



The Courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC - EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Published every two months

No 91 - MAY-JUNE 1985



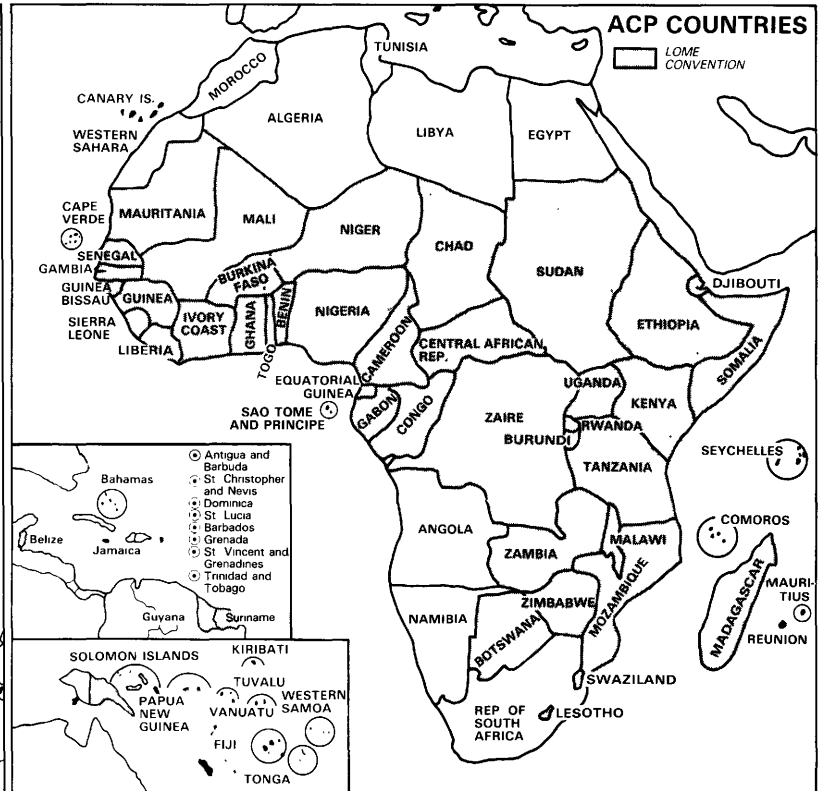
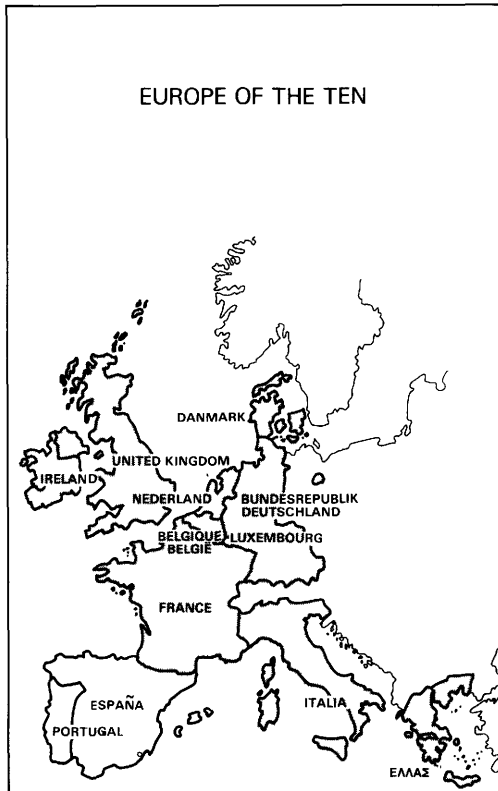
**THIRD WORLD
WOMEN**

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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

THE 65 ACP STATES

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



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)

DENMARK

(Overseas territory)

Greenland

UNITED KINGDOM

(Overseas countries and territories)

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

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

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

ACP: Senegal

For almost five centuries Senegal has been at the heart of interrelationships between Europe and Africa. A model territory during French colonial rule, it was able to become one of the principal beneficiaries of development aid. However, today Senegal, a country of the Sahel, is in the grip of a severe economic crisis. **Page 8**

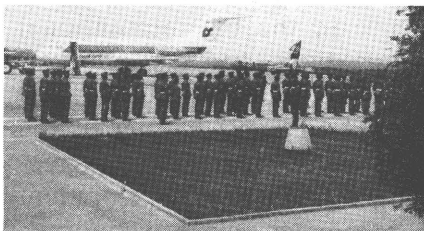


Swaziland

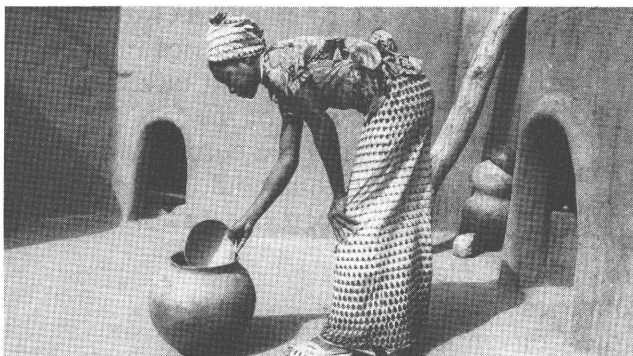


Swaziland's economy has shown remarkable resilience in recent years in spite of two major disasters: three years of severe drought and a devastating cyclone.

With forecast for the future gloomy, the Courier examines the structure of an economy that is run along modern and traditional lines and the possibilities for a greater integration of both sectors. **Page 23**



DOSSIER: Third world women



This is the final year of the UN Decade for Women, whose principal themes, equality, development and peace, were determined in 1975 at the Mexico Conference, the culminating point of International Women's Year. Now that the time has come to take stock, one thing is certain: the international community is aware of the situation and the role of women and of the need to aid their development by specific actions. **Page 46**

NEWS ROUND-UP: Angola signs the Lomé III Convention

On 30th April, in Luxembourg, Angola signed the Lomé III Convention, which henceforth links 66 States to the EEC. The ceremony took place on the occasion of a session of the Foreign Ministers' Council of the Community, and it was Mr C.A. Fernandes who signed on behalf of his government in the presence of Mr G. Andreotti, current Chairman of the European Council of Ministers. **Page XX**



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Angola signs the Lomé III Convention

CDI: Industrial opportunities

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Two constantly evolving partners

Europe of the Twelve—news headline in all the media. The Heads of State and Government of the 10 countries of the Community met in Brussels at the end of March and decided that the negotiations on the accession of Spain and Portugal had settled the essentials and the Community could actually be enlarged to include these two nations on 1 January 1986.

This is an historic event for the old continent and an extremely encouraging step forward in the great adventure of Europe, in spite of the problems that are facing the 10 now and will no doubt face the 12 tomorrow. The Community will be much bigger, both in terms of area and of population. It will have greater political, economic and social potential and it will be enriched by the boundless historical and cultural heritage of the Iberian peninsula. But if it is to be in a position to cope with what are increasingly complex problems and capitalize on its enormous potential synergy, it has to achieve the organic unity that is so lacking at the moment and travel resolutely along the path to European union. Its future depends on this and on its ability to make an efficient contribution to organizing peace in the world and establishing a fairer international order for us all.

The way the Community develops is clearly of direct interest to the ACP Group, whose partner—with which it has a special relationship that has been further consolidated by Lomé III—is getting bigger and expanding its market. The prospect of this new dimension certainly has a very positive side for the ACPs, but they have

their worries too. There will doubtless be ACP-EEC negotiations to establish any adaptation and/or transitional measures that prove necessary and Article 284 of Lomé III, which is very explicit on this point, is an example of the highly constructive trend in relations between the two partners.

* * *

6 June 1985—the ACP Group's 10th birthday! Since the historic Georgetown Agreement, the Group's development has been at least as impressive as that of the Community. It began with 46 members, has 65 now and will soon have 66, as Angola has just signed the Convention and will join the Group—which, as we know, will welcome it with open arms, as it will welcome Namibia the day it is independent. The ACPs account for not far short of half the developing nations of the world. And in Africa, a continent that contains two-thirds of the ACP Group, all the black independent countries are or will then be in the Convention.

In a world where the gap between rich and poor countries has got constantly wider, the ACP Group is an extremely important political phenomenon, as it was by no means clear at the outset that such different geographical, economic and political situations could be brought together in the same unit. But so many obvious common interests could not but strengthen the ties between them all and this strength has gradually generated a substantial increase in the Group's bargaining power—which is why the Lomé III negotiations were

long-lasting, genuine and hard-talking and the Community was forced to go further in the ACP direction than it had at first intended.

The ACPs, said one of their spokesmen, have never before been so well-prepared conceptually for negotiations. Their unity in all the debates and in ACP-EEC relations has been more than a reality. It has been a success. But there is a long way to go when it comes to influence in the big international organizations (it has observer status at the UN, UNCTAD and GATT) and to one of the aims of the Georgetown Agreement, namely the development of extensive, close economic, commercial and cultural relations between members of the Group and between the developing countries in general. This is a difficult task. The ACPs are aware of the fact and the efforts they are currently making in the Group could well lead to further progress here.

* * *

We have looked at enlargement and a birthday, so how could we forget that ACP-EEC co-operation is also 10 years old this year? And with a new Convention as a birthday present! All the countries should complete the ratification procedures as fast as possible so the agreement can come into force. We have had 10 years of co-operation and 10 years of meetings of men and women who have come to know, to understand and to respect each other more and to work together better. This is perhaps the best bet for the future of ACP-EEC cooperation. ○

Fernand THURMES



Lomé II to Lomé III - transitional measures

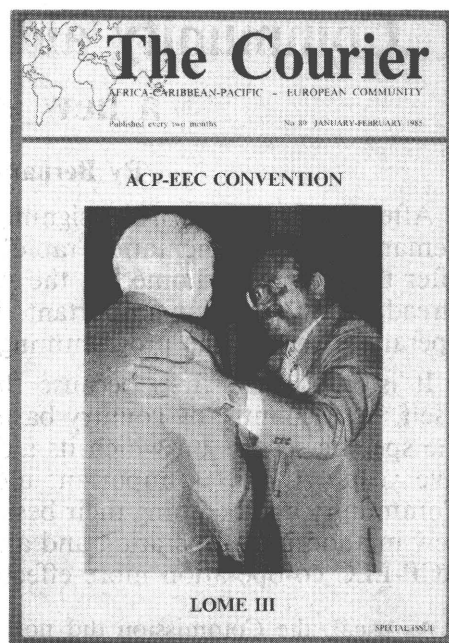
prorogation of the provisions of Lomé II. And they also include the early application of some of the provisions of Lomé III, where they do not entail any financial commitments on the part of the Community, which can only allocate the 6th EDF (i.e. the Lomé III Fund) once all the Member States have ratified.

Let us look at this more closely. The transitional measures can be broken down into a number of components.

On 22 February, by delegation of the Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopted the following measures:

- prorogation of most of the provisions of Lomé II (note that the 5th EDF financial and technical cooperation is, in any case, still being applied normally);
- extension of the Lomé II trade arrangements to all new ACP signatories of Lomé III (in practice, at the moment, this means Mozambique, which thus gets immediate benefit of the Lomé trade arrangements);
- early implementation of Lomé III in respect of:

- the institutions of the Convention (in particular the new Joint Assembly which replaces the old Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly);
- the procedures to be used with the ACPs in case of enlargement of the Community (imminent accession of Spain and Portugal);
- the declarations on human rights and ACP migrant workers and students;
- the new procedures for derogation from the rules of origin;
- the new way of calculating Stabex transfers (something which caused a lot of problems under Lomé II and which was ably handled during the negotiations for Lomé III);
- measures to ensure the continuity of the work of the Centre for the De-



There is more to it than negotiating and signing the Convention. Lomé III has actually to take effect and this means it has to be ratified in a constitutional manner, proper to each of the countries that have signed it, in most cases with the formal approval of their parliaments. It will probably take effect on the first day of the second month after the instruments of ratification have been deposited by all the Member States of the EEC (and the European Community itself has concluded Lomé III) and by at least two thirds (44 countries, that is to say) of the ACP Group. If all this is done, say, by 1-31 December 1985, then the Convention will take effect on 1 February 1986.

Some ACPs have already ratified. Some will be ratifying soon and others will take rather longer. On the Community side, as we know from previous agreements, the ratification process in some of the Member States can take a very long time indeed and so, overall, we must expect it to be about a year from the signing of the Convention for the relevant number of instruments of ratification to be deposited. So it will be early 1986 before Lomé III can take effect.

Lomé II expired on 28 February and the gap between then and entry into effect had to be bridged—hence the transitional measures which the ACP Group and the European Community agreed on in February.

What do they involve? In part,

velopment of Industry and the Rural and Agricultural Technical Centre (CTA) and pave the way for the new provisions on these two bodies;

- postponement of decisions on the allocation of any remainder in certain sections of the EDF.

At the Committee of Ambassadors, the Community and the ACPs joined to state that they were willing to start at once on rapid preparation of the implementation (after ratification) of those provisions of Lomé III that involved financial commitments in all areas of cooperation. This means, in particular, the programming of financial and technical cooperation in the individual ACP countries and at regional level—something which is being launched this year.

Lastly, the Community announced its intention of taking autonomous measures on the early implementation of the Lomé III trade arrangements, which are more favourable for the ACP countries than those of Lomé II. These cover the access of ACP agricultural produce (particularly beef and veal, cereals, fruit and vegetables and so on), rum and bananas to the EEC market.

So these transitional measures cover the whole field of ACP-EEC cooperation—which can thus be continued smoothly between the two Conventions—and Lomé III can be brought into early implementation wherever this appears possible and desirable. ○

Community aid programming— a new approach

By Bernard PETIT (*)

After the festivities of the signing of the latest Lomé Convention, the demands of implementation rapidly took a hold. Only a few months after the signing of Lomé III, the ACP Group and the Community are already starting on an important, indeed essential, phase in their co-operation, that of the programming of Community aid.

It is important, first, because the Community is going to commit itself, on a country-by-country basis, to providing specific amounts for the specific sectors on which its aid will be concentrated over the next five years. And it is important too because the ACP Group and the Community will be doing their best to use this programming to reflect a new method of co-operation and a new style of relations that will make ACP-EEC co-operation more effective.

As usual, the Commission did not wait for the new Convention to come into force formally before preparing its part in the programming. Work has started and is being continued apace throughout the transitional period between the two agreements and this seemed the right time for an analysis of the programming process and a description of what it actually involves.

I. WHAT PROGRAMMING INVOLVES

Support for policies in particular sectors

It is absolutely vital to make co-operation more effective, as is made clear by the evaluation of co-operation past and present, and by the joint realization that the present situation in the ACP countries requires a greater effort than ever before to ensure stringency in the management of internal resources and coherence in the use of contributions from outside.

The Commission has always felt that the best way of ensuring this vital coherence and making co-operation more effective is to see that the Community's interventions are geared, to an ever-greater extent, to support for sectoral policies, because:

- Community schemes can then be better directed to the sectoral aims defined by each ACP State;
- providing support for sectoral policies means that a wide range of aid (for maintenance, technical assistance,

training, etc.) can be brought in alongside the investment projects;

— lastly, this sort of support means that each scheme, regardless of its particular merits, will be better appreciated in the light of the contribution it makes to the success of the sectoral policy and therefore assured of maximum economic impact.

This is a difficult and demanding approach. It is clearly harder to agree on the support for a given sector than to stick to just defining and assessing a project. No doubt the Community will continue to finance projects. They will even be its main form of intervention. But it has greater ambitions—to boost the effectiveness of co-operation and to prove that it can make a genuine contribution to the development of each country.

And, in spite of their different outlooks, this is an ambition that all the negotiators of the new Convention shared. It comes out in Article 215 of Lomé III, which puts support for sectoral policies at the heart of the process of programming.

It involves the Community putting a whole series of means and measures at the ACP country's disposal to help it achieve the particular policy it has defined and is committed to.

The most advanced example of support for a particular policy is no doubt that of the food strategies with which a number of countries are now acquainted.

In these countries, the fundamental decisions and choices have been made

by the individual governments and by them alone. But once these strategies were decided on, they had to be translated into operational schemes that combined policies for the national government to carry out and the various kinds of support that the Community could bring into play.

The Community may help develop the land, improve farming methods, supply improved seeds and finance inputs. But these measures will not have their full effect unless the country's production becomes dynamic and gives the producers the incentives and the security they need. And this means a proper price policy, efficient marketing, a suitable credit system, training schemes and so on.

The Community's support for policy in a given sector thus complements the measures that the ACP country itself runs and should be tied in with them.

Conditions for success

There are three conditions that must be fulfilled if this idea of support for policies in different sectors is to have the best chance of success:

— *First*, the lion's share of the Community means and instruments should be concentrated on a small number of sectors or even just one sector. This is the meaning of paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 215 of the Convention.

Without this, there would be a serious danger of Community schemes being scattered over a wide range of targets and unlikely, therefore, to have the maximum effect on the economy.

This sort of concentration may, of course, cover many different schemes that come under several technical ministries. The notion of sector, indeed, covers a coherent set of targets often related to a number of sectors. A water resources policy, for example, may call for schemes to do with rural development, infrastructure, health, training and so on and, to return to the example of food strategies, encouraging agricultural production may mean running projects to do with transport, health, training, small- and medium-size firms and so on.

— *Second*, if support is to be given for a particular policy, then the (ACP and Community) schemes and measures most appropriate to the achievement

(*) Head of Service, in the Directorate-General for Development at the CEC.

of the aims the ACP country has decided on must at least be outlined.

This is one of the new and vital aspects of programming as reflected in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of Article 215. Both partners will have to make commitments on the decisions relating to matters within their jurisdiction—i.e. the ACP State with the administrative, economic, social and institutional decisions to take in the sector and the Community with the means and instruments that it will be providing with a view to achieving the objectives laid down for the sector, within the framework of the implementation of decisions taken by the Government.

The means and measures the Community and the individual ACP States take to support the many aspects of the policy could be, for example:

- schemes bearing on the different components of the policy (price policy, marketing or financing structure, regional development and so on);
- the establishment or strengthening of structures to make it possible to implement the policy (cereal boards, development banks, credit institutions, etc.);
- capital assistance in the form of investment aid and maintenance aid;
- assistance with human resources (technical assistance, training, research, etc.).

— *Lastly*, policy support will have a greater chance of success if proper coordination can be set up between the Commission and the other main funders.

The Commission should neither organize a funders' coalition nor start seeking any form of leadership. Instead, it should, with the active participation of the country concerned, be using the main donors' fund of reflection and experience to ensure that schemes in the sectors on which Community aid is concentrated are coherent and complementary.

And this means pragmatic, operational coordination focussed on the recipient country.

Schemes that are not part of this sectoral support

Programming will not just cover the sectors on which Community aid is concentrated. If need be, it can also include the identification of projects

and specific action programmes designed independently of the support given to individual sectors. It is, of course, out of the question to change from an approach centred on the running of projects to one based entirely on providing support for a particular policy and for the Commission to drop its support for schemes it initiated and backed up under previous Conventions. Although the accent of the Convention is undeniably on the support to be given to policies in specific sectors, a certain amount of space has been reserved for more individual schemes—the continuation of existing projects, technical assistance and micro-project programmes, for example—which are not linked to the policy in question but which are a priority as far as the general economic, social and cultural development of the country is concerned.

II. THE PROGRAMMING PROCESS

Article 215 of the new Convention contains a precise description of the essential components of the programming process. But the text is the result of long and difficult negotiations by the Community and its ACP partners. It does not always give the appropriate timing for the different stages of the process. Neither does it mention some parts of the process that are simply internal Community matters and therefore independent of relations between the Commission and the ACP Group.

But in all this, the idea is to decide and to specify how to integrate the programme aid allocated to each country into the development strategies defined by the ACPs—which means the programming has to be thoroughly prepared. It involves the representatives of each ACP country and the Community (the Commission and the EIB) exchanging views to find areas on which Community aid should be concentrated and to carry out a joint search for the best way of reaching the desired targets. At the end of this preparatory stage, a programming mission will go out to the ACP country in question to settle together, on the basis of the latter's proposals, the indicative programme of Community aid.

Notification of the recipients of aid

The Commission notified each Head of State of how much programme aid his country would be getting only a few weeks after the Convention was signed.

This is a vital step and one on which all the rest of the process hinges. It reflects the principle of contractuality which characterizes relations between the Community and the ACP States. Recipients know how much aid they will be getting at the beginning of the period and this ensures security and predictability. And there are no conditions attached.

The Commission carried out this exercise, striving for the greatest possible objectivity whilst adhering to the guidelines laid down in the Convention. The EIB, as the Convention says, has agreed to include some of the risk capital it manages in the allocations wherever possible.

One innovation is that the amount is no longer presented as being somewhere within a given range. It is now expressed as the minimum sum allocated to each country and it does not include any additional resources that the ACP country might get in the form of non-programme resources, regional co-operation credits or any other suitable contribution the Community might make to achieving priority development aims pursuant to ACP requests.

Exchanges of views

This is also a decisive stage in the programming process and it was at the heart of the discussions during the negotiations.

In line with Article 215 (5) of Lomé III, the Commission Delegate in each ACP country will exchange views with the representatives of the country concerned on the nature of the fundamental problems impeding the implementation of that country's chosen policies. The idea will be to:

- enable the Community to learn about the development aims and priorities of the country in question;
- identify the sector(s) on which Community aid should be concentrated;
- seek the best ways and means of reaching the desired objectives.

EEC-ACP trade in 1984

It has always been clear to the Commission that these exchanges of views could not lead to any doubt as to the choice of societal model or general development policy or even sectoral priorities of each country. Neither is there any question of it leading to discussion of the macro-economic policy of each State. It is neither the job nor the wish of the Commission to replace the relevant international institutions, nor has it, the means of doing so. These exchanges of view should, quite simply, make it possible to grasp the problems facing the ACPs and thus to adapt Community financing to solving them.

Once this groundwork has been completed and the internal Community procedures (presentation of the results of the exchange of views to the Member States in a programming committee) are over, a **programming mission** led by the Commission (with EIB representation) will go out to each of the ACP countries. Choices will be drawn up jointly, with the national authorities, and, within this framework, guidelines laid down for Community aid, the best ways and means of achieving them identified and decisions taken on any schemes to be run independently of the sectoral support campaign. This will all be formalized in the indicative programme of Community aid which, as Article 215 (6) says, becomes a contractual document that commits the Community—as it does the ACP country in respect of any action for which it is responsible. If the establishment of the indicative programme bears this sort of fruit, it will be neither possible nor desirable for this document to specify and state, once and for all, the conditions, measures and schemes the State and the Community have to provide to bring about the desired aims. In this way, programming should be sufficiently flexible to allow for ongoing adaptation of actions to the objectives sought.

The approach just described is a demanding one. Its only aim is to make co-operation more effective by making for greater coherence between the schemes financed and the national policies of which they are part. We have to use this programming to convey a perhaps more humble and certainly more realistic and more fundamental vision of development. It is a challenge for us all. ○ B.P.

