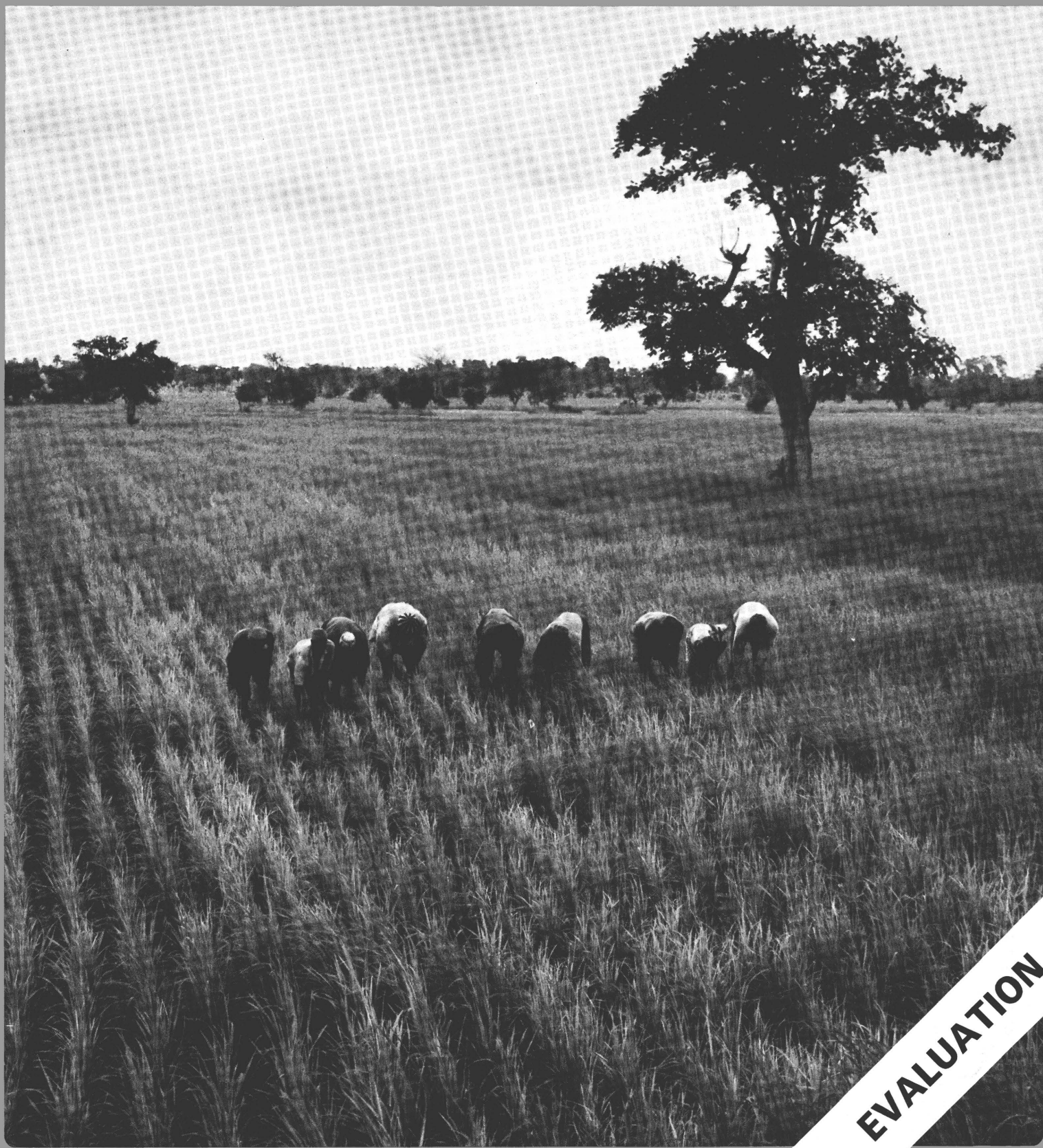


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AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC—EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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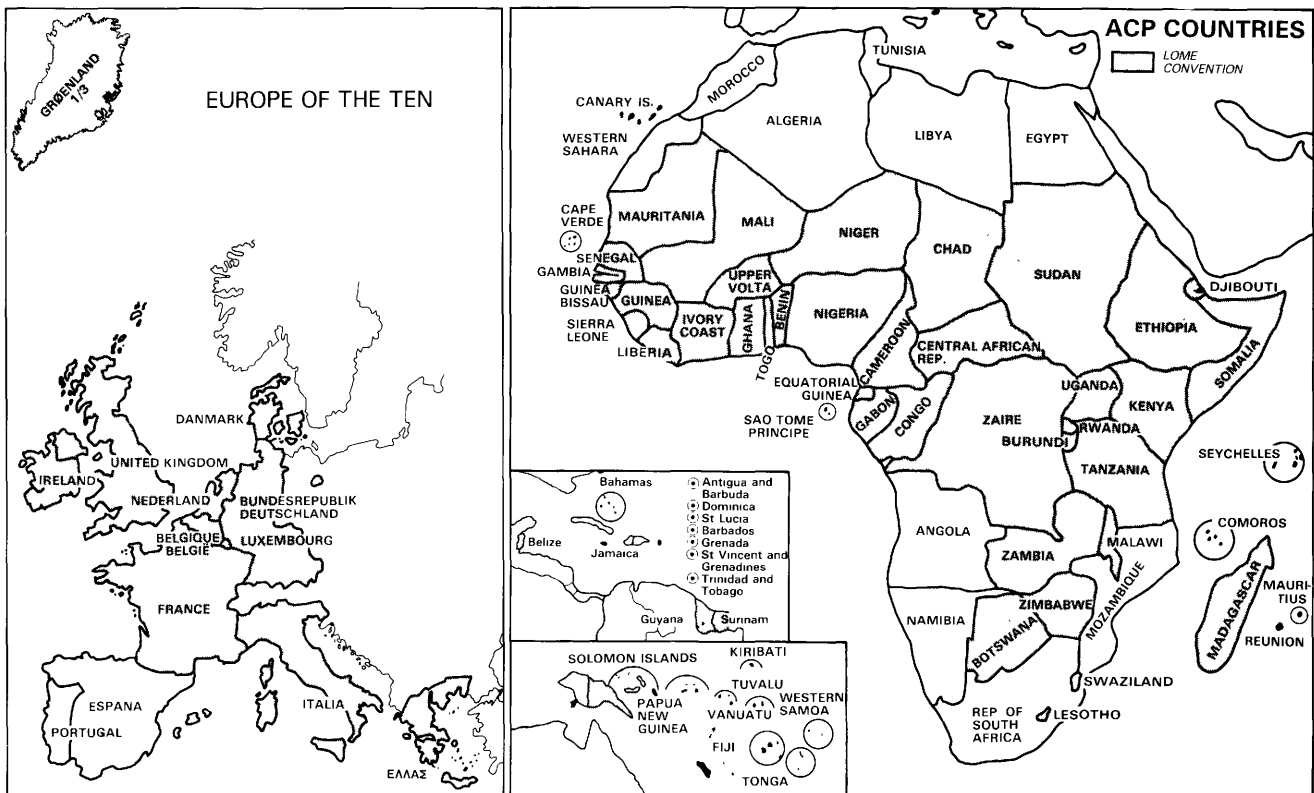
EVALUATION

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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

THE ACP STATES

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



FRANCE

(Overseas departments)

Guadeloupe
Guiana
Martinique
Reunion
St Pierre and Miquelon

(Overseas territories)

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

NETHERLANDS

(Overseas countries)

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

UNITED KINGDOM

(Overseas countries and territories)

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

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

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

Cover: Weeding a rice paddy near Bamfora, part of an EDF project to develop the south-western region of Upper Volta. Has the project achieved its objectives? The evaluation process aims to find out (FED)

ACP-EEC — The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers which met in Brussels in May, just a few months before the opening of negotiations on a new convention, spent its time reviewing the various aspects of the present convention. Few concrete results came from these two days of discussions. In particular the ministers could not agree on the issue at the centre of the debate, the resources available to Stabex, the system of stabilization for ACP export earnings. **Pages 3 to 6**



Madagascar — The world's fourth biggest island is a beautiful and mysterious country, unlike any other in the ACP group in character, history and natural resources. In 1975 Madagascar opted for a revolutionary socialist government, led by President Didier Ratsiraka. International recession and internal reorganization have since hit the economy hard and many daily commodities are in short supply. Our report surveys Madagascar at the start of President Ratsiraka's second term of office. **Pages 7 to 26**

Antigua and Barbuda — Independent since November 1981, this is one of the "micro-nations" of the eastern Caribbean. A plethora of publicity material testifies to the main economic activity in the islands — tourism. In this feature the deputy Prime Minister, Lester Bird, discusses the economy as a whole, and in his role as chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States explains his disappointment with the United States' Caribbean Basin Initiative. **Pages 27 to 35**



Europe — Thomas Jansen, a young German academic who has already made his mark in politics, has been appointed secretary-general of the Christian democrat EPP group at the European Parliament. With the next European elections only a year off, he looks at the main campaign issues and at Chancellor Kohl's policy of cooperation with the ACP countries. The new European People's Party secretary also reviews the main outcome of the Parliament's current activities. **Pages 51 to 55**

Dossier — Can it be another consequence of the economic recession that in the last few years the evaluation of development projects and programmes has come to seem indispensable, both for donors and recipients? Evaluation, in fact, goes far beyond a simple demonstration, for the benefit of those who pay, of the way in which aid has been used. It aims principally at drawing lessons from past experience so that future aid will be more effective and contribute better to economic and social development. **Pages 56 to 89**



THE COURIER

**AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC
— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

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Glimmers of hope

The last editorial dealt with the developing countries' debts which, the OECD suggests, had reached \$626 000 million (medium and long-term repayments) by the end of 1982, having trebled in six years. The debts of the non-oil producing countries accounted for \$520 000 million of this. Here we have a problem which has come to be a cause of considerable concern in the international community over the years; it symbolizes the difficulties, the disorder and the injustice of that community by being both an effect and, in the long run, a cause of the crisis. However, glimmers of hope are appearing on more than one horizon.

First of all, the trend for both international organizations and private banks seems to be to increase the means they make available. In our last issue we announced that the interim committee of the IMF had already made a substantial increase in IMF resources in February 1983. Without going into the details of the new policies that are emerging, it is worth mentioning, in particular, the declarations on the extent of Third World debts which Mr Larosière, who has begun a further term as director of the IMF, made to an association of bankers in May this year. As he sees it, the problem can be solved because the new bank credit which the non-oil exporting countries should need this year, amounting to \$15-20 000 million (equal to a 7% increase in the banks' commitment to these countries), is to a large extent already covered. Robert MacNamara, ex-World Bank director and chairman of the steering committee of the Overseas Development Council, recently had some interesting things to say in the ODC (a private American organization that aims to foster understanding of the Third World's problems). He mentioned the Williamsburg summit, laying particular emphasis on the fact that he hoped the governments and central banks would act to enable private banks to lend more to the Third World countries, as their loans had dropped from

\$40 000m in 1980 to only \$19 000 m in 1981.

The undeniable upturn in the American economy seems to be spreading to other countries too, particularly those of West Europe. This is another glimmer of hope. It should help the policies that will fight recession in the Third World and foster the commitment of the last OECD ministers' meeting to gradually dismantle the trade restrictions brought in during the recession — something from which everyone should benefit. This is not the only sign of improvement. In 1982, commodity prices in general dropped to their lowest level since 1950, causing the developing countries to lose some \$10 000 m in income and capitalist and socialist countries alike to restrict their commodity buying. But the industrialized countries are now building up their stocks again; the anticipated recovery should encourage the rise in the price of metals, and in a more uncertain way of some agricultural products (particularly coffee), that has occurred since the beginning of the year. If this trend continues, a certain number of ACP countries, and those of black Africa especially, will feel the benefit.

And something else is encouraging too. The new approach to development problems and the real needs of the Third World are now being defined on much more of a joint basis, the need for a permanent and more profound dialogue on our policies is being recognized and the peasant farmer is being seen as the central figure both in development and in the war on world hunger. Even the need to reform the international monetary system, to make it more stable and better suited to the modern world, is less a matter for contestation. This approach, of course, is by no means a general one yet, but it will be an increasingly common feature of all international conferences. So mid-1983 is not without its glimmers of hope. ◦

ALAIN LACROIX

Special ministerial session on Stabex and the 8th ACP-EEC Council

Frank discussions but few decisions

Fluctuat nec mergitur (the ship is tossed by the waves but never sinks) is the motto of Paris and it is a phrase that Aloys Mertes, German minister of state for foreign affairs, used to describe the sombre climate of ACP-EEC relations at the end of a three-day ministerial meeting in mid-May. Germany's diplomatic head, Hans Dietrich Genscher's successor, who barely had time to make his opening speech before going back to Bonn for another meeting, led the European discussions and handed over to his ACP counterpart, Mosese Quionibaravi, the chairman of the session, Fiji's foreign affairs and tourism minister and current president of the ACP ministerial council. The latter was very disappointed by the ultimately slender results. As he put it, agreement was reached on only three or four points.

But could it have been otherwise? The negotiations (which might lead people to keep any substantial improvements for the next Convention), are near; and the agenda contained questions that had been outstanding for years, such as ACP access to the Community's agricultural surplus, additional financing for industrial cooperation, extension of the Stabex lists and the inclusion of transport costs in sugar price fixing. Yet the ACP group had nurtured hopes of this consultation procedure, the first of its kind under Lomé, ever since they decided to have an special Council session on Stabex 18 months back. Although the export earnings stabilization system worked perfectly well under Lomé I, its limitations emerged in 1980 and were even more apparent in 1981: in those two years, the eligible applications amounted to ECU 464 million more than the available funds. And in spite of the decision taken in Libreville last year to boost Stabex by some ECU 70 million, there was still a considerable shortfall.

Basically, the ACP countries were expecting the Community to do the same again, regardless of the fact

that it had made it clear that the increase was an exceptional measure and was not to be taken as a precedent. On the ACP side, the whole discussion of the inadequacy of the Stabex resources (ECU 550 m for five years) involved getting the rights to unpaid transfers for 1980 and 1981 taken into account and asking the EEC to provide additional resources. For the Community it was a question of showing that, after two years of deficiency, the system would show a balance, or nearly, for the rest of the period of the Convention, thereby meeting its targets. It was development commissioner Edgard Pisani who took over this analysis. The Commission now has complete estimates for 1982 — a total of 54 requests from 27 ACP countries for 22

ducts, that the effect of short-term economic problems will wane and the Stabex system will be under less pressure, in spite of the fact that some products — cocoa, cotton and oil seeds, for example — present a high risk and that drought, which is tending towards permanency over a very wide area, could make things difficult.

So the Europeans are relatively optimistic about the future and Mr Mertes said that, bearing in mind Commission forecasts, it was premature to conclude that Stabex would be unable to meet its obligations through inadequate resources. Let us wait and see, he said, indicating that, for the present, this meant neither yes nor no.

Mr Quionibaravi, the ACP chair-



EEC/Council

products were received. Although coffee is no longer on the list, cocoa is of considerable importance; but, as all the transfers, except in the case of cocoa, demand relatively low sums, the pressure on the system is less.

The most recent calculations show that total transfers came to somewhere between ECU 90 m and ECU 130 m, a more or less normal figure. As far as the other two years of the Convention are concerned, Mr Pisani suggests, on the basis of estimates about the economic situation, anticipated prices of raw materials and specific problems with individual pro-

man, expressed interest in these views on Stabex's future performance and pointed out that, at the time of the first crisis in 1980, the Community had already given assurance that the system would stabilize later. "But the following year", he said, "we were virtually strangled". He asked not to wait for the end of the Convention, as the Community suggested, to see if there was anything left to pay outstanding transfers. "If there is no surplus, what do we do then?"

But in spite of this and the sometimes forlorn appeals of a number of ACP delegations for a political ges-

ture from Europe, the Community will stick to the idea of respecting both the spirit and the letter of the Convention, which fixed Stabex at ECU 550 m for five years. This is why the ACP group is disappointed.

Deterioration of ACP productive capacity

But the special session did more than discuss the financial aspects of the system. There was a very lively debate on the causes of the present crisis and the way the ACP countries used their transfers. A number of ideas emerged and these will probably crop up again when the negotiations meet. Mr Pisani presented a recent Commission study on Stabex problems, stressing that the system had not been designed to cope with every fluctuation and that it had to work alongside other devices such as the common commodities fund. He also pointed out that five years of satisfactory functioning out of seven was a good performance. The main reasons for the two bad years were not to be sought in the changes to the system under Lomé II (extension of the list of products, coverage of exports to all destinations for certain countries), nor in a reduction in European demand. The main culprits were coffee and cocoa prices, which had slumped after rising to dizzy heights, and the system of averages, whereby the levels for the four previous years are used to work out the transfer. As Mr Pisani saw it, these price fluctuations were important, but so was the increasing difficulty the ACP group is having in maintaining its position on the world market, now its productive capacities are declining. Even in the Community, where the ACP countries benefit from special conditions, their trade is increasing more slowly than that of the countries of Asia and Latin America. This makes the development commissioner fear that, even if the world recession does abate, the ACP countries may not be able to prevent a drop in their export earnings.

Seydou Diarra, the Ivory Coast's ambassador to the EEC, does not share this opinion. The problem with coffee and cocoa is not a reduction of the market, he feels, but a drop in prices, brought about by speculation. Edwin Carrington, deputy ACP secretary-general, had already said the



Right to left: Messrs. Ghebray Berhane (Ethiopia), chairman of the ACP committee of ambassadors; Mosese Quionibaravi (Fiji), chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers; Thomas Okelo-Odongo, ACP secretary-general, and deputy ACP secretary-general Edwin Carrington

same thing. "In many cases, the ACP countries have produced the requisite quantities, but the prices offered were no good and their income dropped".

Without denying this, Mr Pisani nevertheless maintained that the ACP countries' productive capacity had declined and that their capacity for investment had declined with it. What was worse for the future was that, at the same time, their main competitors in Asia and Latin America were strengthening their systems of production. This is why he thought Stabex transfers should go, as a matter of priority, to the sectors for which they were obtained. This would mean they could help consolidate these sectors and adapt them to international competition; or, when price prospects really were bad, they could help diversify the economy. He added that the few ACP countries that had done this now had better production capacity. Alfred Raoul, Congo's ambassador to Brussels, felt that, although it was fair to channel the transfer into the sectors to which they applied, account should be taken of what the economy of a developing country really was. Losses in income did not just affect one sector: the whole economy felt the consequences, and there was a considerable wait between the time when the loss of income occurred and the time when the transfer was actually made. So why reserve the monies for one sector? Particularly, said Tanzanian ambassador to the EEC, H. E. Mulokozi, since the economy is a whole and coffee production may drop, not because the season was a bad one but

simply because the people who harvested it were sick and had no medicines or because there was a transport problem. "We have to have confidence in the user," said Senegalese trade minister Abdourahmane Touré, and "leave the countries room to manoeuvre" if there is no contract binding the Community in cases where transfers to the sector in question result in failure.

Benin's trade minister Ayayi Manamé stressed that all the ACP countries wanted to bring about rural development. It was only their difficulties — employment crises, drought and so on — that led them "to transfer transfers".

Controversial figures

The last aspect of the Stabex system that the ministers looked at during the special session of the ACP-EEC Council was the way transfers were calculated. The method used so far, one which had worked well under Lomé I, had been called into question for the first time when Ethiopia's application in respect of losses sustained in the coffee sector in 1981 was examined. The Commission's calculations brought these losses down from the Ethiopian figure of \$37.9m to \$2.3m. As this example shows, the reference currency and monetary fluctuation can have a considerable effect on the size of the transfers. The expert report notes the problem but fails to suggest an operating rule. So the discussion must be continued and it will be helped by the Commission's figures and statistics. But if there needs to be a change, Mr Pisani said,

it cannot be made during the Convention. And although a change in the way amounts are calculated could be of benefit to some countries, there is no doubt that there are others which would not be helped. So this could well be a politically dangerous move.

Other Stabex matters were dealt with during the ordinary session of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers which followed the special session. Here again it proved impossible to reach agreement on including tobacco, citrus fruit, sisal products, wood paste and plywood in Stabex. The Community said that, although the dossier had not been completely examined, it did not seem likely that these products could be included before the end of the Convention.

Fiji had asked for all its exports of coconut oil to be covered (because of high transport costs, the island is losing an increasing number of its European outlets to the benefit of nearer Australian outlets), and the Council asked the ACP-EEC committee of ambassadors to continue discussing the matter and to take a decision. The same procedure was adopted for the interpretation of provisions on eligibility and examination of applications for transfers (should exports to all destinations be taken into account or should just those to the EEC for the calculation of transfers?). The same procedure again was used for Niger's request to have its exports to other ACP countries (Nigeria and Togo) taken into account in the calculation of transfers for its dried and green beans.

Bone of contention

Before this, the Council had dealt with trends in ACP-EEC trade, which had improved over the period 1970-80, although more slowly than Community exports to the ACP group and those of other developing countries to the EEC. This is of considerable concern to both parties and, in Mr Pisani's eyes, the most important task facing the partners of the Lomé Convention in the coming months is to assess the causes of this relative decline and to find ways of handling it. Mr Quionibaravi invited all the ACP countries to provide precise details of their trade to the joint working party set up in Libreville, so that it could continue working on the problem and produce a detailed report for the next Council meeting.



Left to right: Aloys Mertes and Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Germany) with EEC Council secretary-general Niels Ersbøll

Then came one of the bones of contention of all ACP-EEC meetings over the past seven years—ACP access to the Community's farm surpluses on preferential terms. Once again, the debate got nowhere. This is the gist of it:

— Mr Quionibaravi: This is a genuinely difficult subject for us. Why has it not been settled in seven years? We realize that we should increase our efforts to produce more, but the GATT rules are no excuse when millions of lives are at stake.

— Mr Mertes: I understand your reasons, but I should like you to understand ours too. Because of the common agricultural policy, our prices are higher than prices on the world market. We cannot cut these prices. But you can take out 12-month contracts at fixed prices.

— Mr Carrington (deputy secretary-general, ACP group): That could constitute a disadvantage if prices collapse soon after the contracts are signed. And this system can be used with any other partner. We need a food safety net before our production takes off again.

— Mr M'Beye (foreign minister, Mali): Our relations themselves represent a derogation from the rules of GATT. You give us free food aid. So why don't you let us buy some of your farm surpluses? One of your partners recently sold grain to a developing country on favourable conditions. Why should GATT stop you doing the same thing?

— Mr Mertes: We know just what human tragedies there are, but we have problems of our own. This measure will lead to a worsening of



Commissioner Edgard Pisani with Dieter Frisch (left), director-general of development at the EEC Commission, and deputy director-general Maurice Foley

the budgetary load and, therefore, higher taxes for our people. It will also upset third markets and infringe the GATT regulations.

— Mr Quionibaravi: Do you agree that we should ask the working party to go on looking at this problem?

— Mr Mertens: Yes. In fact the Commission has just handed the EEC Council a draft on the conclusion of long-term contracts. We are going to discuss this and give a decision on it soon.

dor Seydou Diarra of the Ivory Coast plead the case of his country, which has a current production capacity of 310 000 t. It consumes 100 000 t, leaving a surplus of around 210 000 t for export. As the ambassador saw it, it was the EEC's moral duty to buy a large percentage of his country's production, as seven out of the eight firms which had helped set up the sugar complexes were firms from member states of the community. The subject of sugar closed with the ACP representatives,

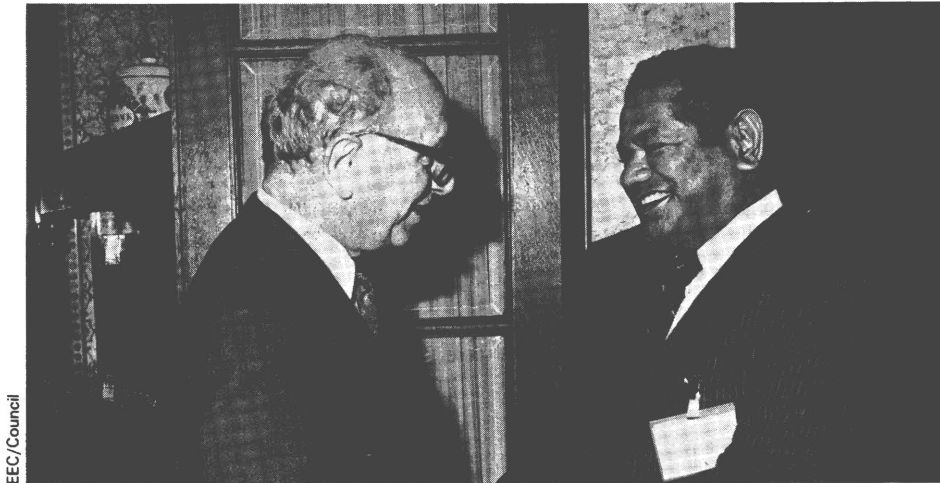
for the centre, which was presented as one of the main innovations of Lomé II when it was signed, to get under way.

However, it did not prove possible to agree on the delicate problem of ACP students and nationals in Europe. The ACP group reiterated their concern as to the very high fees their students had to pay in schools and universities in certain member states. The Community, for its part, repeated the point of view it had maintained at Kingston during the Joint Committee meeting, to the effect that this was something that concerned the member states alone and therefore had to be dealt with bilaterally, not in ACP-EEC meetings.

Mr Mertens also felt that Lomé Convention sessions were not the place to decide on sanctions against South Africa. The ACP countries hoped that the ACP-EEC Council would confirm the position adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome last November and adopt a declaration joint on southern Africa. In her speech on behalf of the ACP group, Mrs Egun Oyagbola, Nigeria's planning minister, accused South Africa of acts of aggression and of being a threat to peace. In her eyes, conditions were right for imposing constraining, global sanctions against Pretoria. The Community is convinced that "the major cause of tension is the system of segregation and racial discrimination". The EEC spokesman said the member states were doing their best to exert collective pressure to achieve rapid, fundamental and peaceful changes in South Africa. During the debate on southern Africa, the Angolan representative, who had observer status, took the floor to denounce the acts of aggression against his country by the Pretoria regime. This was the first time that an observer had spoken in an ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. It is true, of course, that Angola could well soon be a member of the Convention. This is in any case what Aloys Mertens said he hoped when the meeting began.

The Council will meet again in spring next year, in Fiji. But before this, the ACP ministers and their Community counterparts will be getting together in September for the opening of negotiations on the renewal of the Lomé Convention. ○

Amadou TRAORÉ



EEC/Council

A moment of relaxation for the co-chairmen after a heavy working session

A moral duty

Another important point at the ACP-EEC annual meeting was the discussion of the sugar protocol—the sugar which, as Mr Quionibaravi put it, "sours our relations." The ACP group deplored the lack of any proper negotiations at the time of the annual fixing of the guaranteed price. The price they are offered every year is based on the intervention price, which takes no account at all of ever-increasing transport costs. On the eve of the price-fixing sessions, vice-president Hoyte of Guyana, the ACP sugar spokesman, once again asked for sea freight costs to be taken into account. Things seem to be moving on this particular point, because Mr Mertens said that the Council of Ministers of the Community had just received a Commission proposal on sea freight. As soon as a decision was taken, he said, the ACP group would be told about it, as they were waiting for their partners to give their opinion on the Ivory Coast's application (of four years' standing) to join the sugar protocol and on Zimbabwe's request to have its quota put up. The Council heard ambassa-

who had just listened to a progress report on the negotiations on enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal, asking for the quantities of ACP sugar sold to these applicant countries to be added to the tonnages guaranteed by the protocol once accession was complete.

An inappropriate framework?

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers took stock of the Sysmin situation. So far, two financing decisions had been taken, one (for ECU 55 m) for Zambia and one (ECU 40 m) for Zaire. Rwanda's application for tin is being examined. Two other requests for Sysmin aid are about to be made by Guyana (bauxite) and Zambia (copper and cobalt).

The Council agreed on the latest practical measures for setting up the agricultural cooperation technical centre. This will be provisionally housed in Wageningen in the Netherlands, with a branch in Brussels. It appointed Asoumou Mba (Cameroon) director of this centre and Mr Treitz (Germany) will be assisting him. It has taken almost three years

MADAGASCAR

The 'taxi-brousse' changes gear

President Ratsiraka of Madagascar likes to compare himself with the driver of a 'taxi-brousse', one of those battered vehicles that often get people about in developing countries. The taxi set off at high revs 10 years ago, heading in all directions ('tous azimuts') towards social justice, peace and prosperity. The ultimate destination for the world's fourth biggest island had already been indicated by such island powers as Britain and Japan, the route traced by socialist independence movements; the map was the 'Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution'. After the second oil price shock in 1979, the taxi's engine was obviously misfiring. In 1982 the IMF sent their breakdown van.



"As the driver of this national taxi-brousse", the President said in January 1983, "I see that the dashboard lights and the road signs are warning me of dangers in many areas: excess liquidity, a chronic trade deficit, an unacceptable deficit in the overall operations of the Treasury, galloping inflation, soaring prices, black marketeering, insupportable debt servicing, unbalanced public fi-

nance, inefficient marketing and retail systems, etc. That is why I have had to take draconian measures: devaluation, price rises, the cleaning up of our public finances".

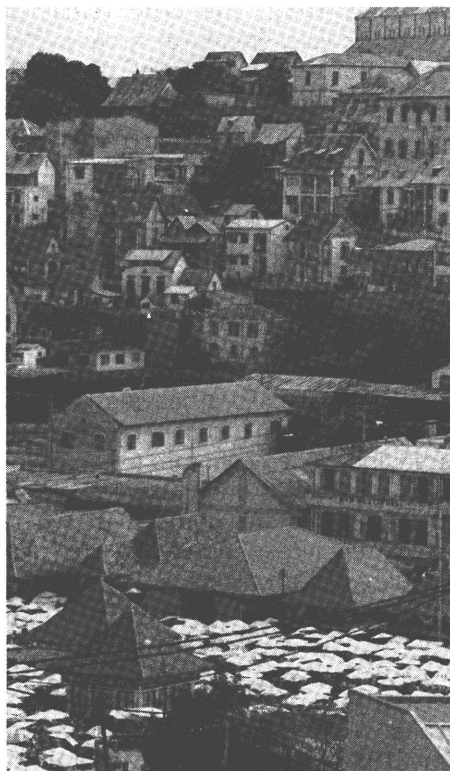
So the taxi-brousse has changed into a lower gear. Madagascar's 'overall development strategy for 1978-2000' proposed an average GDP growth of 6.3% annually, thus doubling real per capita incomes by the year 2000. The foundations were to be laid in 1978-84, with infrastructure, basic industry, food processing and textiles as development priorities. 1985-92 would be a period of consolidation and further industrialization, with some increase in per capita consumption, while 1993-2000 would see rapid economic growth, full employment and an industrial sector providing some 30% of GDP.

The first two years of the overall strategy were enough to cast doubt on the rest. The agricultural sector managed 1.5% growth, while government administration went up by 6% and the national debt tripled. Despite the emphasis on infrastructure and basic industry, a large share of expenditure went on social investments and transport. The number of university students nearly tripled in two years, thanks to a 'crash programme' of building regional university centres; the island acquired several ships and a Boeing 747.

In 1981, GDP fell by 9%. In December that year, a new medium-term plan (1982-1987) was approved. Its main objectives were to ensure food self-sufficiency and improve the supply of food, integrate agriculture and industry, develop exports and tackle basic social problems (housing and health). Annual average GDP growth was still set at 5.9%.

Then, in May 1982, the government and the IMF agreed to the following terms in return for some \$80 m of credit. The target for annual GDP growth was brought down to 0.9% and the Malagasy franc was to be devalued by 15%. Pay rises were to be limited to 4.5% despite a consumer price index rise of some 50%. Investment was to be channelled into agriculture: rice producers would get 27% higher prices (20% for cotton) and consumers would pay 87% more for rice; foreign trade was to increase by 6% and the overall public sector debt would be reduced to under 10% of GDP in 1982.

Since then, there has been a public investment programme for 1982-84 which takes further account of the sobering realities. Development planning, while respecting the fundamental objectives of the 1982-87 plan, has been pulled round not only towards basic food and export production, but further towards the rehabili-



View of Antananarivo and the market, the "Zoma"

tation and maintenance of existing capacity. The share of agriculture will almost double to 30% of all investments, while social investments will be sharply reduced.

From enthusiasm to despondency

The 10 years since the referendum of 1972, when Madagascar embraced its socialist revolution with genuine enthusiasm, and the presidential election in 1982 were marked by a change in the mood of the country. President Ratsiraka has often stressed the need to "change the mentality" of the nation. Practically doubling the cost of the staple food overnight went a long way towards achieving that, and the general lack of even such basic consumer goods as toothpaste and cooking oil has further deepened the depression. Set on hills and surrounded by rice fields, Antananarivo used to be an attractive city. Now it is increasingly squalid and crowded. Any kind of accommodation is at a premium despite potholes and broken drains, queues for rice, sugar, soap and school-books, a chronic absence of medications and mechanical spares. Broken windows stay broken for lack of glass. A stolen car wheel can fetch much more than the basic monthly wage. Black marketeers can reputedly cover the cost of a trip to neighbouring Reunion by bringing back two bottles of whisky for resale. Malagasy travellers may only take FF 2000 out of the country, so short is foreign exchange.

"Poverty is rapidly increasing, there is hunger, the number of people out of work is growing, corruption is spreading everywhere and national unity is falling apart", a leading church representative observed bleakly last August. During the presidential election campaign, Commander Ratsiraka's opponent, veteran politician Monja Jaona, remarked that the passengers in the back of the national taxi-brousse were feeling sick. The president was re-elected for a further seven years, with an 80% to 20% split of the national vote — in the capital, however, his majority was very slim. Mr Jaona was put under house arrest after calling for a national strike after the election.

One of President Ratsiraka's first initiatives at the start of his second

The 'boky men'

The Charte de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache Tous Azimuts is a little red book ('boky men' in Malagasy) with a dynamic cover photo of its author, President Ratsiraka, printed by the "educational press" of Antananarivo in 1975. It lays down the principles of Malagasy socialism in 100 pages, divided into chapters that more or less correspond to ministerial portfolios.

"The new revolutionary ethic must permeate the whole of daily life and society... In particular this supposes a revolution in mentalities... aimed at achieving a happier society directed by the working masses", the preface states. And in conclusion, "Our revolution follows very clear principles: the equitable distribution of wealth and income, the fair and equal distribution of culture, and power to the producers".

Between these generalities, the 'boky men' prescribes a number of particular measures, based on principles of social justice and national independence, which refer directly to the Malagasy situation. It is a clear and energetic manifesto, not a book of political dogma, conditioned by a view of the world as menaced by imperialism and neocolonialism more than by a sense of international interdependence. o

term was to hold a meeting with representatives of the private sector. "The vital sectors of the economy will remain state-owned", he said, "but private entrepreneurs can have a minority holding in them. Otherwise they are free to invest and I only ask that the private sector does not invest in enterprises that require heavy imports." The activity and influence of the entrepreneurs "in all the branches of the economy and society that you represent" was extremely necessary, the President told them. It was the first time in most of a decade that the private sector had been given such recognition.

Industry: starved of inputs

The new austerity is partly due to outside factors, of course. "In 1972

we could pay for our oil imports with a third of our coffee crop. In 1982 the whole crop would not be enough", President Ratsiraka has pointed out. The annual evolution of the terms of trade from 1978 to 1981 was -23%, -1.8%, +14.3% and -21.9%. Prices in Antananarivo (usually called Tana) have doubled since 1979 and much of the inflation is imported. Dwindling foreign exchange reserves meant less raw materials and spares for industry. In 1981, output in the chemical industry was less than half capacity; leather was at 10% capacity, vegetable oil 15%, paper and timber 40% and 50%, textiles at 90% (but made-up goods only at 60%), cement at 75% capacity. Overall industrial output fell by 23.6%.

Agriculture: back to small-scale consolidation

While industry is meant to be the 'motor' of the economy, agriculture is its 'base'. Agriculture has done a little better since the start of the 1978-2000 overall strategy, but not much. Madagascar no longer feeds itself.

Rice accounts for about a quarter of all farm output. The area under cultivation has scarcely changed and, until the damage caused by flooding in early 1982, the crop remained more or less steady at around 2 million tons. But a lot less of the crop was coming onto the market—perhaps only half of the usual 12% or so—before the 27% price rise agreed last year. Until 1972, Madagascar was still exporting rice. Now the country imports around 15% of its needs. The deterioration of irrigation networks has affected most regions over the past decade. Farms have also been increasingly fragmented by population pressure, leaving farmers with little surplus to sell. Further, the traditional rice-collectors (often of Indian or Chinese origin) have been replaced by state companies which have run into serious financial and managerial problems. The farmers may have been exploited by their traditional middlemen, but these collectors also brought goods into the villages, maintaining internal trade circuits. Now there is little to buy. But the 1983 rice harvest looks promising and improvements, such as the construction of dozens of small

dams each year, are having an effect. A Swiss-backed campaign against pests (grain borers) has begun in the important rice-growing area of lake Alaotra, which could increase yields by about 500 kilos per hectare.

Cash crops

The three principal cash crops are coffee, cloves and vanilla. Coffee production peaked at 81 000 tons in 1979 but has declined since. Most of the coffee bushes are now past their best and the replanting programme has fallen behind schedule. Under the IMF terms, the government is currently committed to exporting 60 000 tons. Prices paid to producers have increased by about half since 1979. Collection from outlying areas has been hampered by the deterioration of the secondary road network.

Cloves follow a 3-4 year cycle, which is at its low point this year. The area under cultivation has been steadily increasing and producer prices have again been raised, which could give good results in 1985/86.

Vanilla, of which Madagascar is the world's leading producer, faces the problem of competition from synthetic substitutes. Production fell during the 1970s, partly because of poor plantation maintenance, from nearly 8 000 tons to around 2 000 tons; prices to the producer were more than doubled between 1979

and 1982 and output is on the up again.

Sugar is grown on four government estates and many small-holdings. Yields from the latter are low and mostly go into rum, while production of refined sugar has declined. A few thousand tons are exported. Cotton is also grown for local processing; hit by drought in 1980, production has recovered to around 30 000 tons and producer prices have doubled over the last few years.

Livestock: cashing in on cattle

Traditionally, there is one head of cattle per person in Madagascar. In 1981 the registered herd only numbered 7.3 m but estimates vary widely. Cattle are often valued more in social than in economic terms, and official slaughtering was only 2.5 % in 1981. Farmers may sell several hundred animals at a time, returning home with their cash on an internal flight for fear of robbery — cattle thieves, the "dahalo", are a violent threat in some areas, attacking villages and sometimes killing peasant farmers. But the money from sales tends to go into replacing the herds; the livestock sector, despite accounting for some 30 % of agricultural production, is therefore something of a closed circle economically.

Madagascar is traditionally an exporter of meat, but less than 20 % of

the current export quota for beef is currently being met. A recent study showed that the country may need to import by 1985. Supply is not the problem, but the commercial networks—rounding-up, slaughtering, veterinary care and transport—pose organizational difficulties which raise costs above prices.

In 1972 cattle taxes were abolished as an encouragement to stock-raising, yet the taxes obliged farmers to sell some cattle (to pay the taxes) and thereby kept something of a monetary circuit going. Now government policy is tending towards the suppression of agricultural subsidies. Vaccination has been free but may soon be charged to the farmers. Permits to move cattle across the country may also soon require payment. Agriculture ministry officials feel the farmers are willing to buy more inputs but will take some pushing if they are really to turn cattle into cash. With little to buy in the village shops, there is often more incentive to slaughter the cattle for local consumption or to barter them directly for goods. Yet Madagascar is looking for export markets and hopes to sell meat this year to North Africa and within the Indian Ocean, as well as to the EEC.

Agriculture still employs 80 % or more of the population, but it too has been starved of foreign exchange; food, energy, medicaments and industrial imports have come first. Rural communications are very inadequate; roads are expensive to build



Textiles have done better than most sectors of Malagasy industry



Once a rice exporter, Madagascar now imports about 15 % of its staple food

over the mass of hills and ravines, and difficult to maintain under the torrential rains of the eastern half of the island. Food output has increased in 10 years, but not as fast as the population, and more people want rice rather than the traditional maize or manioc diet of the south-west. Rapid population growth in the central 'hauts plateaux' region has, for lack of fertilizers, led to unsustainable crop rotation and some degradation of the soil. Irrigation networks have not been maintained. Applied agricultural research has fallen behind and there is next to no follow-up in the form of extension work. New plantations of pine and eucalyptus cannot supply an annual need for firewood estimated at 7 m cubic metres, let alone make up for the reduction of Madagascar's natural forest to a mere 14 000 hectares. With the general stagnation of agricultural production in the 1970s, the farmers gave more attention to feeding their families than to export crops or agro-industry. Information is lacking and responsibility for agriculture is dispersed between various ministries and para-statal organizations.

These points and more are laid out in a hard-headed outline of agricultural policy circulated in February 1983, the emphasis of which is on ironing out structural and organizational problems and aiming, in the short term, at the rehabilitation of the existing farm economy. Agrarian reform, a political issue further complicated by centuries of tradition, will aim at settling under-used land, ensuring a minimum of viability on small farms (the average holding is 1-1.5 hectares) and usefully channelling internal emigration. Mechanization will take second place to the encouragement of artisanal techniques and the better use of traditional hand tools; the scythe, for instance, appears to be unknown in Madagascar.

Madagascar has such a range of climatic conditions that almost anything could be farmed. There is land to spare, although much is degraded. And the farmers have a wealth of traditional skill; after all, they are supposedly world champion rice-eaters. It is not farming itself as much as the profitable organization of the agriculture sector that requires urgent attention.

Here as in other sectors, the start of President Ratsiraka's second term has been marked by a glum determination to make better use of the existing economic structure, rather than trying to buy a new structure—willingly offered by foreign businessmen in the 1970s—for tomorrow.

Planning: rehabilitation and viability

Organization means planning. Madagascar has recently gone through a lengthy series of local elections as part of the continuing effort to organize the country politically, with the parties putting up candidates at four levels of local and regional representation. It is a complicated operation with the simple purpose of connecting up grass-roots



"Connecting up grass-roots opinion to central government"

opinion to central government. At the same time, local communities are being required to take on responsibilities—"power to the producers"—which they may not have the means to carry out. A village head man and a ministry official often have different ideas of how things work. So development and economic planning are overlaid by an exercise in political planning, which not only calls for good will between the technicians and the politicians but also stretches the administrative manpower.

In 1982, the planning department was detached from the Ministry of Finance and attached to the President's Office. Brought closer to the highest authority, the department was also reorganized to take more account of day-to-day administration. It is now in a better position to coordinate policies and look at national development from a Malagasy viewpoint rather than under the shadow of foreign aid donors, as the director-general of planning, Mr Jean Raobiarivony, sees it.

"We have been thinking about how to harmonize foreign aid with our own priorities and we've still got a long way to go", Mr Raobiarivony explained. "Our main problems in planning are the lack of staff, statistics and financial resources. So the approach is simple enough: we have to do the best we can with the means we have. In 1980 we started drawing up the 1982-1987 five-year plan, but it was overtaken by events before it could even start. It was far too expensive. Instead of extending our production capacity, the key words for this period are the rehabilitation and viability of our present investments. The first priority in our cooperation with the foreign community is to get help in covering our balance of payments deficit. Secondly, we need their assistance for rehabilitation — in agriculture, irrigation, transport, farm roads, industry."

Decentralization

Meanwhile, has political restructuring been promoted at the expense of development planning? "The two go together", Mr Raobiarivony feels. "Economic policy must be compatible with social policy, since it is the social structure which organizes people's efforts. We are in the process of completely changing our vision of local government. Instead of directives coming down, we want the local communities' ideas and needs to come up the government structure. Sometimes they have difficulty in expressing their real needs, but we believe we can understand each other through dialogue and reciprocal explanation. They should be able to understand what the nation expects of them and we will understand how they see the nation and their role in it."

"Sometimes we feel we're making no headway, but we will be concentrating on certain local communities where we feel there is some interest in this planning exercise. The lower down the social scale you go, the more difficult it is. You can't carry out a decentralized policy by chatting to one person; it needs more people, more motivation and ability, on both sides. And the responsibilities given to local communities must not be beyond their means or the whole social organization may fall apart. So the idea is to apply a pragmatic, on-the-spot approach, starting with a limited number of local communities."

President Ratsiraka has stressed the need to change the mentality of the Malagasy nation. The object of local government reform is to allow popular opinion to influence the government. Are the two contradictory? "Not at all", according to Mr Raobiarivony. "The only way to change people's thinking is to listen to them. In order to change their behaviour, one has to understand how they feel about the national interest". Decentralization was one of the main issues of 1972 and the President's little red book states: "socialism in the fokolonona is the only effective and rapid means of reaching our overall development objectives". The fokolonona (literally: 'members of the same tribe') is the basic local community unit and has been part of Malagasy life since time immemorial. From helping each other, its members are now being called on to help the whole nation and become involved in party politics. "The exploitative national bourgeoisie supports the fokolonona because they believe this institution to be a 'utopia' and because they are happy for it to have no ideological basis... Without a (spinal) column of socialist ideology, the fokolonona in fact perpetuates the domination by the majority of the minority", says the red book.

So, since the 1975 Constitution, local representatives must wear a party label. Perhaps it will slacken the grip of the bourgeoisie but in itself this politicization does not guarantee that the most able local representatives will be elected. "It is a form of political expression that is perhaps not understood in all its aspects", Mr Raobiarivony felt. "The

role of the planning department is to turn that political expression into a programme".

The road network

With agriculture as the basis of the economy, social engineering can do little to help development without adequate rural communications. Sometimes—as before the recent presidential election—national government risks being stymied by such simple obstacles as a lack of transistor radio batteries in the provinces. Madagascar has some 40 000 kms of roads, 90% unsurfaced despite recent emphasis on upgrading. Even close to the capital, many of the roads look as if they have been bombed.

The Ministry of Public Works has been working with the agriculture, transport and industry ministries to draw up a coherent "minimum economic network", in view of a cash crisis that does not allow more roads or even proper maintenance of existing ones. The idea was to draw up the basic road system needed for full exploitation of the country's 1970s investments and to satisfy minimum socio-economic requirements, decided collectively. Priority went to zones offering immediate benefits, especially for the balance of payments, and methods of transport other than roads were equally considered.

"The minimum economic network turned out to cover around 13 000 kms. It would have cost up to FMG 120 000 millions and taken up to six years to carry out. So we have had to think again, and this year we'll be checking the criteria and costs in order to come up with another minimal economic network. A year's inter-ministerial work will have to be revised", explained the minister of public works, Cdt. Victor Ramahatra. So it's back to the drawing-board to choose among priorities which may all seem vital. Again, the key word is rehabilitation. Meanwhile, Chinese engineers are sorting out the road between the capital and the principle port, Tamatave; last year, lorries were taking two or three days to cover a distance which should only take a few hours. Basing the 1980s network on such criteria as the balance of payments, howev-

er, does not mean rebuilding colonial export-oriented roads. "The programme conceived over the last seven years differs entirely from the former economic orientation", the minister asserted.

Harvesting national statistics

In the 1970s, the Malagasy nation was being exhorted to invest 'à outrance', to the utmost, and later to produce 'à outrance'. Such heraldic cries sound fainter now that the revolutionary crusade has run short of food, cash and many daily necessities. But the energy and sophistication of the much-castigated "bourgeoisie", the ability of the farmers, the potential resources of the land, sea and sub-soil, and the unified if multifaceted social structure of the country are all forms of national wealth which remain undiminished by international recession. The 1970-1980 period will offer much to fascinate political analysts. It is not a one-party state, yet all parties belong to a socialist national front. The government is part-military, part-civilian, part-ideologue, part-technocrat. The National Assembly is trying to clarify its role between a Supreme Revolutionary Council, where top-level decisions tend to be signed and sealed over the phone, and a system of popular representation that is both centuries old and brand new. Foreign policy is omnidirectional ("tous azimuts" again), and yet the only foreign publications in ministry waiting-rooms are usually magazines from North Korea and East Germany.

Few foreign observers claim to know Madagascar well, unless it is the old European priests living in villages where a car is still a surprise. As erosion bares the hills down to the red earth of the Red Island, the valleys remain among the most green and beautiful in the world, sheltering a graceful, complex people. As much as material inputs, policies, technology and hard cash, development requires information. The new emphasis on rehabilitation and cost-effective planning is generating that information. Whatever the outcome of the present austerity measures and socio-political engineering, Madagascar will emerge better known, both to its government and to the outside world. ○ B.T.

Fragments of history

Legend has it that Madagascar, South America, southern Africa, Australia and the Indian sub-continent all belonged at the dawn of history to a great southern continent, Gondwana, now mostly submerged. While monkeys, apes and finally mankind evolved in Africa, a different kind of primate, the lemur, survived in Madagascar, giving the island its early name of Lemuria. Human settlers came from elsewhere and, in geological terms, very recently. The fourth largest island in the world is still full of mysteries.

Archaeological research, in its infancy in Madagascar, cannot confirm a tradition which records the existence of a "white pygmy" race, the Vazimba, who might have been the first human occupants. At all events, most of the island has only been discovered by human settlers in the last thousand years or less. The Malagasy today are a largely homogeneous combination of Indonesian, African and Semitic origins. Chinese, Arab, Indo-Pakistani and European settlers further complicated the mix, making a people who are less readily identified by their appearance than almost any other. Possibly Madagascar was settled by a south-east Asian colony on the East African coast, followed by Arab slave-traders. Traditionally, the people of the interior are more Malayo-Indonesian in origin than those of the coast, who may look more African. A recent reader's letter to the newspaper *Madagascar Matin* referred to "18 sister tribes", a reminder of the complicated history of the island's internal settlement. Even now, whole communities decamp and migrate within the island. But the striking fact is that Madagascar is a true nation, contained within one geographical, political, linguistic and cultural boundary. It is a separate entity in the world.

Despite faint echoes in Greco-Roman histories and Marco Polo's 13th century confusion between Madagascar and Mogadishu (hence the island's modern name), Europe first became aware of Madagascar only in the 16th century. Indian Ocean pirates took refuge on the Malagasy

coast in the 17th century, at a time when the myriad island clans were forming into three kingdoms. For hundreds of years the island was an exotic scene of violent adventure, where Arab and European privateers came and went through the pages of history compiled by rival Malagasy dynasties. Those colourful chronicles include such characters as Ratsimilaho, the son of an English pirate and a Malagasy princess, who first brought the eastern half of the country under one rule after a bloody campaign in the 18th century. His daughter, married to a French corporal, gave away the island of Nosy Boraha (Ste Marie) to France in 1750, and the kingdom crumbled away again to a single town. Ascendancy fell to the "King of the Highlands", Ramada, who, thanks to military tactics modelled on Napoleon, became the first king of all Madagascar in the early 19th century.

Ramada established Antananarivo as his capital and allowed foreigners into what had formerly been a forbidden city. European missionaries began the perplexing task of transcribing Malagasy, an essentially Indonesian language until then written in Arabic (its European forms are still not definitive). It was the first formal opening of Madagascar, as a unified state, to the outside world. It proved short-lived. Ramada's widow succeeded him, as Queen Ranavalona I, in 1828. "Bloody" Ranavalona distrusted the Europeans and made several candidates for martyrdom out of the missionaries (Antananarivo, like ancient Rome, has a rock down which its enemies were hurled to their deaths). Queen Ranavalona's determination to protect Malagasy society and religion from foreign incursions led to war and the massacre of French and English troops, at Toamasina, in 1845. She continued in her refusal of everything foreign, and the savage repression of Christianity in particular, until her death in 1861. Her son took over with dismaying indecisiveness, liberalizing where she had repressed, until a strange epidemic in the capital was taken to be a sign of ancestral disapproval and he was assassinated in 1863. The next queen found herself little more than a figurehead,

with the real power in the hands of her government. Despite upsets and insurrection, a system of central government was gradually consolidated over the next 20 years.

But trouble was building up with France, which claimed northern territories in Madagascar by virtue of treaties signed with local chiefs long before. War broke out in 1883 and France gained such concessions as the right for French citizens to rent land indefinitely. Britain recognized Madagascar as a French protectorate in 1890, much to Malagasy indignation, and a French expeditionary force ended Madagascar's short history as a unified, sovereign state in 1895. General Joseph Galliéni, appointed governor-general in 1896, hammered home the difference between a protectorate and a colony in the repressive final years of the 19th century, sending Queen Ranavalona III into exile.

Colonial domination probably consolidated Malagasy unity more than any monarch had done. Malagasy troops went to fight for France in 1914-18 and in 1939-45, but at home nationalism was never far beneath the surface. In the 1920s, a nationalist organization claimed French citizenship for all Malagasy. After World War II and the foundation of the MDRM (Mouvement Démocratique de la Rénovation Malgache), the nationalists called for independence. In 1947-48 the French found themselves fighting open rebellion; the outbreak left many thousand Malagasy dead. Galliéni's policy of dividing to rule seemed to be applied again in 1956, when Madagascar was broken up into provinces. The country then became an "autonomous province" under the French constitution in 1958, and independence was declared in June 1960, with Philibert Tsiranana as first President of the Republic.

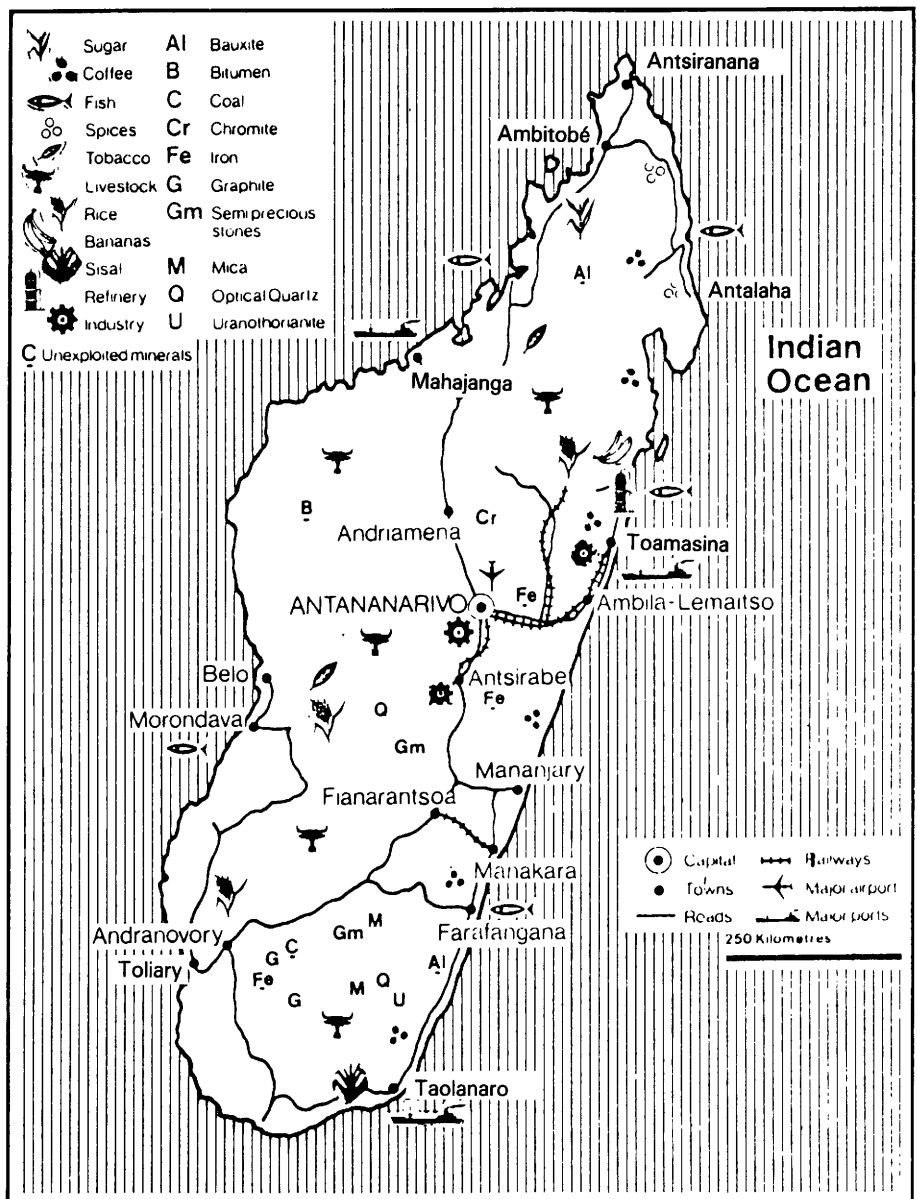
President Tsiranana's Parti Social Démocrate, formed in 1956, saw the first years of independence through until the 1970s, despite opposition from the more radical AKFM (Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar) and Monima (Madagascar aux Malgaches) parties. A Monima-inspired insurrection in the south led to a new vote of confidence in President Tsiranana in 1972, but the southern peasants' revolt was fol-

lowed by a wider students' revolt later in 1972. This began with calls for more appropriate education and the revision of cultural cooperation agreements signed with France in 1960; it led to a general strike and the hand-over of power to the army and General Gabriel Ramantsoa. The days of PSD government ended with a referendum which put General Ramantsoa in control for five years. In 1973, the new mood was marked by the revision of agreements with France; French military bases had to close and Madagascar left the franc zone. "Complete independence" replaced "slavery agreements".

The principal architect of "complete independence" was the then foreign minister, Didier Ratsiraka. On the home front, interior minister Richard Ratsimandrava was leading a reform, based on the village communities called fokonolona, of the post-colonial administrative structure. Following a failed coup, President Ramantsoa handed over to Colonel Ratsimandrava in February 1975; less than a week later, the latter was assassinated. A military Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), chaired by Commander Ratsiraka, took over and organized a referendum in December 1975 on a political programme based on the Charte de la Révolution Socialiste. Didier Ratsiraka was elected President for seven years and a new, presidential constitution inaugurated the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Political parties, in order to field candidates, were required to support the "charte" and to belong to the Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution. In November 1982, President Ratsiraka was re-elected for a further seven years.

Unique in its natural history, remarkable in its settlement and social development, stirring in its records of royalty and piracy, beautiful and strange, this fragment of the lost continent of Gondwana has now entered the camp of non-aligned, socialist developing countries. Underneath that political label, the majority of the Malagasy people remain deeply attached to tradition; for many, the safekeeping of the land depends as much on the spirits of the ancestors—the bones of the dead are regularly disinterred and cleaned—as on the government. ○ B.T.

Profile of Madagascar



Area: 587 041 km² (63% arable land)

Population: 9 483 000 (1981); growth rate ±2.8%

Capital: Antananarivo

Independence: 26 June 1960

Head of state: Commander Didier Ratsiraka

Languages: Malagasy, French

Religions: Christianity (38%), Islam (5%), traditional (57%)

Currency: Malagasy franc (FMG); ECU 1 = FMG 358.6 (May '83)

GNP: \$ 2 817 million (1981)

of which: agriculture 35% industry 14.5% services 47%

Per capita GNP: ± \$ 300

Exports (1981): \$ 402 million
of which: coffee 35%, cloves 23%, vanilla 8.8%

Imports (1981): \$ 600 million
of which: manufactures 40%, foodstuffs 15%, petroleum 16%

Trade balance: FMG 54 500 m (1981), minus FMG 101 500 m (1980)

National debt: \$ 1 665 million (end 1981)

Inflation: + 31% p.a. (1981)

Climate: November-March warm, rainy season; April-October cooler, dry season; monsoons in December-March

Shaking out the budget

Interview with finance minister Pascal Rakotomavo

► *Madagascar has a chronic trade deficit. What can be done about it?*

— The deficit in the trade balance became more or less chronic as from 1977-78. We have, of course, tried to do something about it. The first thing was to reduce imports. We stopped all imports of products that were not absolutely vital to the country, but, in spite of that, we had to cut back on essentials too. I don't just mean food. Industrial and agricultural inputs were also affected and as soon as you touch one of these, you feel the consequences. Our factories were working to only 20% or even 10% of capacity. Nothing was coming into the country and so, of course, there was a drop in production. The floods in 1982 and the hurricanes only made matters worse.

Alongside this, the state had to try to solve certain social problems by subsidizing consumption so as to maintain people's purchasing power. Prices couldn't go up too radically. There was a considerable amount of social spending to be done, particularly in education, and there again you have a sort of vicious circle. If you want the economy to expand and you want to invest, then you must also have a plan for your education system, particularly for higher education in the provinces, so your young people can get to universities easier and your regional policy is much more harmonized.

Further, the industrialized countries reacted perhaps less well to the second oil shock in 1979 than they did to the first — hence the difficulties in these countries, too, and an automatic reduction in their development aid budgets. Demand slumped and obviously there were spectacular drops in the sale prices of our exports. So the situation is far from good. In spite of the trade deficit, there is too much money in circulation. A shortage creates two things: a black market and too much money

in circulation. People start hoarding and money circulates outside the institutionalized circuits, such as banking. I cannot say whether this excess has been absorbed, but we are assessing the situation and if steps need to be taken we shall not hesitate to take them.

► *What are the main points of the 1983 Finance Act?*



“The floods in 1982 and the hurricanes only made matters worse”



— You must not judge the state budget by the operating budget alone. It has to be seen as a whole, the investment side included. Obviously any country has ministries, like education and health, that eat up the budget, but in 1983 we have concentrated on agriculture, infrastructure and transport. All our means of investment have been channelled into public works and agriculture. You cannot do away with existing services overnight, but you can reorganize them, so we have redefined the aims of each of our ministries and rescheduled the different stages by which these aims are to be achieved. This has enabled us to reorganize investments too.

What steps are we planning to take? We have tried to cut back on operating expenditure proper, but we are putting greater emphasis on a better distribution of the means we have for investment. What could we do about the balance of payments? There was no point in imagining our production would go up by vast amounts if prices dropped. The agriculture ministry is trying not to neglect the need to increase traditional production and we have removed practically all our export taxes. We have adopted the system France and Germany used after the war; that is to say, enabling the businessmen who export to have a mass of foreign exchange, which they create, so they can immediately do any priority purchasing of spare parts for the machinery they need to run their factories.

And then we devalued in June and we are trying to adapt our currency, not to a given monetary system but to a basket, which gives a fairer idea of our foreign trade. We are taking care to ensure that there is a system for adjusting the Malagasy franc so that there is not too much difference between it and the currency of our regular trading partners.

On the domestic front we have introduced a form of administrative organization that will activate the commercial circuits and make it possible to better identify the problems of inland and maritime transport and the banking system. So we have taken a whole series of steps to boost exports as much as we can.

What else could we do? We had to cut the price and the quantity of imports, so we introduced various measures for this purpose. With energy, for example, in spite of more factories, a larger population and an attendant increase in the demand for electricity, we are importing the same amount of oil as before, even slightly less. Three years ago we were importing 600 000 tonnes of oil and my forecasts suggest that the figure for 1983 will only be around 450 000 t. So our policy of creating hydro-electric dams is already paying off.

Apart from energy, there is another very important sector and that is the problem of food, particularly rice. We are trying to do as much as we can to push up production and now we are studying price policies, techniques, marketing and so on with international consultancies to give the rice industry the stimulus it needs. I have to admit that, thanks to our possibilities of buying rice on soft terms, we have been able to count on only importing 150 000 t, mainly from Japan and the USA, for our balance of payments — and I am talking here of commercial rice, of which we imported something like 300 000 t last year. So there is a change in the way our fund of foreign exchange is distributed. In industry, by the end of last year we had managed to get to 40-45 % of capacity and this year we aim to reach 70-75 %.

How else can we affect the balance of payments? We can reschedule our debts, since the burden is fairly heavy, and here we have to count on the understanding of a group of financial bodies that will soon be meeting in Paris. The World Bank is helping us a great deal in organizing the international bodies to give us greater assistance with the balance of payments.

► *How does the government see the role of the private sector in the present crisis?*

— The private sector has not exactly been pampered. It has been discouraged... you can interpret it how you like. At all events, the President's declaration is quite clear about this. As things stand, we are appealing to our economic operators, be they in the state, the semi-

state or the private sectors, to do as much as they can to push up production. When I said we were doing all we could to get the factories working to such and such a percentage of their capacity, who did you think were favoured if it wasn't the private sectors which still contain our small and medium-sized firms? We are trying to find financing, we are trying to back up the financing of these small and medium-sized firms in all fields.

Don't think agriculture is of no interest to the private sector. On the contrary. It would be impossible to farm without the farmers and they are individuals and private firms. Modernization at the moment is concerned with the big crops—cotton, rice, and tobacco—and it is, of course, being done with state development companies. But alongside this we are trying to establish conventions, even with private firms. If you take a look at the aid we had for agriculture last year, you can see that the private sector is in fact concerned; so, as far as we are concerned, there is no denial of the role of that private sector. In this strategic area, everyone is called on to participate in a much more dynamic manner.

There is perhaps a certain amount of hesitation. But we want everyone to work together better and so we have asked the private sector to see that there are permanent bodies for dialogue between the authorities and the private firms. This new trend can continue and I think everyone is awake enough to the facts to be willing to play the game.

► *What do small savers in Madagascar do with their money?*

— The finance ministry launched a national loan and we were agreeably surprised at the number of small savers buying state bonds. The Malagasy automatically want to put a roof over their heads and this means that small firms have to provide the raw materials needed to build a home. This is very important. Alongside this, there is our cement policy — hence the need to create the cement factory that we hope will be working by the end of this year. Once the people are housed, they spend a great deal of money on educating their children. Schools are free, but the parents have to send their child-

ren there, they have to keep them and buy them books... this creates a lot of expense for the families. We have not yet reached the stage where we have a consumer society, but it is usual to find a sewing machine and a transistor radio in the average family home. Some people are used to a certain way of life. I don't mean high prestige, because that is not what we are aiming at. It is not that there are Malagasy with European life-styles, but that this consumption ought to be geared towards other values. I don't think that is a pipe-dream. One kind of consumption can well lead to another. If some developed countries are seeking to go back to nature, why should we try and ape their cycle in its entirety? We might just as well make a half circle of the economy, try and establish a sort of balance between intellectual and spiritual aspirations and material things.

► *Do you think the 'taxi-brousse' has really changed direction as regards the economy?*

— We do need a taxi-brousse, a solid vehicle, not a sports car, because you can't go fast along a bad road and I think the roads of what we call the developing countries are pretty bad. There are bumps everywhere but you still have to use them. I think that the sacrifices we have forced the nation to make over the past year have been accompanied by a drive on budgetary stringency. Our petrol prices may be among the highest in the world, almost a dollar a litre, but, alongside this, we have practically stopped recruiting people to the civil service. We have sliced up the budget so that each department only gets one part of its allocation at a time, and this is improving the harmonization of the cash flow and of income and outlay. We have taken some pretty important tax measures, too, to improve on our revenue. All these ways of rationalizing state spending have their effect, and quite a big one, on the people's spending power. We have taken every possible precaution, we have done everything imaginable to drive this taxi-brousse, and it is still going slowly forward. You mustn't go on spending money when you haven't got any to spend. ○

Interview by B.T.

EEC-Madagascar cooperation

On 20 July 1963, the Community, then of six member states, signed its first association agreement with 17 states of Africa and Madagascar, in Yaoundé.

In February 1975, Lomé I was signed by nine EEC countries and 46 ACP states.

The second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, signed on 31 October 1979, is the instrument and the contract currently linking the now 10-member EEC to the 63 countries of the ACP group.

So Madagascar was one of the very first signatories of the conventions which regulate relations (attendant on the treaties setting up the EEC) between the Community and a vast group of countries; after more than 20 years of cooperation, they constitute a model for relations between industrialized and developing nations in the world today.

Since the first EDF and the early Yaoundé agreements (Yaoundé I and II), a lot of ground has been covered and a great deal of progress has been accomplished by the partners who, in the successive conventions over the years, have been motivated by a desire for constructive and reciprocal cooperation.

Yaoundé was mainly the European Development Fund. In other words, it amounted to projects financed, via grants, in the African states and Madagascar (1st, 2nd and 3rd EDFs).

Since the advent of Lomé, the range of Community action in the ACP group has widened considerably and the extent of the change can be measured from the titles of the most recent convention.

As things stand, the main sectors of EEC intervention in Madagascar are:

- commercial cooperation;
- Stabex (export earnings stabilization);

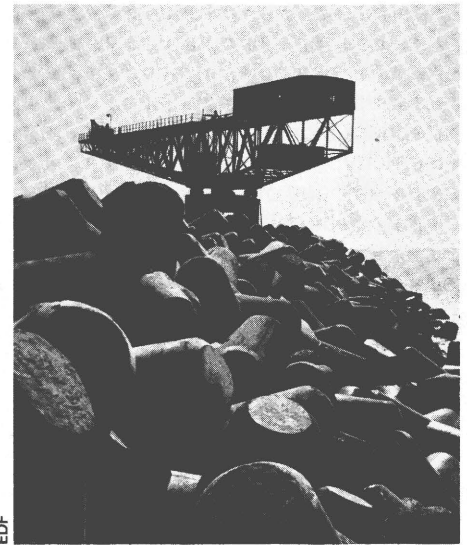
- financial and technical cooperation;
- agricultural cooperation;
- training;
- food aid;
- regional cooperation;
- emergency aid.

All these are in line with the priorities which the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar laid down in its national development plan and they occur in a series of five-year periods, for which indicative programmes of schemes covered by the Lomé Convention are signed by the Malagasy authorities and the EEC Commission.

EDF cooperation

Between the 1st EDF and the 5th EDF (the present fund, covered by Lomé II), the amount of aid allocated to Madagascar has increased fairly considerably.