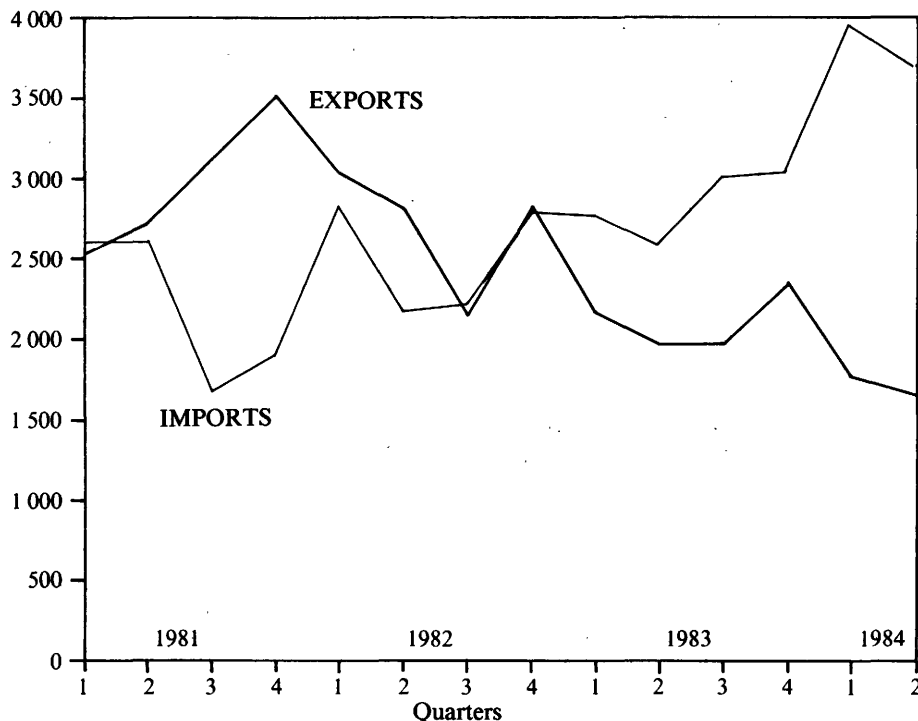
Provisional estimates for 1984

Although final figures will not be available for some months, provisional estimates suggest that Community

imports from the ACP (excluding the newest member, Mozambique) reached almost ECU 25 bn in 1984, a 25% increase on 1983. This compares with a 10% increase in imports from

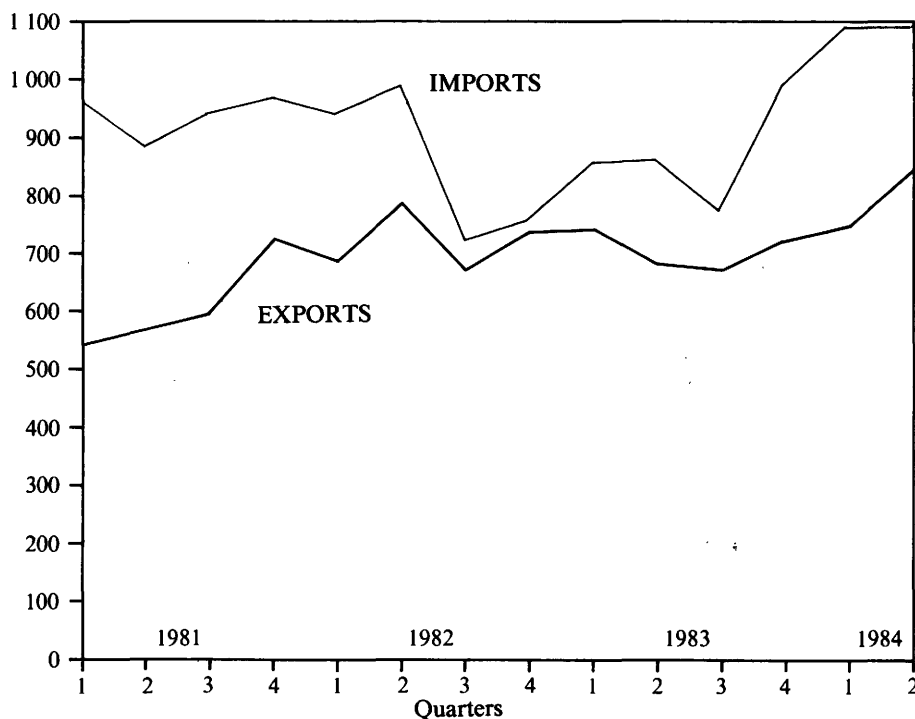
EC TRADE WITH WEST AFRICA

MILLION ECU



EC TRADE WITH CENTRAL AFRICA

MILLION ECU



all developing countries. Community exports to the ACP fell between mid-1982 and mid-1984. However, there was a modest recovery in the second half of 1984 and the net result was that exports to the ACP for 1984 rose by 2% to a little over ECU 16 bn. This was a smaller rise than the EEC's overall export growth of about 15% or even its export growth of 5% to all developing countries. It is therefore likely that the Community's trade deficit with the ACP more than doubled in 1984.

Community imports from ACPs in the first half of 1984

The graphs opposite show the evolution of EEC-ACP trade by major ACP zone for the period up to the end of the second quarter of last year. Imports from the ACP in the first half of 1984 were at ECU 12.6 bn, 35% higher than in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports from West Africa rose by 43% to ECU 7.7 bn and accounted for some 61% of all imports from the ACP. Nigeria, the leading West African exporter, increased its exports to the Community by 52%. A breakdown by product shows that West Africa's exports of petroleum, 67% of total exports, rose by 58%, whilst its cocoa exports to the EEC, 7% of the total, grew almost as fast, rising by 49%.

Imports from Central Africa rose by 27% in the first half of 1984 to ECU 2.2 bn. Of the leading product groups, the fastest growth was in cocoa (+73%), coffee (+38%) and petroleum (+19%).

The Community imported goods worth ECU 1.8 bn from East Africa in the first half of 1984, a rise of 32% on the previous year. Imports of tea more than doubled (+123%) and those of coffee also increased rapidly (+53%).

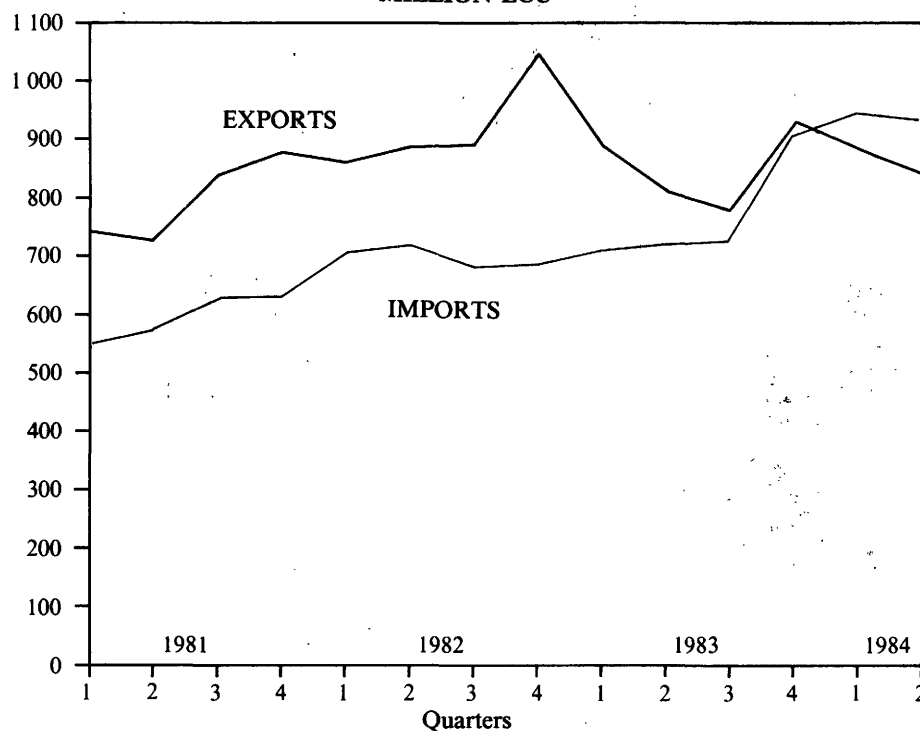
In contrast to the rapid growth of imports from Africa, the ACP Caribbean and Pacific countries exported ECU 0.9 bn to the EEC in the first half of last year, a rise of only 4% on the corresponding period of 1983. This was due to reduced EEC demand for some of the more important products exported by this ACP zone. Imports of petroleum and petroleum products fell by 32% whilst those of aluminium declined 18%. On the other hand, sugar imports increased by 67%.

Community exports to ACPs in the first half of 1984

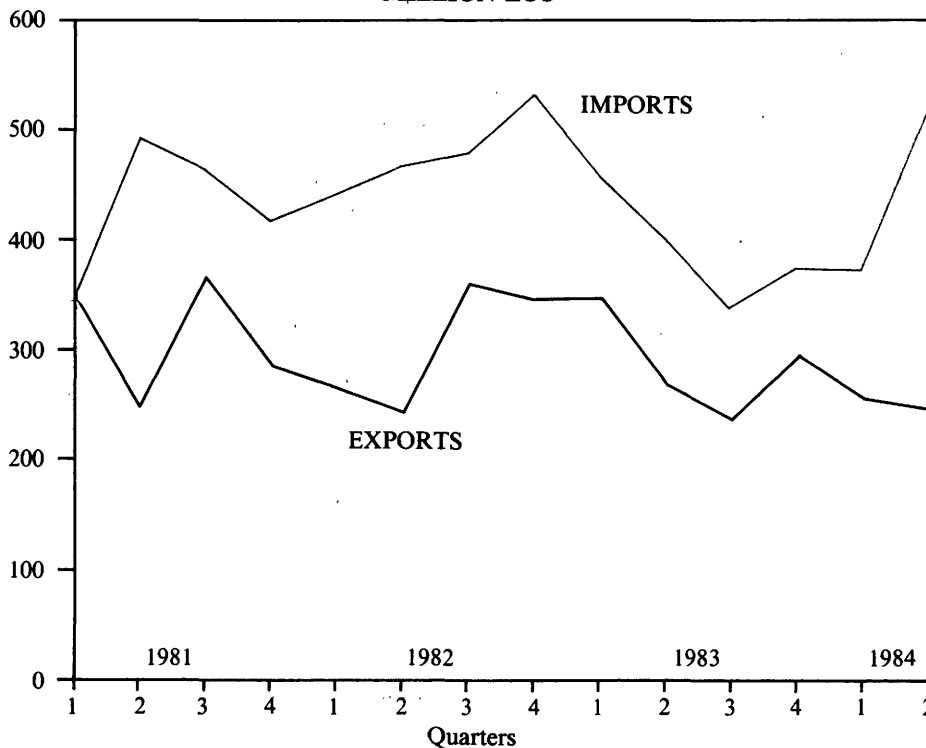
Community exports to the ACP fell 8% to ECU 7.3 bn in the first half of 1984. Exports to West Africa, which took 47% of EEC exports to the ACP, fell by 17%. Exports to the ACP Car-

ibbean and Pacific countries (some 7% of the ACP total) were also depressed, falling 18%. On the other hand, exports to Central Africa, which were 22% of total exports to ACP, rose by 12%, whilst exports to East Africa (24% of total exports) remained fairly static. o

EC TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA
MILLION ECU



EC TRADE WITH CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC
MILLION ECU



SENEGAL



Crisis in a flagship country

If there is one country that symbolizes relations between Europe and Africa, that country is Senegal. This little land (197 161 km², two-thirds of it in the Sahel) on the most westerly point of Africa will soon be celebrating five centuries of deep involvement in relations between the two continents. It all began because of the geography of the place—when the great European navigators came on their voyages of exploration, Senegal was the first calling point in black Africa—and the hazards of its history—it was the seat of the Governor-General of the western part of the continent and a testing ground for France's colonial theory of assimilation, whereby Africans were to be "raised" to the level of civilization of the metropolis—and its position was consolidated later on by its undeniable cultural influence, out of all proportion to its size or wealth, which peaked with the World Festival of Black and Negro Art in Dakar in 1966.

There are still traces of this contact with Europe today in the time-hon-

oured cross-breeding of Saint-Louis, Dakar and Gorée (the island 1.5 km off the coast near the capital), the scene of incessant rivalry between the Portuguese, the French, the English and the Dutch. Traces of it are still to be found in the European military cemeteries of Verdun and elsewhere, as the famous Senegalese infantry (the first battalion was formed by Faidherbe in 1857) distinguished themselves, often at the cost of their lives, in the two World Wars. And lastly, traces of it can be seen in the legislative annals of France, as Senegal was represented in the French parliament from 1849 onwards, although it was not until 1914 that a Senegalese born and bred, Blaise Diagne, who became Secretary of State for the Colonies after World War I, was elected.

Senegal is the gateway to Africa and open wide to the rest of the continent. Dakar, now a modern city of more than a million people, was not just the capital of Senegal. It was the administrative centre for the whole of French West Africa too, something which is

partly to blame for its present difficulties, as some of its infrastructure was designed for the whole area and is far too large now. The first generations of an African élite were educated at the famous William Ponty school and, since independence, the University of Dakar, with its proud motto "Lux mea lex (The light is my law)", has taken over, regardless of the fact that many new universities have sprung up across the continent.

And lastly, the fact that Senegal is open to the outside world has been enhanced by the work of exceptional men—Lamine Gueye, for example, and Léopold Sédar Senghor, above all, who led the country from independence in 1960 until 1 January 1981, when he resigned in favour of his Prime Minister of 10 years' standing, Abdou Diouf, giving to the Africa of coups d'état and dictatorships the first example of a voluntary relinquishing of power. Senghor, a much-honoured man of letters of world-wide renown, constantly guided his country's political evolution towards greater demo-

cracy and was successful in making Senegal an example in Africa.

For all these reasons, Senegal has always been in a position of greater importance than the size of its population and the extent of its wealth would suggest. And this is also why the country has managed to attract so much financial assistance from abroad and so become one of the biggest beneficiaries of development aid. The crisis which is undermining it today is all the more serious, first, because, undeniably, this is a country which lights the way and, second, because it proved impossible to avoid the problem in spite of a high level of financial assistance.

A poor country

But the crisis is in fact a long-standing one, going back to the end of the 70s. Under the combined effect of public sector deficits, deteriorating terms of trade and several years of drought (no less than seven droughts since 1970, an average of one every two years), the country was forced to draw up an economic and financial recovery plan at the end of 1979, with the support of a structural adjustment loan from the World Bank.

One of the most recent episodes in this crisis was the renegotiation of the rescheduling of debts due to be paid in 1984 and 1985 (something like CFAF 60 billion) before the Club of Paris in January 1985. Senegal had already got the Club of Paris, representing the official creditors, to defer payments for 1981, 82 and 83 and the Club of London, in February 1984, to reschedule its commercial debts for the same three years.

The debt crisis is only one of the signs of the country's economic problems, but it is a particular blot on its escutcheon, especially at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for any State to get fresh money. If the situation has arisen, say the experts, it is because Senegal consumed too much for too long, even resorting to borrowing abroad to satisfy its craving. President Abdou Diouf made no bones about this in his New Year's message when he said that Senegal could not go on living beyond its means—and they are those of a drought-ridden country of the Sahel, one which is poor in natural resources and whose economy is

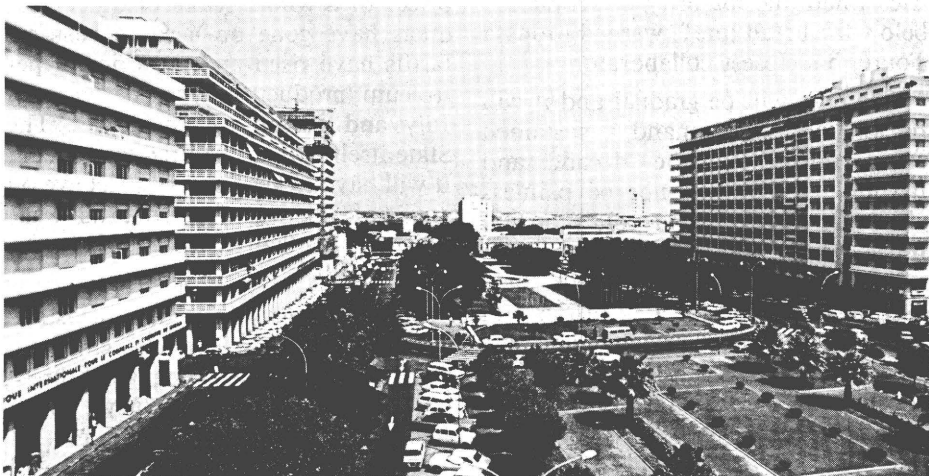
based on locally-consumed millet, exported groundnuts, herding and exports of phosphates and fish products.

At the time of independence, Senegal's standard of living was never compared to that of the other countries of the Sahel, it is true, and the yardstick was Ivory Coast or Cameroon, both of which had lower GDPs in 1960. There was every reason for this, as Dakar, as capital of French West Africa, had attracted many an industry with markets covering the whole of the region.

Today the Senegalese say, and rightly, like M. Abdourahmane Touré,



Sérigne Lamine Diop
Minister for Industrial
Development and Crafts
*"In ten years, the oil import bill went
from 5 billion to 81 billion CFA
francs"*



Independence Square
Today Dakar is a modern metropolis with over a million inhabitants

Minister of Trade that they suffered from all this, because the country lost its main outlets overnight and inherited an infrastructure that was too large for its domestic needs, expensive to maintain and unable to function at more than a fraction of its capacity.

This is also no doubt the reason behind the slow progress of industry (which got off to a good start in 1960 with 18% of GDP but which only has 25% today) and its inability to improve the standard of living of the Senegalese, whose per capita GNP of \$ 440 in 1984 was barely half that of the Ivorians and the Cameroonians.

The national economy is still largely based on exports of groundnuts and phosphates and roughly half the food requirements (mainly rice) have to be imported, so it is particularly sensitive to what is happening on the world market. The short-lived surge in phosphate prices in 1973-75 was not enough to offset the effect of the successive droughts, which brought about a slump in farm production, combined with a drop in world groundnut prices. Nor did it compensate for the soaring dollar (in which more than a third of Senegal's debts are payable) or the dizzy rise in imported energy, which accounted for 6.5% of export earnings in 1977 and 31% in 1981. "In 10 years", Sérigne Lamine Diop, the Minister for Industrial Development and Craft, told us, "our oil bill has gone up from CFAF 5 billion to CFAF 81 billion".

And as the public sector went in for considerable expansion over the same period (especially to boost farm productivity by improving extension fa-

cilities, a policy which cost a lot) and a consumer levels were not only maintained but increased, Senegal had a major deficit in both its budget and its balance of payments and had to resort to the budget subsidies and external loans that are worsening its debt at the moment.

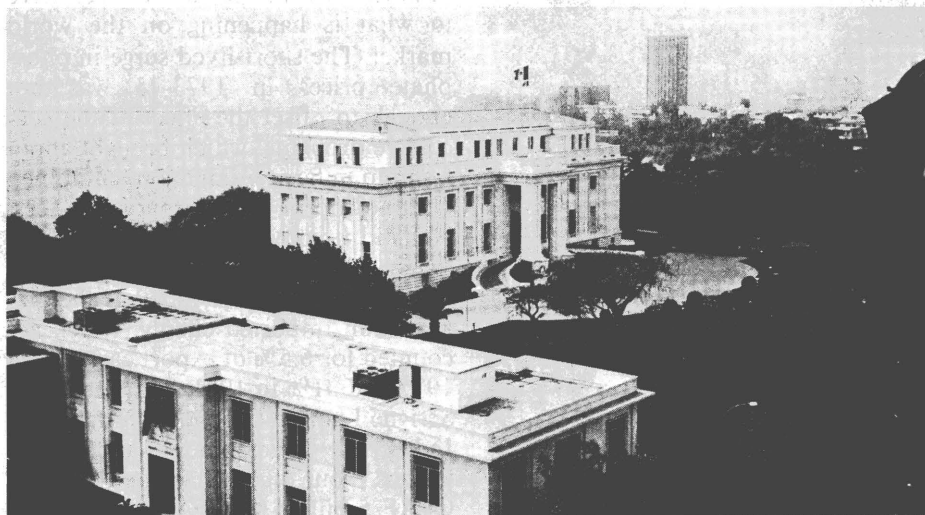
Tightening the belt

Like many another developing country, it knocked on the door of the IMF and the World Bank, two organizations of which Mamoudou Touré, the Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, has inside knowledge, as he ran the IMF mission to Zaire in the late 70s and, by a curious quirk of fate, he is now having to apply to his own country the austerity measures he advocated for other people. "There is



**Abdourahmane Touré,
Trade Minister**

"From one day to the next, our country found itself cut off from its principal outlets"

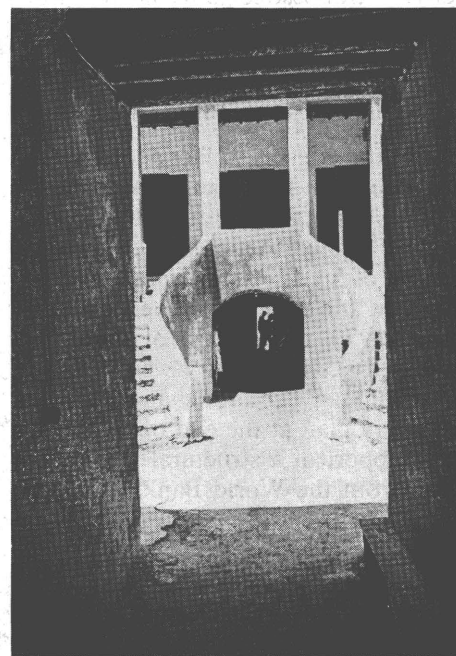


The Presidential Palace in Dakar,
formerly the residence of the Governor-General of French West Africa

peratives) by the peasants and where incentive prices will increase and diversify production.

How will the Senegalese, their many political parties, their very active opposition press and their very influential Moslem groups react to this batch of measures, which are bound to have an effect on employment and the standard of living? No-one can tell.

And there is some doubt too as to the organization of the finances destined to make the cost of the programme easier to bear. Senegal will need a lot of financial help right until



The slave barracks at Gorée
The island of Gorée played an important role in the slave trade

only a very narrow margin if you want to force austerity measures on countries where the majority of people are below the bread line", warned Moussa Touré, his closest collaborator.

The cure will be gradual and it will be long. It will demand a sustained effort throughout the decade and beyond. And it will not be painless either, as it involves a policy of real prices, as the Senegalese are already in a position to know—whereas they used to pay F 130 for a kg of rice and F 300 for a litre of oil, they are now paying respectively F 160 and F 450, because the consumer subsidies have been cut. Yet they have not reacted as the Tunisians and the Moroccans did to similar increases, so perhaps they realise there is no other way if the

Government is to tackle the structural imbalances of the economy. The prices of a whole series of other products have gone up because customs tariffs have risen and the price of petroleum products increased twice, in July and December, last year. The State itself will have to tighten its belt. It will have to keep a very strict eye on any staff increases, restrict its wage bills and gradually bring down its internal debt.

But the most spectacular measures are anticipated in agriculture, where there is to be a radical change of direction in the shape of a new policy whereby the extension structures that are such an expense to the State will disappear and their duties be taken over (either directly or through coo-

peratives) by the peasants and where incentive prices will increase and diversify production. In a document submitted to the Advisory Group in Paris on 13 and 14 December last year, the Government put the soft loans and aid grants it will be needing over the critical period of 1985-90 at \$ 490 million p.a. (\$ 250 million for the investment programmes and \$ 240 million budget aid).

This is one of the biggest unknowns of the plan. Raising \$ 500 million a year is an outside bet right now, as it in fact means reversing the current downward trend in development aid. Will Senegal manage it? It has, of course, had financial help not far short of this figure in the recent past. And Senegal has always been a rather special case. o

Amadou TRAORÉ

“There is no greater imperative than our economic recovery plan”

An interview with President Abdou Diouf

Prime Minister at the age of 35, Head of State at 45, President Abdou Diouf has now been in office for more than 4 years. He has strengthened the power he inherited in January 1981 from Leopold Sedar Senghor under whom he served as Prime Minister for more than 10 years, by calling general elections in February 1983 which introduced an unrestricted multi-party democracy in Senegal. President Abdou Diouf has answered in writing the following questions put to him by the Courier.

► *The pace of Senegal's economy is still governed by groundnut production and prices 25 years after independence, in spite of the policy of diversification adopted very early on. Why didn't it work?*

I don't think you can say that the pace of the Senegalese economy still is governed by groundnut production and prices. Groundnuts are no longer what they were 25 years ago; at the time they were our only export factor. I can tell you that for some years now, we have been resolutely engaged in the exploitation of our minerals, alongside the diversification of our crops.

But we still have to admit that groundnuts are an important factor, both through their direct effects, the export earnings, the trade balance, the money income in the rural world and so on, and through the indirect effects too, the industrial orders, consumption and so on.

Our policy of diversification is going rather well. Over the past 25 years, we have introduced sugar, and in another two years we shall have enough for our own consumption, with an output of 85 000 tonnes. Tomatoes have been introduced and the results have been very conclusive. Soya and sunflower are still at the experimental stage and we are waiting for the final conclusions before we launch them as industrial crops. And our rice production is expanding, in spite of the drought.

In 1984, SAED ⁽¹⁾ produced 80 000 t of paddy rice and the figure will go up, thanks to the dams in the north (at Diama and Manantali) and the south (Anambé).

Cotton, of which there was none before independence, brings the rural

world an income of 3-4 billion CFAF every year.

As you can see, the drive to diversify our economy is being confirmed and extended and we are going to move into new products that will give support to our foreign trade and further the aim of not importing what we can economically produce at home.

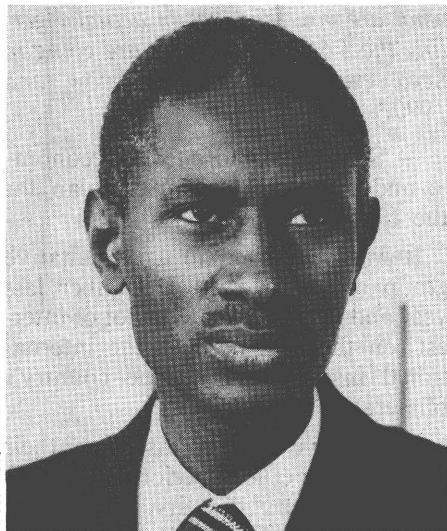


Photo EEC/Lambiotte

President Abdou Diouf

“The multi-party system is a permanent feature of our political life”

The rescheduling of debts: “a step in the right direction”

► *Senegal has negotiated the rescheduling of its debt five times in four years, four times at the Club of Paris and once at the Club of London. Has the country's external debt become an intractable problem? How does your government plan to find a lasting solution?*

— Senegal's external debt was rescheduled at the Club of Paris for the fourth time in January this year.

These last rearrangements were for payments due between 1 July and 31

December 1984 and those between 1 January 1985 and 30 June 1986 and 90% of the payments in the first period were rescheduled and 95% in the second.

The remaining 10% and 5% fall due after 1 July 1986.

This amounts, in principle, to a 100% rescheduling, which shows the confidence that the members of the Club of Paris have in our country. And it is this confidence that makes us say that the problem of Senegal's debt is not intractable.

We made the following savings for the Club of Paris for previous years: 21.8 billion CFA francs of interest and amortization in 1981, 24.1 billion in 1982 and 25.1 billion in 1983.

The same thing happened with the Club of London, the only difference being that the Club of London doesn't reschedule interest. So, in previous years, we have been able to save respectively 7.9, 11.5 and 9.8 billion CFA francs.

The ongoing medium-term adjustment programme plans to rationalize the management of the external debt even more. Honouring Senegal's external commitments will remain a top priority. What we have decided to do is to implement a borrowing policy that is compatible with this aim and the future performance of the economy.

We shall not be able to pay off our accumulated debts without an unbearable shock unless we combine our forces—which will be decisive—with the forces of our partners, in their own interests.

The State will stop running into arrears and is using what it saves from its everyday operations to pay off the debts gradually.

The debt can be handled in two (not mutually exclusive) ways.

It can be rescheduled over a long period on terms that are in line with the capacity it is reasonable to expect from our economy with the cancellation of all or part of official development aid. Or Senegal can be provided with cheap resources to replace the present commitments, repayments of which are a burden on both our public finances and the balance of payments.

(1) An irrigation scheme.

The understanding displayed by the members of the Club of Paris and the syndicate of private banks which have agreed to reschedule the repayments for two tax years is a step in the right direction.

► *Senegal has embarked upon what will be a very long period of austerity to put the economy back on its feet. How do you intend to make the social costs bearable?*

— For some years now, our country has been courageously implementing its economic and financial recovery plan—with the help of friendly countries and organizations. The main idea is to absorb the State budget deficit, wipe off the domestic public debt, lighten the load of foreign debt and recover a balance in the price equalization and stabilization fund, which is the main instrument of our policy of support for peasant incomes and the defence of the purchasing power of both urban and rural consumers.

Since this plan began, we have had encouraging results in all the fields I have just mentioned—which means we can see the future in a rosier light.

So you can see that these are not easy times for the countries that want to emerge from the crisis.

The Senegalese people have realized that the government's aim is to make a success of the economic and financial recovery plan which is a coherent and effective response to the burning questions posed by the present economic crisis that has hit, not just Senegal, but all the countries of the world.

There is no greater imperative at the moment than our economic recovery plan, aimed at rationalizing our public finances, giving fresh impetus to our industrial policy, relaunching our agriculture, which is flagging after years of drought, bringing water to the countryside, which is in such a bad state again this year, and promoting employment. And more. It is an exciting task and it is a national task to which all the country's forces, prepared for sacrifice, must be harnessed.

► *One of the conditions for the success of your economic recovery plan is that you must be able to get grants and loans on very soft terms—and they are*



Photo "Le Soleil"

"Cotton which is part of the diversification programme brings the rural world an income of 3-4 billion every year"

both becoming increasingly rare. So what are your chances of actually getting the \$ 500 million you are going to need every year between now and 1990?

— Senegal has adopted an economic and financial adjustment plan for the 1985-92 period.

It was submitted to a consultative group on 13 and 14 December last year and it has generated a lot of interest, on the part of both the international institutions and the country's bilateral partners.

They have all promised us their support. The crucial period of the programme covers the first five years, when the State's overall financial requirements and the external resources needed to ensure that investments are enough to maintain the anticipated growth of the economy are an estimated \$ 500 million, broken down roughly equally between the two categories.

The commitments made when the consultative group met for 1985 correspond to resources of more than \$ 500 million.

The promised payments (other than from France, Germany, Japan and the Arab countries, which intend providing at least as much as they have done in previous years) total CFAF 153.4 billion (or about \$ 306.8 million).

The procedures for mobilizing these amounts, however, are such that it

seems unlikely that the contributions announced by the different partners can actually be put at Senegal's disposal.

These contributions will go towards paying off the external debt, wiping out the debt of ONCAD (Office de Coopération et d'Assistance au Développement) that weighs heavy on the Senegalese banking system and affects its ability to finance the economy and to covering the State's arrears in the private sector. This rationalization of public finances—which means the economy can be rationalized too—is decisive when it comes to establishing a sound economy of healthy, properly managed firms, with dynamic businessmen who are involved in national and international competition with a view to improving our own competitiveness. The strength and assurance which should grow up during this period of rationalization will mean the economy can expand sufficiently to reach a proper balance of payments by 1992.

► *For some years now, there has been growing unemployment amongst Senegal's qualified managerial staff. How is your government dealing with this problem—which has, of course, been caused by the success of your training schemes?*

— The Senegalese government is seeking and gradually applying solutions to the problem of unemployment which affects our country just as it affects all the other countries of the world.

Our policy here is a global one. It is not confined to trained cadres, in spite of the fact that unemployment among these people has reached worrying proportions.

The State has already taken a series of institutional measures, general and particular, to take up the challenge of unemployment.

We are aware that we have to surmount obstacles connected with complex factors that may be controllable in certain cases, but tend to be beyond us in most of them.

In view of a number of failures, my government is committed to the rapid and rational promotion of the sort of training that has been adapted and brought into line with the needs of economic and vocational activity.

This is one of the essential reasons for the creation of a State Secretariat in the Ministry of Education to deal specially with technical education and vocational training. That is to say that, as soon as we took power, we thought about the vital need for an economy geared to integral development. This awareness of the problems of training is also behind the vast reform of our whole system of education undertaken by the famous States General for Education. There is no doubt that, in a few years' time, this drive to think about training for young people and the desire to adapt it to a modern and more endogenous economy will bear the hoped-for fruit.

The other way of cutting unemployment among our cadres and graduates is to Senegalize the posts currently occupied by foreign workers and take over the technical assistance jobs ourselves. There are barriers to this, of course, but we must step up the Senegalization campaign, which will lose none of its rationality and suitability for being faster.

Still in the field of its methodical search for solutions, my Government is pursuing the idea of massive mobilization of non-wage earners, through individual or collective initiative, for small, profitable projects and small and medium-sized firms.

On 13 June 1984, I personally chaired an inter-ministry council on our employment policy, following which I asked the Secretary of State for Employment to start negotiations with private and semi-private firms with a view to concluding solidarity contracts and with volunteer private

firms with a view to concluding special State-company agreements.

Along the same lines, I indicated measures to take on the cost-benefit of a job-creation bonus system for dynamic firms, on the system of support loans which banks should provide for these firms, on the system of reduced social security contributions for labour-intensive firms, on revising the investment code to make it more advantageous and on promoting labour-intensive investments.

All the measures I have just mentioned have been grouped together and integrated into our national emergency job-creation plan which covers the remaining period of our VIth economic and social development plan. The idea, essentially, is to programme the one-off targets which, once reached, will ensure greater control over the development of unemployment and under-employment.

► *Senegal is in the Sahel and, as such, has already suffered from drought several times over the past few years. What does your anti-desertification strategy involve?*

— Obviously one country cannot fight desertification by itself. The fight has to be waged by Sahel and non-Sahel countries alike.

Senegal started its policy of dams in the northern and southern parts of the country back in 1965. And, over a wider area, the CILSS countries are also trying to come up with a joint strategy to combat this phenomenon.

But to get back to Senegal—we have set up a Ministry for the Protection of

Nature and the Environment, mainly responsible for devising ways of fighting desertification. And a few months ago, I personally presided over the opening of an international conference on desertification. After the Dakar meeting on desertification, all the States concerned by this scourge recorded a political commitment to implement all the means needed to fight it at national, regional and international level through schemes to alert and mobilize the rural populations involved and through new initiatives aimed at regional co-operation and boosting existing co-operation structures, based on the nucleus of the Sahel, the surrounding wooded countries of western Africa, the countries of the Maghreb and Sudan and Egypt.

Senegambia: "we can no longer go back"

► *After a fruitless attempt at federation with what is now Mali at the time of independence, Senegal has embarked on a process of integration in a Confederation with Gambia. Is this a type of institution that suits the African countries better?*

— The particular nature of the Senegambian context is in itself an answer. No other countries in Africa have been so affected by the artifices of the colonial past. Senegambia, as you know, is an ancient nation. This is particularly true in that the geographical contiguity, the same history and the same nation speaking the same languages and bathing in the same culture—in a word, the existence of the same people, here and there—have facilitated the eloquent response to the appeal of history.

► *What are the next steps in the construction of Senegambia, of which you are the President?*

— We have completed the legal instruments and we have reached the end of the establishment of the institutions laid down by these instruments. This means that, on the eve of its fourth year of existence, the Confederation of Senegambia has covered a considerable amount of ground.

Last year saw the authorization of the legislative institution of our two States, the ratification of the three implementing protocols of the Confeder-



Mechanized agriculture with baobabs in the background. The increase of food production is at the centre of the economic recovery plan

al Pact by Senegal and Gambia and an exchange of other draft protocols.

The three protocols that have been ratified deal with the coordination of the transport policies of the two States, the coordination of telecommunications policies and the coordination of information policies.

Our experts have exchanged other drafts as part of implementation of the Pact itself and of certain protocols that have already taken effect. They deal with free movement, the establishment of people and links throughout Senegambia, the rules on the presentation of projects to the Confederal Assembly by the President of the Confederation, the voting of projects and proposals and their promulgation by the President, defence of the Confederation and the integration of our two armies to form integrated confederal forces and, lastly, the creation of a court of arbitration in accordance with Article 15 of the Pact.

And, also since 1984, our experts have been negotiating the draft protocols on monetary and economic union. That is the main test of completion laid down by the Confederal Pact. So far, the work of the experts has been held up by technical considerations. This is why the political desires of everyone involved, both of the authorities and the people of Senegambia themselves, have just been reasserted, so that 1985 will be a decisive year of bold negotiation on this subject of economic and monetary union. We have to go forward as we can no longer go back.

► *Five years on from the Lagos Plan, which has had no effect, the OAU is preparing for another economic summit. How can these big conferences result in anything other than pious hopes?*

— It is indeed a pity that the OAU has not privileged the practical implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action since its special session of 28 and 29 April 1980, and not done anything about the interminable political arguments that have divided our continent so badly. Africa's present economic situation is a source of serious concern that must be heeded by all the leaders of the continent. This is why the convening of the next OAU economic summit is proof of a return to the real-

ism that must be the driving force for us all if we are to meet the aspirations of our peoples.

This is the price of the survival of our country, one of the worst hit by the world crisis.

► *Now, in early 1985, the picture of Africa is rather a negative one—of hunger and desolation and death. Do you feel this is just an accident, or is it the result of a deep-rooted trend?*

— The sorry picture you have just painted is, alas, a worrying reality. But you have to admit that the international responsibility for this reality is a decisive feature of the analysis of the causes of this situation. That is not to say that we should give up in face of the procession of obstacles to economic, social and cultural emancipation in Africa. A less pessimistic approach would mean that all Africans must fight an unrelenting battle to gain complete control over their destiny.

Lomé III: priority for a less extraverted development

► *Senegal has co-operated with the EEC from the start. What fresh impetus would you like to give to this co-operation under Lomé III?*

— I should like to remind you first of all that the European Economic Community has made a significant contribution to our development drive in all fields. This is the time to pay tribute to the EEC and express our gratitude.

As to the signing of Lomé III by the EEC and the ACP group of countries—I am happy to say that Lomé III has tried to go as far as possible in the present context, keeping the political and institutional framework of the previous Conventions, of course, but aiming to make a better job of organizing co-operation around what are, this time, clearly defined principles of action whose common denominator is the priority for less extraverted development, organized according to the resources and culture of each of the countries. So it is vital for the Community, on the basis of this most important idea, to be more involved in the resultant priorities, such as rural development, self-sufficiency in food, drought and desertification control and a fuller fisheries policy.

The accent should also be on developing private investment and our mining projects.

All this should be possible given better organization of the means, greater coherence of our own efforts and external support and also more stringent coordination of aid.

► *Senegal is one of Africa's rare democracies. Can you tell us about this?*

The Senegalese people are profoundly attached to democracy. They demonstrate the fact daily, and my ambition is to preserve that democracy with the help of all the goodwill and past achievements in this field.

We have 15 political parties which operate normally and get all the regular guarantees. Freedom of the press is a tangible reality, when you look at the proliferation of titles, covering the whole of the political spectrum.

I should like to point out that I suggested an unlimited party system for two reasons. First, since I had called on all the life forces of the nation interested in the common good and general interest to work with me for the future of a new Senegal, we had to create conditions that were favourable to democratic life and that would make it possible to make commitments and take up the many challenges facing our country. And second, there was my desire to give the people of Senegal the opportunity to express their diverse opinions freely and to choose the political colour that best seemed to reflect their own hopes and ambitions.

Today, it is fair to say that the multi-party system is a permanent feature of our political life and that the Senegalese people have already had the opportunity at the presidential and legislative elections in February 1983 and more recently, at the municipal and rural elections of November 1984, of fulfilling the hopes placed in it.

In Senegal, the multi-party system is a salutary chance when it comes to the economic and social promotion of the country, for I am convinced that speedy answers and substantial solutions can only be provided for our problems, which are those of a developing country, if we have the assistance of as many willing helpers as possible. ○

Interview by A.T.

The start of a long period of austerity

When the groundnut trade is all right, everything is all right, they say in Senegal, making a well-deserved reference to the place this leguminous plant from Latin America now occupies in the national economy. But things are no longer what they were. Although groundnuts accounted for around 80% of the country's export earnings 25 years ago, they only account for an average of a third now. This product is one of the main indications of the economic climate and the temperature is going down, in spite of a slight increase over last year's figures. The rainy season was a little better and the estimated groundnut production is now 669 000 tonnes in all,

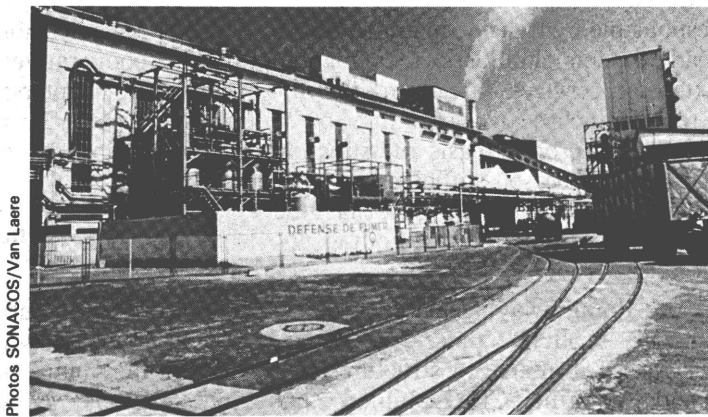
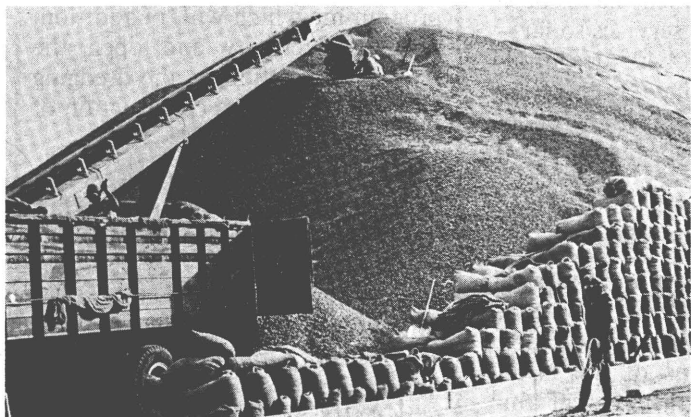
produce in the form of oil, even if non-industrially produced, instead of nuts.

There will be disastrous consequences for the oil mills, as they will only be able to process 150 000 t out of the 250 000 t marketed, 100 000 t being kept back for seed) and their capacity is 900 000 t. "But it's not the first time", said Falilou M'Backé Gueye, Secretary-General at the Ministry for Rural Development resignedly, as even the very small amounts marketed this year are better than the record low (192 500 t) of 1980/81. And Senegal is not the only one to have such problems. As Mr Diop, the head of SONACOS (Senegal's oilseed mar-

Senegal has obtained very similar results 10 or 15 years apart", the study says.

Dramatic drought

There was no rain, that obsession of everyone in the Sahel, last winter. Or the winter before. In 25 years (1960-84), the rainfall has varied by a factor of 1 to 5 and average rainfall has gone below the 700 mm p.a. minimum for successful groundnut, cotton, sorghum and maize crops, the main things Senegal grows, five times. The result of this waning rainfall is increasing deterioration of the land, which does not get enough water. The worst-hit areas, where the ecological balance has collapsed, include much of the eastern half of the country, the sandy areas of the north-west, the coast from St Louis to Dakar, the Diourbel region and the Ferlo.



Photos SONACOS/Van Laere

A mountain of groundnuts waiting to be milled...

One of the government's objectives is to safeguard groundnut growing by moving cultivation to more southerly zones

controlled production being 400 000-450 000 t and some 250 000 t having been marketed officially. But the rest, instead of going to the oil mills, has gone onto the parallel markets, attracted by the much higher prices there—CFAF 80-90 per kg, as opposed to the official rate of CFAF 70, which leaves the grower only CFAF 50 once he has paid out CFAF 15 for seed and CFAF 5 for fertilizer. Although a CFAF 10 per kg incentive was introduced in December, black-market prices were still more attractive, particularly since they too reflected the government increase. The refusal to sell groundnuts to the oil mills has been aggravated by the unprecedented expansion of small-time milling. As cooking oil has gone up by 50% (from CFAF 300 to CFAF 450 per litre), the growers do better if they can sell their

keting board) pointed out, all the groundnut exporters—Sudan, Niger, Mali and Nigeria—are having problems at the moment. But in any case, Senegal's production is, typically, subject to considerable fluctuation. "We reached our record level of more than 1 450 000 t and stabilized at around one million tonnes for certain periods, but then production slumped badly", says a Ministry for Rural Development study. So, in the 14 years from 1970 to 1984, the groundnut harvest has twice been more than 1 100 000 t, five times between 880 000 t and 902 000 t, three times between 505 000 t and 680 000 t and four times between 420 000 t and 470 000 t. This wide variation, combined with the considerable instability of the world rates, are largely due to the rainfall, as, "with similar climatic conditions,

one of SONACOS' oil mills

The desert is advancing, as it is throughout the Sahel. Dakar is already beginning to feel the effects, as a dust cloud from the north, so thick it hides the sun, often hovers over the town. Experts from the Ministry of Rural Development are formal about it: "The desert is advancing southwards and it could well take over the whole country if we are not careful, as desertification is increasing and working its way towards the last places which still have a hope of agricultural production, pastureland and forests".

The effect on the country is a large, persistent food shortfall and half the population's intake has to be obtained abroad, accounting for 20% of all imports. Between 1981 and 1983, the average annual outlay per capita on foreign food products (particularly cereals—rice and wheat—of which

40 000 t are consumed every month) has been put at \$ 30.

This series of droughts is dramatic for the peasant farmers. Some, in the Louga area, for example, are having their third consecutive year of drought and are unable to pay for the fertilizer, seed and farm equipment that the extension services have provided. The Government already had to wipe off CFAF 20 billion-worth of debts after deferring payment and accepting a moratorium) in 1981, as the farmers were unable to pay them back.

New agricultural policy

Early last year, the Government introduced its New Agricultural Policy (NAP) in an attempt to cut through the vicious circle of food shortage-imports-debt.

As Falilou M'Backé Gueye says, "the NAP aims to make the farmers responsible by transferring most of the load to their shoulders, reducing the extension services, integrating the different branches of agriculture on a product-by-product basis and stressing the need to be self-sufficient in food. The Senegalese farmer now has the technical training to do without extension services".

And doing away with the rural extension services, those top-heavy, costly and ill-managed structures (the scandal of the CFAF billion that found its way into the ONCAD's pockets back in 1973 is still green in everyone's memory), is indeed one of the aims. The failure of these bottomless pits with their plethora of staff is best illustrated by the ONCAD (National cooperation and development assistance board) that was dissolved in

1980 with CFAF 90 billion on the slate—which, as Abdou Diouf says (see interview), "weighs heavy on the Senegalese banking system and hampers its ability to finance the economy".

Over the next five years, these organizations have to give way to a less onerous back-up service that is more flexible and able to supply the peasant farmers with advice and technical assistance on demand and confine intervention to coordination, guidance and control. Some of the 5 000 staff should find jobs in these new structures and the rest will be encouraged to put their knowledge into practice on their own account and become new-style farmers who can set the example and encourage the modernization of the rural areas. Alongside all this, the cooperative movement will take over the task of supplying input and the marketing of produce—both of which have been done by the extension services so far—and 337 cooperatives (4 403 decentralized village chapters) have been set up for this purpose. Furthermore, producers associations have sprung up spontaneously.

Buy Senegalese

This gradual State withdrawal should make for substantial saving, as should the development of food crops, one of the main aims of the NAP. Self-sufficiency in food, the great ambition of the coming years, means doing something about the climatic handicaps and developing irrigated plots of land. The opening of the Diama dam in 1986 and the Manantali dam in 1988 will open wide the door to rice, although it will be a long time before the country can produce the

300 000 t it needs every year. This is why there are plans to replace imported rice with locally-grown cereals—millet, sorghum, maize and niébé (the small protein-rich bean

Tomorrow, the OMVS...

1988 promises to be an important year for irrigated agriculture in Senegal. It will see the opening of the Manantali dam, the centrepiece of the OMVS, the Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River. Not only in Senegal—the OMVS also concerns Mauritania and Mali—which means that 240 000 hectares are scheduled to be affected by the hydro-agricultural scheme, 40% of all irrigable land coming under this colossal programme which will, in addition, provide electricity and open the river to navigation by the dredging of channels and the construction of jetties and locks.

Building dams, however, is not enough, warns Mokhtar Ould Haïba, the OMVS High Commissioner; because there are serious constraints on the creation of hydro-agricultural terrain, which is proceeding at a rate of 2 000-2 500 hectares a year in place of the original OMVS-projected rate of 10 000 to 15 000. This latter rate was, however, scaled down some years later to bring it to around 5 000 hectares a year. At the current rate of progress, it will take Senegal 40 years to derive the full benefits from the hydro-agricultural potential of the valley.

And the ecological constraints? Mr Ould Haïba does not deny their existence, but for him they are outweighed by the requirements for food of a population estimated to reach 25 million by the year 2000. "I am not going to shed many tears over the disappearance of the pink shrimp or the speckled sea-bream, if we can feed our people". On the other hand the risks of outbreaks of bilharzia or swamp fever are more serious, but these could be tackled by health and sanitation campaigns. ○



A paddy field in the Casamance

It will be a long time before Senegal can produce enough rice to satisfy domestic demand



Photo FAO/M. Bracher

Fish represent more than half the animal proteins consumed in Senegal

scheduled for development in the Louga area)—and make further capital by processing them into finished and semi-finished products. For many Senegalese now eat rice, not from taste but from necessity, as it is cheaper and easier to cook than millet or maize. “Pre-cooked cous-cous or broken maize should be as easily available in every area as rice or bread”, says Fallou M’Backé Gueye. “We must buy Senegalese”.

But encouraging the development of food crops does not mean dropping groundnuts. For, as SONACOS head Mr Diop, says, the State has to find an answer for this crop even if only because 90% of the income it generates stays in the hands of the Senegalese—farmers, hauliers, oil-producers and the State itself. The solution is a three-

pronged one—prices have to be remunerative, groundnut growing has to be moved down to the more favourable regions in the south and oil mills have to be run along private-sector lines, i.e. with no obligation to fulfil a social as well as commercial function come what may. This year, for example, the oil mills, which have a capacity of 900 000 t and fixed costs representing 80% of their bills, will only be processing 150 000 t. And the effect on the level of employment will be nil.

The promise of fisheries

The other main pillar of the primary sector, fishing, is, along with the tourist trade, Senegal’s greatest asset for the future. This activity, which provides a (direct or indirect) living for one out of every 10 Senegalese, has expanded considerably over the past few years, exports having risen from CFAF 16.4 billion to CFAF 39.8 billion, bringing it into first place from its traditional third place behind groundnuts and phosphates. Yet Senegal’s fisheries, which provide more than half the animal protein the country consumes, are also having problems. The pirogue motorization programme, a crucial scheme for the development of small fishing, is being hampered by increasing bad debts and bad management. Industrial fishing is handicapped by the age of the Dakar-based fleet and the fish-processing plants are finding it difficult to get supplies, modernize their equipment and make a profit on their activity.