The ECU 40 million available under the 1st fund had expanded to ECU 73 million under the 5th, the present five-year period—i.e. from FMG 14 000 million to more than FMG 25 000 million. In addition, Madagascar has had non-programmable



The EDF reinforced this hurricane-prone jetty in Madagascar's main port, Toamasina

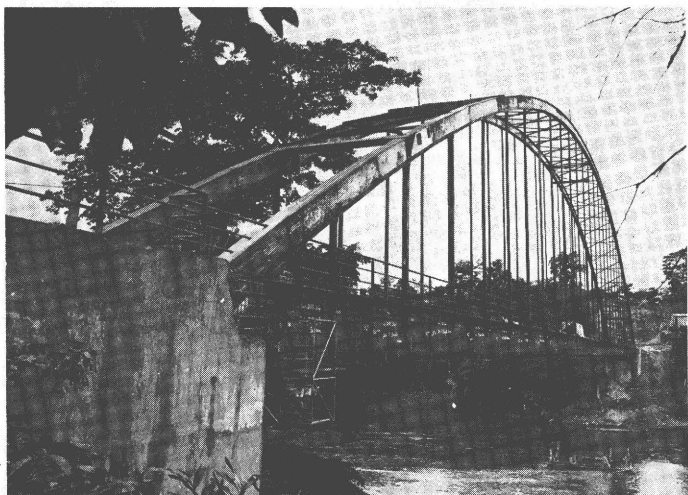
aid outside the EDF such as food aid, financing via NGOs and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean.

The overall volume of Community aid to Madagascar since 1960 amounts to more than FMG 130 000 million, the vast majority of it in the form of grants.

The structure of the EDF has evolved and many new chapters have been added to its original development schemes; alongside this, there has been a change in the Malagasy government's priorities for using Community funds.



Trade is a leading sector of EEC-Madagascar cooperation. Photo shows the mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, visiting Madagascar's stand at the 1977 "Partners in Progress" Berlin trade fair



European aid for Madagascar's road network — the bridge over the Bemarivo river and the western route through the Alaotra basin

The early funds (EDFs 1-3) were mainly used to finance infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, schools, hospitals and so on), but with the 4th and, above all, the 5th EDF, the priority for EEC-financed schemes has been rural development.

It is worth noting here that more than 40% of the amount of the 5th EDF indicative programme has been earmarked by the government for the agricultural sector, currently the first priority of the national economy.

Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, with an area of 600 000 km², is a unique country, a mini-continent of considerable potential, particularly as far as agricultural and animal production are concerned.

It is logical for the government, aware of the serious problems currently to be faced at home and abroad, to be anxious to make agriculture the means by which the country can, to a certain extent, face the crisis, by aiming initially at the essential self-sufficiency in food.

The Commission cannot but support and encourage such tactics, which are in line with the trend in Brussels' current development policy.

In addition to the indicative programme, a series of schemes have been provided for Madagascar under Lomé II. They are:

Exceptional aid

Anti-locust campaign	ECU 200 000
Exceptional aid (floods)	100 000

Emergency aid (hurricanes, 1982) 1 000 000

Total ECU 1 300 000
(FMG 448 500 000)

Stabex

Vanilla (1979) ECU 1 211 202
Coffee (1980) 2 188 131

Total ECU 3 399 333
(FMG 1 172 769)

EIB

Study of Bemolanga bituminous sandstone development ECU 2 170 000
(FMG 748 650 000)

Cooperation outside the Convention

A number of schemes involving extra-Convention allocations were



The Laniera marshes development scheme cost the 1st EDF over 300 million Malagasy francs and involved the creation of 2 340 ha of new rice fields

decided for Madagascar in 1981-82.

They were as follows:

- Food aid (1981 programme): 15 000 tonnes of cereals (fob), in the form of wheat flour (10 950 t).
- Food aid (additional 1981 programme): 6 000 t wheat.
- Food aid (1982 programme): 20 000 t wheat.
- NGO co-financing: ECU 205 000 = FMG 70 225 000.
- NGO food aid:
 - 1981: 300 t milk powder
 - 1982: 300 t milk powder.

An original aspect of cooperation between the Community and the Republic of Madagascar, which should be noted, is regional cooperation and more particularly regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles and the Comoros are all part of this great geographical entity, as is Reunion, the French overseas territory.

A relatively large amount of Community funding has been earmarked for regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean. But problems of an economic, political and geographical order have so far made it difficult to actually use the monies set aside for this purpose.

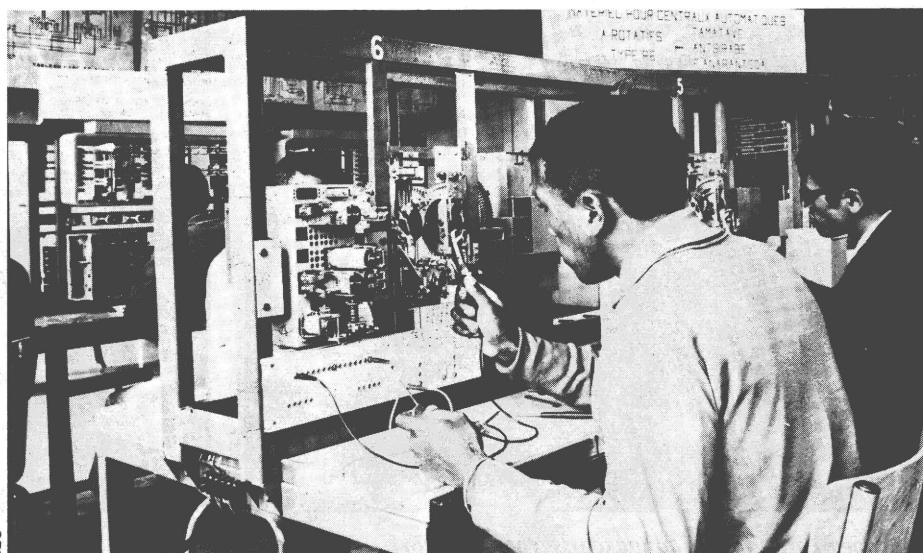
In December 1982, three countries (Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) decided to set up the Indian Ocean Commission and a general cooperation agreement was signed in Port Louis on 21 December 1982.

The three countries that signed this agreement are in the ACP group, so it is likely that regional schemes to be financed by the Indian Ocean Commission will be submitted to the Community. Certain regional projects are already being implemented and others have reached the study stage.

The European Community has a part to play in this sector too, provided its partners wish it to do so.

The above data and figures prove that cooperation between Madagascar and the Community of the Ten is something very real.

Cooperation has been going on more than 20 years and can only increase. It has to be considered in the more general context of aid to this



Training is another important area of EEC-Madagascar cooperation. Here, a telephone engineer learns his trade

Breakdown of the EDF resources allocated to Madagascar (indicative programme)

Chapter	Amount ECU million	Percentage of indicative programme
A. Rural development	30.42	41.70 %
B. Microprojects	4.73	6.50 %
C. Infrastructure	16.22	22.20 %
D. Commercial and industrial promotion, technical cooperation, research into mining, energy and science	4.73	6.50 %
E. Public health	3.38	4.60 %
F. Study grants and courses	3.38	4.60 %
G. Education and teaching	2.70	3.70 %
H. Special assistance programme	5.40	7.40 %
I. Reserve	2.04	2.80 %
Total:	ECU 73 000 000 FMG 25 185 000 000	100 %

country, which is currently seeing some of its bilateral and international assistance expand considerably.

A further step in Franco-Malagasy cooperation is now being taken and France is probably the country's first partner at the present time. Germany, Japan, Italy and the United Kingdom have cooperation programmes with Madagascar. The USA, whose friendly relations with Madagascar now go back a whole century, is also trying to give this country aid.

Present relations with the IMF and the IBRD suggest that interventions by these bodies will be increased under Madagascar's balanced development programme. For some time now, international aid seems to have

been helping Madagascar and meeting specific needs for which urgent solutions are required.

This seems to prove that the local government, in spite of its many problems, has chosen to apply certain economic measures that will improve a situation that some observers consider extremely difficult.

This is the context of the Community's intervention, which is made in the light of the choices and options of the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and within the framework of the possibilities provided by the Lomé Convention.

C. PELLAS
EEC Commission delegate

Examples of EDF projects

Fokonolona training

by Martin RAMANOELINA

The word fokonolona is used to describe the basic farming community in Madagascar, and controlling it has been the main concern of regimes throughout the ages. This people's organization, which has survived all attempts at manipulation, has unusual flexibility—partly due, no doubt, to the fact that it is primarily geared to providing information by a method that has matured slowly over the years.

Once upon a time, meetings for information, reflexion and joint decision-making were held at nightfall when people came home from work in the fields. Collective initiation sessions were often organized, in particular to exchange the knowledge necessary to the survival of the community. The fokonolona itself was run as a permanent communications network and everyone could pass on and receive messages.

The fokonolona today has been chosen by the present regime as the basis for structuring the rural world, "with a view to getting the people to take charge of their own development", and it is the foundation of the new Madagascar. The political reorganization of the traditional communities into decentralized communities again gives them the power to decide on even the smallest details, in elected councils at village, district and regional level.

Appeal for EEC cooperation

The charter (adopted by referendum on 21 December 1975) of the new regime, which was aware of the vital importance of training in making such a change, laid down a coherent series of actions in this field. The aim was to:

- provide a very rapid and intensive training course for teachers in each decentralized community;
- speed up cadre training in all fields, from fokontany (basic com-

munity) to national level, so as to put the Malagasy people in a position to maintain, utilize and improve on productive potential in the light of the country's needs;

— provide fairly rapid training for the members of the fokonolona (and not just the members of the executive committee), so they could shoulder proper responsibilities locally and really count on themselves.

The government decided to accomplish this nationwide mission by calling on cooperation from the EEC: practically speaking, via two successive projects in which the 11 370 fokontany would gradually be involved.

Innovations to suit the problem

But the very rapid installation of the new structures generated a singular increase in the problems already inherent in training schemes in the developing countries. Because there

was no adequate teaching staff suited to the new task, a type of training had to be devised that could develop in line with the anticipated changes and generate, as it progressed, both the techniques required for each situation and the teachers able to use them.

An innovation of this kind would, however, have involved a special state of mind, in addition to a controlled, multi-stage practical process, as well as the will, on the part of the authorities, to reach the target.

1st project (1975-80): training for fokontany teachers and leaders

The first targets were the leaders whom the people in the fokontany had elected to run their local affairs. These people were very heterogeneous intellectually, as they came from all over the country and from a wide range of cultural backgrounds.

Training was intended to give these people practical notions of administration and management that would be of immediate use in the production, supplying and marketing of goods, and in the operation and improvement of family and social life.

The agreement between the government and the EEC initially provided preliminary training for 320 full-time teachers, but there remained to be devised a strategy that



After the work in the fields, a daily village meeting in the calm of the evening—Madagascar's fokonolona tradition is centuries old

would keep the aim firmly in view while developing the didactic function of the fokonolona as a cornerstone of all activity.

Pending the time when this strategy could mature and take practical shape in the second project, the above teacher training scheme was devised not as a recurrent, school-type process, but as something continuous in which those already trained took charge of the training of others, modulating the educational messages at each stage until they were grasped by the people at grass-roots level.

A composite formula for training was produced, a combination of two apparently contradictory methods—teaching by objective and self-educational management. The necessary scaling down was done in such a way as to make sure each intervention was as suitable as possible to the specific needs of the regions and the various levels of the target public.

Course content revolved around three main subjects: economics, organization and management—and it was grouped in turn by three types of objective: knowledge, skills and information. The joint definition of these targets represented a contract between teachers and students and it enabled them to select and grade together the knowledge and techniques best suited to the needs of the local economy.

The length of the training varied with the type of course and the aims in view. The teacher trainers got four to eight weeks of residential training followed by a five to 10 week education mission in the six provinces. During this time, they spent three to five weeks training regional teachers—who then went on, under the supervision of the previous group, to train fokonolona leaders in the many local centres, over periods that were split up to fit in with the timetable of regional activities and added up to several weeks of education.

Despite taking much more time than originally planned (five years instead of 30 months), the first project did not overstep the financial allocations by any substantial amount. The propensity to inform, which was deliberately generated at each stage, helped the system and reduced the average cost of training per capita to a level well below that of a conven-



A villager has his say at a meeting of the local collective

tional educational system, in which pupils are trained without training anyone else.

The result was that 90% of the anticipated volume was achieved (about 20 000 out of 22 600), all officially accepted and accounted for. But what really happened was that thousands of other students sat in on the courses, often displaying more interest than the official takers themselves. However, geographically it did not prove possible to achieve a totally fair distribution, as the drive tended to be restricted to accessible areas. The second project will attempt to take account of the remoter regions, which are the very ones with the most urgent need of training.

2nd project (1980-1983)

Training often creates or reveals an even greater need for training. This phenomenon was particularly amplified by the snowball effect—he who in turn teaches his neighbour often feels the urge to know more himself, particularly when he helps the said neighbour learn local or specific forms of application. Thousands of people, whether or not directly affected by the first project, felt this type of need by the end of it.

In addition to this express demand, there were the needs expressed by a number of ministry departments with direct influence over the local communities, dealing with sectoral or individual problems (health, demography, youth affairs, extension work, cooperativization, etc.) and requiring prior or associated socio-economic training.

Cooperation yielded a definition of the final profiles reflecting the needs and a distribution of the anticipated number for each profile.

Achieving all this meant planning cooperation with the government. Not just first stage cooperation, involving helping it extend its basic training campaign and giving support to the routine established by the previous project, but something more—providing advanced training for cadres and motivators to ensure they can generate and autonomize the collective learning process within the communities, just as the fokonolona did before, gradually enabling them to count on themselves by making them take over the management of their own training.

But how is it possible, without being paradoxical about it, to autonomize fokonolona training through the cadres and motivators—whose train-

Profile	Level	Number	Site
Researcher-teacher	National	35	} National teaching centre
Adviser-teacher	Regional	71	
Operator-teacher	Local	445	} Regional educational centres
Basic operators	Village	10 359	} Self-managed training structures

ing has to explicitly to meet the demands of the authorities? The new project has taken both these needs into account and become a wager on educational cooperation between the government and the people who work for it, and between the decentralized communities and their candidates. None of these could be realistically overlooked.

After all, experience has shown that unilateral didactic action by the government can easily turn into regimentation and that any strategy based solely on peasant participation can lead to stalemate, as once these peasants have been trained and go back to their daily routine, they meet the same old contacts, the holders of administrative and political power whose educational requirements have often never been satisfied. Hence a possibility of counter-training which can cancel out or neutralize the effects of the education received.

The idea of educational obligations

The attempt at generating the snowball effect already described was successful in the first project and it is now being systematized, with the introduction of the idea of the educational obligations which he who knows has towards he who does not yet know. To make this easier, the teaching team tried to design and disseminate knowledge and skills in terms of information. And in order to ensure that the teachers' work was worthwhile in this respect, we sought close interaction between the operations by organizing them on a comprehensive basis, i.e. we got people to receive and to give training at the same time. This was in contrast with the first project, when the period of obtaining knowledge was separate from the period of passing it on. The new system meant that intensive feedback, allowing for mutual correction, could be obtained from the activities.

A further step forward was made with the educational method itself, when the idea of interdisciplinarity was introduced.

This first affected course content, the areas of training now being defined so as to make interplay and convergence on the desired objective easier. So, for example, political sociology and economic analysis

First project in 1975

Training for 22 600 operational leaders for the rural communities

Anticipated duration: 30 months

EDF contribution: ECU 900 000

Aim: To provide the basic communities with effective leaders, so they can accede to the exercise of economic powers and benefit from the development drive.

Areas of training:

- National and local economics.
- Organization and management of basic communities.
- Economic management of family and cooperative activities.
- Political and social analysis.

have been combined to help with the study of socio-economic behaviour. Rural economics and rural technology are naturally complementary when it is realized that the latter subject includes suitable production techniques that the peasant farmers are able to use.

Lastly, the government's charter planned for rural cooperatives to be increased and the fokonolona to be involved in planning. Three subjects (regional planning, project design and company management) were therefore introduced on an interdependent basis, with a view to providing an introduction to individual and collective economic calculations.

Second project in 1980

Training for 10 900 cadres and motivators for the decentralized communities

Anticipated duration: two years.

EDF contribution:
ECU 1 150 000

Aim: To help the decentralized communities to provide their own training in line with economic and social development.

Areas of training:

- Political sociology.
- Economic analysis.
- Rural economics.
- Rural technology.
- Regional planning.
- Company management.
- Project design and evaluation.

It then affected the educational supports—no method of transmission was abandoned if it interacted with others.

So, contrary to some expectations, lectures survived, as they were brought down from their ivory tower to include strip cartoons and economic games. Here the suggestions from the peasant farmers were decisive.

Encouraging results so far

In year one of the second project (1980-81), a national educational centre, with adequate independence as far as activities and policy are concerned, was set up, as was an experimental educational communications zone in the province of Tananarive. This latter was a testing ground for training supports.

Thanks to these structures, it was possible to form an educational chain, comprising 16 researcher-teachers, who trained 47 adviser-teachers, who trained 115 operator-teachers, who trained 1500 basic operators—whose names were put forward by the decentralized communities.

As things stand (March 1983), five of the six provinces have their regional education centres; the educational chain is besieged by participants from the decentralized communities and gradually turning into a means of fokonolona training by fokonolona.

Basic operators promoted to operator-teachers train other basic operators, become adviser-teachers and train the operator-teachers which the other operators have since become.

More than 9000 basic operators are expected in the self-managed training structures in year two. In addition, there will be more than 300 operator-teachers, 50 adviser-teachers and 15 new researcher-teachers in charge of coordinating the operations in each province.

It would be wrong to make a partial assessment of the scheme while it is still going on and the unforeseen could still happen, bearing in mind the fragility of the new structures. But we can reasonably conclude by saying that the idea of paying for one's education in kind is something that will regenerate the mutually educational relations of the old fokonolona and bridge the artificial gap between the drive for training and the drive for development. ○ M.R.

Water and rice

A water engineering scheme is being financed by the EDF and the Republic of Madagascar as a continuation and development of the (aid to production) schemes begun in 1966. They were extended in 1970-74 and finally individualized in 1978 with the creation of a water engineering microproject operation (1).

The project is one of the campaigns in the rice battle the government of Madagascar is waging; the idea is to help push up rice production through proper management of water resources, better control of rice plot irrigation and the condition of rice production, and extensions to the areas suitable for rice-growing.

Attendant schemes (storage sheds, bridges, culverts, etc.) to make for easier stockage and marketing, and to improve the transport of produce from the rural areas, are also planned.

Lastly, it should be stressed that any scheme run as part of the microproject operation meets both the actual requests and immediate needs of the peasant community and involves that community in a specific commitment, i.e. providing labour and materials (sand, gravel, wood, etc.) for project implementation.

So any work carried out is at the request of the peasants, with their help and for their direct benefit, and the achievements remain their property.

Area covered by the operation

This is most of the upper plateaux of Madagascar and more particularly the faritany of Fianarantsoa and Antananarivo.

A rural population of an estimated 1.7 m (roughly 20% of the population of the island) is involved, and most of them own and work their own smallholdings, which average 2 ha (0.5 ha being given over to rice).

Rice production in this area is estimated to be up to 8 million tonnes

from 300 000 ha of land (representing 40% of the national production). The average yield is 2.7 t per ha.

When a community submits a request, a technical plan is drafted and a financial estimate produced, divided into three:

- the contribution from the microproject operation:
 - transport;
 - equipment;
 - works supervision;
- the local community (fokonolona) contribution;
- provision of equipment: job contract (piece-worker or small firm).

How it works

This project is being carried out by the authorities. Projects are paid at standard rates for the job (on the basis of annual costs per unit).

The technical interest of this kind of arrangement is that:

- very large areas are covered;
- projects are quick to implement and complete;
- the operational structure uses the criteria of the private sector;
- a series of small firms and groups of workers are involved in implementation.

Progress report and outlook

During the 4th EDF, the fund provided about ECU 4.5 m and the Republic of Madagascar ECU 700 000, thereby enabling the operation to carry out 52 attendant schemes and 486 water engineering microprojects.

This made it possible to improve the standard of water management over a total area of 16 500 ha (already under cultivation) and to extend the irrigable area to 29 000 ha.

The average cost of this investment per ha is ECU 53 and the average cost per ha of irrigated land ECU 90. The schemes have involved 36 000 peasant farmers overall.

The 5th EDF programme now being implemented provides for a total investment of the order of ECU 8 000 000 (7.1 m to be underwritten by the EDF) to make improvements to water management over a 35 000 ha area.

By increasing the irrigated and irrigable areas—and production, therefore; by improving the management of water resources; and by closely involving the people most concerned, the peasant farmers, this project warrants the confidence the Commission and the Malagasy authorities have placed in it. ○



On-site inspection of one of the hundreds of small dams being built under the water microproject programme

(1) From the EEC delegation in Madagascar.

Craftwork in Madagascar

by Y. PHILIPPOT (*)

Although Madagascar is a checkerboard of peoples, climates and scenery, it perhaps has a common denominator in its art and craft and, more precisely, in its basketwork.

Wander through the streets of Antananarivo when the big market, the Zoma, is being held and you will see both unity and great diversity in, for example, the baskets up for sale.

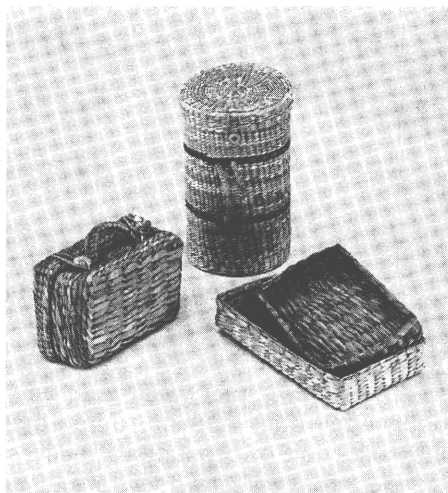
Soubique, as it is called locally, comes in a wide range of natural fibres and colours and is made in most parts of the island. There are the brightly coloured baskets in sanunga fibre of the Majunga region, pastel baskets in penjy fibre from Tamatave, finely woven baskets of mangarani from Fénériver, zozoro or hisatra baskets from Antananarivo, herana and ravindahasa baskets from Fianarantsoa and sisal baskets from southern Madagascar.

Unity and variety are reflected in the users too:

- the elegant lady of Tana will bring her goods home from market in a finely plaited basket;
- tourists will haggle over the price of beach bags for their trip to Nosy-Bé;
- peasants will take their vegetables and poultry to market in a panier;
- and the dustman, who has the hard job of collecting the rubbish, will use a coarse woven skip.

Outline of Malagasy craftwork

Madagascar, in contrast with many other countries, has managed to keep its own handicraft style, primarily because the objects in question are useful and functional. Craftwork is a thriving economic activity, occupying a large number of people throughout the country. Some of them work in communities, sometimes in cooperatives or pre-cooper-



Malagasy basketwork

atives, but most of them work on their own.

Here is a (by no means exhaustive) list of the craftwork of Madagascar.

Basketwork. This is a varied sector as regards both type of article and type of materials used. There are bags, pochettes, breadbaskets, table mats and place settings, baskets and so on.

One characteristic of this basketwork, which makes for its original style, is that coloured fibres (raffia, for example) are always used.

Weaving. One type of weaving uses vegetable fibres from which beach mats, for instance, are made. They may be made by the roll or indivi-

dually, flat or padded, on traditional looms. Ceta, Madagascar's economic and technical craftwork centre, is certainly the biggest exporter of articles of this kind. For reasons of facility, the major part of production comes from around the capital, although fine raffia matting is produced in the Fandriana region.

Another type of weaving is with textile waste (cotton mixed with a raffia base) and is called fahamborodamba. A wide variety of articles (mats, bags, etc.) are made in a range of vivid colours and pastel shades.

Silk is used for the traditional lamba, the large rectangle of silk used as a shroud or an adornment.

Minerals. This is certainly the best-known area of Malagasy craftwork. The island contains a wealth of stones—celestite, quartz, tourmaline, fossilized wood, agate, beryl, rhodonite, aragonite and chaicosite, to name but a few—and they are made into games of solitaire (with palissander bases), eggs, ash trays, cups and goblets and, of course, jewelry.

Antaimoro paper. This is a very old technique which came, no doubt, via the Arabs in the 7th century. Avoha vegetable fibre is pounded with a mallet to make paper paste. The paper sheets are set out on canvas frames and artists add flower petals, making a fresco effect, and the completed work is then dried in the sun.

Embroidery. There are many needlewomen in and around the capital producing embroidery, most typically



Basketry techniques are even used for building houses

(*) EDF expert.

cloths worked with coloured thread representing traditional scenes of Malagasy life.

Woodwork and carving. This covers a wide range of sculpted objects (statues, statuettes, chess sets, boxes, caskets, salad bowls, sculpted panels, chairs, etc.) made from palissander and "holy wood", a white wood that is very hard to work. Zafimaniry carvings from the Ambositra region are also of interest.

Leather. Madagascar produces a large number of leather goods, such as cases, briefcases, handbags, clutch bags, shoes and belts. The craftsmen use vegetable tannin and the tanning is done by a semi-traditional method.

In addition to the sectors listed, Madagascar also has craftsmen who work horn, tortoiseshell, shell and mother-of-pearl and make functional pottery for sale in the many rural markets.

It is also worth noting that a new craft sector has sprung up, not a very decorative one it is true, but one that meets a specific economic need. This provides a whole range of functional items, such as watering-cans, oil lamps and children's toys, made from recycled metal, tins, oil cans and the like, to make up for local shortages.

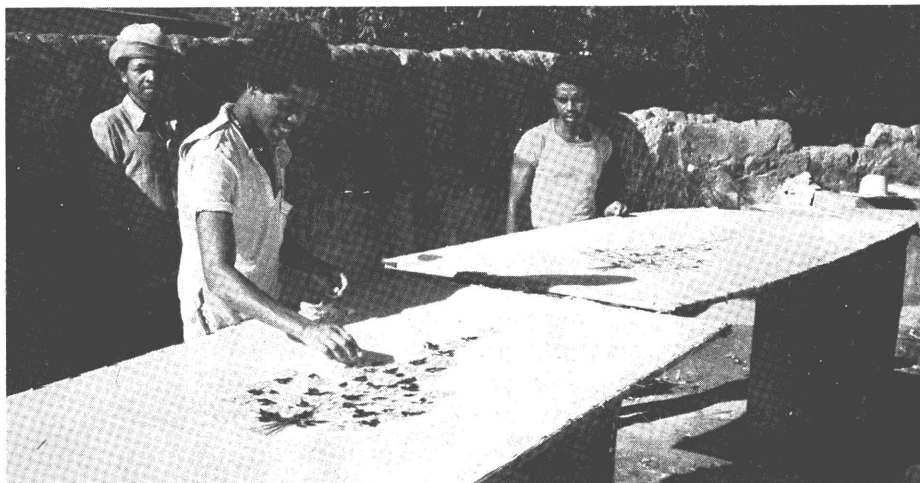
Problems facing the Malagasy craftwork industry

The industry has considerable potential, both locally, bearing in mind the variety of products and the number of people involved, and in exporting to bring in foreign exchange.

Unfortunately, however, there are a certain number of structural and economic problems.

Structural problems. There are practically no organized production structures, but there are thousands of craftsmen scattered across Madagascar, with no financial resources and no stock.

As a result, the collection and marketing of the goods is only partially ensured by public and semi-public organizations.



*Making "antaimoro" paper:
a decorative technique more than a thousand years old*

Economic problems

— A road network that is in very poor repair does nothing to improve the collection of products or access to the areas where they are produced.

— A shortage of foreign exchange makes it difficult to import products and spare parts (saws, blades and polishers for jewellers; chemical colouring for basket-makers; acid for tanning). As a result, some of the articles are badly finished. There is the additional problem of speculation, due to shortages, making the sale prices out of all proportion to real costs and interfering with export sales.

— Madagascar's rather isolated position, abusively high sea freight charges, and limited and somewhat

unreliable shipping services do nothing to help Madagascar's export drive.

To conclude, the country's art and crafts could perhaps be summed up as follows—a thriving industry with worthwhile potential, but one which is hampered by economic and structural problems.

Nevertheless, in view of the present promotion campaign (which includes greater awareness on the part of the national authorities and help from the international organizations) it would appear perfectly possible for Malagasy craftwork to gain a respectable place on both internal and external markets, and to be a modest but worthwhile contributor of foreign exchange to the state budget as well. o Y.P.



Pretty and practical, hand-made objects like these coffee trays confirm that craftwork is making a comeback in Madagascar

Doc. française - Ph. Billère

Environmental protection

When Madagascar drifted apart from the Africa continent some 80 million years ago, it carried to safety hundreds of species of wildlife which have since evolved in their own way. Up to 90% of all species in the remaining Malagasy forests are unique to the island, and it was off the coast of Madagascar that a fish believed extinct for millions of years—the coelacanth—was caught in 1938.

The continental drift occurred when mammals had scarcely evolved. Madagascar has over 200 species of reptiles, nearly all of them endemic, and a weird variety of frogs, bats and rodents. Half the 250-odd species of birds are endemic to the island and all the 66 species of land mammals. For zoologists, it is like discovering a second Noah's Ark. Here, the king of the animals is the fossa—a lynx-like carnivore with bristly red fur—and the court jester is the lemur, whose ancestors only a thousand years ago included 11 giant species.

As usual, man is the principal enemy of this wealth of wildlife. Slash-and-burn farming, followed by natural erosion, has cleared most of the islands' forest cover, leaving a fringe like a monk's tonsure around the bare central plateaux. Some 325 km² of nature reserves—about

0.05% of the land—afford the last protection.

World Wildlife Fund representative Barthélémi Vaohita is working to save Madagascar from turning into an empty landscape of baked red mud. Three-quarters of the island is already badly degraded by erosion.

"Madagascar's peasant farmers have had to take some care of the natural environment in order to survive, but the time has come to sound the alarm. Modern farming has a much greater impact than traditional farming with simple tools, and the population is growing fast. Since the introduction of fire to clear land and the start of cattle-raising, nature has been fighting a losing battle in Madagascar; we must make people realise that they are part of their environment", Mr Vaohita said.

"It is a big country but much of it can no longer support farming. The soil is being eroded down to the rock and there is very little awareness of the need for conservation. We must introduce this awareness into development. Environmental protection is now accepted thinking in the developed countries and we must follow their example, starting with the school syllabus".

Mr Vaohita is optimistic that environmental destruction can be halted and feels he has the government's support. He recently published a handout for schools, marking the

10th anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm environment conference, which claims that Madagascar has reached "a historic moment when there must be a dialogue between development and the environment".

"We must start a new branch of economics—the economics of nature and the environment. Biological, aesthetic and scientific values must be included in economic calculations... But this implies a revolution in economics: we must recognize that the 'services' provided by nature and the environment have a 'value', that they are productive and not just a luxury. So far, they have not been taken into account in economic decision-making. That is what has led to the degradation of our natural and cultural heritage".

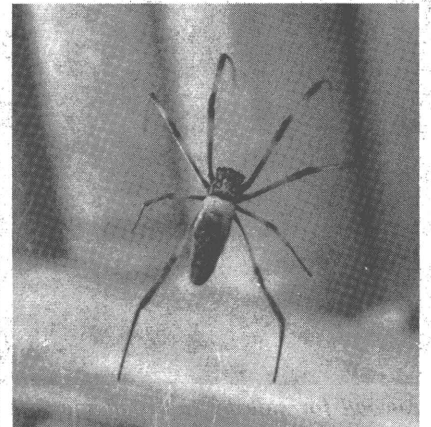
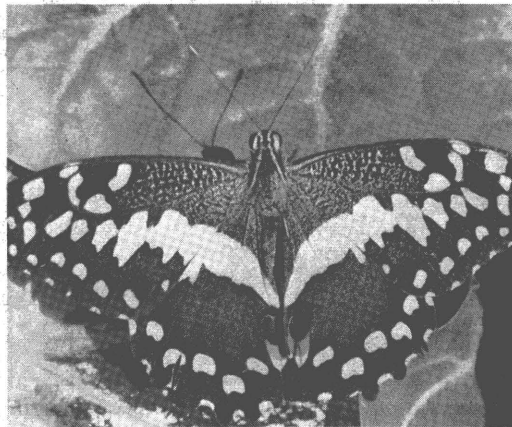
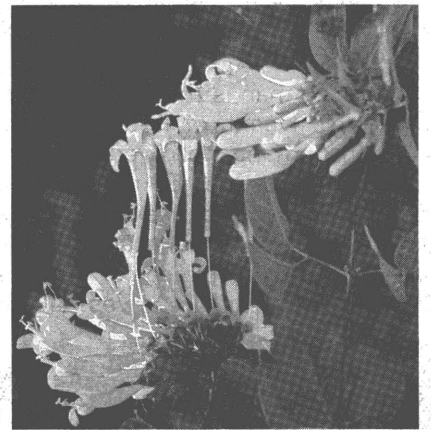
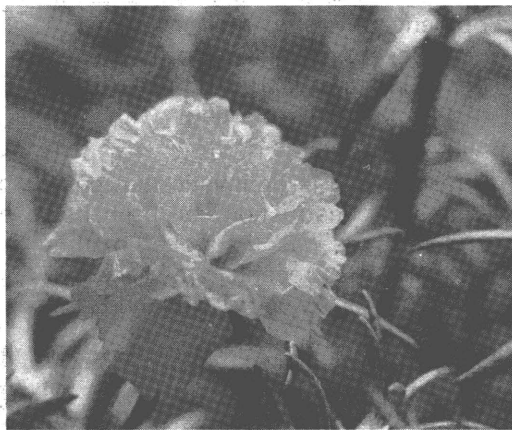
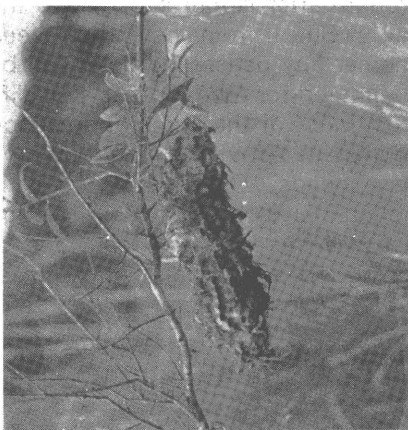
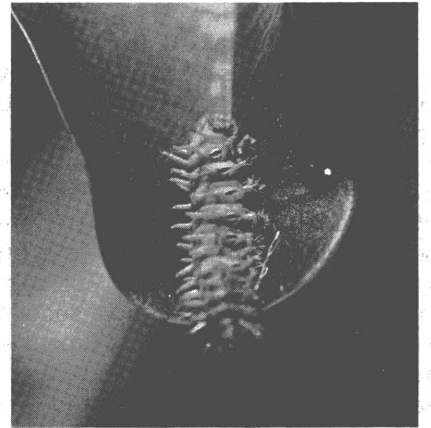
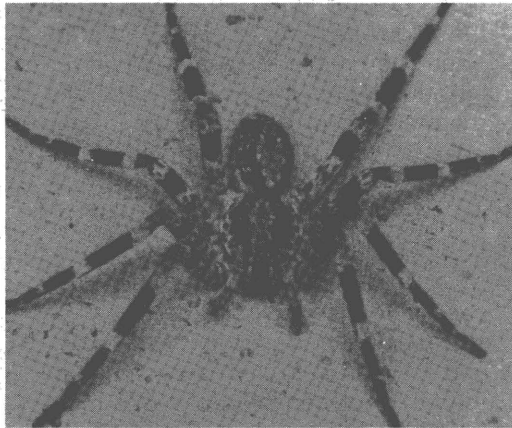
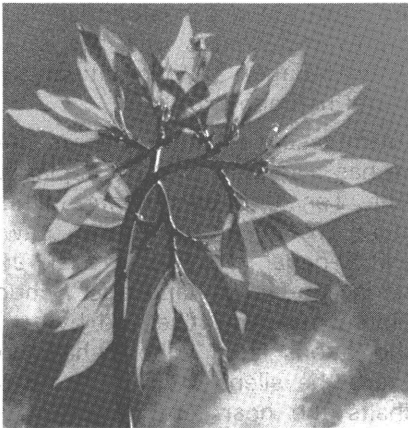
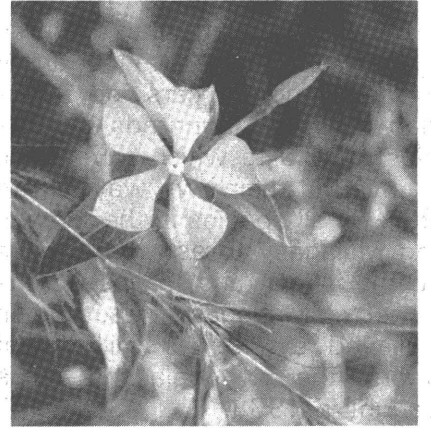
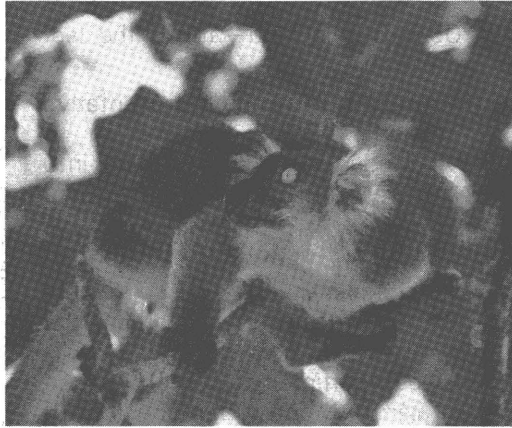
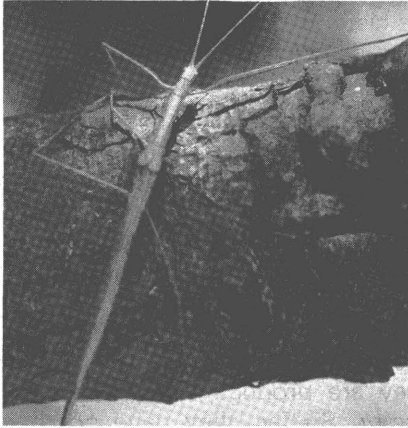
Madagascar's WWF representative has also issued 2000 copies of "The Ten Commandments of the nature protector", originally drawn up in Senegal, which offer basic advice in sub-biblical language. School children may be influenced by such exhortations as: "Thou shalt not disturb the silence of Nature, for it exhorts the heart and mind, gives strength after labour and rest to the soul". But it remains to be seen whether any peace and quiet can be guaranteed for Madagascar's wildlife when most of the human population are anxious about securing their own basic needs. Only when there is enough fuel, land and water at village level will there be any real hope of signing a peace treaty with the island's original inhabitants. ○ B.T.



Firewood for sale by the roadside: the cost and shortage of oil-based fuels is putting increasing pressure on Madagascar's remaining forests, though some (right) are protected

Beauties and beasts

Some samples of wildlife in Madagascar



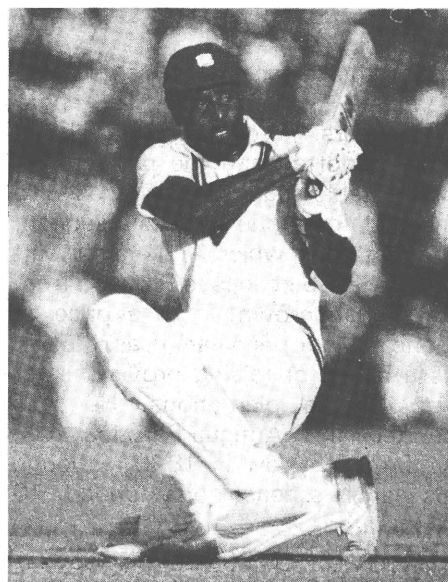
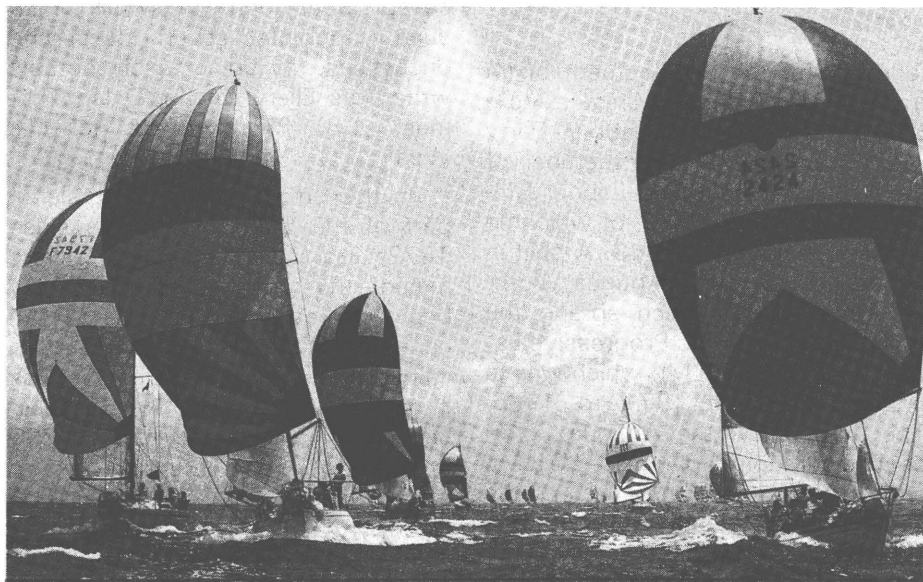
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

A warm welcome against the economic chill

Visitors disembarking in Antigua during the last week of April this year could feel a frenzy in the air. Not only was it Antigua's internationally famous sailing week, a colourful and—despite the competitive mood—carnavalesque gathering of well over 100 boats and yachts, but on top of that the West Indies cricket team started a test match against India. The coincidence of both events was revealing for a visitor: it showed how the people of this newly independent island state are attuned to its main economic activity, tourism; and it confirmed the entrenchment of a British colonial past which

left not just a love of cricket but also a democratic system along Westminster lines.

Independent since 1 November 1981, the three-island state of Antigua and Barbuda (plus Redonda, an uninhabited, barren rocky islet south of Antigua) had been for over 300 years a classical example of a small island economy dominated by "King Sugar". Today Antigua and Barbuda, situated at the point where the main chain of the Caribbean islands makes a right-angle southwards, mainly lives on its reputation as a tourist destination with a different beach for every day of the year.



Antigua's celebrated sailing week is a star tourist attraction, while Antiguan batsman Vivian Richards is a star wherever cricket is played. Cricket has played an important socio-political role in the islands

King Sugar for 300 years

Remains of the first human settlement by the Siboney or "stone people" on Antigua have been dated at 1775 B.C, but the actual discovery by the so-called Paleo-Indians must go back some 10 000 years BC.

Little evidence of the Siboney people was found in later years; they probably disappeared when the natural resources became exhausted. Around 35 AD, Antigua and Barbuda were rediscovered by the Arawa, an Amerindian people who had come across from the mainland, mainly Venezuela. Their harmonious existence, stretching over several centuries, was disturbed around 1200 AD

by the arrival of the more warlike Caribs, equally Amerindians from the continent, who used their strongholds in Dominica and St Kitts to raid Antigua and Barbuda, where they probably did not settle.

Descending from the Calibi tribe and spread out all over the area, it was after them that the British later called this region the "Caribbean".

In 1493, Europe became aware of Antigua's existence when Christopher Columbus discovered it on 11 November. Although he did not bother to land, he named the island after the Santa Maria de la Antigua, a miracle-working statue of the Virgin Mary in the Cathedral of Seville

(Spain), whose protection he implored before starting his journey.

Continuing Carib raids and the shortage of natural water springs—which today still remains a major problem—discouraged Spanish and French expeditions investigating possible colonization. Finally English settlers became established on the island in 1632 and it remained a British possession, with the exception of a brief period lasting from capture by the French in 1666 until the Breda Treaty in 1667.

1674 is an important date in Antigua and Barbuda's history, as it was then that Sir Christopher Codrington arrived from Barbados and intro-



Part of Nelson's Dockyard at English Harbour, a naval base from which Trafalgar hero Horatio Nelson engaged Napoleon's fleets. It was used by the Royal Navy until 1899

duced the sugar crop which was to dominate the economy for about 300 years. West African slaves were imported and the proliferation of profitable sugar estates also led to much deforestation and subsequent drought, from which Antigua still suffers. In 1685 he leased Barbuda from the British crown — at a price of “one fat pig per year, if asked” — as a basis for raising provisions for the Antigua plantations. He thus created the Antigua-Barbuda link, confirmed by law in 1860, although his family's lease only ended 10 years later.

Around the 1780s Lord Nelson arrived in Antigua, using the dockyard named after him as a base for the British fleet during the Napoleonic wars. Protected by reefs and with a jagged coastline, Antigua offered safe anchorage.

The long path to independence

Antigua's slaves were the first in the British Caribbean to benefit from the abolition of slavery, on 1 August 1834, which in all other colonies was only achieved by 1838. On 1 November 1967 Antigua and Barbuda acquired full internal self-government as an associated state, leaving only foreign affairs and defence under British control.

Antigua and Barbuda's present political structure is still very much a

reflection of the development of its trade unions. Prime Minister Vere Bird of the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) was an executive member of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union, established in 1939, of which he became chairman in 1943. A split in the ATLU led to the Antigua Workers Union, from which sprang the other main party, the Progressive Labour Movement (PLM), which was in government from 1971 to 1976. The third party, the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), won only 1.8% of the votes at the 1980 general elections and returned no MPs. The ALP, holding office from 1956 to 1971 and again from 1976 to 1980, obtained 13 out of



Agriculture minister Robin Yearwood

17 seats in the House of Representatives in the 1980 elections.

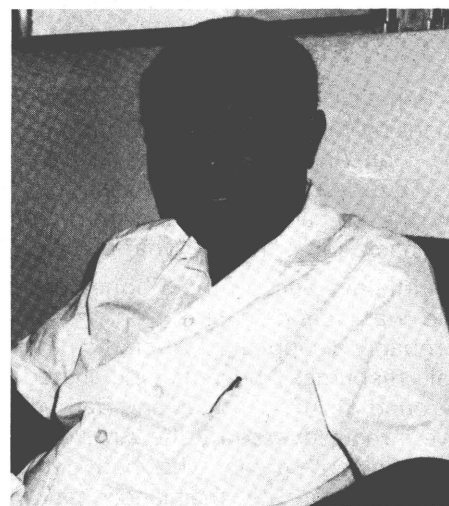
Barbuda, situated some 30 miles north of Antigua with 1200 out of a total population of 76 000 (30 000 in the capital, St John's), has traditionally had uneasy relations with the main island—as is often the case in Caribbean multi-island states—but greater powers were devolved to the Barbuda Local Government Council, internally responsible for all except matters relating to land and security.

A different case altogether is Redonda, or should one say the Kingdom of Redonda? Even today “King” Juan II stands heir to the throne which originally a certain Matthew Dowly Shiell, who had claimed the island in 1865, had “created” for his son King Philippe I. His successor, poet John Gawsworth, King Juan I, appointed several dukes and duchesses, including such notable writers as Ellery Queen, Dylan Thomas, J.B. Priestly and Rebecca West.

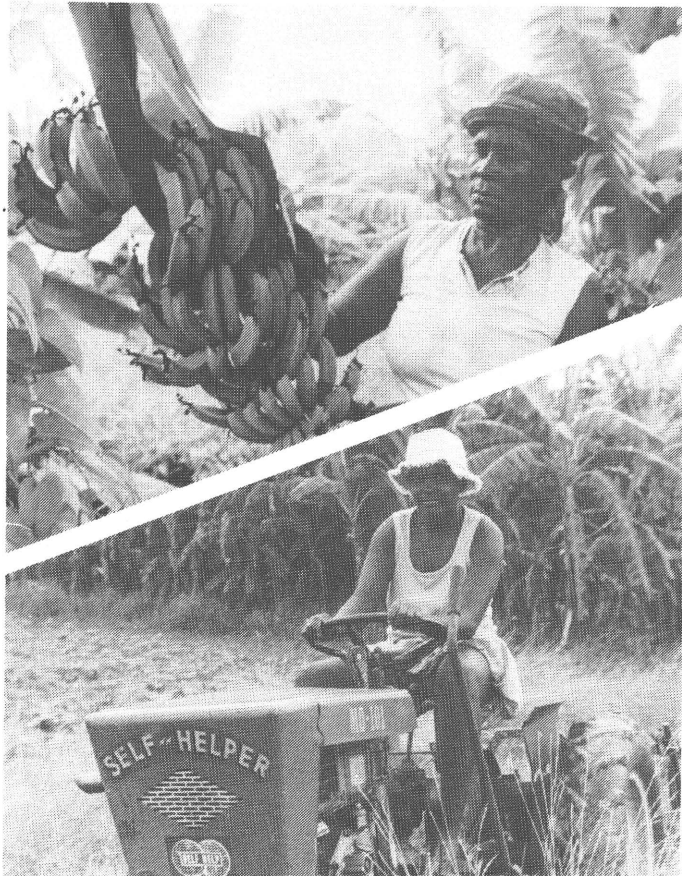
On this small, very rugged island, part of the State of Antigua since 1872, aluminium phosphates were mined—the guano had previously been worked—during the late 19th century and up to 1914. Even as an inaccessible seabirds' rest it has considerable territorial importance, especially in view of the national 200 miles zone.

From boom to gloom

So for three centuries sugar, and to a much lesser extent cotton, were



Clarence Edwards
Permanent secretary for economic development



FAO - Mattioli

One diversification priority is to reduce the food import bill and improve the linkage with the tourist sector by recruiting "an army of farmers"

the basis of the economy. The early '60s saw a start of tourism, very much of the upper luxury class, with direct effects on construction, and GDP grew by over 8%. The decline of colonial industries culminated in 1972 with the closure of the sugar industry. Rising oil prices as of 1973 hampered tourism and also led to the closure of the small local oil refinery in 1975. GDP declined by almost 14% in 1975-76. However, as of 1977, Antigua and Barbuda's economy picked up remarkably well, due to tourism and light manufacturing in particular, and GDP grew at an average annual rate of nearly 8% from 1977 to 1979. With recession biting harder and harder, the real GDP growth rate fell from 6% in 1980 to 4% in 1981 and only 2.5% last year. However, the inflation rate has been brought under firmer control; from 19.5% in 1980 it fell to 11.5% in 1981 and only 4.5% in 1982.

Public finances deteriorated nonetheless: as a percentage of GDP, the current account deficit on the balance of payments in 1981, for in-

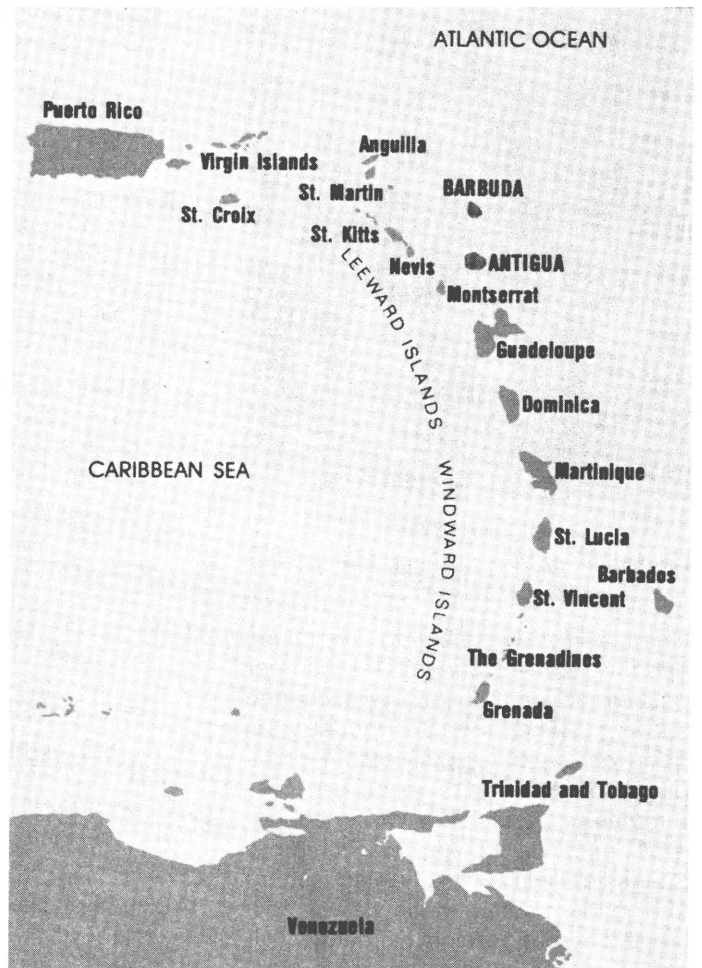
stance, reached no less than 44%, as a result of steeply rising imports of food and capital goods and decreasing tourist revenue.

The 1982 public sector accounts showed a deficit of EC \$24 million (1), which the government proposes, in its 1983 budget exercise, to chop to only EC \$17 million. Trimming government expenditure and reducing wastage in the public sector are considered vital to national economic viability.

With this intent, the IMF has been consulted by the Bird government and it made some preliminary recommendations last November to straighten things out.

The unemployment rate tops 20%; in other words, some 6000 of the 30 000 Antiguans aged over 16 have no jobs. The 1980-84 socio-economic development plan, revised every year, basically aims to reduce this high unemployment rate and to achieve a 5% GDP growth rate over the period. Development projects in

(1) US\$ 1 = EC\$ 2.7; ECU 1 = EC\$ 2.47.



all main sectors, totalling 500 million EC dollars, are now in the pipeline.

Diversifying to cushion the economy

Clarence Edwards, permanent secretary for economic development, attributes the present economic slowdown to the combination of the recession, affecting Antigua's main tourism markets and its light industries through lack of demand, and local inflation that was until recently in the two-figure bracket. The two-tier exchange rate recently adopted by Jamaica "also forms a serious hurdle to cross as far as Caricom trade is concerned", he considers.

As currency fluctuations—the EC dollar is tied to the US dollar—make tourism in Antigua rather expensive, Mr Edwards feels more attention should be given to agricultural, agro-industrial and light industries. Joint ventures with foreign investors and a further "Antiguanization" of small businesses—"Antiguans should become more self-employed"—are to be emphasized, in his view. He is



Brian Gonsalves

Chairman of the Antigua Hotels and Tourist Association

clearly all for diversification to reduce dependence on tourism, the number one employer and foreign exchange earner. "The tourism industry is good *per se*, but if the bottom drops out of it, there have to be other industries to cushion the whole economy", he declared. Also a much more intensive link between agriculture and tourism could, in his view, effectively combat foreign exchange leakage and encourage more youngsters to risk the vagaries of agriculture, which up to now has sometimes seemed risky.

Trying to give agriculture a new boost

Agriculture minister Robin Yearwood is optimistic about an upturn in agricultural activities, which have been continuously in decline over the past years. Since the 1960s, tourism has taken over from agriculture to become the mainstay of the economy, which for 300 years had been dominated by sugar. Over the past few years, agriculture, including livestock, forestry and fisheries, has been contributing 7-8% of GDP, with little or no growth and 'negative growth' (-4%) in 1980.

However, there are reasons to hope for a better outlook. The old land tenure system of short-term leases—not exactly an incentive for farmers to invest—has been reorganized and only the procedure for long-term leases now needs to be more streamlined. Much land remains uncultivated. "The demand for land is higher than we can cope with, basically due to the lack of machinery

and equipment to prepare the land for young farmers", Mr Yearwood explained. Raising the standard of living of these farmers—and therefore attracting even more of them, "an army of farmers"—can in his view be achieved by further developing agro-industries and improving tourism-agriculture linkages to cut back on Antigua's impressive food import bill (US\$ 48 million out of the 1981 import total of \$139 million).

Vegetable production has started to perform quite well, but as permanent secretary Edwards underlined, "besides the problems of the size and quality of the produce, small farmers also face difficulties in keeping up regular supplies". Production of fruit—the famous 'Antiguan Black' is said to be one of the best and sweetest pineapples in the world—also faces the classic seasonal imbalances provoked by tourism peaks. Sugar production, which ceased in 1972, has been started again on a smaller scale, basically to supply the local market and provide molasses for rum production.

Much hope has been put in the development of the important livestock sub-sector, which today involves some 16 000 cattle, 14 000 sheep and 14 000 goats. A priority integrated livestock development project is being prepared in cooperation with the EEC. Communal pastures improvement, stock improvement, better training and hygienic services, veterinary services, abattoirs and artificial insemination are some of the main components of this project, which is aimed at satisfying local de-



FAO - Trapman

Fisheries will come in for more attention and modernization—the islands' fish resources are still largely under-exploited



Edie Hill-Thibou

Manager of the Antigua Department of Tourism

mand, including the hotel and restaurant business, and eventually at providing some exports. All in all, it could considerably save on the present imports of beef and dairy products.

Fisheries, too, are coming in for attention, as much of the country's sea resources, including the rich Antigua and Barbuda fish banks, remain under-used. Fishermen have been organized and the potential of deep-sea fishing with modern, better-equipped boats is being closely examined. The extension up to 200 miles of the territorial limits will leave much scope for fisheries development.

"Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink"

Antigua is a dry island: there are no real rivers, not much underground water, rainfall is low and uncertain and evaporation high, catchments are limited, drought strikes frequently and water rationing is no novelty. Demand for water has been continuously rising; not only agriculture and livestock but also tourism and manufacturing have suffered from this major constraint. So Mr Vasudena, director of the water authority in the Ministry of Public Utilities, has to cope with a different situation. The driest months stretch from November to January and therefore coincide with the tourism peak and a very high consumption by the foreign visitors. During that peak period, water production is only about 2 million gallons per day (MGD) but consumption averages 3 MGD. "In the

past not enough attention was paid to water supply development, and there wasn't enough money for it. But now, with foreign help, water has become a top priority", Mr Vasudena explained. Average present production is only 1.5 MGD, but it will be raised to 4.5 MGD to meet present demand and leave some reserve capacity. By the year 2000, forecasts indicate that some 6 MGD will have to be produced. "Even if every possible source is tapped, after 1990 we will still have to call upon a desalinization plant to meet our future demand», Mr Vasudena said.

Tourism all the way

The country's main tourist assets—notably the fine beaches, of which there are said to be no less than 365 on Antigua—made the country a millionaire's haven in the late '50s and early '60s. Over the past few years tourism has quickly gained momentum, as its contribution to GDP shows, rising from 9.7% in 1976 to about 12% in 1981. In 1982, 87 000 tourists arrived by air, 2.7% more than during the previous year. Cruise ship calls dropped, however, bringing only 67 000 passengers as against more than 113 000 the previous year. Antigua and Barbuda's main tourist markets are, in order of importance, the USA, the UK and Canada; the European continent basically forms an off-season market. In future the Brazilian market seems to offer a certain potential.

Employing directly and indirectly about a quarter of the total work force and being the main foreign exchange earner, tourism, now clearly the main economic activity, has made the country dependent on a rather sensitive industry. Mr Brian Gonsalves, chairman of the Antigua Hotels and Tourist Association (AHTA), agrees that "there is a risk in having put all the eggs in one basket". By comparison to other Caribbean destinations, Antigua and Barbuda is certainly not congested and still very much unspoiled—no skyscrapers, for instance. "By trying to offer value for money to the upper and middle brackets of the tourism markets, we have overcome the recession rather well", Mr Gonsalves feels. He clearly sees more room for tourism projects, as keen investors, both local and foreign, have shown

interest; but presently 'wait and see' seems to be the trend, mainly with regard to a confirmation of the American economy's upturn. In his view, "further tourism development needs to be carefully planned". Such planning should cover, for instance, the training of local staff, in particular managerial, and also keep in mind the need to "get more dollars spent in Antigua itself".

The hotels association is also keen on supporting local agro-industries to supply as much food as possible on a quality/regularity basis, and particularly to develop an ability to face the high season peaks. The marked reduction of cruise ship calls could be tackled "by improving duty-free shopping facilities", Mr Gonsalves believes.

The AHTA, which itself is undertaking a limited promotion campaign, is also aware of the difficulties of working in the European market: the rising US dollar has made the Caribbean less competitive and there is also the problem of air transport. Up to now, British Airways has the monopoly on the Europe-Antigua route.

Mrs Edie Hill-Thibou, the dynamic manager of Antigua's Department of Tourism, feels somewhat cramped in her efforts to sell "Antigua, the heart of the Caribbean". For instance, "despite the voting of an annual budget by parliament, the cash only comes in bits and pieces and is too limited to develop real promotional efforts and materials such as posters, films, leaflets, etc." If Antigua is nonetheless doing rather well with limited means, that is to some extent due to her personal approach to the tourist trade representatives. As competition in the whole area, mainly the other Caribbean islands and Mexico, gets tougher, she pleads for somewhat lower prices. Dedicated as she is to keeping tourism going, she is well aware of the need both to increase public awareness, through education, of the role of the tourism industry and to offer better opportunities, particularly training and career development, to local managerial staff.

The major future development in this industry—although the AHTA chairman is certainly in favour of the establishment of more medium-sized hotels—is likely to be the so-called

Deep Bay project (1), a multi-million dollar Brazilian-financed tourism complex involving some 200 rooms, 700 condominium units, a casino, a yacht marina and a convention centre. If it comes off it could give a major boost to what is already the mainstay of the economy.

Safeguarding economic viability

Like most other Caribbean island states, Antigua and Barbuda faces the constraints of maintaining the viability of its small economy, with limited agriculture and the sensitive tourism industry being the present keys to economic survival.

Alternatives are being developed, such as the establishment of off-shore business activities and the expansion of factory shells for light industries, and consequently investment incentives, not forgetting increased attention to agricultural sub-sectors with growth potential.

The government is aware of the need both to keep the business climate sound and to create more job opportunities to cut down the present high unemployment. Infrastructure, such as water supplies and roads, will be upgraded. For many of these development priorities, Antigua and Barbuda has called on the EEC for support; but as agriculture minister Yearwood stresses, "the government is concerned about the considerable workload of the Barbados-based EEC delegation, which covers a very wide area, and would like to see a more permanent representation established here."

Other development prospects, such as offshore oil exploitation, will be examined. Investors seem confident in the business climate, as was shown by a US\$ 30 million injection by a private Bermuda company in 1982, aimed at reopening the small oil refinery which now refines some 18 000 barrels of crude per day.

Despite the economic chill, Antigua and Barbuda is set to continue its offer of a warm welcome to tourists, investors and everyone who can help safeguard its economic viability and recently-gained political independence. ○

ROGER DE BACKER

(1) See also interview with Lester Bird, p. 32.

"We have a role to play, notwithstanding our size"

An interview with deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird

In the following interview, Lester Bird, who is deputy to his father, Prime Minister Vere Bird, and who also holds the portfolios of foreign affairs, economic development, tourism and energy, reviews the overall economic trends of the Antigua and Barbuda economy and highlights some of the main new developments in the pipeline, be they in tourism or offshore business.

As chairman of the seven-nation Organization of Eastern Caribbean States he also expresses his disappointment over the limited outlook for the US Caribbean Basin Initiative, and puts the OECS in its wider regional Caricom context.

► *Minister, after almost two years of independence, do you sometimes feel that you have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire?*

— Sometimes I think you could say that the problems that beset a new nation can give you a feeling, at times, of having perhaps jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. However, I must also say that it has given us the chance to become a part of the international community, to directly involve ourselves in the process of development by dealing with international agencies such as the EEC in a more direct manner.

We have begun to build up more of our own expertise. We also recognize the need to do things for ourselves. So there are compensations for the fact that at times you do feel that you have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire.

► *Is there already an Antiguan national consciousness?*

— Yes, I think there is clearly a greater feeling of nationalism. Sometimes, as has happened in other newly independent countries, it may become a little too zealous. For us as leaders the need is to direct it into more constructive ends rather than allowing it to become chauvinistic and destructive, giving us the false feeling that we are an island unto ourselves.

We realize that we are part of the international community and that we have a role to play, notwithstanding

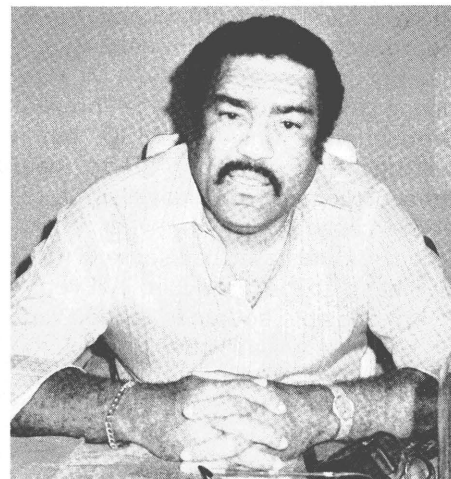
our size. We are even in a position sometimes to say and do things which some of the largest countries cannot do because of the international forces at work. I think people have begun to realize that we can play that role and speak out on issues from a position of principle. Hopefully that will redound to our benefit in terms of assistance and investment.

Our people realize that when they become frustrated because sometimes we don't have the tools, the money and equipment to build a country and a modern nation. We also have to go through a training process, and sometimes people are not quite ready to absorb the training that is required. It becomes a problem and a challenge to our new form of nationalism.

The recession is beginning to bite

► *In spite of world economic recession your country has achieved quite a substantial growth rate. However it is slowing down now. Do you think an adequate rate of growth can be sustained in the future?*

— It will have a lot to do with the world economic situation. Clearly we rely upon the markets of the United States and Europe for trade in many sectors, and in tourism, for instance. Hence if there is an upturn in the world economy, and specifically in the United States and Europe, we think our economy will gather pace again. We have been able to sustain



Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird
"We are in for a period of some austerity"

high growth rates because we have been able to demonstrate that this is a democratic and stable country. We have changed governments twice and the democratic process has always been fair in terms of elections. We have no record of expropriation or anything of that nature. We have found that people were very much willing to come and invest in our country, for instance in hotel accommodation. The government itself also did its bit in terms of expanding some hotels. In other projects too, like the oil refinery. In spite of the world's crude oil and finished products' volatility, it was still kept operational and, in fact, substantial money was invested in it, and that is a demonstration by the people who invested in it of faith in the country.

Our tourism has held up because we are really geared to a more up-market type of tourism. The people who are interested in repeating their visits to a place, Antigua in this case, which they find charming and the people hospitable, have a disposable income to do so, notwithstanding the world recession. All these things worked together to sustain growth over that period.

But the recession has hit Antigua now in full force, as it has every other country, so we are in for a period of some austerity. We hope it will be shortened by an upturn, as I said, in the markets in the countries further north with which we deal. But I think it would be fair to say that we are going to have to do some belt-tight-

tening in this country and to look at some means of cutting down our budgetary deficit, which is significant and has been cumulating over the years, so we can come to terms with the fact that we can't live by borrowing all the time. The minister of finance clearly indicated that in his last budget speech, and as you know we have been holding discussions with the IMF to help us all over this period.

► *But those discussions with the IMF have not really lead to any firm decisions on your part so far.*

— Not so far. There are political and social considerations in freezing increments for civil servants, or cutting back on public sector employment at a time when unemployment is rising even in the private sector. There are other reasons, such as the problem of the two-tier system introduced by Jamaica, which has caused a trade "impasse" among the Caricom countries.

These are the problems that we have to face. In talking to the IMF the government is seeking to balance the realities of our financial problems against the dislocation and destabilization of society which could happen as a result of the wholesale laying-off of people. Our greatest strength has been the fact that we have had very few strikes or industrial disputes of any significance. We are going to try and diversify and industrialize by invitation: the first thing that any prospective investor looks for is the labour market and what your industrial climate is like.

The constraints of island agriculture

► *Tourism has become the number one sector. Has this happened to the detriment of agriculture, where a lot of potential remains untapped, and what is the outlook for more agricultural development?*

— Although it is not reflected in the percentage of the budget that has gone to agriculture, the government is clearly eager to assist agriculture. Within the present five year plan, our objective is first to feed ourselves and to supply import substitutes for the hotel industry so that we can limit the loss of foreign exchange. But we are a drought island and we don't have a lot of water for

irrigation, so I think Antigua, whichever government it has had, has always had an ambivalent feeling about agriculture. We have been an agricultural society for over 300 years, but there is some social reluctance to become involved in cane cutting or similar backbreaking types of activities. As you know, we have resuscitated sugar production to retain foreign exchange; but I think in terms of a global agricultural policy the idea is to move into sector developments like livestock, so that we can feed ourselves and export beef, which is clearly something that we can do.

That leaves us the necessity of finding the cattle-feed that is required, so we have to go back into the production of corn, sorghum, etc. Also we have to expand sugar production in order to help our rum industry expansion, based on our own molasses. I think with the help of the EEC, for instance, on some projects, we can move forward. Frankly it needs to be accelerated a bit.

► *What about fisheries, where there is also considerable potential?*

— Yes, I think there is a tremendous potential in fisheries for this country, with the extension to a 200 mile zone.

► *But will you now enter into negotiations about this 200 mile zone?*

— Yes, we had an expert here to look at our boundaries and to advise us on legislation and so on. There is an Antigua Fisheries Corporation, which is funded partly by the Caribbean Development Bank, its object being to help local fishermen who fish within the 50 or 100 fathoms depth, relatively close to the shore. It aims to help them to optimize their catch, to sell it at a reasonable price, and then to look at possible expansion into trawler fishing for exports, which is the second phase of the operation. Right now the focus is on getting the fishermen organised.

New opportunities in offshore business

► *Recently a bill has been passed in parliament on the establishment of an offshore business centre here in Antigua. What will the benefits be?*

— It is really the same approach as in the Caymans and the Bahamas, except that we have had experts and technicians looking at those areas which perhaps they think may not be so advantageous, to try and insert something new into them which will make them more acceptable to the international community.

The object is to attract those businesses that are seeking to operate off the mainland, primarily the United States, to establish their businesses here, be they in insurance or banking, corporations or proper industries. Since we are relatively close and have good communications, they can then use our facilities on the basis of *ad valorem* stamp duties and things of that nature.

The projections show that we could earn reasonable sums over a period of years, which in a small society with a small budget could become significant. It also creates jobs in a new area; we have enough people in our society who are gifted in certain fields and who, up to now, have had to emigrate. We will be able to develop some job opportunities for those kinds of people and thus allow them to find suitable jobs in their own home country. That kind of development improves the whole quality of life in society, especially if banking and finance, for instance, become a part of the social milieu.

Brazilian involvement in tourism

► *An ambitious tourism project with Brazilian investment is in the pipeline. What is its present outlook?*

— The Brazilian Deep Bay project was conceived because we have been seeking ways to set up five star hotel facilities and maximize the tourist opportunities for those who have a lot of money to spend. The same project has also, in its original concept, a timesharing or condominium component. It could also allow us to develop modern convention facilities so that Antigua could get into the convention business. A marina is foreseen to develop yachting, bring more people in and add another dimension to tourism development. The idea is that the condominiums and timesharing units will be sold and therefore help to make the whole thing viable. We have just got

the feasibility study and it demonstrates that the project can be feasible.

Originally it was conceived at a total cost of US \$ 90 million. It is scaled down now: I think the Brazilian input now stands at an equivalent of US \$ 55 million in cruzeiros as export credits and an additional US \$ 20-odd million, so the total cost should be around US \$ 70 to 75 million. The feasibility study will be submitted to the World Bank for examination so that we get an independent assessment and evaluation as to whether the project itself is self-liquidating and will not become a burden on our international debt, or a continuing liability which we can't sustain.

It is the major project now in the pipeline and in terms of employment there will be about 2000 people directly employed in it. Since the average family here is five people, it will have a direct impact upon some 10 000 people, in a society with a total population of about 80 000. So it will substantially help employment. Presently there are some 3 500 people directly involved in tourism. So this is one project which would seem to provide a relatively good solution. Instead of a number of small hotels scattered over the island, this will be a large project and bring economies of scale. Also the Deep Bay hotel will be in the top class range and therefore not compete with most of our present hotels.

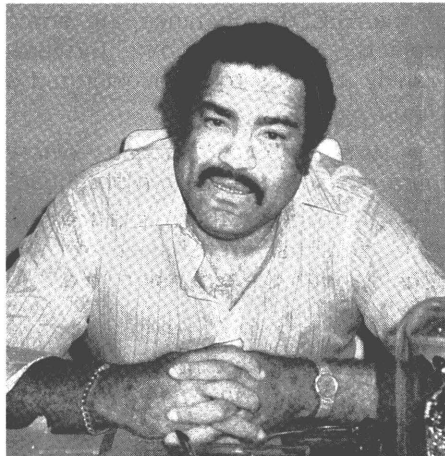
The Caribbean Basin Initiative — an exercise in futility?

► *A more political question: how has your country responded so far to the US Caribbean Basin Initiative?*

— Initially, in my capacity as chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, I quickly took the line that we shouldn't condemn it at the outset but rather see it as an opportunity for our countries to get into the largest and strongest market and, of course, to get whatever assistance we could from the aid part of it. To be frank, having gone through the different phases that the American democratic process requires, the initiative has been emasculated, and we have serious doubts as to whether or not it will even get through the US Congress. And if it

does, the riders that have been put upon it by so many different people will make it an exercise in futility. Frankly, at this stage we are not very hopeful that it will come anywhere near fulfilling the potential that President Reagan originally hoped for. So much lobbying has gone on and reduced the impact of the CBI. The US labour unions have forced textiles out, which we can produce. The US Virgin Islands have been excluded. Puerto Rico has virtually wiped out the rum part of it, and leather has been removed. There is also the US Secrecy Act, which threatens the activities of international business and finance corporations which are operating in the Caribbean.

President Reagan has discretion now in the amended CBI bill as we understand it, but clearly, special interest and pressure groups in the United States have really won out.



“The riders that have been put upon the Caribbean Basin Initiative by so many different people will make it an exercise in futility”, declares a “very disappointed” chairman of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States

► *Are you disappointed?*

— Yes, very much so. I thought the original CBI of the United States, after many years of neglect of this region, for whatever reasons or motivations and whether or not we were being used in order to give some credibility to Mr Reagan's policies in Central America, did hold out some hope for development of our countries.

We are very disappointed that it has come to this and I think the American government and public will come to regret this in the not too distant future.

Regional and EEC cooperation

► *As current chairman of the OECS, how do you view its role and its position within the region?*

— We have demonstrated in the OECS that we can work together even though there are ideological differences sometimes. We have worked out common positions, coordinated them whenever possible, and we have been able, therefore, to make progress in the wider context of Caricom.

Rather than having seven different islands adopting seven different points of view, we have been able to arrive at a common position in most instances. It facilitates the process of decision-making in the whole Caricom area. It makes us a fifth force, so to speak, within Caricom and gives us more muscle than each constituent member of the group would have. So I think OECS has been very good for the less developed Caribbean countries.

► *What is your general opinion of EEC cooperation so far and, in view of the negotiations on a successor to the present Lomé Convention, what are the main aspirations of Antigua and Barbuda?*

— We are appreciative of the tremendous efforts that the EEC has made in favour of the ACP countries under Lomé I and II. As you know we did not draw on our funds because we were accumulating them to build a dam. Now we have dropped that and we have indicated the sectors in which we wish to spend the funds available. Having attended several ACP-EEC conferences, and having become a little “au fait” with all that is being done by the EEC, we think that is a fine example. As for the successor agreement to Lomé II, Antigua is of course trying to crystallize what its specific interests would be and will come up with suggestions. But we would also hope that the EEC might focus more on those particular projects, industries and commodities which are basic to the Caribbean in general. We certainly hope that it continues but also that we will be able to move forward and institutionalize it all, and instead of just having a system for a few years, have one on a more long-term basis.

○ Interview by R.D.B.

Antigua-Barbuda and the Community

Prior to gaining independence in November 1981, Antigua and Barbuda's relations with the EEC were governed by the Council decision related to association of the OCTs with the Community. After independence, Antigua and Barbuda requested accession to the second Lomé Convention and, following approval by the ACP-EEC Council, Antigua and Barbuda formally joined the ACP group of states on 30 July, 1982.

The Lomé I indicative aid programme for Antigua and Barbuda totalled ECU 3 088 000 including an allocation from the OCT/Stabex reserve of ECU 1 008 000. Under this indicative aid programme two projects have been financed. The North Shore water supply project, financed as a special loan of ECU 494 000, was completed towards the end of 1981. The project provided for the extension of the existing water distribution network through the procurement and installation of 16 km of primary and secondary mains to serve the North Shore area of Antigua. The second project, totalling about ECU 80 000, was a feasibility and design study for a proposed dam at Creekside, the location considered best for a catchment area for the collection and storage of surface water, a vital but scarce commodity in Antigua.

Although it was intended that the remaining balance of Lomé I funds, together with the entire financial allocation

of the Lomé II indicative aid programme of ECU 2.7 million, would be utilized for the actual construction of the dam, estimated project costs proved prohibitive at ECU 11 million, of which an important percentage was required for land acquisition. EDF financing for this project has subsequently been shelved.

A complete revision of both the remaining Lomé I indicative aid programme and the still untapped Lomé II indicative aid programme funds became necessary. A revised indicative aid programme has recently been prepared by government of Antigua and Barbuda, in conjunction with the EEC Commission delegation in the Eastern Caribbean. It is presently being considered by the Commission.

The revised combined Lomé I and II indicative aid programme totals ECU 5.2 million, to be allocated to three principal projects. The first project, absorbing 54% of the programme, is for the repair and maintenance of the country's principal roads, necessitated as a result of greatly increased traffic volumes of higher axle loads than was originally foreseen. This project would also include the procurement for government of some road maintenance equipment and a road maintenance training component.

The second project, under the sectoral heading rural development, will absorb

23% of the programme. Its aim will be the overall expansion and improvement of the livestock sector, including beef, dairy and small ruminants. At present Antigua and Barbuda spends approximately ECU 25 million each year on imports of meat products, mainly to serve the tourist sector, and it is envisaged that as a result of the project important foreign exchange savings can be generated. Under the third main project, projected to absorb just under 21% of the revised indicative aid programme, the government-owned Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank intends to construct factory shells and workshops in the existing industrial park at Coolidge, for leasing to selected industries producing both for the local market and for export. Finally, the programme has made a small allocation of just over 2% of the total indicative aid programme with which a tourist promotion film on Antigua and Barbuda will be made.

Summary of the revised indicative aid programme

Provision

• Lomé I: indicative aid programme	ECU 2 080 000
reallocation	
OCT/Stabex	ECU 1 008 000
	<u>ECU 3 088 000</u>
• Lomé II: indicative aid programme	ECU 2 700 000
	<u>ECU 5 788 000</u>

Spent (Lomé I)

• Creekside dam study (ECU 80 000)	
• Northshore water supply (ECU 494 000)	ECU 574 000

Balance available: revised indicative aid programme	
Lomé I and II	<u>ECU 5 214 000</u>

Besides the national indicative aid programme, Antigua and Barbuda also benefits extensively from a number of regional EEC-financed projects, commitments for which by the end of April 1983 amounted to a total of ECU 47 million (Lomé I + II). A number of these projects will have benefited Antigua and Barbuda in the fields of either rural development, transport and communications, tourism development, training or general technical assistance. ○

Johan TER HAAR
EEC Commission delegate
for the Eastern Caribbean



Robin Yearwood, minister of agriculture, lands, fisheries and supply, with EEC Commission delegate for the Eastern Caribbean, Johan Ter Haar

"ACP-EEC trade is not developing as planned"

Interview with Togolese ambassador Yaoki ADODO

For several years now there has been a tendency for ACP exports to the Community to drop (oil excepted). This is one of the main concerns of the ACP authorities, regularly brought up in their meetings, as it results in a large trade deficit at a time when most of the ACP countries are faced with very serious financial problems.

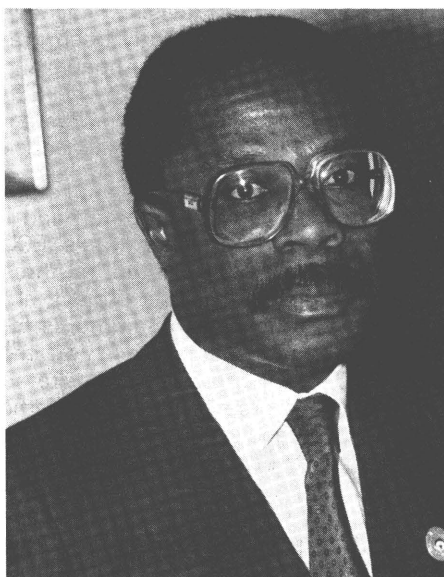
In this interview, held shortly after the special ACP-EEC ministerial meeting on the export revenue stabilization system, Mr Yaoki Adodo, Togo's ambassador to the EEC and chairman of the ACP sub-committee on commercial cooperation, looks at the barriers to ACP trade.

► *The idea of commercial cooperation is to develop trade between ACP and EEC countries, but the ACP share of Community imports is constantly on the decrease. Why?*

— The deterioration of the ACP trading position began in 1975 and has got worse since. The ACP share of the Community's total imports was 7.6% over the 1970-75 period and it dropped to 7% between 1975 and 1980. Exclude petroleum products, and the percentages for these two periods are 7.3% (1970-75) and 6.5% (1975-80). Recent estimates for 1980-81 put the figure at around 5.4%. In 1970-75, 31% of Community imports from developing countries excluding petroleum products, came from the ACP group; in 1975-80, this dropped to 22%.

This sudden deterioration underlines the acute nature of the problem and the seriousness of the consequences for the ACP economies.

It should be realized that oil and its derivatives have a considerable effect on the pattern of trade between the ACP group and the EEC. It is worth noting here that oil represented around 12% of the Community's total imports from the ACP group in 1970 and more than 47% in 1980. So all in all, the ACP trading position, petroleum products apart, went from a surplus to a deficit of more than ECU 2 800 million in 1976, ECU 4 600 m in 1978 and ECU 6 500 m in 1980. There was a slight improvement in 1980, certainly, when the Community's total imports from the ACP countries went



Yaoki Adodo

from 5.4% to 5.5%. The deficit in the ACP trade balance got larger in 1981, with a deficit of ECU 9 200 m, because of the considerable decrease in EEC imports from the ACP group.

However, the ACP countries are a long way from regaining the share of the Community market they had in 1970 or 1975 and there is thus a complete inversion of the ACP aims as outlined in the part of the Convention on ACP-EEC trade. While the ACP share of the Community market is decreasing inexorably, the Community share of ACP imports is increasing rapidly. In 1980, EEC exports increased by 58% over those of the other industrialized countries.

It was to see why the trend since 1975 looks like an irreversible pro-

cess that the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which met in Libreville in May 1982, invited a joint ACP-EEC working party to look into this matter and report back. The working party has made a good deal of progress. Although it has not yet proved possible to make a precise identification of the causes of the persistent deterioration of ACP trade with the EEC, the initial conclusions of the interim report unfortunately confirm our original fears.

The causes of decline are partly to do with the structure of ACP trade and the increasing problems ACP goods are having in gaining access to the Community markets (wheat, strawberries, etc.) and partly to do with the increasingly lively competition from other Third World countries. Moreover, a closer analysis of the main patterns and results of ACP trade shows that it is doing relatively better on other markets than it is on the Community market. That is certainly a paradoxical situation, to say the least, and it should be assessed and rectified without further delay.

"An increasingly large deficit"

► *Is it the Convention's fault or the Community's fault if the ACP share of EEC trade decreases?*

— The problem is not really being posed in these terms. The Convention cannot organize the decline of ACP-EEC trade. If it could, the ACP countries would certainly never have signed the Lomé Convention. There is no doubt that ACP-EEC trade is one of the fundamental aspects of the Lomé Convention and a real barometer of ACP-EEC relations. But today trade is not developing as planned. It is quite right for the ACP countries to expect their trade with the Community also to bring extra resources that will organize and sustain their development. Trends in recent years have resulted in an increasingly large deficit on the part of the ACP group, so ACP-EEC trade has ceased to provide the group with the income it anticipated. The fault, if fault there be, lies in the structure of international trade in general and also in the functioning of ACP-EEC trade, that is to say in the approach

that the two partners have to this particular aspect of their relations.

The working party I mentioned should help us to make an objective assessment of the various elements of this trade and to propose the measures that are essential if the situation is to be rapidly corrected. The ACP group, now comprising 63 states, contains more than half the world's developing countries and, what is more, almost all the least developed ones. That means that only a small part of this group is actively involved in world trade as it is at the moment. As for the rest, apart from the main agricultural products—i.e. coffee, cocoa and oilseeds, which are sold on known networks—a significant part of what they produce has so far failed to penetrate the international market. So all these problems have to be tackled if we are to decide what ways and means we should use to improve the ACP trading situation.

► *When do you expect this working party to come up with any conclusions?*

— We already have its provisional conclusions, but the study has to be taken further to yield the sort of conclusions we can actually apply. We expect the report to be ready for the next ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

► *Without wishing to pre-empt the conclusions, which are not, for the moment, final, don't you think the ACP problem is more one of production than of marketing?*

— I think it is both. The problem of production is a problem of marketing. In most of the ACP countries, it is true, agricultural production reflects the seasons—which can often be very different. Over the past few years, the climatic conditions have got considerably worse in most of our countries. Rainfall has been irregular and badly distributed, and inadequate as a result. And drought, too, has been disastrous. It has spread further and brought famine, catastrophic famine, in its wake. These are factors that considerably upset ACP productive capacity. And then there is the fact that our countries have inherited structures and production methods that are rooted in history, that have been fixed and stultified by colonial policy. The structures have not undergone the



Trade is a "barometer" of ACP-EEC relations

sort of changes that would have given them the characteristics and targets of modern agriculture. So the handicap is a dual one. There are the climatic conditions and the unsuitability of the structures. The ACP group needs to get better control of these conditions and of the water situation, in particular, as without it there can be no modern agriculture.

"Not enough effort is being put into marketing at the moment"

► *You haven't mentioned prices.*

— I am coming to that. That is the second aspect, the one that is tied up with marketing. First and foremost, there is the fact that a considerable part of the marketing of ACP products is regulated by international agreements. So there is not a great deal of flexibility when it comes to the trade policy for the products (coffee, cocoa and so on) covered by these agreements. It is outside this traditional sector, a vast field, to which the ACP countries must devote a considerable amount of thought if they are to intensify their trade. So not enough effort is being put into marketing at the moment.

Talking about prices, the ACP countries are not in a position to fix the prices of the products they sell. Prices are dictated by the international market, which is regulated by multinationals keen on speculation. Consequently, these prices are made to fluctuate in a way that is unbearable for the Third World. Instead of remunerating the ACP producers for what they do, the international mar-

ket maintains and accentuates the systematic process of deterioration of the terms of trade. The price problem, in the end, goes beyond ACP-EEC relations. However, trade, which is an important part of the Lomé Convention, has to be a focus of ACP-EEC effort so that it functions better and becomes the real driving force of development, by ensuring fair and remunerative prices for all.

► *The ACP countries complain that the preferences they get are eroded by concessions to other, more advanced, developing countries. How can the GSP work against ACP interests?*

— We judge the Community's GSP in the light of the commitments included in the Convention. The Convention says that the ACP countries get a certain number of preferences and advantages and these preferences and advantages have to be safeguarded. The ACP group cannot prevent the Community from extending its preferences to other parts of the world, but it is entitled to get the Community to observe the provisions of the Convention scrupulously. It will see that it does not lose out because of this policy of extending the GSP to other third countries.

► *Do you think ACP products are not getting enough guarantees at the moment?*

— We can see that these guarantees are being more and more eroded. This is one of our main concerns. In particular, we think the Community has made an effort to ensure greater concertation when it comes to defining the various elements of the system. It is important for concertation to be a regular feature here and for the ACP's remarks to be better integrated into the final solutions. For the moment we feel that, in spite of very clear improvements in the consultation procedure in 1982, the Community has not taken enough notice of our remarks.

The consequences of EEC enlargement

► *Will the entry of Spain and Portugal to the EEC be prejudicial to ACP interests? And if so, have you assessed just what the consequences will be for the particular products in question?*

— We have indeed run studies to try and see what the consequences of the entry of Spain and Portugal will be for the ACP countries. Although it is difficult for the moment to say exactly what the repercussions of their accession on the ACP situation might be, it would not be exaggerating to say that their entry will involve a series of upheavals, which the ACP group has to start getting ready to face now. What the group has to do is to decide whether enlargement will mean a strengthening or a weakening of its position. The fact that these countries produce the sort of agricultural products that could represent considerable competition to the ACP group leaves no one indifferent.

And the entry of these two countries cannot fail to pose a number of particular political and economic problems, as they have an effect beyond their frontiers that it is difficult to evaluate and assess. The ACP group is monitoring the development of the ongoing negotiations carefully and it will give its views, when the time comes, on a certain number of questions that are of direct concern to it.

► *ACP displays at fairs and exhibitions in Europe have not helped promote their exports. But year after year the same stands appear at the same fairs. Why do people refuse to admit it is a failure?*

— Not a complete failure. Nor a refusal by the ACP countries to learn from their mistakes. It is an experiment that certainly had to be run and the ACP countries are perfectly well aware of the limitations. We now know that fairs and exhibitions will not promote ACP trade by themselves and the ACP group is currently thinking about the problem, to see how to make the most of the Lomé Convention provisions on this.

Article 20 says that trade promotion goes from production through to the final stage of distribution; but the trade fairs, as they are organized at the moment, have not adequately integrated the different aspects of trade promotion. So what has to be done is to define a new approach to the problem, whereby the ACP countries can transform the structures of their economy so they can produce their goods at competitive prices and

gradually adapt to the demands and the quality standards of local, regional and international markets.

Agricultural surpluses: “a great misunderstanding”

► *One question has become a ritual and that is the one about ACP access to EEC agricultural surpluses on preferential conditions. The situation has not altered for some years now. What are the chances of this request being granted?*

— There is a great misunderstanding here. European opinion—and the opinion of the Community bodies—has long been that the ACP countries were trying to get cheap agricultural subsidies and avoid having to make the effort to produce the food needed to feed their populations. If this were the case, we would certainly understand Europe's reluctance to meet the request. But, fortunately, this is not so. The ACP group has explained where it stands on this subject time and time again, and we think that all the suspicion and concern should have been dispelled by now. Outside emergency aid, the Convention provides no machinery at all that would enable an ACP country faced with a temporary food shortage to get the food it needs to cope with the situation, at preferential prices and financing conditions.

Of course, no one denies the effectiveness of emergency aid. But it is also true that two guarantees are better than one. So it is conceivable, we feel, that a device of this sort could be provided to enable any ACP country that so wished, and whose situation warranted it, to accede to the Community's agricultural surpluses on preferential conditions.

There has been a lot of discussion on this subject over many years. The joint working party specially set up to look into this matter noted in a recent report that, now the technical aspects of the debate have been exhausted, the dossier should go up to the Council of Ministers for a decision. We, for our part, think that our respective commitments in the Convention should make it possible to find an acceptable solution to the problem together. So we appeal to the Community to be more understanding.

► *The ACP countries themselves have often deplored the lack of studies and precise documents to back up their ideas, as this often puts them in an uncomfortable position vis-à-vis their partners. Do you think that this state of affairs will change before the new ACP-EEC negotiations?*

— I don't think that is true. There would be nothing clever about the ACP countries repeating studies on things that interested them if they had already been done elsewhere. The real problem for an organization of 63 countries like the ACP group is that we must be able to extract from the mass of studies and data a body of ideas—i.e. an approach of our own that really will enable us to better grasp what our interests are and to defend them efficiently. That is the real challenge facing the group.

► *And you think that could be done in time for the negotiations?*

— I am optimistic about it. The group has already taken a certain number of steps forward, big ones, by coming up with much more realistic definitions of the principal priorities for the forthcoming negotiations. So our ideas will gradually take shape and channel the discussions that are soon to start.

► *Will UNCTAD VI, which starts very soon, create a broader framework for ACP-EEC negotiations?*

— We think UNCTAD VI is an important meeting, first of all because it is the only meeting of this size scheduled for 1983 and, second, because it is one of the rare international bodies in which the North-South dialogue goes on come what may. UNCTAD VI will be the opportunity for the ACP group, alongside the Group of 77, to express a certain number of specific concerns. The ACP countries are an integral part of the Group of 77. We do not want to impose ourselves on the Group of 77, but to explain our own concerns so they get better support from the countries of the Third World as a whole. The ACP representatives in Brussels feel there is a need for better coordination of their action, so as to put up a better defence of the specific advantages they have obtained under the Lomé Convention.

○

Interview by
AMADOU TRAORE

NIGER

The Food Products Bureau

by Georges HENRI (*)

To build up and manage grain stocks so to ensure a regular supply of food for the people is one of the fundamental aims of the Niger government.

The policy is a two-tier one involving:

- developing agricultural production. A considerable effort is being made with dry crops (millet and sorghum, the staple foods in Niger) as well as with irrigated crops (rice) produced, with the aid of water-engineering schemes, in the Niger Valley;
- implementing a coherent cereal marketing policy, setting up and managing buffer stocks (in case of shortage) and stabilizing the situation (with reserves that can be mobilized each year to stabilize the price to the consumer).

The Niger government has set up cereal reserves throughout the country as part of a series of measures aimed at ensuring regular food supplies for the population. These stocks, which are managed by the Food Products Bureau (Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger—OPVN), are essentially millet and sorghum, the staple foods of the population of almost six million.

"None of our people shall die of hunger, even if we have to spend the whole of our budget to prevent it", President Seyni Kountché said soon after he came to power, at the head of a Supreme Military Council, in April 1974. At that stage, the population, 90% of whom live in rural areas, was emerging weak and ruined from the drought which had laid waste the crops and decimated the herds for years.

This terrible drought exposed the structural imbalance of the country's agriculture. There was a population explosion (a 2.8% increase every year), all potential arable land had been used up, the soil was deteriorating, yields dropped and there was an increasing fight for land for farming and herding.

Production depends on rain-fed crops

In spite of all the efforts that have gone into hydro-agricultural schemes, which are extremely expensive, the results are not up to expectations. The land under irriga-

tion, currently 6000 ha, only produces 4% of the country's total cereal production and the rate of development is still not enough to improve on this figure.

So, although Niger is the biggest cereal producer in the Sahel and the only country in that area to have gone past the 1 500 000 t mark (1976 and 1980), its production capacity is essentially a matter of rain-fed crops. Production in this case strictly depends on rainfall and, in spite of the fact that the most recent crops were relatively satisfactory, there is a high risk of a deficit year.

This is why steps have been taken to avoid a season of poor crops, bringing famine in its wake.

In addition to its uncertain climate, Niger also has the handicap of being landlocked. Niamey, the capital, is more than 1000 km from the nearest ports, Cotonou (Benin) and Lomé

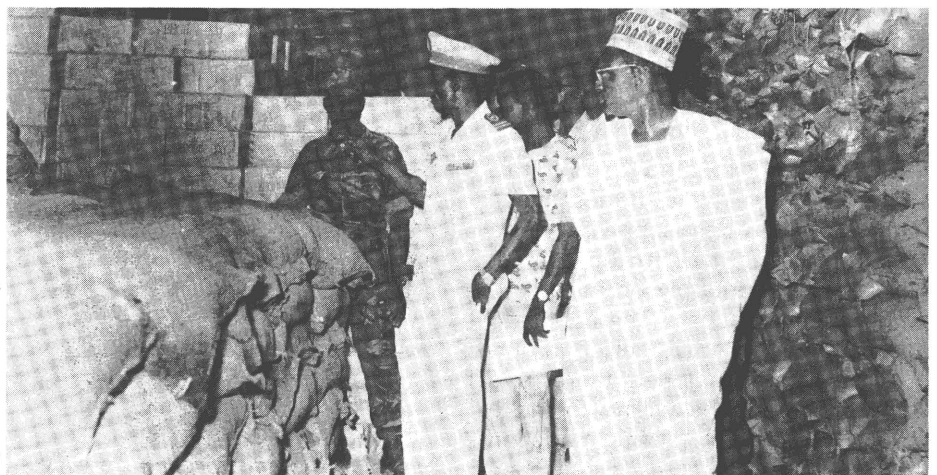
(Togo). So when there is a serious shortage, food that is brought in by sea takes considerably longer to arrive and the costs go up too. Another problem is the size of Niger (1 267 111 km²) and its communications. N'Guimi, on the shores of Lake Chad, is 1500 km east of the capital, and Agadez, in the north, is 1000 km away. There is an asphalted road linking these two towns with Niamey, the capital—which is more than can be said for many places, the provincial capitals, for example, like Bilma and Dirkou, and towns in the Ténériferouane desert, the Aïr mountains or Tanout, 160 km north of Zinder.

So although the OPVN's job of building up and managing stocks is not an easy one, it is vital if famine is to be avoided.

Buffer stocks, reserve stocks and stabilization

The first aim of the OPVN, which comes under the Ministry of Planning, Trade and Transport, is to build up buffer stocks which can be used when there is an abnormal drop in the country's cereal production that is likely to lead to problems of supply on the market. These stocks are spread throughout the country and could be phased on to market over the five or six months between registering a catastrophic harvest and getting imported cereals to the consumer.

The second aim is to constitute stabilization stocks that will enable the market prices to be altered at the level of the producer, by guaranteeing the farmers remunerative prices



President Seyni Kountché visiting an OPVN depot

Niger information ministry

(*) The author is a professional journalist.

that encourage them to produce more for consumption by limiting price surges due to speculation.

The bureau's aim for 1983 is to constitute a total stock of 150 000 t of millet and sorghum (100 000 t reserve stock and 50 000 t stabilization stock). Some 35 000 t of the reserve stock would be used for the consumer stabilization scheme. These sales are vital to enable the buffer stocks to be renewed every year so they do not go stale. These buffer stocks will only be used in case of dire necessity, pending the arrival of orders or aid from abroad.

All the stocks are partly constituted by food aid from abroad (including Germany, which has provided 40 000 t, being a major contributor at the moment) and by purchases the OPVN has made on national and international markets.

Standard prices across the country

The government has decided to introduce standard prices across the country for both buying and selling. The idea here was not to be seen to put any region in this new country, where the slightest tribal conflict could be a threat to national unity in the long run, at an advantage—or a disadvantage. The producers have gained from this because their income has increased far faster than the general price index. Today, the highest prices to producers of millet and sorghum in the Sahel are paid in Niger.

The social reasoning behind the idea of standard prices is even clearer with sales. Consumers in a Saharan area like, say, Agadez or Bilma, buy their millet and sorghum at the same price as consumers in major producing areas. The nation covers the cost of transport, storage and marketing in regions that produce no cereals or have a shortfall.

The most unexpected result of this policy is that private traders have partly lost interest in supplying these areas and leave it all to the bureau, which has a monopoly on millet and sorghum marketing. There is no point in private traders selling in out-of-the-way places when there is a competitor which is willing to make up for losses with profits made on the markets in the big urban centres.



Adamou Souna
OPVN director-general

The purchasing campaign was launched after an official national price was fixed at the end of the harvests. It is being run, for the OPVN, by the cooperatives and, where there are no cooperatives, by the local chiefs. In a normal year, the OPVN obtains around 10% of the millet and sorghum sold by the producers. This amounts to about 30 000 t. Most of the production is consumed by the producers, stored by the peasant farmers themselves (80%) or sold, primarily to private traders (300 000 t approx., or 20%).

Where the farmer consumes his own production, he will also produce niébé (a pulse), raise cattle and keep chickens, so he does not need to sell to bring in money. He will often prefer to store cereal for his own use or wait for prices to rise so he can get more. As a result, supplies can easily get difficult in areas where there is a shortfall, in cattle-raising areas and in the towns—which account for a quarter of the population.

Where the production is sold, the proximity of Nigeria, which has a 1000 km frontier with Niger, has a considerable effect on the market.



Bags of millet and sorghum, ready for stocking

OPVN storage capacities

The bureau had 179 storage/sale sheds (built in durable materials) as of January 1983. The total storage capacity is 125 600 t, divided as follows:

- 23 sheds with a capacity of 1500 t;
- 33 sheds with a capacity of 1000 t;
- 106 sheds with a capacity of 500 t;
- 17 sheds with a capacity of 300 t.

In addition to this, there is provisional storage (under tarpaulins) of around 10 000 t and 32 mobile silos with a capacity of 500 t (16 000 t in all).

There is an 84-truck fleet to transport the grain during the purchasing and sales campaigns. Logistical assistance from army vehicles is also available when required — as it was in 1982, for example.

Reserve stocks

Total sheds	44 000 t
+ 500 t silos	16 000 t
	<u>60 000 t</u>

This powerful neighbour, with its 90 000 000 inhabitants and its northern towns (Kano, Sokoto, Maiduguri and Kaduna, for example) produces and exports a great deal in some years and demands a great deal in others. So either Niger's farmers and tradesmen find it better to sell their millet and sorghum in Nigeria than to meet national requirements, or a massive influx of cereals from Nigeria creates a slump in the price of Niger's production. And as things stand, any stringent control along this frontier, with people speaking the same language (Hausa) on either side, is out of the question.

So every year, Niger has to battle with the impetuous force of Nigeria's 'fan', which may be blowing hot or cold.

This is where the stabilization stocks come in, flooding the market at a given moment to regularize the prices. The bureau's 179 sales outlets, which are spread across the

CONGO

The EEC on display^(*)

whole country, only open in difficult periods, approximately from 14 March to 15-30 August. When trends likely to bring about a slump in consumer prices are detected, the OPVN injects large quantities of cereals onto the urban markets at the official national price. This immediately brings down the traders' prices. So uninterrupted supplies of cereals throughout Niger are assured, which is a remarkable achievement for a country in the Sahel.

This policy is a considerable burden on the state budget. The bureau's losses were up at the CFAF 4 200 million mark in 1979-80. These losses were partly due to large purchases and selling prices that are too low. Better management that takes greater account of the laws of the market brought these losses down to CFAF 1 500 million in 1980-81 and CFAF 1 000 million in 1981-82.

The drive, particularly the management of stocks and the bureau's fleet of trucks, will be continued. But the authorities are not expecting a miracle. Although the losses of the bureau, a relatively inflexible state body, are to be reduced, they cannot be cut out altogether and they are looked upon as the price that has to be paid for a policy of regular supplies—which has achieved unique results for a Sahel country.

Certainly, the constitution of stocks can only be aimed at attacking the cause of the current imbalance of the population's requirements and the ability of the country's agriculture to meet them. It means that the effects of the imbalance can be handled, by preventing the population from having to undergo a return to a season of disastrous harvests.

The complement of this stock policy is therefore a search for better yields from the land by selecting seed, using the right sort of fertilizer, developing animal-drawn tillage and extending the areas under irrigation.

Another idea that the government is pushing is a relative change in the dietary habits of the people, as this would make it possible to stabilize or cut the demand for millet and sorghum to the benefit of other foods such as niébé, the production of which is increasing every year. ○ G.H.

What is the European Community and what has it done in Congo? Many Congolese found out the answers to these questions at an exhibition run in Brazzaville, at the town hall and then the French cultural centre, on 11-23 April this year.

The Commission organized this event, the work of the delegation in Congo and the information directorate in Brussels, at the request of the Congolese International Friendship Association and the idea was to show what the Community is, what its links with the Third World are and what it has done for Congo in its 23 years of discreet but active involvement there.

There were two parts to the exhibition—a section of 10 panels on the Community as a democratic association, a trading power and a donor, the Lomé Convention and its main instrument, the European Development Fund; and a section of nine panels illustrating the 55 Community-financed schemes costing CFAF 49 million, run in Congo since 1960. A large map of the country, showing

the type and location of the main Community operations and a model of a recently-finished hospital and a water tower completed the visual part of the exhibition.

Thousands of brochures and leaflets describing the same things—the Community, the Lomé Convention and the Community schemes run in Congo—were printed in Brussels and handed out at the exhibition. During week two, the French cultural centre, which has its own audio-visual facilities, showed a film on European history and a series of slides on the Community twice daily.

Lastly, there was a competition in which sixth-form students and first-year undergraduates were invited to find a number of (sometimes very small) deliberate mistakes on maps and in a text on Congo and the EEC. The prizes were good, the competition attracted a large number of entrants and it took nearly two days to sort through the replies.

The sun shone for the ceremony on the terrace of the delegation building when Commission delegate Jean-Paul Martin handed the lucky ones a radio or a dictionary and pre-

(*) By Jeffrey Russell, an official with the information directorate in Brussels, and the Commission delegation in Congo.



Brazzaville town hall

LA CONVENTION DE LOMÉ



UN CONTRAT DE COOPERATION ENTRE :

ACP = 63 PAYS = 300 MILLIONS D'HABITANTS
CEE = 10 PAYS = 270 MILLIONS D'HABITANTS

- UNE FORME ORIGINALE D'ORGANISATION DES RELATIONS NORD-SUD
- UNE COOPERATION QUI Rassemble TOUS LES MOYENS ET TOUS LES MECANISMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT EXISTANTS
- LE REVENU DES PRODUITS DE BASE : STABILISE
- AIDES FINANCIERES : FONDS EUROPEENS DE DEVELOPPEMENT BANQUE EUROPEENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT
- UN DIALOGUE PERMANENT : CONSEIL DES MINISTRES CEE-ACP COMITE DES AMBASSADEURS ASSEMBLEE CONSULTATIVE



UNE FACON INTELLIGENTE D'ORGANISER LA COEXISTENCE



LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'AIDE PUBLIQUE AU TIERS MONDE



Pour 1991 et en dollars

CEE

18 MILLIARDS 100 MILLIARDS

actes bilatéraux comprises



USA

5 MILLIARDS 800 MILLIARDS

JAPON

3 MILLIARDS 100 MILLIARDS

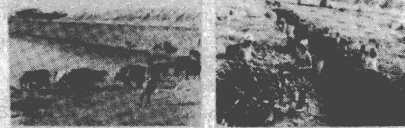
URSS ET AUTRES PAYS DE L'EST

2 MILLIARDS 100 MILLIARDS

PAYS DE L'OPEP

7 MILLIARDS 800 MILLIARDS

TOUS LES PAYS DONATEURS ONT VERSE EN 1981 35 MILLIARDS 600 MILLIONS DE DOLLARS CHINE AIDE IMPORTANTE MAIS CHIFFRES NON CONNUS



LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET LA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DU CONGO



Ce sont les Dix Etats-membres de la Communauté :

BELGIQUE DANEMARK ALLEMAGNE FEDERALE GRECE FRANCE IRLANDE ITALIE LUXEMBOURG PAYS-BAS ROYAUME-UNI

qui contribuent aux financements communautaires au Congo

La Communauté intervient au Congo depuis :

23 ans

Elle a financé, à la date du 31 mars 1983

55 projets

pour un montant de

45,8 MILLIARDS CFA

accordés, en très grande partie, sous forme de dons

EUROPE-CONGO

La coopération

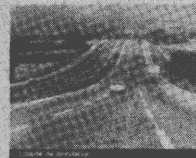
s'exprime de façon diverse : coopération commerciale coopération industrielle coopération financière et technique coopération régionale

Son outil majeur

le FED Fonds Européen de Développement



L'EUROPE DES LIBERTES



LE DROIT DE GREVE INSCRIT DANS TOUTES LES CONSTITUTIONS

sented the two big prize-winners, both high-school students, with a bicycle and a motorized cycle—European makes, of course!

Without wishing to exaggerate the impact of a by-no-means grandiose affair, there is no doubt that the exhibition did generate a lot of interest in Brazzaville, particularly as it coincided with a television interview of development commissioner Edgard Pisani by *Courier* journalists and deputy head of development Michel Hauswirth's visit to Congo. This was the occasion to confirm a large new amount of financing for the Congo-Ocean railway and for the cooperation minister to sign an ECU 28 500 000 cooperation agreement for the Indo-Loudima road project. The opening ceremony was shown on Congolese television and, two or three days later, Community stickers given away at the exhibition started appearing all over the town—on



Winners of the competition organized as part of the exhibition

schoolbags, on bicycles and even on taxis!

The exhibition had its political side too. The Commission took the

opportunity provided by the Congolese International Friendship Association to present a number of facts, in words and in figures—the panels on freedom in Europe and the relative amounts the different nations put into official aid to the Third World, for example—which also made their mark. It was interesting to see the whole of the diplomatic corps, the Soviet ambassador apart, at the opening ceremony.

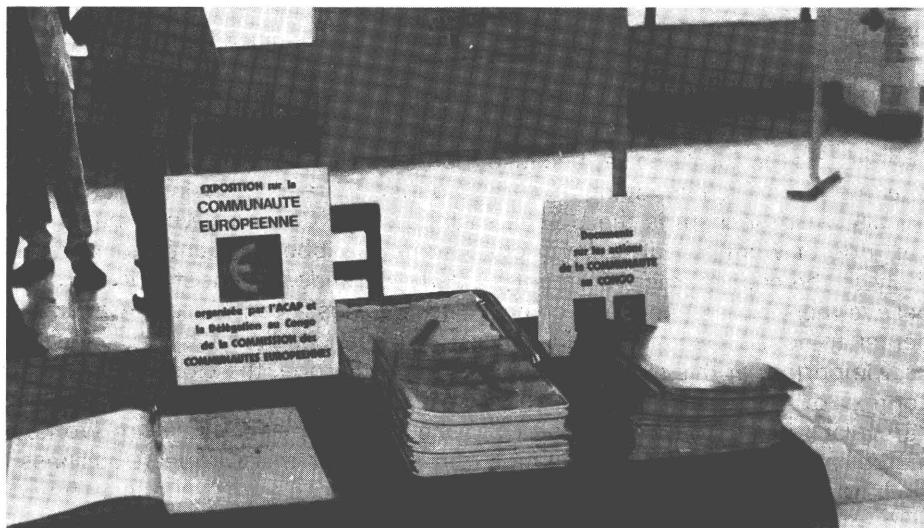
However, the biggest reward for those who helped prepare the event was seeing that the vast majority of the Congolese visitors appreciated both the nature and the results of cooperation between the Community and their country. Many of them set down their impressions in the visitors' book and their comments, covering more than 100 pages, often discriminating and sometimes critical, are proof of their interest and their sincere satisfaction.

At a time when Europe is beset with dissension and doubt, it is a comfort to read such things as this: "It is a pleasure for me to see all these achievements which, to my mind, give practical shape to frank cooperation with our developing countries. If every organization did as much, poverty and deprivation, the worst enemies of mankind, could be beaten".

The exhibition is scheduled to move to Pointe-Noire in October. A Zaire-EEC exhibition in Kinshasa is also being planned for the end of the year. ○ J.R.



The show drew many visitors...



... Many of whom wrote to express their appreciation of EEC support for development in the Congo

Tourism, the largest single industry in the Caribbean

An interview with Jean Holder,
executive director of the
Caribbean Tourism Research Centre

The deterioration in the state of the world economy has not spared Caribbean tourism. Yet with 7.2 million stayover tourists in 1982, providing employment over 270 000 people and earning more than US \$ 3 500 million in foreign exchange, tourism remains the largest single industry in the Caribbean, although its growth has become relatively stagnant. To some extent "tourism is to the Caribbean what oil is to the Middle East".

In this interview Jean Holder, executive director of the CTRC, which together with the Caribbean Tourism Association constitutes the main regional body in this field, reviews the pros and cons of this crucial economic activity for the West Indies. An activity for which, as he stresses, the EEC as a donor has shown particular understanding, cooperating in such areas as the Caribbean village at the Berlin Tourism Fair, the compilation of a Caribbean tourism information manual, a study on European demand for Caribbean destinations and an ECU 4.1 million tourism research and development project with CTRC. Another ECU 5.1 million project, covering the establishment of a European office for all Caribbean ACP countries and OCT, is also in the pipeline.

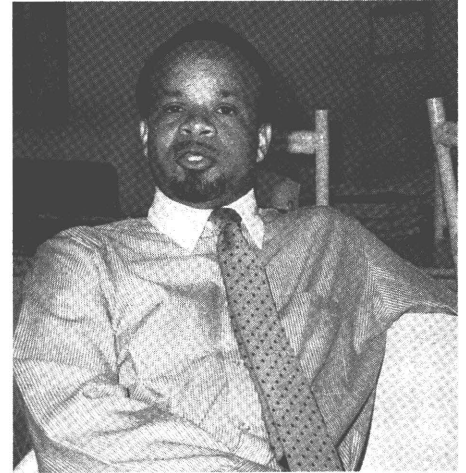
► *How would you describe the present state of tourism, the largest single industry of the Caribbean region?*

— I think what is happening in the Caribbean merely reflects what is happening on a global level: basically, international tourist arrivals in 1982 have remained fairly stable. They have fallen, I think, by only 1.3%. There has been something of a redistribution of the travellers and some regions have gained at the expense of others: Asia, South Asia and the Pacific have done particularly well; I think they are up by 3 or 4% over 1981, while all other regions of the world have suffered a little downturn. In the Caribbean, the position is really very much the same. The number of people coming globally to the Caribbean from all markets has not changed drastically: in 1982 the region had some 7.2 million arrivals, almost exactly the same as in 1981. But what we have witnessed is a rather mixed performance, with certain countries in the region gaining at the expense of others. Jamaica has done well, as have Guadeloupe and Martinique. Despite

the effects of international recession, the devaluation of the French franc has made Martinique and Guadeloupe definitely very good buys at this time; other particular destinations, such as Jamaica, have adjusted very well to requirements for falling prices. Jamaica has been attempting to meet a broad basic market where there is a considerable demand for a good bargain, and has done very well in that respect.

► *Has the political change in Jamaica helped tourism?*

— Well, it has certainly come at a very good time for Jamaica, because one market which is doing exceptionally well for them is the US market. I don't want to put it down entirely to the change in government; I believe there have been some coincidental trends in Jamaica which are very important at this time. Given the context of the world recession it's particularly useful to have a good US market performance; the destination itself adjusted its prices to meet that kind of demand and to meet the need for a slightly cheaper product. Then you have a US government and



Jean Holder,
CTRC executive director

"We can no more abandon tourism than the Arabs can oil"

a Jamaican government which are very much in consonance. And of course, one has to give credit for a very attractive and progressive promotion campaign by Jamaica. So there are four important factors influencing this upsurge in Jamaica.

Value for money?

► *For the Caribbean as a whole, even if the figures for 1982 were not drastically lower than in 1981, neither was there any real growth. Is this slight recession only due to economic factors or do tourists find the Caribbean too expensive to give enough value for money?*

— I think if one looks at the region as a whole, a number of things are happening which have not been particularly helpful. For those who are dependent significantly on the Canadian market, we have had a very bad economic situation in Canada, plus the fact that within the tourist distribution system a number of major tourist operators, marketing the Caribbean in Canada, went bust. So some Caribbean countries, particularly Barbados—almost one third of its business came from Canada—have been badly hit by this. In respect to Europe, the close attachment of certain Caribbean currencies to the US dollar has surely not worked in favour of the European business. The European tourist suddenly found that the Caribbean had become a more expensive destination. We are convinced, as our recent research in-

dicates, that there continues to be a demand for the Caribbean product. However, at the moment other long haul destinations, particularly in the Far East and in East Africa, are benefiting from European visitors at the expense of the Caribbean. One of their advantages is that they have been able to promote themselves very consistently in the European market. At a time when the market is down, the only answer is to increase the presence of the Caribbean in Europe and not to abandon the market and concentrate only on the USA instead. We must see what needs to be done in terms of the European market to make it possible for us once more to satisfy a rate of demand that we know we can raise.

A lack of profile on the European market

► *Can a more aggressive promotion policy for the Caribbean counter-balance the effects of many of its currencies being tied to the US dollar and being somewhat overvalued?*

— You cannot deal with this in any one single way. It is within the power of the Caribbean governments, certainly, to look at their currency alignments and do something about them; that is a policy decision. There is a great deal of discussion in the Caribbean at the moment with respect to the wisdom or otherwise of devaluing Caribbean currencies. As you know, any devaluation has enormous political implications. I think that one of the consequences and the implications of being a "tourism" country is that you have to look at all the factors which influence your prices, and if it makes sense to devalue local currency, and your dependence on tourism says that this is logical, then you have to give it serious consideration.

That is something which would affect in one way or another the attractiveness of business in the Caribbean. The next thing would be the ability to put together packages in Europe at discounted prices. Other people are doing it. There has always been a problem in the European market with access by air and a number of years ago there were at least, I think, nine charter companies supplementing the scheduled carriers; to date, most of those are off the route. So there is a revolution

taking place in the whole distribution system for traffic out of Europe and we are being affected by it. With our European partners amounting to some 50 travel traders and airlines, we have to work out how to increase business in the region. But having said all that, I have to say that we have never had much of a profile in Europe. We have argued for four or five years now that unless you get into the European market as a presence and establish an inter-relationship with the travel trade, you will never get an effective European business growing.

That has been the whole point of the European tourism marketing programme which we have been discussing with the EEC. I think it is crucial for us to establish a presence there. If you look at the North-American market, there the trade understands that bringing business to the Caribbean is in their interest. We have never been able to establish a similar network of relationships in Europe, because we do not have a Caribbean/European presence. That is our mission. Because our profile there is really very low, we have to achieve a sort of general education of the potential European tourist regarding the Caribbean.

Linking tourism to agriculture and manufacturing

► *A possible political decision on devaluing Caribbean currencies would still leave the problem of paying the same amount in US dollars for basically all imports that supply the tourist sector. Shouldn't there be more linkages between tourism and local agricultural and agro-industrial supplies?*

— We are extremely conscious of the need to increase linkages, but you have to have—obviously the two things go hand in hand—the demand for the products. We need to keep the people coming in the first place, so that there is an ever-increasing demand. The second thing, I would say, is that there is more linkage than people imagine. Very often when people discuss this issue, one gets the impression that there is no linkage at all. But certainly in respect of things like fish, most of it is of local origin. I think we have had a few very bad linkages, particularly in res-

pect of meat, for example. I personally think there are sources within the Caribbean that seem able to supply the necessary meat, beef in particular, which now is produced here, but then exported and probably reimported. There are certainly possibilities for local linkages, but a certain bureaucracy and a certain way of doing business have sometimes got in the way of what seems to me to be hard economic sense.

We are particularly concerned to get away from myths and methodology and establish initially what linkages exist; and having established what those linkages are, we want to see how they can be improved. Part of the regional research and development programme to be funded by the EEC is aimed at doing that. I regard this as one of the most important of all our projects. This particular project will look closely at the linkage between tourism and agriculture. But there are other linkages, particularly between tourism and manufactures, for example in the area of local furniture for hotels and restaurants, which really need to be strengthened. There is no need to import furniture in the Caribbean. In most places the local skills are quite respectable, and where the government, as in Barbados, has taken the trouble to give a boost to local production, we have noticed amazing improvements in the quality of the product.

The other linkage that we are aiming to establish, and here again I have to refer to the EEC project, is in the field of handicrafts. This is very much an untapped market, but the problem is larger than that. We are importing souvenirs from the Far East and other places, which involves foreign exchange costs. We believe there is a possible linkage, to develop local materials, improve local design and quality and to produce local handicrafts for our tourists.

Local awareness

► *In view of all this, isn't there a bigger need for tourism education among all Caribbean people, showing them on one side what are the advantages and possible negative effects of tourism, and on the other side how more linkages could be established with this sector to their benefit?*

— You have touched on one of the fundamental needs, not only in the Caribbean—in the Caribbean we have perhaps made more progress than elsewhere because we have at least recognized that the need is there. You are dealing with a group of small countries for which tourism is really a vital sector. In some islands, tourism is the only sector. In the large islands, like Jamaica, many years ago, tourism was one of the sectors with some significance; now it is a bigger earner of foreign exchange and possibly a larger employer than bauxite.

Jamaica Information Service



Development of local handicrafts as part of the tourist sector is a priority in a region where until now "local" souvenirs have been mostly imported

All the trends in the Caribbean show that tourism has become very important for all countries, and even crucial for most. Trinidad and Tobago, for instance, depended very largely on oil revenues. Now that there are problems in the oil industry, one notices much more government attention as to the importance of tourism. When you add all this up together, you have a region where, we have calculated, tourism employs directly, indirectly and through what we can call tourism-induced activities like construction, some 270 000 people and has consistently over the last four years earned over US \$ 3500 million in foreign exchange. That calls for some evaluation of how a society needs to look at itself and the implications of that reassessment.

A society that is entirely or very largely dependent on tourism has perhaps got to look at its education priorities; is tourism important enough to feature as a major component in the educational system? When you have taken that first decision then you have to decide how you are going to implement any policy on tourism education, because this not only has to go on at the level of the school, which is really a long-term programme.

On a daily basis, we need to create an awareness of what tourism is about and a receptivity for the industry through much more community-based programmes. So, I think an extremely exciting part of the programme which the EEC has responded to, very positively, is to examine how you call upon a society to adjust itself educationally to the realities of its economic life, which in the

Caribbean, have a great deal to do with tourism.

Tourism is to the Caribbean what oil is to the Middle East

► *Doesn't this lead to a dangerous dependence on tourism as the dominant economic activity?*

— This has for long been a very difficult question. And it has created its own problems. The fears for negative development here stem from a lack of understanding of the tourism industry. I seriously believe that you have to start out in any community by looking at what your options are; as we look around at our options it seems to me that we have advantages compared to most countries involved in tourism.

You can have the same discussion about the Middle East—is there an overdependence on oil? But I don't think these are real questions. A country has to start with its chief economic assets and then say to itself, given that this is central to our economy, how can we diversify within the limits of our resources so that this dependence is minimized? We can no more abandon tourism than the Arabs can oil. But we must use our tourism revenue to achieve the greatest possible balanced growth that we can.

Facing up to the implications of tourism

► *Yet one has to consider the possible negative effects of tourism.*

— Before we get on to the negative effects I want to say that fears

of dependence or over-dependence on tourism have created a damagingly short-term view of tourism in many Caribbean countries. As long as countries thought they had other possibilities, and as long as there was a growing feeling that tourism was really not the thing to be in, those countries never really put into tourism either the money to promote it or the human resources to plan it. In those countries where there was a firm conviction that there were not many options—Bermuda, Bahamas, Cayman Islands—where people came to believe that tourism was what they had and would have to develop to the fullest, along with other things like banking to support it, tourism has not only survived well but has created for many of those countries the highest per capita income and standard of living in the region, and beyond.

So there are a number of examples where tourism has been taken seriously and consequently a number of policy decisions based on their dependence on tourism have been made. So the question for the Caribbean is: can it face up to the implications of being a tourism economy? Those implications, for instance as concern the environment, infrastructure, etc., stretch well beyond the relevance of what appear to be tourism decisions.

In terms of the negative aspects of tourism, we have to face a certain number of realities. The first reality is that every industry has its own pollution, tourism included. But I don't think there is a single country in the Caribbean where you could state at this moment that its social fabric has

been eroded by tourism to the extent that it is about to consider getting rid of tourism. Of course, there are a number of cases where people have really not bothered with preventive action. Education here again becomes important; one has to understand, for instance, that creating a beautiful environment for your own people helps tourism. We don't want to dwell religiously on tourism, but it is an advantage to any community to look after its health environment, its physical environment, its recreational facilities for its own citizens as well as for visitors. But we cannot have the tourist "positives" before the tourists, and that is another reality.

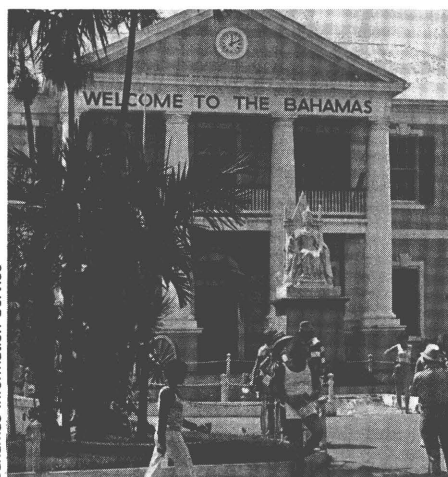
Tourists are people and they bring some of their own problems; there is a certain amount of cultural diffusion and cultural clash. We must work to minimize these things, but if tourism were to depart, for instance, from Barbados—a country that has excellent infrastructure, communications, water supplies, telephone and electricity services, all the things that you associate with a country of a much higher level of economic development—then the standard of living of the Bajans could return to a situation of over 30 years ago. Those are the realities and it is with those realities that we must work.

Cutting down the leakages

► *How much of the profits of the industry itself really end up in the hands of the Caribbean operators as a proportion of what remains in the market?*

— We are talking about the problem of leakage of foreign exchange from the Caribbean, and I think again that we have to look at this with a certain realism. You are talking about a region with a history of dependence. Those islands that had agricultural export crops were dependent on the continent, those who expanded into light manufactures were and continue to be importing a lot of the components for their light manufacturing, and there too there is a large amount of leakage. This will always be the case for a large proportion of all activities in the Caribbean. And all kinds of imaginary flights of fancy about self-sufficiency in raw materials are doomed to failure. We must continue to be the best we can.

So whatever we do in the Caribbean, given the structure and the size of these islands and their natural resources, we are going to be heavily dependent on imports. Whatever business we do, it will carry its own costs, and part of the leakage is the cost of doing business—there are the marketing costs. If we are going to make an impact on a very sophisticated market in Europe or in North America, we are going to have to spend some money, as underdeveloped countries can't market their product in an underdeveloped way. Thirdly, there is definitely a change in the ownership patterns of the tourist businesses in the Caribbean, and foreign ownership used to be a source of leakage. We have an interesting situation in the Caribbean: the difficulties facing tourism in the last nine



"In those countries where there was a firm conviction that there were not many options here, in the Bahamas tourism has not only survived well but has created for many of those countries the highest per capita income and standard of living in the region"

years have resulted in a change of ownership. Another very interesting thing, which has nothing to do with leakage but is worth some analysis, is that the phenomenon, not only common to the Caribbean but common to other countries with the kind of dependent relationship we have, is that during a very deep recession, the departure of foreign firms has worked against the interest of the countries that had the foreign firms. Had we had a greater network of foreign firms here at this point, their worldwide marketing structures would have been of greater assistance to us in a depressed market situation than if there are lots of local

people without the external connections trying to market in very difficult circumstances. An analysis of these developments is very interesting. So we are working on an ongoing basis to try and reduce the leakage of payments made overseas for components which are local, but I think that these are fiscal and monetary problems, not structural ones.

Representation in Europe

► *There has been quite extensive cooperation between the EEC and CRTC. Do you think that, as a result, the Caribbean is on a better footing now with the tourism professionals in Europe?*

— We certainly appreciate that the EEC has taken an extremely mature and farsighted view of assisting the Caribbean in terms of tourism. Tourism has never spurred a great deal of response from other aid agencies and I think the EEC has come to terms with the realities of the Caribbean. Certainly, at the level of the CTRC and the Caribbean Tourism Association, the two largest regional tourism associations, we have developed very strong long-term European links, which I think are in the best interest of the Caribbean. The Caribbean village in Berlin is by any standards a success story. It continues to be the most talked-about exhibit at a fair which attracts visitors from nearly all the world's countries. We believe that in the absence of a permanent Caribbean tourism presence in Europe, the Caribbean village, set up on an annual basis, gives us at least a foot in the boat.

But it is not enough. We have asked the Community for assistance to establish a presence in Europe as a beach-head from which to interrelate with the trade. We have to stimulate the demand and we have to create a much greater awareness in Europe of the existence of the Caribbean as a really sophisticated, warm weather, long-haul destination, which compares to any of the destinations in the world Europeans currently favour. Even more important, we need that office in Europe to build up our inter-relationship with the trade, as without that we cannot really do business with Europe. ○

Interview by
R.D.B.

Facts and figures

EEC-ACP trade in 1982

The exports of the 10 member states of the Community to the ACP countries increased to ECU 18 600 m in 1982. This compares with ECU 18 300 m (current values) for 1981. Imports from ACP countries increased, in 1982, by 12% to a value of ECU 18 000 m, from ECU 16 200 m in 1981. These values represent 6.5% of exports and 5.6% of imports of extra-Community trade.

The commercial balance of Community trade with ACP countries, which ran a surplus in 1981 after a deficit in the years 1970-1980 (except 1978), is in a state of balance for 1982.

The graphs opposite show the preponderance of West Africa in the breakdown of trade of the Community by geographic zone. Community imports and exports with this region represent 55.3% and 58.2% respectively of total Community trade with ACP countries. Nigeria alone represents 35.9% and 36.4% respectively of such trade.

Although Community exports to ACP countries, as a whole, were stable from 1981 to 1982, exports to West Africa were perceptibly lower. This was principally due to the drop, from ECU 8 000 m in 1981 to ECU 6 800 m in 1982, of exports to Nigeria.

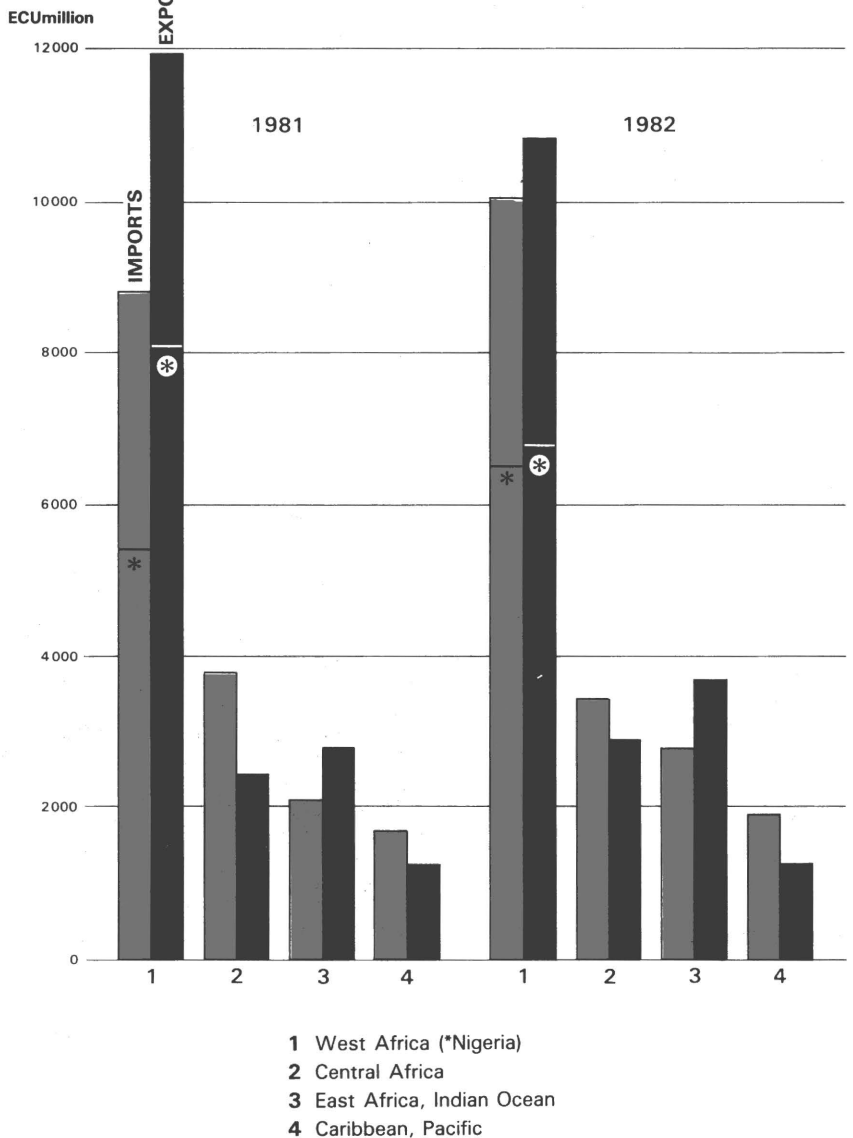
Imports from Nigeria have continued to increase, particularly of petroleum products, reaching ECU 6 200 m, which is an increase of 22% in comparison with 1981.

The Nigerian trade balance deficit, accordingly, was drastically reduced from ECU 2 600 m in 1981 to ECU 300 m in 1982.

This increase in the imports of petroleum products can also be ob-

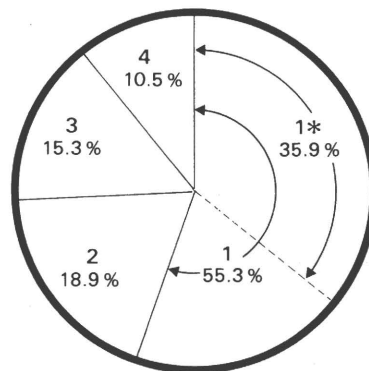
EEC-ACP trade

EEC imports and exports from and to the ACP countries (classification by geographical regions)



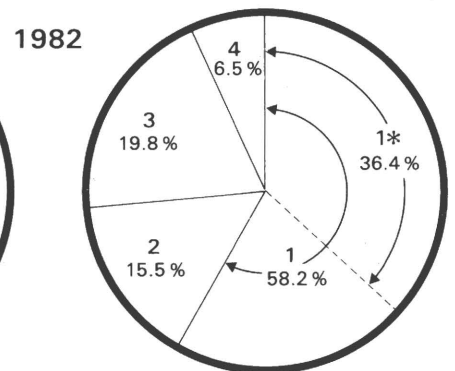
IMPORTS

TOTAL: ECU 18 129 m



EXPORTS

TOTAL: ECU 18 629 m



served for Gabon, an increase of 15% to 0.6 milliards, while Community exports to this country remained stagnant for 1982.

In so far as Community imports are concerned, Germany, France and Holland are the principal member states trading with West Africa, whilst for exports the UK occupies first place ahead of these three. In fact the UK sold goods to the value of ECU 2 200 m to Nigeria, whilst buying ECU 600 m worth.

Fall in Community imports from central Africa

The evolution of trade with central Africa is characterised by approximately a 10% diminution of Community imports and a 20% increase of Community exports. In 1982 these amounted to ECU 3 400 m and ECU 2 900 m respectively. This diminution of central Africa's surplus is due, amongst other things, to the fall in sales of Zaïre from ECU 1 300 m to ECU 1 000 m, even though its purchase continued to increase to ECU 600 m, an increase of about 10%. The Union of Belgium-Luxembourg, France and Germany represent the most important Community market in trade with central Africa.

As far as East African countries are concerned, Community exports and imports increased by similar amounts, 37% and 34% respectively. In 1982 this represented ECU 3 700 m of exports and ECU 2 800 m of imports, leaving a trade deficit of ECU 900 m for this region. These percentage increases were similar for the different countries involved.

A jump in Community imports from the Caribbean

Community imports from Caribbean and Pacific Ocean countries increased by 12%, whilst there was no change in exports, increasing the trade surplus to ECU 700 m.

The UK, Germany and France were the most important Community trading partners with Eastern African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. ○

What's the price?

Inflation and price levels are a recurring theme in Community news media. Governments declare that getting the inflation rate down is a major, if not the most important, objective of economic policy. Economists follow changes in price levels with great interest even if they disagree on the role of prices in regulating economic activity. They disagree further on the impact of a policy of reducing inflation on unemployment. However, historical experience with hyperinflation, e.g. in Germany in 1923-4, and a feeling that prices were getting out of control have created a very great sensitivity towards the problem amongst the general public and politicians in member countries of the Community.

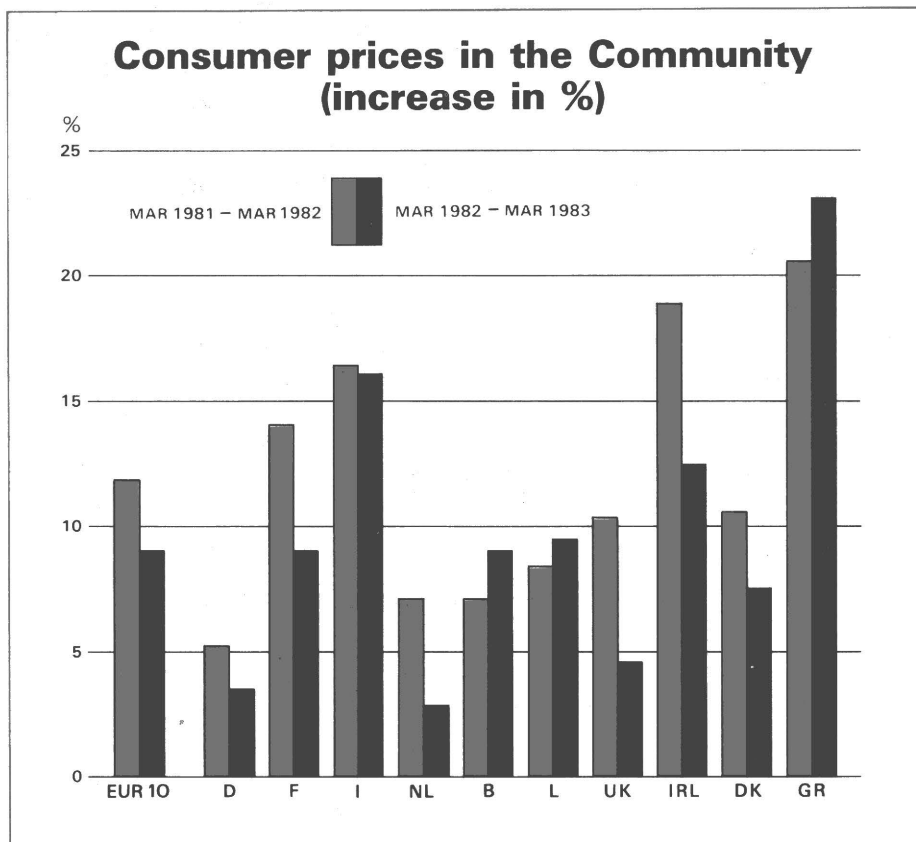
Samuelson defines inflation as "a time of generally rising prices for goods and factors of production — rising prices for bread, cars, haircuts, rising wages, rents, etc.". Inflation can be measured by periodically listing prices for a representative range of goods in a representative series of market places. The rise in price is recorded for each good, say on a particular day each month. Some

goods occupy a bigger place in the household budget, so in calculating the general indicator of the price level each good or service is given a particular weighting. Bread and rice will have a high rating; smoked salmon a low one.

The overall price level is expressed as an index where the base value is given as "100". If prices rise 9% in one year, then the index moves to "109" and so on. All member countries of the Community carry out very detailed price surveys every month. They do so because so much of their economic policy, and questions such as collective bargaining between trades unions and employers, make extensive use of data on prices.

The following table gives an overview of the price levels in the member states of the Community. For each country the index for the base year, 1975, stood at 100. This means that if the German index for 1982 is at 136.1 prices have gone up 36.1% in Germany between 1975 and 1982.

The table shows that Germany, the Netherlands and the UK have had



smaller increases in prices than the Community as a whole. Near the Community average are France, Denmark and Belgium. Well above average price increases were recorded in Ireland, Italy and Greece.

Another way of looking at prices is to ask how much they have increased over the last 12 months. Each month a moving 12-monthly average is calculated. The table opposite gives the figures for the 12 months March 1981-March 1982 and then March 1982-March 1983. It is quite clear that there has been a considerable slowing down in the inflation rate in most Community countries in this time. ◦

Iron and steel

The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) came into existence following the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1951 by Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. In these two sectors of the economy the first European common market was set up. Iron and steel production was of major importance in the economies of the founder member states. In the first full year of the ECSC, 1952, crude steel production in today's 10 member states stood at 58 902 000 tonnes.