Nevertheless, the potential is con-



Market gardeners sometimes find it difficult to move their products to the markets

siderable, as Senegalese waters are very rich in fish and crustacea and the conclusion of fishing agreements (with the Community in particular) providing for financial compensation, the landing of some catches and some training should enable the country to develop this sector, which holds genuine promise for the future.

The tourist trade continues to expand

There is a great future for the tourist trade too. Names like Nianing, Cape Skring, and the Niokolo-Koba park have long been world famous and something like 260 000 people now visit Senegal every year, drawn by the climate, the beaches, the folklore and historic places like Gorée Island, bringing in foreign exchange worth close on CFAF 25 billion, no mean result considering the tourist season is confined to the six months between November and May.

Tourist promotion head Mr Singar Seck says most of the tourists come during the winter. “There are practically no beds free at this time and things like the Paris-Dakar rally, run in the early part of the year, make the situation even tighter. But we have problems for the rest of the year, from May to October”. Mr Seck feels this is due to the myth of the rainy season, which the tourists wrongly assume to mean never-ending downpours.

Although there is rain, of course, it is only in short showers which serve to



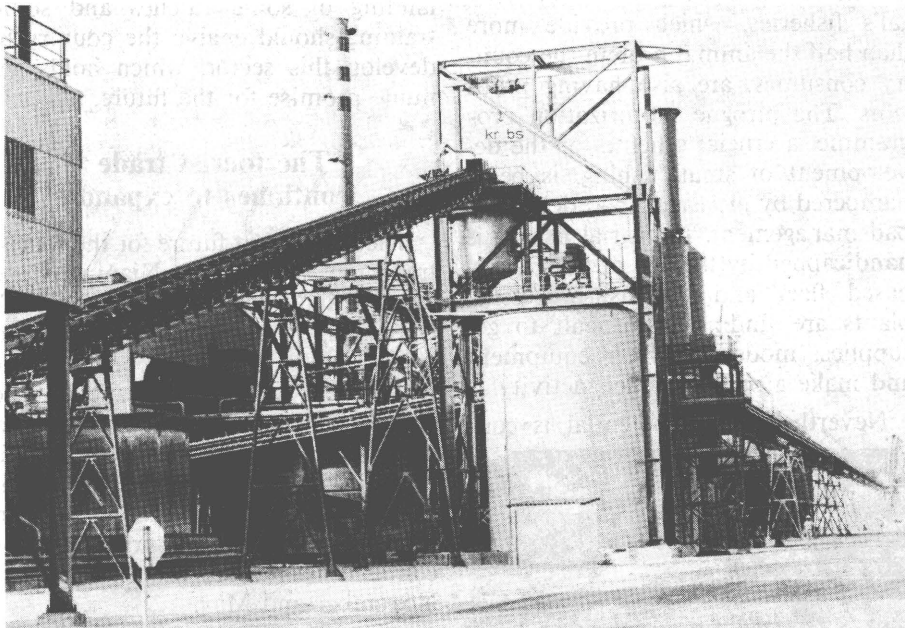
Tourism is experiencing continual growth but remains too concentrated on only half of the year

Two attempts at industrial diversification: ICS and MIFERSO

ICS, Chemical Industries of Senegal, have raw materials in plenty, the guarantee of large outlets and several countries of Africa and the Third World among their shareholders (and potential clients therefore), so they really seem to have every chance of success. However, just when repayments on the first loans should be starting, the price of phosphoric acid, their main product, is in steep decline and the price of the imported sulphur which is essential to the production process is rising unchecked, putting profits beyond reach. If this lasts for another two or three years, as the experts suggest, deferred payments will have to be negotiated.

stitute industries that were over-dependent on trends in domestic buying power by setting up export industries, looked as though it was on to a good thing, as studies were indeed soon to confirm.

Approaches were made to Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Nigeria, all of which had large fertilizer requirements, and they agreed to join in the operation and take shares in the company. But it was India's commitment to buy at least 110 000 t of phosphoric acid every year for 15 years that was the deciding factor, as this quantity was 45% of the ICS output. And the involvement of this country, which also took out shares, was an example of South-South coo-



The Darou-Khoudoss factory

The price of fertilizer has plunged steeply on world markets

Things were quite different when Senegal took the decision to develop its phosphates, a resource hitherto exported in its natural state and traditionally the second most important export after groundnuts. At that stage, the fertilizer producers were euphoric after a spectacular price increase, and Senegal, which wanted to get out of the straight-jacket of sub-

stitution—something which tends to generate more speeches than companies.

So the CFAF 76 billion complex got off the ground with a range of financing, including contributions from the EIB and the EDF, and it was opened by President Abdou Diouf on 2 August 1984, three years after the foundation stone was laid.

“Technically speaking, the ICS story is a success story”, Sérigne Lamine Diop, Minister for Industrial Development and Craft, confirmed, “but because of the situation on the phosphoric acid market... we shall still have problems and the funders know this”. So he is optimistic. Everyone, he says “will make the effort to see that the facilities we have here in Senegal last and get over the difficulties of the next few years”.

Will iron be exported?

One person at least seems to have learned a useful lesson from the shortcomings of the ICS and that is Adama Diallo, the Presidential Adviser in charge of MIFERSO, the Eastern Senegal iron mine scheme. This project is also one in which several countries hold shares and it is also trying to get established on solid foundations. But unlike the ICS, the only loans it is prepared to consider are in kind—i.e. those it can pay in iron ore—and this should, in theory, obviate any problems of payment.

Mr Diallo is very convincing when he talks about MIFERSO. His project, he feels, is a far better bet than that of his competitors in Brazil (the famous Carajas) or Guinea or Gabon, in spite of the fact that the ore is 700 km from the coast and that, in addition to the mine, there is a port to develop, the railway to expand and a new line to the iron deposit to build. For Senegalese ore has a high iron content (around 58.5%) and there is plenty of it (proven resources of 400 million t) and, as it is easy to obtain, commercial concentrate can be produced very cheaply.

Adama Diallo says the financing for this 10-year old project has almost all been obtained—\$ 680 million are needed and, on paper, there was still only \$ 40 million outstanding at the beginning of March. Many foreign partners—Japan, China, South Korea, Bahrain and Romania—are interested and a Romanian mission recently went out to Senegal and visited the deposit at Koudékourou.

Will Senegal be exporting iron? We should know very soon.
o A.T.

make things cooler. This is the season when the countryside is at its most colourful and the conditions are right for photo-safaris—which is why there is to be a drive to promote this time of the year when hotels are so little used that some of them actually close.

Senegal's hotels can currently cater for 9 000 visitors and roughly half this capacity is in Dakar. The most important tourist development plan is in fact designed to extend the hotel infrastructure at Sali Portudal, an integrated tourist centre 80 km south of Dakar, which will ultimately be able

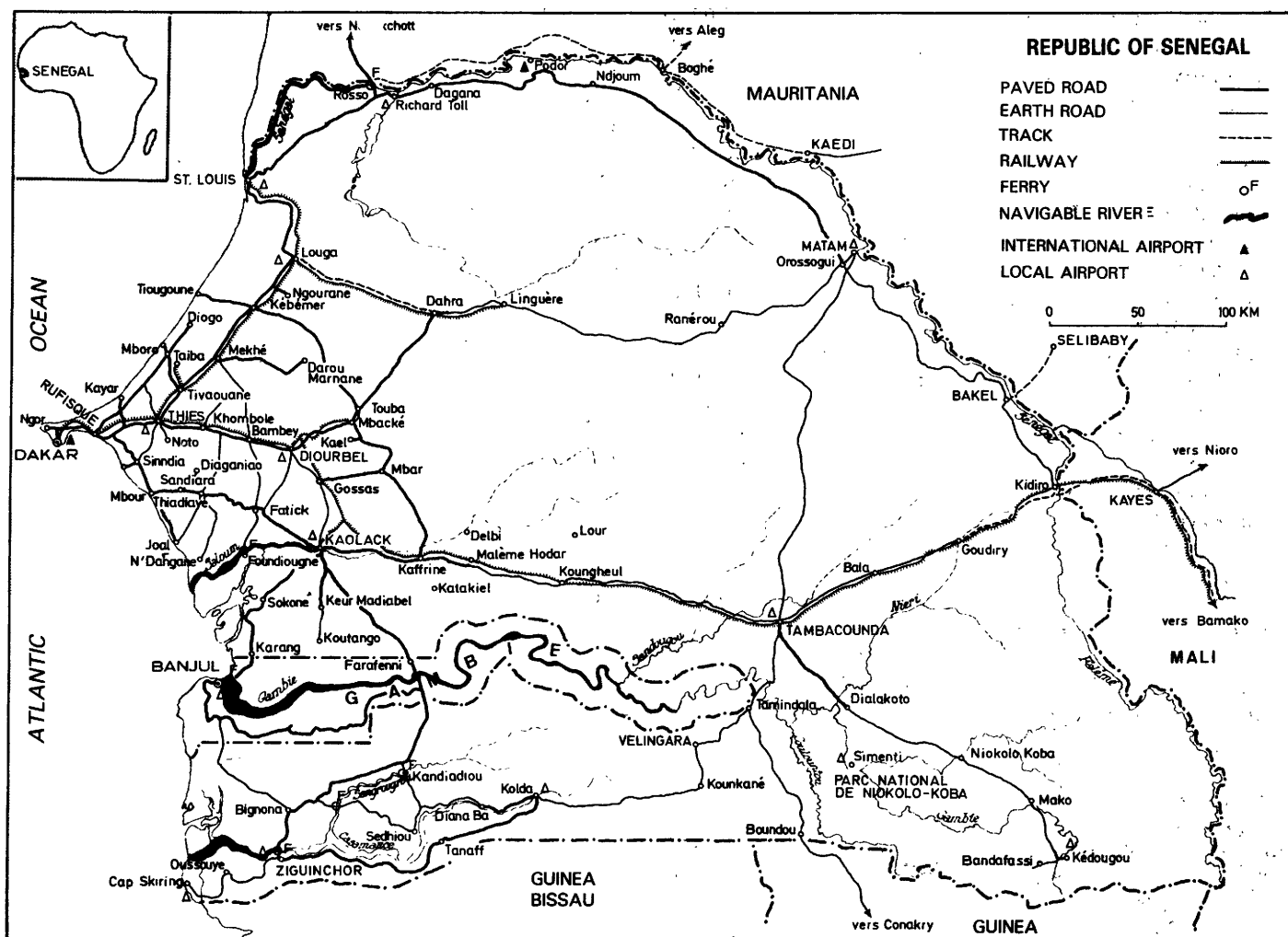
to house 6 000 people. Four hotels, catering for 1 000-1 200 people, are already open there and this project will increase potential in the busy season, when hotel facilities are the only brake on expansion.

A sustained effort

In spite of the very considerable structural difficulties revealed by the debt crisis, the Senegalese economy ultimately does have genuine possibilities of growth in the rural sector, industry (see inset), fisheries and the tourist trade.

The World Bank suggests that the country's resources should make an annual GNP growth of 4% in real terms over a long period possible—which should mean it can face up to its financial obligations.

But it also means making a sustained effort to apply the economic and financial adjustment programme. To put it baldly: a long period of austerity. The Senegalese are of course not the only ones to find themselves in this situation, and it is to be hoped that they will take comfort from this.
o A.T.



A profile of Senegal

Area: 196 200 km².

Population: 6 200 000 inhabitants (in mid 1983) giving a population density of 31.6 inhabitants per km². The population grows at a rate of 2.9% per annum.

Capital: Dakar, with over one million inhabitants.

Main cities: St-Louis, Thiès, Kaolack, Ziguinchor, Tambacounda.

Political system: Senegal is a parliamentary democracy with 15 different political parties.

Head of State: President Abdou Diouf who was reelected in February 1983.

Currency: CFA franc. 100 CFAF = 2 FF.

Main products: Groundnut products, fishery products, phosphates, fertilizers, salt, cotton.

Livestock: 2 239 000 cattle (1983).

Per capita GDP: US \$ 440 (1983).

Foreign debt: US \$ 1 501.5 million.

Balance of payments: US \$ -81 million (1983). o

Senegal and the EEC

By Antonio LESINA (*)

Senegal has been associated with the EEC since 1957 (since the Community was first set up, that is to say), which gives a fair idea of the cooperation that has developed over the 28-year period and of the links forged not only between institutions but people too. The EEC countries provide a substantial amount of aid for the development of Senegal's economy—almost 70% of the total received up until 1979, when other sources of financing also came in—and it is clear that Community aid has encouraged financing from elsewhere, as indeed it has done in other countries too. In 1983, aid from the Community as such and the Member States amounted to CFAF 70 billion, or 41% of the total. These figures give an idea of the size of the effort but they should not mask the essential fact—that, although Senegal and the EEC have forged close links over the years because of the way their trade and financial exchanges have developed, the main reason for their closeness is their similar approach to the major problems of our times. On issues such as world peace, human rights, the protection of nature and democracy, the Senegalese and the Europeans have always been on the same side. A true picture of the interdependence of Europe and Senegal would also include all the writers and film makers and research workers and sociologists who

(*) EEC Delegate to Senegal.

have used the two cultures as a basis for their work, the frequent non-official contact attendant on NGO schemes and a flourishing tourist trade which encourage mutual understanding of men and cultures.

The EEC: Senegal's first supplier and client (1)

The EEC is Senegal's first trading partner, buying roughly half its exports and supplying more than 60% of its imported products. The EEC's exports have varied widely over the past few years, largely because of the fluctuating production of groundnuts—which, together with phosphates, fish products and tourism, constitute the country's main sources of foreign exchange earnings. But let us not forget that the bill for all these products came to CFAF 100 billion in 1982. At all events, the Community as a whole is still by far the biggest buyer of Senegal's oil (with 94% of total output) and phosphates (46%). It also takes around one third of its fish exports. The Community exported CFAF 189 billion-worth of goods to Senegal in 1982 and although the trade balance still tips strongly in favour of Europe, it has been improving over the past few years and the Senegal's rate of coverage, which was 35% in 1981, rose to 49% the following year.

Senegal uses all the instruments of

(1) Editorial sub-title.

Europe's political cooperation, from Stabex to food aid through the sector agreements, with the constant aim of fostering the harmonious development of the country and its people. So it is up to the Senegalese authorities to abide by the various agreements and define their own priorities and select those of the Community's means which are most likely to help them.

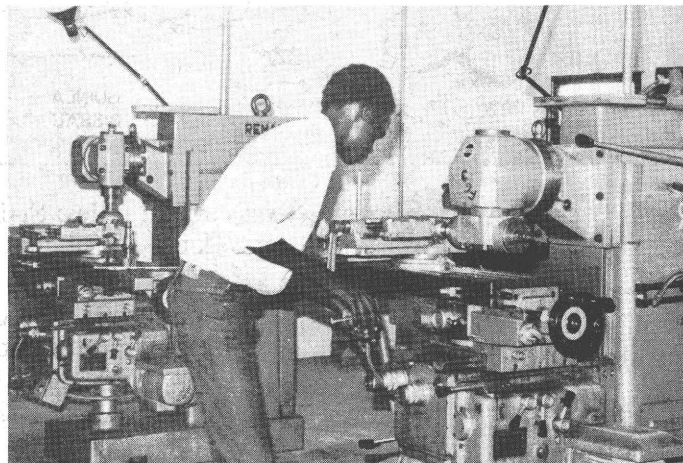
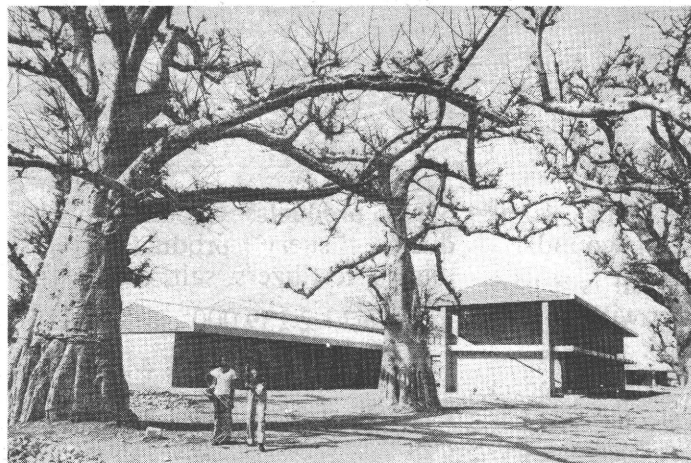
EEC aid to Senegal totalled CFAF 153 billion over the 1961-83 period, an average of 7 billion p.a. These figures are misleading because the relative value of the currency over the years has to be taken into account—in 1961, a billion was worth far more than it was in 1984—and I think the following data give a better idea of the value of the contributions.

Hydraulics

200 wells;
101 deep boreholes with 22 wells attached;
25 piezometers;
15 pumps;
13 km ductile cast-iron ducts;
Cofinancing of dams at Diama and Manantali;
Drainage for Dakar:
(i) piping (4670 m);
(ii) construction of 7265 m of sewers;
(iii) construction of a trap and lifting stations and laying of an under-sea duct;
(iv) rebuilding the roads;
(v) individual connexions.

Education

844 primary classrooms (47 264 pupils);



Photos CEE/Gartung

The EDF has financed the construction of two technical secondary schools in Senegal, including this one in Djourbel where 896 students can be trained in the use of very modern equipment

2 technical high schools (1 700 pupils)
4 schools of vocational training (740 students).

Rural development

1960 hectares of irrigated rice plots;
225 ha of irrigated orchards and banana plantations;
38 rural expansion centres.

Communications

916 km of asphalted or paved roads;
1 377 km of dirt roads;
Reinforced concrete bridges totalling 2 118 km in length.

financing from a special chapter of the Community budget.

Lastly, it is worth noting that, in cofinanced projects, the characteristics of Community funding make it a catalyst, as it makes it easier to mount financial operations.

European financing can be divided up as follows:

Stabex	25.77%
Rural production, herding and fishing	19.95%
Transport and communications	11.80%
Industrialization	11.54%
Education and training	6.06%

Senegal-Guinea-Guinea Bissau road should get at least 35% of the funds earmarked for this sector. A total of almost CFAF 10 billion of Community aid was channelled into projects in which Senegal was involved under the 4th and 5th EDFs.

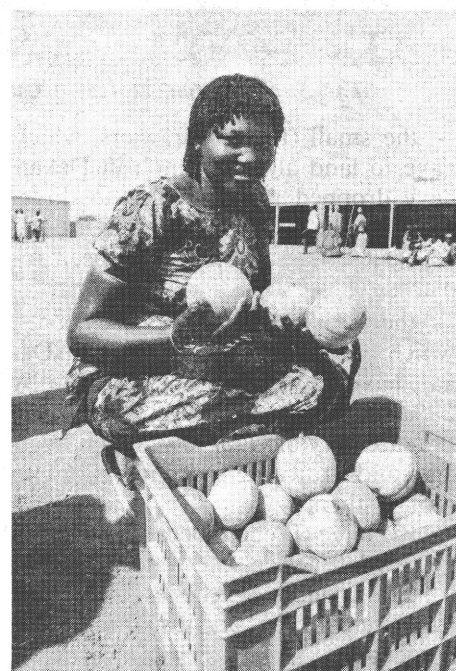
The fisheries agreement: an autonomous unit

Sea fishing is worth special attention.

The fisheries agreement which the Community and Senegal signed in June 1979 was an exemplary one, be-



To consolidate the production of the Kirene village market garden, which already produces these beautiful melons (right), the EDF is financing water works and new-equipment



Public health

3 hospitals (640 beds);
2 operating theatres (20 beds);
1 school of nursing (300 students).

Industry

2 slaughterhouses; 2 cotton ginning plants; 1 fertilizer and phosphoric acid complex.

To these figures, which give a fairly clear idea of what has been done, should be added a large number of studies on the successive schemes and the technical assistance provided for projects and authorities whenever the need was felt.

The size of the food aid and emergency aid offered to drought victims should not be overlooked.

And then there is the vital work done by the NGOs, which get their

Hydraulics	2.88%
Public health	2.50%
Exceptional aid	2.25%
Trade promotion	0.90%
Tourism	0.73%
Miscellaneous (microprojects, NGOs and food aid)	15.62%

It seems worth stressing the fact that non-programmed aid from the EDF and the EIB has accounted for 70% of the Community's financial aid to Senegal over the past 10 or so years and the indicative programmes of the 4th and 5th EDFs for 30%.

Senegal is also one of the major beneficiaries of the 5th EDF regional fund. West Africa gets a global sum of ECU 120-160 million from this, and financing schemes already obtained for the OMVS and OMVG schemes, the hydraulic investments of "Industries Chimiques du Senegal" and the

ing the first of a whole series of agreements with other countries on the west coast of Africa (Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sao Tomé & Principe and Equatorial Guinea) and further afield (Seychelles and Madagascar). Although these agreements differ from the first one on a number of points, the basic philosophy is the same.

The fisheries agreement was designed not as a development aid scheme but as an autonomous unit within which there is a balance between the advantage accruing to each party. The Community has fishing zones for some of its vessels and Senegal gets financial compensation for what they catch.

Community fishermen have apparently seen less point in going to Senegalese waters as the years have passed:

Photos FED/Gartung

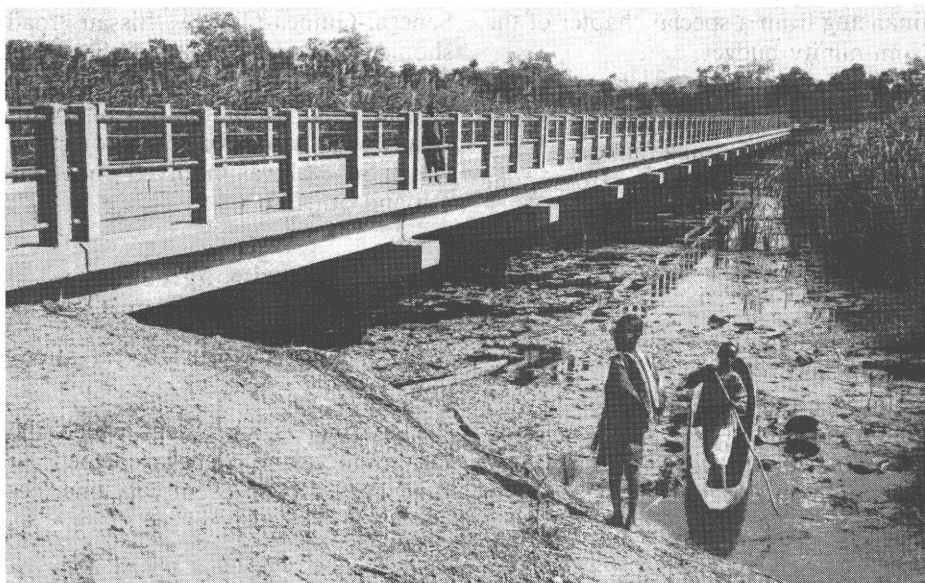


Photo FED

The Sangrourou bridge in Casamance was funded by the EDF

— the small (French) trawlers, which have to land all their catch in Dakar, have dropped from 20 plus to three. Most of the others are now flying the Senegalese flag and have not been replaced;

— the small (French) tuna boats, which also land all their catch in Dakar, have seen their numbers drop by 22% since 1979. The vessels in question are very old (25-30 years on average) and the owners cannot afford to replace them;

— the large (French) ocean-going tuna vessels left Senegalese waters in 1984 to fish around Seychelles under the agreement that had just been concluded;

— the number and tonnage of the (Italian and Greek) freezer trawlers have varied widely over the years, but it is reasonable to say that the need for observers aboard has had an extremely dissuasive effect.

At the same time, The Community's financial compensation, an annual CFAF 1 250 million at the outset, went up to 1 500 million in 1984 and there is an annual contribution of CFAF 50 million to an oceanographic research programme and a large amount to cover training and advanced training grants in addition.

The EEC's contribution to education and training has also involved a study and course grant scheme and running seminars and technical and vocational retraining sessions.

The multiannual programme, which is financed by the EDF, is in line with

the targets of the 6th development plan, which puts priority on vocational training by aiming first and foremost at getting young people into production and giving advanced training to economic operators so they can maintain the existing facilities and promote new activities.

So, since 1961, 2 376 grant-holders have been financed (often on course of study abroad), 1 144 of them during the 1975-84 period, i.e. before the end of the fifth EDF.

Drought: a preoccupying development

Two things strike the visitor after a 10-year absence—the way the region has dried up and the way the peasant community has developed. Perhaps people who stayed put and had no long period outside the country are not in a position to assess the extent of the transformation of the countryside. Such a change has never happened in living memory and the deterioration could well become irreversible, also because of greater pressure from a much larger population. Along the coast between Saint Louis and Dakar, there used to be a lake where people came to enjoy themselves on their days off, but now fruit and vegetables grow on the fertile land—which might be a positive development were it not for fears about the loss of relative humidity, currently the source of speculation. The water table is getting lower every year, the peasants say, and leguminous plants are disappearing from

the pastures because of overcropping and trampling, of course, and also because some plants that need a relatively greater amount of water to survive are dying out. The problems of harsh and virtually constant drought are well known and the subject of continuous discussion. The question is, are we dealing with something that is cyclical or something that is irreversible? The data is too recent to give a proper opinion, but if the phenomenon is an irreversible one, some regions will be uninhabitable in 25 years.