Overproduction in the late 1970s obliged the Community to intervene in the market, establishing quotas for each steel producer, so as to bring production into line with the needs of the home and world markets.

The pie-chart gives an idea of the relative importance of steel production in each country. In 1982, Germany and Italy together produced more than half of the Community's steel. It is interesting to note that



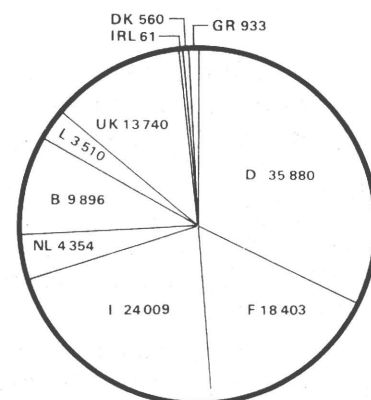
Moving steel bars in a Luxembourg steelworks

though Luxembourg is by far the smallest country in the Community, it nonetheless has a sizeable steel industry; production of crude steel per habitant is far and away the highest in the world at 9.6 tonnes. ◦

Production of crude steel (1000 t)			
	EUR-10	USA	Japan
1974	156 274	135 000	117 000
1980	128 607	104 036	111 405
1981	126 053	111 285	101 676
1982	111 346	67 657	99 548

Production of crude steel

1982 (1000 t)



The Community's current problem is a lack of solidarity

An interview with Thomas Jansen, secretary-general of the European People's Party

Last April the European People's Party (EPP) elected Thomas Jansen as their new secretary-general. Although relatively young, Mr Jansen, who is German, has already had considerable political experience. He worked for Walter Hallstein, the first president of the European Commission, and was an adviser to both the CDU/CSU group in the German parliament, the Bundestag, and to Rainer Barzel, the former CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor. Prior to taking up his new post with the EPP, he ran the Konrad Adenauer Foundation's office in Rome. With one year to go before the next European elections the new EPP secretary-general explained to the *Courier* how he viewed Europe's problems and its relations with the ACP countries and the Third World.

► *The EPP has always supported the idea of a European Assembly elected by universal suffrage, since this type of appointment was thought to give it additional democratic legitimacy. One year before its renewal, what are your first thoughts on the way this first European Assembly elected by direct suffrage has worked and the results it has achieved?*

— Before the next European elections I feel that, in as far as it is allowed by the powers conferred upon it by the Treaty of Rome, the European Parliament has done a good job.

► *The Christian Democrats who make up the EPP are not in favour of the unanimity rule of the Council of Ministers and feel that it places the real powers in the Council's hands.*

What progress has the Assembly elected by direct universal suffrage made in solving the conflict of competences between the two institutions? In particular, has it succeeded in asserting its authority in terms of the budget?

— It is true that we do not agree with the unanimity rule, since in our opinion it is contrary to the terms of the treaty by which the Council ought to take its decisions either by a simple or qualified majority. The fact that it does not is one of the reasons for the problems with which we are currently faced in the Community. A good many points requiring decisions and a large number of the Commission's proposals—and it does, of course, have the right of proposal—are not decided on, because there is always somebody in the Council of Ministers who is not in



Thomas Jansen

agreement. In other words, the decision-making process of the European Community can only be improved and got going again by dropping the rule of unanimity.

You ask what the European Parliament has done to overcome this problem. The Parliament is currently engaged in devising a new treaty and has set up an institutional committee for that purpose. This will be a treaty in which the relationship between the Parliament, Commission and Council will be redefined and adapted to the new requirements, to allow for progress from a European Community to European union, which is absolutely essential.

Progress has been made by the European Parliament in the sector of budgetary powers where, over the past four years, it has finally won the power which allows it to have a strong influence on the Community budget. In doing so it has taken a first step towards the legislative function that a parliament should normally have. It is only a first step, in that it only concerns a small part of the budget; but it is a step in the right direction nonetheless.

► *Do you think the European Parliament, even elected by direct suffrage, can strengthen and extend still further its political and legislative role, as the EPP is asking, when there is neither a European state nor a European government and European integration is marking time?*

— There is, as you say, still no European state, but we do have the European Community, the only community of its kind, which is currently suffering from the fact that it does not have a European government. The functions of the government are spread over the Commission and the Council. The problem, as I said, is that the Council does not fulfil its duties as the decision-making organ, as the organ of the government which must take decisions, because of the wretched unanimity rule. Because of this I think that we must go a step further and actually press for a European government, or at least an executive of the European Community which is capable of taking decisions that have to be taken. I can only repeat that the Parliament is making



Thomas Jansen in conversation with EPP chairman Leo Tindemans (right) and Mariano Rumor (left), chairman of the European Parliament's political committee



A relaxed talk with Paolo Barbi, chairman of the EPP Group in Strasbourg

these efforts to change the situation by revising the current treaty and hence progressing towards European union.

► *What type of union do you think you can achieve, a federation or a confederation?*

— I am in favour of a federal solution since it offers more flexibility. It allows countries to keep their independence in areas where they should remain independent and, at the same time, it provides a European entity to speak for the whole Community in specific areas in which national entities alone cannot get any further. This refers primarily to foreign policy, but it also includes economic and monetary policy, where a number of attempts to get things moving have been made in recent years. However, we have come to a standstill and this has led to the crisis in which we now find ourselves.

The main issues of the next European Parliament election campaign

► *In 1978 much of the debate centred on the point and wisdom of election by universal suffrage. This is now a fact of life. In your own and the EPP's view, what might the main issues be of the next electoral campaign for the European Parliament, at European and international level?*

— The issues must and will be the ones that directly affect the citizens

of the European Community, i.e. the individuals who live in the Community. These include unemployment and environmental protection, as well as peace and safety, both internally and externally. All these points will form part of the European election campaign; at any rate they will be introduced by the European Peoples' Party. All these points, be they unemployment or, from a more positive angle, job creation, environmental protection or peace, are matters that can only be solved if we have a decision-making process in the European Community that allows decisions to be made, i.e. if we thus achieve this unit at European level.

For this reason the institutional issue will also definitely play a part in the election campaign, i.e. the question of what direction the development of this European Community should take—towards European union, with a more federal or more confederative bent; whether it should remain as it is; or whether we should develop backwards, into a club of more or less independent countries which get together from time to time and decide on their respective policies.

► *Like the socialists and the other parliamentary factions, the EPP insists on the need for solidarity between the member states of the Community. In these times of serious economic difficulties, what form, in your opinion, does this European solidarity take, especially in the monetary and agricultural sectors? What do*

you think of a European social area of the kind advocated by President Mitterrand?

— There is indeed a lack of solidarity at the moment, and that is the Community's main problem. But I am an incurable optimist. Otherwise I could not have accepted an office such as that of secretary-general of the European Peoples' Party. I hope things will change and we are trying to bring this about. Chancellor Kohl, who is currently chairing the European Council as the presidential power of the Federal Republic of Germany, is making every effort to change this situation with a view to the next meeting of the European Council. I hope it will be a success. If it is not achieved in the next four weeks to two months then it must happen very soon, this year or at the latest next year, as otherwise we shall not come to grips with the problems now facing us. This will then be so acutely felt in the individual countries that sooner or later a situation will arise when the decision can no longer be put off.

Majority voting in the Council of Ministers is "the most natural step one could take"

► *As regards monetary and agricultural problems, in particular, how do you see the possibility of this solidarity?*

— I see this possibility in the acceptance by all the member states

concerned of decisions by a Council majority on proposals submitted by the Commission, which, of course, represents the Community as a whole and express its interests. Only then will progress be possible. This is not asking too much. The member states, on signing the EEC treaties many years ago—the new member states that joined later did likewise on entry—all declared their agreement with them. A return, if I may come back to this point once more, to the rule of majority voting in the Council is, in my opinion, the most natural step one could take. It is indeed a necessity and, as such, would be the best way of showing solidarity.

► *And in the social area?*

— I feel that there is obviously a "social area" or social dimension in the Community, but it is without doubt still underdeveloped. We shall certainly reach a point where this social area of the European Community will be much more developed and where here, too, instruments will be developed which allow action, political and otherwise, in order to improve, for example, the unemployment situation, especially unemployment among women and young people.

► *Do you therefore see this as a way of solving problems such as unemployment?*

— Yes. There are certainly ways of overcoming unemployment, and if not in the short term then certainly in the medium term, but this quite clearly cannot be achieved simply by social measures. Economic measures must also be taken; the Community's internal market must be opened, or a guarantee must be given that it will be opened, so that the economy can take off again, the European Community can enjoy a healthy economic life and the unemployed can find jobs again.

► *You are said to be fairly close to Chancellor Kohl. How do you see his approach to cooperation with the ACP states and in what way could he do more than the socialist governments of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt?*

— I know Chancellor Kohl as an extremely open man who will cer-

tainly attach great importance to the problems of cooperation with the ACP states. What he can do better than his predecessors and what, in my opinion, he will do better, is to take a much more realistic approach to the problems than did his predecessors. He will put more time and energy into reviving the Community and thus making for better cooperation with ACP states which have special relations with the European Community.

► *You were involved quite early with peace issues and took a doctorate on "disarmament and the German question". Can we really now talk of disarmament without first envisaging the dismemberment, if you will permit the term, of the political and ideological blocs behind the arms race? What thoughts have you had since you submitted your thesis as a young student?*

— It is indeed a long time since I studied the problems of disarmament, or disarmament negotiations and arms control, on a scientific basis. True to my own love and passion I have, of course, followed events in the years since then and my experience is that disarmament will always be worthwhile. We know that we have two opposing blocs which do not trust one another and which are based on totally different human and political concepts. In my opinion, disarmament negotiations are an extremely important stage for talks on all possible other matters. As long as we are talking about disarmament there will be no shooting, and that, I feel, is an important result of disarmament negotiations. Negotiations are now beginning on missiles in Europe. We know how complicated the matter is and that we cannot harbour any great illusions.

But we see, on the other hand, that in all European countries, not only in West European, but also in East European countries, people are hoping that the arms race will stop and that this pressure—also brought to bear by public opinion—might give rise to a situation where agreements are reached which will ease the tension in one way or another. This will not solve the problem of relations between East and West, but it will go a long way to improving the atmosphere.

Cooperation with Third World countries: "their own form of democracy is developing"

► *As regards the Third World, can you see a slow and progressive change from repressive and frankly dictatorial regimes to democracy as you know it?*

— I hope so, but I must say that I know little of the Third World. All that I know of the situation in Third World countries with repressive regimes is not from my own experience but from reading the newspapers. What I really hope and believe is that democracies will develop in Third World countries where there is currently no democracy. However, I am fairly certain that in such countries their own form of democracy is developing on the basis of national experience, and obviously on the basis of what Europeans have gone through. But as I said, I am not an expert in this field and therefore prefer to watch my words.

► *You may not be a specialist, but as the secretary of one of the large political factions in the European Community you have political responsibilities. Since you will be orchestrating the EPP's overall policy in the years to come, you presumably have certain personal views on the problem of the developments in the countries of the Third World. In the Third World, we must, of course, make a distinction between repressive regimes and other governments which try in one way or another to find their own way. We agree entirely that Europe and the United States cannot just impose their models, but if we take two very important examples for the people of the Third World, South Africa and El Salvador, how do you see the possibility for the majority of these two nations of achieving peace?*

— Definitely not through violence, and most definitely through negotiations, the development of democratic structures, education and efforts to put people in a position to act democratically, to take things into their own hands, organize elections and in this way form governments that the people in these countries actually want and support. That's the way I see it. ◦

Interview by
LUCIEN PAGNI

Books about Europe

Pierre PASCALLON — **Le système monétaire international** (The international monetary system) — Les éditions de l'Apargne, 174 bvd Saint-Germain, 75297, Paris, Cedex 06 — 528 pages — FF 120 — 1982

The international monetary system has been a foremost cause of concern since the 1960s. Yet the subject is still a mysterious one as far as the general public is concerned.

Why? Because most commentators confine themselves to a technical presentation of the international monetary problems while, going beyond this, monetary history and constantly changing parities both reflect the silent workings of economic and political rivalry and affect them in turn. Breaking the spell of these international monetary problems means looking behind the technical hair-splitting, esoteric vocabulary and theoretical window-dressing. These encourage mystery, and paralyse any desire for understanding and seeking to clarify the political realities and fundamental antagonisms that are all too often hidden in any literature on the subject.

That is what this book sets out to do.

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Michel MANEL — **L'Europe sans défense?** (Defenceless Europe?) — Preface by Raymond Aron — Collection Stratégies — Berger Levrault, 229 bvd Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris — 296 pages — Bfrs 745/FF95 — 1982

Political unity and defence in West Europe are inseparable issues and, because they have ignored the strategic and military sides of construction, Europeans are in a state of impasse. Today, in an uncertain world, the EEC is concerned with the material well-being of its citizens, but it fails to take responsibility for their safety.

In the preface, Raymond Aron wonders whether the democratic border of the Soviet military empire can do without American protection and endow itself with conventional

or nuclear arms that would return it to its previous greatness. No group of civilizations, however rich and clever, will make its mark historically if it is not responsible for its own defence.

The USA and the Soviet Union are now at the head of two equally balanced military blocs and West Europe, that "promontory of Asia" as Paul Valéry called it, has become the subject and potential theatre of a limited conflict between the superpowers. If Europe is to take the responsibility for its defence back from the Americans, then it has to come up with a global strategy and create the sort of army that can tackle potential aggressors.

And Raymond Aron says that whether we want, as Colonel Manel does, a specifically European defence, or whether we are content with an Atlantic defence, there are still almost insurmountable barriers to overcome. There is not enough depth to our territory. A look at the map shows how short a distance it is from the demarcation line to the Atlantic coast. How many men, how much industry, art and history is crammed into a thousand square kilometres! And the 300 million people are divided into a dozen states, each jealous of its independence, each governed democratically and each unable to take the initiative alone. If war broke out on the old continent, the Soviet Union would have an enormous advantage. It would strike the first blow. Its 250 SS 20s and 750 nuclear warheads could destroy most of the sensitive points, the nerve centres of our military apparatus, be it European or Atlantic.

What Michel Manel is saying is that, if Europe is to remove the responsibility for its own defence from American hands, then it has to devise a global strategy and create an army that can handle potential aggressors. Real détente can only emerge from pan-European peace, Manel says — but will West Europe have the material means of imposing it? Will its political leaders have what it takes to do so?

This book clearly raises some fundamental questions which are all too often discussed in a manner that is inaccessible to the general public. Michel Manel is a colonel in the French army, a graduate of the Ecole supérieure de Guerre, an officer of the Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale and a member of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales.

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OECD — **Investir dans le Tiers-Monde** (Investing in the Third World) — OECD press division, 2, rue André Pascal, 75775, Paris, Cedex 16 — 137 pages — 1983

Over the past decade, direct investments in the developing countries by OECD members have increased by 14% p.a. By 1982, they were worth an estimated \$150 000 million.

These are the conclusions of the fifth revised edition of a report on investing in the Third World which covers the 17 member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This report, recently published, is more detailed than previous editions and is divided into two sections: a general view of trends in direct overseas investment in the developing countries in 1970-81, and a description of the devices which the various countries and institutions have introduced to encourage and facilitate investments in the Third World.

These devices, which differ from one DAC country to another, fall into the following groups:

- investment guarantee systems, which exist in all the DAC countries and cover political or non-commercial risks — i.e. risks over which the investor cannot expect to have any control;
- tax arrangements for income on investments in the developing countries (essentially to avoid being taxed twice);
- information and promotion campaigns, such as the financing of economic/technical and pre-investment studies;
- cooperation between official aid

bodies and private foreign investors;

— investment companies financed from public monies in 10 of the member countries.

The study notes the rapid but irregular growth of direct investments in the developing countries, pointing out that, as things stand, assets accruing from direct investments which firms in the member countries of DAC hold in the Third World account for nearly a quarter of the capital these countries invest in the world today. The total figure for assets (direct investments) in the developing countries, the estimates suggest, was \$137 000 m in 1981, 48% (i.e. \$63 000 m) of it from the USA. The other big investors were the United Kingdom (11%), Germany (9%), Japan (8%) and France (7%). In 1981, \$15 000 m was invested, principally by the USA (\$6 500 m) and Japan (\$2 400 m).

The main countries to benefit from these overseas investments are the 11 new industrial countries—Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Hong Kong, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Taiwan and Yugoslavia—which had received 41% of the total assets (direct investments) by the end of 1981. Three Latin American countries held 25% of the total (Brazil with 13%, Mexico with 8% and Argentina with 4%) and in second place were the countries with intermediate-level incomes, including Peru, the Philippines and Thailand, plus a number of offshore banking centres (36% of the total). The OPEC countries, with 16% of the estimated total, were in third place.

Sectoral breakdown figures are only available for the five main investors (the USA, Japan, Germany, France and the UK) and even these figures, the study suggests, are not fully comparable. In these five countries, the manufacturing industries account for the biggest percentage of trade and stocks (in particular the USA and Germany) and there is a growing increase in direct overseas investments in trade, financing and insurance.

On the subject of direct overseas investments in the development of the Third World, the study has this to say: "It simultaneously provides

long-term financing, technology, know-how, management ability and marketing experience. Furthermore, the burden which direct investments place on their balance of payments takes the form of transfers of profits, which are a function of the commercial success of the foreign company and not of the payment of fixed interest as in the case of a loan. The developing countries are apparently becoming increasingly aware of these advantages and there has been a rapid, although irregular, improvement direct overseas investments in them over the past few years".

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European Documentation — The European Community and the energy problem — Office for official publications of the European Communities — 1983

Energy is a determining factor in the operation and development of a modern economy. Over the past 20 years, the European Community, most of whose member states used to be relatively self-sufficient as regards energy supply, has gradually become dependent—as a whole and to a considerable extent — on outside supplies, primarily of oil.

Since 1973 there have been frequent disturbances, which have increasingly affected the quantities supplied and the prices charged. The standard of living 270 million citizens of the European Community is now threatened.

The effect of the energy crisis has simply been to highlight more starkly than ever the need for a common energy policy. To this day, no such policy exists.

This brochure sets out the need for a common policy. It contains the basic information concerning the energy sector for both the world and for the Community.

The first steps towards introducing a common energy policy have been taken and the basic options have been decided upon at the highest level of the European Community. But it will still be necessary to marshal and deploy a large number of instruments if the European Community is to be enabled to guarantee its future energy supplies.

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Michel GHERTMAN **Les multinationales** (The multinationals) — Collection "Que sais-je?" — Presses Universitaires de France, 108 bvd Saint-Germain, 75006, Paris — 1982

"People see the multinationals very differently. Some of them see these companies, whose influence is linked to the power of money, as consolidating the wealth and the power of the few to the detriment of the many, even going so far as to manipulate or overturn foreign governments. Others see them as the most advanced types of firm and therefore as the beneficial and vital driving forces of economic and social progress".

This might give the impression that the author, the head of the Multinationals research and information centre (TRM), sees these two extremes as equally bad or good — but, ultimately, he betrays a clear preference for the latter view. However, he has to start by solving a problem of vocabulary and defining his terms and this leads him to a definition of a multinational as being any firm from one country with stable activities under its own control, accounting for at least 10% of its turnover in at least two other countries.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that multinationals go back to the late 19th century when such firms were being created without people realising it. They began in America and over the past 15 years they have spread throughout the industrialized world.

In the chapter on the role of multinationals in the economy, the author emphasizes the fact that national and foreign multinationals together account for 10-15% of employment in the industrialized world and only 2% in the developing countries. The author also suggests that the governments are able to have the last word if there is conflict with the multinationals. He also thinks that, with the technology they transfer internally to their branches abroad and externally to local firms, the multinationals are a factor which accelerates both development in the industrialized countries and economic growth in the developing countries.



Effectiveness, efficiency and impact are the key criteria by which evaluators commonly assess development aid projects and programmes. The DAC (Development Assistance Committee, OECD, Paris) has defined these notions as: "the extent to which the project functions in accordance with plans and/or needs in terms of physical outputs; the degree to which project results were produced at reasonable costs and inputs in relation to the benefits obtained; and what has actually happened as a result of the project, in terms of economic, socio-cultural, institutional and environmental benefits". Although the term 'evaluation' is a quantitative notion, it is obvious that any combination of the three things mentioned above will extend well beyond quantitative considerations, going as far, it might be said (this being, on the face of it, a more subjective approach), as an assessment of the quality of the effects of international development aid.

This aid is a relatively new phenomenon, dating back little more than a decade or two, but evaluation of it, a difficult and complex task which has attracted an increasing amount of attention in recent years, only really got off the ground in the early 1970s.

The idea of this dossier is to show what evalua-

tion involves at the moment, to look at its limitations and prospects, to present the approach of a number of funding organizations and to give one or two examples of the conclusions of evaluation (by sector, overall and by form of aid) already carried out in the area of European development aid.

Both Lomé I (article 57) and Lomé II (article 118) stressed the need for joint ACP-EEC evaluation of completed and ongoing projects and programmes.

Here, as elsewhere, the aim of evaluation is to give the managers of development aid, in return for information from their end (operational feedback, as it is called), a means of administering the aid better and to ensure that the recipients benefit by having the aid attain its intended aims.

The evaluators themselves are thus a little apart from the other people (donors and recipients) directly concerned by aid. The job, which is based as far as possible on both critical and objective considerations, can turn some of them into professional sceptics. In this dossier, various evaluators from multilateral and bilateral (EEC member states) aid organizations give their ideas on evaluation. The one thing they all have in common is to improve development aid — which has perhaps not been really useful so far. ◦

Tough task for aid evaluators

An interview with Allan Mau, chairman of the DAC evaluation experts group

"Is there substantial evidence that aid is proving effective in the promotion of development?" This question has been raised several times since 1979 at high-level meetings of the OECD's development assistance committee. In order to try and provide an answer, the DAC's evaluation correspondents—who set themselves up as a formal experts' group in March—have produced a summary of some three hundred evaluation reports. Some factors critical to project performance were identified but up to now no firm conclusions on the impact of aid have been reached. The major task of the DAC's expert group will be to continue and compile evidence on the impact of aid. At the March experts' session, Allan Mau, evaluation director at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), was elected chairman of what someone described as "an essentially irreverent lot who insist on telling the truth". Mr Mau's interview puts both donors and recipients in the evaluation picture, highlights some of the first preliminary evaluation conclusions and assesses the difficulty of the evaluation task.

Assessing the benefits of aid

► *What is evaluation all about?*

— You have asked a very difficult question. There are, of course, a number of widely differing views on the subject. Some people believe that its principal purpose is to teach us some lessons about our way of providing foreign aid. Others believe that while it is important that you be efficient as an aid agency, in the final analysis, what really counts is that the aid you deliver is effective in bringing positive benefits to the recipient countries and people. I tend to view evaluation very much more along the lines of the second definition that I have given you in that, while it is important that we are efficient, it is even more important that we provide some evidence that what we are doing in the Third World is in fact benefiting the people who are the targets of our aid. Therefore I would define evaluation as a process whereby we try to obtain as reliable evidence as we can, within cost and time limits, that our aid is bringing positive benefits to the recipients.

► *So far this evidence has not been found, or at least only to a limited extent.*

— The evidence is rather limited. Not surprisingly, be-



Allan Mau: director, evaluation division policy branch, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and chairman of the DAC's evaluation experts group

cause I think in the past there hasn't been much demand, by and large, for the kind of evidence that I am talking about. Also I think most people who are evaluators will agree that we are talking about a problem now which is arguably, in order of magnitude, more difficult than the first approach towards evaluation mentioned. Because of that, work to date—although there are notable exceptions—has been relatively limited. There are moves, however, as is shown by the existence of this DAC group, that suggest interest in the effectiveness of aid has become more important, particular at a time when the donor countries themselves are facing very serious economic problems and therefore have to provide the evidence to their own taxpayers that the aid they are providing is effective.

Evaluation, a threat?

► *Evaluation can be seen as an unexpected result of the economic recession?*

— No, I wouldn't say that, because I think the impetus for greater emphasis on effectiveness was there before the economic recession; but certainly it provides an added incentive.

I tend to view the question in very simple terms. Fundamentally one has to recognize that the amount of funds available to either the donors or the recipients for development purposes are relatively limited. Therefore both the recipients and the donors, I think, have a fundamental interest in knowing that the aid is being used most effectively in bringing the maximum possible benefits to the developing world. It is important from our perspective, of course, because of our accountability to the taxpayers. It is arguably more important to the reci-

ipients, because they in fact are the ones who end up paying the cost, if you like, or the price of aid projects which may not give them the best return on their investment.

► *Do recipients have mixed feelings about evaluation as such? It could be a threat to future aid commitments to their country if evaluation shows that aid has been mismanaged or misused. Evaluation is also to a great extent based on the donors' approach, since until now developing countries have not really evaluated what they get from the outside world.*

— We face much the same problem, of course, within our own development community. Evaluation has often been thought of as a threat, and there is certainly that aspect to it. The message I have been trying to put within my own agency and within the broader aid community is that we should not look upon evaluation as a threat, rather as an opportunity to deliver a better product; and therefore it is incumbent upon us to learn as many lessons as we can to make sure that the relatively limited amount of funding that we have available is used in the best possible way.

First operational conclusions

► *Have any operational conclusions been drawn from the evaluation experience that has been put together by the DAC?*

— Yes, we have recorded a number of these at the DAC.

The first operational conclusions have identified a number of factors critical to project performance. Inadequate and inefficient project planning and design have to be avoided, as they reduce project efficiency and impact. Inappropriate technology can impose high maintenance and financing burdens. There is the need for carefully drafted project agreements with clearly defined objectives, as well as the need to take the recipients' limited administrative and financial capabilities more into account, since they can influence both project implementa-

tion and local support after completion. The need for the integration of aid in particular sectors into a coherent scheme of over-all development became quite obvious. Perhaps most of all, lack of attention to the viability of projects after the completion of external financing has stressed the importance of thinking about this right from original project conception.

Unfortunately, again there is perhaps a belief that many of the lessons we have learned have been negative sorts of lessons. There are two reasons for this: one is that very frequently what drives evaluation has been the perception that a particular project or projects have been running into some difficulties and therefore, not surprisingly, the results of the evaluation tend to be rather negative.

When projects are running well there is not the same incentive to do an evaluation study because you know they are running well and you don't build up a body of evidence which demonstrates that things are running well. Therefore you don't have the same evidence on the good side that you have on the negative side.

"A certain bloody-mindedness"

► *Being an evaluator, isn't it a rather unpopular job, for an outsider, as an evaluator has to confront his own aid administration as well as that of the recipient country?*

— I think the 'pros' have a good expression that probably describes an evaluation well: he should have a certain degree of bloody-mindedness.

I hear sometimes references to evaluators as an essentially evenement lot who insist on telling the truth. Within my own agency I refer to ourselves as professional sceptics, not that we are necessarily saying that things are wrong but simply that our job is to act as unbiased outside observers, as free of bias as any human being can be, simply to raise questions and to force people to re-examine their programmes and projects.

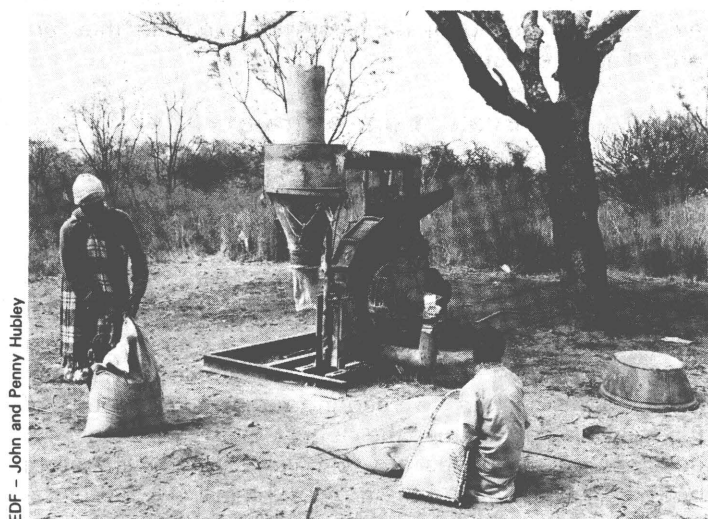
Again, not with the intent of pointing fingers and blaming people, but simply with the objective of trying to deliver better aid programmes.

The impact of aid is difficult to measure

► *It seems to be more feasible to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of projects than to measure their impact.*

— Yes, as I noted earlier, you are talking about problems which are of a more difficult order of magnitude. When you try to measure the impact, then in fact you are trying to trace the effects, for example, of what an agricultural programme might have had on the incomes of the recipient target group; but at the same time you have to try to avoid, or try to take into account, the confounding influences that government pricing policies, for example, might have had on those same incomes.

So one is always faced with the very, very difficult problem of trying to attribute effects to the actual projects or programmes that you have implemented. A certain number of people take the attitude, therefore, that this is an impossible job to do. In a sense they are right. But I take a very pragmatic approach in saying that as an



EDF - John and Penny Hubley

A maize mill, part of a rural resettlement scheme in Zimbabwe

"Aid programmes in Africa have been successful in preventing the situation from getting worse"

evaluator I must do one of two things. I must either provide the best evidence possible, or I must provide whatever evidence I can. At the same time I must advise my managers as to the limits of reliability that I am prepared to place upon that evidence. I think in either case I have fulfilled my job, and the reason I say this is that I have placed my management in the position of having some information and some knowledge as to the validity and reliability of that information, which in my opinion is a far better position to be in than having no information whatsoever.

► *What is the outlook for an improved operational feedback from evaluation?*

— I think it is a very positive one. Certainly within my own organization but also within a larger context—the existence of this DAC group is the evidence of that—aid administrators are very supportive of the function of evaluation.

I wouldn't like to speculate as to what their underlying motives are but I suspect that it is fundamental because they recognize that evaluation is a useful management tool and it is going to help them improve the programmes.

Africa: "aid has prevented the situation from getting worse"

► *It is certainly disappointing for aid managers that Africa, taken as a whole over the past 20 years, has made hardly any progress, whereas other continents or sub-continents like India have made progress. How do you evaluate this global situation? Has aid on a global level failed there?*

— We are now getting into a very difficult area of analysis, probably an area where one couldn't make the case positively one way or the other. The question one has to raise, I think, in dealing with the African situation is really very fundamental, and that is what the situation would have been like if there had not been any development programme? Of course we can't answer that question because it's purely speculative. You are right in a sense in saying that the progress has perhaps been disappointing. At the same time we have to recognize that what we have tried to do through aid programmes has been to a very large extent offset by things such as rising oil prices and the large population growth in some of those countries. Aid programmes have been successful in preventing the situation from getting worse. One can expect that, in time, the situation will turn round and we will see positive improvements.

► *How great is the need to increase the proper evaluation capacity of the developing countries themselves?*

— I think it is very important, for a variety of reasons. The recipient countries are the beneficiaries of the good things but also the victims of the bad things that happen as a result of our programmes. If they are to make wise choices in selecting particular areas, projects and programmes for developmental purposes, I would suggest that it is even more important to them to get the evaluation feedback information in order to help them make better, more effective and more productive choices.

The need for evaluators to exchange information

► *Is there a need for more standardized evaluation procedure, so that there is a more global acceptance of the final results of an evaluation exercise. Has much progress been achieved in this field?*

— We are at the very start of looking at questions such as standardization. I am not sure we are going to fully resolve this problem. The reason I say this is that different aid donors approach evaluation from different perspectives; in some cases they have different legislative requirements, and obviously different aspects of development are important to them.

Therefore it is probably highly unlikely that you are ever going to get rigorously defined standards that apply to each and every aid donor when conducting evaluations. The positive sign I see coming out of groups such as this DAC group is the recognition that we can each learn from each other, share information on our approaches and on our methodologies. We can, through this exchange of information, adopt the best aspects of each other's approaches. So to that extent one will see at least a limited amount of standardization.

Trying to do a better job in the future

► *Without evaluation, would aid have been worse up to now?*

— You are asking a speculative question. I really don't know the answer to that. My feeling would be that evaluation has certainly been a positive influence in helping administrations do a better job in providing aid.

► *Is there a role for evaluators in making the general public understand better what aid efforts are all about?*

— I don't think that's the role of evaluators.

► *Not even indirectly, through the results of their work?*

— I think the role of the evaluator is simply one of trying to provide unbiased evidence for whatever purpose aid administrators want to use the information. If the decision is made that they want to use evaluation information for public accountability purposes, I have no particular problem with that, but as an evaluator it is not my responsibility to decide what use is to be made of that evaluation information.

► *To conclude, what are the main objectives or the main guidelines for your work as chairman over the next few months?*

— In the short term, essentially to build upon the work that we have already done, which is to extract as much information as we can from our past evaluation work and then, as far as possible, improve the way we go about things, to do a better job in the future and to provide even more relevant and valuable information to our administration. ○

Interview by R.D.B.

Cooperation between members of the DAC

by Hellmut EGGERS (*)

The group of development aid evaluation correspondents is made up of people responsible for evaluation in 17 different countries and organizations (1). It was set up by the Development Assistance Committee DAC of the OECD in response to concern expressed in high-level meetings in 1979 and 1980 about the existence of solid proof that aid is an effective help to development.

This seemed to be a clear and simple set of instructions. There were already a good number of impressively-sized evaluations, while many of the countries and organizations represented in the group had begun assessments several years previously and had the relevant structures and departments as a result.

The EEC Commission, for example, has had an evaluation service since the mid-1970s and has made a number of evaluations in sectors such as public health, urban and rural water supplies, integrated rural development, education and training, road infrastructure and animal products. Further evaluations are being prepared in irrigation and peasant education. And there are other evaluations of certain instruments of aid—microproject programmes, co-financing with NGOs, technical assistance, Stabex and food aid. More evaluations, of trade promotion this time, and a second evaluation of small development projects have been run on an individual country basis. Cameroon, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal have been dealt with in this way and global evaluations on India, Zaire and Zambia are on the drawing-board.

The other members of DAC were able to contribute to the drive in much the same way and some of them had more substantial and more diversified equipment.

The group's instructions involved analysing and synthesizing the work done by the countries and organizations it represented in the sectors on which the largest number of evaluation studies had been carried out. It emerged that this was the case with a certain number of sector evaluations—water supplies, health in the rural environment, rural roads, education and training, agronomical research, herding, integrated rural development and food aid. Eight members of the group said they were each willing to take one of these eight subjects and the group adopted a master plan which stressed both the process of project implementation (effectiveness and efficiency) and the need to analyse the effect of projects on development and, in particular, on increasing the self-development ability of the populations concerned. The

(*) Official in charge of programming and coordination of evaluators at the EEC Commission directorate-general for development.

(1) Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EEC, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, The World Bank.

Evaluation, evaluators, gods, kings and jesters

Evaluation is an analysis of our experience of development schemes financed with external aid and it is aimed at learning operational lessons which should, in turn, enable us to improve the effect, effectiveness and efficiency of development aid in the future.

So the evaluator is like the Roman god Janus, who has two faces—one looking behind to see the events of the past and to understand why they took place, as analysis has revealed, and one looking forwards to events as they might take place if those with the power to take decisions followed the recommendations of the evaluators. For the evaluator is not the man responsible for the decisions and the management and, although we have just compared him to a god, there is as much justification for comparing him with a jester. He is the court jester who is allowed, or even asked, to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but whose recommendations are not always followed, as fools should not be confused with men of action, after all.

"He's right", says the king. "Well done! Carry on". But is there not the trace of a smile on his lips? "He's right", say the courtiers and generals in the king's entourage. "Bravo! Have you seen the jester's brilliant report?" And they applaud loudly and shout "encore!", laughing and smiling and putting the jester's report in pride of place in their libraries—although they go on thinking and doing just as they did before.

The people, however, it has to be realized, are worried and want to know whether that part of the king's treasure that is spent on development aid really is being used properly. And all of a sudden, the king, the courtiers and the generals stop smiling and begin to look worried too. And the kings of the West decide to ask their jesters to set up a committee and look into the apparently elementary question of whether development aid actually aids development.

So the jesters meet in the capital of the King of the Sun... the magic wand is waved and there they are, serious-looking professionals faced with a problem that is apparently so simple but is, in truth, of almost inextricable complexity.

group also looked at 300 reports which its members had written on development projects throughout the less developed parts of the world.

The first results are disappointing

It would have been reasonable to expect that such a comprehensive, diverse and voluminous pile of information would yield conclusions allowing for a clear, plain and simple answer to the clear, plain and simple question which the group had been asked. But nothing of the kind happened.

The group in fact concluded that, as things stood, it was impossible to draw any final conclusions as to the effect of aid—even if just the eight sectors and the 300 reports were borne in mind.

Incredible but true! The evaluators themselves were staggered. As shocking as it was sad, it has to be agreed. But fortunately, as we shall see, reflexion went beyond the bounds of this first discouraging impression and saved the day for the evaluators.

First it has to be realized that the 300 reports (which were difficult to compare with each other) were connected, first and foremost, with a problem which, on the face of it, was the first that occurred to the managers, the decision-makers and the people in charge of distributing and implementing aid.

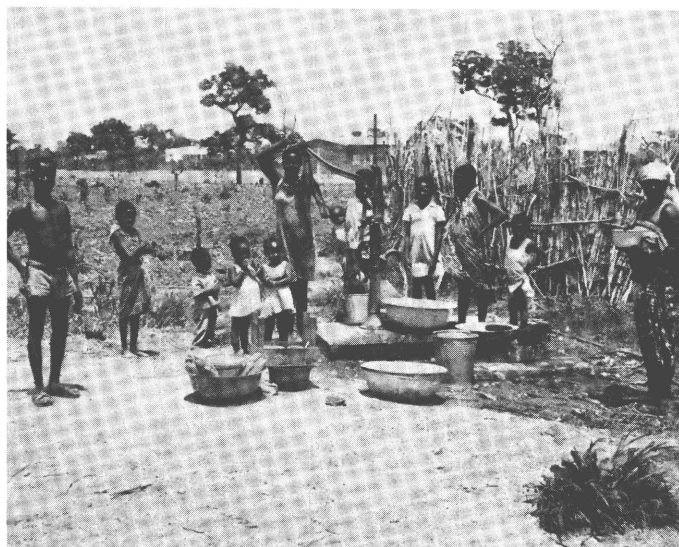
This problem was how to make the proper expenditure fast, with no administrative hitches, without overrunning the estimates or financial means and supplying services, making investments and achieving the immediate targets of aid. The outlook of the aid managers was, quite clearly, dominated not so much by a desire to ensure that aid had the best possible effect on development, but by a concern with getting the funds into the proper channels, so many million for such-and-such a supply, so many for such-and-such a facility and so many for such and such an investment.

So is it wrong to reproach the evaluator for deciding that the managers' priorities were measured by the m³, by the tonne and by the km in terms of hardware, while development in fact begins in the hearts and souls of those who aspire to greater mastery of their own destiny, something invisible, unspectacular and calm? Should not the jester be telling the king: "It is true, majesty, that I am the fool. But it is also true that you, Sire, do foolish things. Isn't it better to aim for development rather than be content with just channelling the funds in a regulation manner?"

And it also has to be realized that development aid is an undertaking of such size, complexity and variability of form, content and location that it is more or less impossible to make a general judgement as to the global effect it has on development. There again, the jester will be telling the king that, as simplification gets more monstrous, and therefore impossible, so the simplifiers get more terrible.

New horizons

So as things stand, we cannot prove that aid is an effective help to development. But does this mean that the evaluator should be resigned? Of course not!



Five years ago the Commission began sectorial evaluations of water projects financed by the EDF, such as this bore hole and pump in Togo's Kara valley

First of all, the evaluator has resolutely to turn his back on a static outlook (has the aid promoted development?) and adopt a dynamic approach (what can we do to make aid more effective for development?). He cannot, it is true, do this by himself, for in the final analysis, it is the decision-maker who has to encourage him to work along these lines. Without the king's patronage, the jester has only a piffling role to play.

In the practical case of the DAC group of evaluators (raised in the meantime to the rank of an official group of experts), this about-face actually occurred. The top level meeting examined the evaluators' report in early 1983 and gave them a new mandate which no longer emphasized the past, but focussed the attention of the evaluators on the future. The more important of Janus' two faces will not now be the one that looks back, but the one that looks forward.



The Embangweni dispensary in Malawi. A preliminary evaluation of such micro-projects, together with those undertaken by NGOs, was carried out in 1981 (see Courier n° 72, March-April 1982)

The group's new instructions involve twofold action with a view to making its work improve the effect of future intervention on the development process.

Operational lessons

The group has been invited to review the content of the existing evaluation reports (which, as we have seen, are many and varied) and to derive practical and operational lessons that can be used to improve the design, study and implementation of new schemes.

The group, it is true, had already set out a number of such lessons in its first report—choice of the right technology, for example, instead of the all too often sophisticated methods that are not suited to the technical, economic and social conditions of the countries concerned; the decisive part played by the development policies which the national authorities apply in the recipient countries and which are often unsuitable and responsible for many a failure; and the need to have schemes in one sector matched up with complementary schemes in others. And so on.

This approach should now be used systematically. The members of the group will extract the practical and operational lessons which seem, at first sight, to be the most important and they will use this as a basis for structuring and compiling the questionnaire that will guide research into the practical lessons, on the basis of existing documentation.

Once this questionnaire has been accepted, they will use their experience and the material available to formulate the relevant replies. After putting flesh on these bones they will decide whether or not the work should be taken further—and it seems likely that it should—with the help of specialized consultants who will have the time and the means they need to perform the task. In this way, the group hopes to be able to produce a document containing findings and practical recommendations that are really of use to the intended recipients—the aid managers in the funding organizations and national authorities.

Improving evaluation

The evaluators are also invited to improve the efficiency—and the effect on development, therefore—of their own work. This means they have to boost the exchange of information and improve cooperation between them, try to standardize the method and design sides of their activity and thus improve the quality and the usefulness as far as aid managers are concerned. They will have to ensure better coordination between donors when it comes to planning evaluation and, in particular, the more important studies.

But there is more to it than mutual support with improving the quality of the work done by each of the evaluators. There is also a possibility of carrying out certain jobs on a joint basis, and the group has been asked to envisage launching a series of joint studies on the effectiveness and the effect of aid both in important sectors, such as agriculture, and in particular countries.

Lastly, the group has to seek ways of encouraging and supporting the developing countries' own capacity for evaluation, a point which is worthy of particular attention.



A road financed by the EDF in Malawi. The results of a sectorial evaluation of road projects were presented to a group of ACP and EEC experts meeting in Niamey, in June 1983, where basic principles were drawn up to act as guidelines for future projects at all stages of programming and implementation

The developing countries—actors or audience?

A look at evaluation leads to the worrying impression that it is very much the concern of the donors. And this leads to a series of equally worrying questions.

Do the developing countries submit to evaluation? Are they submitted to it, considering that evaluations are concessions that have to be put up with if the donors are to go on paying out? What right do the funders have first to say what development is supposed to mean and then to try to use evaluation to take it further forward? Is not this apparently altruistic aim mingled with other aims which are connected to the interests of the industrialized countries and which are, therefore, of a far less altruistic kind?

There is only one way of doing away with this hesitation and suspicion and all-too-often justified expression of a troubled conscience, and that is to fully integrate the developing countries in the evaluation process, to make it a joint affair and learn the operational lessons that can be accepted and applied by us all.

A certain number of funders, including the European Commission, have made serious efforts to improve the situation. The Commission, for example, has often invited ACP experts to take part in EEC financial evaluation. And this is why there are big seminars of ACP and EEC experts, when the basic principles, the real policy paper for major sectors, are drawn up. The latest seminar of this kind, on road infrastructure, was held in Niamey on 30 May—3 June 1983.

But it is still true, nevertheless, that the driving force and indeed the heart and soul of evaluation is still far too much on the side of those who provide the aid and far too little on the side of those who are actually experiencing development. The question of how to transform this more or less unilateral energy into total synergy should be tackled jointly. It is a challenge for us all. ○ H.E.

"Has international assistance worked?"

by Mervyn L. WEINER

At the 25th anniversary conference of the Society for International Development held in 1982 in Baltimore, Maryland (USA), Mervyn L. Weiner, World Bank director-general of operations evaluation, gave a cautiously positive view of development aid. Below are extracts from his paper.

Aid effectiveness in question

Does our aid work? Does our development assistance show worthwhile results? The question before us is so broad that it only invites many other questions in reply. Assistance for whom? For what purposes? Over what period? Is it to increase productivity and incomes for everyone or principally for less favoured groups? Is it primarily to help upgrade a nation's physical, institutional and human development infrastructure, or to help improve development policies? Is it to help better mobilize and allocate domestic resources for development or to sustain investment and consumption levels in adversity? Or, in the case of bilateral assistance, is it primarily to support friendly governments in economic or political stress? Is the question: has international assistance worked in all these respects? In some? In all countries? In some? For all groups in society? For some?

Donors and beneficiaries need not always coincide on the goals of development assistance. Since they certainly need not coincide on their assessments of the costs and benefits of development, nor on judgments about the larger effectiveness of external assistance, can outsiders, whether donors or neutral observers, presume to speak for beneficiaries about whether the assistance works?

The sad fact is that evidence of successful development assistance is as often as not crowded out in the public's perception by stories of disappointments. No examples of successful projects can obscure the pressing problems still unsolved, problems that are readily and understandably construed as evidence that, by and large, development assistance has not worked.

Are the poor really getting poorer?

And yet, there is another view. Let me cite two expressions of this other view: one succinct formulation was offered recently by the president of the World Bank (before the annual dinner of the Asia Society in New York on June 2, 1982). "After more than a generation of intensive development efforts in Asia and other low-income regions of the world, we have some solid experience about what works and what doesn't work. We know, for example, that domestic policies are decisive. Boosting food output is vital. Foreign trade pays. And aid can be effective".



"Sub-Saharan Africa, which can least support the luxury of unproductive investments, figured most prominently in the number of failed projects"—a disappointing outcome of the evaluation of 779 World Bank projects

A fuller statement can be found in the 26 March (1982) *Eastern Economist*. In an article titled "Crisis in International Cooperation", Dr I.G. Patel, then governor of the Reserve Bank of India, observes: "The whole concept of international economic cooperation is of such recent origin and so novel that it has perhaps not registered itself strongly on the consciousness of ordinary people everywhere. And yet the achievements in this field are so impressive by any realistic standards that it would be foolish to overlook them and positively harmful not to seek to preserve them, and indeed to build further upon them."

He acknowledges that the record is not without blemishes and that not all that is possible and desirable has been done. But his overall assessment of the evidence is the following: "... I believe that largely as a result of national effort, but partly as a result of cooperation among nations, the last 25 or 30 years have seen unprecedented economic progress everywhere. Developing countries excluding China, for example, experienced an average annual growth in real terms in GPD of 5.9% in the 1960s and 5.1% in the '70s... Even the low-income

oil-importing countries which had the slowest rates of growth, grew at an average annual rate in real terms of 4.2% in the '60s and 3% in the '70s. It is not often remembered that even the miraculous growth of Japan during the early formative years was not much different from this lowest recent record of more than 3% per annum over a couple of decades. True, the rapid increase in population has reduced the value of this growth. But even this monster is coming under increasing control everywhere.

"I for one do not also believe that this record of growth is vitiated to any significant degree by growing inequalities in incomes. While those glib of tongue may repeat the cliché of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer, and while the first part of this statement is almost universally true, I doubt that there are many countries where the second part of the charge is even remotely valid. The poor may seem poorer to eyes which are getting accustomed to plenty, and this is perhaps as it should be. But impatience with what could and should be should not lead to the denigration of the good that has already taken place..."

"Development is a process, not a crisis"

What is one to make of these apparent contradictions? The first point I would make relates to perceptions and expectations. Negative newspaper articles reflect, in my view, a conspicuous failure of the development assistance agencies as a group to communicate to the public a coherent sense of the operational purposes of their assistance. Their responses to need and long-term objectives may be clear, but the time-bound criteria against which the effectiveness of their assistance might reasonably be assessed is normally not.

In formulating such criteria development assistance agencies need, in my view, to disseminate much more adequately than they have one of the fundamental lessons of historical experience; that development is a process, not a crisis, and that their assistance should be planned and sustained and its larger impact evaluated accordingly.

Does this mean that the effectiveness questions cannot reasonably even be asked? My own reply would be: not at all. What it does mean—and here I draw directly on the World Bank's varied operational experience—is that if development assistance is to have any reasonable chance of working, of being fruitful, its time-bound context and its limited operational purpose must be clearly specified. Even then, it may not work; but in the absence of clear purpose, the assistance can too readily be perceived to be and may actually become the 'soft option', the cushion that helps to avoid facing difficult problems rather than helping to manage and address them with effect.

Reporting of aid results is too limited

The second point I would make follows directly from the first. It is not sufficient to know what development assistance seeks to accomplish, important as that is. Before one can say whether or not it works, one also has to know what actually happened, and why. Here, I would

voice a second criticism of the development assistance community. Its constituent agencies have failed, by and large, to present themselves as concerned with accountability for the results of their assistance. Lack of systematic evidence about experience, however tentative, can invite varieties of conclusions about results, without any reasonable basis for choosing among them.

The evidence from most development assistance agencies is overwhelmingly input-oriented. It is about commitments made and resources transferred. It is normally about intent, not about results. When there is reporting of results, it is normally very limited in its coverage and does not offer commentary about the assistance overall. I have heard evaluation managers say in all seriousness that assessing overall effectiveness is none of their business; if their concentration on selected cases leaves the outcome of most of their agencies' development assistance unexamined, even superficially, so be it. Can it be surprising in these circumstances that anecdotal evidence is the basis for most generalized perceptions about whether development assistance works?

"Nation-building is not the task of outsiders"

What, then, can one say by way of response to the question "has development assistance worked"?

I said earlier that my response was affirmative. I have two bases for this. The first reflects the same macro-record that has led Dr Patel and the World Bank's World Development Reports to note the historically profound achievements of developing countries as a group over the past generation. These achievements have put into stark relief the increasingly conspicuous problems of the lagging poorest among and within countries, which remains the central challenge for governments and for the development assistance community. But these problems are, in my view, less evidence of failure than of the achievements with which they contrast. These achievements cannot be attributed to the external assistance that supported them. The real credit belongs, in most cases, to the national managers of development who mobilized the national savings, focused the political will, fashioned the policies and shaped the institutions that made this possible. But if nation-building is not the task of outsiders, to support it, and help make it more effective and more rapid than it might otherwise be, surely is. Assistance that has been so conceived and applied, with positive results, is in my view development assistance that has worked.

"... aid can be effective"

My second reason for responding affirmatively reflects the diverse micro-operational experience of the World Bank Group. It is the empirical basis for World Bank president Clausen's strong assertion that "aid can be effective."

Since the World Bank began 10 years ago to examine systematically the outcome of completed projects financed by it, a very substantial and varied set of development investments supported by the World Bank and its soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), has been evaluated. Though these pro-

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

European Development Fund

Following a favourable opinion by the EDF committee (178th meeting) the Commission has approved financing in respect of the following projects:

Upper Volta

Development of small livestock and poultry farming in the Yatenga area

Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 1 300 000

This project constitutes a follow-up to the project to develop the raising of small livestock (sheep and goats) and poultry farming in the Yatenga area which started in 1978 and is ending this year.

The poultry farming component, which was added to the earlier project and mainly involved health protection measures has been retained for this second phase.

The Gambia

Rural vocational training — phase II
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 500 000

The rural vocational training programme (RVT) is part of the national vocational training programme of the Gambia, designed to produce a labour force with skills to match the manpower requirements of the country.

The programme started in February, 1979, with a pilot first phase. It is aimed at training instructors and providing facilities in 15 more key villages and 6 more mixed farming centres.

The present project is the second phase of the same programme.

Benin

Improvement and asphaltting of the Bohicon-Savalou road
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 1 115 000

This is a complementary financing to permit the completion of this project which has already received Community aid. The total cost of the project is now ECU 10.5 m.

Guinea

Aid for small and medium-sized enterprises
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 855 000
Special loan: ECU 4 145 000

The aim of the project is to provide back-up for the development of private and artisanal small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) in the spheres of manufacturing, building, repair services, etc.

The project will include the provision of technical assistance, training facilities and equipment for the ministry for small and medium-sized enterprises and craft trades (Ministère des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises et de l'Artisanat — MPME) and for the Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat (CNCIH). The CNCIH will also receive financial aid, in the form of a line of credit.

Cameroon

Irrigated rice growing in the Logone and Chari districts
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 1 080 000

As part of an initial operation under the fourth EDF (stage I), three separate irrigated rice-growing areas (Logone-Birni, Kousseri, Goulfey) totalling 544 ha were established, and they are gradually being brought into production by over 2 000 small farmers.

Two crops of rice will be harvested every year from these areas. This programme will enable a fourth area to be completed (Goulfey-Gana) and the Kousseri area to be extended providing an additional 240 ha in all and involving 900 more small farmers.

Sao Tome and Principe

Acquisition of equipment for cocoa plantations
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 217 637

The project provides for the acquisition of light equipment (for pro-

Also in the yellow pages

The Convention at work

- III. Emergency aid
- V. Regional cooperation

General information

- VI. UNCTAD VI
- VIII. DAC aid survey
- IX. North-South dialogue
- X. IFAD

European Community

- XII. Jean Rey dies
- XIII. Agricultural prices
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- XVI. European summit

cessing harvests), vehicles (tractor, lorry, trailers) and the spare parts required for:

- general services;
- harvesting cocoa in the plantations;
- transporting the production to the storage areas and ports of embarkation.

Central African Republic

Bossongo palm plantation
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 336 180

The project involves the setting up of an industrial palm plantation of 2 500 hectares in the Bossongo region, which is 55 km south-west of Bangui.

The project includes: clearing 1 450 hectares of dense forest; planting and maintaining 1 500 hectares of new plantations as well as the existing 1 000 hectares; purchasing machinery and vehicles for general services and operational needs; building accommodation for utilitarian and social purposes; installing an oil mill to process the fruit; providing support for management of the project and the training of Central African supervisory staff; and project-study services.

Swaziland

Multiannual training programme 1981-1984
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 1 555 000

The proposal is for financing of a

multi-annual training programme (5th EDF) for Swaziland covering a range of awards for basic and specialized training in the SADCC region or elsewhere, a large technical assistance programme and local training support for generating qualified manpower.

Uganda

Kampala-Masaka road

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 4 050 000

The purpose of this project is to increase the funds available for the rehabilitation of the section of 62 km comprised between km 20 and 82 of the Kampala-Masaka road.

Member states of OCAM and other African states

African and Mauritian Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Kigali, Rwanda

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 3 500 000

The purpose of the project is to build the complex to house the African and Mauritian Institute for Statistics and Applied Economics (IAMSEA) for the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM).

The aim of the project is twofold:

- to contribute to the aims of the statistical training programme for Africa (PEFA), which are to make Africa self-sufficient in statistical training;
- to expand the three existing facilities (the institute in Rwanda is using the premises of a technical school temporarily made available to OCAM by the government).

Zimbabwe

Accelerated resettlement schemes

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 5 450 000

A more equitable distribution of land between the commercial farming sector and the mass of the African peasants has always been a declared policy objective of the Zimbabwe government.

The resettlement programme, of which the present project forms a part, therefore occupies a central place in the social, political and economic life of Zimbabwe.

The resettlement programme is based on the government's purchase of unused commercial farm land in

the vicinity of overpopulated communal areas and its subsequent redistribution to landless families, with simultaneous provision of social infrastructure and agricultural investments as well as government service staff.

The present project will finance five accelerated resettlement schemes for a total of 1 200 settler families on an area of 66 000 ha.

Papua New Guinea

Magi highway

Fifth EDF: ECU 3 500 000

Special loan

The project provides for the upgrading and sealing of a 13.5 km gravel road section of the Magi highway, a main trunk road which links Port Moresby with the area to the north-east and currently provides the only road access to the many coastal and inland villages of the region.

Upgrading and sealing of this part of the highway, which already carries comparatively heavy traffic and for which substantial further traffic growth is projected, will mainly result in reduced maintenance costs and road user savings.

Faster and cheaper access to the capital is, moreover, expected to stimulate economic activities in the hinterlands, mainly the production of rubber, copra, cocoa, local food crops and vegetables.

Benin

Study in geological cartography and mining prospecting

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 3 640 000

The preparation of a geological map of Benin on a scale of 1:200 000, a prerequisite for any prospecting programme, has reached a very advanced stage and already covers the country from its northern frontiers to the ninth parallel.

The purpose of this project is to complete the geological mapping of Benin from the ninth parallel to the sea and to bring together within a consistent framework the mapping work carried out so far.

Mineral prospecting carried out by means of exploratory probes and appropriate prospecting techniques will provide the government with exact information on mineral deposits suitable for future exploration and development.

Central African Republic

Teaching practice school for the Bangui higher teacher training college

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 1 181 000

The Bangui higher teacher training college (Ecole Normale Supérieure) was built with funds from the fourth EDF, at a cost of ECU 1 773 000.

The purpose of the present project is to build and equip a teaching practice school for the training college.

The proposed project includes not only the construction of premises—classrooms, etc. and administrative block—but also the equipping of the school.

The project will provide the training college with fully-fledged practice facilities for the future secondary school teachers which it is training. At the same time the project will create new school premises, and this will be of benefit to the pupils, since classes will be smaller.

Kenya

Assistance to the National Cereals and Produce Board for crop procurement

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 4 605 699

Marketing boards exist in Kenya for all major crops and livestock produce. The most important of these is the National Cereals and Produce Board responsible for marketing most grains and pulses.

The present project would make available ECU 4.6 million to the NCPB as starting capital for the establishment of a crop procurement fund as an independent source of finance, in order to overcome its current serious financial position. ◦

EIB

Loan to improve telecommunications facilities in Zimbabwe

The European Investment Bank, the European Community's bank for long-term finance, has granted a loan for the equivalent of ECU 15 million, under the second Lomé Convention, to assist in developing the telephone and telex networks, especially on trunk and international lines, in Zimbabwe.

The funds have been made available to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) for 15 years at 6.95 %, after deducting an interest subsidy drawn from European Development Fund resources.

The EIB loan will be used to help finance a project in the PTC's 3-year development programme for the installation of additional equipment estimated to cost some ECU 50 million. The project is designed to extend the existing system by increasing the number and capacity of switching centres by some 13 000 lines to cater for increasing demands for telephone service.

It also provides for an additional 1 600 telex lines to meet growing requirements and for the improvement of trunk and international services by the installation of microwave links and a digital trunk exchange. The works are scheduled for commissioning in 1984-1985.

The project is also being financed through Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and West German aid. ○

EMERGENCY AID

Ethiopia: ECU 2 000 000

The Commission has decided to allocate emergency aid to the tune of ECU 2 million to Ethiopia by virtue of article 137 of the second Lomé Convention.

The aid is for famine victims, the worst sufferers being children. The situation is particularly serious in the northern provinces of Gondar, Wollo, Tigre and Eritrea.

Nearly three million people are affected by the consequences of the drought, including one million in need of immediate relief. The aid is to be used essentially to purchase food locally and in neighbouring countries, to send medicine and organize air and road transport.

Several organizations will take part in the operation, namely the ICRC, the Consortium of Dutch Inter-church Aid, the Lutheran World Federation, Das diakonische Werk, ICCO, Dan-churchaid, Christian Aid and UNICEF.

Botswana: ECU 200 000

The Commission also decided to grant ECU 200 000 to Botswana under article 137 of the second Lomé

Convention. The aid is for Zimbabwean refugees (over 3 000 since December 1982) who are flooding into the country following the troubles in Matabeleland. It will be used to purchase articles for survival such as tents, bedding, household utensils and so on.

Tanzania: ECU 400 000

On 2 June the Commission also took a decision in favour of Tanzania under article 137 to help the fight against cattle disease which are threatening the national herd.

Zimbabwe: ECU 1.5 million

Zimbabwe is currently suffering from the worst draught experienced by the country this century. The Community is providing aid to help the government, in conjunction with voluntary organizations, to distribute free food to those sections of the population most seriously affected—about two million in all. Funds will also be used to improve water supplies and protect cattle. ○

group on Somalia scheduled to be held in Paris in October.

ACP countries in the Pacific

On 15 May, Edgard Pisani met ministers from the eight ACP countries of the Pacific and the head of SPEC (the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation) for talks on the role of the Pacific in the Lomé Convention and boosting economic cooperation in the region.

Botswana and Tanzania

On 18 May, Mr Pisani also received a Botswanan delegation led by foreign affairs minister Archie Mogwe and a Tanzanian delegation led by planning minister Kighoma Malima.

The aim of this meeting was to draw Mr Pisani's attention to the urgency of helping Tanzania handle a dramatic outbreak of cattle plague which was threatening other countries in the region, particularly the SADCC, in which Botswana leads the way in veterinary matters.

Mr Pisani agreed with the ministers that the Commission would provide emergency aid for immediate needs—i.e. the supply of vaccines to enable Tanzania to handle the epidemic.

Burundi

Pierre Ngenzi, Burundi's planning minister, met with Dieter Frisch, the director-general for development at the Commission, on 17 May.

Cyprien Mbonimpa, Burundian ambassador to Brussels, Grégoire Banyezako, head of programming, and Jean-Michel Piloni, the Commission delegate to Burundi, also attended the meeting and an exchange of views was held on general cooperation between the EEC and Burundi and on new trends in the EEC's development policy.

Rwanda

Dieter Frisch, director-general of the Commission's development department, received Mr Mulindangabo, Rwanda's minister for planning and EDF national authorizing officer, in May.

This was an opportunity to take stock of cooperation between the EEC and Rwanda and decide on what needed to be done to implement that country's indicative programme. ○

VISITS

Somalia

European Commission president Gaston Thorn and Edgard Pisani, development commissioner, received Jama Barre, Somalia's foreign affairs minister, on 18 May. They discussed the present state of cooperation between the Community and Somalia and the agenda for the consultative



Somali foreign minister Jama Barre welcomed to the European Commission by Gaston Thorn

ACP-ANGOLA

Angola to attend ACP group meetings

The ACP group has agreed to Angola's request to join in the work its various institutions are carrying out with a view to the ACP-EEC agreement scheduled to follow Lomé II.

The news was officially announced by Berhane Ghebray, Ethiopian ambassador and chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, at the end of the plenary session the committee held in Brussels on 6 May. Angola will not, however, be given observer status with the ACP group, as the Georgetown Agreement, which set up the ACP group, reserves this right for its regional organizations.

Mr Ghebray pointed out that Angola had been invited to observe at ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meetings during the negotiations for Lomé II and that the Angolan government had already received a similar invitation from the ACP and EEC co-secretaries for the forthcoming negotiations. ○

assist aerial navigation in the Indian Ocean. In so doing, Mr Ferrari, who is also the EDF national authorizing officer, finalized this agreement, which has now been signed by re-

presentatives of all seven countries involved in the project (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania) and by commissioner Edgard Pisani. ○



The financial convention for the regional telecommunications project to improve air navigation in the Indian Ocean is signed for the Seychelles by Mr Ferrari in the presence of EEC delegate Robert Scheiber

CHAD

Indicative programme

Because of internal political difficulties it was only in May that Chad finally agreed an indicative aid programme with the EEC, two years after the other ACP countries.

Total aid will be ECU 62 million in the form of grants. Half of it will go to rural development with emphasis on restoring and improving agricultural production, particularly in the Sudan and Sahel regions.

A road reconstruction programme will take 20% of the funds and 20% will go to training; 10% will be set aside as a reserve. ○

SEYCHELLES

Regional air project signed

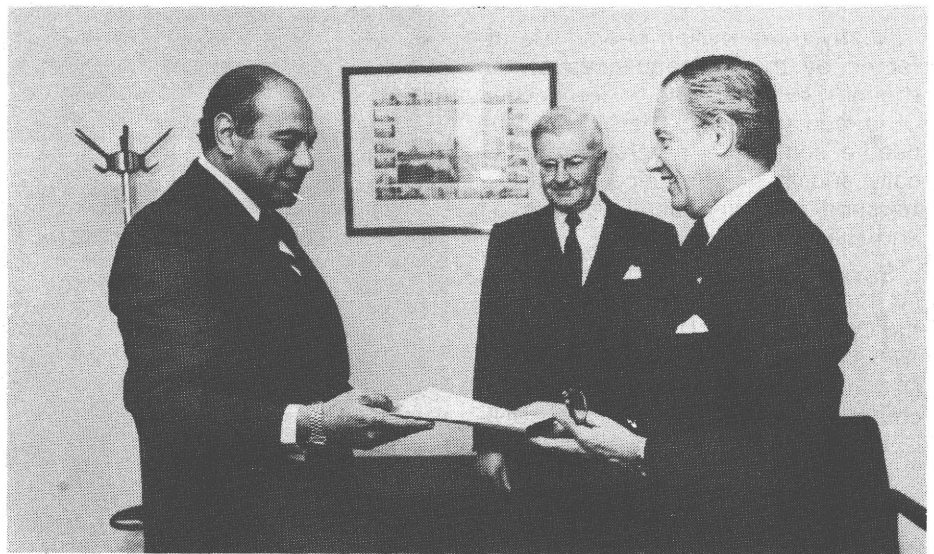
On 15 April 1983, Maxime Ferrari, Seychelles' minister for external relations and government planning, signed an ECU 10 900 000 financing agreement for a regional project to

ACP EMBASSIES

Sonatane Tu'a Taumoepeau, Tonga's new ambassador, has just presented his credentials to the presidents of the Commission and the Council of the European Communities

The new ambassador, a 40-year

old family man—he has three children—took an arts degree at the University of Hawaii and began his diplomatic career as first secretary at the Tongan High Commission in London in 1973-77. He was then appointed to a post in the office of the Prime Minister and subsequently became secretary for foreign affairs and defence at the foreign ministry. ○



Tonga's ambassador, Sonatane Tu'a Taumoepeau, presents his credentials to Gaston Thorn

TRADE FAIRS

Partners in Progress

There will be 19 ACP countries with stands at Berlin's 21st Partners in Progress fair on 28 September to 2 October later this year. This event is both an exceptional market for all kinds of products from overseas and a forum for Third World countries and industrialized European countries to discuss commercial prospects and development policies.

It is also a starting-point for joint ventures and a centre providing information for anyone who wishes to adapt his products to demand.

Last year, a survey showed that 46% of displayers had signed contracts during the fair itself and that 80% of them expected to benefit from it later. ○

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Indian Ocean Commission experts meet in Victoria (23-26 May 1983)

Experts from the Indian Ocean Commission (an organization comprising Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles) met in Victoria on 23-26 May to discuss cooperation between the member countries and draw up a list of priority projects on which a regional cooperation strategy could be based.

In his opening speech, Dr Maxime Ferrari, Seychelles' minister for planning and external relations, stressed the need for the different countries to join together to develop the many aspects of cooperation—which should include working for regional balance and for the well-being of the people of the region.

He added that effort and achievement during the meeting should be geared to the economy, trade and industry initially and that the results and successes in these sectors could then be taken as a starting point for devising projects in other fields.

Fishing is one of the priority areas for regional cooperation and at the Seychelles' initiative an EDF-financed study will be run to develop tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean. A propo-

sal by Madagascar that the three countries look into the manufacture and marketing of fisheries by-products was accepted.

Regional cooperation is vital in telecommunications and transport too. The experts discussed progress with the regional aerial navigation assistance project and assessed a scheme to set up a regional maritime service. The countries of the organization could also be cooperating on new and replaceable energy.

The three delegations were unanimous in thinking that trade between their countries had been held back so far by inadequate information on available products and individual requirements, tariff and non-tariff barriers and the absence of plane and boat services between them.

Mauritius and Madagascar made proposals, which all three delegations recorded, to handle these problems by publishing a trade bulletin containing lists of the products each country in the region imported and exported, and by running studies on customs arrangements to encourage trade between the three countries and on setting up a regional service for them. The Malagasy delegation suggested that a 1500 t vessel be provided for the region and it also proposed sending a trade mission to the three islands in June or July to investigate trade possibilities.

The experts also recommended that a regional craft promotion association be set up (this was a Mauritian suggestion). Contact between Mauritius and Madagascar was under way with a view to forming a regional association of the various craft programmes being run in these two countries.

When tourism was discussed, Seychelles mentioned its request to the EEC for a system that would compensate for loss of earnings when the tourist trade declined.

Both Malagasy and Mauritian delegates will be informing their governments that they should back up this request.

The three delegations recommended that people responsible for the tourist trade in their various countries get together for further talks.

The ministers of the Indian Ocean Commission countries will be meeting in Seychelles in August to decide on these recommendations. The ex-

perts will be meeting again on Madagascar in November. ○

GABON-CONGO

A regional mining project

Lengthy studies run over a number of years have confirmed the quantity and quality of the Haut-Ivindo iron ore deposit on the northern frontier of Gabon and Congo. In view of the economic interest of the deposit, the mining ministers visited Brussels in June and were informed and encouraged by potential providers of funds to help with exploitation.

Rudolphe Adada, Gabon's deputy PM (also responsible for mining) and Etienne-Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, Congo's mining minister, spent some time telling the press of the benefit of the Haut-Ivindo deposit both to their countries and the countries of the Community. "The prospect of mining these resources", they point out, "is of considerable interest to the economic development of this vast region and every justification for setting up the heavy transport infrastructure (a railway) that is vital if the Haut-Ivindo area is to be opened up. The deposit should also widen the range of supply to the European iron and steel industries, which are likely to depend on too small a number of sources for their raw materials, and this should make for greater security".

The Community has certainly not overlooked the importance of all this and has already provided ECU 10 million-worth of support (from the EDF and the EIB) for a detailed assessment of the reserves.

Although work on mining the Haut-Ivindo deposits is not so far advanced as that for the Mifergui deposit in Guinea or for Senegal, both Gabonese and Congolese ministers said that their project had just as many advantages as other comparable projects in Africa.

They stressed the high grade (64%) of the ore and pointed to the geographical proximity of Europe and Africa and the cultural links between them—no mean factor in the search for and establishment of mutually beneficial economic relations between partners in the scheme.

Rudolphe Adada also drew attention to the existing transport infrastructure and to further facilities that

were to be installed, which would have a considerable effect on both economic trends and relations between the two countries.

However, although the Gabonese mining industry already had Somifer, which mines the Mekambo iron deposits, the Congolese had no such organization in view so far. But the Gabonese minister said that Somifer was open and flexible.

There is one interesting thing which has not been covered by the Haut-Ivindo mining scheme and that is the activities which depend on it, the processing of some of the ore in the case in point.

Cameroon already has a mining project and the Haut-Ivindo deposit could well go beyond the Cameroonian frontier. If studies confirm this, it would be a boost for further cooperation between these three countries, which are also members of UDEAC.

o L.P.

EDGARD PISANI IN WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

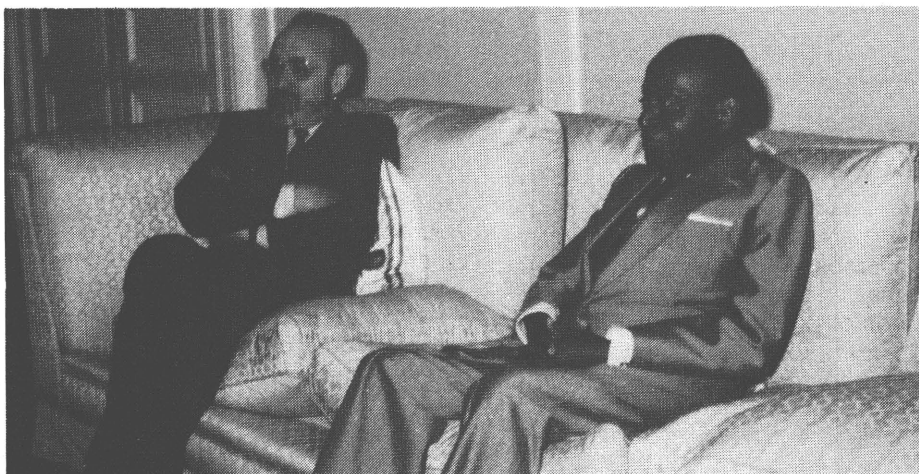
Mr Edgard Pisani, European development commissioner, went to the Ivory Coast in March to hear President Houphouet-Boigny's ideas on the renewal of the Lomé Convention and to give his own views on the subject.

Much of the long talk was devoted to the stabilization of commodity prices and implementation of the Ivory Coast's sugar plan. With the negotiations in view, they also discussed the special needs (financing arrangements and forms of cooperation) of those countries with intermediate incomes which have already got part-way in the development process.

Mr Pisani also talked with a number of ministers, including Mr Abdoulayé Kone (economy and finance), Mr Bra Kanon (agriculture), Mr Thémélé (trade), Mr Balla Keita (scientific research) Mr Séri Gnléba (planning and industry) and Mr Brou (the environment).

Senegal

Edgard Pisani made an official visit to Senegal in May. During his stay he held detailed discussions with President Abdou Diouf on preparing for



President Houphouet-Boigny receiving Edgard Pisani

the forthcoming negotiations. Mr Pisani put the accent on the need to think about the hydro-agricultural development of the OMVS countries (Mali, Mauritania and Senegal). He mentioned the Commission's interest in seeing studies made of the problems involved in introducing a food strategy in Senegal at the moment.

The development commissioner was also received by foreign affairs minister Moustapha Niasse and cooperation minister Cheick Hamidou Kane.

During the visit, an ECU 2 300 000 financing agreement for the sinking and fitting out of 21 boreholes was signed. o



President Abdou Diouf with Edgard Pisani

GENERAL INFORMATION

UNCTAD VI in Belgrade

As this issue of the *Courier* goes to press the 6th conference of UNCTAD is still meeting in Belgrade. Before going to the conference, François Van Hoek, who leads the Commission's delegation, spoke of the issues before it.

"UNCTAD VI is being held at a moment when the economic crisis is sparing no country, whether it is industrialized or developing. In the past, during the five previous conferences, the less favoured countries always used the occasion to obtain the maximum possible concessions from the richer countries. This time, however, since all countries are facing problems, we are forced to seek together the general outlines of a programme to regenerate international development.

"The developing countries are well prepared and the political expression of their message in favour of dialogue and cooperation has echoed around the world since their last ministerial meeting in Buenos Aires. That message was present during the recent ministerial meeting of the OECD council and provided a backcloth to the Williamsburg summit".

The European commissioner for development, Edgard Pisani, being unable to speak in the general debate at UNCTAD VI, submitted a communication to those attending calling on them to "make a major contribution to the definition of a concerted anti-crisis strategy". He believed the conference should lead to concrete decisions on basic commodities (here the European position differs

from that of the Reagan administration); determining the amount of public development aid; and trade liberalization. Furthermore, according to Mr Pisani, UNCTAD VI must lead to a "policy statement outlining the bases of agreement on the analysis of the crisis and ways of overcoming it; debt treatment; and recommendations inviting the specialized institutions to work from the angles thus outlined".

To attain these aims, the EEC, Mr Pisani said, will call in Belgrade for a strengthening of an open trading system, a better functioning of the international monetary system and increased development aid. It therefore wants a strengthening of the multilateral financial institutions (which means an increase in IMF resources and the resources of the World Bank and IDA), and reiterates its commitment to attaining the goal of 0.7% of GNP for public development aid, and of 0.15% for the least developed countries (LLDCs). The Community in addition envisages enlarging the Stabex system, which currently benefits the ACP states, to all the less advanced countries, "provided that other industrialized nations implement systems to stabilize export resources in favour of the same countries". And "it will continue to make an effort to elaborate commodity agreements and rapidly establish the Common Fund". In this connection, Mr Pisani said, the EEC is studying "the possibility of taking charge, with others, of the financial contributions of the LDCs to the Common Fund's capital".

On a more general level, Mr Pisani said that the EEC is "naturally inclined" to promote an international system based on the logic of interdependence rather than on that of conflict, and it is prompted to play the role of "mediator". ○

SUGAR

Prospects for a new agreement

The European Community emerged very optimistic from three weeks of discussions in Geneva, which ended on the 20 May, on a new international sugar agreement.

This first phase of negotiations was characterized, according to the European Community's spokesman, Mr Jacquot, by an obvious desire on

the part of the 80 countries which participated to bring their positions closer together.

The first session of the conference was devoted to the essential point of finding a way to balance supply and demand. There is now near unanimity not to keep in a new agreement the system of export quotas which figured in the 1977 International Sugar Agreement.

But, said Mr Jacquot, there is a consensus on the need to control, when necessary, levels of exports. There was also a consensus on a system of regulating sugar production. The old agreement did nothing in this field.

"It is now accepted that when the world market is affected by either rises or falls in price, we should act at the level of production rather than use commercial controls. This formula is an integral part of the Community's proposals. It is practically agreed that in certain circumstances it is better to take measures to affect production", said Mr Jacquot.

The progress that has been made since the first session of the conference is in part the result of the attitude of Australia, one of the world's major exporters of sugar. "The position taken by Australia in our discussions has been crucial and this has led a certain number of countries, who were sceptical at the outset, to see some merit in the Community position". There remain, however, a number of shady areas which will have to be dealt with before a new agreement can be reached. The participation of the developed importing countries has still to be discussed in detail. No concrete proposals were put on the table during the conference, but a number of ideas were discussed.

According to Mr Jacquot, a large number of the importing countries find the EEC's system, and above all its stockpiling scheme, to be of interest, but he insisted that the participation of developed importing countries would have to go beyond the terms of the 1977 agreement, to include a role in regulating trade. Mr Jacquot also announced that before the opening of the final phase of the conference the EEC would hold bilateral talks in order to bridge the gap between the exporting and importing countries. Still to be resolved is the question of the price range and whether there would be in a new agreement a permanent limit on ex-

Senghor joins the Académie Française

The former President of Senegal, Leopold Sédar Senghor, has just been elected to the French Academy in the chair of Duke Lévis-Mirepoix. He was already a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The first African to be elected to the Académie Française, ex-President Senghor thereby widens its membership to the French-speaking world in general.

ports, or at least a figure which would serve as a minimal reference for exports.

The final point of difficulty, according to the EEC spokesman, was the matter of increasing export quotas for small countries. At the moment these countries are allowed to export 70 000 tonnes of sugar regardless of the market situation. They have asked that this figure should be doubled. Mr Jacquot said that the Community had already officially declared that the 70 000 tonne limit was not sacrosanct, and it could therefore take part in negotiations to increase it. The Community had already been in touch with numerous ACP countries with a view to finding an acceptable formula, he said.

The conference will probably resume in October. In the meantime a "conciliation group", which was set up during the first session, will meet in London in July in order to clarify the ideas discussed so far for regulating the international sugar market. ○

AID TO NON-ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Commission has decided to finance the following projects under its 1983 programme of aid to non-associated developing countries:

Colombia

Ceniro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
ECU 1 600 000
Research support

The aim of the project is to carry on through 1983 the programme already financed in 1981 to support

CIAT's research on cassava and beans.

The Community's contribution to the Institute's budget amounts to 7% of its total budget.

Peru

Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)

ECU 900 000

Research support

The aim of the project is to carry on work financed in 1981 to support the CIP's activities in the field of research on potatoes, i.e. to develop, adapt and expand research in order to remove the main factors preventing the spread of the crop in developing countries.

Philippines

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

ECU 1 700 000

Research support

The aim of the project is to continue IRRI's basic research and training activities in the field of rice genetics and irrigation water management undertaken since 1981. Rice production will be improved through the selection of higher-yielding varieties and the development of better methods of irrigation water management.

India

International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

ECU 1 300 000

Research support

The project will provide continued support for ICRISAT's research and training activities on pigeonpeas and chickpeas. Its aim is to improve production by selecting varieties resistant to diseases and pests and better suited to the various environmental characteristics of the region.

Mozambique

ECU 7 100 000

Seed potato production

The project concerns the establishment of facilities for the production of seed potatoes in the Angonia district of north-west Mozambique. Annual output will be around 3 200 tonnes, which will be sufficient to meet the needs of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia provinces, which have a combined population of 3.3 million.

Angola

ECU 6 500 000

Integrated development of fisheries

The project is aimed at the integrated development of fisheries and fish processing in the province of Mamibe (formerly Mocâdedes).

It covers the rehabilitation of the shipyard for the repair of fishing boats and the maintenance of the operational fleet and also the renovation of certain factories (Aran, Angola Combatente and Somar).

India

ECU 45 000 000

Supply of fertilizers

The project will enable India to finance the importation of fertilizers from the Community. The equivalent value in local currency will be entered in India's general budget as an EEC contribution earmarked for financing three development projects. The advantages of this type of aid are:

- provision of an input essential for agricultural development;
- beneficial effects on the balance of payments felt more quickly and more directly than if rural development projects (which by definition take a long time to implement) had to be financed by the Community direct;
- immediate commencement of the project, the exchange value having been entered in the budget (without awaiting the sale of fertilizers on the local market).

The three rural development projects financed by the Indian budget are:

- supply of drinking water to rural areas of Tamil Nadu—108 drinking water supply systems for 726 villages with a combined population of 400 000 inhabitants;
- supply of drinking water to rural areas of the Punjab—61 villages and 78 000 inhabitants;
- agricultural credit enabling various banking institutions to grant medium- and long-term loans for financing projects in the agricultural and rural sectors;
- ECU 4 million for all non-associated LDCs. The preparation and follow-up of development projects and programmes.

On the one hand, the financing of studies and technical assistance according to an accelerated procedure is concerned (with an EEC contribution to a maximum of ECU 0.5 million

and on the other hand, the installation, in the recipient countries, of a small number of development experts;

- **Nepal.** ECU 3.7 million. The project concerns the implementation of 100 drinking water systems in the mountainous zone in the centre of the country, and, on the other hand, the drilling of 1 000 shallow wells and 1 200 public and private laboratories in the plain zone, for a population of approximately 300 000 persons;
- **ICM** ECU 1.4 million for the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (ICM), which aids the reintegration of qualified nationals from Latin America in five central American countries.

The project comprises the selection, transport, placement and reintegration of 75 Latin American nationals in **Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.** These persons are all experts, not available locally, but of which these countries have an urgent need, especially in the agricultural sector. ◦

EMERGENCY AID

Peru

The Commission has decided to allocate ECU 320 000 as emergency aid for the victims of floods that have struck the north-eastern region of Peru.

Over 500 000 people are now in need of relief. The aid is being channelled through Deutsche Welthungerhilfe and the League of Red Cross Societies, which have set up relief programmes. ◦

DAC

Volume of ODA

In 1982, net payments of official development assistance made by all members of DAC increased by 9% (\$2 300 million) to \$27 900 million. This figure is equal to 0.39% of their GNP, as against the 0.35% they managed in 1981 and it should be seen against the background of persistent economic and financial difficulties which the donor countries are having to face.

The figures for global aid are usually US dollar conversions (current

rates) of the data which the countries themselves supply. In 1982, the dollar once more improved (by an average 10%) against the currency of most of the member countries. At constant 1981 rates of exchange, the aid has therefore increased by 19%—which should be adjusted to reflect the effect of price rises (slightly upwards of 7% in the member countries as a whole). So the increase in aid for 1982, at constant prices and rates of exchange, i.e. in "real terms", was in fact around 11%.

The increase recorded in 1982 was largely due to the increase in payments to multilateral organizations, and particularly contributions to IDA and the regional banks, which made up for the drop in 1981 and enabled these multilateral organizations to maintain the constantly upward trend in their assistance. In practice, some of the payments made in 1982 should in fact have been made the previous year. The USA made a large contribution to the overall increase.

Bearing in mind that some of the exceptional increase in ODA from the DAC countries in 1982 was due to payments carried over from 1981, the average for these two years, 1981 and 1982 that is to say, gives a better idea of the general trend in aid volume. On this basis, the annual rate of increase of ODA went up from 3.7% in real terms during the 1970s to 5% over the five-year period 1976-1977 to 1981-82. This was roughly twice the rate of increase of GNP, ODA from all the DAC countries having increased from 0.33% to 0.37% of GNP over the same five-year period.

The US contribution improved from 0.20% of GNP in 1981 to 0.27%. Considerable increases were also recorded for Australia, Austria, Norway and Sweden. In the case of the two latter countries, the contribution was the largest either had ever made and they, with the Netherlands, are the only countries of DAC to devote 1% of GNP to development aid. All in all, 12 countries reported giving a larger slice of their GNP than in 1981. They are, in addition to those already mentioned, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. Two other countries (Belgium and the Netherlands) have kept their percentages up at 1981 levels. Only three members of DAC (Canada, New

Zealand and the UK) have seen their percentage contribution drop.

Preliminary and incomplete data suggest that, in 1982, OPEC gave slightly less than the \$8 200 million (1.49% of GNP) of 1981. According to the estimates, net aid from CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) donors only increased very slightly, going from \$2 100 million to \$2 200 million, with a percentage of GNP at 0.13%, as it was in 1981.

Aid to the least developed countries

The aid sent directly and through multilateral aid programmes by DAC members to the 36 least developed countries of the world has increased rapidly over the past few years, the amount (in dollars) having more or less doubled between 1975 and 1981, from \$2 800 million to \$5 500 million, which, in real terms, is an increase of 30%. Aid as a percentage of the donors' GNP has thus gone up from 0.07% to 0.08%. The first figures available for 1982 suggest a further large increase in real terms, with the percentage of GNP going up a further point to 0.09%. Aid from DAC members represented about 7% of the combined GNPs of the least developed countries and more than a third of their imports.

Prospects: ODA still rising

As the notes for each country show, official development assistance was a relatively high priority as compared to the other big categories of public spending in the currently difficult budgetary context. Budgetary information and existing plans suggest that a further, moderately-sized increase is to be expected in ODA (real terms) from DAC members as a whole in the medium term, although it is probable that the rates of increase will not be up to those recorded in recent years. ○

SEA TRANSPORT

Code of conduct for maritime transport

After nine years of talks, the code of conduct for maritime transport—or code 40/40/20, as it is called—will be taking effect on 6 October.

With ratification by the Federal Republic and the accession of the Ne-

therlands, the requisite number of signatory countries (i.e. 24 countries representing 25% of the world tonnage transported) has been reached and, in fact, the percentage is now 28.6% and there are 58 signatories.

These countries are Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire. ○

COFFEE

ICA Council meeting

The Community and EEC member states took part in the 39th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) in London on 18-22 April.

The session was mainly given over to an examination of problems concerning the working of the ICA during the 1982/83 coffee year, particularly regarding the control system which has to cope with an over-supplied market.

Exports from ICO countries to non-members have risen considerably, notably owing to pricing conditions which are often only half those applying in the ICO member states' markets (including EEC countries).

The exporting countries must prove to the ICO that their coffee sales have reached their destination in non-member countries. In order to facilitate this in the present context, while safeguarding the commercial secrecy of intermediaries in ICO importing countries such as those of the Community, the executive committee noted that ICO agents would be designated by the executive director in 33 non-member countries. The cost of this procedure, begun on 1 June, will be covered by the ICO special fund.

Importing member countries also voluntarily undertook to make an effort, through cooperation between their professional associations, to give the ICO information on exports to non-members which pass through their own ports, as is the case in the EEC.

In parallel with the main agenda, the ICO exporting countries decided to send representatives to the main importing countries to persuade them to join the new International Coffee Agreement due to come into force on 1 October 1983. ○

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

North-South relations were a significant issue at the Williamsburg talks between the heads of state and government of the seven big industrialized countries on 29 and 30 May.

The results (in particular about IDA capital increases) of the talks, as they emerge from the final declaration, are not spectacular and they are perhaps even disappointing, but it would seem that the debate is beginning to get somewhere at last, because the USA is beginning to change its attitude. "We are very concerned about the international financial situation, particularly the burden of the debt of many of the developing countries...", the declaration said.

The USA is indeed very worried about the catastrophic financial situation of countries such as Brazil and Mexico, which are both its customers and in its debt, and it is at last prepared to do something about keeping them solvent. Certainly, from the US point of view, the Third World means Latin America above all, but separation cannot be maintained and it cannot be more aware of the problems of Latin America and go on ignoring the rest of the Third World.

The USA stuck to its old argument here. The best way of helping the Third World, it said, is to encourage and accelerate the economic recovery of the industrialized countries and open their markets to the manufactures it exports.

What is new is that the USA, with a great deal of hesitation still, seems to admit that a more open trading situation (if this is possible) is not

enough to solve the developing countries' problems and that, as the Europeans in fact suggest, action is called for in two other areas—the maintenance of financial aid and the stabilization of commodity prices.

This trend is nevertheless hinted at in the text the meeting adopted. "The burden of the recession on the developing countries is extremely heavy and we are deeply concerned about their recovery. It is crucial to restore economic growth, while keeping our markets open. Particular attention should be paid to maintaining an adequate flow of resources, in particular official development aid to the poorest countries and assistance with food and energy production, both from bilateral sources and the international institutions.

"We reaffirm our commitments to supply the agreed levels of financing for the International Development Association. We welcome the opening-up of the dialogue that occurred among the developing countries at the recent non-aligned conference in New Delhi and in the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires and we should like to

encourage them in their desire to come to the next UNCTAD session in a spirit of understanding and cooperation." ○

ARAB FUNDS

The 4th annual meeting between the European Commission, European Investment Bank and Arab Funds was held in Brussels at the beginning of June. Eight Arab funds were represented, OPEC, Iraq and Lybia being the only absentees.

The Arab delegations spoke of the problems they face as a result of the fall in oil prices. Apart from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, they will find it difficult to replenish their development funds. They are also becoming more careful about where the money is put and how it is used.

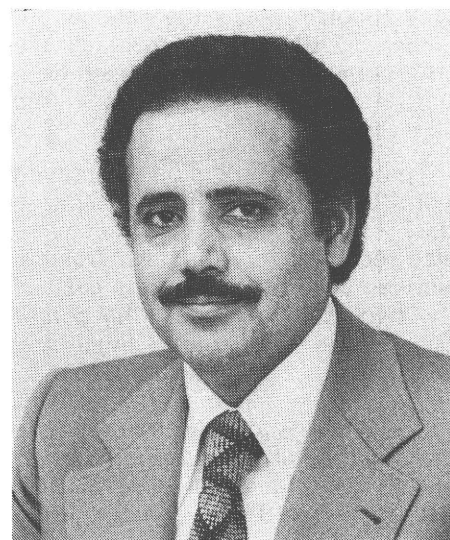
Nevertheless it was agreed that cooperation between EEC and Arab funds should be improved, and the Arab side was particularly interested in the food strategies which the EEC has supported. ○

IFAD

Visiting Brussels, chairman Al-Sudeary called on industrialized countries to contribute to the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, based in Rome, is a specialized UN institution which helps underdeveloped countries, mostly the low-income ones, to undertake feasible agricultural projects. Since its establishment in 1976 with a start-up budget of about \$1000m, IFAD has financed a number of programmes in 80 countries.

With the second replenishment of the fund currently taking place, in June IFAD chairman Abdelmuhsin Al-Sudeary visited the Belgian government, one of the fund's biggest donors. During his stay in Brussels, Mr Al-Sudeary called on industrialized countries to contribute to IFAD because "all countries have been affected by the current world economic crisis, but the rural poor in low-



Abdelmuhsin Al-Sudeary

income developing countries have been particularly hard hit".

In an interview with the *Courier*, the chairman of IFAD, who

is Saudi Arabian, explained the particular importance of the role of IFAD, compared to other similar institutions, in Third World agricultural development.

► *What is the purpose of your visit to Belgium?*

— The main purpose of my visit is to call on King Baudouin and senior members of the government of Belgium, firstly to thank them for their support and then to discuss with them their contribution or their participation in the second replenishment of IFAD's resources. We shall also discuss cooperation in co-financing projects which the government of Belgium may wish to back, since we have a large number of projects that need additional financing from bilateral donors. Belgium has been very helpful and generous from the beginning. The discussions to get new resources will start this summer and continue for about a year. Our first replenishment, of \$ 1 100 m, is about to be exhausted.

► *Are you going to visit other EEC countries?*

— No. I have just come from Sweden, where I had a very successful meeting with the Swedish authorities, including the Prime Minister. There was also a meeting of the Nordic countries, and on the occasion of my visit various representatives from that part of the world came to Stockholm to discuss cooperation with IFAD and to discuss the second replenishment strategy.

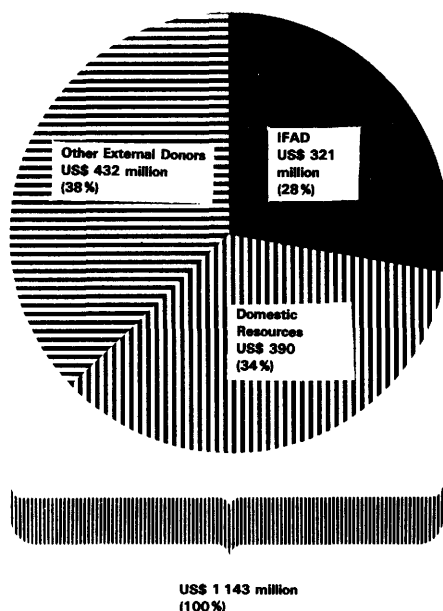
► *What amount are you now seeking for the second replenishment?*

— We have not really yet decided on the volume; it is member governments that will decide on the amount. But our first replenishment was modest, not sufficient really, so we are looking forward to a much larger replenishment for the second one.

► *What countries are eligible to benefit from your fund?*

— The countries that are eligible are most of the developing countries. Most of our resources go to the low-income countries; specifically, 2/3 of the resources go to countries with per capita income of less than \$300 in 1976 prices. We also give a limited number of loans to middle-income countries, but the

Shares of financing of IFAD, other external donors and recipients in 1982 loan portfolio



The proportion of loans on highly concessional terms in 1982 fell to about 45% of total lending, compared with 72% in 1981. This was partly due to the coverage for the first time of a number of countries which under IFAD's lending policies and criteria were eligible to receive loans on intermediate or ordinary terms and partly due to the small size of loans on highly concessional terms because of the size of the recipient countries concerned. Over the five-year period (1978-82), however, the proportion of highly concessional assistance has been about 67% of the total amount of loans, comprising 75 loans in 46 countries.

conditions under which we give those loans are quite different from the conditions for the low-income countries. The low-income countries get the loans at 1% only, repayable in 50 years—it is very highly concessional, almost a grant. The middle-income countries get 4% or 8%, over 20 or 15 years, depending on the level of economic progress. We do not normally go to countries which have enough resources, with per capita GNP of say \$1200 and above.

"Projects in accordance with the needs of the people involved"

► *Where are most of your activities located?*

— All over the world. We are an international institution, a specialized agency of the United Nations. We are the only financial institution in the world whose focus is only on agriculture production, food production. We are also the only institution that focuses on the small farmers and their land as its main activity. We go to countries where there is a large segment of the population with very low-income—we are trying to reach the poorest segment of the population in each country. Therefore our unique characteristics are very important in trying to reach those low-income groups in various developing countries. Those people are not being given priority, or enough attention, by the international community or the national governments themselves.

So we are encouraging national governments and trying to increase not only the production in those countries but also the income of those groups, so that they become self-reliant, with a better income and more productive life. We normally try to build our projects around the needs of those people, rather than having a typical project which might be applied everywhere. We go to

Distribution of IFAD loans by region

	1978-1980 %	1981-1982 %
Africa	21	28
Asia	46	40
Latin America	15	17
Near East and North Africa	18	15
Total	100	100

those countries and we design our projects in accordance with the needs of the people involved. So that is very significant. We have projects in about 80 countries now, in various parts of the world.

And all our projects are directed toward the small farmers, the landless and the masses of the people, rather than to a few middle-income large farmers.

► *How successful has your action been so far in agricultural development in those countries?*

— IFAD was created less than six years ago. Half of our projects are only three or four years old or less. I must say that although we don't have those projects completed yet, some of them have reached halfway; and based on the analysis we have, we are very much encouraged to say that our projects are going in the right direction and have been quite effective in many parts of the world. We can't claim 100% success, but I think the majority of the projects are doing very well, and I am sure they will increase production substantially in relation to the amount of money being given.

► *What's the difference between your organization, IFAD, and other similar institutions such as the FAO?*

— IFAD is a specialized agency; it is an independent institution. It is not under any other agency or even under the UN itself. All the specialized agencies are independent institutions, but they have a link with the UN, of course, and cooperate with it and have common meetings with it to coordinate policies and positions. But our relationship with institutions such as FAO, the World Bank and regional development banks are well established.

We do not compete with any of those institutions, replace their work, try to contradict or try in any way to do work which has been carried out by those institutions, at any time. On the contrary, we have been able to establish very close working relationships with the World Bank, the FAO, the regional development banks and with other UN agencies such as UNICEF, to utilize their technical know-how and their expertise.

"IFAD is unique"

Of course this arrangement has been worked out and IFAD compen-

sates those institutions for what they do for IFAD; we have very good relationships with them; we utilize their capabilities rather than competing with them.

So IFAD is unique in this sense. We don't have a big bureaucracy, only a staff of 80 or so, plus another 200 non-professionals. Therefore our administrative budget is less than 5%, including what we pay for those institutions. We are trying to achieve substantial progress without too much bureaucracy. At the same time, we utilize the expertise and services of other institutions, both UN and non-UN. Even our budget is not paid by member governments but from the earnings we get from our cash investments.

IFAD and the EEC

► *What kind of cooperation could you have with the EEC in this field?*

— The EEC has a lot of activities, particularly in agriculture. We have already established some cooperation with the EDF—we intend to enlarge this cooperation with the European Development Fund in the near future, and with the EEC in general. There is a lot of common interest between us and the EEC in the field of development, so we intend to increase our cooperation with the EEC.

Of course the Community is also, as I understand, interested in cooperating with IFAD.

► *Are you going to meet members of the EEC Commission?*

— Yes, we are trying to fix a date when I could meet the commissioners, since they are now in Strasbourg. There is a technical discussion going on but I want to come myself to discuss directly the political commitment on the part of the EEC.

► *You are going to meet the ACP ambassadors during your stay here in Brussels; what will be the subject of discussion?*

— Our projects and programmes in 80 countries amount to some \$ 1 600 m. We have a lot of projects already under implementation and in the pipeline, and we have many projects which are to be completed very soon; therefore the discussion will centre on cooperation between IFAD and those various regions of the world. We also want their assistance and their political and moral support for the replenishment of the fund, so there is a common interest between us in discussing not only development cooperation but also the replenishment and what can they do to help us. ○

Interview by
LUCIEN PAGNI

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

33rd anniversary of Schuman's declaration

The idea of European unification became a political force largely as a result of Robert Schuman's declaration in 1950. The 9th of May is now recognized as "Europe Day" in many European countries.

The current president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, issued the following message to mark the day:

"We are celebrating on 9 May the anniversary of the historic declaration in 1950 in which Robert Schuman, then France's foreign minister, launched the idea of European unification.

In his declaration, Robert Schuman remarked: 'Europe will not be created at one stroke nor in an overall construction: it will be the result

of concrete achievements forming a *de facto* solidarity'.

And indeed, Europe was not born in a day. It has progressed brick by brick, step by step, creating true *de facto* solidarity amongst its partners.

Today, now that we are facing a crisis, we must demonstrate this solidarity, the fruits of which we were able to harvest in a period of major economic development. For it is only action at Community level which has any chances of success, while dispersed efforts are condemned to failure.

We have the opportunity at the forthcoming European Council in Stuttgart to display this solidarity by taking action, on the basis of the Commission's proposals.

It is not an easy task. We cannot expect miracles. However, the Com-

mission is expecting the European Council to show clearly that, when it wants to act, Europe can decide.

Thirty-three years ago, Robert Schuman pointed the way. His illustrious example must guide us today more than ever". o

EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT

The Commission, on a proposal from commissioner Ortoli, has adopted for transmission to the Council a communication on promoting the international role of the ECU, which is a key element in European monetary integration. Private use of the ECU has increased significantly in the last two years, the ECU having established itself as one of the major currencies for denominating, invoicing and settling transactions and for investment. From a unit of account, it is thus gradually developing into a unit that increasingly performs the different functions of a currency. But there are still obstacles to wider use of the ECU. The Commission believes that these obstacles to increased private use of the ECU should be removed on two counts:

- use of a common currency is making for closer integration within the Community;
- an expanded international role for the ECU may produce a more satisfactory pattern of capital flows between the European monetary system and the rest of the world.

In the Commission's view, the Council should pursue three main lines of action:

Status of the ECU

Member states treat the ECU differently, whether *de facto* or *de jure*. At one extreme, use of the ECU is prohibited altogether, while at the other, it is free from any restrictions, the middle ground being occupied by member states applying arrangements which, while not prohibiting transactions in ECUs, add to their cost.

The Commission proposes that the necessary steps be taken in all member states to accord the ECU currency status and that, to this end, the Council adopt a draft resolution.

Use of the ECU

Dealings in ECU-denominated securities should be liberalized, that is to say made accessible to Community residents under the conditions of ordinary law. If residents are to enjoy such preferential access to the ECU market, a number of member states will need to allow exemptions from their exchange regulations.

The Commission has made proposals on this point in its communication on financial integration.

Protecting the ECU designation

While the banking industry applies uniform procedures when referring to the ECU, private initiatives undertaken under national rules and regulations which are frequently not very appropriate may lead to divergences in the use of the ECU and may therefore be harmful to its further development.

Accordingly, the Commission will, once all member states have granted

Jean Rey dies

Former EEC Commission president Jean Rey died on 19 May in his home town of Liège. He would have been 81 in July.

A lawyer, son of a Protestant priest, Jean Rey was Belgian minister of reconstruction (1949-50) and of economic affairs (1954-58) before becoming a minister of state in 1972. Descended from Louis Jamme, parliamentary representative and mayor of Liège after the 1830 revolution which created Belgium, Rey's life was devoted to the service of his country and of Europe.



He was one of the first EEC commissioners in 1958 and he led the EEC's negotiations on the lowering of tariff barriers during the Kennedy Round. In June 1967 he took over from Walter Hallstein as president of the Commission and a number of significant decisions and orientations were made under his chairmanship over the following three years: these included the establishment of the Community's "own re-

sources"; commitments on economic and monetary union and enlargement; the completion of the customs union; the strengthening of social policy and first steps towards regional policy; and a constant concern for the Community's responsibilities towards the developing countries.

Jean Rey was awarded the Prix Charlemagne in 1969, chaired the court of arbitration of the international chamber of commerce in Paris and became chairman of the European Movement—again succeeding Walter Hallstein—in 1974, before being elected to the European Parliament in 1979. He resigned one year later but remained actively interested until the end.

Jean Rey's contribution to the European Community was exceptional. European Parliament president Pieter Dankert paid tribute to him in Strasbourg, as did EEC Commission president Gaston Thorn in Brussels. The *Courier* joins them in their sense of the loss felt by everyone who had the happiness and honour of knowing a man who so easily drew others to him. They were drawn by his intellect, his hard work and ability, his democratic convictions, his unsparing qualities and his deep sense of honesty. More than that, he was a profoundly civilized man—direct, courteous, amusing (Rey was a great story-teller), human, sensitive to other people. He was liberal in a deeper sense than any political label can convey, disciplined but utterly undogmatic, rigorous while being tolerant. His view of people and their responsibilities was a particularly attractive one, which he always lived by, and we have lost a great European. o A.L.

the ECU currency status, put forward a document that would constitute the standard guide to use of the ECU. This guide would spell out the status of the ECU and would specify the conditions to be met by users. It would bring together the various documents concerning the definition of the ECU, would make clear that the ECU had been recognized by the member states and would secure protection for the ECU symbol. ◦

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Declaration by commissioner Poul Dalsager

"The decisions which were taken by the Council in the early hours of this morning (17 May) were good and wise decisions. Of course, in a compromise package, the result of long and difficult negotiations, no-one obtains complete satisfaction. But the Commission welcomes these decisions for three reasons, Mr Poul Dalsager EEC Commissioner for Agriculture said after the annual prices council. The Council has accepted practically without change the Commission's original proposals for *common prices*.

Second, the Council has accepted all the main proposals of the Commission for guarantee thresholds. That means a reduction in prices for the products where the guarantee thresholds for last year were exceeded — milk, cereals, colza. It means also the fixing of realistic thresholds for the coming year.

Third, the problem of monetary compensatory amounts has been solved by an effort on all sides. Despite the increase in MCAs which resulted from the EMS changes in March, we made another big step in dismantling them has been made.

In all three respects, the Commission has played a major role, and is satisfied with the results.

What is more, the decisions are good news for the farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer.

For the farmer, the price increases are fair and reasonable, taking account of the difficult market situation, and of the high volume of production in many sectors—which has also contributed, by the way, to a good income result in the past year. The average increase in prices in

ECU is about 4%, and the average increase in national money, compared with last year's decisions, is about 7%. The Commission naturally regrets that these decisions were not taken by 1st April, but nevertheless they will now permit agriculture in Europe to continue on a sound path. For several countries (Greece, Italy, France and Ireland) there are green devaluations, which will add to the price increases in those countries. For the countries with special difficulties we have also included a series of structural measures to assist their agriculture. To cite only some examples:

For Italy, there is to be a Community contribution of ECU 60 million to measures to help animal producers; a further Community payment of ECU 20 million for aids in the areas affected by earthquake; and transfers of intervention stocks of cereals and milk powder from other member states.

For Greece, there are to be ECU 6 million from Community funds for the

development of advisory services, and ECU 6 million for the launching of agricultural irrigation.

For Ireland, the measures for encouraging beef production are to be prolonged, with a cost to Community funds of ECU 10 million.

In addition, for many Mediterranean products price increases higher than the norm have been made.

For the consumer, the maximum impact on food prices of these increases will be less than 3% on average in the Community. We have increased the consumer subsidy for butter by 13%, which will help to give priority to our own consumers in disposing of the surpluses.

For the Community budget, the impact of this final compromise package is modest—in fact, very little more than the Commission's original proposals in December. The net additional expenditure from the budget is estimated at about ECU 453 million in 1983, and about ECU 745 million in 1984.

Louise Weiss

Louise Weiss, the doyenne of the European Parliament, died in June at the age of 90. She was born in Arras in northern France in January 1893 and educated in France and England (Oxford). With the outbreak of war in 1914 she began a long and varied career by founding a hospital and refuge for the evacuees from the fighting in northern France. In 1921 she became special correspondent for the *Petit Parisien* in Moscow and hit the headlines when she saved 125 French teachers who were lost in the famine-affected regions. From 1935 to

1939 Louise Weiss was chairman of La Femme Nouvelle, an association which sought political equality between men and women in France. When war came again she entered the Resistance, became a member of the Conseil National de la Résistance, and edited the clandestine publication *La Nouvelle République*.

Madame Weiss was an enthusiastic journalist and writer. She worked for *Petit Parisien*, *Aurore*, *Parisien Libre*, *France Illustration*, and *Paris Match*. She also published numerous articles, wrote books on history, ethnology, archaeology and sociology, and produced several documentary films. In 1970 she founded the Institute of Peace Studies in Strasbourg.

Elected to the European Parliament, it was she who made the opening address in the first directly elected assembly (see *Courier* no. 57, September-October 1979). In 1980 she gave an interview to the *Courier* (no. 62 July-August 1980) in her apartment in Paris, which is full of mementoes of great statesmen she has known. With her death, Europe has lost an exceptional woman. ◦



Louise Weiss addressing the European Parliament

Those are the main points of the decisions which were taken. There are further points of detail, which were the subject of long negotiations. But it should be emphasised that the Council of Ministers has shown that even in a difficult time, they can meet the political challenge.

speech to the European Parliament on 8 February 1983.

New Community initiatives were foreshadowed in that speech, the adoption of which would help achieve the reflection in the budget of a better balance of Community policies.

The 1984 budget has to attempt to «square the circle» made up of:

- a fixed system of own resources which cannot be modified before 1985 at the earliest and where the budget receipts increase only by about 6.1% annually,
- rising costs of the Community's agriculture guarantees,
- a significant amount of unavoidable expenses and the need to maintain some reserve as a margin of security,
- the costs of supporting Community policies as outlined in president Thorn's programme speech, including those by which it is hoped to solve the current budgetary imbalance.

The present rate of growth of agricultural expenditure is a source of particular preoccupation. An amount of ECU 16 500 m for EAGGF guarantee is proposed (ECU 14 050 m in 1983), a 17.44% rise over the year.

The Commission maintains its policy aim that EAGGF guarantee expenditure should increase at a rate less than that of the rate of increase of potential own resources expressed over a number of years. Without a special effort on the part of the Community to impose more effective constraints upon the financial implications of its agricultural policies, this aim seems unlikely to be achieved. The Commission's price proposals for the 1983/84 campaign and in particular the measures concerned with producer participation, represent a positive step towards rectifying the situation. The Commission will closely monitor developments in the sector following the presentation of this preliminary draft budget, and in the light of the agricultural price settlement. The need to contain agricultural expenditure is very much in the Commission's mind. The Commission will not hesitate to propose additional measures should there be signs of further increases in agricultural expenditure not warranted either by the Community's internal requirements or by the need to preserve its traditional trade with its main trading partners.

EUROPEAN SUMMIT

European Council meets in Stuttgart

The EEC's leaders met in Stuttgart on 17-19 June and set the deadline of their next meeting, in Athens in December, to reform the way the Community is financed. They also agreed a rebate of ECU 750 million for the United Kingdom, the Community's largest net contributor. This latter decision avoided an impasse developing between the 10 heads of government. After the meeting, Commission president Gaston Thorn made the following statement:

"We have avoided a grave crisis and we must now make a new beginning" ... "The issues are not finally settled and hard work remains to be done" ... "But it is encouraging that in the face of enormous difficulties, which could lead to disintegration, the heads of state and government have called for more integration and a relaunch of the European Community.

"Nobody expected miracles from the Stuttgart summit, and I for one would have wished for something more than a working programme. But we do have a number of commitments which point in the right direction. The 10 governments have recognized the need to secure long-term Community financing on a fair basis, to develop new forward-looking policies, to improve existing policies, including the common agricultural policy, and to provide for enlargement.

"We also have a commitment to press forward with our work through an emergency procedure anchored in the normal, established Community framework, which is very important. But I have to insist that all these commitments must be kept and that these decisions must be taken by the next European Council of 6 December 1983 in Athens. Too much time has already been lost. We can't afford further delay".

COUNCIL

Development cooperation meeting

The development Council, during

COMMUNITY BUDGET

Commission's preliminary draft for 1984

The Commission has proposed a preliminary draft budget for 1984 involving the exhaustion of nearly all the Community's currently available own resources, leaving only a small margin of security.

In the preliminary draft which vice-president Christopher Tugendhat has already presented orally to Parliament, the Commission says that 1984 seems likely to be the last year for which it will be possible for the Commission to propose a credible Community budget within the confines of the existing resources ceiling.

Against this background the Commission underlines the urgency of the early adoption of its proposals on the future financing of the Community, presented on 6 May.

The Commission says it is proceeding on the assumption that the necessary decisions will have been taken to enable the 1985 Community budget to be adopted on the basis of the diversified financing system proposed.

Budget documents will be delivered formally to the budget authority (Council and Parliament) in all languages by mid-June as provided for in the budget timetable.

The 1984 provisional draft envisages expenditure of ECU 25 500 m in payments and of ECU 28 600 m in commitments. Total available own resources are estimated to amount to ECU 26 200 m.

The main emphasis is on the provision of renewed impetus to the achievement of Community policies outlined in the 30 May mandate report, and as set out in broader terms by president Gaston Thorn during the Commission's programme

its meeting in June, took note of a Commission report on the progress of work on food strategies in certain developing countries, viz. Rwanda and Zambia.

It cited its earlier statements, in particular the point that food strategies are to be determined and implemented by the countries concerned themselves, and that Community support is offered to those countries with which agreement has been reached in political dialogue on the aims of the development policies the countries are pursuing.

The Council requested the Commission to continue cooperation with the four countries in question in support of their food strategies.

It noted that technical questions are still being dealt with at expert level and that problems specific to the countries are to be discussed by the relevant coordinating working parties.

It requested the Commission to keep it up to date on further progress and in particular to report to the next meeting of the development council.

Food aid

Having heard commissioner Pisani's introduction to the Commission communication of 24 March 1983 on food aid for development, the Council held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the main points of this important document.

All the delegations expressed their appreciation of the communication, which they considered to be an interesting contribution to the achievement of the objective of integrating food aid as fully as possible into the development policy of the recipient country, particularly in the field of agriculture and the agro-food industry.

The Council concluded by instructing the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the communication in the light of the discussion and submit a full report for the next meeting on development in order to enable the Council to reach conclusions on the future of aid.

Hunger in the world

The Council discussed in detail the proposal for a regulation on the implementation of a special programme to combat hunger in the world. Although aware of the need for speedy

approval of the regulation, the Council was unable to conclude its debate. Some delegations which maintained reservations are to report to their governments and will adopt a position as soon as possible.

Least-developed countries

The Council took note of a statement by the Netherlands minister on a memorandum from the Netherlands government on the policy to be adopted vis-à-vis the poorest countries and in particular on immediate measures to alleviate the acute financial problems of such countries. It also noted the comments made by the delegations and the Commission.

Having also noted that the problem was being discussed at UNCTAD VI, currently in progress in Belgrade, and that Community coordination was taking place on the spot, the Council stressed the importance it attached to the problem of the poorest countries in general terms and particularly within the UNCTAD framework. ○

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Food aid programme

In view of the continuing disagreement between the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament over the framework regulation for the 1983 food aid programme (adopted by the Council on 3 December, 1982), the committee on development and cooperation (chairman Michel Poniowski, Lib.Fr.)—being the committee most directly concerned—said at its last meeting that it understands that any delay in agreement puts the Commission in a very difficult position relative to its international commitments to implement the vital food aid programme for 1983. As commissioner Edgard Pisani made clear during his statement to the committee on 26 May, existing food aid stocks are completely exhausted and the situation requires urgent action.

The European Parliament and its committee on development and cooperation are fully aware of the serious consequences of any delay in the implementation of this year's programme on the countries concerned. Indeed, the Parliament has always been in the forefront of the

CORRECTION

In the report on the Joint Committee meeting in Kingston in our last issue (N° 79, May-June 1983), it was stated in paragraph 2, page 3, that members of the European Democratic Group had proposed an item for the agenda on migration of ACP nationals in West Africa. This is incorrect. The item was in fact introduced by the following: "Glinne, Focke, Fuchs, Lezzi on behalf of the Socialist group; Penders, Narducci, Wawrzik on behalf of the European People's Party; Irmer on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group; Israel on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats". ○

international fight against world hunger. From its hearings on hunger in the world in 1981, through its later active support for the declaration of the Nobel prize-winners and finally with the Ferrero report and the several joint committee resolutions on this subject, the Parliament insists that a permanent solution to hunger in the world be treated as the primary development target for the remainder of this decade.

This is why the Parliament, aware of the pressure of time, is urgently seeking a solution at this very moment to the current impasse. It is hoped that the next session will bring decisive progress. Parliament emphasizes the need for this issue to be resolved in a positive spirit with the long-term objective of ensuring that future food aid programmes and their funding are established quickly and effectively.

Parliamentary visit to the Horn of Africa

Six MEPs from all the political groups headed by the chairman of the development committee, Mr Poniowski (Fr.lib), arrived in Addis Ababa on 20 June for an information mission which took them to Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti, to see Community intervention to combat hunger. The MEPs—Messrs Bersani (EPP), Kühn (Soc.), Pearce (ED), de la Malène (EPD) and Ferrero (Comm.)—were in the area for 10 days, and had talks with the heads of state of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and of Somalia, Siad Barre. ○

jects constitute only a small proportion of the domestic investments of the many countries involved, most are key projects in the beneficiaries' development programmes, sometimes embracing whole sector programmes, which have sought through sequential operations to support not just productive capital formation but also the critical policies and institutions that comprise a nation's development effort.

The World Bank's evaluation system provides for a report to members on every project after completion. By June, 1982, reports had been issued to member governments on 779 such projects, representing \$51 000m of investments, one third of which was Bank Group financed. Forty-six per cent of this number of completed projects were for varieties of infrastructure: major and rural roads, railways, ports; electric power generation, transmission and distribution; telecommunications; urban and village water supply and sewerage. Thirty per cent were for agricultural investments in major and minor irrigation facilities, agricultural credit, marketing, storage, agro-industry, research and extension. The remainder included industrial credit projects, industrial projects, projects for education, family planning, technical assistance and non-project loans.

Did this assistance work?

Some of it did not. In numbers of projects, 91 (or 12%) of the 779 projects were found after completion not to have been worthwhile investments for the borrower, i.e. their expected benefits did not warrant the costs of the completed investments. In value, these disappointing projects represented investments of \$3900m, or 8% of the total cost of this portfolio of completed projects.

In terms of number of projects, the largest categories of failed or doubtful projects were in agriculture (45%) and transportation (25%). In terms of project cost, the largest category was in transport (42%), with agriculture being 13%. This latter finding may surprise those who think that productive investment in infrastructure is easy and no longer merits the level of attention to ex-ante investment analysis and implementation management that external development assistance normally brings.

Sub-Saharan Africa: poor showing

Sub-Saharan Africa, which can least afford the luxury of unproductive investments, figured most prominently in the number of failed projects: 49 of the 91 disappointing projects were in this region, although these 49 projects accounted for only 19% of the total investments in disappointing projects. Even though the bulk—80% in number and 84% in total cost—of the investments financed in the region turned out to be worthwhile, this record highlights the very difficult development problems still to be overcome in this region.

But if 91 projects did not work, most did. Ninety-two per cent of the \$51 000m invested in these 779 completed projects were judged after completion to have been investments whose principal objectives had been or were well on the way to being realized. Their expected benefits clearly warranted the actual costs incurred. The results of rural development projects with large numbers of poor beneficiaries turned out, on average, to be as good as the more traditional projects, and many were



"In terms of number of projects, the largest category of failed or doubtful projects were in agriculture..."

markedly better. These worthwhile investments turned out to be worthwhile for the borrowers notwithstanding the delays, cost overruns and reductions in scope that many of them suffered.

"Development assistance is not a utopian challenge"

Clearly, this evidence cannot be extrapolated to other development assistance. It is a matter for regret that there is no comparable evidence overall. More important, it cannot be extrapolated to all comparable investments in the recipient countries. However, each of these projects was not just a discreet investment. Most also sought to address larger sector policy, sector management and investment allocation issues in the borrowing countries. These larger objectives were sometimes successful, sometimes not; but they give to this portfolio performance an even more substantial development significance than the investment outcomes alone reveal.

Where governments are not effective managers of national development, especially in the face of the acute external constraints most countries face today, development assistance is a very difficult and risky business. Potentially fruitful investments can be frustrated by bad design, bad policy and bad implementation. The disappointing projects I referred to illustrate amply all these dimensions of failed development. Bad policy and inadequate infrastructure will certainly frustrate the private development efforts of the farmers, traders and manufacturers who account for a large proportion of economic activity in most developing countries. But that defines precisely the central task of development assistance: to help support development in a manner that also helps it to be planned and managed better, so as to leave the beneficiary both more productive and more self-reliant as a result. It is a formidable challenge, especially in this period of acute adjustment everywhere. But it is not a utopian challenge in the light of the substantial empirical evidence that well-specified development assistance can work. ○ M.L.W.

Evaluation in German development policy

by **Manfred J. HEDRICH** (*)

Germany's efforts in development aid are evaluated on two different levels. The implementing bodies, chiefly the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)—Reconstruction Loan Corporation—for the granting of capital aid and the Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)—Association for Technical Cooperation—for the implementation of technical assistance, have a regular programme of ongoing project evaluation. Such evaluation is carried out via visits by the desk officer based in head office, reports from the project leader and visits by ministry officials to the developing country in question. If any problems arise during the implementation of the project or important decisions have to be taken about its continuation, the decision-making authority, namely the cooperation ministry, is informed in detail.

The Ministry of Cooperation is the second level at which evaluation takes place. Besides taking part in the ongoing evaluation referred to above, this authority carries out subsequent evaluation, which takes two forms:

- tours of inspection, which consist of comprehensive, systematic examinations of projects and programmes from all the relevant standpoints, including that of development policy. These are carried out by the ministry's inspectorate (see below);
- evaluation exercises, consisting of examinations of projects and programmes from specific standpoints—at the request of given regional or sectoral departments of the ministry—concentrating on specialized, regional or institutional aspects. The particular department concerned is responsible for working out the terms of reference and carrying out the examination.

By programmes, we mean all non-project measures that do not constitute budget aid; lately, an increasing number of regional development or sectoral programmes have been included in the evaluation exercise since they form the sum total of measures amounting to a project in a given region or sector.

It is the inspectorate of the Ministry of Cooperation that is responsible for evaluation of German development aid operations. The department was set up in 1970, following the drawing up in 1969 for the federal government of guidelines for the utilization of cost-benefit analyses of public investments. On the basis of these legal stipulations, the federal court of auditors insisted on the introduction in 1971 of subsequent evaluation into the administration; in the meantime this has been largely achieved.

(*) Manfred Hedrich, who is a qualified economist, worked until January 1983 in the Federal German cooperation ministry's inspectorate and is now in that same ministry's policy department. During his three years in the inspectorate, he carried out seven tours of inspection himself. Earlier he was a government adviser in Upper Volta.

From being a department within an operational division, the inspectorate has grown since 1975 into an independent task force at head-of-department level and is directly answerable to the secretary of state as regards its reports and the receiving of instructions. Its task is to coordinate all the ministry's evaluation work, refine the methods and processes of evaluation and make them "ready for use", keep in touch with international discussion on the issue, carry out its own tours of inspection and monitor the implementation of the lessons learned.

For this the department has a staff of four and a budget of some DM 2.5 m per year, from which external experts also have to be financed—these experts help as a rule with the department's inspections and with those of the other departments (see above). Recourse is had to such experts because they have an intimate knowledge of the subject and have not been involved in the planning of the project to be evaluated, and so their conclusions and recommendations are all the more credible, which means there is more chance of their being accepted and put into practice by the other partners in the project as well.

Master plan and annual report

Every year the inspectorate issues two documents, marking the beginning and the end of its year's work, namely the master plan for evaluation and the annual report. The master plan is drawn up the preceding October and contains all the projects and programmes that should be implemented during the coming year, chosen by the main ministry departments, the operational departments and the executive bodies (KfW and GTZ) and by the inspectorate itself according to certain feasibility criteria. Besides a description of the project, the time of the evaluation, the departments responsible and the cost are noted in the programme. Following discussion within the ministry, the programme is adopted definitively. There can be all sorts of reasons for including a project/programme in the master plan—if it drags on, if there are doubts about whether it is going in the direction originally intended, when there are problems with implementation (delays, cost overruns, etc.), whether a decision has to be taken on a follow-up or complementary project, to name just a few.

The annual report gives an across-the-board view of the evaluation exercises carried out, with the aim of setting out the results in a systematic manner and making the feed-back available to the operational departments and implementing bodies. Statistics are also given in the report. For example, it can be seen from the 1981 report that 12 tours of inspection and 18 evaluation operations were carried out in all continents (in fact a total of 18 countries), that the average time spent in the field for tours of inspection was 30 days and for evaluation operations 22 days, and that the latest shortcomings, measured by frequency, are no different from the old ones—underestimation of the starting-up problems and too short a time allowed for planning; inadequate or lack of counterpart contributions, which had not been sufficiently clearly explained at the planning stage and which delay the handing-over of the project, or even call it in question

altogether; inadequate reports, stating facts that are not relevant for the decision makers; lack of monitoring which would have enabled the impact from the development policy viewpoint to be better assessed.

A comparison of the annual reports since 1979 shows an increasing trend in inspection tours towards blanket coverage of given areas by means of examinations in series or spot checks, for example on food aid as a whole, mining projects in several countries, the financing of development banks as an aid instrument, the provision of experts on an ad hoc basis as a new technical assistance component or the evaluation of the aid programme for a whole country (only example of this so far is Senegal). It is also becoming increasingly necessary to group a series of checks together in summary fashion and make a comparative analysis of them in order to derive general-purpose guidelines for the planning, implementation and running of projects and programmes. Since 1981 there has been more cooperation with international organizations, too, in the form of joint or parallel evaluations, which are appropriate in the case of co-financing or where several donors have committed funds in a single sector or region—and this is becoming a common trend in international cooperation. Such operations started with the evaluation of the aid programme to the different countries in parallel with the European Community (Senegal in 1980); meanwhile joint evaluation exercises are being carried out or prepared with the WHO, IFAD, UNDP and the World Bank.

Procedure

Tours of inspection and evaluation operations are conducted according to a model, which acts as a guide for the expert but which has to be adapted for each case in point. The model is updated continuously and contains the internationally accepted outlines of the areas to be examined—analysis of objectives, planning and implementation, project management, impact and recommendations for the continuation of the project. Assessment of whether the project is effective (whether the methods and techniques suit the objectives), efficient (relation of effort to results) and relevant (effects from the development policy angle) comes at the end of the analysis. While virtually all reports comment sufficiently on effectiveness, the response to the other two success criteria is often unsatisfactory.

The main reason for this is the lack of data, which should be obtained from the project or its impact area, enabling a quantitative assessment to be made of the results and also the fact that the time spent in the field is too short to enable a comprehensive impact analysis to be made—quite apart from the fact that many investigations are carried out when the project is in mid-stream so that it is not possible to evaluate the effects with any accuracy.

The ministry's inspectorate tries to remedy this last shortcoming by calling in research institutions (universities or specialized consultancy firms) in the developing countries, during and after the inspectorate staff's field work, to carry out examinations of the particular impact on the recipient population in projects involving the building of institutions or where environmental considerations are concerned. This kind of cooperation proved of particular value, for example, in Senegal (overall aid programme), Malawi (rural growth centres), Ivory Coast (ve-

terinary projects) and Peru (water supply), and so efforts are being made to incorporate this "extension" of evaluation capacity in all evaluation exercises.

Participation of the host country

Another aspect of the evaluation exercise, besides the involvement of research institutions, is providing comprehensive information for the host country and, where possible, involving it too. Such participation is increasingly frequently agreed upon with the developing country when negotiations are held with the government about new projects. The make-up of the mission, its terms of reference and the type of cooperation desired in the evaluation exercise are communicated well in advance.

The group of experts, either led by a member of the inspectorate or by an "acting" head, who is normally the most experienced expert of the group, is instructed to include ministry staff or staff of the project's immediate supervisory body in the team and to provide running reports on all phases of the examination. Unfortunately, the association of such collaborators from the host country—which can also be very important from the point of view of transferring know-how and for building up the country's own evaluation methods and services—is not always a success and there are a variety of reasons for this. There is a distinct lack of interest in evaluation on the part of the recipients and this is a general problem to which more attention should be given in the appropriate international forums, such as the DAC, and when cooperation is discussed between donor and recipient countries.

The second important area for participation are the discussions held for the assessment of the preliminary report. This report, containing the most important—preliminary—observations and recommendations (some 10 to 30 pages long), is presented by the group of experts without fail before leaving the recipient country and discussed with all those concerned with or working on the project. Any suggestions for adjustments or supplementary work that emerge from this meeting are incorporated in the final report, which—once it has been drafted and translated in Germany—is forwarded to the recipient country. The inspectorate feels that this report should form the basis for further work on the project and should contain recommendations that can be put into practice in the course of that work.

Practical problems

The discussion held on the preliminary report and further meetings in the ministry to assess it and draft a final report provide a certain guarantee that "feasible" suggestions will be put forward for implementation. However, this does not mean that they actually will be put into practice, since this is in the hands of the operational departments and the implementing bodies. The ministry's inspectorate, like most departments of its kind in other donor countries, has no right to give instructions regarding implementation. It can, however, employ moral persuasion and, by making good overall analyses of practical application and by keeping a constant watch on the progress of projects it has evaluated (which is common practice in the ministry), ensure that those mistakes and shortcomings that occur over and over again are indeed gradually eliminated. ○ M.H.

Evaluating Dutch development cooperation

by J. H. KRAMER (*)

Prudent management of large sums of money and major interests calls for not just critical but also self-critical attitudes. We should ask questions such as: what are we doing; why are we doing it; are we doing it efficiently; are we attaining the goals set; is our action working out in line with the proposals we made? On the basis of the answers to these questions, we should be prepared to make the necessary improvements where possible.

The process of asking-answering-improving is described by the term "evaluation". It is a normal process, carried on in many spheres of society. Development cooperation between highly industrial and less industrialized countries, between materially more and less developed groups, is no exception to this. It is evident that in the Netherlands' development cooperation, which at bilateral level alone amounts to an annual sum of approximately Fl 2 000m, evaluation is an important management instrument.

In 1973-74 the Netherlands hosted the first exchange of views on this matter in connection with the DAC (seminars in Wassenaar and Amsterdam). Evaluation has since then assumed ever-increasing practical significance in Dutch development cooperation.

As a result of the developments since those first seminars there are at present two forms of evaluation under the Netherlands' development policy, internal and external evaluation.

Internal evaluation

The main feature of "internal" evaluation is that it forms part of the management of programmes and projects. Responsibility for this type of evaluation lies with policy units whose job is to oversee programmes and projects. Internal evaluation forms part of the total project cycle and is normally carried out together with the organization responsible for the project in the developing country. It is conducted by mixed teams, made up of representatives of the ministry, representatives of the local organization and independent experts. It usually takes place during the execution of a project and is geared mainly to the question of how far the design of the project should be adjusted in the light of the experience and information acquired during project execution. Evaluation is also conducted just before completion of the project, to determine whether there is a need for follow-up.

This approach has a number of advantages, including the degree of involvement of the authorities in the recipient countries and their close acquaintance with the

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state of affairs, give that they have primary responsibility for, and commitment to, the projects. The relatively low cost is also significant, as is the fact that there can be properly channelled feedback; it can fairly safely be assumed that workable recommendations are made and followed up directly by the project management.

There are also limitations and risks, such as over-emphasis on the technical, administrative and procedural aspects of the project; a tendency to judge from the inside looking out, i.e. not objectively enough; reports which strike a compromise between the conflicting views and interests of the parties working together; recommendations which are sometimes not sufficiently geared to project objectives and really attainable effects. Such evaluation, nevertheless, is of definite benefit to those responsible for the project on both sides: those directly concerned can usually read between the lines of the report and recommendations.

Over the last few years an average of about 30 project evaluation operations have been carried out every year. Programme evaluation is also on the increase. Such evaluation does not focus on an individual project but on basic policy issues, or the objectives, organization or specific aspects of a programme; an attempt is then made to improve upon the programmes. Such programme evaluation operations concern the activities of non-governmental organizations and focus mainly on the role of the poorest in the development process.

The results of internal evaluation are mainly reflected in improvements in the quality of actual projects. General conclusions are also set out in policy statements, and feedback has been provided for other projects via the systematic incorporation of the conclusions and recommendations from evaluation operations in checklists and new guidelines.

External evaluation

Since the end of 1978 an "external" evaluation department has also been in operation, namely the operations review unit (ORU), which is admittedly part of the ministry but does not belong to the operational machinery for bilateral cooperation. It was set up in response to the wish expressed by the minister for development cooperation for accurate and balanced information concerning operations in the field, based on observation on the spot by unbiased ministry officials with experience in the field. This information serves as a management instrument for the policy-makers (minister, director-general) and consequently differs in nature from the information contained in internal evaluation reports concerned with project and programme administration.

The main function of the ORU is to draw general conclusions which are relevant to policy formulation and the broad lines of policy execution. There are various ways of going about this. One is to approach the matter from above, i.e. by selecting certain topics (current policy issues, sectors of cooperation, performance by developing country, etc.); the topics can then be discussed on the basis of a combination of studies, the setting down in writing of data, findings and assessments by others, and

one's own field research. Another approach is from below, i.e. a large number of individual investigations into projects and programmes, which can gradually be classified into subject groups and thus lead to general conclusions.

For practical reasons the second approach was chosen. The ORU has produced 150 reports to date, which set out findings and opinions concerning some 250 large- and small-scale cooperation schemes. In the course of 1983 some summary reports will be drawn up on the basis of these, and will set out the first general conclusions concerning given sectors. In the next few years the individual project studies and the summary reports will be continued. As a result of the increasing volume of material available, it is now becoming possible to apply the evaluation on a modest scale to the treatment of current policy issues.

Like internal evaluation, external evaluation has to date taken the form of short studies on the spot, preceded by detailed desk study and followed by checks and written comments. The entire investigation, carried out by a multi-disciplinary team under the direction of a staff member of the ORU, generally involves for a project of any substance one to two men/months of field study and one and a half men/months of follow-up. There have been, however, many instances where one of the aspects of the work has taken up more time.

It may be considered that rapid checks like these cannot do justice to cooperation work. This is open to question. Practice has shown that brief field study, provided it has been thoroughly prepared and is carried out systematically by a multi-disciplinary team which has a good collective record of field experience, normally gives rise to findings which do not differ substantially from, or prove any less reliable than, the results of long-term investigation.

Basis and methods

A great deal naturally depends in this connection on the investigation and assessment methods used. No methods were established for the ORU when it was set up, and it has had to determine its own guidelines in the light of experience. In over four years of activity it has evolved a pattern which has been followed in all previous studies and which makes it possible to compare the findings of differing projects.

The ORU bases its study on the overall pattern assumed by the factors which shape the project. They fall into eight categories, namely: grounds for initiation of the cooperation scheme; preparation and planning; objectives; methods; execution and implementation; short- and long-term effects; continuation; possibilities of extension. Each of these categories contains a series of basic questions and specific points for attention, which, after the desk study, are studied more closely by project or programme.

Once the information has been assembled a major part of the work has certainly been done, but the real work, i.e. the "evaluation", the determination of the value of the action, must then begin. The evaluator must determine the positive or negative value of the information received in relation to a number of predetermined standards. The ORU systematically uses three sets of stan-



Tanzania is one of the "target countries" in Dutch development policy

dards, generally referred to by the terms "conformity to policy", "efficiency" and "effectiveness (results and impact)". Roughly speaking, these mean the following:

- The action conforms to the policy formulated by the Netherlands and the beneficiary country; the two sides' policy objectives as reflected in the action are compatible; the specific project targets translate each side's policy objectives into practical terms.
- The action is efficiently prepared and planned; the methods used are effective and measure up to the project targets, which they can achieve better than alternative methods; the action is carried out in accordance with the agreed timetable and costs, is being properly monitored, and satisfactorily administered.
- The project targets are formulated in a relevant, appropriate and realistic way; they have been or are being met; the direct results and long-term impact meet the policy objectives; the advancement of the development process is being furthered; the activity can be extended on a sectoral, regional or institutional basis through follow-up activities.

These three categories can be divided into many subsections, which in turn make it possible to define criteria by project or programme.

A useful and reliable management instrument

There is, in short, no development scheme which meets all the standards. The ORU determines to the best of its ability which standards any project it examines does meet. It compares the reality it observes with the corresponding standard and examines whether the degree to which the project's contribution to development falls short of the standards is acceptable, or whether this gap can be reduced or even eliminated, and determines the measures this would call for on the part of the cooperation partners.

It has emerged in practice that this system of examination and assessment provides senior management with a useful and reliable management instrument and paves the way for specific decisions. At the same time it provides useful information and views for those with direct responsibility for projects. It has to date largely been applied to individual projects and programmes, but will shortly be used in drawing conclusions by sector, country and policy area. ○ J.H.K.

UK evaluation of aid effectiveness

by Dr Basil CRACKNELL (*)

The objective of the ODA's programme of evaluations is to answer the question whether, given the specified purposes and objectives of a particular 'piece' of development aid, these were achieved or not and what was the impact of the project or programme. The aim is to use the results to check the ODA's own approach to aid and to learn systematically from our own and the recipient country's experience.

Organization

Systematic and formal evaluation in the ODA began on a small scale during the late 1960s. The present position is that, within the ODA, there is a separate evaluation department reporting to the under secretary supervising the aid policy and finance division: it is headed by a senior economic adviser and is staffed by a mix of administrators (3) and economists (5). The professional staff in the department participate in evaluation studies themselves and it has an allocation, this year of £300 000, with which to buy expertise from outside the ODA to conduct evaluation studies, of which between 20 and 25 are completed each year.

The ODA's policy towards evaluation and its work programme, as well as the results of individual evaluation studies, are subject to the scrutiny and approval of the ODA's projects and evaluation committee. This is a high-level committee, comprising the ODA's two deputy secretaries and a number of under secretaries, which also assesses and advises the minister on all new spending proposals under the ODA's bilateral aid programme. The evaluation department is required to make specific recommendations for every evaluation report as to how its results can best be used to improve the ODA's on-going aid activities.

All aspects of the ODA's activities are evaluated, not only capital aid projects but also technical cooperation projects, programme aid, sector aid and the ODA's internal procedures.

The selection of topics for evaluation is made partly on the basis of achieving a reasonable coverage of the ODA's total activities, by sector, region or type of aid, and partly according to whether it is thought that useful lessons are likely to be learned. The ODA prefers to evaluate projects that are replicable and that relate to current priorities in its own aid policy.

As to the choice of evaluators, the ODA tends to use teams of two or three, usually a mix of in-house and outside staff (such as academics, consultants or retired aid officials). It tries to work in close cooperation with the

(*) Dr Cracknell is the head of the ODA's evaluation department.

developing countries, but often they are not in a position to supply a member of staff to join the team.

The reports are "attributable" in the sense that the authors' names appear on the front cover, and when possible the ODA's policy is to make them available to people who have a professional interest in the subject. Project evaluation reports are generally passed to the developing countries where the projects are located. The ODA cooperates with other aid agencies in carrying out evaluation studies.

Feedback

The ODA attaches great importance to the question of feedback. There is little point in doing all this evaluation work unless the lessons are digested and fed back into the donor agency's on-going activities. The ODA believes it has one of the best possible systems of feedback in that its projects and evaluation committee, which is responsible for decisions on the funding of major new projects, is the one that receives all evaluations of past ones. There is "instant" feedback in a very real sense. But this alone is not enough. There are many other avenues of feedback that need to be explored and developed.

The ODA was the first donor agency to set up a special feedback branch, in the evaluation department, and during the past year many new techniques of feedback have been introduced, such as sending out brief summaries of evaluation findings to staff dealing with new projects, incorporating project-related findings into sector manuals, amending office procedure in the light of evaluation results and so on.

It is part of the ODA's objective in doing evaluation work to pass on to development trainers, consultants, others involved professionally in development work, and of course the developing countries themselves, the key findings from evaluation studies. An international conference on evaluation was arranged by the ODA at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, on 7/8 April 1983.

Some key findings

Some of the findings that are emerging, and some of the ways in which the ODA has responded, are as follows:

Taking too narrow a focus. Several evaluations have shown that inadequate attention has been paid to the relationship of a project with its wider environment. The evaluation of a village water supplies project in Lesotho concluded that merely bringing water to stand-pipes in the vicinity of the houses did very little to improve the health of the people; the water became heavily polluted within the house, as the occupants scooped up the water without washing their hands or the container.

The project was successful on paper, but because it had been planned on too narrow a front it was not successful in its ultimate objective of improving health. Today the ODA tries to ensure that measures to improve

hygiene and sanitation are an integral part of all new village water supply schemes.

Need to weigh up alternatives

A very common finding is that, all too often, projects have been formulated without adequate consideration of the alternatives. An evaluation of Malawi railways concluded that not enough attention had been paid to the alternative of improving road transport.

The evaluation of the St Vincent and Dominica Computer Centre found that not enough consideration had been given to alternative systems that might have been less expensive and as effective as computerization.