The other striking thing is the way the peasant world is developing. These people are now aware not just of their importance and the part they have to play in the national economy, but of their rights and possibilities as well. The progress stems from better school attendance, freedom of expression, easy contact between town and country, the media and the effect of extension services. There is no doubt that the latter have done their job as far as the promotion of awareness is concerned, in spite of the fact that their activity in other fields is open to criticism.

These two factors, drought and the development of the rural world, justify the Government's new agricultural policy whereby all the extension services will gradually be phased out (the peasant farmers no longer need them) and the quantity and quality of production must go up to meet the demands of the country's economic and social development. This policy is in line with the aim of achieving the self sufficiency in food which should raise the standard of living in general (and that of the rural masses in particular) and ensure that the natural environment is preserved and rehabilitated. The task is a long-term one and a timetable will have to be drawn up and priorities established, and here the new approach of Lomé III—definition of the indicative programme by the support given to one or two regional or sectoral policies—comes into its own. This is the cornerstone in the search for effectiveness, characterized by genuine consultation which takes account of the free choice of the development strategy. Senegal can derive great benefit from this, as it is a past master in the art of utilizing all the instruments offered by the various ACP-EEC Conventions. o A.L.

SWAZILAND

Marrying tradition with modernism



The scene at Matsapha airport in November last year during a ceremony organized in honour of the crown prince. Swaziland, a modern state steeped in tradition



Clad in the traditional “warrior” regalia, a skin-shield on the left hand and a spear on the right, he looked every inch an eighteenth-century Zulu warrior but for the sandals and the wrist-watch, which were slightly out of place. Seconds later, he drove off in a South African-made Mercedes-Benz. He could have been a cabinet minister, a member of the Ligoqo (the Supreme Council of State) or a traditional chief,

there was no way of ascertaining. But he certainly was one of the eminent personalities who gathered that November afternoon at Matsapha airport, Manzini, to bid farewell to Crown Prince Makhosetive who was returning to his studies in the United Kingdom, after a week in the country performing one in a series of rites that would lead him to the throne in succession to King Sobhuza II who died in

July 1982—the ceremony of initiation into the “ritualistic tasting of the first fruits of the year”.

The young prince, 17 years old, was seen off at the airport with pageantry in accordance with his status, by a motley of traditional “warriors”, police, soldiers, government officials, the diplomatic corps, princes and princesses in a style that only the Swazis are capable of, that is,



Crown Prince Makhosetive

running custom and traditions alongside modernism and attempting to marry both in a manner sometimes as incongruous as did the man in the warrior gear with his watch and Mercedes-Benz.

Pristine customs and tradition

But the Swazi's love for custom and traditions cannot be underestimated. It is deep-rooted. It transcends traditional attire, appearing with pride, as Swazi delegates are accustomed to doing in international conferences, in the now familiar *invunulo* costumes. It conditions his daily existence, as visitors to Swaziland are quick to learn. This, perhaps, more than anything, explains why, in spite of over a century of contact with foreign ideas, Swazi custom and traditions, especially in the rural areas where 85% of the people live, are just as pristine as those of the Melanesians of the jungles of Papua New Guinea.

It is a virtue for which the Swazi is envied by many Africans. But are the rigidities of custom and traditions in Swaziland conducive to economic development? Can they withstand the pressures of today's development imperatives?

Buying back lands

Deprived of most of their lands in the Transvaal by the British and the Boers in the colonial wars and settle-

ments of Southern Africa, Swazis owe their survival as a nation to monarchy and traditions. In the 60 years or so of British protectorate rule over the dwindled kingdom, two-thirds of the territory were in the hands of the British Crown and individual whites as freeholds, a situation confirmed by the British Partitions Proclamation of 1907. Most of the freeholds were given by the British government, as compensation, to soldiers who fought for the British Crown in the various colonial wars and whom it was unable to pay.

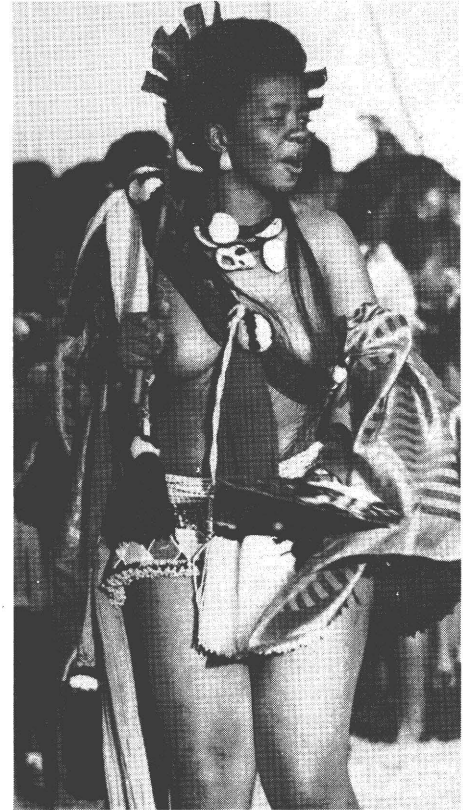
Although Britain, bowing to protests and pressures, purchased some freeholds and handed them over together with some Crown lands to Swaziland in 1941, the Swazi monarchy had to embark on buying back alienated lands for the people. This was done first, through the levies of the Lifa Fund and then, after independence in 1968, through the Tibiyo Taka Ngwane Trust Fund.

Today the situation is reversed. More than two-thirds of lands are owned by the Swazi Nation and the remainder, in absolute terms, by the freeholders. A number of Swazis now have freehold titles. Agriculture, on which Swaziland's economy is based, is run on freehold and traditional systems, the former highly mechanized and commercial, the latter on a subsistence basis. The problem has been, and remains, how to bridge the gap between the sectors, as this report will show.

An authentic African political system

The dichotomy between tradition and modernity in the economy is reflected in the political set-up. This obviously has its roots in the colonial days when traditional administration was distinct from the all-powerful colonial central government, but the situation today is largely the making of King Sobhuza II.

Swaziland acceded to independence on a Westminster-style Constitution which gave considerable powers to the Legislative and the Executive. It was suspended by the king in 1973 but restored five years later profoundly modified, with primacy given to traditional government. So, although there



Princess Ncobile dancing during the initiation ceremony of the "ritualistic tasting of the first fruits of the year"

is today a Parliament and a Government in the classic sense, real power lies with the monarch and the Ligoqo, the Supreme Council of State whose members are appointed by the king and whose main function is to advise him. In Constitutional parlance, the King governs in Council. Parliament, in addition to its legislative functions, has the very useful role of scrutinizing the actions of the government, especially in financial matters, guarding against the misuse of funds, etc. Only the Parliament can approve the securing of loans by the government. The judiciary is equally divided into common-law courts and traditional law courts.

In a sense, Swaziland is one of the few African countries, if not the only one, that can justifiably claim an authentic African system of government. Republicans and anti-monarchists would dismiss it as an anachronism but the political stability and peace that this small nation has enjoyed for nearly a century in a continent plagued with political disturbances provide food for thought. It has allowed Swaziland to make significant economic progress.

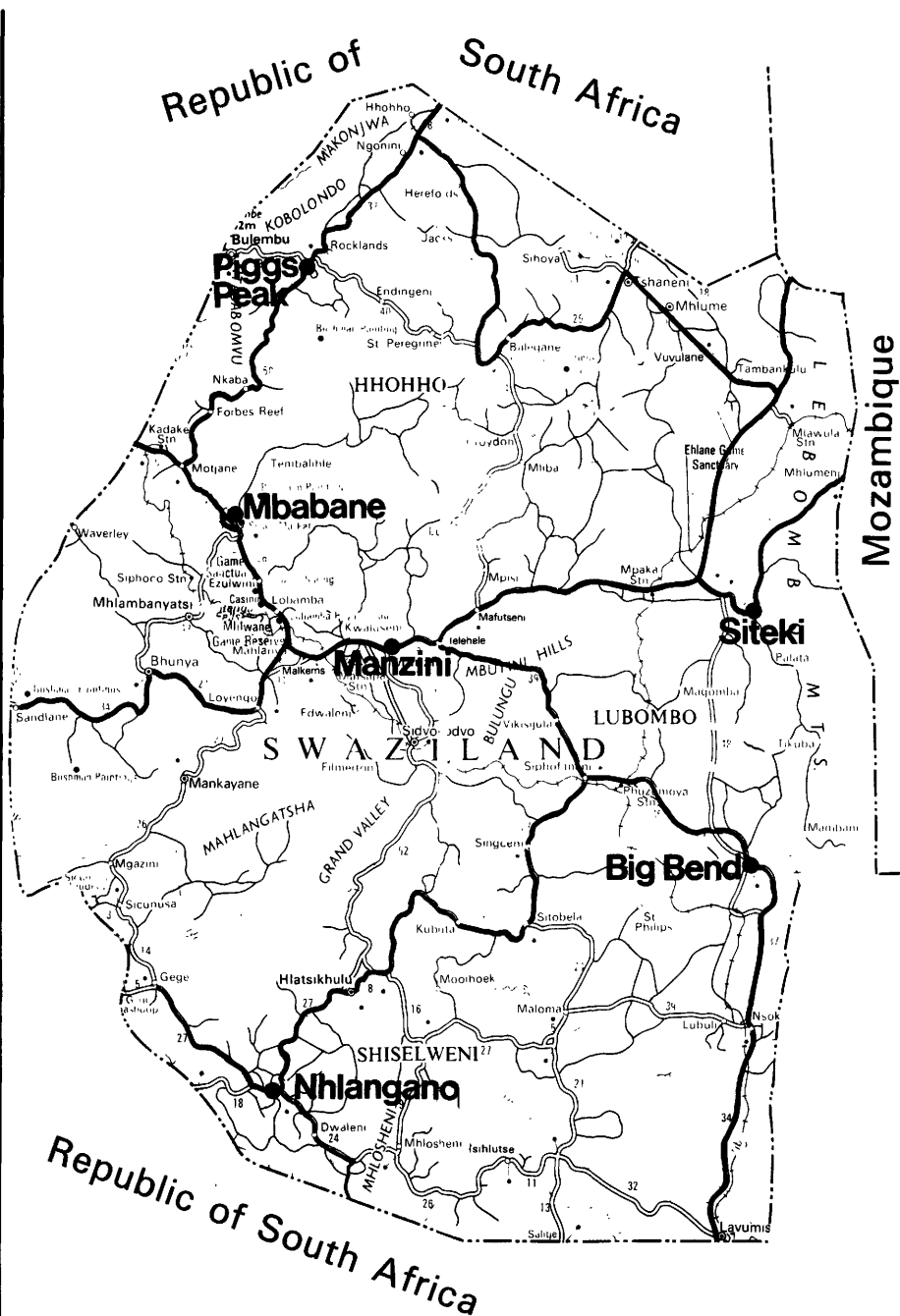
Although the Swazi monarchy and tradition have survived the territorial cut-throatry of the Boer Republic, put at bay negative foreign ideas and have been living for nearly half a century in good-neighbourliness with the apartheid state, South Africa, geography has placed limitations to both national expression in international affairs and economic development.

Swaziland and its neighbour

Landlocked and almost completely surrounded by South Africa but for a few kilometres of frontier with Mozambique, Swaziland has very close and fruitful economic links with South Africa. This, of course, has its disadvantages not only in economic terms but also politically: Swaziland has to be constantly on the guard against offending its big neighbour, while expecting that the Republic will not offend her.

There is a certain coyness in some quarters in Mbabane about this issue. This perhaps relates to the embarrassment of dealing, by forces of circumstances, with a pariah country of whose political system one genuinely disapproves. But South Africa's regional economic preponderance is a reality from which none of its neighbours can escape. The rest of Africa treats this with understanding, especially when Swaziland is manifestly committed to finding solutions to the problems of Southern Africa and is, as Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi says in the interview on the next page, "a progressive force" in regional economic development. ○

AUGUSTINE OYOWE



A Profile of Swaziland

Area: 17363 km² of which 65% for grazing, 10% for crops and 6% for forestry. Sixty percent of land is held by the Swazi Nation, the remainder on freehold by expatriates and individual Swazis alike. Freehold lands are used mainly for commercial agriculture. The whole country is physically divided into four regions: the highveld, the middleveld, the lowveld and the Lubombo plateau.

Population: 634 000 (August 1982) made up of Swazi (90%), Zulu and Tonga (6%), European (2%). The population growth rate is 3.4%.

Main towns: Mbabane (capital) with a population of 23 000, and Manzini (the industrial centre) with 27 000 inhabitants.

Mainstays of the economy: Sugar, wood-pulp, minerals (asbes-

tos and coal), citrus fruits and pineapples.

Trading partners: The European Economic Community, South Africa, United States, Canada, Japan, the Middle East.

Currency: Emalengeni (E1 = ECU 1.4 as at March 1985) and the South African Rand, which is legal tender. Swaziland is a member of The Rand Monetary Area (RMA). ○

Swaziland is "a progressive force in the economic development" of Southern Africa⁽¹⁾

says Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini

► *Swaziland's economy cannot be divorced from its geopolitical situation. How discomfoting is it to have South Africa as a neighbour?*

— Proximity to South Africa, which is a large industrialized country, and membership of regional institutions, have together meant that Swaziland's diversification possibilities and ability to employ certain policy tools have been somewhat constrained. However, Swaziland also derives important benefits from these arrangements. For example, through membership of the Southern Africa Customs Union, along with Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa, Swaziland's effective local market for exports comprises that entire area with a population in excess of 30 million people. Through membership of the Rand Monetary Area, along with Lesotho and South Africa, Swaziland's exporters are able to trade free of foreign exchange uncertainties in these markets.

► *Swazis sometimes point out the political controversy that South Africa arouses as one reason why foreign investors should choose Swaziland instead of South Africa. Has this strategy paid off? Do you find size a handicap in this regard?*

— There are indications that the political controversy that South Africa arouses may become a more important factor in decisions to locate. As to the question of size, Swaziland's access to international markets like the European Economic Community and the regional markets referred to above, greatly reduce the handicap of a small domestic market.

► *The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was founded partly to lessen dependence of its member states on South Africa. To what extent has this objective been met, particularly, for Swaziland?*

— It must be remembered that the objective of SADCC is the reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa. Clearly, the Republic remains the dominant economic force in the Southern African region. However, the aim of SADCC is to lessen the harmful effects on its member states of excessive dependence and to forge the economic links needed to create a genuine and equitable regional integration. It must also be remembered that SADCC is still a relatively young organization.



Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini

The Lusaka Declaration was signed by the Heads of State and Governments of the nine members on 1 April, 1980. Our first International Donors Conference was held in November of the same year in Maputo. Given the inevitable delays in identifying projects, obtaining committed funds and actually implementing the selected projects, an enormous amount has been achieved in a very short while. We must recognize, however, that the reduction of economic dependence is a long-term objective and that there is still a great deal to be done.

► *How do you see the future of SADCC?*

— As I said in my answer to the previous question, the aims of SADCC are the reduction of economic

dependence and the creation of a genuine and equitable regional integration. The experience of the past four years has proved that SADCC is an effective mechanism for the achievement of these objectives and considerable progress has been made in strengthening the ties between SADCC member states and in raising the level of self-sufficiency within the region. At the same time, it should be remembered that the past three years have seen a major drought, which has had a catastrophic effect on the region's ability to produce food, and a world recession of considerable proportions. SADCC has enabled us to strengthen our relations with the international donor community and explore a variety of development options which might otherwise not have been available to us.

I can only see SADCC continuing to provide a valuable channel for the enhanced communication between the countries of Southern Africa and between the region and the rest of the world.

► *What role do you foresee for Swaziland in the economic development of Southern Africa?*

— As has been the case in the past, we see Swaziland continuing to be a progressive force in the economic development of the region. The bases of Swaziland's economic success have been the agricultural and forestry sectors, and processing industries derived from them. We would see this role developing further as Swaziland is still in the fortunate position of having adequate land and water resources for future expansion. In the tourism sector, we foresee an expanding role for Swaziland in attracting both regional and international tourists. And in the manufacturing sector, we have hopes and plans for further diversification.

► *The Third National Development plan came to an end, in principle, in 1983. How successful has it been in meeting the objectives?*

— The goals of the Third Plan were: economic growth, self reliance, social justice and stability. The country has experienced a large degree of success in achieving these objectives. Economic growth averaged 5% per annum during the Third Plan period, a creditable record by both African and

(1) Written interview.

world standards. Investments contributing to increased self-reliance included the construction of a new hydro-power scheme which, when commissioned this year, will decrease our energy import requirement; the improvement to our national airport at Matsapha, facilitating direct transportation links with the rest of the world; and the construction of an earth satellite station, allowing direct international telecommunication links. Through our investments in the social service and rural development sectors, the benefits of economic growth have spread to the rural areas. During the Third Plan period, universal primary education was achieved. Through these and other efforts, the stability of the country continues to be admired world-wide.

► *In its efforts to diversify, the Government is counting on private invest-*

ment, especially foreign investment. What areas do you think offer the best possible incentives and why?

— Swaziland offers many incentives, both financial and non-financial, to the private investor.

Swaziland is committed to a system of *free markets* and *private enterprise*. Government plays a relatively small role in the economy, apart from ensuring a good investment climate.

Swaziland has an excellent record for *stability and peace* and investors can be assured that this record will be maintained and that investment in Swaziland is secure.

Membership of the Southern African Customs Union, the Rand Monetary Area, the Preferential Trade Area, SADCC and the preferential access enjoyed to other markets such as the EEC and the USA are other major attractions.

► *As the EEC and ACP States move to Lomé III, what is your assessment of the success of the past two Conventions, particularly, as far Swaziland concerned? What are your hopes for the future?*

— The past two Conventions have greatly assisted in the development efforts of our country. Major assistance has been in the agricultural, education, training, communications and water sectors. All these sectors have already been opened to the possibilities of further linkage developments.

Our hopes for the future therefore relate mainly to further assistance from the Community in the areas of developing our renewable and manpower resources. In the spirit of regional co-operation, we are hopeful that continued assistance will also be forthcoming ◊

Interview by A.O.

The sweet/sour condition of an open economy

Prices of manufactured goods at Mbabane shopping centre (and indeed throughout Swaziland) are quoted in Emalangeni⁽¹⁾, Swaziland's national currency or in the South African Rand, which is legal tender and is at parity with the Swazi currency. Convert them into the pound sterling or the US dollar and you will probably have second thoughts and restrict your shopping to curios and other local works of art, of which there are many.

The reason is simple. Prices of manufactured goods in Swaziland, most of which are imported, are aligned to those of South Africa and South Africa has a higher rate of inflation than the United Kingdom or the United States. Furthermore, the Rand has overall been very strong against the Pound Sterling in the Foreign Exchanges in recent years.

These prices are, however, within the reach of the average Swazi wage earner, for wages in Swaziland are also aligned to those of South Africa. In a nutshell, the cost of living is relatively high but a modern sector wage earner has a relatively higher standard of liv-

ing than in many African states—a message those sleek ladies and gentlemen of the Mbabane/Manzini industrial axis strive to drive home in sophisticated table manners and fashion. They present a false picture of a profoundly traditional society, far away from this area, out in the countryside where more than 85% of the people live, is the “traditional” Swazi in his homestead, cultivating a small piece of land to feed himself and his family or grazing a few cattle in the open fields that are beginning to regain their pastures after three years of severe drought. Everywhere, yawning ditches — on footpaths, on roads and on farmlands—the aftermath of “Domoina”, the worst cyclone Swaziland has known. Over half of the country's transport and communications infrastructure were said to have been destroyed in that cyclone. They remind one of the huge costs—E 60 million—of rehabilitation that await Swaziland. Reconstruction has begun but it is estimated that this will take at least five years to complete.

A resilient economy

But if, in spite of the drought and the cyclone, and against the background of world recession, Swaziland achieved,

between 1978 and 1983, an average annual growth rate of 5%, it shows clearly that the country's economy is much more resilient than is generally realized. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that, on the surface, the modern sector on which the economy overwhelmingly depends, appears fragile, made up, as it were, of agro-allied industries—sugar, wood-pulp, citrus fruits and pineapples which are prone to drought and dependent on trade. Swaziland's economy, it should be noted, is one of the most open in Africa, based almost exclusively on private enterprises.

A close examination reveals that a series of factors have combined over the years to sustain and shield these companies not only from the vagaries of the weather but also, to a large extent, from the unreliability of market conditions.

The first relates to Swaziland's physical features. Although a small country of only 17 363 km², Swaziland has three main regions—the highveld, the middleveld and the lowveld—with varying soil and climatic conditions allowing regional specialization in agricultural activities; in the highveld, where the climate is humid and near temperate and the surface soil is unfavourable

(1) Emalangeni = ECU 1.4 (as at March 1985).

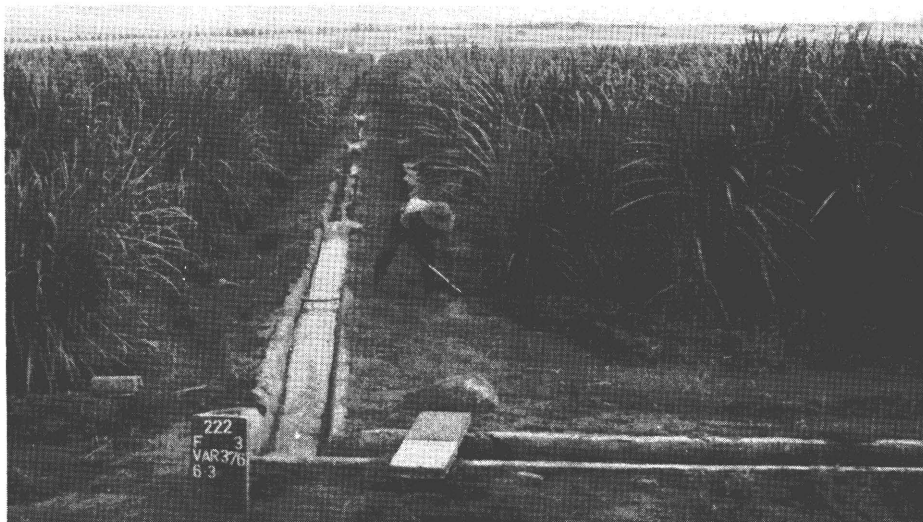
avourable to agriculture but of which the deeper reaches are fertile, cattle grazing and forestry are the main activities, while in the middleveld and the lowveld, where the climate is generally warm and dry and the surface soils are fertile, farming is the main activity.

In normal times, the middleveld and the lowveld receive average annual rainfalls of 900 mm and 700 mm respectively. However, these regions have good water resources and agriculture is under irrigation throughout the year. So, commercial agriculture, or the modern sector as it is known, was not badly affected by the drought. Rainfed traditional agriculture, by contrast, was badly hit. (See article entitled: Custom and traditions and development imperatives).

Commercial agriculture, it should be noted, developed on freehold lands, a colonial inheritance that independence sought neither to abrogate nor discourage. Run along the private sector's principles of efficiency and profits, the agro-industries which developed are partly integrated; they produce most of their raw materials and thus ensure greater security of supply.

It is within this context that the sugar industry, which accounts for no less than 38% of foreign exchange, 15% of government revenues and 14-18% of all formal employment, should be seen.

There are three sugar mills in the country—at Mhlume, Big Bend and Simunye. They all have their own sugarcane plantations and account for 60% of all cane production. The remaining 40% are produced by over 270 enterprises. Against the background of a slump in the demand and prices of sugar in the world market over the past four years, however, one would have expected Swaziland to be in dire straits by now, in view of its heavy dependence on sugar. It is here that the lucrative market of the European Community comes in as a protective factor. Under the Sugar Protocol of the Lomé Convention, Swaziland enjoys a guaranteed annual quota of 120 000 tonnes at good prices. This market once represented about 50% of the country's total sugar exports, but has fallen to 30% in recent years as a



Sugarcane under irrigation throughout the year as here in the lowveld

result of the coming on stream of the Simunye mill and the overall increase in exports to other destinations like Portugal. It is nevertheless a crucial 30% as it provides the greater proportion of earnings from sugar. The importance of the EEC market was clearly demonstrated in 1982, when the United States (which together with Canada and Portugal account for about 60% of Swaziland's sugar exports) introduced a quota system for all foreign sugar imports. Swaziland's sugar export to that country fell dramatically from 51% of total sales in 1981 to only 9.3% in 1983. But its effects on the value of sugar exports in general were minimal. Earnings dropped from E 125.7 million in 1982 to E 104.6 m in 1983. They recovered slightly last year to E 120.7 m and are projected by the Central Bank of Swaziland to recover fully, if not rise above the 1982 figure, to E 130 m this year.