The wishes of the people must not be ignored

An evaluation of the role of sociological factors in four rural development projects in Africa found that insufficient attention had been paid to social factors.

On one of the projects, for example incomes had risen as a result of increased cash cropping, but as a by-product the production of food crops for household consumption had drastically declined, with the result that levels of nutrition were worse than they had been.

Hopefully this would be only a temporary situation, as the people could use their higher incomes to buy food, but it could have serious repercussions in the short term on the health of babies and children: it could have been foreseen and a small change in the project design could have been made to allow for it.

Other evaluations of rural development projects of various kinds have demonstrated that they have often yielded disappointing results because no one thought to ask the people themselves beforehand what they really wanted, or even to consider adequately the impact of the project on the people.

A policy guidance note has recently been issued in the ODA which should help to ensure that the sociological factors are not overlooked in future.

Need for manpower and training to be associated with capital aid

Often capital has been provided for new projects without sufficient care being taken to ensure that the skills required to implement the project are provided, e.g. in the form of expatriate manpower or training for the local people.

The evaluation of a tractor hire scheme in Swaziland showed that it was very successful precisely because great care was taken to ensure that there was adequate support from a British mechanization officer, to ensure that the machines were well serviced (and to train the local staff).

On the other side of the coin, a "synthesis" evaluation of a number of road projects funded by the ODA and other donors showed that many new roads were not being properly maintained because there were not enough trained personnel, and sometimes because equipment was not available. The ODA is now carrying out intensive training reviews and manpower reviews, one of the main purposes of which is to ensure that train-



Construction of the Thuchi-Nkubu road in Kenya, financed by the United Kingdom. "A synthesis evaluation of a number of road projects funded by the ODA and other donors showed that many new roads were not being properly maintained because there were not enough trained personnel, and sometimes because equipment was not available"

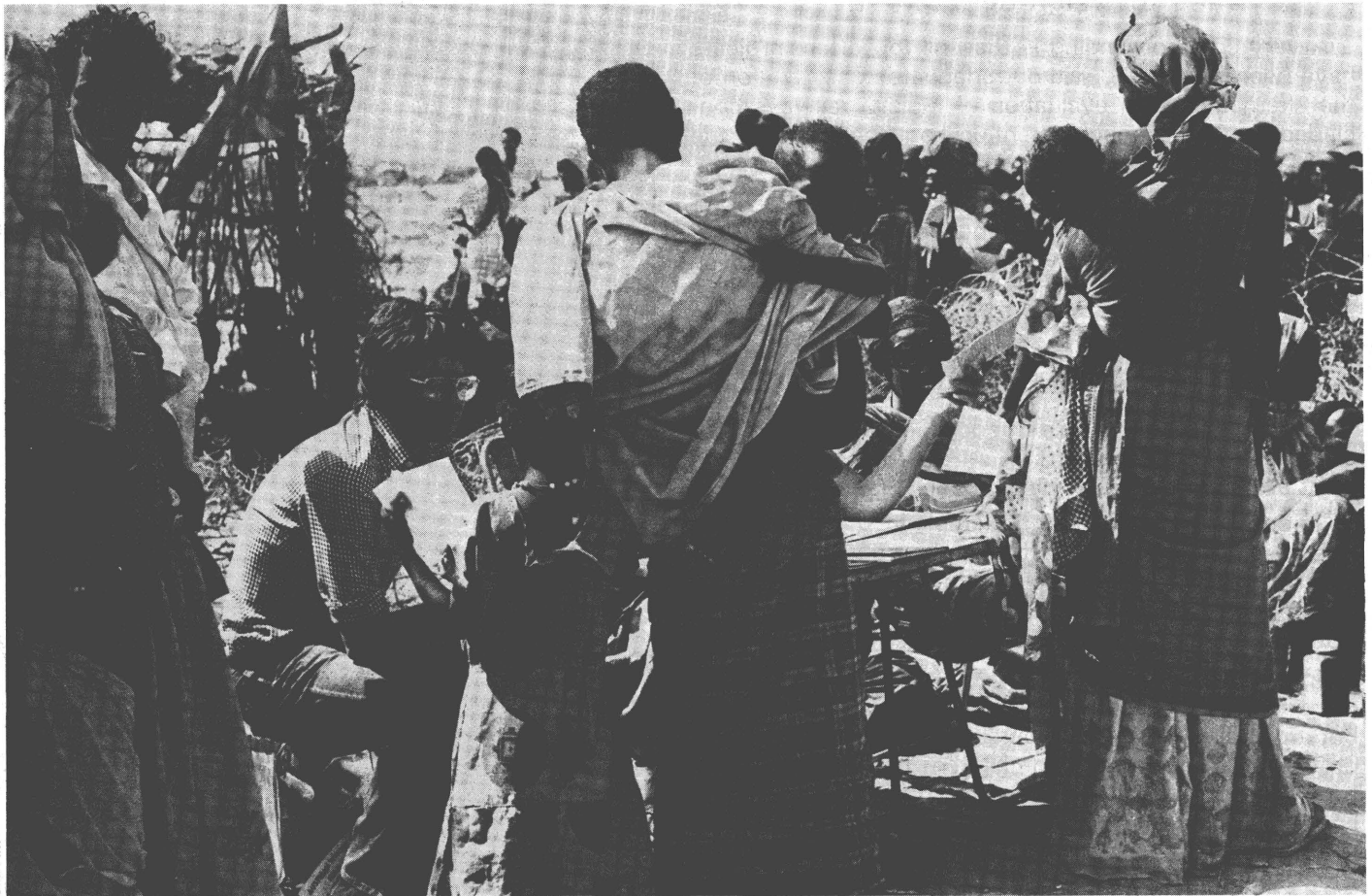
ing is treated as an integral part of ODA manpower assistance.

Continuity of ODA personnel on projects

Evaluations of several large technical cooperation projects have highlighted the importance of key British staff being associated with the project over a considerable period of time.

The evaluation of Kenya polytechnics, which received a great deal of British assistance spread over a period of years, including 75 members of the teaching staff, showed that the whole project had benefitted considerably from the continued involvement of the deputy director of Thames Polytechnic as a consultant. The ODA has taken steps in recent years to link advisers even more closely to projects by "brigading" them, i.e. giving them regional responsibilities alongside their administrative colleagues on the geographical desks.

These are just some of the lessons that the ODA has learned from its evaluation experience. ○ B.C.



OXFAM

Immunization programme in Somali refugee camps

Evaluation and the NGOs—a challenge

by Dr Brian PRATT (*)

The multitude of demands on NGOs in developing countries to meet immediate human needs has been reflected in the urgency felt by donor agencies in Europe and elsewhere. In the past, the need to react quickly and decisively to the needs of the poor meant that sometimes action came first and planning a poor second. The inherent value of so much charitable and development work served to obscure the need to make proper evaluations of work in progress, and to reflect on methods and results. When the large international NGOs might have given a lead on evaluation, they tended to be infected by the immediacy of the situations they faced and followed rather than guided the development process. During the 1970s there was greater awareness of the value of well-planned evaluations to NGOs. Evaluation work is now seen as a valuable learning method, a means to improve the effectiveness of aid by assisting both project and fund-

ing agency personnel, and not least as a means of accountability to funding sources, whether they be private or governmental.

Classic ex-post evaluation inadequate for NGOs?

However, there has been a certain degree of disillusion with the existing evaluation methodologies. The classic ex-post evaluation has often been shown to be inadequate in approach to the more dynamic forms of community-based social development programmes. The failure of existing methodologies to assist the NGOs has more to do with the nature of the development work supported than intrinsic weaknesses in these methodologies. There are two factors which militate against the use of quantitative methods such as 'cost benefit analysis', 'investment appraisal' or assessing the 'rate of return'.

Firstly, many NGO programmes are smaller than even the smallest government micro-project: Oxfam's average

(*) Research officer, overseas division, Oxfam-UK.

grants are somewhere in the region of £4000. Although a number of small projects may be supported in one area, even where these are funded according to an overall strategy, each one is in itself only affecting a part of the whole social process at work in the area. However successful a project might be, it is obviously working in an environment which is determined by a multitude of social variables outside the direct influence of the people involved; the evaluator is therefore restricted in the frame of reference which can be used for the study. Base line data may not be available, especially if a group has started a small development project in an area in which no other developmental or public service activities are being carried out and where the state institutions are weak or non-existent.

A second restriction on conventional evaluative techniques, besides the size of projects, lies in the nature of many contemporary programmes. There has been an increasing awareness in many parts of the world that purely technical solutions are insufficient if communities are to break away from the poverty that rules their lives. Social education work has become accepted as being an integral part of the process of development programmes, but this is more difficult in the case of educational and other social development projects.

Although in some cases there might be a quantifiable element in such projects — for example, the number of people attaining literacy, or the number of rural libraries founded—a great part of the impact of such projects is not so readily identified. Except in the long term, it is difficult to assess the effect of a programme promoting, for example, improved management in cooperatives, awareness of agrarian legislation or participation of women in community decision-making.

The benefits of participatory evaluation

The techniques of self or participatory evaluation have offered some positive assistance to the NGOs, especially those confronting the problems inherent in the management of small projects, or defining objectives and results in social education work. In situations in which management and planning capacity is limited, or made difficult by externally fluid social, political and economic variables, self evaluation has an undoubted benefit.

Participatory techniques can assist group members to jointly develop and analyse their experience and seek to modify their work in an atmosphere of constructive criticism. Despite the progress made in the field of participatory evaluation, there is still a need for new appropriate methodologies to deal with small projects and certain areas of social development, especially social educational projects.

Although the recent work by Oakley and Winder in which Oxfam has been involved has shown some leads for possible future development of a methodology for evaluating social education programmes, we are still far from being able to resolve the requirement for evaluative systems in tune with the work of NGOs (1).

(1) P. Oakley and D. Winder: *The concept and practice of rural social development: current trends in Latin America and India*, Manchester Papers on Development, No. 1, May 1981.

(2) R. Feacham et al.: *Water, health and development*, Trimed Books, London, 1978.



OXFAM

Woman washing, Zimbabwe. Evaluation of water programmes has led to a marked improvement in water-related technology and education

The need for feedback

Once information is obtained, whether through experimental or traditional evaluative means, or purely through intuitive reporting, the importance of a good system of feedback becomes evident. There is a need to sift through a mass of information being received from the field, process it and produce materials which can help both project holders and the staff of NGOs in their work. The scale of the task is immense: in Oxfam, for example, some 1 300 grants are made every year, and trying to study and evaluate them all would be impossible; we must therefore rely upon normal monitoring procedures and make a sample of the more interesting projects.

Ideally, useful experiences, once they are identified, should be made public. There have been some useful publications that have been the result of evaluations. A set of refugee health guidelines has been produced as a collaborative effort between the Somali Ministry of Health and Oxfam as a result of health work in the Somali refugee camps; it is hoped that these guidelines will be of help to other health workers assisting refugees.

Another positive contribution to our knowledge of development can be found in the interdisciplinary evaluation of village water supplies in Lesotho published as *Water, Health and Development*. (2) Despite the enormous literature on development issues, there is still a great need for empirical studies founded on genuine experience of development at village and community level; it is hoped that, as NGOs continue to analyse their work and experience, more studies will become available to aid workers. The real challenge at the moment for the NGOs is to demonstrate the real value of development work with the poor through small-scale, community-based projects. ○

B.P.

Evaluation: the Community's experience

by Charles VAN DER VAEREN (*)

Evaluation is as objective as possible an establishment of the effectiveness and efficiency of a development scheme or an investment—of a given project, let us say. By effectiveness we mean the effects produced by the scheme being evaluated, whether or not they were intended at the outset, and they must always be compared to the initial aims. If we compare the effects produced to more general development aims, then we are talking about the impact of the project, something else the evaluator has to take into account.

When the evaluator looks at the effectiveness and the impact of a project, he has to consider the time effects last, giving a temporal dimension to his investigation and not confining himself to recording what is happening at the time of evaluation.

The efficiency of a project, which the evaluator also has to consider, is the relation between the input (including time) and the effects.

“Not just a statement of fact... an assessment too”

Evaluation is not just a statement of fact. It is also an assessment. The evaluator has to detect the causal links between the effects obtained, the means used and the internal and external factors determining the effectiveness and efficiency of the project under scrutiny. These factors may be internal to the scheme, i.e. they may have to do with the design of the project or the means used to implement it. For example, we once evaluated an EDF-financed institute of education project in the field, where there was a serious error of design, as there was no school for teaching practice and the project could not achieve the anticipated teacher training properly. And there have been other projects, so-called integrated ones, where the separate schemes were so dispersed that the different means used for implementation could not fully achieve the anticipated results.

The causal factors determining the effects of the project may also be external to it. For example, a school project can scarcely live up to expectations if the education system of which it is a part is not geared to the needs of the country and the ability of its population.

So the evaluator's job is, essentially, in three stages. First, he has to make a full and objective record of the effects produced by the project in question. He has to compare them to the means used, to see what the degree of efficiency is; to the initial objectives, to gauge

the effectiveness and, more generally, the impact of the project; and thirdly, he has to seek explanations and highlight the factors which have determined the effects. After this, he can see what lessons can be learned with a view to such things as remedying any shortcomings.

If the factors which reduced the effectiveness of a project can be brought under control, then any additional schemes should be established, or the framework of the project (the national policies within which it has to operate, for example) improved, so as to increase effectiveness and get closer to the targets.

If, on the other hand, these factors cannot be brought under control; if there are, say, exceptional climatic conditions or unexpected changes in the international markets then the people in charge of the project would be better advised to modify their aims, by, in particular, making them less specific. In production, for example, a range of potential targets could well replace a specific yield.

Going beyond the project itself, the process of reasoning that starts with the facts and leads up to the decisive factors should mean that the design of similar projects can be improved in the future, and the criteria for their assessment can be improved and even increased.

Evaluation at different stages

Where a project should be producing effects during implementation, it is a good idea to make a regular evaluation of the way the means are put to use and see what effects they produce. This is what is usually called the concomitant evaluation or monitoring of the project and it is closely linked to the piloting of it. It differs from intermediate evaluation, which takes place directly after implementation of a particular phase of the programme or once the pilot project has been completed.

The idea here is not to rectify the aim of the scheme itself, but to guide any decisions as to the extension or prolongation of the project. Lessons learnt here have to do with the particular aims and conditions of operation of the project itself.

Post evaluation, run once a whole programme or project has been completed, is quite different. The idea here is to learn lessons for the future in general and for schemes other than the one under investigation. While monitoring and intermediate evaluations are meaningful and useful for a specific project, post evaluation is of help, above all, where a certain number of similar projects, belonging to, say, the same sector of activity, have been examined and general conclusions can be drawn for the design of further projects, or for development or cooperation policies and methods, in the sector in question.

The Commission, for example, evaluated various microprojects financed in a number of ACP countries and reached the conclusion that the long delay between the local communities taking the initiative to improve their way of life, and the financing decision that actually released the Community's financial help, was damaging to the effectiveness of these programmes. What happened was that the people concerned lost their initiative, and

(*) The author was formerly in charge of the evaluation of EDF operations with the EEC Commission.

certainly their enthusiasm, and the resources they had earmarked for the project were often spent on something else in the meantime.

The Commission learned from this and introduced a new procedure for financing: it now simply approves an outline programme of microprojects and the local EEC Commission delegation gives the go-ahead for each individual project.

Here are one or two examples of improved project design brought about by evaluations the Commission has run in various sectors, with the collaboration of the ACP countries. In the public health sector, it was obvious that all investments needed to be programmed more carefully if the anticipated effects were to be more effectively achieved. In particular the programming of each health investment project ought to be part of a rationally conceived hierarchy of hospitals across the country as a whole. In water engineering, it has emerged that the sinking of wells and boreholes, for example, should be accompanied by health education campaigns to ensure that the investments have the maximum effect on health by improving both the quantity and the quality of water supplies.

More generally, the different sector evaluations we have run have shown that, when a project is designed and assessed, more attention needs to be paid to the "weaning" phase, i.e. the period immediately following completion of external financial aid when the national authorities and the recipient communities themselves take over responsibility for the project. It has emerged that, in almost all sectors, projects are relatively poorly used because there are not enough human and financial resources locally to get the best out of the investment. So the implementation of local resources has to be planned in the light of the needs generated by the investments or by other development projects.

Another general lesson which very clearly emerges from the evaluation carried out so far is that, in national planning, the resources of the public authorities (particularly budget appropriations and manpower) are not concerned enough with the mobilization of human and material means for development in the country itself, because they are to a large extent absorbed looking for and implementing external aid. The result of this is the kind of development that depends on the outside, one that is inspired by policies designed abroad rather than at home. And another result is the sterilization or wastage of certain resources.

Evaluation and national planning

Evaluation is a very valuable instrument for planners in any developing country. Many national planning systems are not really adequate instruments for the political decision-makers when the latter have to distribute national and external resources to the various possible sectors of development. If strategies and schemes are not evaluated regularly and, particularly, if there is no regular check on the coherence between them, the people who take the decisions and the political leaders are working blind. The planners will supply them with projections of resources and jobs in the light of the major national objectives, but the leaders will not have proper bases on



EDF John and Penny Hubley

Health project in Chad

"In the public health sector, it was obvious that all investments needed to be programmed more carefully if the anticipated effects were to be more effectively achieved"

which to assess the chances of success, nor the conditions under which the targets can be reached.

This link between planning and evaluation is particularly important in the developing countries. Development means structural change, even in the medium term, and it means implementing new methods. So it is vital for the effectiveness of the resources used and their impact on the socio-economic structures to be constantly evaluated. It is also essential for the leaders to see from the evaluations how external economic, technical and other factors influence the course of events in their countries and how effective and efficient national resources are. In this way, they can get a better idea of the future effects of the schemes they run and size up what risks are involved.

Particular importance of evaluation in international cooperation

For some time now, cooperation between funders and developing countries has tended to involve projects, i.e. very specific operations that are precisely programmed from the point of view of finance, technology and time, with a view to clearly defined operational targets. The idea is to use a given amount of financing and given material and human resources to achieve, say, a certain volume of production or a specific investment, in a given amount of time.

The project approach means that the source of financing can easily check how its assistance is used. And the



EDF

Road-building in Senegal

"There are sometimes divergences between the aims of an operation and the general interests or motives of one or other of the partners involved in its implementation"

government or firm that is on the receiving end can keep its autonomy, because the scheme run with external financial and technical aid is clearly defined and only indirectly or incidentally touches national policy or the firm's strategy. Nor does it interfere with other sectors of the economy or other areas of the firm's activity. Yet evaluation of the general impact of projects has revealed that there are real drawbacks to this method of cooperation—except when the aim is to instal a piece of equipment or a material investment, such as a bridge, road or port. The project approach leads to excessive rigidity in execution, in particular when the project is one where results are gradual. This is especially the case with any rural development operation, or with schemes to do with training and promotion of human resources and the improvement of development institutions. All this can easily lead to resources being wasted.

A second drawback to this approach is that it leads the people involved to give too much attention to the implementation of the technical and financial programme. The main aim of the people running the project is to use up the funds in the requisite amount of time, to instal equipment or sign contracts within the prescribed financial framework and time limits, rather than get the results which were the reason for the project in the first place and which justify its existence. These results become what is almost a by-product. But what should really be done is for the people in charge of the project to see that the development targets are actually achieved, and to adapt to changing external circumstances and the gradual absorption of the project into the human environment in question. However, this rigidity of technico-financial programming inherent in the design of the project is an obstacle to flexible implementation and therefore to efficiency.

From the project to the programme approach

How can these drawbacks be overcome? By replacing the project approach by a programme approach. In a programme, the most important thing is the results, not just the direct results but the indirect ones too; the improvement in local abilities, that is to say, and the gradual dynamization of local structures so that, when the aid stops, these local resources and structures are able to ensure both continuation of the scheme and production of the anticipated results. So the programme has to be relatively vague at the outset and become more specific as it proceeds, as the various people involved move from a lower level to a stage where they can maintain things themselves. So the content of the scheme has to be specified during implementation, in the light of the overall aims laid down at the start, in the light of results achieved, i.e. the effects produced by schemes already implemented, in the light of the efficiency of the means which have already been implemented, so that any means ploughed in later are as efficient as possible and waste can be avoided; and, lastly, in the light of changing external circumstances.

This is where the monitoring, that vital instrument of programme pilotage, comes in. It informs the people in charge about the coherence of the targets of their scheme with the general aims of development which they must serve; the effects already produced; and the relations between these effects and the means used, so that the future content and course of the scheme can be plotted properly with the objectives in view. Monitoring also gives the people in charge an idea of the internal and external factors which may have led to a discrepancy between anticipated and actual results in the past, thus enabling them to take better account of them in the future.

Monitoring should also provide the source of financing with information about the exact use to which the funds channelled into the programme are being put. This leaves the more general problem of effectiveness and efficiency, the problem posed by the source of financing interfering in the policy of the government or the strategy of the firm wanting to run the programme. It is clear that when the programme is being implemented, some sort of dialogue has to be established, in a spirit of confidence, between the source of financing and the local leaders. This dialogue will be all the more harmonious if the two partners decide first on the guidelines of implementation of the programme destined to achieve the aims agreed on at the outset.

Here post evaluation can be of great help. The donor and the recipient of the aid can get together and examine a number of operations, projects, for example, already run in a given sector; highlight various general rules that emerge from this; and determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the resources used for the whole of the programme in this sector. They can then use these basic principles as an objective guide in the design and implementation of such programmes. This makes for fewer risks of differences of opinion when it comes to the strategy that is to be used to reach the agreed aims, and the dialogue on this strategy will be unlikely to be felt as

undue interference. In this way, a framework for the action is laid down in advance, but the rigidity of the project approach is avoided.

Terms of reference of evaluation

One of the delicate problems of methodology in post evaluation is deciding to what the actual effects should be compared. At first sight the answer is simple. The reference should be the anticipated results or the specific objectives fixed by the two main partners, i.e. the source of financing and the recipient, usually a government. In practice, these specific aims tend to be an increase in the production of a given product, an increase in producers' earnings or an increase in the school population or the number of sick who can be cared for.

However, post evaluation will not be fully useful unless it, too, refers to the general aims of economic and social development in the recipient country or group of countries. These general aims include, in particular, such structural changes as are required by the development process. For example, in an agricultural modernization scheme, the specific aim may be formulated, as indicated earlier, as an increase in production or in income. But more important, structurally speaking, is the transformation of the farms, the modernization of their equipment and the introduction of more efficient techniques, which means an increase in the farmers' ability to adapt to the changing conditions of the market and to absorb such new techniques. Similarly, there is little point in increasing the school population or the number of rural youngsters given training if, in the long run, there is no increase in the number of efficient staff in the authorities and the firms, particularly in agriculture and craftwork.

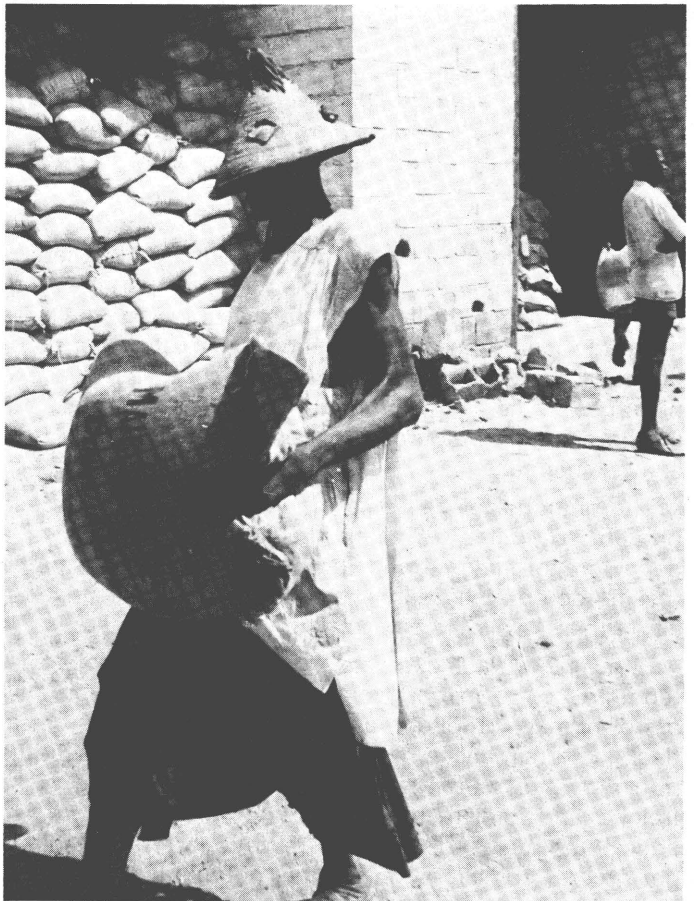
If there is no regular review of the anticipated results (this is where monitoring comes in) to bring them into line with the general aims, they could well become misleading as points of reference for the scheme, which will then continue along its initial path and could easily waste resources (not a factor of development) in spite of looking relatively effective at first sight. We have had agricultural projects aimed at a certain production figure, in the cotton sector for example, continuing come what may to channel all their efforts and resources into reaching the target, when the conditions of the domestic and international market were such that it would have been a better economic proposition to cater for the food requirements of the towns by growing maize or rice. So the criterion for evaluation in this case should not be the volume of a given product—the anticipated result—but an improvement in the balance of payments, the national budget or the producers' income, and an improvement in the structure of the farms and the satisfaction of the national consumers.

Divergent aims

Another problem to do with the terms of reference of evaluation, the aims of the operation, is that there are sometimes divergences between the aims of an operation and the general interests or motives of one or other of the partners involved in its implementation. In some cases, for example, a government may want to create a communications network with the main aim of serving

national unity or domestic security, which is not written into the cooperation agreements that will enable it to obtain financing. This is a perfectly legitimate aim as far as that government is concerned, but, in order to comply with the agreement and obtain the relevant financing, the government has to point to economic targets, such as the improvement of production or the reduction of transport costs. Another example is a draft tillage programme. A government designing and wanting to run a project of this kind is intending to push up agricultural production and modernize the structure of its farms by ensuring that agriculture and herding are better integrated. Yet when we look at the peasant farmers who will be implementing this project, it sometimes happens that their interest is more a matter of obtaining social prestige and looking like a modern farmer, or even of obtaining cheap cattle.

Another example of divergent interests and aims is that major technical innovation, the solar pump. The efficiency of such machines is still minimal and in many cases there are less expensive technical solutions available, so the apparent aim of a project of this sort, i.e. more water supplies, could be obtained more cheaply by another method. But it often happens that cheap water supplies are not the main aim of the partners (the source of financing and the government), which also want to obtain funds for development more easily by jumping on the soft energy bandwagon—which appeals to the politicians and the general public—or to encourage experiments with new technology so as to develop them and make them cheaper in the longer term.



EDF

Food aid, here in Upper Volta, is also an area where there are differences in interpreting objectives



Familiarizing women with the integrated rural development project in the Badéguichéri valley, Niger. "Some agricultural development projects designed to suit people actually running farms—i.e. mature men with families—led to a marginalization of young men and women in rural areas"

One last example of this divergence between the partners is food aid. At first sight, everybody's idea here is to improve the population's diet and, in particular, to counter famine. But in reality, the donor also wants to place foodstuffs on the international market or get rid of stocks it has become too costly to finance, and the recipient government is often more motivated by a desire to get an easy extra source of income and to save on foreign exchange.

The outcome of all these practices, which have been brought to light by evaluation, is that the results of a development scheme and the objectives, or anticipated results, do not necessarily have the same significance for all partners. This is very common in all projects.

Here is one last example, that of a road project intended to cut transport costs and thus give the producers of primary products, and/or the consumers, a better deal. In certain cases of this kind, transporters have had no interest in cutting their costs and attracting more freight, and implementation has not brought about the anticipated price reduction where transporters are able to get greater consideration for their interests than for the interests of the community as a whole. In a case of this kind, the costs of the investment are badly spread over the economy.

The job of the evaluator

There is a lesson for the evaluator to learn in these considerations of the partners' interests, objectives and motivations in an economy, and in relations between the aid donor and recipient. He must take account of the anticipated results in the light of the specific aims of the project, and of the specific aims in the light of the general aims of economic and social development. So he has to see how much coherence there is between the general aims, the specific objectives and the results. And he has to take account of the aims and interests of each group of partners involved in the project and analyse whether these objectives or groups of interests are mutually compatible, divergent or concurrent.

Here the evaluator is faced with a further difficulty: how to define the content of the general economic and social development aims so that it is sufficiently clear and accepted by the different partners involved. It has to be said that those who design and implement projects very often overlook the structural aspects of development. They are concerned with macro-economic matters of great moment, such as the national revenue, the balance of payments and even the distribution of income between the main sections of the population; but they do not give enough importance to the capacity for self-development. Development strategies, and the projects run as part of them, all too often lead to greater dependence on the source of aid and to greater economic—and even political—alienation, which gradually poisons relations between the donors and the recipients of the aid. So the evaluator has to take proper consideration in his work of the effects projects have on the increase in local capacities, in particular as far as the institutions of development and their dynamism and efficiency are concerned. He also has to see whether the projects have led to greater knowledge about the country's development potential and the best techniques and means of capitalizing on it. And lastly, he has to evaluate the effects of the operations on the capacity for initiative and dynamism of the various groups of the population likely to take an active part in the development process.

Development is also often considered in too specific a way for a whole zone or sector. For example, the aim of a rural development project may be fixed in terms of an increase in the average income of the whole of the target population, and if the evaluator confines himself to recording the effects of the project in relation to this alone, he is very likely to miss any secondary negative effects that will lead to the marginalization of part of the population because of an unfair distribution of the benefits of the operation among the community concerned. We have noticed that some agricultural development projects designed to suit people actually running farms—i.e. mature men with families—led to a marginalization of young men and women in rural areas, which proves that the indirect, structural effects of the project are partially negative.

It is therefore important for evaluation to be both independent and objective, and carried out with the close collaboration of the different groups of partners and recipients involved in the project, so that they can all express their opinions and all their opinions can be taken into account. ○ C.VdV.

Two examples of evaluation by sector

Since 1975 the European Commission has conducted evaluation in the main sectors of activity of the EDF. Four studies have been completed in health, drinking water provision, rural development and training.

The procedure is always the same. The Commission carries out an evaluation of projects in a certain number of countries with the help of independent experts. It then considers the results along with the member states. This preparatory work leads to the defining of "basic principles" which are then discussed in depth by ACP and EEC experts at a seminar organized in an ACP country.

The four seminars organized so far were well attended from the ACP side and led in each case to a joint text on basic principles, which will act as a guide for the evaluation of future projects.

It is the first phase of this process which is covered in the two articles below. They are extracts from the reports by independent experts on the effectiveness of rural development projects in Africa between 1960 and 1977, and a range of training schemes run in Africa and the Caribbean under successive EDFs.

Integrated rural development

This sectoral evaluation is based on an analysis of the effects and results of 10 integrated rural development programmes involving small peasant farms in nine French-speaking countries in black Africa: Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Ivory Coast, Niger, Rwanda, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire. Most of these operations have entailed a number of phases and a number of successive financial commitments or "projects" (see annex). The sample programmes that have been evaluated were chosen in view of their representative nature, but they naturally cover only part of the operations of this kind financed under the first three EDFs.

Nature and content of the programmes evaluated

The 10 programmes evaluated were chosen so as to provide a representative and meaningful sample of the operations carried out in rural areas with Community financial and technical aid; these operations were concerned with the modernization of small peasant farms in a given area by a variety of means, some more complex or integrated than others.

(1) Except where a stock-farming scheme is linked with the distribution of equipment for use with draught animals.

This sample does not include stock-farming projects (1), major hydro-agricultural development schemes, or permanent plantations of an agro-industrial nature.

The projects evaluated were all directed principally at boosting agricultural production in accordance with procedures which may be classified under three headings: "structural aid" for the farms, "infrastructure aid" and aid for the "organization of the rural environment". These three types of action quite often occur in the same project.

"Structural aid", applied in the form of grants to the factors of production most important for improving agricultural productivity (plant health products, fertilizers, equipment), should enable farmers to intensify their agriculture in conditions of adequate profitability so as to cover the cost of these factors and provide suitable remuneration for the additional work required. This structural aid was provided within previously organized contexts, where regional rural development bodies or bodies specializing in the promotion of cotton, groundnuts, coffee and so on were already seeing to the promotion, marketing, packaging and possibly the storage of the cash crops and products in question.

"Infrastructure aid" was principally intended to enable such bodies to work under satisfactory conditions where they could not themselves finance investments such as storage sheds, service roads or tracks, agricultural or veterinary stations, vaccination pens or workshops/garages.

The third type of aid was concerned with "organization of the rural environment", designed to create the necessary context for increasing production. By bearing certain operating costs this type of aid made it possible to disseminate techniques, introduce new factors of production, organize farmers with a view to intensifying cul-



The development of Banfora region in Upper Volta. All the projects evaluated involve agricultural production



A drinking trough which was one of the improvements provided in Badeguicheri valley in Niger

tivation, conduct health campaigns, provide treatment for draught animals, etc.

Realization of objectives

The evaluated projects have had major positive effects on agricultural production and the productivity of peasant farms. In most cases, however, the objectives set by the project promoters have been attained only partially (2); in some instances, in the case of certain types of food product, the objectives have been surpassed—sometimes by a large margin.

Results sometimes fall well short of objectives—in a third of the cases production is as much as 50 % short of the targets—in so far as it has been possible to calculate these margins with any degree of precision. Projects have, for instance, run into unforeseen difficulties and their strategies have not always been well adapted to the environment on which they were to act. Besides, generally speaking it was rash to want to fix very precise medium-term objectives as was done in the evaluated projects. In practice such objectives are only projections based on data which are often incomplete and on numerous assumptions, particularly with regard to the human and technical factors and economic conditions (especially prices and markets).

Furthermore, it appears that the projected objectives were frequently overestimated at the outset. Generally speaking, this was due to the threefold desire to meet the profitability requirements laid down by the planners,

(2) In one or two cases things have picked up since a project was evaluated; in at least one other case, results have deteriorated since that time. The evaluation, of course, records the trend of the programme up until a given time, situated between mid-1976 and mid-1977. This situation continues to change the further one is from the intensive period of "execution" of the project with external financial and technical support. The degree to which the trend is positive depends on the strategy applied, the quality of the staff responsible, the regional and/or national economic and political environment in the sector concerned, etc.

to obtain the agreement of those politically responsible on the projected schemes and to convince the financing sources.

In most of the evaluated projects only the specific production, marketing and income objectives were quantified. Therefore they have more often than not become the principal guides to the operations in question: these operations were concentrated first and foremost on the volume of cash crops, which is the easiest item to measure, rather than on the volume of subsistence crops or, least of all, on the structural areas and social changes. The data collected during execution of the project and available for evaluation are therefore concerned above all with the results achieved as regards cash crops.

Agricultural production

The operations carried out in the form of rural development projects (and, under the second EDF, in the form of "production aid") with the support of aid granted by the Community have generally given rise to substantial increases in production, or at least made such increases possible. These increases in production have generally involved export crops. At the same time, in so far as information on this subject is available, it would appear that production of food for local consumption has increased, at least slightly, in most of the areas covered by the projects; this increase has in some cases been facilitated by the operations carried out concerning one or more cash crops; in other cases it has occurred despite competition with those crops.

Even where there has been hardly any increase in production of the crop in question, the projects undertaken have at least made it possible to curb the fall in production which would have otherwise occurred for various reasons, such as drought or disorganization and inadequate means of action available to the national departments for supporting agriculture.

The direct effects of projects (and other operations) on the volume of production have been obtained above all thanks to the employment of new factors of production (fertilizers, selected seeds, fungicides, insecticides) by the small peasant farmers and, in some cases, thanks to better working of the soil as a result of mechanized tilling (equipment for animal traction or work done by tractor). The dissemination of new cultivation techniques, which was to increase the effectiveness of factors other than labour with a view to increasing output of the cash crop, has also contributed towards raising production; the peasant farmers have, however, not applied these techniques as satisfactorily or in such a widespread fashion as they have adopted the use of the new factors of production. It follows that the yield of these factors has generally not attained the levels foreseen in the project objectives.

The fact that the yield and production targets have in most cases not been met would more often than not appear to be because the innovations proposed in the projects were not in keeping with the peasant farmer's concerns as regards the productivity of their work, either in terms of food resources or monetary purchasing power.

In addition, at the level of the means of production the peasant farmers have often come up against a bottleneck as regards the labour available to extend or intensify the cultivation of crops, for the projects have hardly checked the drift of young people towards the towns (3), contrary to the declared aims of approximately one project in two. Furthermore, the adoption of new techniques and improved inputs, and above all the equipping of farms and the recruitment of paid workers, have resulted in a level of profitability which is too low to sustain such changes. Technical progress has also been curbed by the problem of food security (need for an incompressible margin of production for self-subsistence) and by that of the peasant farmers' financial security (low debt capacity). These points will be expanded below.

Income of the peasant farmers

The evaluated projects were aimed at producing, via the anticipated increases in production of cash crops, an improvement in the monetary income, and hence the standard of living, of the peasant families. In the evaluations carried out it has not been possible to gauge the real developments in these areas, for want in particular of data on the pre-project situation. From the interviews and enquiries emerges a picture of only a slight improvement and even, in some cases, of stagnation in the peasants' standard of living.

This trend is firstly due to the generally unfavourable development of the terms of trade for agricultural producers. For export crops in particular, the prices paid to producers have generally lagged behind those which the peasants themselves have had to pay for the factors of production (in spite of the grants programmed in the EDF financings) and for consumer goods of industrial origin; this phenomenon has become more marked since 1974. The second factor which curbed the rise in the standard of living is, of course the lower than predicted increase in agricultural productivity, which itself is partly a result of years of drought suffered by some of the countries concerned and partly also of the sluggish trend in relative prices.

Structural transformation of farms and rural communities

To achieve progress in the structures of farms and rural communities is one of the fundamental aims set out in most national plans and sectoral development programmes.

With a view to the general development of the economies concerned, the projects were therefore intended to produce, through technical, economic and institutional improvements and basic investment, structural changes in the peasant farms so that the latter would progressively become more capable of pursuing subsequent development independently. Through the progress brought about by the projects in specific areas the farmers were to acquire certain technical knowledge but also to become capable of applying that knowledge, but also to

(3) It should be pointed out that the present form of education to some extent encourages this drift from the land and makes it even more difficult to attain the objective in question.

become capable of applying that knowledge rationally in combination with their traditional practices and of acquiring more complex techniques with greater facility; they were also to become more capable, thanks to the projects and their implementation, of running a farm using more factors of production which had been purchased and even invested for a number of years.

Structural transformation is, however, seldom explicitly stated as an objective in the rural development projects which have been evaluated (except in the southern Zinder project, in Niger) and it has hardly been represented as such to those responsible for carrying out the projects. The technical assistance teams and the nationals responsible for executing the projects generally receive as a basis of reference outlines of techniques, types of production, investment and institutions which must be implemented with the assistance—on as voluntary a basis as possible—of the peasant farmers. If ob-



EDG - Gartung

Rice-growing in Upper Volta. "Food production for local consumption has risen in most areas covered by the projects"

stacles of a psychological or sociological nature are encountered, a "motivation" operation is sometimes envisaged as part of, or in addition to, the project, not to enable the rural communities to take charge of their own development, but rather in order to "condition" the peasant farmers in the direction of the specific objectives of the projects.

It is therefore not surprising that in the structural field, vital though it is, the projects (except in southern Zinder) do not seem to have produced striking results. In some cases the efforts to implant new institutions (such as "pre-cooperatives"), which have little in common with the priority interests and aspirations of the peasant farmers, have tended to reinforce the latter's mistrust of, or

indifference towards, state initiatives and development institutions.

Balance of payments and state budget

Another of the major aims of most of the projects evaluated is to increase exports of agricultural products, both raw and processed; the object is to improve the country's balance of payments and increase the state's revenue—above all in the form of export taxes (and only at a secondary level through the taxation of domestic, commercial and industrial activities). In some cases, as in Zaire and the Ivory Coast, the balance of payments was also to be improved by reducing imports of foodstuffs.

The overall situation of the economies and finances of the states concerned has generally improved, thanks to the execution of the various projects evaluated but to a lesser extent than anticipated in the objectives laid down



EDF - Drachousoff

Irrigated rice growing in the Ivory Coast, one of the 10 integrated rural development projects subjected to evaluation

initially. The big rise in the prices of raw materials, including most products of agricultural origin, which took place in 1974, did not prevent the terms of trade for the agricultural products exported by African countries from continuing to deteriorate in the long term compared with capital equipment and consumer goods of industrial origin. The balances of payments and revenue of the states concerned, therefore, improved very considerably in 1974—for only part of the price rises were passed on to the farmers—but this was only a short-lived advantage.

Limits to the permanence of the results

Generally speaking, the quantified objectives of projects are set for the year when the external aid comes to an end or for the following year. The object of the projects is, however, for the anticipated effects to continue

to be felt and, if not improved, at least to remain stable, without entailing any further burden upon the rest of the national economy, particularly the state.

In actual fact, the effects obtained with regard to production have not always been as durable as initially hoped for. Some results that were obtained have petered out after the end of Community assistance. By concentrating on precise production levels, to be attained in a given year, project managers have sometimes underestimated the importance of the structural changes needed to enable rural producers to cope better with various contingencies (natural, economic, commercial, etc.) and of the changes needed to reduce the constraints (food, cultural, social, etc.) to which their activities are subject. In addition, responsibility for completed operations was not always transferred to the levels where, when there was no more aid, the economic and technical activities which existed while the projects were being carried out could be continued in a comparable manner. These deficiencies may, according to the case in point, be due to inadequate training of the national staff, to the political/administrative system in which the staff have to operate or even to techniques, management methods or equipment being chosen which are too complex for the majority of the operational staff available in the rural area.

At the end of the intensive phase financed by the EDF, most of the new or additional activities set up were as a rule intended to be self-financing, in other words, to cover their production costs in full and the operating costs—if not amortization—of the development bodies set up. In the case of most of the projects evaluated it turned out that these self-financing objectives could not be met. Since the productivity increases obtained for export crops did not reach the projected levels and the terms of trade to some extent deteriorated, it was not possible to raise from the final value of the additional production an adequate margin of dues to cover the costs and expenditure in question; otherwise the peasant farmers would no longer have had the slightest financial incentive to grow the few cash crops on which such dues are charged. In fact, part of the monetary activities of the rural world does not participate in the financing of institutions, since it is the state and not the rural communities which has assumed responsibility for operating development machinery of interest to these communities and set up within the framework of the projects.

Even if the project has established institutions which are viable from the administrative, technical and financial points of view, the disruption of social relations or traditional value systems caused by the modification of methods of production and trade sometimes detracts from that viability owing to the phenomenon of sociological or cultural rejection by the village communities.

Lastly, even if the effects of a project are stable and durable, it may happen that the continuity of the operation will not be assured in the national context because the nature, or some of the characteristics of the project make it an "enclave" which can neither be extended nor extrapolated to other regions or for other population groups. To maintain the project therefore sometimes becomes politically impossible for reasons of social justice or simply of budgetary resources. ○

Education and training

A cursory review of what has been done during the 20 years that the EDF has operated in the field of education and training shows that 10% of the fund's financial commitments have gone to education and training: from a high 16% in the early 1960s to about half that percentage at the end of the 1970s, to an even lower proportion during the 5th EDF period just starting. In other words, education is a declining affair as far as EDF operations are concerned.

The character of the fellowship programme has changed drastically over the years. At first the majority of fellowship holders went to European institutes and universities. At present the majority stay in their own countries or, less frequently, go to another ACP country. Together with this important structural change, numbers have increased from a handful in the early 1960s to over 3 000 today.

The educational investment programme has shown a declining share of total investment commitments, together with a shift from primary to technical and post-secondary education.

Educational developments and policies in ACP states

The 1960s and 1970s witnessed an explosive growth of educational enrolment, teaching personnel, facilities, and educational budgets. With the exception of higher education, however, quantitative targets set for the 1980s were not reached in the majority of ACP states.

Towards the end of the 1960s an educational system began to emerge which, through its rapid growth, became characterised by a number of serious problems:

- (a) the quality and structure of education, which is not in line with the objective needs of the increasing clientele and results in high drop-out and repetition rates;
- (b) the effectiveness of education which, with its emphasis on traditional general education, is becoming more and more irrelevant for activities outside the modern sector;
- (c) the cost of education, which is reaching the limits of the capacity of government budgets.

In the attempts to solve these problems, a growing awareness emerged of the need for educational reform with, as prime objectives, improvement of the quality of education through better teacher training, and increased relevance through the introduction of practical subjects and through greater investment in technical and vocational education. The serious mis-match between manpower supply and demand in the primary sector-dominated economies had to be tackled by extending rural education, work-oriented practical education and non-formal adult education.

So far, the implementation and impact of the proposed educational reforms have been limited. Mainstream educational development still stress general and formal edu-



The 1960s and 1970s witnessed an explosive growth of educational enrolment

cation, principally because reform experiments are additional and are not integrated in overall educational policy, because of the decreasing availability of funds for trying new solutions, the increasing social pressure in favour of general education, and the societal incentive system which rewards those with general education and discourages practical education. This system finds its most outspoken expression in countries which guarantee automatic public sector employment to secondary school and university graduates.

For educational reforms to have wider impact in future and for education output to be more in line with the economic and manpower needs of the ACP countries, the incentives system in general and labour market signals in particular need to be adapted so that current individual demand for general education is affected.

And foreign assistance should put more emphasis on vocational, rural and non-formal types of education and less on mainstream general and formal types of education. Has this indeed happened in the case of EDF assistance?

Social infrastructure

The share of EDF investments in the educational sector has declined from 15.3% in EDF 1 to 3.4% in EDF 4. Various factors account for this decline, such as the evolution of educational systems in ACP states, the generally reduced role of foreign donors in this sector, the increased complexity of linking educational and training institutions to manpower needs.

Around 70% of EDF interventions have gone to the general educational sector (general primary, secondary, and post-secondary education).

In the early funds, heavy EDF interventions in the general educational sector served a clear manpower training purpose, but the case for continued support by foreign donors for this sector is much more difficult to make.

Furthermore most of EDF investments since EDF 1 have benefitted the high-level manpower needs of the public sector, and have neglected the often less explicit needs of the private sector and of the self-employed. It is recommended that more attention should be given to the training needs of the private sector and of the self-employed.

The same trend can be seen also in regional educational investment projects. These projects, nine in total under the 4th EDF, are also oriented towards specific manpower needs of the public sector, such as aviation training or road maintenance training. Although there may be scope for more projects of this type, it seems likely that number will remain small.

Prospective users of educational facilities have only rarely been substantially involved in the design of buildings, thus limiting the use value of the structures. This was especially apparent in the early EDFs, but also in later interventions such as those for secondary education. For example, kitchens have been designed but never used; appliances such as generators have been introduced which could never be maintained. It is often in the very early stages of a project that major features are decided upon.

And if most basic educational structures are sturdy, durable and of acceptance quality, some are very luxurious and thus expensive. In other cases, faulty technical solutions have been adopted, e.g. with such aspects as ventilation and roof construction.

Secondary fixtures such as doors, windows, electrical systems, sanitary facilities, kitchens, etc. are often extremely poorly adapted, too sophisticated, and not kept in repair. Good maintenance requires imported spares, finance and skills, none of which is available in many instances.

In addition most investments have a very high import component and are oriented towards foreign firms, thus limiting the benefits for the local economy in terms of local value added, foreign exchange and, above all, skill formation. In some instances ACP governments have tried to increase local value added.

Where the ordering of teaching materials has been involved, delays have arisen due to procedures and to the requirement of European procurement. The latter is sometimes a severe problem for the Caribbean countries, due to problems of incompatibility of systems and to poor manufacturers' servicing facilities.

Multi-annual training programme (MTP)

The strong points of the MTP of the EDF are obvious. It provides a long-term commitment. It is prepared to give fellowships for training at all levels (including in service training), in all fields and at all places (including local studies). It is not tied to a particular donor country. And the procedures are not too cumbersome, or at least are less so than those of some other donors.

For historical reasons the MTP has been somewhat separated from other EDF projects. Although there has been an attempt to integrate the training programme more into these other activities, the character of isolation prevails to a certain extent to the present day.

In many ACP countries there will be a further need for external finance for training abroad in applied, technical and specialised studies. In this sense, there is therefore a continuing need for an EDF fellowship programme for studies abroad.



Handicraft training centre in Ougadougou (Upper Volta). The ACP states still lay emphasis, mostly, on general and formal education

Although recently there has been a slight shift away from financing fellowships only, the latter is still the main feature of the MTP, 80-90% of which is given in the form of fellowships. Fellowships alone, however, provide too narrow a perspective when considering the needs of supporting ACP training activities, inter alia because of substitution effects and lack of financial means for complementary activities.

Budgetary substitution effects in the local fellowship area seem especially strong. Many ACP governments follow a policy whereby all secondary school graduates are given the chance to continue their studies, and whereby all university graduates are automatically employed in the public sector. Fellowships for such studies (including EDF fellowships) are administered centrally, which enables the government to shift and to substitute students at will so as to meet EDF priorities without changing its own educational policy. EDF objectives,

such as sectoral priorities and success rates, thus lose some of their significance. It was generally found that EDF local fellowships do not appear to proportionally increase the number of students, nor do they affect sectoral distribution to any great extent.

In this way, EDF support for local fellowships is not always an effective way of giving educational support.

Training activities that are clearly linked to a project or to an institution often offer interesting prospects. It is recommended that attempts to increase and strengthen such linkages should be continued. This would enable better identification of training needs, and may lead to increasing emphasis on practical and directly applicable training, quite often of an innovative nature. These institutional links should not be confined to EDF projects.

The almost exclusive emphasis in the MTPs in middle and higher level training and of civil servants is quite remarkable. It is notable that most training activities in the crucial non-formal educational area (practical education in Ethiopia, extension work in rural development, Jamal in Jamaica) take place outside the MTP. Although some of these efforts have been reasonably successful, the projects form only a small percentage of EDF aid in training.

In a number of cases, it was found that the MTP is subdivided into too many sub-programmes. The MTP would gain in effectiveness if it concentrated on fewer fields.

In general, the planning and administration of the MTP by associated countries is quite weak. Detailed educational and training plans often are lacking and training requests can consequently only be justified in terms of general priority areas in the perspective of development needs. There is also little systematic planning of scholarship requests.

Training in other projects

Although the Lomé Conventions stress the need to look at the training aspects of investment projects, and although slightly more attention is given to these aspects, there seem to be significant difficulties in implementing such a policy.

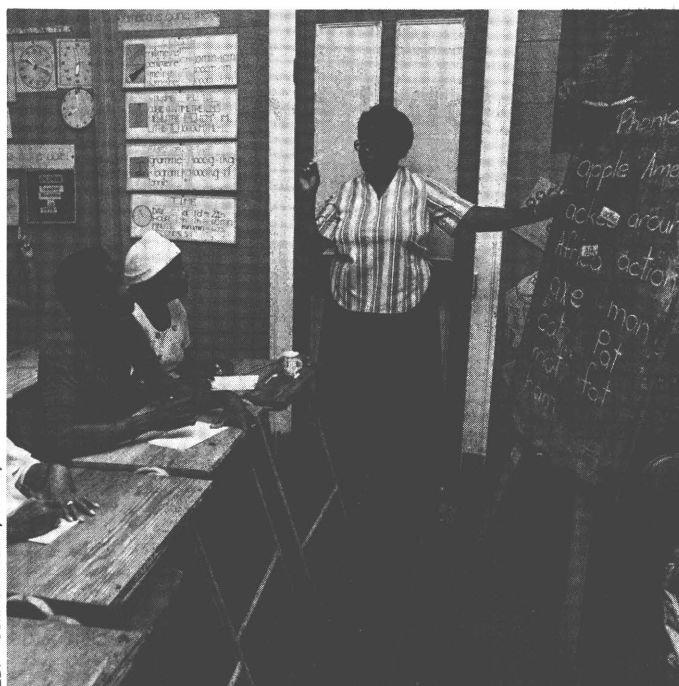
In most EDF investment projects other than education, training is notably lacking. The most important exceptions are in the agricultural and rural development sector.

It is remarkable that the content of these training programmes, albeit few in number (functional literacy, extension, etc.), is often of more interest than the programmes in the 'official' educational sector:

- they tend to integrate infrastructure, teachers, fellowships, equipment and often some recurrent costs in a single package (e.g. the farmer training centres);
- they are often innovative and flexible, and aim at meeting definite needs and at touching the rural population, even though problems are experienced in this.

Some of the difficulties encountered in implementing training activities in investment projects are the following:

Budgetary reasons. In many projects, ceilings for EDF contributions were fixed before realistic cost figures



EDF - John and Penny Hubley

Literacy teaching of adults in Jamaica

were available. Since many projects ran into potential cost overruns, and very little additional budgetary room was available, projects tended to be curtailed. Training and other 'soft' items were often among the first to disappear from the budget.

The role of foreign executing firms. Construction and consultancy firms engaged for the execution of investment projects often tend to neglect training aspects, unless they are given explicit terms of reference and are being evaluated on it.

The way ahead

From everything said so far, it follows that there is a need for considerable reorientation of EDF financing of educational and training activities. Important reasons why EDF-financed projects have not necessarily been consistent with the needs of educational development and manpower training are:

- selectivity of EDF;
- limitations of EDF instruments;
- lack of integration of EDF instruments;
- lack of expertise at EDF;
- incomplete spectrum of EDF instruments.

To implement such a reorientation a number of general steps could be recommended. Firstly, it should be considered to spend considerable effort, on the basis of well-prepared documents, on joint development with the ACP countries of a sectoral EDF policy on a country level regarding education and human resources. This policy should be based in the first instance on the human resource priorities of the recipient government.

Generally it may be said that greater emphasis should be given to programmes and projects focussing on educational reform, particularly as they relate to basic education, and to the quality of education.

From this it follows that there is an increasing necessity to offer a wider variety of EDF instruments as a package. ○

EEC global evaluation

In four ACP states the European Commission has undertaken an evaluation of the total impact of Community aid on the social and economic development of the country concerned. The countries were Niger, Rwanda and Senegal, plus Cameroon, where a study was carried out by the London-based Overseas Development Institute in conjunction with the Commission. The main conclusions of this exercise appear below.

Impact of Community aid

The effects of projects normally correspond closely to the economic development requirements of the beneficiary countries and have made a substantial contribution to such development, particularly by improving economic and social infrastructure, extending water supply networks and diversifying production.

On the whole projects can be said to be satisfactorily geared to requirements and obtaining immediate results, but their success is somewhat more qualified as regards adjustment to local capacities and conditions of utilization.

Generally speaking, aid has strengthened the position of the Community's partners, in particular by boosting their financial and technical resources and improving economic and social conditions. However, in certain cases, it has generated cumbersome and expensive administrative machinery which subsequently has to be taken over by the state concerned, resulting in recurrent expenses beyond its means. Further, Community aid has done little to increase the productivity of the recipient countries' inhabitants or firms.

Roles played by the various partners

As states usually serve not only as the channels through which aid passes but generally also have sole responsibility for implementation, there is a danger that quite a number of economic operations — whole populations, smaller communities and firms — will be relegated to a somewhat passive role in the development process.

The wide variety of forms such aid can take aggravates the load on the authorities of the recipient states and encourages them to concentrate on procuring such aid, increasing local resources and effort. Nevertheless, in view of its acknowledged effectiveness, Community aid often acts as an incentive to other aid donors to co-finance schemes, which is very useful even if co-financing procedures are sometimes not conducive to speed.

The Community aims at, and usually gets, excellent immediate results from its projects, since the technical assistance it provides is geared to satisfying the requirements of the recipient states. However, technical assistants do not usually do enough towards training and must not be substitutes for national managerial staff or hold up the transfer of responsibility to them.



Harvesting pyrethrum flowers on an EDF project in Rwanda

The decision-making process

Although national planning and sectoral programmes theoretically ensure that aid ties in with other development schemes and policies, care must be taken to see that projects really are consistent with such plans or programmes.

Moreover, even now there is often no coherent long-term policy underpinning regional development schemes.

Indicative programming has made Community aid more effective, especially by reinforcing the role of national planning as a guide to the selection of the schemes to be funded, in the light of an overall long-term approach to the development requirements and potential of the countries concerned.

However, this role has not always been given full play because certain states seek from the outset to apportion the indicative aid appropriation between projects which have not yet been properly identified or studied.

Project design

Here the effectiveness of aid seems to depend primarily on:

- adjusting projects to the human, natural and technical context, which presupposes a very thorough knowledge of the environment concerned and how it is likely to evolve;
- the internal cohesion of projects, i.e. the close inter-relationships between the various operations and aid instruments constituting each individual project;
- participation by the target populations in project design, wherever possible, and in implementation and management;
- attention being paid to the long-term conditions of utilization: to be effective, projects must be planned in such a way as to take account both of the requirements of the phase actually being financed and, most important, the subsequent phases, when they will have to be run entirely by national staff with national funds.

As far as methods of financing are concerned, it has been seen that:

- the dual financing and management structures of Community aid make it necessary to take care to integrate industrial schemes into other operations;
- the "soft" terms on which aid is provided are a valuable back-up to public finance but every effort must be made to ensure that priority is given to the needs of the most deprived sections of the population.

As regards methods of implementation, the evaluations carried out have brought two points to light:

- where the technical and financial content of a project is defined in excessive detail, inflexibility and even wastage may occur during implementation, especially where the local population is to play a leading role;
- as a result of decentralization giving the Commission Delegations responsibility for supervision, schemes are now geared more satisfactorily to local situations and procedures have been speeded up.

Project utilization

In many cases a project's effectiveness declines once the implementation phase is over, because of insufficient attention given to staff training and funds, needed to sustain full utilization and normal upkeep, or because the state and direct beneficiaries do not have the required resources. This point has already been made in the sectoral evaluations.

Conditions for a favourable impact

In conclusion, the impact of Community aid on the economic and social development of a recipient country is particularly favourable where:

- the schemes concerned are closely geared to general development aims, viz. in the first instance growth and reinforcement of the economy and greater prosperity for the various sections of the population;
- such schemes are designed to be permanent and extensive, even after aid has ceased;
- national or local structures and undertakings are reinforced to equip them to achieve further progress through self-development;
- costs are kept within reasonable limits and the least possible disturbance (economic, social, ecological, etc...) is caused.

The decisive factors are:

- the adjustment of projects and schemes to local surroundings so that they can be progressively "appropriated" and run by local communities, firms and bodies;
- consistency of the schemes financed with:
 - other completed or proposed development operations, regardless of the source of financing;
 - the resources available locally for utilization and maintenance;
- coordination of the various resources deployed to obtain the awaited results, with emphasis on combining aid in the form of capital or plant and assistance with staff training and management. ○

An evaluation of the EEC's food aid programme

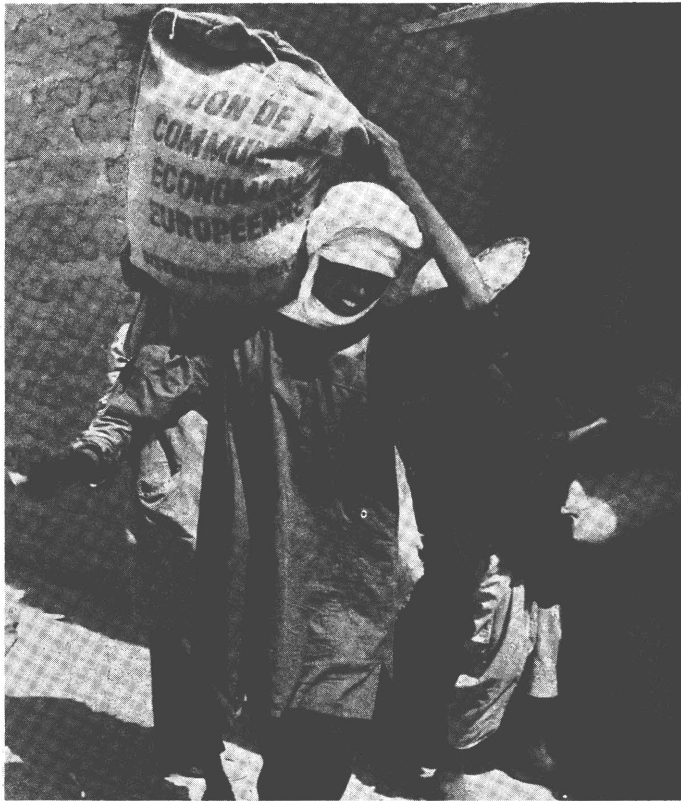
In June 1982 the European Commission completed an analysis of its food aid programme, and its place in development policy generally. The policy, which had been the object of criticism from various sources, covers both Lomé and non-Lomé developing countries. Evaluation missions examined the possibilities of improving and restructuring food aid in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Somalia and Tanzania. Below is a resumé of the main conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation.

The European Community food aid programme is a large undertaking, spending over ECU 700 million per year. A clear mandate exists to spend this money effectively and efficiently in the interests of the developing countries. This is evidenced by the resolution of the European Parliament on hunger in the world and an ongoing debate within the Commission since 1977, all of which has tended to underline the developmental purpose of the European food aid programme; and also by the report of the Court of Auditors which has served to bring to the forefront of debate the need for greater operational efficiency. The evaluation deals comprehensively with both impact and efficiency, drawing on a literature review and 10 independent country studies.

It is clear that there is an important role for food aid in the 1980s. The Community food aid programme has evolved in response to changing needs and conditions, and such a capacity to respond to the new problems of the 1980s is now needed. The evaluation aims to provide a basis for such a response. Cereal imports by developing countries have risen alarmingly as have balance of payment deficits, and in such circumstances food aid can often be most useful if it helps to reduce foreign exchange burdens by replacing commercial imports of basic staples. To provide general support for a policy oriented towards sustainable growth, better satisfaction of basic needs and food security in recipient countries, food aid is best sold on the open market. The question of government policy is crucial and the evaluation suggests that food aid can only work successfully if it is closely associated with an overall food strategy that provides incentives to domestic agricultural production and aims at a reduction of poverty and malnutrition.

Aid programme hampered by dominance of dairy products

The evidence of the ten country studies tends to support this view about the sort of food aid that should be provided and the way in which it should be used. At the same time, the country studies clearly show that food aid has complex effects which require analysis on a country



EDF

The EEC's food aid programme is a major undertaking costing more than ECU 700 million a year

specific basis. The Community food aid programme is severely hampered in reaching the objectives thrown into prominence by the new needs, because of the dominance of dairy products and, largely as a result, of food aid for direct distribution rather than for sale on the open market. Presently less than 25% of the value of the Community food aid programme can be counted as direct balance of payments support, and less than half can be treated as a resource for growth in the macro-economic sense. Cereals are more effective in reaching these objectives than dairy commodities, particularly skimmed milk powder (SMP).

Preparing food strategies

The effect of Community food aid on growth and food security is impossible to measure quantitatively with any precision. The evaluation concludes that counterpart funds generated by open market sales provide a poor proxy for the contribution to growth; and that in any case few countries account satisfactorily for counterpart funds. Nevertheless, a contribution to growth has been made. With regard to food security, conclusions are mixed. The evaluation found that food policy in recipient countries is often not sufficiently aimed at assuring food security. A disincentive effect of food aid has been successfully counteracted in some cases, but in other cases food aid has been found to be associated with, but not responsible for, a disincentive effect. A major task lies ahead, with an important role for donor coordination, in assisting developing countries to prepare and implement food strategies. Given that food aid can be made into a flexible instrument and offers opportunities to influence the development policies of recipient governments, the

evaluation concluded that EEC food aid could play a part in improved food strategies. However, the long term objective must be to work towards a reduction in food aid and a transition to financial aid.

Better nutrition

On food security and basic needs, the evaluation concludes that in general the distributional effects of overall government policy will outweigh those of particular food aid projects, but that food aid can contribute to better nutrition, to asset creation for the poor and to community development. Some examples of successful food for work and supplementary feeding programmes were found. However, there were also cases of unsuccessful projects, and the evaluation stresses that there are limits to the extent to which successful schemes can be taken as models and transferred from one country to another. But both the study of successes and of successful methods of transference to different conditions is essential and should be intensified.

In relating these findings to the future direction of the Community programme, the evaluation finds that the Community's overall policy objectives are generally right but require expansion and re-definition to deal with the changing situation and the complex effects of food aid; and it finds that, while the Community's food aid programme has evolved in response to changing needs, its size and structure are unbalanced and must be improved if the stated objectives are to be reached. Political and administrative concern, rightly, is with achieving the highest possible developmental impact, including balance of payments relief. But this objective has not yet been matched by the size of the programme, which is still small in relation to total food import needs, nor by its structure, with the dominance of dairy products as a major factor.

Redefining objectives

In evaluating the administration of the food aid programme a clear message emerges from the country reports: they are "unanimous in their view that the present structure and mode of operation of the Community food aid programme make it quite incapable of functioning effectively in the field of long-term development assistance". This is because the Community has no administrative central structure within which long-term food aid can be effectively planned and delivered; and because insufficient Community resources have been made available in the field efficiently to plan, implement and evaluate the food aid programme.

A major problem identified by the country studies is the short time-horizon of the Community, with its continued emphasis on annual programming; this is contrasted unfavourably with the practical outcome of the programme which, because of unpredictable delays, is in effect haphazardly multi-annual. The lack of a formal planning and implementation cycle, expressed in contractual terms, is also noted: the poor availability of data, absence of detailed monitoring and paucity of evaluation are consequences of this. The lack of such a programme cycle also inhibits the vital process of dialogue between donor and recipient. The programme has become highly

centralized in Brussels and there is insufficient delegation of responsibility to field level. Coordination is poor, both between different food aid donors and between different forms of Community aid.

Changing the criteria for allocating food aid

The evaluation concludes with recommendations at three levels, i.e. the policy objectives of the programme; its size and structure; and its method of operation. With regard to policy objectives, it is recommended that they be reformulated to encompass the growth and distribution effects of food aid more clearly, stressing the objective of food security. The need for objectives to be expressed quantitatively in individual country programme documents is stressed, as is the desirability of combining the objectives of food aid and other forms of Community assistance into one unitary framework with common aims.

A change in objectives in the direction here recommended would also entail consequential changes in the criteria for allocating food aid; and the changes are defined and new criteria recommended. Such changes should make it easier to devise an optimum aid package in which food aid, technical assistance and financial aid can be appropriately fused, both within the Community and also in relation to other sources of assistance.

Increasing food aid in cereals

An increase in the total size of the Community food aid programme in cereals is recommended, provided that this can be done in a cost-effective way. It is recommended that the Community take a positive position with regard to an increase in the size of cereal food aid to be committed under a future food aid convention. However, a major problem exists with regard to dairy products which are less cost-effective and are harder to use efficiently in a food aid programme. It is recommended that consideration be given to replacing dairy aid to some extent by financial assistance or by cereals aid of the same value.

Another recommendation is that an increased proportion of food aid should be delivered through indirect channels such as the voluntary agencies and refugee organizations, which are well represented in the field. This could be particularly appropriate when a country programme is too small to justify full EEC representation. The evaluation recommends that a greater proportion of the food aid programme should be provided for sale through public distribution systems. In such cases also, the WFP field network could be used, especially if the WFP should in future develop in the direction of programme aid complementary to their specific project approach.

Annual programming

The main institutional change recommended is the introduction of a multiannual programming cycle which incorporates a formal, contractual agreement between donor and recipient, associated with a greatly strengthened field structure for the food aid programme. The main feature of the proposed cycle is the negotiation of an overall rolling 'indicative food aid programme' for



Distributing food aid to people affected by famine in Karamoja, northern Uganda

each country, setting out the country's food policy and food aid needs and providing indicative food aid figures for a five year period. These food aid figures would be on the basis of annual deliveries and not annual commitments as at present. These overall programmes would be subject to regular review. Within the framework of the country programme, individual food aid projects would be approved, which would have specific objectives in terms of growth, distribution and food security and would form the basis for a contractual arrangement between donor and recipient.

Associated with this procedure would be a formal cycle for planning, implementation and evaluation with clear procedures and a clear statement about authority and responsibility delegated to the various levels of the administrative structure.

Decentralization and delegation of responsibility

It is recommended that the field structure of the Community be greatly strengthened to handle the food aid programme and that authority be delegated away from Brussels towards the field. This new system would provide a basis for more efficient planning, implementation and monitoring. It would also facilitate better control over counterpart funds and improved coordination between the various forms of Community aid to individual countries. It is recommended that the Community place greater emphasis on the coordination of food aid with that of other donors and that a greater degree of flexibility be introduced into the programme within the context of the overall planning cycle.

In conclusion, the evaluation stresses that a far-reaching revision of the Community food aid programme is needed in order to match the reality of the programme to the developmental objectives which have now in theory been adopted. Evaluation is a continuing process and many questions have been raised that require further study. A particular problem continues to be posed by dairy aid, which requires further intensive study because of its importance in the Community food aid programme and the special problems to which it gives rise. ○

Appropriate technology

Niger: the salt of the earth

by Bernard CLAMAGIRAND (*)

Niamey gets better every day. The avenues are broad, shady and impeccably surfaced, there are maintenance teams to water the grass and sweep the sand and there are delightful new buildings, lights at the crossroads and orderly traffic.

But in the country, life can still often be difficult. In November 1982, I spent a fortnight on the Walowali tounga with two Nigerian extension workers, six village women and some of our chauffeur's children.

The traditional system

Every year from November to late March, when the rains begin, women from Bengou (5000+ inhabitants) and the villages and hamlets round the "lake" settle in their tounga by the salt flat they have inherited. One or two come to begin with, for the first couple of months, and then they all come and live here in their toungas on the hillside. A tounga is a kind of settlement, housing 10-30 women, usually in huts built by their predecessors from earth brought up from the dry lake and discarded after processing. Maybe a million tonnes of earth has been carried on the heads of hundreds of Bengou women over a dozen generations.

From November to February, women with a little free time process the earth they fetched and stored the previous year. They put it into concentrators — big baskets waterproofed with clay with a small hole stuffed with leaves at the bottom — and add several lots of salt water. This water is then caught in big enamel basins and put on stoves to boil until it evaporates, leaving a brown paste that the women then make into small 2 kg natron rolls or woven tubes containing 10 kg natron flakes. In order to protect the ovens from

the wind, they are kept inside the huts; and as the huts, where the women sleep from January to March, have to be closed to keep out the snakes, they are very smoky. Before collecting salt earth, from March onwards, the women also have the difficult job of clearing the weeds that cover the whole of the bed of the dry lake.

The women confirmed what we had been told — that carrying the earth and the water is a terribly hard job. Every season, each woman, often with the help of a couple of children, carries 18 t of earth, 4 t of water and 2.5 t of wood on her head and makes something like 40 2 kg natron rolls, 20 of the 10 kg basket-wrapped packs of flakes and several kilos of salt, which are sold by caravaneers and exported, in part, to nearby Nigeria and Benin. This brings in an annual CFAF 65 000 (CFAF 50 = FF 1). But in most cases there is a CFAF 45 000 outlay on firewood to offset (12 kg per natron roll), so the profits are on the slender side, particularly if the costs of maintenance (of the enamel bowls and the concentrators) and rebuilding the huts are taken into



22 litres of water, carried on the head and poured over the salty earth

CEPAZE—the centre for exchange and promotion among craftsmen in zones to be developed—is a non-governmental organization, based at 18 rue de Varenne, Paris 75007. It aims to train national motivators in the developing countries, with a view to increasing the number of technological promotion schemes at the request and with the help of both villagers and craftsmen.

A UN commission invited CEPAZE to investigate the sort of technology that would lighten the load of the women who extract salt from the earth near Bengou and to reduce the amount of firewood they use. This followed surveys run over a number of years by the Niger Women's Association and the directorate for motivation at the Ministry of Planning, in response to the government's request to prevent more trees from being felled.

account. So what is the point of carrying on with this difficult, poorly paid job? The point is that these women have inherited a few acres of salt flat and a way of life from their mothers and their aunts. And this is the only way they know of making a little money to buy clothes for themselves and their children, the odd necklace, little extras... Their main problem is how to cut down on the use of firewood — or even to cut it out entirely.

New technology

My stay in Niamey, which was extended after unravelling much red tape, was an opportunity to get the craftsmen of the "scrap iron" district, who make troughs for animal fodder from the bottoms of metal barrels, to construct a support for a parabolic reflector. We fixed this support, which we covered with a reflective film, under an aluminium pan filled with brine. At the beginning, sorghum leaves put into the centre caught fire; but, unfortunately, the thin layer of dust which the electrostatic effect maintained on the reflector and the fact that the weight of the reflector pulled it in to an oval shape substantially cut down the density of rays reflected on to the bottom of the pan. The temperature

(*) The author, a French engineer, formed CEPAZE, of which he is now director-general, in 1975.



Making salt cakes



Trial evaporation on a plastic groundsheet

would not go above 70°C. We declined to try and overcome these problems because we realized that the women would have to alter the position of the reflector 30 times a day — which was out of the question, bearing in mind all the other jobs there were to do. We did not have enough time to construct a water clock and an equatorial mount.

So I abandoned this avenue of research — in spite of the fact that it had the advantage of keeping evaporation in the pan — and I announced that, in flat countries surfaced with waterproof clay, all that had to be done was to arrange for a shallow stretch of water and leave it to evaporate in the wind and the sun, which was soon done. So we flattened 20 m² of land, covered it with plastic sheeting and poured on the salt water. But alas, there were a large number of holes in the plastic and these leaks prevented measurements from being taken. The week lost in Niamey also meant that this project was unable to be completed, but I did suggest that a 140 m² area might be prepared and covered with concrete slabs during a second mission. This would mean that the water from the concentrators of the 18 women on this tounga could be evaporated naturally. I nearly forgot to say that we needed a pair of scales to weigh the earth, the water and the wood and that we could not find one on the market in Gaya. But never mind! With a straight branch, a rule, a knife, some wire and a bottle of

mineral water for a weight, we made a first-class set of Roman scales of our own.

In March 1983, I went back to the tounga for a 16-day trip. Some 15 women were very busy because of the bad weather, which had made the lake take longer than usual to dry up, and they were not often available. So this time, three of their children very conscientiously worked on the construction of the equipment — which was lighter than originally planned because of all the time wasted in offices in Niamey. They produced a concrete concentrator that could handle 10 times the amount of a traditional concentrator, plus three concrete basins 1 m 80 in diameter (from a metal mould for a well shaft, which we borrowed from a neighbouring organization). Tests showed that, if the salt earth and the water were mixed together, the quantity of salt produced after natural evaporation in the basins was twice that produced by traditional means and the consumption of firewood was cut by 90%, as the only heat needed was to make the natron rolls less fragile.

The final equipment (15 basins with windshields, evaporating 1500 l per day, linked to a concentrator) will cost less than FF 20 000. This will include FF 2000 labour costs for a 15-woman tounga (1). The annual outlay on firewood is around FF 7000 for half the wood consumed.

(1) FF 2500 amortization p.a. for 10 years.

Popularization of the method

It is not yet certain that this demonstration scheme will be followed up because there are a fair number of obstacles.

Although there is no doubt that the politicians are in favour of the sort of scheme that involves the people at grassroots level, there is a considerable gap between the official speeches and the administrative (national and international) structures through which they are put into practice.

We had 30% less time in the villages because there were delays in completing the administrative procedures, which were started too late in the day.

It is most important for a complementary campaign to train motivators for technological promotion schemes to be run.

Monies for travel expenses for these motivators and the purchase of small tools should be provided, as should credit schemes for the villagers.

Retraining courses for people (wood-sellers, for example) who lose out because of the technological changes should also be run.

However, the warm welcome we got everywhere, the intelligence and the precise knowledge of all the problems that I met with in everyone I spoke to suggest that the developments we hope for could well come about. ○ B.C.

More than 230 languages in Cameroon

by Roland BRETON (*) and Michel DIEU (**)

Cameroon is often called a miniature Africa, because it is the only country of the continent to stretch across the great geo-climatic zones dividing north and south—the Sahel near Lake Chad, the Sudanese-type savanna and the dense equatorial forest.

The diversity of the natural environment is echoed in the diversity of the housing and way of life of the people, something which can be explained, in part at least, by the fact that the population is made up of members of all the main language families of the continent (with the exception of the Hottentot of southern Africa). So Cameroon has Hamito-Semitic languages, such as Arabic and the Chadic languages, Nilo-Saharan languages in the southern desert wastes and languages belonging to the Niger-Kordofanian family, the most diversified and widest-spread, from Dakar to the Cape, and from the Fulfulde of the Peul to the many languages of the Bantu group.

This north-south division is further complicated by the great diversity of the Cameroonian countryside; its plains are easy of access and encourage homogenisation of language, while in its mountains, inaccessible uplands and forest areas people take refuge and linguistic fragmentation occurs.

Research on a national language inventory

The diversity of languages in Cameroon has long been noted, although it has been both underestimated and overestimated in different places and by different groups and different authors. The desire for a complete, precise and standardized description of the situation led the Cameroonian authorities to adopt the ALCAM (Linguistic Atlas of Cameroon) system,

which began in 1972. A comprehensive team of linguists, sociologists, geographers and computer staff was formed under the auspices of the University of Yaoundé and then ONAR-EST (the national scientific and technical research office), which has since become DGRST (general delegation for scientific and technical research). Their job was to devise ways and means of supplying an exhaustive picture of the country's linguistic situation, within reasonable time limits and without having to wait for each aspect to be covered in individual theses, papers and so on. All language researchers who came to Cameroon were systematically involved and the work, which seemed initially to be beyond the capabilities of a small team, was completed in 10 years.

Other African countries with similar problems took an interest in this programme, the first nationwide one of its kind; a number of meetings were held with the help of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation and similar inter-state programmes were set up by regional organizations. In central Africa, it was CERDOTOLA (centre for research into and documentation on African oral traditions and languages) which was invited to promote the ALAC (Central African Language Atlas) programme, which extends the aims of ALCAM to Chad, the CAR, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. The ALCAM team provides the scientific coordination of the work of the various national teams.

ALCAM's success is due to the choice of a certain number of clear methods and original data collection and processing schemes, devised to suit local demands, aims and time limits.

The scale of the undertaking and the time in which it had to be done ruled out the possibility of running a thorough study (morphology, syntax, lexicology and phonology) of every language. Instead, a quick, clear iden-

tification was made by means of 120 basic words least open to cultural borrowings (mouth, head, water, eat, etc.), an approved lexicostatistical approach. A comparison of these lists made it possible to assess the degree of similarity between the languages—i.e. the percentage of words for which the compared languages used identical forms or forms deemed by the linguist to be of common origin. In view of the large number of comparisons to be made (100 languages and 120 words, so 600 000 sets of comparisons), neither one linguist nor the whole of the small ALCAM team would have sufficed for the task. So, and this is one of the most original things about the programme, judgements as to similarity were established and counted by a computer. This not only solved the problem of coping with the mass of data to be processed but also ensured the coherence and constancy of the measurement.

The degree of similarity or non-similarity (lexicometric distance) can be used to determine the thresholds of dissimilarity above or below which two compared varieties will be considered as dialects of the same language, or as languages of the same group, etc. These thresholds, which are established empirically by reference to simple situations involving no problems of interpretation, will enable us to decide, by analogy, in the more doubtful cases where the distinction between language and dialect may be blurred.

The complete results of these analyses will be known in the coming months. However, we now propose to set out the main lines of the inventory as far as the present state of research allows.

A first summary

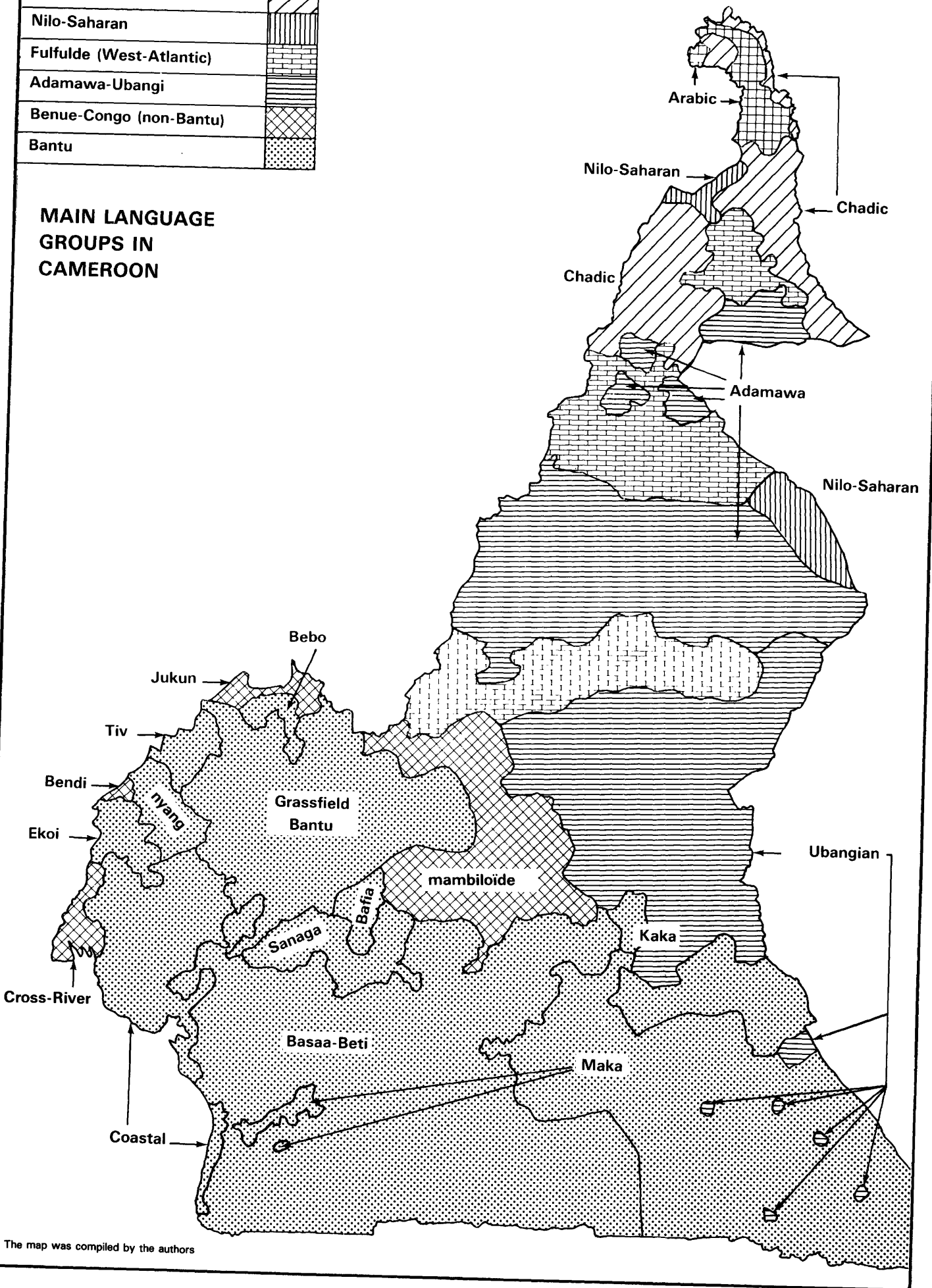
This inventory will comprise the list of languages and dialects spoken in Cameroon, the places where they are spoken, a classification into linguistic groups, sub-families, families and phylums and the relation between the different linguistic, ethnic, administrative and other designations used by the speakers themselves, by their neighbours and by the various authors. All this will enable us to clarify

(*) DGRST (Yaoundé).

(**) CNRS (Paris).

Arabic (Semitic)	
Chadic	
Nilo-Saharan	
Fulfulde (West-Atlantic)	
Adamawa-Ubangi	
Benue-Congo (non-Bantu)	
Bantu	

MAIN LANGUAGE GROUPS IN CAMEROON



The map was compiled by the authors

and standardize a nomenclature which has so far been muddled and has created no end of confusion. So we shall propose using appropriate names, from now on, which generally correspond to those the local population use.

After grouping the dialects together, it is clear that some 230 languages are spoken in Cameroon. This does not include a dozen or so languages that have passed out of everyday use or that are spoken by only a handful of people or a small number of migrants in frontier areas.

From north to south, these languages are as follows:

— 55 languages of the Afro-Asiatic language group (Hamito-Semitic), including Arabic, representing the Semitic branch, and 54 Chadic languages;

— 2 Nilo-Saharan languages, Kanuri and Sara;

— all the other languages in the Niger-Kordofanian language group (Niger-Congo sub-group);

• one from the West-Atlantic family — Fulfulde (Fula, Peul);

• 32 languages from the Adamawa-Ubangi family;

• 142 languages from the Benue-Congo family: 12 non-Bantu and 130 Bantu (this word is taken in its broadest sense, to include Jarawan, Tiv and the semi-Bantu groups).

Although the whole of the south of the country is covered by languages from the Benue-Congo family, languages from the three main language groups exist side-by-side in the north.

In the far north, Arabic, the language of the flood plains around Lake Chad, is the language of communication.

The Chadic languages cover the whole of northern Nigeria and part of the Republic of Chad. In Cameroon, they are spoken by more than 20 tribes in the Mandara mountains. The old name for them was Kiridi (pagan) and the major ones are Mafa, Mofu, Giziga and Kapsiki. There are more; the northern reaches of this area must hold the world record for linguistic fragmentation, as each group in a mountain area of one or two square kilometres speaks a different language from groups in neighbouring areas. The Moslem people of the plain also speak Chadic languages.

Examples of this are Wandala (Mandala), Masa, Munjuk (Musgum) and Kotoko. Hausa, the most widespread of the Chadic languages, is only used by the city traders who come from Nigeria.

The Nilo-Saharan group is only marginally represented in Cameroon—by Kanuri, which is spoken by the Bornowans, and Ngambay, spoken by the Sara people on the Chad-Cameroon frontier.

Fulfulde, from the West-Atlantic family, only came to Cameroon in the 19th century, with the Peul conquest, to the plains of Maroua and Garoua and all across the Adamawa plateau. As Islam has gained ground, so this language has taken over the role of language of communication. The Mbororo, a section of the Peul race which has maintained a nomadic way of life, brought Fulfulde further south.

The Adamawa-Ubangi subgroup is represented by Adamawa languages, which are spoken by the native peoples of the plains of the Logone, the Benoue and the Faro (Tupuri, Mundang, Duru and Tchamba), some of whom have taken refuge in the mountains (Fali, Doayo and the Koma of the Alantika), and by those of the Adamawa plateau (Mbum).

The Ubangi branch (in a majority in Central Africa) is only represented in Cameroon by the Gbaye herders in the south of Adamawa and the Pygmy populations of the south-eastern tip of the country (Baka).

Eastern Cameroon, the part near Nigeria, where grassfields dominate, is the original homeland of the Bantu languages. Today this area contains languages which no one hesitates to classify as Bantu and others which, although non-Bantu, are nonetheless related to it. These latter languages, which tend to be spread along the frontier between Nigeria and Cameroon, are Mbembe, Efik, Mambila and Vute.

The groups now integrated with Bantu include Jarawan Tiv (Mesaga and Asumbo, etc.), Ekoi, Nyang, Bebo, etc.

Then come the provinces of the north-west and west where there is an important and original Bantu group, the Grassfield Bantu, which only occurs in Cameroon. This zone provides us with a second example of

extreme linguistic fragmentation, due more to a political desire for differentiation (one district, one language) than to any geographical isolation. The process has led to the formation of what are in fact separate languages, but which analysis reveals as being much closer to each other than, say, the Chadic languages of the Mandara. There are no less than 45 of these languages and they include Tikar, Bamun and the dozen or so languages in the Bamileke group.

The tree-covered south is Bantu-speaking in the strictest sense of the term. There are several groups of closely-linked languages:

— The coastal group: Oroko-Ngoe (or Lundu-Mbo), Duala and Batanga; the Basaa-Beti group, including Basaa and the Beti-Bulu-Fang group (to which Ewondo, the language of Yaoundé, the capital, belongs). This, via the Fang, spreads some way into Gabon.

— The Maka and Kaka groups in the south-west tip of the country and the Bafia group even further south.

The Sanaga group (including Tungen and Tuki), which lie between the previous groups and the Grassfield, would seem to be a genetically separate entity, as different from classic Bantu as the Grassfield languages.

Linguistic prospects

This outline confirms the singular diversity and exceptional fragmentation of Cameroon's linguistic situation. The inventory paved the way for two things—further research into the languages, and the provision of information which the political authorities can use as a sound basis for making their linguistic choices.

Scientifically speaking, this inventory should mean that linguistic research in Cameroon can be programmed in a rational manner and proper priorities be established. So the drive to preserve the national heritage should include, as a matter of urgency, producing monographs on languages that are falling out of use but which are of particular interest as regards descriptive, comparative and historical linguistics. It would be useful to concentrate on the least-known linguistic groups revealed by the inventory. Thorough descriptive and comparative studies of Chadic and Adamawa languages cannot but

make an appreciable contribution to linguistics in general. A final example is that in Cameroon, linguistic studies can reveal keys to the history of the Bantu area — half of Africa. Groups like Sanaga Bantu, Grassfield Bantu and the other main and marginal Bantu languages should receive particular attention.

The precursors of any promotion scheme

The more practical aspects of the inventory—counting, localization, assessment of the demographic weight of all these languages—are the vital precursors of any promotion scheme. It is clear that the existence of such a large number of languages is a major factor in determining what any such schemes might be. However, care should be taken to avoid taking this figure of 230 as gospel. Although for the linguist the figure reflects unshakeable reality, certainly from the point of view of cultural action it needs explanation. Some of these languages are now only spoken by very small, scattered communities which are cut off from their main area of occupation by frontiers, and some are being altered rapidly by such things as generalized bilingualism. So the number of really viable languages, those which could be developed and promoted with some chance of success, is certainly much smaller than the above figure.

Promoting these languages means describing them scientifically, producing alphabets, writing textbooks, training people to teach them, getting them used in informal and formal education systems, getting them spread by cultural associations and getting them used by the media. All this means making an effort, taking decisions, having the relevant will and injecting time and equipment. A first step in this direction was the production of a standard alphabet for all Cameroon's languages, work which was carried out after consultation with the native speakers. A certain number of languages have also benefited from promotion campaigns (teaching in certain schools and colleges, production of textbooks by cultural or religious associations, translations of the Bible, etc.). The authorities, so far, have confined their help to lending support to one-off programmes which are still only at the experimen-

tal stage. It is to be hoped that Cameroon, with its improved understanding of its linguistic situation, can now envisage combining the use of French

and English, its two official languages, with exploitation of its rich national linguistic potential. ◊

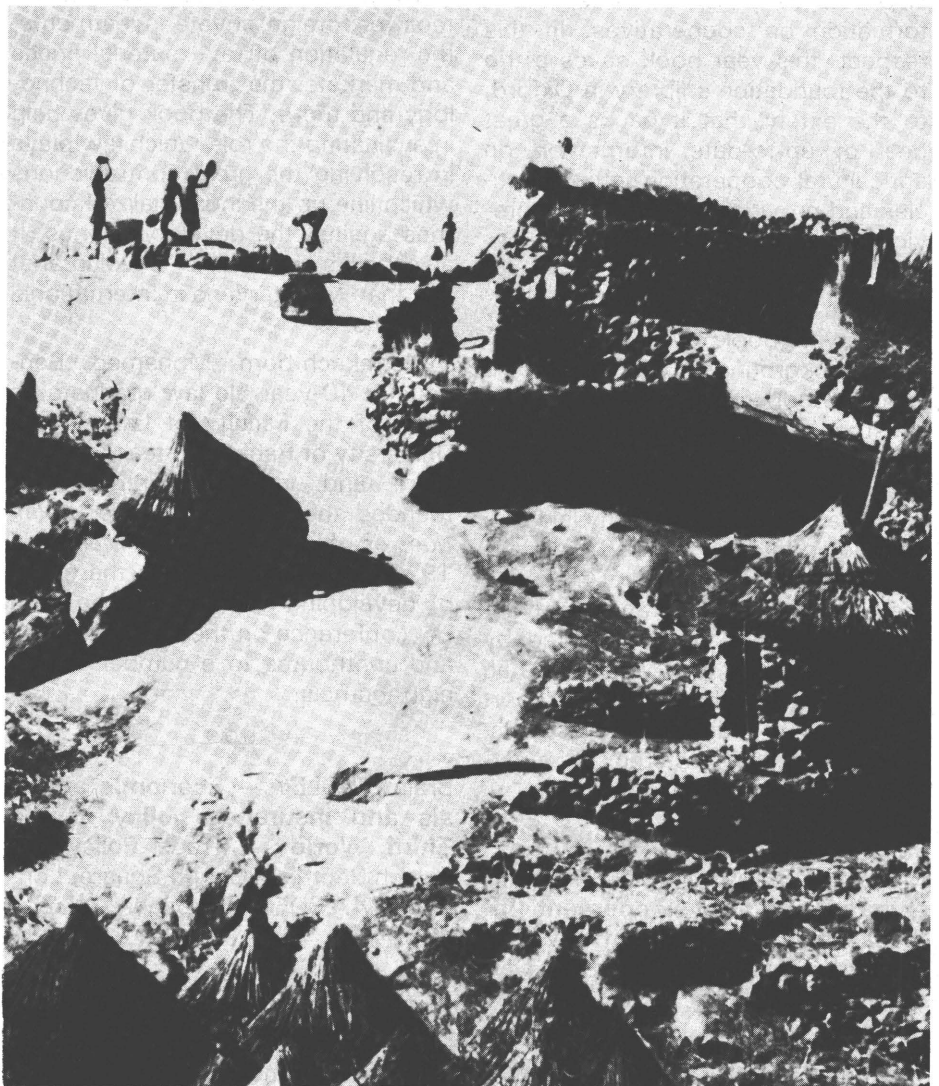
R.B. and M.D.

VÉLÁ Kitáápa élva wánda la SALE of Mandara-French books

fákta élva wándala
bátáta élva wándala
naruandza
naraje
mástapíniré
wandala-fránsa

Mandara syllabaries
Mandara alphabet
stories
puzzles
proverbs
dictionary

There are promotion programmes for some languages...



... each group in its own small area has its own language, different or distinct from that of its neighbours

Year book of agricultural cooperation 1981 — Plunkett Foundation for Cooperative Studies, 31, St Giles, Oxford OX13 LF, UK — 286 pages — 1982

The Plunkett Foundation was established as an independent charitable trust in 1919 (by Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, the Irish pioneer of agricultural cooperation), since when it has promoted the study and development of agricultural cooperation throughout the world. It is unusual in being as much concerned with development work at home, in the UK, as in the ACP countries, especially since Britain's accession to the EEC has obliged UK farmers to adapt to new conditions.

The foundation has run training and education programmes in some 25 countries in the last six years and also acts as a clearing-house of information on cooperatives. In this respect, this year book saves a trip to the foundation's library in Oxford, to the extent that it packs a great deal of up-to-date information on agricultural cooperation into 18 articles and provides indexes to the previous year books from 1927 onwards.

All the articles are written specially for the year book, by authors of various backgrounds. ACP examples include cooperatives in Zimbabwe, livestock marketing cooperatives in Botswana and a general view of the promotion of housing cooperatives in Africa. The book is clearly laid out, although printed in reduced typewriter characters which do not make for the easiest of reading, and clearly indexed. Although well-supported by facts and figures, it is valuable as an analysis rather than a mere report and covers a wide range of aspects, including the law and credit, of a variety of cooperative experiences.

○○○

Mohamed BENNOUNA — **Droit international du développement (International development law)** — Berger-Levrault, 229 bvd St-Germain, 75007, Paris — 335 pages — 1983

International development law was born in the 1960s, after UNCTAD I

noted that aid policies were failing as a means of fighting underdevelopment. It is now clear that development and underdevelopment are two sides of the same coin—the world economic system—and the move towards the establishment of a new international economic order is a basis for research into, and action on, international development law.

How far do standards and institutions help or hinder the Third World's attempts at ridding itself of underdevelopment, and how far do they strengthen the sovereignty and decision-making powers of these countries?

This is the angle from which the author approaches the most delicate and sensitive aspects of North-South relations: the legal arrangements for the ownership and exploitation of resources, for example, legal guarantees for foreign private investments, the regulation of raw material prices and markets, the transfer of technology and more. The book gives help in evaluating the role which law plays in resolving the great contradictions which line up the industrialized countries against the developing ones. It also backs the idea of a voluntarist law that will intervene in international relations.

Marrakech-born Mohamed Bennoua, a 40-year old law graduate, is dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Rabat and teaches both there and in Nice (France). He founded the *Revue juridique, politique et économique du Maroc* in 1975, was legal expert to the group of developing countries at the third UN conference on the law of the sea and contributes to a number of foreign journals.

○○○

Brain HINDLEY — **Economic analysis and insurance policy in the Third World** — Trade Policy Research Centre, 1 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DE — 52 pages — £2 — 1982

Brain Hindley is counsellor for studies at the Trade Policy Research Centre in London. He is also a senior lecturer in economics at the London School of Economics and Political

Science. A specialist on industrial organization and international trade and author of several books, Mr Hindley's booklet is the result of two essay themes sponsored by the Trade Policy Research Centre: the first was to examine whether policies affecting international transactions do have the results that are aimed at and whether they do benefit those they are meant to benefit, and the second was "to examine policies and practices which inhibit the development of international trade and investment in services".

Mr Hindley has no hesitation in asserting that the ability of foreign companies to sell insurance directly in the countries of the Third World is hampered by discriminatory regulations, and even outright prohibition.

These regulations derive from policies advanced by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which are aimed at serving some social interests in the developing countries. Mr Hindley finds the argument put forward to justify such policies devoid of content. They inhibit international trade and whatever contributions such services would have made to the balance of payment situations of the developing countries.

○○○

Andrew McGREGOR — **The Lomé Convention and the ACP sugar exporters: the political economy of conflicting policies** — Department of Economics, the University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia, 2500 — 59 pages — 1982

This publication is based on the thesis presented by Andrew McGregor to the University of Wollongong for a doctorate degree in economics in 1978. It starts with a brief background to the sugar protocol: the Commonwealth sugar agreement which enabled Commonwealth sugar producers to enjoy special treatment in the British market and Britain's entry into the EEC, which necessitated the transformation of the agreement into a sugar protocol under the Lomé Convention.

Mr McGregor believes that the protocol set in motion a conflicting set

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

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CID

REHABILITATION AND ADAPTED TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS UNDER WAY

It often takes three years to develop a completely new joint-venture in an ACP country. But in these times of economic depression, both in the EEC and the ACP world, it could easily take 5 or 6 years.

However, the rehabilitation and expansion of existing enterprises and the application of simpler adapted technologies, require shorter implementation periods. This is one reason why CID gives priority to these aspects of industrial development. More and more such projects are therefore coming on stream. This was evidenced by a recent CID mission to Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi. The mission was led by Jens Mosgard, Director CID. He was accompanied by Alioune N'Diaye who is in charge of CID's information services.

EXPERTS WORKING IN KENYAN INDUSTRIES

There are two CID-financed experts working on the spot in Kenya. One is stationed in a ceramics factory and the other in a knitting factory. The CID mission met both.

Mr. Batchelor in the ceramics factory was there to help restart a sanitary ware line that had previously been im-

plemented on the basis of a CID study. He concentrated during the first part of his mission on helping to get the existing production of ceramic tiles and dinnerware into proper operation. His stay will be extended to make sure the sanitary ware line will become fully operational.

The other expert in Kenya, Mr. Fairclough, was helping to improve the quality and marketing of a textile knitting and garment factory. When he arrived, several knitting machines were out of operation. He was helping to increase production and get all machines going. CID hopes to be able to report later on improved operational results.

FISHING IN BURUNDI

A CID-financed expert in Burundi, Mr. Stone, helped a private company to finish and equip a vessel to trawl for fish on Lake Tanganyika. Trawling has not yet been tried on the lake. Mr. Stone had problems in the sense that

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■ CID activities in the field: January-April 1983

some parts (for the winch, etc...), had not arrived on time. Thus, to get the actual trial and training operations going on the fishing aspect, his contract would have to be extended.

During his six months, Mr. Stone also helped evaluate the feasibility and cost of rebuilding a transport boat of 500 tons. This is an old boat with its hull in good condition which was salvaged from the bottom of the lake. CID is now going to offer assistance with rebuilding this boat for transport on the lake, while simultaneously training repair workers. This could be an important contribution to easing the problems caused by the landlocked position of Burundi.

These three experts working in Kenya and Burundi, have one point in common: they are all very practical people with industrial experience, able to get things moving.

Continued on page 2

A view of the Kenyan ceramics which is being rehabilitated with CID assistance.



Continued from page 1

ADAPTED TECHNOLOGIES IMPLEMENTED

The mission also inspected a cement tile factory in Burundi. The factory is based on an adapted technology. It is a low capital investment project, carried out with Belgian technical partners according to a profile published in CID's Inventory of Adapted

Technologies. CID provided an expert for one month to start up the plant and financed the training of a technician. (The training was carried out at a similar plant already operating in Rwanda). The factory provides essential products for the building industry. It is already producing high quality tiles from locally available raw materials.

In Rwanda, the CID mission visited a briquetting plant which makes fuel briquettes from coffee husks. CID had

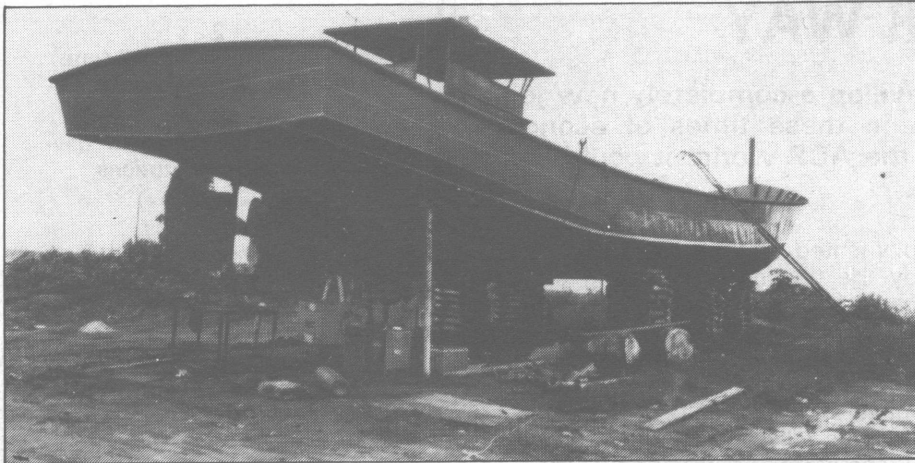
previously carried out a feasibility study for this project. CID contributed 42% of the cost of the pilot plant.

The product is suitable as fuel for domestic and industrial use. It can be used, for instance, in brickworks and bakeries. The Rwanda entrepreneur believes he can sell a given quantity of his fuel briquettes for less than half the price of a similar amount of wood. He is so optimistic after only a few months trial period, that he wants to install additional machines in order to increase production.

The plant did initially have problems with controlling the humidity of the coffee husks. This problem was overcome through cooperation with the technical partner.

These three countries which have simultaneously gained so many practical results with CID assistance, have derived such benefits mainly because they were able to provide substantiated requests on which CID could take action promptly and in a straightforward way. ■

Burundi: fishing boat undergoing rehabilitation with CID assistance. (See page 1)



INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION EXPERTS PROGRAMME (ICEP)

FIRST APPOINTMENT OF A FULL-TIME INDUSTRIAL EXPERT

Mr. George J.G. Lucking is the first industrialist to be appointed under CID's Industrial Cooperation Experts Programme (ICEP). He will be stationed in Jamaica and takes up his appointment this July.

Mr. Lucking will be attached to Jamaica National Investment promotion (JNIP). This organisation is CID's antenna in Jamaica. It plays an active role in promoting new industrial investment and helps Jamaican businessmen to expand their operations through joint ventures.

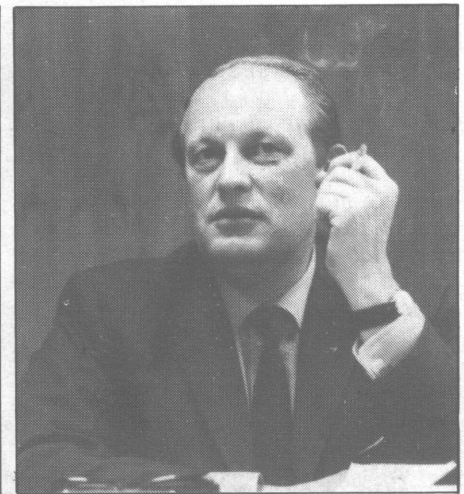
ICEP envisages the appointment of experienced full-time industrial experts like Mr. Lucking to ACP countries and regions. These experts will provide assistance to governments and private organisations in proposing and justifying the establishment, rehabilitation and expansion of specific industrial enterprises, while exploring joint venture possibilities and following up the implementation of projects.

Because of the role of an ICEP expert in helping private ACP entrepreneurs, CID attaches great importance to ensuring that they not will be subjected to the usual government bur-

eaucracy. CID therefore recommends that his office accommodation be located in an independent industrial institution where he will be easily accessible to private entrepreneurs.

CID believes that such an expert must not only have wide practical experience as senior executive in industrial enterprises. He must also be familiar with industries in ACP countries, be knowledgeable about general industrial possibilities in the EEC and the investment interests of EEC entrepreneurs.

The EEC commission has agreed, in principle, to approve some 10 ACP applications for ICEP experts, provided the applicant States have funds available in their indicative, national or regional programmes. Many ACP States are considering ICEP. Some have already applied to the EDF for funding, including Jamaica, which has of course now obtained the services of the first ICEP expert. ■



George J.G. LUCKING

Industrial cooperation expert for Jamaica

Mr George J.G. Lucking was born in 1923. He is of Dutch nationality and is fluent in English.

For over 20 years he worked very closely with the production and marketing of machine tools, woodworking machinery, material handling products and technical products for both the metalworking and construction industries. He was concerned with the sale of these products over varied and extensive markets, including the Caribbean and the USA.

Mr Lucking has a wide knowledge of industry and its problems with a lot of practical experience to back him up. ■

FINANCING INDUSTRY IN ACP COUNTRIES

CID STRENGTHENS TIES WITH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

In order to accelerate the pace of project implementation in ACP countries, CID is continuing its efforts to mobilize investment finance—but availability of concessionary funds, and access to these funds, remain very limited. This adversely affects the prospects of projects in least favoured countries.

ARAB FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A CID-delegation led by the Deputy Director, Dr. I. Akinrele, visited the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development in Kuwait City, from 9 to 11 May 1983.

There is some possibility of raising concessionary finance from the Islamic Development Bank although it has only 17 ACP States among its 42 members. Unlike other Arab development finance institutions, this bank can directly participate in private projects. Such projects must, however, be sponsored by a government or by a director of the Islamic Development Bank. The bank offers interest free loans, equity participation and leasing operations. It also provides technical assistance in the form of soft loans or grants not exceeding US \$ 100 000. A cooperation agreement between the Islamic Development Bank and CID is under negotiation.

The Kuwait Fund only acts at the request of governments, mostly in Arab countries but also now in other developing countries. The Fund will only deal with CID on the basis of international tendering for industrial services and procurements.

AADFI MEETS WITH CID

At the invitation of The Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI), a CID-delegation led by the Director, Mr. Jens Mosgard, attended the Nairobi meeting of African development finance institutions from 4 to 6 May 1983. A full day was offered to the CID delegation to make a general presentation of CID's work and specifically its joint venture concept (see The Courier no 79 — May-June 1983 — page 53).

In summarizing the day's discus-

sions, Dr J.G. Kiano, Vice-President of AADFI, highlighted positively the services provided by CID and suggested an even closer working relationship with the African development finance institutions. But he expressed concern about how limited the resources of CID are in relation to:

- (a) the number of countries CID must serve, and
- (b) the difficulties to be overcome in successfully setting up and managing industry in developing countries with a narrow industrial base.

Dr. Kiano suggested sub-contracting as a possible first step towards joint ventures. In this respect he proposed that CID should play a more important role in advising ACP governments and financial institutions on matters related to foreign investment. He also agreed that the joint venture concept was a suitable basis for mutually beneficial long term industrial cooperation.

Finally, Dr. Kiano expressed the view that African countries should look more positively at second hand equipment and he stressed CID's role in helping to assess such equipment both with regard to its condition, performance, and technical and commercial suitability.

SIFIDA SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CID

May 25th 1983 saw the signing of a cooperation agreement between CID and SIFIDA (Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le Développement en Afrique). This provides the basis for a closer cooperation in the future in promoting, evaluating and financing industrial projects in African ACP countries.

Given the complementary nature of CID's and SIFIDA's activities, CID will cooperate with SIFIDA in identifying investment opportunities and experienced industrial partners, and will help to carry out bankable project studies. On the other hand, CID will call on SIFIDA to assist in raising project finance, and to provide specialized financial and managerial services both for new industries and existing enterprises.

SIFIDA has already co-financed the sheanut butter project in Mali which received significant CID assistance; and SIFIDA is currently thinking of investing in various other CID-assisted projects.

In the SIFIDA delegation to CID were Mr Philippe Séchaud, Managing Director, and two other senior staff members, Mr C. Cattani and Mr H. Stoeffler. ■



At the meeting of the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI) in Nairobi (left to right): Dr. J.G. Kiano, Vice-President AADFI and Managing Director Industrial Development Bank of Kenya; Mr Jens Mosgard, Director CID; Mr John Bentum-Williams, President AADFI and Managing Director Social Security Bank Ltd of Ghana.

OFFERS FROM EEC FIRMS**ACP ENTREPRENEURS PLEASE REPLY**

ACP entrepreneurs are invited to contact CID, quoting the reference number, in response to any offer outlined in this section. ACP entrepreneurs must supply CID with background information about their industrial and commercial activities. They must also provide a short assessment of the viability of the proposed project, giving details of the potential market.

Organisations reprinting these offers in their own publications, are asked to ALWAYS include the CID reference numbers.

Equipment for loading and unloading trucks

Irish offer — Ref. 83/47 a

An Irish company wishes to get in touch with ACP companies to manufacture hydraulic dock levellers, loading bay products and shelters. The minimum capacity is 200 units a year with an investment about US \$ 200 000. The company is open to any type of cooperation including possible equity participation.

The manufacture of injectable solutions

French offer — Ref. 83/48 a

A French company which produces massive injectable solutions for intravenous perfusions, using flexible containers (PVC), wishes to establish contacts with ACP sponsors for the manufacture and packaging of its solutions. The manufacturing of the PVC bags can be considered subsequently. The investment is around US \$ 520 000 (land and building excluded). Capacity would be 400 000 units a year. The project would create 15 jobs. The French company is open to all types of cooperation.

Partner wanted to make shovels and spades

Belgian offer — Ref. 83/49 a

A Belgian company wishes to set up

production of shovels and spades with ACP companies who already possess cam and friction presses.

The minimum capacity planned is 200 000 items a year. The investment involved would amount to US \$ 300 000. Interested ACP firms should indicate the type of equipment they have and give an assessment of the target market.

Machines to harvest rice crops

French offer — Ref. 83/50 a

A French company is interested in manufacturing rice crop harvesting machines which are suited to small farms (2.5 hectares) and can be adapted to fit various types of tractors. The minimum capacity is 1 000 units a year with an investment of about US \$ 2 million.

Making fibreglass boats

Danish offer — Ref. 83/51 a

An experienced Danish company is willing to consider manufacturing fibreglass boats in ACP countries. The envisaged annual capacity would be 500 small boats and 15 large boats up to 40 feet in length.

The project requires an estimated final investment of US \$ 1.6 million to initially produce fishing boats, later expanding into other types. The Danish company is prepared to invest in the project and to provide know-how and managerial expertise. It is envisaged that a plot of 2000 m² to 3000 m² would be sufficient.

Economic process for road rehabilitation

German offer — Ref. 83/52 a

A West German company specialises in road rehabilitation using a process which recycles bituminous materials in situ. The company is looking for ACP partners for the joint execution of works, in which its technology would be used.

The company is prepared to participate financially in joint ventures and to ensure training, technical and marketing assistance.

The process offers economic advantages for the rehabilitation of roads and airfields. It offers, for instance, an energy saving of 30 % to 40 % and a saving on raw materials of 30 % to 100 %. These figures apply when recycling bituminous road materials in one road lane with one machine. The approximate cost of equipment is US \$ 830 000.

ACP entrepreneurs replying to this offer should indicate their experience of public works.

Steel structures for greenhouses and storage

French offer — Ref. 83/53 a

A French company is interested in manufacturing low cost steel structures for light storage or even greenhouses. The minimum capacity is 12 000 m² of covered floor area a day, for an estimated investment about US \$ 2,5 million.

ADAPTED TECHNOLOGY

LOW COST SLABS FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

An U.K. institution has developed a commercially viable technology for manufacturing wood wool cement slabs on a

small scale and with a process which is labour intensive.

The plant designed by this institution produces slabs for use as a roof lining or ceiling, or as a cladding material for walls. The slabs are lightweight. They have good fire resistance and excellent thermal insulation properties.

The first plant has been operating successfully for some years in an African country, with a capacity of 160 slabs per day. (Dimensions: 2.4 m long ×

0.6 m wide × 0.05 m thick). The cost of basic equipment was approximately US \$ 100 000 and the plant employs 28 people.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The production line includes a shredding machine to produce strands of wood (wood wool), of known dimensions, from timber billets. The wood wool is soaked in a dilute solution of calcium chloride (which inhibits the action of natural wood sugars that would otherwise prevent the

INDUSTRIAL PROJECT PROMOTION

CID ATTRACTS DANISH INDUSTRY

CID's first promotion meeting in Denmark was attended by 106 people who represented a wide cross-section of Danish industry. They heard two development finance institutions describe their approaches to the financing of industrial projects. They were also given a clear picture of the assistance CID provides.

CID's Director, Jens Mosgard, told the meeting about CID's latest priority which is to focus its efforts on improving and expanding existing industries. Mr Mosgard also pointed to some encouraging trends favouring joint ventures in ACP countries and remarked that "ACP countries have generally speaking adopted a more liberal attitude towards private investment from abroad".

Mr John Magombo, Manager of CID's Industrial Studies Division also addressed the meeting. He provided a detailed description of CID's activities and invited Danish industrialists to contact CID if they wished to bring industrial proposals to the attention of entrepreneurs in ACP countries.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

Mr Sven Riskaer, Vice-President for Africa of IFC, said that his organization helps, on average, 60 to 70 new industries per year. IFC, he said, is "good at making financial packages and can often find the lacking finance". He pointed out that investments are usually better protected by going through IFC than by going it alone. IFC loans are at commercial rates and are, he said, more expensive than IFU's, but on the other hand the political umbrella afforded by IFC can be useful.

IFC does not normally finance projects smaller than \$ 25 m but for small African countries it can go down to \$ 5 m. "We are thinking", said Mr Riskaer, "of going down to \$ 1½ m".

setting of cement). The wood wool is then transferred to a spin dryer to remove the surplus solution and taken to a machine where a cement slurry is added.

After being thoroughly coated in a slurry the wood wool is hand-spread into wooden moulds which are pre-pressed individually, then stocked in batches of 1 tonne weight for final pressing. The batches are left under pressure for 16-20 hours after which the slabs are demoulded and stocked for drying and curing.



Mr John Magombo addressing CID's first promotion meeting in Denmark.

INDUSTRIALIZATION FUND FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (IFU)

IFU is an autonomous body established 15 years ago to promote economic and industrial development in collaboration with Danish industry. Mr H.A. Biering, IFU's Managing Director, remarked that his organization was originally called the Coffee Foundation and was funded from a tax on coffee. IFU was also in receipt of government finance until 1979. However, government finance is no longer received as the interest which IFU earns on its own funds is sufficient for its needs.

Mr Biering said that IFU will get involved if presented with a good project idea. They often finance the feasibility study and when it is completed, they decide whether they can offer equity or a loan. They are very flexible with grace periods; and 25% of IFU's investments

are placed in countries with a per capita income of less than \$ 250. Mr Biering said that IFU's equity had already been sold off locally in several projects. They have currently got 36 projects in Africa alone.

Mr Biering concluded by saying that extended cooperation with sister organizations like CID and IFC will ensure that IFU's activities are of more benefit to the ACP and EEC firms involved.

The meeting took place in Copenhagen headquarters of Industriraadet (the Danish Federation of Industry). It was organized by CID in collaboration with Industriraadet and IFU. It was chaired by Mr Paul Kaaris, Deputy Managing-Director of Industriraadet. Following the meeting, a number of in-depth discussions were held about projects and proposals. These included the utilization of agricultural waste, fruit juice, electric cables and fibreglass boats.

ACP sponsors are invited to contact CID for further details of any technology outlined in this section. CID can help with implementation.

Adapted technologies suit the socio-economic conditions of ACP countries. They answer the needs of small to medium-sized firms and their hallmarks are: low investment levels, the use of local raw materials, an output which satisfies a basic need of the local population, high

employment in relation to investment, technical simplicity and ease of implementation.

An inventory of adapted technologies has been prepared by CID for the benefit of ACP sponsors. It is available to them on request.

EEC industrialists who have developed adapted technologies can benefit from CID's services for the circulation of their technologies in ACP countries.

CID's INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION ATTACHE PROGRAMME

ACP INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION SPECIALISTS PROMOTE PROJECTS IN THE EEC

Four senior industrial promotion specialists from development institutions in ACP countries were attached to CID from April to July. Their stay was financed under CID's industrial promotion attaché programme. This programme enables ACP industrial promotion specialists to study CID at first hand and to promote industrial projects in the EEC. The four attachés — from Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sudan—are profiled below, and some of the projects they are promoting are outlined on pages 7 and 8.

Vivian REEVES

Liberia

Vivian Reeves is a senior officer in the Research and Economic Reporting Division of Liberia's National Investment Commission (NIC). She obtained her first degree in business administration at the University of Liberia (1977) and



later received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA, (1981).

The role of the NIC is to encourage, promote and coordinate industrial development in all sectors of the Liberian economy. It can participate in the equity of priority industrial projects and can guarantee loans on behalf of the government.

Vivian Reeves is promoting, among others, a project for soluble coffee. Coffee is already grown for export, but

some beans, because of size, damage or other reasons, are unsuitable for export. If crushed, these beans could be used to manufacture soluble coffee for export to coffee blending companies in the EEC. This project is intended to give added value to exports.

She is also promoting a project for the production of paper products. This is primarily an import-substitution project as the products to be produced account for a significant share of the total import of paper products.

Hassan ELBAKRI KAILANI

Sudan

Hassan ElBakri Kailani is senior project officer with the Sudan Development Corporation (SDC). He obtained an M.A. degree in social science and later a Ph.D in international economic relations, from



the University of Prague. He also followed courses on agro-industrial project appraisal and on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

SDC is involved in agriculture, manufacturing industries, mining and transport. It is also interested in the rehabilitation of existing industries and in appropriate technology.

Sudan encourages foreign investors under the Encouragement of Investment

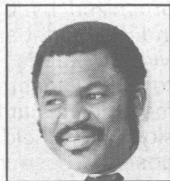
Act (1980). This Act allows exemptions from business profits tax and duties. It provides for guarantees for the repatriation of profits and interest arising from foreign investments and loans. The Act also provides guarantees against nationalisation.

During his stay with CID Hassan El-Bakri Kailani has been promoting several projects. The main ones are outlined on page 7.

Uchendu IBEKWE-UCHE

Nigeria

Uchendu Ibekwe-Uche is assistant controller with the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited (NIDB). He has a B.Sc. (Business Administration)



from the University of Nigeria and a Master of Business Administration, with the focus on finance and banking, from the University of Ife (Nigeria). He spent a few years with the Federal Ministry of Finance before moving to NIDB.

At NIDB he is involved with investments in the manufacturing and tourism sectors of the Nigerian economy. NIDB is owned mainly by the federal government. It is the biggest development finance institution in Nigeria in terms of

experience, the level and scope of its investments and the number of people it employs.

Uchendu Ibekwe-Uche says that NIDB has been investing in consumer goods industries "which are not contributing much to the economy". They are now moving into intermediate and engineering goods needed as inputs for the manufacturing sector. Many of the projects he is promoting (see page 8) fall into this category.

Kwame ABOAGYE

Ghana

Kwame Aboagye is a deputy manager of the National Investment Bank (NIB) in Ghana. He specialises in project work, statistical analysis and disbursement of

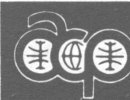


loans. He has a B.Sc. (Economics) from the University of Ghana and worked as an industrial promotion officer in the Ministry of Industries before moving to NIB.

NIB enjoys credit lines from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB). It is mainly concerned with development banking, although it also carries out ordinary commercial banking. The bank offers a project analysis service to local sponsors who come to it with pro-

ject ideas. It also creates its own projects. It takes equity shares in projects and may even take up all the equity if outside shareholders cannot be found. However, the bank's long-term policy is to sell off its shares to local entrepreneurs.

Kwame Aboagye is promoting several rehabilitation projects in which NIB has taken equity. Some of these projects, such as asbestos and ceramic ware, are export-oriented. ■

OFFERS FROM ACP SPONSORS**EEC INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS WANTED**

EEC industries are invited to contact CID, quoting the reference number, in response to any offer outlined in this section. CID will answer questions on any item and will indicate the kind of assistance it can provide. EEC industries should give a brief description of their operations; and, in relation to the proposed project, they should state the kind of involvement which they envisage.

Organisations reprinting these offers in their own publications, are asked to ALWAYS include the CID reference numbers.

Fruit juice for export Uganda — Ref. 83/46 a

A registered company is preparing detailed plans for a tropical fruit juice plant with an annual capacity of 10 000 tonnes of fruit (pineapple, mango, passion fruit, etc.), mainly for export.

The initial investment is around US \$ 5 000 000. A good site is available.

The sponsor of this project is looking for an EEC partner, who will participate in equity (up to 50% and negotiable), who will market the products in Europe and if possible in the USA, and provide technical assistance.

The idea is to supply the products in bulk for the export market.

The sponsor is in Europe for the next two months and is available for more detailed information and discussion with interested companies and potential investors.

SUDANESE PROJECTS

See interview with Hassan ElBakri Kailini, page 6)

Tanneries sponsor gelatine and glue project Sudan — Ref. 83/36 b

This project will utilise available abattoir and tannery waste to produce pharmaceutical, technical and edible gelatine as well as glue. Envisaged capacity is 475 tonnes a year.

An opportunity study for this project was prepared by ITC/UNIDO in February 1983. The project is being promoted by the Sudan Development Corporation (SDC) together with two of the existing tanneries.

The local sponsors are interested in finding a European joint venture partner who is prepared to supply technical and

management services in addition to his active involvement in marketing the products.

Manufacturer expands production of cans Sudan — Ref. 83/37 b

The Nile Paint Works Ltd, an existing can manufacturer, wishes to locate an EEC joint venture partner to expand and upgrade its can production operations.

Existing production consists mainly of various sizes of paint containers. The desired expansion would enlarge the range and quantity of the production of paint containers as well as aerosol, soft drink and beer cans, oil containers and bottle caps.

It is planned to increase production from the existing 500 000 cans to 14 million cans a year. EEC manufacturers of metal cans who are interested in joint venture participation, are invited to contact CID.

Marble products for marketing and upgrading Sudan — Ref. 83/38 b

Marmor (Sudan) Ltd, an existing manufacturer of marble products, desires an EEC joint venture partner to upgrade, expand and provide marketing assistance, for current production.

The raw material is mined in two quarries adjacent to the processing facility. Products sold on the local market are homogenous blocks, square tiles, treads, risers, plates and borders for building construction. Sales are in the region of US \$ 500 000 annually.

A joint venture partner is required to provide technical management and marketing assistance, particularly for export.

Manufacturer expands range of wooden building elements Sudan — Ref. 83/39a

An existing Khartoum manufacturer of solid wooden doors and window frames wishes to expand his range of products and his output capacity through a joint venture with an EEC producer of similar products.

Existing production is approximately 3 000 doors annually. There is little local competition in a very large market estimated to be over 300 000 doors and windows annually (of which 40 000 to 50 000 in greater Khartoum). The Sudanese company has been involved in this activity for more than 30 years and is well known in Khartoum.

Expansion is desired in the production of various types of doors, windows, tables, kitchen cupboards and other building elements. An EEC joint-venture partner is required for the supply of necessary equipment and components and to provide technical management.

Railway fittings for the local market Sudan — Ref. 83/40 a

The Sudan Railway Corporation maintains a network of approximately 5 500 km of track. Track fittings are replaced on a regular basis mainly using imported parts.

Difficulty in securing the necessary foreign exchange often results in long delays and increased cost in securing spare parts. A private sponsor wishes to set up a joint venture with an existing EEC manufacturer, to produce track fittings such as base plates, screw spikes, check blocks, fish bolts and nuts. He also wishes to produce some rolling stock components such as coil and leaf springs. Leaf springs will also be manufactured as spare parts for trucks. Estimated annual sales will be in the region of US \$ 3 million.

ACP offers continued on page 8

ACP offers continued from page 7

NIGERIAN PROJECTS	INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY	REFERENCE	NATURE OF PROJECT
<p>It is now the policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria to accelerate the development of industries which produce intermediate goods destined to serve as inputs for the manufacturing sector. The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) is actively promoting the intermediate goods projects listed opposite. The bank is seeking joint venture partners who will contribute financially to projects, participate in feasibility studies and take responsibility for implementation. (Also see interview with Uchendu Ibekwe-Uche, page 6).</p>	BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS	83/41 b	Caustic Soda: 10 000 tonnes a year in one shift. (Two shifts may be considered for later).
		83/42 b	Dyestuffs: 5 tonnes a year in one shift (13,54 tonnes valued at US \$ 61,62 million, were imported by Nigeria in 1979).
	AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS Five assembly plants already in operation (Peugeot, Volkswagen, Steyr, Fiat and Daimler-Benz) annually assemble more than 50 000 light vehicles and more than 30 000 trucks and tractors. The Federal Government's policy to increase the locally manufactured content of these vehicles can be realised through cooperation between NIDB and selected joint venture partners.	83/43 b	150 000 pieces a year of each of three kinds of <i>reservoirs</i> : radiators, fuel tanks, oil tanks.
	83/44 b	Various kinds of <i>fanbelts</i> : for vehicles (450 000 pieces a year), motorcycles (650 000 pieces a year), other machines (250 000 pieces a year).	
	83/45 b	<i>Filters</i> : for oil, fuel and air (2 million a year).	

JANUARY-APRIL 1983

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

A summary intended to demonstrate the range of assistance which CID can provide.

NEW INDUSTRIES

- **Gabon.** *Brush and paint roller production plant.* CID co-financed a feasibility study. A protocol of agreement was signed in March between the Gabonese promoters and the French industrial partners. CID participated in the negotiations. Production is expected to start during the last quarter of 1983.
- **Kenya.** *Pineapple products.* A feasibility study undertaken during the first half of 1983 has been completed. The project involves both agricultural production of pineapples and manufacture of finished products for local and export markets. An implementation plan is to be developed after evaluation of the study report by all parties involved.
- **Mali.** *Onion and mango drying plant.* The feasibility study co-financed by CID is under preparation. Drying tests were made. A market study is under way.
- **Mauritania.** *Manufacture of agricultural implements.* The final report of the feasibility study, co-financed by CID, is completed. Negotiations for the establishment of a joint venture and the search for additional finance, are under way.
- **Nigeria.** *Refrigerator production.* The feasibility study for the manufacture of a range of freezers and refrigerators was completed in March 1983. Joint venture negotiations are expected to be finalized in a meeting between both partners in June.
- **Nigeria.** *Corn flour mill.* The feasibility study for this project has commenced. Testing of product samples is to be carried out by the Danish partner to develop a

special flavour to suit the Nigerian market.

- **Senegal.** *Manufacture of industrial glue.* Feasibility studies co-financed by CID are under way. First results of studies and market analysis give hope that production may start at the beginning of the last quarter of 1983.
- **Senegal.** *Manufacture of animal feedstuffs.* Following the agro-food promotion meeting organized by CID in October 1982, the Belgian and Senegalese partners signed a protocol of agreement. They are considering starting production at the end of 1983 or at the beginning of 1984.
- **Sudan.** *Cement manufacture.* A feasibility study for the establishment of a cement factory in Sudan (500 000 tons/year) was reviewed by a CID-financed consultant during the first two months of 1983. The results were discussed with the Sudanese sponsors in May and several recommendations will be considered in meetings between the project partners.
- **Zaire.** *Carbide production plant.* Feasibility studies co-financed by CID are under way. The planned project would be implemented in the Inga Free Zone. Various investors have already expressed interest in co-financing the project.

REHABILITATION OF EXISTING INDUSTRIES

- **Chad.** *Food production.* A study was completed for the rehabilitation of a food factory damaged during events in the country last year. The recommendations are being studied.

- **Gabon.** *Plastics and chemicals.* The CID has financed a study on the financial restructuring and future production programme of an existing factory.

- **Madagascar.** *Jute factory.* At the request of the Malagasy authorities CID arranged for a complete review of jute manufacture on the island. Detailed recommendations have been prepared for rehabilitating the factory and increasing the output of jute sacks.

- **Tonga.** *Soap production.* Following difficulties in the production of toilet soap an expert was sent by CID to advise on formulae and methods.

- **Uganda.** *Starch.* A study was made of a factory producing starch from cassava. Extensive rehabilitation is required and the expert's recommendations are now being studied.

TRAINING

- **Upper Volta.** *Fruit preservation.* A technical manager of a plant producing tomato and mango concentrates was trained in Holland and Germany in the application of two-stage evaporators.

- **Upper Volta.** *Agricultural implements.* Two mechanics were trained in Dakar to manufacture and assemble parts for agricultural implements.

- **Mauritius.** *Leather industry.* A maintenance engineer from Mauritius was trained in France to maintain the instrumentation on specific machinery, to produce leather watch straps for export.

- **Togo.** *Biscuits.* A biscuit technician was trained in France to produce a range of high quality products to be introduced on the home and export markets.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 17 – July 1983

(position as at 16 June 1983)



EEC-financed development schemes

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

- the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975) and Lomé II (31 October 1979), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EEC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;
- the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EEC in 1976 and 1977;
- the non-associated developing countries of Asia and Latin America, beneficiaries since 1976 of annual aid programmes.

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

Note

As the information provided is subject to modification in line with the development aims and priorities of the recipient country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

Resp. Auth. : Responsible Authority
Int. tender: International invitation to tender
Acc. tender: Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. tender: Restricted invitation to tender
TA: Technical assistance
EDF: European Development Fund
mECU: Million European currency units

Correspondance about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr. Franco Cupini
Directorate General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
(ARCH.25/1-1)
200, Rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

who will pass on requests for information to the services in charge of projects.

Sectoral Index

AGRICULTURE	
Irrigation and soil development, infra-structures, improvement	Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Dominica, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Chad, Upper Volta, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, The Philippines, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Bolivia, Costa Rica, India, Interim Mekong Commettee
Coffee, tea, tobacco, cereals, earth-nut, ground-nut, maize, sugar, coton, palm-tree, coco-tree, rice, gum-tree, potatoes, citrus fruit, hevea	Burundi, Centralafrican rep., Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritania, P.N.G., Solomon Islands, Senegal, Somalia, Surinam, Zaire, Zambia, CILSS, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand
Seed and crop protection, environment	Benin, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Uganda, Niger Basin Authority, CILSS, Egypt, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Bhutan, The Philippines
Agro-industry	Burundi, Solomon Islands, W. Samoa, Sao Tome, Togo, Morocco, Thailand, Yemen (Arab Rep.)
Forestry	Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, New Caledonia, Niger Basin Authority
STOCK FARMING-FISHING-PISCICULTURE	
Improvement	Benin, Burundi, Centralafrican rep., Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, P.N.G., St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, CARICOM, Tunisia, Angola, Mozambique
Veterinary actions	Jamaica, Kenya, Niger, Sudan, Zambia, New Caledonia, Southern Africa, Kenya-Gambia-Senegal, Eastern Africa, ICIPE
Processing industry	Bahamas, French Polynesia, Angola, Indonesia, India
RURAL HYDRAULICS	
Wells, bores, pumps, pipes, small dams	Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Nepal, Zimbabwe, Pakistan
TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE	
Water supply, pipes, drinking water	Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, New Caledonia
Sewerage, waste water, collectors, pumping stations, treatment	Cape Verde, Gambia, Guyana, Senegal, Cyprus, Egypt
SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS	
Houses, schools, hospitals, buildings, laboratories	Bahamas, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Centralafrican rep., Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Grenada, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, CEAO, CERFER, OCAM, OAPI, Forum Fisheries Agency, Madagascar-Seychelles, Swaziland, Eastern Africa, SADCC, CARICOM, Egypt, Jordan, Malta, Yemen
TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Roads, bridges, airports, railways, ports	Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominique, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, P.N.G., Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Tonga, Zaire, Anguilla, Neth. Antilles, Cayman Isl., Turks & Caicos, Gabon-Sao Tome, Guyana-Surinam, Senegal-Guinea, Swaziland-Lesotho, CARICOM, Tanzania-Uganda, Pakistan, Nicaragua-Honduras
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
Radio, telephone, satellites, hertzian	Ethiopia-Sudan, UAPT, Malta
ENERGY	
Power stations, dams, electrification	Burundi, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Surinam, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, O.M.V.G., Rwanda-Zaire-Burundi, Togo-Benin, Turkey
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	
Solar, wind-wills, biomass, gas, geothermics	Guinea, Senegal, French Polynesia, Rwanda-Zaire, South-Pacific (SPEC), Pakistan
MINING	
Soil survey, research, geophysical survey,	Mauritania, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Congo-Gabon-OLADE
Infrastructure, production, processing plants	Upper Volta, Zambia, Turkey
MAPPING	
Soil-Air	Benin, Congo-Gabon
INDUSTRY	
Plants, productions	Burundi, Malawi
TRADE, INDUSTRY, TOURISM, INVESTMENTS PROMOTION - MANAGEMENT - MARKETING - S.M.E. TRAINING	
	Barbados, Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, P.N.G., Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe, S.A.D.C.C., CARICOM, Algeria, Lebanon, Indonesia, Thailand, ADB, ASEAN, Andean Pact, Central American Isthmus, Non associated developing countries.

ACP STATES

★ Denotes new projects

BAHAMAS

Animal feeds pilot project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 0.412 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

Food Technology Laboratory. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Int. tender for equipment launched June 83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

BARBADOS

Trade Promotion Programme. Resp. Auth.: Barbados Export Promotion Corporation. 0.175 mECU. T.A., Trade promotion, Training, Research. 5th EDF.

★ **Tourism Development.** Resp. Auth.: Barbados Board of Tourism — Barbados Hotel Association. 0.192 mECU. Production of a multilingual Travel Trade Manual and supply of equipment. Supplies: int. tender in 83. Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

BENIN

Djougou-Porga road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Intermittent road improvements over 180 km. Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study: BELLER Consultant (D). 4th EDF.

Dassa-Parakou road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 0.7 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (210 km). Economic study: Technosynthesis (I) and Carrara (ACP). 4th EDF. Works 5th EDF.

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Porto Novo: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. New technical and architectural studies to be prepared. Short list done. 4th EDF.

Parakou polytechnical complex. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Moyen, Général, Technique et Professionnel. Total estimated cost 6.9 mECU. Construction of 8 000 m² of pedagogical and administrative buildings and hostels. Supplies and equipment. Technical and architectural study: Arch. VINOUE (Local). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half 84. 4th EDF.

Cotonou maternity hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. ±1 mECU. Works: Acc. tender. Equipments: int. tender in '83. Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd half '83. 4th EDF.

Continuation and extension of fishery development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche. 1.7 mECU. T.A.: C.T.F.T. (F). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the Borgou region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche. 3.5 ECU. Numerical and stabilizing cattle improvement for meat production increase. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Geological mapping and mining research between 9th parallel and Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et de

l'Artisanat. 3.640 mECU. National mineral resources development. Drawing up a geological chart, surveys, supplies. Date financial decision May 83. 5th EDF.

National Parks development and environment protection. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 4 mECU. T.A. and equipment for roads and T.A. for scientific actions and Fauna and Flora protection. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA

Trade promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry — Trade Promotion Unit (TPU). 1.1 mECU. TA, marketing studies, training. 5th EDF.

Villages Water Supplies. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. Planning Study; short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BURUNDI

Consolidation of tea production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 8.9 mECU. To increase productivity and to improve quality production of tea projects previously financed. TA foreseen for 6 years, '81 to '86: A.H.T. (D). Crop inputs: int. tender '83 to '84. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Éducation (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipment of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Architectural and technical studies: TETRA Consultants (Lux). Evaluation study; DURIAU (B). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Rural development of East Mpanda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 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 50 mECU. Cofinanced project. Foreseen funding: IFAD — Local — AFDF — OPEC — PAM. Project in execution. Discussion on EDF participation. 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. Int. tender 1st half '83. T.A.: SOMEBU-AGRER (ACP-B). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Livestock development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: ±1 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Study: SEDES Consultant (F). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Remera tea factory. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Tea factory building for 600-700 tons/year. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Tora region electricity supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. 3 mECU. Construction of

medium voltage electric lines. Int. tender launched June 83. Supervision of works: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Bujumbura naval ship yard. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports. Study on hand by I.P.G. (D). 4th EDF.

Rwegura. Hydro-electric power station. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Énergie des Mines et des T.P. Estimated total cost 71 mECU. EDF part estimated at ±8 mECU. Foreseen cofundings with KFW (D), CCCE (F), BAD. Kuwait Funds. EDF part for electromechanical equipment. Prequalification launched November 82. Int. tender in 2nd half '83. Date financial decision June 83. 5th EDF.

Faculty of Agronomy. Technical and architectural study. BRUSA-PASQUE (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CAMEROON

Rural development in Logone and Chari departments. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. (SEMRY). Continuation and extension current operation, study on hand: Hydroplan (D) - 5th EDF.

Trade promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: C.N.C.E. 0.650 mECU. Organisation and improvement of the production. T.A. to the C.N.C.E., short list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Irrigated rice-growing in the Logone and Chari region. (Provisional programme 82/83). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture (SEMRV). T.A. and studies. EDF part 1.080 mECU, Stabex allotment. Local 1.285 mECU. Date financial decision May 83. 5th EDF.

CAPE VERDE

Sal international airport improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Communications. Technical study financed by Italy. Partial financing envisaged. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Underground water research in the Praia region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat du Plan. Estimated cost ±1 mECU. Study: Administration. Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

Praia water supply and sewerage. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost ±7.5 mECU. Study on hand: Bureau W.P.W. (D). Date foreseen for financial decision, 3rd quarter '83, cofinanced with Kuwait Fund. 5th EDF.

Civil works for laboratory construction. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost 0.066 mECU. Construction of a laboratory for soil and rock mechanics in St. Jorge. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 4th EDF.

Soil protection and conservation. Estimated cost 1.018 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. 5th EDF.