Sugar production, not surprisingly, has increased steadily over the years: from 211 696 tonnes in 1976 through 224 000 t in 1979 and 379 000 t in 1982 to 406 000 t last year. This is a spectacular growth for an industry that was introduced into Swaziland, on a small-scale, as recently as 1958 and on which few had placed much hope—a growth which, however, elevated the country from the status of a small to a medium-sized producer thereby depriving Swaziland of protection under the hardship clause of the International Sugar Agreement.

Second in importance to sugar (20% of export earnings and 15% of all formal employment), the forestry sector

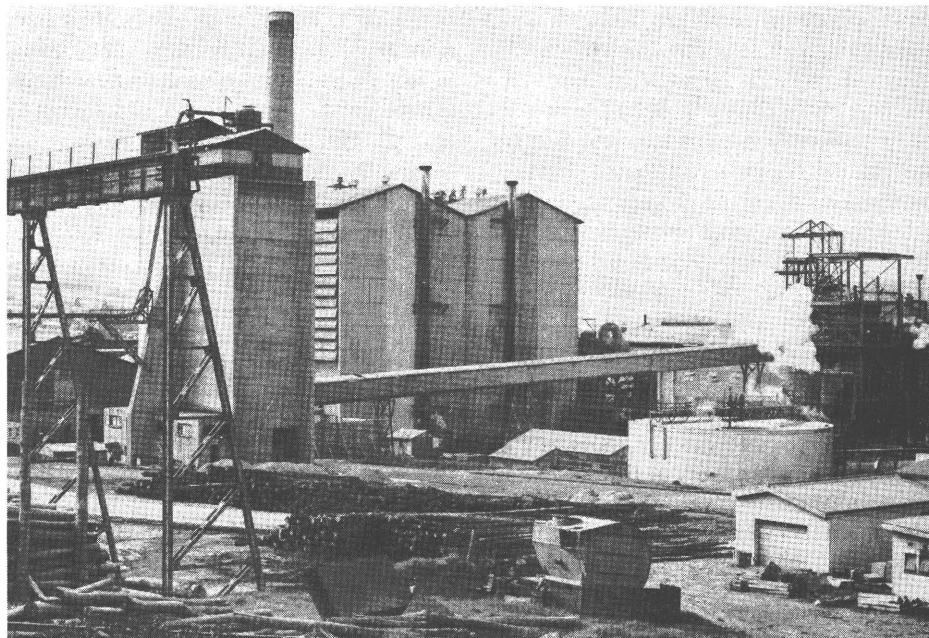
has equally been in an exceptional situation. On the fertile deep soils and under the near-temperate climate of the highveld, pines are grown commercially. Here they mature in only 16 years as against 40 in northern Europe, giving Swaziland a comparative advantage in wood-pulp in the world market. Species of other trees, gum and wattle, for example, are also cultivated, but of the 101 000 hectares of man-made forests in Swaziland, 70% are covered with pines. Two large foreign companies—the Usutu Pulp Company and Peak Timber Company, part of the Anglo-American Mining Group—dominate the industry. With their foreign connections, these companies have so far managed to sell their products in spite of depressed demand. So output and exports of wood-pulp have risen progressively over the years; 150 000 tons in 1978; 170 000 t in 1982; 175 000 t in 1983 and 180 000 t last year, earning in 1982 and 83 respectively E 59.6 million and E 59.7 m. Sawn timber, though, has been encountering difficulties in South Africa where Swaziland sells three-quarters of its output.

If the citrus fruits and pineapple industry present a slightly different picture, drought has nothing to do with it. Output of citrus fruits, which are cultivated in the lowveld, dropped from 71 000 tonnes in 1982 to 61 000 t in 1983 because of adverse market conditions—strong competition in the European market and problems with packaging for the Japanese. The difficulties of pineapple, which is grown in the Malkern valley in the middleveld, are related to the industry's loss of

land in the current exercise to extend Matsapha airport. However, with the support of individual farmers, both Swazis and expatriates, supplies to canneries have been maintained and export earnings have increased slightly from E 14.1 m in 1982 to E 15.9 m in 1983.

The traditional sector's contribution

The only contribution that the traditional sector makes to the modern sector is through the livestock industry. Of a total cattle population of 660 000, more than three-quarters are in the hands of Swazis who used to sell live cattle to South Africa. Since 1965 when the industrial abattoir of the Swaziland Meat Corporation went into operation and Swazis began selling cattle to the SMC, meat processing has become part of the modern sector. In the drought, the cattle death-toll was put at around 35 000. This has in no way affected the SMC. The Corporation's kill has been on the decline since it reached its through-put capacity of 42 000 in 1979. In 1982, 83, and 84 the SMC slaughtered respectively 25 000, 21 000 and 14 800. This was due mainly to an increase in private slaughtering and a reluctance on the part of cattle owners to sell to the SMC. Swaziland is among the five ACP countries covered by a special arrangement for beef under the Lomé Convention which allows them to sell chilled/frozen boneless meat in the EEC with a levy abatement of 90%. It was allocated 3 300 tonnes but has been unable to fulfil the quota. In recent months, though, the SMC has



The Usutu factory which produces 100 000 tonnes of wood-pulp annually

been responding to increases in domestic consumption, in spite of competition from private butcheries and, as a result, export earnings have fallen. In 1983, meat exports fetched only E 4.3 million, this for an industry that once was vying for the same position in the economy as the citrus and pineapple industries.

Mining

The role of mining in the economy is more or less indirect through the Tisaku Fund's investment activities. Mineral rights in Swaziland are vested in the monarch on behalf of the Swazi Nation. He, in turn, has assigned all mineral royalties to the Tisaku Fund. But this sector, which now consists of only asbestos and coal since iron min-

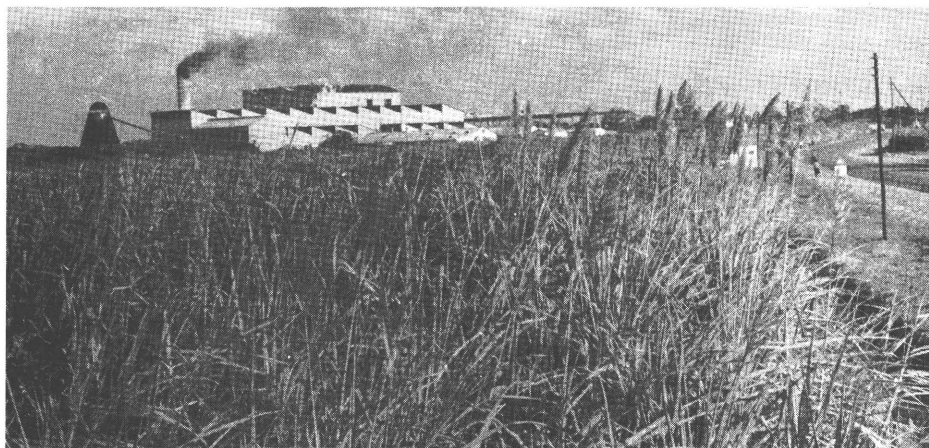
ing operations at Ngwenya stopped in 1978, has been declining. Asbestos output fell from 30 000 tonnes in 1982 to 26 000 t in 1983, though the value of sales rose from E 16.5 million to E 22.2 m respectively. Coal production, on the other hand, has also fallen from 115 000 tonnes in 1982 to 101 600 t in 1983.

Balance of trade

With imports made up mainly of fuel, machinery, chemicals and foods, Swaziland has been buying more from the outside world than it sells to it, and this from as far back as the early 1970s. The decline of the mining sector—cessation of iron mining and fall in coal and asbestos production—and the rise in fertilizer and raw sugar, in recent years, have reduced the diversity of its exports, further widening the balance of trade deficits; from E 119 million in 1979 to E 140 m in 1983. These imbalances have had a depressive effect on every facet of the economy.

Outlook

As for the overall economic outlook, the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics of the Prime Minister's office forecasts real growth to rise by only 0.8% in the period 1984 to 1990 because, it says, the factors that enabled the earlier growth are unlikely to come into play. "Little scope remains for expansion in sugar,



The Mhlume sugar mill with its sugarcane plantation

Agro-allied industries in Swaziland are partly integrated; they produce most of their raw materials

wood-pulp or fertilizer industries⁽²⁾, the main vehicles for growth in the previous period. Growth in manufacturing has, in the past, been particularly dependent on expansion of the sugar and wood-pulp industries. Further expansion in these and many other sectors is likely to depend very much on the prospects for the South African economy” and also on an improvement in port and railway services in Mozambique where bottlenecks have created export problems, particularly for sugar. Swaziland’s promptness in sugar deliveries to customers is one of its greatest advantages in the trade and Swazi authorities are anxious and determined to maintain this reputation.

The continued progress of the modern sector is important not only for employment but also for the government which, until 1982, derived a good proportion of its income from levies on sugar. This industry has been unable in recent years to reach the threshold in earnings that would enable the government to impose levies on it. So nothing has come into the government coffers for the past two years. Indeed the government is now more or less subsidizing the industry. These losses in revenue have, however, been more than made up by substantial increases in receipts from the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU)⁽³⁾: E 16 million in 1978, E 42 m in 1982 and E 54 m in 1983 representing 50-60% of all government incomes. These are revenues which, experts agree, would have been difficult to collect had Swaziland had an independent customs and excise. But the government is increasingly worried over excessive dependence on the Customs Union arrangement which is an external factor over which it has no control. This, coupled with the forecast that revenue will grow at only 1.7% per annum during the Fourth five-year Development Plan which has just been unveiled, led Finance Minister Barnabas Dlamini, in his 1985 Budget speech, to emphasize the importance of internal tax collection. He has been encouraged by the good results so far obtained from the 5% sales tax introduced last Septem-

ber which, contrary to fears, has had minimal effects on the purchasing power of Swazis. The sales tax will, in the coming years, not only increase revenue but also enable it “to grow in line with the country’s domestic economic activity and provide the Government with an invaluable tool for use in the regulation of the economy”.

Diversification and constraints

The gloomy forecast on growth in the next six years made by the Prime Ministers’ Office must not detract from the fact that Swaziland has a good base for diversification. The authorities have been concerned for a very long time (as they are now over SACU arrangements) over Swaziland’s excessive dependence on sugar, and have since the early 70s been diversifying. These efforts have brought limited results. A few manufacturing units have seen the light of day, while others have folded up in the recession that has hit the country. Expansion has, however, been generally hamstrung by a number of factors.

The first relates to the failure of attempts so far made to integrate the traditional sector into the modern sector—efforts which, though they are aimed primarily at reducing the wide gap in wages between workers in the two sectors, would have broadened the economic base.

Secondly, there is the competition on almost all fronts from South Africa, a paradox, for South Africa is the country which, through the spill-over



Finance Minister Barnabas Dlamini

effect of its economic strength, has contributed most to Swaziland’s economic growth. This competition, in reality, comes mainly from South Africa’s so-called “homelands”. Take tourism, for example, which has for long been a strong element in the economy. When Swaziland pioneered the concept of a casino in Southern Africa, it became a favourite destination for South African tourists, casinos being illegal in the Republic. But since the “homelands” were given freedom to decide their own policy on casinos, each one wants a casino. Bophuthatswana, for example, has set up a big one and, as a result, South African tourists, who normally represent 50% of all visitors to Swaziland, are increasingly turning to Bophuthatswana. Tourism has, not surprisingly declined slightly in Swaziland. The authorities, however, are now having a fresh look at the industry. In the opinion of Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Derek von Wissel, Swaziland has relied too heavily on the



The inside of the industrial abattoir of the Swaziland Meat Corporation

(2) The fertilizer plant is currently out of production.

(3) This is a customs pooling arrangement that groups South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

casino aspect of tourism and has failed to think in terms of alternative attractions like the country's "fantastic and very genuine culture". This will have to be developed and sold in the coming years mainly to visitors from outside South Africa to meet the "homelands" challenge in this area.

Thirdly, Swaziland's membership of the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) is seen in many quarters as giving the country little room to manoeuvre in determining its monetary policy. The Rand being legal tender⁽⁴⁾ and can be brought in in any quantity, the authorities are unable, at any given moment, to determine the volume of money in circulation. The rate of inflation is measured by the rate of price rises in South Africa. Minister for Finance, Barnabas Dlamini, feels that the disadvantage of the RMA is outweighed by the fact that its "arrangements have the effect of pegging Swaziland's exchange rates to those applied by the principal source of the country's imports which is important for our export business, particularly in the present adverse economic climate". More than 90% of Swaziland's imports come from or pass through South Africa while 30% of exports go to the Republic.



Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Derek von Wissel

No doubt, South Africa's market is crucial to Swaziland as it is to other neighbouring countries, for with a population of only 600 000 it has virtually no basis for diversification and industrialisation. Swaziland is the type of country that one would expect "enclave" industries to develop. Unfortunately, the incentives have been few.

(4) Swaziland's Emalengeni is not legal tender in South Africa.



The Mpaka coal mine. What future?

For example, company tax in Swaziland is 37.5%, much lower, certainly, than South Africa's 50%, but with Botswana's at 30% and the "homelands" at 0%, investors have at their disposal alternative bargains. Finance Minister Dlamini, points out, however, that Swaziland has enormous advantages over the "homelands" in terms of preferential access to EEC and USA markets and in terms of access to African markets (e.g. membership of SACU and RMA and its other non-financial advantages: commitment to free markets and private enterprise, an excellent record for stability and peace, relatively well-developed infrastructure, temporary residence permits now valid for 5 years). "We believe", he says, "and an IMF Mission has recently confirmed it, that while we cannot compete with the "homelands" on tax incentives, we probably will not need to do so". But it is clear from Mr Dlamini's 1985 budget speech that the "homelands" have to be taken on on this issue. He has proposed that "all new firms in manufacturing not previously represented in Swaziland be exempted from company tax for the first five years of operation unless cumulative net profits minus the cumulative wage bill for local employees exceed 150% of the value of fixed assets", a very attractive proposition.

But even if Swaziland succeeds in overcoming competition on all fronts, there is still the problem of high wages which, experts point out, constitute a

big burden on industry. Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, von Wissel, explained the situation in these terms: "One must realize that in every fibre of Swazi society there is a dominance of the South African experience. South Africa determines our wages; South Africa determines our investment policy; South Africa determines our fiscal policy; South Africa determines our monetary policy. We are so dominated that we have little manoeuvrability. Take the example of nurses and teachers; if they can get 50% more across the border, they will go across the border. So you find yourself being influenced overnight by what is happening over the border".

Swaziland has lived with these intractable problems for years and if, in spite of them, new businesses have been established, though not at the rate the authorities would have preferred, there is every reason to believe that, somehow, Swaziland will finally emerge in the minds of many investors as a good proposition. The government's overriding objectives are the creation of employment and the gradual increase in the participation of Swazis in the management of industries and in the running of the economy as a whole. (As for capital control, see the article on Tibiyo).

The 1984-89 Fourth Development Plan and 1985 annual budget reflect the government's determination to pursue these objectives. ○ A.O.

Custom and traditions and development imperatives

It beats the imagination. Sixty per cent of Swaziland is covered by the Swazi Nation Land (SNL), which is generally referred to as the traditional sector. Two-thirds of this is devoted to cattle grazing and the rest to subsistence farming. Over 85% of the population lives on the SNL. Yet the traditional sector accounts for no more than 8% of the Gross Domestic Product and cannot feed a nation of only 600 000 inhabitants. The impression is one of an idle people—an impression that the sight of the urban unemployed reinforces in the mind of visitors, the large number of loafing young men and women for whom neither the well-paying modern sector nor the low-income traditional sector has a place. This lack of job opportunities has, over the years, forced some 25 000 Swazis to seek work across the border in the South African mines.

The Swazi government's response has been to seek the expansion of the modern sector and improve the productivity of the traditional by transferring to it resources from the modern sector and from abroad in the form of loans and development assistance. Under the third National Development Plan, a Rural Development Areas Programme (RDAP) was devised to increase the production of crops and livestock, protect natural resources and improve the standard of living of the rural people. It was and still is, no doubt, an ambitious and well thought-out strategy which, if fully implemented, would not only ensure a greater integration and reduction of the gap between the traditional and modern sectors but also keep the cattle population to an acceptable level and thus avoid overgrazing of the veld.

The RDAP, which hopes to achieve its goals through the provision of loans and inputs to farmers, has been through two phases without the Swazi farmer being any better off than he was when the Programme began. Recent assessments show that it has succeeded in establishing the infrastructure necessary for the execution of many projects, in launching a few and

in covering 51% of the SNL area, but low productivity, overgrazing and soil erosion remain the hallmarks of the traditional sector.

Much of the failure can certainly be ascribed to natural disasters and to the Swazi farmer himself: the 1981-83 drought and the cyclone "Domoina" devastated farms and caused dramatic falls in food production, especially in maize, the staple food of Swazis, and in cotton and tobacco, the only significant cash crops Swazi farmers are engaged in.

Maize production fell from 60 300 tonnes in the 1981/82 season to 40 000 t in 1982/83 well below the domestic consumption of 70 000-80 000 t. Swaziland has never been self-sufficient in maize. It traditionally makes up its deficits with imports from South Africa but the Republic was itself badly hit by the drought and was only able to meet export demands from stocks.

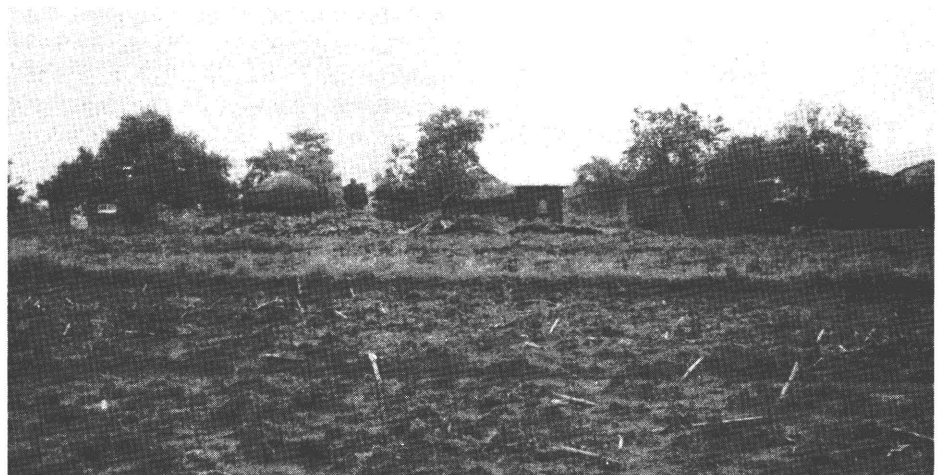
Cotton production fell during the same period, from 80 000 t to 38 000 t, a severe blow to an industry the Swazi authorities have been trying for years to encourage. In 1972 cotton production represented only 13% of farmers production. By 1982 it accounted for 50%. Then there was the drought which put many farmers in a position of not being able to meet their overheads. However, the government has made the provision of credit and market support for smallholders a major

policy for the next two years. This will be financed through a loan from the International Fund for Agriculture.

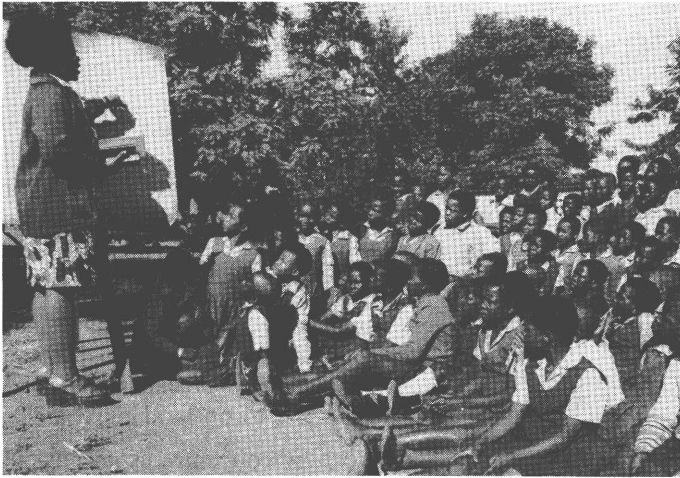
The Swazi custom of regarding cattle as a symbol of wealth and a source of security, however, made the application of controlled grazing and new husbandry techniques envisaged under the RDAP impossible, as farmers chose to maintain, and in some cases, increase their herds. Officials in the Ministry of Agriculture admit that this is a major problem which requires the education of cattle owners and a rethink of the whole concept of meat processing and the future of the country's sole industrial abattoir.

There are as many cattle in Swaziland as there are people, about 660 000. In the drought, 35 000 were lost, much lower than had been forecast because, they say, the rains returned early in the 1983/84 season. These early rains, surprisingly, brought with them, for the first time, a bumper maize harvest of 130 000 t last year, over and above the domestic requirements. But a good proportion of it was lost in the fields, left to rot for lack of storage facilities. Another good harvest is forecast for 1985, about 90 000 t, just the level of domestic consumption, but if it turns out to be as good as the 1984 harvest, Swaziland could be heading for another year of waste. Its silo construction programme was halted not long ago because of faults in design made by the builders.

As traditional agriculture is not under irrigation, the Rural Development Areas Programme also aims at bringing more Swazi Nation Land under it. Swaziland, it should be noted, has five



The homestead with its small piece of land



Primary school

About 90% of children go to school but many do not find employment when they leave

major rivers, two of which rise in the country, the other three in South Africa. They all flow eastward into the Indian Ocean. In principle, irrigation should be feasible in many places for such a small country. The RDAP succeeded in bringing no more than 350 hectares of SNL under irrigation for groups of farmers.

The homestead

Planning anything collective for Swazi smallholders is to take a gamble in a country where there are practically no villages. Traditional Swazis live in isolated and scattered homesteads. The distance between one homestead and another can be as great as 200 metres or more. They shun living near to one another and one can hardly blame them, for, on the surface at least, they live a quiet and an enviable, roomy life, having a permanent view of the undulating panoramic beauty of Swaziland's countryside and being free of pollution.

But they present development planners with problems. How can social amenities and development infrastructure be provided in common? A clear example is the plan to supply water for human consumption to the rural areas where the authorities are finding it difficult to provide every homestead with pipeborne water. Since the scheme began in 1976 only 96 000 rural communities have been served out of the 350 000 planned. With the drought, borehole drilling has been accelerated. This means centrally locating water-points for groups of homesteads, but

there are communities that are so far apart that it is physically difficult and very expensive to reach them. Even the innovative strategy introduced around the Mahlanlya area by the Chief Engineer of the Rural Water Authority, Napoleon Ntezinde, and his team would not work for them. This strategy involves a borehole fitted with a pump which drives water long distances to reservoirs to supply taps that serve groups of homesteads. The Mahlanlya scheme was a success, according to Mr Ntezinde, because it involved the inhabitants of the area not only in its conception but also in its execution. They were involved in the digging of ground and in the laying of pipes. It succeeded, above all, because Mahlanlya is between Manzini and Mbabane and is not typical of remote countryside communities. Here the homesteads are closer to one another.

The RDAP experience has shown that custom and traditions do, to a large extent, constrain modernization of traditional agriculture. But assuming that the programme had succeeded it would only have involved less than half of the rural population, as a result of Swaziland's land tenure system—yet another traditional practice.

Land tenure

All Swazi Nation Lands are held in trust by the King for the nation. These are allocated to area chiefs who, in turn, allocate them to individual Swazi for the establishment of a homestead. Priority is said to be given to



Undergraduates of the University of Swaziland learning carpentry

The emphasis is more and more on vocational training

married couples, particularly those with children.

In a country with a population growth rate of 3.4% where the literacy rate is 65-75% and about 90% of children are at school, every year, a large number of young men and women leave school. Some reports estimate that 7 000 leave primary school annually and of these only 2 500 find jobs in the formal or modern sector. Some of the remaining 4 500 find employment as farmhands, but the vast majority join the growing community of unemployed youths.

The land tenure system is a controversial one with which many feel very concerned and sometimes frustrated. It was disenchantment, for example, that led John Pape to scale down the operations of the school he founded in 1979—the School of Appropriate Forms of Technology (SAFT)—from an institution designed to produce commercial farmers to one of training people to farm for self-sufficiency in



A water tap at the Mahlanlya area

their homes—growing maize and vegetables. This was because he has had to turn out graduates who had no land to farm. SAFT's new basic qualifications for admission are thus a few passes in GCE O-level and, above all, an entitlement to farm allocation if not already having one.

Officials in the Ministry of Agriculture do not think the situation is as dramatic as it is being made out to be. They point to areas, under the Rural Development Areas Programme where Swazis, irrespective of their marital status are allocated "sizeable plots which they can cultivate".

The government, however, is increasingly turning to the non-formal sector—vocational training as a way of combatting urban and rural unemployment as Finance Minister Dlamini emphasized in his 1985 budget speech. In this the government seems to have an ally in Father McDonnell who has two projects, both of which are geared towards urban and rural employment and have got off the ground very well. The first involves a training school on small-scale industrial productions: upholstery, motor mechanics, carpentry, etc. The school, the buildings of which were constructed by the students themselves, is already paying its way with proceeds from sales of the materials they manufactured. The second concerns a farm project 15-20 km from Manzini on land provided by a local chief which, Father MacDonnell hopes, will accommodate young people in the area wishing to farm and thus prevent them from migrating into the cities in search of non-existent jobs. Of the E 8 million allocated for Education and Training in the 1985 budget E 2.6 m has been earmarked for the construction of a Vocational Training Centre at Matsapha. The EEC is contributing to this project.