Praia electrification. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision, June 83. 5th EDF.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Renovation and equipment of Lycée

Technique de Bangui. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. 0.800 mECU. Supply of equipment and renovation works. Studies: O.R.T. (UK). Date foreseen for financial decision: 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

College of Education in Bangui (Lycée d'application de l'E.N.S.) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Estimated total cost 1.2 mECU. Building and equipment of the school. Date financial decision, May '83. 5th EDF.

Livestock development at Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage. 3.319 mECU. Works, supply of: vehicles, equipment, furniture and T.A. Works, by direct labour, supplies: int. tender launched June 83. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Rural development in the cotton area. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture (SO-CADA). Cofinanced project with I.D.A. and France. Study done with I.D.A. funding. Project evaluation on the way. For T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Bossongo palm-tree plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Total estimated cost ±23 mECU. Cofinancing with CCCE(F), Af.D.B., A.D.F., B.D.E.A.C., Local with Stabex allotment). 2,500 ha industrial plantation. Works, supplies, equipments, T.A. and oil-plant. Date financial decision May 83. 5th EDF.

CHAD

Rural interventions in the sudan area. Study on the way by A.D.C. (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Health programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. Estimated total cost 6.561 mECU. EDF 5.515 mECU — Médecins sans Frontières 0.557 mECU — Avions sans Frontières 0.180 mECU — Local 0.309 mECU. Works, supply of medicinals and medical equipment and T.A. Supplies: int. tender launched May 83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

COMOROS

Economical and technical study to assess harbour infrastructure in Grande Comore and in Mohéli. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. NEI-D.H.V. (NL). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost 1.9 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mutsamudu water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 2.3 ECU. Works and supplies for drinking water supply to the town. Works and supplies: Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance foreseen in 2nd half 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CONGO

Indo-Bihoua-Loudima Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 28.5 mECU. Reconstruction of the section Indo-Bihoua (20 km) and construction of a new road Bihoua-Loudima (57 km). Works: contract on awarding. Supervision of works: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

Sanitary and social actions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Study

and construction of the Ouesso hospital and construction of the Ecole de formation paramédicale et médico-sociale J.J. Loukabou (Brazzaville). Appraisal of the project after sanitary programming and technical studies. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 0.918 mECU. Improvement of production (EDF part). Pump station rehabilitation and reinstatement of the installations' management. (CCCE part). Works and supplies. Date financial decision June '83. 5th EDF.

DOMINICA

Reinstatement of Pont Casse-Castle Bruce Road — Surfacing of 2 coastal roads East and West. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Study on the way: Nicolas O'Dwyer (Irl.) Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Crop diversification project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 0.547 m ECU. Continuation of essential oils programme. Initiating floriculture programme. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half 83. 5th EDF.

Floriculture Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Stabex allotment 0.049 mECU. Establishment of a small nursery. All by direct labour. Date foreseen for financial decision, June 83. 5th EDF.

Colihaut-Arose Feeder road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Communications and Works. Stabex allotment 0.060 mECU. Upgrading of the existing road. All by direct labour. Date foreseen for financial decision, June 83. 5th EDF.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Rural interventions. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

ETHIOPIA

Health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 15.400 mECU. Construction and equipping of two rural hospitals and a school for laboratory technicians in Addis Ababa. Works: on the way. Equipment: int. tender in 83-84. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Development and Marketing Corporation. 2.078 mECU. EDF 1.513 mECU, Local 0.565 mECU. Supply of equipments, facilities and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '83. T.A.: GOPA (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Electrical tariffication study. Resp. Auth.: E.E.L.P.A. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Coffee improvement (phase 2). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. 27.2 mECU. Works, supplies. T.A.: Short-list already drawn-up. Int. tender for fertilizer, insecticides in '83. Int. tender for equipment launched in February 83. 5th EDF.

GABON

Reafforestation (improvement of the reafforestation brigade's activity). Resp.

Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF part for renewing and completing equipment. Project stage: identification. Study: C.T.F.T. (F). 5th EDF.

Small-fishery centre in Owendo. Resp. Auth.: Ministère, des Eaux et Forêts. Total cost 2.450 mECU EDF 1.900 mECU. Italy 0.425 mECU, local 0.125 mECU. Infrastructure for handling facilities for boats and fish products, marketing and management. T.A. and supervision of works: short list not yet drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA

Brikama College, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. 1.925 mECU. Construction and equipment of academic and residential buildings. Works by mutual agreement. Equipment for phase II: int. tender, 2nd half 1983. 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.: GITEC (D). Works: int. tender, with prequalification. Prequalification launched end of January 83. 5th EDF.

Rural vocational training, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Rural Vocational Training Board and Directorate of Vocational Training in the President's Office. 0.500 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment, by Acc. tender. Date financial decision May '83. 5th EDF.

GHANA

Central and Accra Regions Rural Integrated Programme (CARRIP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Prefeasibility study for potential projects within the two regions, with the aim of improving the food situation in Accra and other coastal towns. Halcrow-U.L.G. (UK). Study: rehabilitation irrigation project: HED-ESELSKABET (DK). 5th EDF.

Aveyme livestock development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.2 mECU. Works, supply of vehicles and equipment, T.A.: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

GRENADA

Eastern Main Road Rehabilitation. Phase 2. Repairing and strengthening of a section of the circular road. Estimated cost 1.350 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Hillsborough Jetty. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 0.357 mECU. Construction of a jetty for goods and passenger handling. 5th EDF.

★ **National Library.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 0.290 mECU. Repairing and extension. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. Valuation: Mac Donald and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

New energy research and test. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie et du Konkourè. Study on hand. 5th EDF.

Cotton development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts et FAPA. Rural infrastructure, supply of rural inputs, equipment, vehicles and T.A. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

Town planning and construction of council houses. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Buildings, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

T.A. to P.M.E. (S.M.E.). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de P.M.E. et de l'Artisanat. 5 mECU (EDF part). One expert specialised in industrial work during 36 months and one expert for bank management. Line of credit. Date financial decision May '83. Cofinanced with BIRD and ACDI for T.A. and line of credit. 5th EDF.

GUINEA BISSAU

Bafata Gabu rural development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat Général au Développement Rural. EDF 6.8 mECU, F.A.C. 4 mECU. Crop production development (cotton, peanut, cereals) by harnessing cultivation, rural credit and correct crop trading. Supply of crop inputs by int. tender launched May '83. T.A.: by C.F.D.T. (F). 5th EDF.

Rio Campossa Bridge. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Bafata-Bambadinca Road. Works, supply may be, T.A. Study STINCEM (I). Project on appraisal. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance foreseen 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Health infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Construction and equipment of 2 district hospitals, 4 health centres and staff-housing. Supply of equipment: int. tender on 2nd half '83. T.A.: Ass. Engineers (I). 5th EDF.

North-East forestry development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat général au développement rural. Study on the way by Atlanta (D). 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des ressources naturelles. Estimated cost 1.4 mECU. Construction of big diameter wells (1.5 m) about 120 wells in the GABU region. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

GUYANA

East Bank Berbice rural development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Works: feeder roads, infrastructure. Supply of fertilizers and equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Faculty of Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.100 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment and supervision of works. Technical study and tender dossier: Rodriguez (ACP). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rehabilitation of sewerage and water supply systems of Georgetown. 1.6 mECU. Laying sanitation pipes, construction of water supply wells. Supplies and T.A. Supply: int. tender launched May '83. 5th EDF.

Georgetown water supply improvement. Drinking water production. Works and equipment. 0.400 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision July '83. 5th EDF.

Fishing port and fish-market in Georgetown. Building of a new port and fish market in Georgetown. 2.700 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

JAMAICA

Assistance to Veterinary Services. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.1 mECU. Works: construction of office by direct labour, supply of equipments, vehicles, medical products, int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: training by direct agreement. Date financial decision, February '83. 5th EDF.

Board of Revenue - Revenue Information System. Resp. Auth.: Govt of Jamaica. 3.26 mECU. Reorganisation of the administration and preparation of the Revenue Information System. Supplies and T.A. Int. tender for supplies foreseen in 3rd quarter '83. Supervision of project: X-TRA Consult. (B). 5th EDF.

Rural electrification programme. Erection of 160 miles electric lines. Estimated cost 4.596 mECU. EDF part 2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Citrus fruit production improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Equipment, training and T.A. Credit line. Feasibility study by T.P.I. (UK). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision October-November '83. 5th EDF.

KENYA

Machakos integrated development programme. Provisional Phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Valuation study. Overseas Dev. Int. (UK). Supplies: int. tender end '83. 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. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Eldoret Polytechnic. Estimated cost. 6 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment (pedagogical) and T.A. Preliminary Plan Study: Hughes & Polkinghorne (ACP). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Veterinary Investigation Laboratory Mariakani. Adm. Resp.: Ministry of Livestock Department. Veterinary Department. 3.4 mECU. Construction of a veterinary investigation laboratory. Supply of materials and equipments. T.A. Materials and equipment: int. tender 2nd half '83. T.A.: direct agreement. 5th FED.

Turkwell hydro-electric project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy. Feasibility study and final study design tendering to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Assistance to the National Cereals and Produce Board for Crop procurement. Resp. Auth.: Gov. of Kenya and NCPB. 4.6 mECU. Stabex allotment. Starting capital for the establishment of a crop procurement fund as an independent source of finance. Date financial decision May '83. 5th EDF.

LESOTHO

Maseru airport. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communication. Estimation 50 mECU. Provision of a modern international

airport 15 km south of Maseru. Foreseen funding: Lesotho - Saudi Fund - Kuwait Fund - ABEDA 4.4 mECU - OPEC - Abu Dhabi - ADB. EDF and Finland. - Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.

Mohale's Hoek - Quthing road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and communications. Reinstatement of a road. 50 km. Estimated cost \pm 15 mECU. EDF contribution estimated for \pm 8.5 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Trade and Tourism Promotion Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry - Trade Promotion Unit (TPU) and LNTO (Lesotho National Tourism Office). 0.714 mECU. Studies, T.A. missions, marketing. T.A. for S.M.E.: short-list already drawn up. T.A. for Trade Tour.: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

LIBERIA

Coffee and cocoa development project at Zwedru and Plahn. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture 5.7 mECU, EDF 2.9 mECU, Local 2.8 mECU. To develop 980 hectares of robusta coffee and 1 320 hectares of cocoa in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe countries. Works by acc. tender. - Supplies by int. tender in '83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Buto oil palm. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Study on the way by I.R.H.O. (F) for phase 2. 4th and 5th EDF.

Port Development Study South East - Phase II and III. Resp. Auth.: National Port Authority. Continuation of feasibility study. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

MADAGASCAR

Supply of pharmaceutical and medical products and analysis of the industrial sector rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Gouvernement de Madagascar. 2.165 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Urgent programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la production agricole et de la réforme agraire. Damage from cyclonic depressions. Rice-growing areas 3 mECU. Works by direct agreement or direct labour. Supervision of works: Hydroplan (D). Rehabilitation study: HUNTINGS (UK) Sambava coconut palm plantations: works by direct labour. 1.2 mECU. 5th EDF.

MALAWI

Blantyre-Mwanza road. (Lirangwe-Mwanza-Mozambique Border Road.) Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (\pm 95 km). Estimated cost 33 mECU. Economical study: Hoff & Overgaard Consultant (DK). Technical study: COWI CONS (DK). Date foreseen for financial decision June '83. 4th and 5th EDF.

Dairy cattle development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Cross local bovine breed with european dairy breeds. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Improvement of district hospitals and health centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 3.8 mECU. Building of small district hospitals and health centres. Works, supplies and T.A. Date financial decision February '83. 5th EDF.

Salima Lakeshore Agricultural Development Division (SLADD) Phase IV. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 19.3 mECU. EDF 10.2 mECU. Local 9.1 mECU. Works, Supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Central and Northern Region Fish Farming Development, Training and Research. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

★ **Strategic Fuel Reserve.** Resp. Auth.: Economic Planning Division. OPC. 4.2 mECU. Construction of tanks farm for gasoil, petrol, ethanol. Associated infrastructure and equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MALI

Strengthening of sanitary infrastructure in the Niore region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales et Ministère des Transports et T.P. 2.570 mECU. Buildings, equipments, training. Architecturals and technicals studies: GOUSIER (F). 4th EDF.

Sevare-San road repairing. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Equipment. Widening and strengthening of 106 km of the road beginning from Sevare. Estimated cost 10.3 mECU. Works by int. tender in '83. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Industriel et du Tourisme. Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost: 4.2 mECU. Water-points. Study: situation of the hydraulic sector in the project area: UNIGEO (I). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

Renovation of the Badalabougou school-complex in Bamako. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation. 3 mECU. Works and T.A. Works, acc. tender 2nd half '83. T.A.: Bureau d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (ACP). Date financial decision February '83. 5th EDF.

Store-sheds construction for cereals. Resp. Auth.: Office des Produits agricoles du Mali (OPAM). 2 sheds 500 T capacity each. Stabex allotment 0.142 mECU. Works: restr. tender. T.A.: by German aid. Date financial decision, June 83. 5th EDF.

MAURITANIA

Extension of Kaédi regional hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 1.925 mECU. Construction, equipment and TA for Kaédi hospital (100 beds). Works: on the way. Medical-technical equipment int. tender, 2nd half '83. Project in execution. 4th 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. T.A.: AGRER (B). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Small dams construction in the Hodhs region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Study on the way Binnie and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Nouakchott - Rosso Road. Resp. Auth.:

Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 5 mECU. Repairing and reinstatement. Project on appraisal. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance launched May '83. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the South-East. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.943 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Supply of vehicles, equipment and veterinary products, int. tender in '83. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Works by direct labour. Int. tender for equipment launched February '83. 5th EDF.

Regional capitals water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Studies: deep water research and towns water supply. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Nouakchott Wharf. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement et des Transports. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Maintaining, equipment and repairing. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Orientated mining research in the Mauritanides. Resp. Auth.: O.M.R.G. (Office Mauritanien de Recherches Géologiques). EDF part 1,5 mECU. Concerning T.A., petrography and analysis. T.A.: restr. tender. Petrography and analysis: direct agreement with a specialized consulting. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83, 5th EDF.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius housing project. Resp. Auth.: Mauritius Housing Corporation and the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning. 3.2 mECU. Financing (for low income households) of approximately 1,250 housing units. Infrastructure work for urbanisation and service plots: int. tender, in '83. Consultancy service: — APFEL (D). 4th EDF.

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3 mECU. Development centred on agricultural production. Economical and technical study, on the way: VINK (NL). T.A.: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Investments and trade promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Industry. (Investment Promotion Unit and Export Promotion Unit). 1.610 mECU. IMES (UK) - SO-PROGI (F) RKW-TTC-Agroprogress (D). 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the sanitary infrastructure. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 3.150 mECU. Reinstatement and extension of 3 hospitals and 2 health centres. Supply of equipment, int. tender in '83. 5th EDF.

2 maize drying units. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of economic planning and development. 0.850 mECU. Construction and equipment of the 2 units for treatment of 1.500 T each of maize grown in alternating rows with sugar-cane. Works and supplies, int. tender with competition 2nd half '83. Date financial decision February '83. 5th EDF.

Phoenix-La Vigie road. Possible cofinancing with FAC (F) and local gov. EDF part ±5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

NIGER

Rural Development of Zinder Department. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agricul-

ture. Estimated cost 7.6 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rural Development of Badeguicheri Department. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 3.4 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Air Valley development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.8 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 5 mECU. 300 drills in the Zinder region. Hydrogeological study and tender dossier: Bureau GKW (D). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Kollo water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 1.8 mECU. Study on the way: G.K.W. (D). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Animal disease control. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.840 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Int. tender for supplies launched May '83. 5th EDF.

Kandadji Dam. Resp. Auth.: Autorité du barrage de Kandadji. (ABK). Study Cofinanced with UNDP, FAC, EDF and Local. First part of the detailed technical studies. EDF and Local part: complementary exploring study: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

NIGERIA

Hydraulic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water Resources. 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 launched June '83. 4th EDF.

Kaduna afforestation project. Resp. Auth.: Federal Department of Forestry. Estimated Cost 10 mECU. Feasibility study: EUROCONSULT (NL). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Foodstuffs production on the south coast. Resp. Auth.: Department of Primary Industry. E.D.F. part 3 mECU. Development of seasonal cultivation and marketing. Technical and economic studies. Definition of the project: Produce Studies Ltd. Consultant (UK). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Momote airport. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport and Civil Aviation. 1.000 mECU. Reconstruction and sealing of runway. Acc. tender for asphaltting foreseen on June '83. 5th EDF.

Magi Highway. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport. 3.5 mECU. Upgrading and sealing of a road section. Works: int. tender foreseen 2nd half '83. 5th EDF.

Huris Grasslands Cattle Ranch and Cocoa Project. Resp. Auth.: Department of Primary Industry. 1.460 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and training. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

RWANDA

Bugesera water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Construction of a drink-

ing-water network in Bugesera. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of Zaire Nil Crest. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture 13.8 mECU. Développement of agricultural production and social-economic infrastructure. T.A.: INSTRUPA (D). Supply: int. tender in '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Transmission-lines study in secondary centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Economical and technical studies to be done. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Lines of credit for S.M.E. Resp. Auth.: Banque Rwandaise de Développement. 0.700 mECU. Development of the credit to the S.M.E. rurals with "Banque Populaire". Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the "public enterprises". Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Estimated cost 2.595 mECU. Creation of a central accountancy agency, training and control data. Supply of equipment for auditing and office and vehicles. T.A.: Short list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Development of Préfecture de Butare. Priority actions. Resp. Auth.: Ministères du Plan et de l'Agriculture. Total estimated cost 11.765 mECU. EDF 10.400 mECU. Local 1.365 mECU. Actions to improve rural products, S.M.E., handicrafts and administration. Works by direct labour or direct agreement. Supplies and equipment, int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

ST LUCIA

Livestock development project. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of rural development. Estimated cost 0.860 mECU. Extension project zone. Works, supplies and T.A. Study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Livestock Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.415 mECU. Works, equipment and supply of vehicles. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Equipment for cacao-tree plantations. 0.217 mECU. Stabex allotment. Supply of equipment, vehicles and spare parts. Int. tender 2nd half 83. Date financial decision May 83. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL

Increase of cereal-growth in S.O. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 4.68 mECU. Preparatory study: SODEFITEX (Senegal). Hydro-agricultural improvements in small areas. Works by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs and pumping equipment: int. tender in '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

New energy research and test in rural region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat à la Recherche Scientifique. 1.5 mECU. Creation of pilot unit for solar energy, biomass and wind energy. Studies T.A. and equipment. Studies: AGIP-AFOR (1). Equipments: int. tender in 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Gum-tree plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated

cost 2.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. T.A.: Deutsche Forstinventur Service (D). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Sewerage of the "Gueule Tapée" district. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 6 mECU. Construction of canalization and pipes for rain waters. Improvement of the sewage network. Definition study and tender dossier: GEO PROGETTI (I). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter 83. 5th EDF.

Trade Promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: Centre Sénégalais du Commerce Extérieur. 1.083 mECU. Actions for productions, marketing and T.A. Contract: direct agreement or restr. tender. 5th EDF.

Renovation of "St. Louis Hospital" and of the health centre of Tambacounda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération. Estimated total cost 3.725 mECU. EDF 2.825 mECU. Luxembourg 0.900 mECU. Works: acc. tender launched 2nd half '82. Supplies: int. tender in '83. Project in execution. Supervision of works: Simon and Christiansen (Lux). 5th EDF.

Expenditures previously foreseen as participation of Govt. of Senegal for 3 projects financed on 4th and 5th EDF, charged on 5th EDF. 1.985 mECU. Complementary funding for the project: "Livestock development" 0.700 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Construction and equipment of ENIIE", 0.900 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Handicraft promotion". 0.385 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Small villager areas. (Podor). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 4.700 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement of 1000 ha in 20 small areas. Works: irrigation, tracks. Supply of motor-pumps: int. tender launched April '83. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 4th and 5th EDF.

Noiro Bridge at Kaolack. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 2.4 mECU. Existing bridge replacement with a new. T.A.: to prepare technical dossier for an int. tender with competition. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '83. T.A.: Bureau Obermeier (D). 5th EDF.

Experimental turf extraction in the Niayes region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Développement Industriel. 0.600 mECU. Works and T.A. Date financial decision April 83. 5th EDF.

★ **Continuation of cereals-growing development in agricultural areas.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural-Société des Terres Neuves. Estimated cost 2.2 mECU. Works (roads, drillings, wells) supply of fertilizers, building materials and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SEYCHELLES

Renovation of Victoria Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 11.5 mECU. EDF 2.4 mECU, ADB (African Dev. Bank) 4 mECU. Renovation and new constructions, supply of medical equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision June '83. 5th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE

North-western integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth.: Minis-

try of Agriculture and Forestry. Four-year integrated programme to develop mangrove swamps, upland crops, coastal fishing, infrastructure. Estimated Cost: 6.03 mECU. EDF 4.9 mECU. Local 1.13 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

Koinadugu — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated total cost 8.370 mECU. EDF 7.5 mECU. Local 0,870 mECU. Buildings and housing, transport equipment, farminputs, operation, maintenance, staff salaries. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 1.55 mECU. Construction of water points for villages with 2000 inhabitants. Study to prepare project and appraisal: IWACO (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

Kambia Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 0.900 mECU. Construction of 2 buildings and a boatyard, supply of boats, motors, vehicles and T.A. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Economical study of the Sambamba-Kabala Road. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Small rural infrastructure. Rural feeder roads, small wharves, storage sheds and rural water supplies. Works by direct labour or direct agreement. Estimated cost 0.500 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Credit line to Development Bank of Solomon Islands. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. Total estimated cost 7 mECU. Local 2 mECU, EDF 2 mECU, A.D.B. 3 mECU. Small loans for rural development projects. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Coconut industry development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SOMALIA

Saakow rural experimental centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Creation of an irrigated area (60 ha) with all facilities and equipment. Aim: agronomical experiments. Estimated total cost: 5.026 mECU. EDF: 4.950 mECU. Local 0.076 mECU. Works: 4 kms of tracks, pump station (180 l/s) electric power station (120 KVA). Supply of: agricultural equipment, 3 tractors, vehicles, furnitures. T.A.: short list not yet drawn up. Land improvement works and estate infrastructure: contracts awarded. Supplies: int. tender 4th quarter '83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 600 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 500 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 100 mECU. Funding: EDF, Italy, Germany, France, Saudi Arabia, Abu-Dhabi, Koweit Funds, FADES, Isl. Dev. Bank. Local. Power and river regulation for agricultural development. Construction of a concrete gravity dam with hydro-power station, associated infrastructure and electrical transmission lines. The dam will provide water, flood protection and power for up to

233 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Civil works: first int. tender during 1984. Transmission lines int. tender in 1984. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1985. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int tender in 1986. Study: 4th EDF. Works: 5th EDF.

Mogadishu Institute of Statistics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost: 0.800 mECU. Supply: int. tender in '83. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Development of pheniculture (date-palm). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2 mECU. 1000 ha plantation in the North region. Supply of equipment, machines, inputs, rural monitoring. T.A. to define, may be French aid. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Somalia Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Planning. 0.670 mECU. Four independent components: development of supportive infrastructure and T.A. for frankincense, myrrh and gums. Identification of obstacles to livestock exports and study of livestock marketing. Participation in Trade Fairs. Training, short term consultancies. 5th EDF.

"Aula Magna" Mogadishu National University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. ±2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 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 or rural infrastructure (road improvement and maintenance, forestry programme, community development programme). Supplies: int. tender for fertilizers in '83. TA: Hunting Technical Services Ltd (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Agricultural Inputs and Rehabilitation Project. Phase II (AIRPII). Resp. Auth.: Government and Sudan Gezira Board. Estimated cost 19 mECU. Supply of fertilizers (urea) for Gezira Scheme project. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Int. tender for fertilizers launched on May 83 conditional upon provisional finance. 5th 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 launched September '82. Equipment: int. tender in 1983. 4th EDF.

Trade Promotion Sudan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Co-operation, Commerce and Supply. 0.34 mECU. Studies, T.A. and participation in trade Fairs. Studies and contract: Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Port Sudan-Hayia Railway. Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railway Corporation. Expertise: KAMPSA(DK). 4th EDF.

Aflatoxin research project. Pilot detoxification plant building. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Cooperation Commerce and Supply. 1.4 mECU. Stabex allotment. Provision of steel-framed buildings. Direct agreement. Date financial decision June 83. 5th EDF.

★ **Magwe — Upper Talanga Feeder Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 1.170 mECU. Rehabilitation and regravelling of existing roads and construction of feeder roads. Preparation of the tender dossier: GITEC (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SURINAME

Rice project at Coronie. Resp. Auth.: Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeveelt, Visserij en Bosbouw. Rice production developments. Study on the way. EUROCONSULT (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Improvement health services in the interior. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Construction of a health training centre. Works by direct labour. Supplies by direct agreement 0.410 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83. 3rd EDF.

LTS — Geversvlijt. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Construction of school building. Lower level technical education. Estimated cost 2.2 mECU. Int tender conditional upon provisional finance foreseen 3rd quarter 83. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '83. 3rd EDF.

Tapawatra Micro-hydropower project. Project stage: identification. 3rd and 4th EDF.

SWAZILAND

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Rural Water Supply Board. Estimated cost 2.456 m ECU. Study construction, works supervision. 12 villages. Supply of equipment and material. Study and works supervision: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

★ **Teacher Training Colleges; Ngwane, Pigg's Peak.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 7.4 mECU. Extension for Ngwane and new construction for Pigg's Peak. Supply of equipment and T.A. to prepare tender dossier and site supervision. For Ngwane acc. tender, for Pigg's Peak int. tender. Supplies: int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA

Lusungu-Bukombe road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 20 mECU EDF part. Bitumen road of 127 km. Works: Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '83. Supervision of work: GITEC (D). Seek for cofundings. Regional project. 4th EDF.

Technical teacher training college, Mtwara. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.4 mECU. Training facilities for technical teachers. Classrooms, laboratory and workshops, dormitories and sanitary block, administration. Total area 3,765 m². Equipment: int. tender with possibility of restr. tender or direct agreement depending on nature of supply. Supplies: restr. tender, all in '83. 4th EDF.

Mtwara Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 5 mECU. Works: drilling of new wells, and constructions. Supply of equipment and T.A. Drilling activities and power supply connections by direct labour. Other works: int. tender in '83. Supplies: int. tender in '83. Supervision of works: G.W.E. (D). 5th EDF.

Mwanza Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 11 mECU. Construction of a new water intake, installation of a new pumping equipment and treatment plant, laying of a new distribution pipelines. Works and supplies, int. tender foreseen 2nd half '83. Contract for supervision of works: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

TOGO

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 3 mECU. Construction of ±200 drills, supply of manual pumps and training. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd quarter '83. Int. tender for 260 drills launched on February 83. 5th EDF.

Credit to C.N.C.A. (Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole) to develop actions in rural sector. Resp. Auth.: C.N.C.A. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Loans with favourable conditions. Date financial decision April 83. 5th EDF.

Provisions improvement for Agou oil palm plant. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. EDF 5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TONGA

Supply of a dredger. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated cost 0.500 mECU. Technical study: EUROCONSULT (NL). Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

UGANDA

Primary health centres rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 1.1 mECU. To improve health care in rural areas. Works: acc. tender. Supply: int. tender in '83. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Rehabilitation of the seeds industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 9.5 mECU. To increase production and distribution of improved seeds. Int. tender in 83. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Rural electrification project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Power and Communications. Supply of 33 KV electrical distribution lines. Erection by direct labour. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance launched June '83. 5th EDF.

T.A. to the Uganda Development Bank. Resp. Auth.: Uganda Dev. Bank. 2 experts. 1 year, renewable. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kampala City Roads. Resp. Auth.: Kampala City Council. Estimated Cost 10 mECU. To rehabilitate selected Kampala roads. Works and supervision. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance launched on April 83. Date foreseen for financial decision July '83. 5th EDF.

Kampala Water Supply Rehabilitation. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Lands, Minerals and Water Resources. Estimated cost 5.2 mECU. Works, supplies and supervision. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

UPPER VOLTA

Mine of Poura rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Commerce, du Déve-

loppement Industriel et des Mines. 4.14 mECU for assessment of the worker's town. Study on hand. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Kompienga Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics des Transports et de l'Urbanisme. Cofinanced project. Estimated cost ± 102 mECU. Earth-dam construction, access road non asphalted ± 18 kms, two groups of alternators 7800 KVA each, transmission power lines. Works: restr. tender after prequalification. Prequalification done. Int. tender launched December 82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of the Douna plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du développement rural. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Irrigation and draining works, supply of equipments, inputs and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Young farmers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 2.880 mECU. T.A., works and equipment. T.A.: C.E.R.E.P. (F). 5th EDF.

Rural credit for harnessing cultivation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.7 mECU. Line of credit to the "Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole". Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

Small ruminants and poultry farming in the Yatenga region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du développement Rural. Estimated cost 1.150 mECU. Constructions, supply of equipment, training and monitoring. Date financial decision May 83. 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. Supplies: int. tender launched May 83. 5th EDF.

VANUATU

Village fisheries, Research and development. Resp. Auth.: National Planning and Statistics Office. Estimated cost ± 0.150 mECU. EDF 0.70 mECU. Promotion and improvement of artisanal fishing. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAIRE

Kinshasa Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. Estimated total cost 18 mECU. EDF 7.5 mECU local 10.5 mECU. Study for tender dossier by Bonifica (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Akula-Gemena road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (115 km). Economic study: Bureau SPE (Local). Technical study: LUXCONSULT (Lux). Project on appraisal. Int. tender foreseen 3rd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

Thé Butuhé. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Commission Agricole du Kivu). Strengthening and prosecution existing projects. T.A. for management and trading. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mwebe-Batshamba Road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. 26 mECU. Part (70 km) of the national road

Matadi-Shaba. Prequalification launched in July '81. Int. tender launched on 3rd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision June '83. 5th EDF.

Kalemie port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Estimated cost not available. Study on the way by CADIC (B). 4th EDF regional. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Banana deep water port. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Feasibility study: SEMA-TRACTION-NEL-OTUI (F.B.F.). 4th EDF. Complementary technical study: for the port (F+I), electrical (B), water supply (D), water research (EDF). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Cacao-trees at Bulu. Resp. Auth.: CACAOZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Palm-trees at Gosuma. Resp. Auth.: PALMEZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Butembo-Beni hydro-electrical development. Preliminary study done by Tractionnel (B) on local funds. Detailed economical and technical studies: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rural roads in Sud-Ubangui. Resp. Auth.: Office des routes. Total cost 5.190 mECU. EDF 4.950 mECU, CDI (Centre de Développement Intégral de Bwamanda-NGO) 0.240 mECU. Works by CDI and villages. Supply of graders, trucks by int. tender, 3rd quarter '83. Date financial decision March 83. 5th EDF.

ZAMBIA

Rural water supply study — 5 Townships. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. Engineering Design. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Rural water supply study. 4 Townships. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. Feasibility Study. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. Total cost 6.54 mECU. EDF 5.55 mECU, Rocaf 0.99 mECU. Works: construction housing and office accommodation, marketing depots, feeder roads. Supply: 4 WD vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles. T.A. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement. Supplies: int. tender launched September '82. T.A.: INSTRUPA (D). 5th EDF.

Zambia Marketing and Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Zambian Export Promotion Council. 0.795 mECU. Product Development and Marketing. Marketing management. Trade Fairs — Tourism planning and promotion. Contracts by direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Rice Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. 4 mECU, EDF Part. Local 1.135 mECU. Works: access roads, marketing depots, housing. Supply of equipments, agricultural inputs, T.A. Supply of vehicles: int. tender launched September '82. Works: acc. tender or direct labour. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Animal Vaccine Unit Production. Laboratory construction. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 3.79 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.79 mECU. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Mkushi electrification. Estimated cost 6.07 mECU. EDF 3.07 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Study on hand: MERTZ McLENNAN (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mine industry (copper-cobalt) rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: ZAMBIA Cons. Copper Mines at Lusaka. Total estimated cost 85.346 mECU. EDF part 55 mECU. Supply of equipment: 24 int. tenders launched. Last tenders in April '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Mpongwe Development Project, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. (M.A.W.D.) 3.712 mECU. To complete and develop existing project. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZIMBABWE

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: on hand. Supplies: int. tender in 83/84. (Non associated dev. countries budget).

Rural Clinics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4.5 mECU. Construction and equipment of 64 rural clinics and 128 staff houses. Works: direct labour. Equipments: int. tender. (Non associated dev. countries budget).

Coal study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Mines. Cofunding EDF-EIB. EDF 0.500 mECU. EIB 0.4 mECU. Study on the way. 5th EDF.

Development of accelerated resettlement schemes. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Lands, resettlement and Rural development. 5.450 mECU. (EDF part). Infrastructures, agricultural activities, equipments and inputs. Date financial decision May '83. 5th EDF.

Rural Water Supply Study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water Resources and Development. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

★ **Rural Water Supply — Accelerated Programme for Drought Relief in Victoria Province.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water Resources and Development. Total cost 3.9 mECU. EDF 2.5 mECU. EDF part: drilling and linings. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

ANGUILLA

Road Bay Jetty and port facilities. Resp. Auth.: Gov. of Anguilla and British Development Division (Barbados). Estimated cost 0.700 mECU. Expertise for technical and economical appreciation and to prepare designs and tender documents. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Port equipment for Saba. Resp. Auth.: Department voor ontwikkelingsamenwerking. Purchase of a crane. Estimated cost 0.410 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Road Improvement on Bonaire. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor Ontwikkelingsamenwerking. Estimated cost ± 1 m ECU. Project on appraisal. 5th 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. Cofinancing with France. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Gas-generators and electro-generators powerstations in the Touamotou Islands. Resp. Auth.: Assemblée Territoriale des Touamotou. 0.460 mECU. Supply of gas-generators fed with charcoal from coconut waste and coco-trees wood waste. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half 83. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter 83. 4th EDF.

NEW CALEDONIA

Loyauté Islands water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction Territoriale des Services Ruraux. 0.900 mECU. Constructions and drills and small water supply networks. Date financial decision June 83. 5th EDF.

Reafforestation programme. Resp. Auth.: Territoire de la Nouvelle Calédonie des Eaux et Forêts. Estimated total cost 4.7 mECU. EDF part ± 3 mECU. Cofunding with France, CCCE (F) and Local. 3,000 ha plantation "Pin de Caraïbes" with all necessary infrastructure and investments. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Veterinary laboratory and zoosanitary investigation. Total estimated cost 1.5 mECU. EDF 0.350 mECU. Territoire and FIDES 1.150 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

New airport terminal. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Estimated Cost 0.600 ECU. Construction of terminal. Date financial decision June '83. 4th and 5th EDF.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Transport study, North and Middle Caicos. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Wallace Evans and Partners (UK). 5th EDF.

Regional Projects

ETHIOPIA — SUDAN

Telecommunications project. Technical study done by U.I.T. Economical and commercial study to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

O.C.A.M.

Building and equipment of Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée in Kigali. Resp. Auth.: I.A.M.S.E.A. Total estimated cost 4.8 mECU. EDF part ± 3 mECU. Pedagogical, administrative and hostel buildings (4,000 m²). Correspondent equipment supp-

ly. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. Works: int. tender in 83. Supplies by German aid. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ORGANISATION AFRICAINE POUR LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE (O.A.P.I.)

Building and equipment of Centre Africain de Documentation et Information en matière de Brevets. Resp. Auth.: O.A.P.I. 1.207 mECU. Construction of 1,358 m² of buildings, and supply of equipment. Works: contracts in awarding. Supplies: int. tender 2nd half '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

CONGO-GABON

Haut-Ivindo iron mine. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie (Congo) — Ministère des Mines, et du pétrole (Gabon). Total estimated cost 9 mECU. EDF 6.5 mECU EIB 2.5 mECU. Mapping, soil survey, borings. Study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

GABON — SAO TOME-PRINCIPE

Improvement of maritime communication. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat, d'Etat aux Transport et Communications. Estimated cost ± 2 mECU. Purchase of one ocean-going vessels. Int. tender launched on March 83. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO

ESITEX Segou (Mali). Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secrétariat. Management training for textile industry. Complex construction in Segou. Supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Ecole des Mines et de la géologie, Niamey. Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secrétariat. Creation of a school for 350 students coming from CEAO countries. Estimated total cost 28 mECU. EDF 7 mECU. Cofundings with FAC-FAD-D. Project on appraisal. Technical and architectural studies: Groupement Potier et Ass. (F) and Goudiaby (ACP). 5th EDF.

GAMBIA — SENEGAL (O.M.V.G.)

Bridge barrage on the river Gambia. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost in 78: 60 mECU. Foreseen funding: F.R.G. 20 mECU. Canada 21.7 mECU, USA 11/22 mECU. Technical study: DHV-Rijkswaterstaat-Waterloopkundig Laboratorium Delft (NL). For Phase I — Phase II: Rhein-Ruhr (D). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Agronomical study for the area concerned by the bridge barrage. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

GUYANA — SURINAM

Guyana — ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. Study on the way by C.A. Liburd and Ass. + Sescon Group (ACP). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

TOGO — BENIN

Hydroelectric development of Nangbe-to. Resp. Auth.: Ministères des Travaux

Publics. Estimated cost: 170 mECU. Construction of a dam and a hydro-electric power plant of 2 x 30.7 MW. Foreseen funding: World Bank, EEC (EDF + EIB), France, FRG, Canada, ADB, UNDP. Feasibility study done. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BENIN — IVORY COAST — NIGER — TOGO — UPPER VOLTA

Regional training centre for road maintenance in Lomé-Togo. (CERFER). Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat CERFER. Training. T.A. and scholarships. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project stage identification. 3rd, 4th and 5th EDF.

ZAIRE — RWANDA — BURUNDI

Hydro-electric development «Ruzizi II». Resp. Auth.: E.G.L. Estimated cost: 65 mECU. Construction of a central hydro electric plant of 40 MW. Funding: EDF. World Bank, I, BDEGL. Civil works: World Bank. Alternators and electr. equipments: Italy. Houses: BDEGL, other equipment and supervision of work, EDF. For EDF part int. tender foreseen 2nd half 83 after prequalification. Prequalification launched. Date financial decision June 83. Supervision of works: short list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

RWANDA — ZAIRE

Methane gas from Lake Kivu. Resp. Auth.: CEPGL and Commission mixte de 2 pays. Pre-feasibility study done. (Studies 4th EDF). Feasibility study foreseen with EDF, EIB fundings: for 2 stations with urea unit, compressed gas and methane. Short-list on the way. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY

Protection and reafforestation in the "Haut Bassin Versant du fleuve Niger in Guinea". Works, supplies and T.A. Estimated total cost 1.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CIADFOR

Extension of A.N.F.P.P. (Agence Nationale de formation et de Perfectionnement Professionnels) in Libreville. Extension and modernization and new complex building in Oloumi. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GUINEA

Tambacounda-Labe road Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (455 km). Economic study: SONED (SE). Technical study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICAN AND INDIAN OCEAN ACP COUNTRIES

★ **Ecole de statistiques d'Abidjan.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de l'Industrie. Total estimated cost 3.7 mECU. EDF 2 mECU. Ivory Coast 1.7 mECU. Construction and equipments. Architectural study: Bureaux DLM. Architects and Cabinet ARCAUD (ACP). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

WESTERN SAMOA — FIJI — SOLOMON — KIRIBATI — TUVALU — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — TONGA

Renewable energy development project in the South Pacific. Resp. Auth.:

SPEC (South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation). 6.2 mECU. Creation of pilot units for ocean energy, gas, small stations 25 kW fed with wood waste. Photovoltaic generators 20 kW and wind-generators 15 kW. Prefaisibility study on the way: LAHMEYER and DORNIER (D). Works, supply and T.A. Supplies: int. tender 2nd half 1983. T.A.: 2nd half 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TOGO — MALI — UPPER VOLTA — NIGER — CHAD

Agricultural products regional transit centre, in the Lome port. Resp. Auth.: Ministères du Plan. Estimated total 7 mECU with cofunding. Technical and economic feasibility study: Bureau SATEC (F). Project stage: identification. 4th and 5th EDF.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Foot-and-mouth disease prevention. Resp. Auth.: Development Committee. Study to be done: Feasibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 4th EDF.

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Forum Fisheries Agency Headquarters. Resp. Auth.: South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC). 0.650 mECU. Creation of an international fisheries resources management agency. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment restr. tender. Supply of computer and data processing equipment, int. tender. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

MADAGASCAR-SEYCHELLES

Ecole Maritime de Majunga. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation. 1.850 mECU. Managerial staff training for mercantile marine and fisheries. Supply of a school-vessel and equipment. T.A. Int. tender launched April 83. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GAMBIA GUINEA BISSAU

Dakar — Banjul — Bissau Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministères Travaux Publics of the 3 countries. Asphalted road between Mandina Ba (Gambia) and Sao Vicente (Guinea Bissau). 129 km. Estimated cost 35 mECU. EDF 10 mECU. Technical study: Associated Eng. (I.). Project on appraisal. Works: int. tender foreseen 3rd quarter 83 conditional upon provisional finance. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAQ AND CILSS

Construction of Centre Régional d'Énergie Solaire (CRES) in Bamako, Mali. Estimated total cost 30 mECU. EDF part. 3.07 mECU. T.A. and equipment. Project on appraisal. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CILLS

★ **Provisional survey of natural renewable resources in the Sahel.** Resp. Auth.: CILLS Secretariat. Estimated cost 6 mECU. EDF ± 1.5 mECU. Setting up of an observation unit to forecast crop production. Remote sensing by satellite, air survey and ground control. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

★ **Project to improve the means of monitoring on a permanent basis agricultural**

production and stock-raising. Resp. Auth.: CILLS secretariat. Estimated cost 2.6 mECU. Studies for means to produce, collect and treat agricultural production and stock-raising data. T.A., vehicles and data collecting and processing equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

★ **Millet, Maize, Sorghum and Niebé Project.** Resp. Auth.: CILLS Secretariat. Estimated cost 2 mECU. To provide improved varieties for farmers. Local tests. Purchase of vehicles and equipment and to take charge for local tests control staff. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

★ **Setting up of a system to estimate cereal stocks in private hands.** Resp. Auth.: CILLS Secretariat. Estimated cost 1 mECU. EDF 0.5 mECU FAC 0.5 mECU. Creation of a system to monitor permanently the global availability of food stocks. T.A. and equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

★ **Fight against drought in the Sahel.** Resp. Auth.: CILLS Secretariat. Estimated cost 1 mECU. T.A. and experts for the CILLS Executif Secretariat. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

★ **Regional coordination of food production and distribution of improved cooking stoves.** Resp. Auth.: CILLS Secretariat. Studies on food marketing, pricing and trading. Studies and aids for improved cooking stoves distribution. Estimated cost 0.276 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF U.A.P.T.

Satellite telecommunications project. Resp. Auth.: U.A.P.T. Secretariat in Brazzaville. R.P.C. Parametric study on the way by national organisations of I, UK, F and D. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS

Wireless beam telecommunications. Resp. Auth.: Ecowas Secretariat. Estimated cost 32 mECU. EDF 5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for eastern africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 2.0 mECU. Widening of the capacity. Construction of class-room, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI — ETHIOPIA — KENYA — SUDAN — SOMALIA — TANZANIA — UGANDA

Prevention against noxious migratory animals in eastern africa. Resp. Auth.: Desert Locust Control Organization for eastern africa. Construction of buildings, storage, for pesticide, aircrafts, equipment for vaporization, vehicles and T.A. Total estimated cost 6.634 mECU. EDF 3.3 mECU int. tender for equipment hangar in Nairobi launched. Other int. tenders in 83. T.A.: Centre for overseas Pest Research (UK). 5th EDF.

KENYA — TANZANIA

Regional Health Improvement Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministries of Health. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Extension of the regional

centre at Nairobi and construction of a centre in Dar-es-Salam, T.A. Works: acc. tender. Contracts: direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

ZAMBIA — KENYA — UGANDA — SUDAN

Field-oriented research on control of tsetse and livestock ticks of the International centre of insect physiology and ecology (ICIPE) Nairobi-Kenya. 4.4 mECU. EDF part 1.5 mECU. Cofunding with: UNDP-USAID-Switzerland and Netherlands. Supply of equipment and TA. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

KENYA — GAMBIA — SENEGAL

Ndama production research. Estimated total cost 13.620 mECU. EDF 2.5 mECU other sources ODA, Af.D.B. FAO. Research project to be implemented by ILRAD-ILCA (International Livestock Centre for Africa and International Laboratory for Research on Animal diseases). Supplies, T.A. and training. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF SADCC (South African development coordination conference)

Faculty of Veterinary Sciences University of Zimbabwe. Total estimated cost 9 mECU. EDF part estimated at 5 mECU. Construction of a new veterinary faculty as a regional institution within the existing university of Zimbabwe. Works and supplies. Project stage identification. Study on the way by Ove Arup and Partners (ACP). 5th EDF.

T.A. for the SADCC Secretariat. Resp. Auth.: SADCC Secretariat in Gaborone. Botswana. 2 m ECU. Advisory Staff, consultancies, support staff. Decisions for contracts will be signed between SADCC and CEC. Date financial decision January 83. 5th EDF.

SWAZILAND — LESOTHO

Matsapha Airport. Construction of a control tower, equipment and T.A. Estimated total cost: 31 mECU. EDF 2.1 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision July 83. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA — LESOTHO — MALAWI — SWAZILAND

★ **Multy-country Post-Telecommunication Training Scheme.** Resp. Auth.: Postmaster general of 4 countries. 0.650 mECU. Training and supply of equipment. T.A. managed by I.T.U. Supplies: int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CARICOM

Development of the regional trade promotion services in the Caribbean region. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. 1.8 mECU. T.A. project. Contract: direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Assistance to Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). Resp. Auth.: CARDI Secretariat. EDF part 3.035 mECU. T.A. equipment and training. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Windward Islands Fishing Boat Project. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated

cost 0.345 mECU. EDF part 0.275 mECU and 0.070 mECU from sales of boats. Equipment and TA for the construction of about 100 fishing boats and workshop installation. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Regional hotel trade school at St. Lucia. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated total cost 0.900 mECU. EDF 0.200 mECU. Work financed locally. EDF part: supply of pedagogical equipment, furniture and 1 vehicle. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Regional Poultry Project. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) and Government of Barbados. Total estimated cost 4.147 mECU. EDF 2.823 mECU. Constructions, equipments and T.A. Date financial decision March '83. 5th EDF.

LIAT — Equipments and T.A. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat and Caribbean Dev. Bank. Estimated cost 5.215 mECU. Flying assistance equipment. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Int. tender launched May '83 for equipment. 4th EDF and 5th EDF.

Regional Marketing of Agricultural Inputs. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC). 2.3 mECU. Supply of fertilizers and seeds. Works and equipments. Supplies: int. tender in '83. Date financial decision March '83. 5th EDF.

Research development in the Caribbean region. (CTRC). Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat 4.100 mECU. T.A. marketing and tourism promotion. Date financial decision January '83. 5th EDF.

Regional Tourism Promotion Study. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Caribbean Tourist Association. 0.800 mECU. Studies tourist promotion. Short-lists not yet drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA (BURUNDI — RWANDA — ZAIRE — ZAMBIA)

Tanzania Railways Corporation Project (T.R.C.). 10 mECU. Maintenance and improvement of the railway. Works, supply of equipment. Supply: int. tender launched May '83 Supervision of works: short list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

BURUNDI — RWANDA — TANZANIA — ZAIRE — ZAMBIA

Dar es Salam port project. Improvement of the transit goods handling facilities, for the Central Corridor transports. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost. 2 mECU. Int. tender launched on March '83 conditional upon provisional finance. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA — UGANDA

Transport project Lake Victoria. Improvement of the existing wagon ferry terminal facilities in Jinja, Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma ports. 2 mECU. Int. tender launched on March '83 conditional upon provisional finance. 5th EDF.

KENYA — UGANDA — RWANDA — BURUNDI

★ **25 Tankcars for the Uganda Railways.** Resp. Auth.: Uganda Railways Corporation. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Int. tender conditional upon provisional finance foreseen on 3rd quarter '83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Scientific cooperation programme with O.N.R.S. and trainers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (M.E.S.R.S.) 4.3 mECU. Scholarships, T.A. experts and supply of equipment. For scientific equipment int. tender foreseen in '83.

★ **Training of Technicians for rural development and hydraulics.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.440 mECU. T.A. and training. For T.A.: int. tender after prequalification. Project on appraisal.

CYPRUS

Nicosia drainage system, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Nicosia Sewage Board for southern area, Dept of Water, Geology and Mines for northern area. Total estimated cost 11.12 mECU: EEC 7.5 m (Commission 4.5 m, EIB 3 m) local contribution 3.62 m. Supplies, works and TA. Acc. procedure for public works. Project in execution.

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Kafrel-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 8 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafrel-Sheikh Governorate. Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution.

Improved of agricultural input storage facilities in the Daqhalia Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit. EEC Contribution 6 mECU. Construction of 13 new ware houses on prefabricated steel of 1 700 m² each providing a total capacity of 27 000 T. Works: int. tender in '83.

Helwan waste water Project. Resp. Auth.: Cairo waste water organization. Estimated Cost 125.04 mECU. EEC Contribution estimated 31.54 mECU. Netherlands 4.32 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 launched February 1983.

Egyptian Renewable Energy Development Organisation. EREDO. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Government. Estimated total cost 10.74 mECU. EEC contribution 7.7 mECU. Construction and equipment for the centre. Works and supplies: int. tender in '83. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half '83.

JORDAN

2 Trade Training Centres (TTC). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Cost estimate 1.2 mECU for EEC. The TTCs offer apprenticeship in cooperation with local trade and industry. One TTC for about 400 boys at Zarqa. One TTC for about 400 girls in Amman. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study to identify and define project, TEMA Consultant (I). Supply: int. tender for Zarqa

launched February '82. Project in execution.

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 ±50% of total cost of the project. Project on appraisal.

Aid for the Union Nationale de Crdit Coopératif (UNCC). 1.4 mECU. Line of credit to the UNCC and T.A.

Document automatization for the Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie de Beyrouth (CCIB). Resp. Auth.: C.C.I.B. 0.24 mECU. Supply and T.A. For equipment int. tender in '83. T.A.: M. Savitsky (F).

MALTA

Coastal maritime radio station. Installation, building, supplies and operational link-up, training. Estimated cost 1.75 mECU.

Upgrading St Lukes's Hospital radiology department. Training, TA and supply of equipment. Estimated cost 1.23 mECU.

MOROCCO

Interventions for Laboratoire de Technologie des céréales de Rabat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 0.790 mECU. Equipment, T.A. and training. Supply by restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up.

TUNISIA

Participation to create 3 Training Vocational Centres: in Nabeul, Menzel-Bourguiba, Zaghuan. Resp. Auth.: O.T.T.E.E.F.P. (Office des Travailleurs Tunisiens à l'Etranger de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle.) EEC Contribution 3.870 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender for Menzel-Bourguiba launched October '82. T.A.: A.A.B. (D).

Technical and scientific cooperation. Marine science. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique. 0.240 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Supplies: int. tender and direct agreement. T.A. and training: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '83.

TURKEY

Beypazari Lignite Project. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. Estimated Cost 55.7 mECU. EEC 22 mECU, Local 33.7 mECU. EEC part: Equipment supply for: development, mechanised face, conventional face and auxiliary. Equipments: int. tender in '83 after prequalification. Prequalification launched on March '83.

Electricity Transmission Line Project. Resp. Auth.: Turkish Electricity Authority. (TEK). Estimated cost 72 mECU. EEC 16 mECU. Upgrading of existing transmission lines and supply of equipment. Construction of new transmission lines. Italian aid foreseen for 5.2 mECU. Supply and works: int. tenders in '83. Project on appraisal.

Non-associated developing countries

ANGOLA

Rehabilitation of ARAN and SOMAR Fish Processing Plants at Moçamedes. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio das Pescas. 2.250 m ECU. T.A. and equipment for SOMAR and equipment, supervision of works and T.A. for ARAN. Project in execution. Supplies: int. tender launched on June '83.

Integrated fishery and fish processing plant in the province of Namibe. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio das Pescas. 6.5 m ECU. Rehabilitation, equipments and T.A. Int. tender launched on June 83. Project in execution.

MOZAMBIQUE

Artisanal Fisheries Development. Resp. Auth.: Secretary of State for Fisheries. 2.958 m ECU. Provision of fishing material and other supplies for artisanal fisheries. T.A. Project in execution.

Potatoes seed production project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 7.100 m ECU. Works, supplies, equipments, training and T.A. Supplies: int. tender. Date financial decision May 83. Technical study: K.W.S. (D).

BANGLADESH

Tea rehabilitation project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB). EEC 6.6 m ECU, UK and Local 55.68 m ECU. Purchase of machinery for tea factories. Call for quotation in EEC member states and Indian subcontinent in 1983.

Cotton Development project. Resp. Auth.: Cotton Development Board. Estimated Cost: 13.5 ECU. EEC 6.5 m ECU, Local 7 m ECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. Works. T.A.: Agroprogres (D). Supply int. tender launched on March '83.

Small scale irrigation sector project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Estimated total cost 82 m ECU. EEC contribution 12 m ECU. Cofinancing with ADB (Asian Dev. Bank). Works, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and supervision. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender, 2nd half '83.

Building of storage for fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC). Cofinancing: EEC and Netherlands. Total cost 4 m ECU. EEC 2 m ECU Netherlands 2 m ECU. EEC part: Works by int. tender. Netherlands part: buildings and T.A.

★ Supply of fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: BADC. EEC 15 m ECU int. tender 2nd half 83.

Bhola Irrigation Project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Estimated total cost 44.4 m ECU. EEC 3 m ECU. Parallel cofunding with A.D.B. (Asian Dev. Bank). Works, equipment and supply of vehicles, pumps and fuel. T.A. and training. Project in execution.

BHUTAN

Plant protection services. Resp. Auth.:

Ministry of Development (Agricultural Department). 3.4 m ECU. Building of laboratories, equipments training and T.A. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Project in execution.

BURMA

Palm oil development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated cost: 16.3 m ECU. Financing: EEC 4.9 m ECU. Switzerland and local 11.4 m ECU. Expanding production for domestic consumption. Supplies and T.A. Supply: int. tender in 83. T.A.: shortlist already drawn up.

INDONESIA

Baturraden Dairy Development. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for livestock services. Estimated cost: 8.385 m ECU. EEC 4.4 m ECU, Italy 0.410 m ECU. Construction, infrastructure, supply of equipment, T.A. Works and supplies: int. tender 2nd half '83. T.A.: IFA-GRARIA (I).

Bali Irrigation Sector Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. DG for Water Resources Development. EEC 12 m ECU. ADB ± 37 m ECU. Local ± 55 m ECU. Rehabilitation and expansion of 50 village-level irrigation scheme, establishment of a water-management training centre, and establishment of climatological stations. T.A. Works: acc. tender.

T.A. to Bank Indonesia for SEDP II. Resp. Auth.: Bank Indonesia. Total estimated cost 12.5 m ECU. EEC 8.3 m ECU. Local 4.2 m ECU. Expatriates and local consultants. T.A. and training in Bank Indonesia regional offices to implement Bank's large ongoing programme of small-scale credits. Consultants will be contracted by Bank Indonesia, after approval by the Commission, on the basis of tender or mutual agreement procedures. Project in execution.

Pilot Project for Artisanal Fisheries in East Java. Resp. Auth.: Directorate General of Fisheries (DGF). Total cost 4.880 m ECU. Parallel cofinancing with Italy. EEC 3.178 m ECU. Italy 0.876 m ECU, Local 0.826 m ECU. Works, equipment and supplies. Works by direct labour. Supplies: int. tender and direct agreement. Supply of refrigeration equipment: Italy. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution.

INDIA

Cyclone Protection Shelters, Tamil Nadu Phase III. Resp. Auth.: Directorate of Town and Country Planning. State Government of Tamil Nadu. 1 m ECU. Works: Acc. tender. Project in execution.

Cyclone Protection Shelters, Andhra Pradesh, Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Cyclone Rehabilitation Housing Project. State Government of Andhra Pradesh. 3 m ECU. Works: Acc. tender. Project in execution.

Supply of fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Minerals and Metals. Trading Corporation of India. MMT. 45 m ECU. Int. tender in 83. Date financial decision May 83.

Pilot Project for Village Trout Fish Farming in Jammu and Kashmir. Resp. Auth.: Department of Fisheries of Jammu and Kashmir. EEC 1 m ECU. Local 0.370 m ECU. Works, equipment, T.A. and training. Works by direct labour or acc. tender. Supplies: restr. tender with specialized com-

panies. T.A.: direct agreement after shortlist. Date foreseen for financial decision June 83.

PAKISTAN

Solar energy for rural areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (DGER). EEC 1.8 m ECU. Supply of solar power stations. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half 83.

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fishery department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 12 m ECU. New facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. TA: int. tender after prequalification. Works and supplies in '83.

NEPAL

Rural water supply and health infrastructure. Resp. Auth.: MPLD (Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development) and DWSS (Department of water supply and sewage). 4.8 m ECU. EEC 3.7 m ECU Local 1.1 m ECU. Supply of equipment (pipes, tubes, manual-pumps, vehicles) and T.A. Management by UNICEF for EEC contribution. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half 83.

SRI LANKA

Integrated rural development in the Mahaweli Ganga region. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Estimated cost 9 m ECU, EEC 2 m ECU. 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. Project in execution.

Eastern Region rehabilitation project. Ministry of Coconut Industries. EEC 3 m ECU, Italy 0.375 m ECU, small UK and FAO contributions, balance up to 7 m ECU financed by Sri Lanka government. Rehabilitation of coconut plantations devastated by a cyclone and diversification of agriculture in the same region. Feasibility study financed by Italian bilateral aid executed by AGROTEC (I). Works: direct labour. Project in execution. Int. tender for supplies launched on June 83.

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 m ECU. To provide training facilities for the personnel of agricultural cooperatives and equipment for cooperative marketing unit. Int. tender in '83 for supplies. T.A.: Clear unit (UK).

Rubber smallholdings yield improvement. Resp. Auth.: Rubber Research Centre (RCC). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. EEC 1.8 m ECU, Local 1.8 m ECU. To introduce and popularize new tapping techniques to improve the yield of old rubber trees before their felling. TA: Harrison Fleming (UK). Supplies: int. tender launched November 82. Tenders in mid '83, '84.

Seed production centre for the Southern Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Estimated Cost: 3 m ECU. EEC 2.2 m ECU. 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 in '83. T.A.: Euroconsult (NE).

Oilseed Crop Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture — Oil seed Project Steering Committee. Total estimated cost 4.2 mECU. EEC 3.3 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: Short-list not yet drawn up.

Sukhothai groundwater development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture — Royal Irrigation Department (R.I.D.). Total cost 25.600 mECU. Parallel cofinancing with UK. EEC 13.40 mECU, UK 1.30 mECU. Local 10.90 mECU. EEC contribution: pumps, vehicles and instrumentation, casing, screening and PVC piping and short term T.A. Int. tender and direct agreement. UK contribution full cost of longterm and shortterm T.A. for project guidance and supervision. Local: works except drills, T.A. local costs and operating costs. Project in execution. Int. tender for equipment launched on June 83.

THE PHILIPPINES

Crop protection Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 8.596 mECU. EEC 3.5 mECU, F.R.G. and Local 5.096 mECU. Strengthen and expand the existing crop protection service. Works and supplies (vehicles and equipment). Int. tender supplies launched on March 83.

Palawan Integrated Area Development. Resp. Auth.: National Council on Integrated Area Development (NACIAD). Total cost 78 mECU, EEC contribution 7.1 mECU, ADB 43.05 mECU and GOP 27.85 mECU. Small-scale irrigation works, agricultural intensification and diversification, livestock, transport development, health facilities, training and monitoring. Project duration 1982-1988. Works: partly int. tender, partly direct agreement or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Administrative arrangements, excluding EEC int. tenders, concern full responsibility of ADB. T.A.: short-list already drawn up.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Study programme — ADB. Resp. Auth.: ADB. EEC 1 mECU. Studies in the Asian non associated countries. Contract awarded after int. tender concerning EEC consultants and non associated eligible consultants.

ASEAN

Regional collaborative programme on grain post-harvest technology. Resp. Auth.: Sub-committee on Food Handling (SCFH). Cost 4.3 mECU. EEC 4.3 mECU. T.A., training and research. For supplies: int. tender or direct agreement to be determined. T.A. to be decided by S.C.F.H. Short-list not yet drawn up.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE

★ **T.A. to Mekong Secretariat.** Resp. Auth.: Mekong Secretariat. 0.75 mECU. Experts recruitment to prepare irrigated agriculture and forestry projects. Supply of equipment and materials. T.A. contracts by the Mekong Secretariat after CCE approval. Project on appraisal.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

T.A. for agrarian reform and integrated rural development. Resp. Auth.: Instituto Agrario Dominicano (I.A.D.). Total cost 13.6 mECU, EEC 12 mECU, Local 1.6 mECU. Infrastructure, equipments, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or direct agreement. Works: direct labour or acc. tender. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution.

OLADE (LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT)

Pre-feasibility study for geothermics in Haiti. Resp. Auth.: OLADE. EEC 0.530 mECU, Haiti 0.070 mECU. Contract. B.R.G.M. (F).

HAITI

Integrated rural development of Asile region. Présidence de la République. Estimated cost: 12 mECU. Foreseen financing: EEC 5 mECU, IDB 7 mECU. Feeder roads, rural monitoring, irrigation, social infrastructure. Works by direct labour. Supply: int. tender in '84.

Integrated rural development of Jeremy region. Resp. Auth.: Présidence de la République. Total cost 7.4 mECU, EEC 6.6 mECU, Local 0.800 mECU. T.A. works, equipments and training. T.A.: contracts made by the Commission after government agreement. Supplies: int. tender. Works: direct labour. Project in execution.

NICARAGUA

T.A. for agrarian reform and integrated rural development. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de la Agricultura e de la Reforma Agraria (MIDINRA). Total cost 12 mECU. EEC 9.8 mECU. Local 2.2 mECU. Infrastructure, equipments and T.A. Equipments: int. tender. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution.

Waslala regional development. Resp. Auth.: MIDINRA. Total cost 8.5 mECU. EEC 3.5 mECU. Local 5 mECU. Road infrastructure and social. Supply of agricultural equipment. T.A. Roads by direct labour. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: AGRER (B). Works: direct labour or acc. tender. Project in execution.

Crop development. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de la Agricultura e de la Reforma Agraria (MIDINRA). Total estimated cost 19.930 mECU. EEC 7.400 mECU. Studies, monitoring, training, supply of equipment and T.A. Supply: int. tender or acc. tender according to importance or urgency. Contract: CONSULINT (I). Project in execution.

NICARAGUA — HONDURAS

Bridges reconstruction. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 3.2 mECU. Reconstruction of 3 bridges. Works, T.A. and site supervision. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half 83.

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. Con-

struction of small dams and irrigation canals. Works by direct labour.

★ **Rural microprojects.** Resp. Auth.: Corporation de Développement de Potosi (CORDEPO) and Corporation de Développement d'Oruro (CORDEOR). Total cost 18 mECU. EEC 16 mECU. Drinking water supply, roads, lines of credit, T.A., training. Works by direct labour or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender. T.A.: direct agreement by CCE. Project on appraisal.

HONDURAS

T.A. for agrarian reform and integrated rural development. Resp. Auth.: Instituto Nacional Agrario (I.W.A.). Total cost 17.7 mECU. EEC 16.9 mECU. Local 0.8 mECU. Infrastructure, supplies, equipments and T.A. Works by direct labour or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: BOOM (NL). Project in execution.

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF PACTO ANDINO

Technical cooperation (industry and economical planning). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 1.7 mECU. EEC 1.1 mECU. To place experts, equipment and T.A. and training at Junta's disposal. Contracts T.A. and experts by the Junta and the Commission of EC.

Andean Programme for technological development (Rural PADT). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 7.560 mECU. EEC 3.927 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Vehicles purchase: int. tender. T.A.: Short-lists to be drawn up by the Commission of EC and decision by the Junta.

Energy cooperation. (Analysis and planning). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena. Total estimated cost 0.66 mECU. EEC 0.50 mECU. T.A. and Training.

Applied agricultural research (maize and corn). Resp. Auth.: CIMMYT (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento Maiz y Trigo) Mexico — Decentralized actions in the andean region. Research and training. 2 mECU. Project in execution.

★ **Regional project for wood industrial promotion.** Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagene. Total cost 12.610 mECU. EEC 6 mECU. Industrial promotion, vocational training, rural buildings and housing. T.A.-Works: direct labour or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: choice by the JUNAC on the basis of short-list proposed by CCE. Project on appraisal.

COSTA RICA — HONDURAS — NICARAGUA — PANAMA — DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin American qualified nationals reinstatement in 5 Central American countries. Resp. Auth.: CIM (Comité Intergouvernemental pour les migrations). 1.4 mECU. Reinstatement of 75 qualified nationals via CIM. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half 83.

COSTA RICA

T.A. for agrarian reform and integrated rural development. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio

de la Agricultura. Total cost 25.8 mECU. EEC 18 mECU. Local 7.8 mECU. Infrastructure, equipment and T.A. Works by direct labour or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: SCET-AGRI (F). Project in execution.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS (HONDURAS — PANAMA — NICARAGUA — COSTA RICA)

Support for peasant producer association. Resp. Auth.: Istituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (I.I.C.A.). Total cost 2.9 mECU. EEC contribution 1.6 mECU. Parallel cofinancing with the French Republic and the governments concerned. T.A. and training. T.A. contract: IRAM (F).

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YAR)

Seed production project. Resp. Auth.: central Agricultural Research Station (CARS). Total cost 6.600 mECU. EEC 5.200 mECU. Construction of 5 centres, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement according to importance. T.A.: K.W.S. (D).

YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RE- PUBLIC)

Flood damage reconstruction Dhalla. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Irrigation Department. 2.5 mECU. Reconstruction

of flood damaged irrigation systems and open wells. Installation of flood-warning system. Supply of equipment. T.A. equipment: int. tender T.A.: on proposal of the Commission after agreement by PDRY Government. Project in execution.

NON ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Preparation and follow up of the development project and programmes. Resp. Auth.: Commission of the European Communities. 4 mECU. Study and T.A. Long and short term experts recruitment. Studies. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half 83.

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of "external and internal" policies. In a Community which was already producing abundant sugar from beet. Guaranteeing the entry of ACP cane sugar into its market meant that ACP sugar has to be re-exported, and this is being done in quantities that depress world market prices. The Community was unable from the outset to reformulate its own sugar policy. Under pressure from its domestic beet lobby—and blinded by the world market conditions at that time—the EEC Council of Ministers, says McGregor, was in no mood to accept proposals that would constrain domestic expansion so as to reserve the British market for its traditional Commonwealth suppliers. However, the total quota granted to the ACP states was acceptable to them because it was comparable to the one they enjoyed under the Commonwealth sugar agreement. Mr. McGregor estimates that had there not been a sugar protocol there should have been no Convention.

Mr McGregor notes that the ACP sugar industries would have had great difficulty surviving without the protocol, even if the present depressed state of the world market is largely "a product of the Community's contradictory sugar policy".

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OECD — External debt of developing countries, 1982 survey — 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16 — 122 pages — 1982

This is a statistical survey of the external debt of the developing countries. It covers 1981 and the estimates for 1982. The data concern mainly medium and long-term debts (i.e. with original maturities of more than one year), but estimates of short-term assets and liabilities are also presented so that a more complete assessment of the total debt position of developing countries can be derived. This survey is by no means a comprehensive assessment of the total financial position of the Third World and its implication for the global financial situation. Such a study would require a wide range of information and analysis.

However, the survey shows that world economic conditions in the

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early 1980s have fundamentally affected creditors and debtors as compared with the precious decade: in the 1970s the real burden of debt and debt service was eroded by inflation. Now it is being radically increased. Certain developing countries on the other hand, have apparently borrowed unwisely, using some of the resources to finance consumption and investments of dubious value, rather than to strengthen their productive potential.

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Leni RIEFENSTAHL — l'Afrique — Herscher — FF 290 — 1982

This book bears witness to a photographer's passion.

For more than 20 years, Leni Riefenstahl has been travelling in Africa, sometimes with small groups but usually alone, with only her Leica for luggage, accepting all the risks and coping with all the dangers that such a journey involves.

Her two albums on the Nuba and the Nuba of Kau were an enormous success all over the world and previously unpublished photographs of these two tribes now appear with many others in this new volume, in which Riefenstahl presents her favourite pictures of what is for her a second homeland.

Her totally un-missionary approach, devoid of any desire to "civilize" or any scientific or academic content, combined with her intuition, have enabled her to win the confidence of the Africans, to share their lives and to take these incredibly powerful photographs.

Many of the photographs in this collection could no longer be taken today. The harmony has been destroyed by attacks from a civilization copied from Europe.

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Papua New Guinea foreign policy — Foreign Affairs Review — Vol. 1, No 4 — 1982 — 126 pages

After a two-year study, the PNG government tabled a parliamentary white paper at the end of last year on the changing direction of the country's foreign relations. This has been reproduced, with photos and annexes, in the PNG *Foreign Affairs Review* of January 1982.

The document spells out considerations relevant to the conduct of PNG's diplomatic relations. "While the relationship with Australia remains fundamental to the development of our country's foreign relations", to quote foreign minister Noel Levi, the white paper calls for a pragmatic development of common interests with the world at large. It recommends a diplomatic strategy based on:

- consolidation and extension of existing relations;
- independent and constructive cooperation with the governments of neighbouring countries;
- further diversification and development of relations with the governments of other countries".

THE COURIER

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