These are all praiseworthy efforts but the problem of rural development in Swaziland is related to custom and traditions and to the land distribution system, though, this, admittedly, is exacerbated by the scarcity of land. So the future will depend on how successfully the Swazi authorities adapt custom and traditions to modern development imperatives and manage the country's scarce land resources.

o A.O.

Tibiyo—the financial arm of the Swazi Nation

In creating the *Tibiyo Taka Ngwame* (Minerals of Ngwane) at independence in 1968, King Sobhuza II set in motion an instrument that was to enable the Swazi Nation to have a considerable stake in and control of the country's economy. Established primarily as a fund to which all mineral royalties are paid and through which Swaziland buys back alienated lands, it has grown, over the years, to become the most powerful financial organization in the country, acting virtually as and acquiring the status of "a national development agency" with the African Development Bank (ADB). This qualifies it for international concessional assistance under the terms of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and of the United Nations.

and Tisuka Funds contribute to the cost of public celebrations and for most social welfare activities.

Tibiyo's land acquisition programme has been scaled down from 40% of total expenditure in its early years to 5% today. So far it has spent more than E 8 m on land purchases.

Tibiyo now concentrates on investments and is found in every sector of the economy: in agri-business, the principal sources of foreign exchange for Swaziland—sugar, wood-pulp, citrus fruits and in food and drinks industries—rice, maize, vegetables, livestock rearing (cattle and angora goat), meat processing and breweries. It has interests in mining (50% of shares in the asbestos mine at Havelock); in construction (50% equity in Roberts



The Bank of Credit and Commerce International in which Tibiyo holds 40% of shares

Rights to mineral royalties were transferred in 1975 to another body, the Tisuka Fund, as Tibiyo secured other sources of income: dividends on equity holdings, some of which were first donated to the monarch and then transferred to Tibiyo; profits from its own enterprises; and interest on its deposits with banks.

Tibiyo is treated as a business venture. It is not exempted from taxes and does not receive subsidies from the Government. Indeed, the Tibiyo

Construction Company which has had all the major contracts in the country in recent years)—the Simunye Sugar Mill, the Beral Brake Lining factory at Ngwenya and the Provident Fund Building in Mbabane); in banking (40% shares in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International); and in transport through Tibiyo Rennies which is involved in removals, shipping and customs clearing overseas.

In 1983, the Fund's total assets were valued at some E 48 m.

There is no doubt that Tibiyo has succeeded, since independence, in securing for Swaziland a greater share in the country's economy in the absence of a strong indigenous entrepreneurial class, much more so when the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS) has not been performing too well in recent years. The NIDCS, which is partly funded by the Government, provides

expansion capital to domestic enterprises either through equity participation or through loans.

Tibiyo does not content itself with acquiring shares. It is a major prime mover in the opening of new enterprises. It researches and identifies viable projects and invites local and foreign investors to go into joint-ventures with it. ○ A.O.

The EEC in the development of Swaziland

A footbridge across the Lusushwana river in the Shiseweni district in Swaziland has absolutely nothing aesthetic about it. Partly funded by the European Development Fund, it is a wooden structure that wobbles as one crosses it. It is, however, strong and quite safe. Indeed its construction demanded great technical knowledge and skill as it overhangs a valley about 12 metres wide and 8 metres deep.

Almost hidden in the bushes that have overgrown the river banks, the footbridge, at first sight, appears to be in the middle of nowhere with not a soul to be seen as far as the eyes can go. In reality, it is making life easier for a community of around 300 people, especially children. Built at the request of the community it facilitates access to a school which is situated just over the hill above the river. Previously school-children had to make a long detour, walking to and fro some 4 km or more daily. They arrived at school or at home completely worn out. The footbridge has now shortened their journey considerably, though it is still a long one for most pupils because of the isolated and scattered nature of Swazi homesteads.

Throughout Swaziland there are micro-projects of this type, and bigger ones too, which are wholly or partly financed by the EEC under the Lomé Conventions and which have a direct effect on the ordinary citizen: twelve rural water supply schemes at the cost of ECU 2.4 million; financing of

science pre-University entry courses and science teacher up-grading programme at the University of Swaziland to the tune of ECU 703 000; completion of a primary teachers college at Ngwane and the building of a vocational training centre at Matsapha at a cost of ECU 3 m, etc. It was estimated in 1983 that, aid and trade taken together, each man, woman and child in the Swazi Nation has benefited to the tune of ECU 160 under Lomé I and II.

On trade, these benefits relate mainly to sugar and beef: Swaziland, under the Sugar Protocol of the Lomé Convention, has an annual quota of 120 000 tons in the EEC market at

guaranteed prices. This market has enabled Swaziland to keep its head above water in recent years in the general slump that has marked the world trade in sugar. (See article entitled: The sweet/sour condition of an open economy); Swaziland is also covered by the special arrangement for beef under which it has been allocated an annual quota of 3 363 tonnes of frozen/chilled boneless meat in the European Community with a levy abatement of 90%. The EEC Delegation in Mbabane has estimated that "sugar and beef generally yield to Swaziland some E 20 million more than Swaziland would get by selling the same products to other markets". (See the Courier, no. 87, page 39).

The exhaustion of iron mining and the adverse effects of drought on agriculture brought into operation the Stabex mechanism. This is the system of stabilizing export earnings when they fall as a result of a drop in price or in production. Thus under Lomé I, between 1977 and 1979, Swaziland received transfers totalling ECU 13.2 m following the gradual decline and the eventual cessation of iron ore mining. Under Lomé II, it has so far received a total of approximately ECU 8.2 m for shortfalls in earnings from cotton in 1982 and '83 following the severe drought. Part of this amount has been used to support cotton farmers seriously affected by the drought. The rest has been earmarked for the rehabilita-



The footbridge across the Lusushwana river

(1) Emalangeni ECU 1 = E 1.4 (as at 1st March 1985).



The control tower of Matsapha airport under construction. It is being financed by the EDF within the framework of regional programme for Southern Africa

tion of the infrastructures relevant to the cotton sector which was damaged by cyclone "Domoina".

Two other ways in which Swaziland benefits from its relations with the EEC are through the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the EDF's regional fund. The EIB, under Lomé I, provided Swaziland with loans amounting to ECU 13 m for the development of industry and under Lomé II, ECU 7 m, with an EDF interest subsidy of ECU 2 m, for the construction of a new hydro-electric scheme at Luphohlo.

Swaziland is also benefitting from projects classified as regional, notably the construction and equipment of a new control tower at Matsapha airport (ECU 2.1 m); a customs training programme involving the nationals of Lesotho and Swaziland (ECU 0.5 m), and support to the Waterford-Kamhlaba School (ECU 0.3 m).

Although there are visible signs on the ground that EEC assistance to Swaziland is making some impact on the country's development, there are still doubts as to how efficiently Swaziland utilizes foreign aid. When asked, the Minister of Finance, Barnabas Dlamini, admitted that "utilization of foreign aid funds during the recent past has not been high as one would have hoped. This is due to a number of factors associated principally with development policy, particularly in the fields of agriculture, rural development, irrigation and teacher education". The government, he says, "commissioned a number of studies into each of these aspects. The outcome of these studies, which were protracted, raised a number of complex

policy issues which require to be resolved before full advantage could be taken of the aids funds available to us. It must be admitted also that our absorption of aid funds has also been affected by the lack of technical expertise in our various planning sections.

These matters are currently receiving attention and I am hopeful that the situation will soon improve".

So much for trade and aid. There is, however, another aspect of EEC's relationship with Swaziland which has warmed the hearts of many Swazis in recent years: emergency assistance. When the cyclone "Domoina" struck in January last year, destroying over half of the country's transport and communication network, the EEC's response was prompt, providing ECU 100 000 for immediate relief measures, mainly through the Swaziland Red Cross and for rehabilitation of many footbridges that were swept away, footbridges that were vital to the economic life of several communities. The EEC had responded in similar manner in 1982 when it provided cholera vaccine worth ECU 30 000 during an outbreak of the disease.

o A.O.

Swaziland's indicative programmes under Lomé I and II

	ECU
LOMÉ I	12 000 000
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (52%)	
— Rural Development Areas Programme	2 620 000
— Microprojects	75 000
— Infrastructure for irrigated agricultural development	3 550 000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING (47%)	
— Multi annual training programme	2 000 000
— Ngwane Teacher Training College	2 500 000
— Radio services improvement programme	1 138 500
TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION (0,6%)	
— Study	70 000
— Uncommitted (0,8%)	96 500
LOMÉ II	18 500 000
DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS(38%)	
— Rural Water Supplies	2 456 000
— Microprojects	404 000
— TA & Studies	580 000
— Smallholder credit — Marketing Project	3 550 000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING (41%)	
— Multi annual training programme	1 955 000
— Service Pre-Entry and Science Teacher Upgrading Programme	703 000
— Ngwane Teacher Training Collge	1 800 000
— Vocational Training Centre (Project in Preparation)	3 150 000
TRADE AND TOURISM PROMOTION (0,3%)	
— Fairs participation	38 000
— T.A.	16 000
— Balance remaining to be allocated (21%)	3 848 000

The Northern Corridor

By Jeremy LESTER (*)

Regional cooperation in Eastern Africa promises to be much more healthy in the next decade than it was in the last. In 1984, the countries of the East African Community (EAC) reached the Arusha Agreement on the dissolution of the EAC. Progress in the establishment of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) has been good: this is of interest to all the countries of East and Southern Africa as well as to those of the Indian Ocean.

One significant step forward has been the negotiation of an agreement between the various countries which use the port of Mombasa as an important way of reaching the sea. Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda signed just such an agreement on 19th February 1985.

The European Community has a deep interest in everything that furthers regional cooperation both because of its own origins and because of the provisions for regional cooperation in the Lomé Conventions. In the case of the Northern Corridor, the Community has tried to play a supporting role whenever it seemed that the user countries wished it. This article is written to offer an insight into recent developments in this area.

Historical Background

The expression "Northern Corridor" probably dates from before the roads and railways which it now describes. During the nineteenth century, the trade routes between the landlocked central area of Africa and the East Coast were run in part by Arab and Swahili caravanners, in part by African traders. Ivory and slaves were the main commodities. The trail to the Northern shores of Lake Victoria from the harbour at Mombasa was the Northern route, while the Southern route led from Kilwa, south of Dar Es Salaam to present day Malawi. The Central Corridor led from Zanzibar, through the trading post at Tabora, to the Lualaba river, to Lake Kivu and Lake Malawi.

The establishment of colonial rule and the construction of railways as effective means of communication and exploitation of resources went hand in hand. In 1886, an agreement between Britain and Germany laid down the border between present day Kenya and Tanzania, but it was silent as to the "allocation" of the north and west of Lake Victoria. The construction of a railway to make British control over Uganda effective was considered essential by some, "lunatic" by others.

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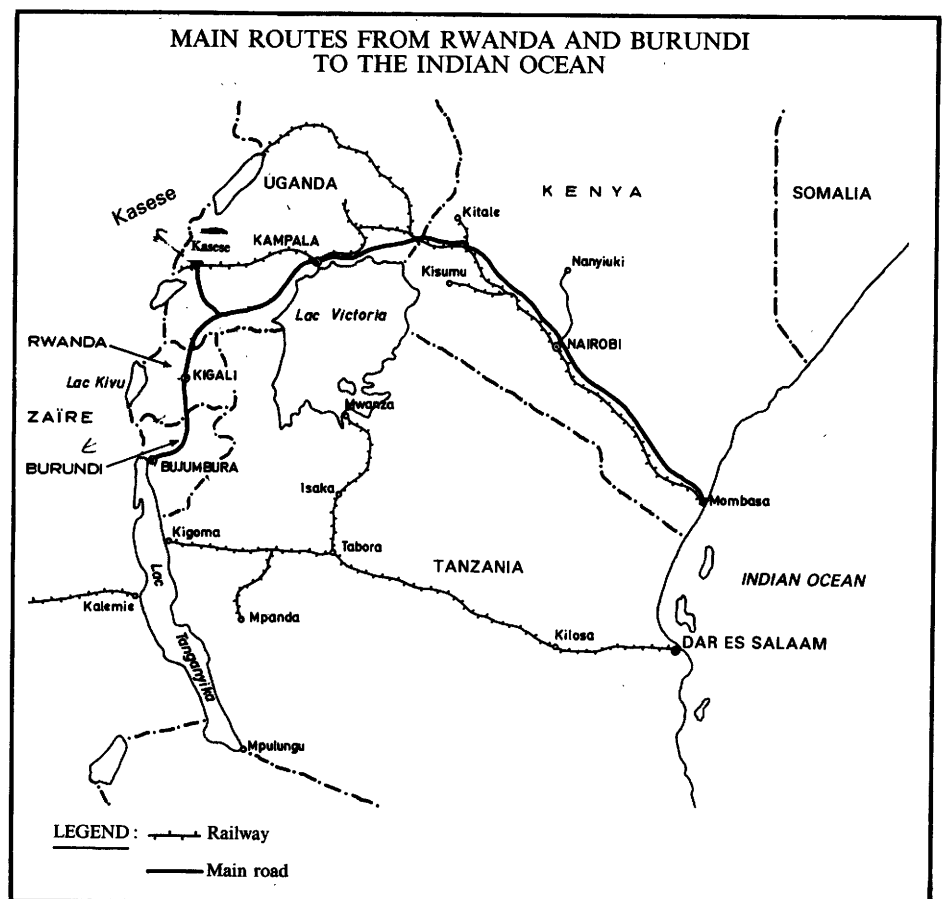
Be that as it may, construction began in May 1896 and went forward at such a pace that Nairobi was reached in 1899 and Kisumu in 1901. As an indication of the economic significance of the construction, it may be noted that

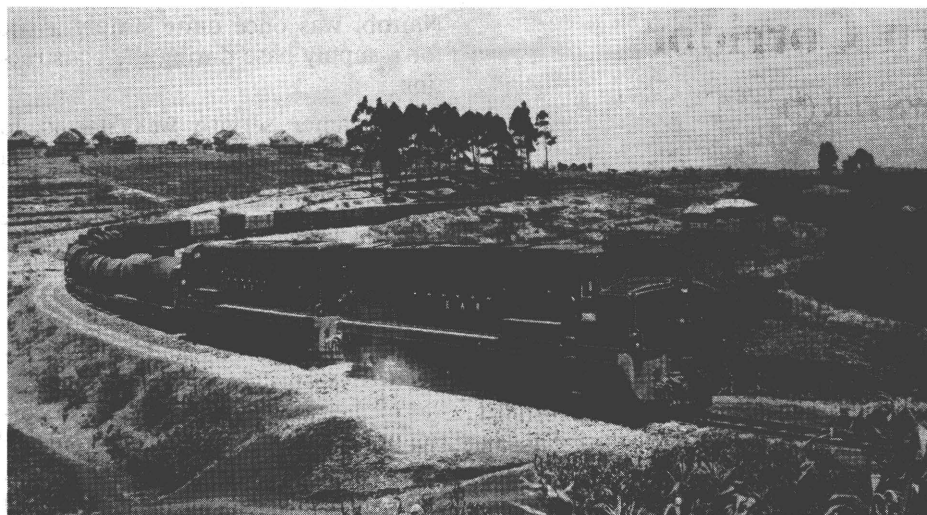
Nairobi was once quite simply a site for a supply base during the construction.

A steamer service was started to Port Bell, and thus at a total cost of £ 8 million, the first phase of creation of a modern transport system in the Northern Corridor had been completed.

The next years saw hectic development. The people of Uganda responded vigorously to the trade potential of the railway, and coffee and cotton production flourished. The railway was extended, reaching Kampala in 1931 and going on, till by 1970 it had reached Arua in West Nile and Kasese in the foothills of the Ruwenzori mountains. Other lines linked up with Arusha to the south and Kitale to the north.

But even as the railways were reaching out to their furthest, the era of the road was truly making itself felt. Until the 1960s this trend was limited by the efficiency of the railways but as a result of the breakdown of the East African Community and the dislocation which accompanied it, use of the railways dropped considerably. By 1982, the railway was taking 80 000 tons up





The break-up of the East African Railways was a severe blow to the transit trade of the countries concerned

to Uganda compared with some 200 000 tons travelling by road. The economic cost of using roads over continental distances is very high for the countries involved, but at the time there was little alternative. Change in technology, including containerisation, are keeping up the pressures for development of the physical infrastructure of the Corridor, while economic competition between the different transit routes is a permanent incentive for enhancing the efficiency of operations.

The Northern Corridor: what and where is it?

The Northern Corridor, the system of communications between the port of Mombasa and the landlocked countries to the north and west of Lake Victoria now includes:

- the Mombasa-Nairobi-Kampala-Kasese railroad
- the Mombasa-Nairobi pipeline
- the Mombasa-Nairobi-Kampala-Kigali-Bujumbura road

The road totals nearly 2000 kilometers. All but 20 km are tarmaced, but lack of maintenance, combined with the heavy use to which it is put, have left some stretches in an advanced state of disrepair.

The railway is in parts quite old and engineers have to struggle to accommodate spare parts shortages, breakdowns and telecommunications failures. It makes demands on human ingenuity best met in working together, so some of the darkest moments for the line were when the East African Railways ceased to exist as a regional body. The

railways have clearly benefitted already from improved coordination between Kenya and Uganda: the Transit Agreement offers a framework for substantial further progress.

The 425 km pipeline is a cost-effective way of bringing fuel from the coast as far as Nairobi. Completed in 1977, it can handle 3.5 million m³ of white oil products per year.

Transshipment is a key to effective transport on the corridor. In addition to loading and unloading in Mombasa, it involves switching from road to rail or vice versa in Nairobi, Kampala or Kasese, and even for certain legs, a switch to lake transport at Homa Bay, Kisumu or Jinja.

Containerisation is an important element in the juggling of different options for cost-effective transport. Containers are in theory efficient and secure, but they make considerable demands on the roads, rails and transshipment facilities. The pressures for accepting high axle loads, whatever the damage they may cause, are very high, when 40-foot containers are increasingly common.

The Northern Corridor Transit Agreement

The previously harmonious organisation of transport and documentation underwent a series of shocks in the 1970s: the break-up of the East African Community in 1977 and the Ugandan Liberation War in 1979 threw the system into confusion.

From 1979 until the signature of the Northern Corridor Transit Agreement,

the four countries of the system have been working slowly towards fuller cooperation. Both the European Economic Community and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have been keen to lend their support to the process wherever possible.

A major step was the meeting between the countries of the area and the EEC which took place in Brussels in December 1980. The second meeting was held in Mombasa in August 1981, and a third in Brussels in February 1983.

The EEC had indicated at these meetings that the regional funds provided for in the Lomé Conventions, could be used for improvements in the Northern and in the Central Corridors. It had been stressed that improvements in practical cooperation between users of the corridor would be an important demonstration of the real nature of investments to improve corridor infrastructure.

By July 1982, the situation had improved significantly. In that month the Permanent Steering Committee of the Northern Corridor met formally for the first time and, among other things, invited UNCTAD to prepare a draft transit agreement and the various protocols which would give effect to such an agreement.

Further meetings took place in Kigali (January 1983), Bujumbura (February 1984) and Kampala (September 1984). By this time, a lot of the problems had been successfully overcome and, after a momentous all-night session between the four Ministers of Transport, agreement was reached on the main text and four of the protocols



Some stretches are in an advanced state of disrepair

of the Transit Agreement. UNCTAD continued its work in order to fine-tune the wording until the last days before signing in Bujumbura on the 19th February, 1985.

The agreement itself is a real expression of the will to co-operate, but that co-operation will be truly demonstrated as the different elements for which the agreement provides are put into effect.

Some aspects of improved cooperation have been implemented even before the corresponding protocols have been fully agreed. One such example is the improved exchange of railway wagons between Kenya and Uganda. For a long time, the wagons from one partner were in danger of lying idle for long periods without being returned. The agreement between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania on the distribution of assets and liabilities between the ex-members of the East African Community provided for the allocation of wagons once jointly owned: the way which was thus opened for improved cooperation was seized upon by the railway administrations who now pay each other an indemnity should it take an inordinate time for wagons to be returned.

The road transit customs declaration system (RTCD) is an important part of the agreement. It provides for a considerable simplification of the paperwork associated with transit: the savings in time and money through its

use can be substantial. A "trial run" with the RTCD was made with UNCTAD assistance in June 1983, and in February 1985 a course was organized with EDF funding in collaboration with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This course was designed to give officials from Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zaïre and Tanzania an opportunity to discuss the practical problems related to RTCD adoption. It is hoped that use of the declaration system throughout the Northern Corridor will soon be systematic.

The common scheme for insurance could simplify having valid insurance throughout a transit trip: a separate protocol on third party liability insurance for motor vehicles is in the final stages of negotiation.

Harmonization of road charges is going to take a little while to finalize, but its importance is great. The principle that charges on transit traffic should be based on services rendered has been reaffirmed. It is clear that road taxes should cover the damage done to roads by the trucks, and it could be that they could cover any costs associated with the administration of the agreement.

Standardization of maximum axle load is a difficult and heated area of discussion. For road users, it is *prima facie* sensible to use as large a lorry as possible to keep down costs, while for governments obliged to maintain roads it is important to limit lorry loads. One possible way to meet both interests is to ensure that transit traffic pays road charges which match the corresponding maintenance costs. The application of absolute axle load limits at compulsory weighbridges is a less effective way to control road damage.

Further progress needs to be made with respect to rail transport, maritime port facilities and on the establishment of a Transit Traffic Coordination Authority, but the progress to date is certainly most heartening.

Seminar on transit agreement implementation

In view of the signing of the transit agreement, the EEC arranged with the four countries of the Northern Corridor for customs officials of these

countries to participate in a training course cum seminar. In addition to Kenyan, Burundian, Rwandan and Ugandan customs officials, there were participants from Tanzania, and from Zaïre. Tanzania participated because of the similarity between Northern and Central Corridor issues, while Zaïre participated because, although not formally a member, Zaïre will benefit from any improvements in the transit of goods to and from eastern Zaïre.

The training course began in February in the North Italian city of Turin, where the ILO has a training centre. It was due to finish in March with a visit to the Kenyan installations of the Northern Corridor. Training was organized by the ILO, who were aided by UNCTAD, the organization which had guided the transit agreement preparations from the beginning.

Investment in the Northern Corridor

In the framework of regional cooperation as provided for by the Second Lomé Convention, the Commission was keen to see enhanced co-operation between Northern Corridor states. In 1981, it was indicated that funds could be made available for the financing of key elements of rehabilitation and improvement of the infrastructure of the Corridor. It must be admitted that, since that date, progress with the commitment of EDF regional funds has not been rapid. In part, this has been as a result of the time which it has taken to reach agreement to ensure the effectiveness of the corridor, in part because of the lack of overall guidance as to investment priorities.

From 1985 on, the situation should be markedly improved. The combination of greater clarity in investment priorities and of the adoption of smoother transit procedures, should ensure that not only EDF regional support, but also that of other sources, may be mobilized. One aspect to which it is now opportune to give attention is the reinforcement of a harmonious and efficient division of effort between road, rail and pipeline. They all have their role to play; it is important to see that they fit smoothly together. ○ J.L.



Reducing traffic delays is one of the objectives of the Northern Corridor transit agreement

Africapix

The European Community and new technologies ⁽¹⁾

From 'Esprit' to the 'Biosociety'

The rise of the new technologies can be seen either as a cause for anxiety or a source of hope:

— Anxiety, if Europe allows its Japanese and American rivals to extend their lead and capture the whole market. Sooner or later, the European Community would be forced by competitive pressure to embrace the new technologies. It would do so under the worst possible conditions, with impaired competitiveness, increased unemployment and an insidious degeneration from technical dependence to industrial, economic and cultural subservience.

— Hope, if Europe faces up to the challenge, reconquers the market, generates new jobs and transfuses all its economic activities with renewed innovation and competitiveness.

Only the Community can effectively take on the challenge of the new technologies. It offers scientists and industrialists the kind of large-scale mobilization of manpower, finance and market opportunities which are needed to encourage innovation. Three examples and priorities for Community action are information technologies, telecommunications and biotechnology.

Esprit: the reconquest of information technology

Information technology covers the electronic processing of information, as well as office and factory automation (robotics), process control and telecommunications. This industry is already as large as the car and steel industries. In manufacturing alone, it employs five million people or 5% of the working population of the Community. Its influence extends to half the workforce and two-thirds of all economic activity. In the long term this influence will be felt in all sectors of the economy. It could be a major factor in the rolling-back of the recession. Information technologies have enjoyed a spectacular growth-rate in

recent years, despite the general economic stagnation. With a growth of between 8 and 10% a year, their worldwide turnover is expected to climb from US\$ 237 billion in 1980 to US\$ 500 billion in 1990. For the European Community, vital interests are at stake here:

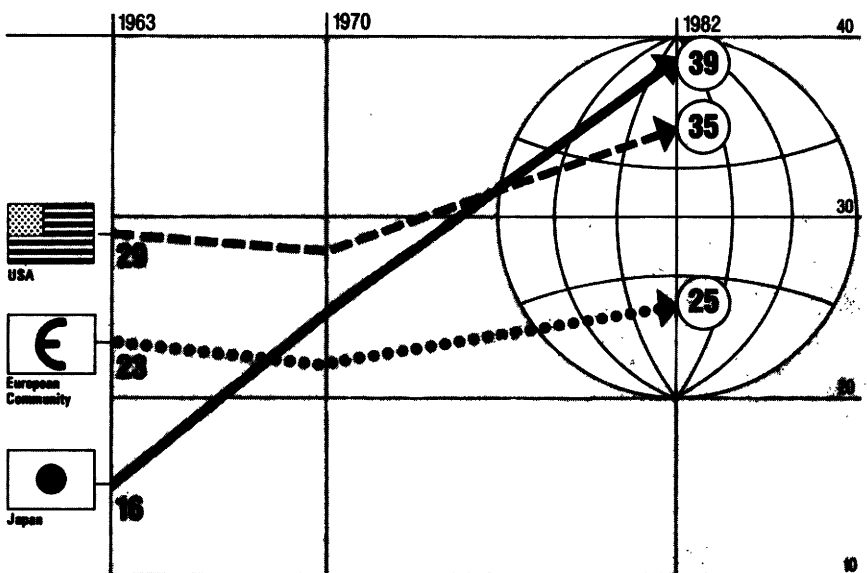
— The development of information technologies will improve performance and reduce costs in almost all sectors of the economy. Even agriculture will be transformed by computer analysis of satellite information and the automated control of animal feeding. High technology equipment has a large value-added factor and enormous export potential. It requires large quantities of brain power, in which the Community is rich, and little energy or raw materials, in which the Community is relatively poor.

— Despite outstanding performances in certain favoured areas, European industry is falling behind its principal competitors. Of every 10 personal computers sold in Europe, eight were

manufactured in the United States. Of every 10 video-recorders, nine were made in Japan. European manufacturers of integrated circuits control only 30% of the Community market and 13% of world sales. In the industry as a whole, the Community supplies only 10% of the world market and 40% of its own market, which accounts for about one-third of world sales. European firms complain that their sales volume and profits are too small to permit the investments which are vital to guarantee their future. Their relative position is therefore declining. All European main-frame computer manufacturers have been forced to enter agreements with American and Japanese rivals to take advantage of their technological expertise. In 1975 the Community's balance of payments in this area was positive. By 1982 it was in deficit to the tune of US\$ 10 billion. The long-term implications for employment in the Community are all too clear. The collapse of Community firms will mean that very few manufacturing and service jobs will be created in Europe. At the same time large numbers of jobs will be destroyed in other sectors through the spread of imported new technologies, necessary to maintain competitiveness.

Disjointed national efforts have proved incapable of meeting this chal-

Percentage share of high technology exports (*) in total exports of manufactured goods



(*) The 28 products enjoying the highest research and development expenditure. Source: Brendan Cardiff in 'European Economy', No 16, July 1983.

(1) Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Information.

lence. The Japanese Government is investing US\$ 500 million in research into fifth generation computers. The major American manufacturers of semi-conductors have formed a research cooperative. Community research must now also be coordinated in order to:

- Reduce the duplication of national research and development efforts which weigh heavily on the manufacturing stage;

- Create research teams which are large and stable enough to concentrate on the key areas and obtain valuable results;

- End the delays caused by dependence on imported technology.

In 1979 the Community began a limited research programme in the information technology field, concen-

try. The programme was drawn up after detailed consultations with industry, universities and national governments. Its basic aim is to lay the foundations for a fully competitive European industry in the next decade.

Five fields for priority action have been identified. Three deal with essential building blocks of any Community strategy for high technology. Two are concerned with the application of technology to specific developments in the market place, notably the huge growth in the number of customers for the new technologies and the consequent need to increase both the power and the usability of the equipment available:

- Advanced micro-electronics: the aim is to develop circuit technology —

and machine — through words or pictures — by processes which duplicate the functioning of the human brain.

- Software technology: the advanced processing of information requires a new generation of software as well as hardware or machinery.

- Office automation: research will concentrate especially on new forms of intelligent dialogue between man and machine, using both words and pictures. It will also cover the production and distribution of documents, as well as machine translation (clearly important to a Community with seven official languages).

- Computer-control in manufacturing: the automation of factories requires research into the construction of integrated systems, and robots in particular. New developments in micro-electronics and software are needed.

In each of these areas the European Commission will select the best of the projects suggested by research centres and businesses both large and small. The selection will be carried out with the help of management and consultative committees, including representatives of Member States, the industry and research scientists. Applications will only be accepted from Community-based firms and institutions and—except in special cases—more than one Member State must be involved. The key factor in Esprit is the creation of an information network to ensure that the results of the research are diffused to all interested parties and as widely as possible.

Telecommunications: an industry as important as coal or steel in 1950

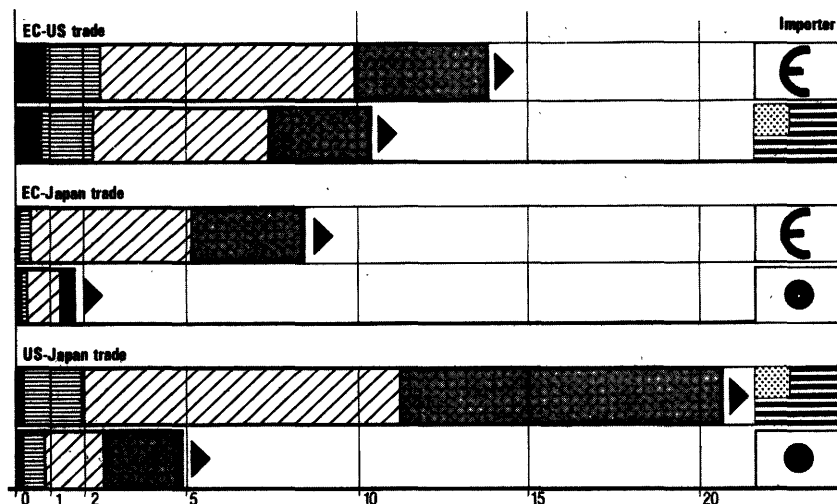
Within the information technology field, special problems are posed by telecommunications:

- The development of this sector is largely determined by the regulations and purchases of public authorities;

- Enormous technical changes are taking place: numerization (the use of computer code languages), optical fibres (with vastly increased transmission capacity), micro-electronics (allowing miniaturization and cost saving). New services and devices include the tele-transmission of written texts, the scanning of data-bases, the exchange of files between computers,

High technology imports (*) (in thousand millions of US dollars)

1963 1970 1978 1982



(*) The 28 products enjoying the highest research and development expenditure.
Source: Brendan Cardiff in 'European Economy', No 16, July 1983.

trating on micro-electronics. This was bolstered at the end of 1982 by the pilot stage of Esprit (European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technology). The experiment was a conclusive success. A nucleus of 15 projects linked 200 research ideas and 638 businesses and universities in all 10 Member States.

The launch-date for a larger-scale Esprit programme is 1984. This is to last for 10 years with a budget of ECU (1) 1 500 million in the first five-year stage. Half will be provided by the Community and half by the indus-

smaller, more powerful and more reliable circuits — to give greater capacity and flexibility to complete units. The Community consumes one-fifth of world production of integrated circuits but manufacturers only 6%, it must develop a unified concept of production and quality control of circuits with a very high degree of integration (VLSI).

- Advanced information processing: the objective is to achieve new forms of direct communication between man

(1) 1 ECU (European Currency Unit) = about £ 0.59, FFr 6.8 or BFr 44.9 (at exchange rates current in April 1985).

long-distance surveillance of buildings, assistance to people living alone, radio-telephones, video conferences and digital television.

The state of affairs in the Community is as follows:

— Telecommunications is a priority sector for the relaunch of productive investment. Although accounting directly for only 1% of the added value of Community gross domestic product, the sector influences 55% of total value added and 62% of all employment. The potential, on the European market and in the Third World, is enormous. The Community industry needs to make huge research and development efforts to hold on to its place as premier world exporter. International competition is growing and benefits from the size and unity of domestic markets in the United States and Japan.

— Europe's weaknesses include: the fact that a large proportion of exports comprises equipment which will soon be out of date; the fact that the European market is divided into national markets, dominated by local producers who enjoy local monopolies but lack the large-scale production and economies of scale needed to finance innovation; uncertainties for would-be customers, caused by the higher costs created by the fragmentation of the European market, doubts about the nature of future telecommunications networks and the constraints imposed by national regulations. These uncertainties account for the fact that the European market is forecast for only a 5% growth between 1980 and 1990, compared to 8% on the world market.

A Community strategy is needed to ensure that European-produced equipment and services, competitive on the world market, are available to Community customers, notably small and medium-sized enterprises and firms in the less-favoured regions. Production must be stimulated by encouraging cooperation between firms at the pre-competitive research stage. Esprit is a perfect model. Public procurement markets must be opened up to stimulate competition and provide the benefits of large-scale production. The nature and contents of future telecommunications networks must be clearly mapped. New equipment and services,

far more complex and varied than those they replace, must be compatible from the outset from one end of the Community to the other. A common telecommunications infrastructure must be provided, across national boundaries, to create an integrated system for communication by voice and picture, the transmission of data and the use of satellites. Co-operation of this kind could be entrusted to a new Community body. It should lead to the dismantling of part of the jumble of telecommunications regulations in Member States. It would allow national investment in this sector to be used more effectively.

Biotechnology: a Community action programme

The progress of the life sciences has made an increasing volume of molecules and cells, of both vegetable and animal origin, available for use in agriculture, food-processing, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, the production of biomass energy and the recovery of waste. Economically, the stakes are enormous. About 40% of manufactured goods are biological in origin. By the year 2000 it is estimated that the world market for biotechnology could top US\$ 100 billion. The Community must be able to compete effectively for this market with its principal international competitors. Biotechnology will also enable the Community to attain a number of political objectives. These include permitting the Third World to become self-sufficient in food and the reduction of public expenditure on agriculture and health care. A wealth of potential applications of biotechnology in these areas is still unexplored.

All the great industrial powers of the world are already moving towards a 'biosociety'. But American expenditure in this field is twice that of the Community in research work and even further ahead in industrial uses. Japan has also launched an ambitious development programme. Meanwhile, European researchers are emigrating to the United States and the Community is increasingly dependent on imports of both biotechnology products and patents. This state of affairs has been caused by the disparate nature of national research and development efforts, the compartmentalization of the

Community market by differing national standards and regulations and a relative shortage of adequately trained scientists.

To combat these shortcomings, in this sector as in others, Community countries must combine their efforts in order to create the necessary 'critical mass' for development on a continental scale. The European Commission has presented proposals for a five-year action programme worth ECU 200 million. This programme will mainly consist of research and development projects and efforts to create a favourable environment for progress in biotechnology. Its main themes are:

— A 'horizontal' programme of research and training in basic biotechnologies, concentrating on the intermediate stage between pure and applied research. At present, many firms are reluctant to invest in research with lengthy lead times. The Community has already started a five-year programme (1982-86) in seven fields of biomolecular engineering, ranging from the study of enzymes and genes to methods of evaluating risks. Research establishments have shared the cost of more than 100 projects which have helped to create research centres and disseminate information in key sectors affecting agriculture and food-processing (animal vaccines, micro-organisms of use in dairies, the transfer of genes for crops). But this programme is too small to systematically eliminate the bottlenecks preventing the application of genetics, biochemistry and microbiology to agriculture and industry. Additional efforts are needed to upgrade training programmes and to encourage researchers to move between the best European laboratories. Biotechnology is multidisciplinary and is rarely taught as such. Other measures are needed to create the infrastructure needed to disseminate and exploit this research: information networks, data-banks, advanced processing of information, the collection of biological materials.

— Specific research and training projects on sectors such as health (the prevention or rapid treatment of certain endemic diseases) and agriculture and advanced chemicals (the improvement of European competitiveness, the reduction of trade imbalances and lowering the costs of production and raw

materials). Other demonstration projects could also help to smooth the transition from research to commercial application.

— New conditions for agro-industry. The growing interdependence of agriculture and industry has brought increasing exchanges of services and products, which must be managed more effectively. Access to raw materials of vegetable origin must be improved. The competitive edge of European industry can be sharpened by changes in the common agricultural policy for products such as sugar and starch.

— A Community policy for standards and regulations to complete the common market. In the absence of a truly united market large enough to offer reasonable profits, firms are often discouraged from making the investments needed to exploit scientific advances. An obvious case in point is the pharmaceutical industry, faced with a slowing down of public expenditure on social security. The root of the problem is the jumble of different national standards. The solution is not so much to replace them gradually with Community standards, which is already happening in some sectors. It is necessary to establish a framework for Community co-operation on the creation of common standards which will actually encourage the application of biotechnologies. The Community must also ensure that safety and health standards are maintained in order to preserve consumer confidence in the bio-industries.

— A European policy for intellectual property rights, in order to iron out problems which discourage the dissemination of research results and co-operation between Community firms. Wide differences exist between national legislations in this field. A European copyright convention exists, but has not yet been applied because it has not been ratified by all Member States. It remains unclear whether it is possible to patent a micro-organism. Common standards must also be created for the publication of the results of public-funded research.

— The creation of a special Community body to coordinate national policies for biotechnology. Areas to be covered would include the creation of internationally competitive research

and training facilities, the effective exploitation of new land uses, the application of biotechnology to agriculture, health care and Third World development and rules governing standards, safety and intellectual property.

So far we have considered only three, albeit crucial, aspects of the new technologies. Other areas to be taken into consideration include:

— The need to establish a European dimension for new markets created by the new technologies. The European Commission, following the success of the Euronet Diane programme⁽¹⁾ has called for a five-year, 40 million ECU programme to encourage the use and development of data-banks and other equipment and services on the specialized information market. At the same time, the Commission has suggested the creation of a genuine Community policy for the information market.

— The potential benefits of strengthening links between Community action proper and inter-governmental agreements in other areas of advanced technology such as the aircraft industry (the European Airbus) and the aerospace industry (the Ariane rocket and Spacelab).

— The desirability of encouraging basic technological research and the use of the new technologies in traditional industries. The Community is already financing research in fields such as agriculture, steel, textiles and industrial ceramics. A new series of research programmes, both general and for specific sectors, is being launched as part of the ambitious 1984-87 Community framework programme for science and technology.

— The need to accelerate technological advance in the energy sector, in order to reduce European dependence on energy imports. The Community, through its various funds and the European Investment Bank, is supporting research and demonstration projects in almost all forms of energy, including new sources of energy and energy-saving. These efforts must be continued and extended.

— The need to create a legal and financial environment favourable to innovation. The European Commission has proposed measures to stimulate

investment, 'Europeanize' public procurement and financial markets and encourage competition between Community firms. The Community has launched a programme for the development of cross-frontier infrastructure to aid innovation and the transfer of technology (especially for small and medium-sized businesses and poorer regions). The Community's financial instruments—the European Regional Development Fund, the European Investment Bank and the New Community Instrument—assist the modernization of the economic fabric of the Community and place a growing emphasis on aiding innovative projects. The New Community Instrument may shortly have favourable loans available for innovative small and medium-sized businesses.

— The need to prepare society to live with and draw the maximum advantage from the new technologies. As the report for the FAST⁽¹⁾ group pointed out, the stakes are enormous, both economically, socially and culturally. The European Commission will extend its existing programme of studies and dialogues, involving both sides of industry, on subjects such as worker participation in ways of introducing new technologies into their workplaces, health and safety standards the impact of technology on employment, the organization of working time and living and working conditions. Community Ministers for Education and Social Affairs have agreed to give increased attention to the implications of new technologies in school and training curricula. The Commission plans increased efforts to raise public awareness and retain technicians and specialists. The European Social Fund should also contribute in the years ahead by increasing its aid for the training or re-training of workers whose jobs—according to their industry, profession or rank—have been changed, abolished or increased in number by the advance of the new technologies. In the face of international competition, this advance is inevitable. But the way in which it is handled could decide the future shape of our civilization. The speed of the advance will be a deciding factor in the Community's worldwide competitiveness, its share of the world market and the number of jobs available to its citizens. ○

(1) See *European File* No 18/82 'Euronet Diane: towards a common information market.'

P. MAILLET — Europe à la recherche de son avenir industriel (Europe in quest of its industrial future) — Preface by Viscount Davignon, former Vice-President of the Commission — RTL Editions Labor, Brussels — 202 pages — Bfrs 495

In the 15 years between 1958 and 1972, the economies of the countries of Europe expanded considerably and industrial production expanded even more. This was the era of the so-called industrial imperative when already strongly industrialized countries such as Germany boosted their industrial potential even further and less industrialized countries — France, the Netherlands and Italy, for example — developed this sector of activity. And when the rise in productivity was particularly high, the increase in the numbers on the payroll was appreciable too.

But over the past decade, not only has the overall growth of the economy slowed down, industry has been affected too and rising productivity has gone hand-in-hand with a drop in staff, to the point where there is talk of de-industrialization. At the same time, foreign competition is making a stronger attack on whole sectors of European industry. So what industry has to do is be more competitive and maintain employment, two essentials which are only compatible if they are part of a medium- or long-term strategy which will bring about profound and large-scale reorganization in good time.

Over this same quarter-century, a substantial effort has been made to build a European Economic Community. The abolition of customs duties between the Member States and the drive to remove other obstacles to Community trade, the supervision of the competitive behaviour of firms and control over the assistance the States provide for them, the definition and implementation of a common commercial policy vis-à-vis both other industrial countries, with the Kennedy Round and Tokyo Round of negotiations and the developing countries, with certain aspects of the Lomé Conventions, the Generalized System of Preferences and the Multifibre Arrangement, specific schemes for sectors in difficulty (iron and steel, the

shipyards and the textile industries, for example), coordinated research programmes (especially in the energy sector) and incentive measures in industries of the future (such as micro-electronics), in particular, have all been aimed at creating a European commercial and industrial area and had a considerable influence on the way the production apparatus in the countries on the Community has developed.

What about this production apparatus today? What is the Community as such doing, what can it or should it do to complement the national schemes and help industry to make the relevant changes in its own condition and play its rightful part in serving the people and the nations of the Community? These are the two fundamental issues dealt with in this book. Factual data and considerations on method are the basis for an attempt to define the Community's assets and the best way of using them, setting out the respective roles of the various partners, firms, workers, national governments and Community institutions in this immense task of serving all the peoples of the Community.

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Michael SMITH — Western Europe and the United States — The Uncertain Alliance — George Allen and Unwin, London — 120 pp — 1240 FB — 1984

The relations between the countries of Western Europe and the United States of America are some of the most complex and intimate in the international system and they epitomize a number of central issues in world politics during the 1980s: the nature of international security and the role of nuclear weapons, the future of the world economy and the erosion of some of the certainties of the Cold War years. In this study of European-American relations, Michael Smith aims to demonstrate that many of the contentious issues of the 1980s have their origins in the roots of the 'Atlantic partnership' which emerged during the 1950s. Amid all the changes—from Cold War to detente, from American supremacy to European-American rivalry—there have also been considerable threads of con-

tinuity which provide a persistent challenge to the student and the analyst.

This book undertakes two tasks which are essential to an understanding of European-American relations. Firstly, it reviews the elements of continuity and change which have characterized transatlantic dealings since 1945, and the complexities which have baffled both academic analysts and policy makers. Secondly, it dissects the central parts of the relationship in order to isolate and highlight some of the most significant developmental factors. In doing so, it explores the many levels on which European-American relations can be identified—as part of a global system, as a regional or Atlantic phenomenon, or even as part of the domestic politics of the countries involved. It also draws attention to the key issues around which European-American links revolve—the problems of the Atlantic alliance, the development of economic issues and the conflicts of ideas. Finally, the book looks at the ways in which European-American relations are conducted—the channels of influence which have at various times expressed US dominance and European recovery, 'special relationships' and strained relationships.

This study should appeal both to the student looking for a concise introduction to the major issues in European-American relations and to all those with an interest in current international developments. For those who wish to take their study of the subject further, it includes an extensive annotated bibliography and a guide to the literature. It is written in a clear and uncomplicated style which should make it an invaluable guide for the beginner and a fertile source of ideas for those engaged in more sophisticated debate.

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Jacques van YPERSELE, Jean-Claude KOEUNE — The European Monetary System — Preface by Robert TRIFFIN. European Perspectives. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Since 13 March 1979, the exchange rates of the European Community

currencies (with the exception of sterling and the drachma) have been regulated by the European Monetary System. The creation of the EMS arose from two complementary concerns: to stabilize exchange relationships between European currencies and to base this external stability on a better convergence of the Community's economies toward internal stability.

This book tries to answer the questions likely to be raised by the educated person over the mechanisms and the economic significance of the EMS, as well as its first results and its prospects.

Chapter I explains the motives behind this European initiative in a world where, following the demise of the Bretton Woods system, the 'floating' of the major currencies was accompanied in practice by enormous international monetary instability that hindered investment and economic recovery.

The creation, through the EMS, of a 'zone of monetary stability in Europe' was only the latest in the succession of efforts, in the monetary area, to pursue European economic integration. Chapter II recalls those previous attempts, from the statement of a number of objectives in the Rome Treaty to the concerted floating of European currencies in the 'snake'.

Chapter III examines the substance of the EMS and its machinery (exchange rate and intervention mechanism, role of the ECU, credit mechanisms), explaining the new elements in these mechanisms compared with the "snake", and analysing the conditions required in theory for their proper functioning.

Chapter IV illustrates, with the help of statistical analyses, how the EMS actually operated during its first five years. Despite an international environment more volatile than ever, the performance has been good as far as exchange rates are concerned, and on the convergence front, though much still remains to be done, definite progress has been made towards internal stability since the last two parity realignments. In conclusion, the chapter looks at the recent rapid development in the private use of the ECU.

Finally, Chapter V deals with the future of the EMS. It describes the transition to the institutional phase (which has been put off) and underlines the urgent need for a better convergence of the participating economies. A number of possible reforms that are likely to reinforce the system and improve its capacity to withstand outside shocks are also set out.

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Jürgen ERDMENGER — *The European Community Transport Policy* — 176 pages — Gower, Aldershot, Hants. (1984).

A very useful short book about Europe's transport policy is now available in three languages. It is by Jürgen Erdmenger, a director in the Commission's transport Directorate-General, and it covers the second period of the development of a Community transport policy: the ten years 1973-82.

Although a specialist work, full of facts and figures, Erdmenger the European idealist sometimes slips through. In describing the Community's decision-making process, he writes that the principal aims of the Rome Treaty were to achieve a customs union, a common market, freedom of movement for people and goods and coordination of the economic policies of Member States as far as it was needed for the functioning of the common market.

"The aims were to be achieved over a twelve-year transitional period, and this has in fact happened".

"The European Community Transport Policy" starts by examining the background and development of the transport policies of the member countries.

"Each individual measure for the removal of differences in the transport systems of the Member States calls upon one or other State to change its own system and to be prepared to do this if need be within the framework of an overall plan from which in the long run it will also gain".

Since the Court of Justice decided in 1974 that shipping and air transport were covered by the Treaties, the responsibilities of the Commission's

Directorate-General for transport have also expanded to these aspects as well as to road, rail and inland waterways.

The cumbersome decision-making system is blamed for the Council's reluctance to take decisions on transport, despite a stack of Commission proposals and favourable opinions from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The meat of the book examines — as one would expect of a book on the European Community transport policy—how that policy is gradually being built up piecemeal. Erdmenger calls this "the pragmatic approach in practice" in the fields of inland transport (road, rail and inland waterway), sea transport and air transport.

Taken together, these chapters show that the inefficient decision-making processes notwithstanding, there is already a considerable body of European transport legislation on the statute book. It may not be the complete common transport policy the purists would like to see, but it is not to be sneered at, particularly in the international field, where the Commission speaks on behalf of the European Community (e.g. at the International Maritime Organization). And it will be felt increasingly as the years go on and as more pieces of the policy jigsaw fall into place.

Writes Erdmenger: "The conclusion therefore is that there is a common transport policy, but that it is incomplete insofar as the Council of Ministers only reluctantly participates in its development and since the measures adopted so far are insufficient to meet the objectives established by the (EEC) Treaty... However, there is no reason for adopting too pessimistic a view of the future: the process of European integration continues also in the transport field.

"In this context it must be realised that the establishment of a Community transport system will never be really finished. It can only be made constantly more efficient, more cohesive and more in line with social policy objectives, while keeping pace with general progress".

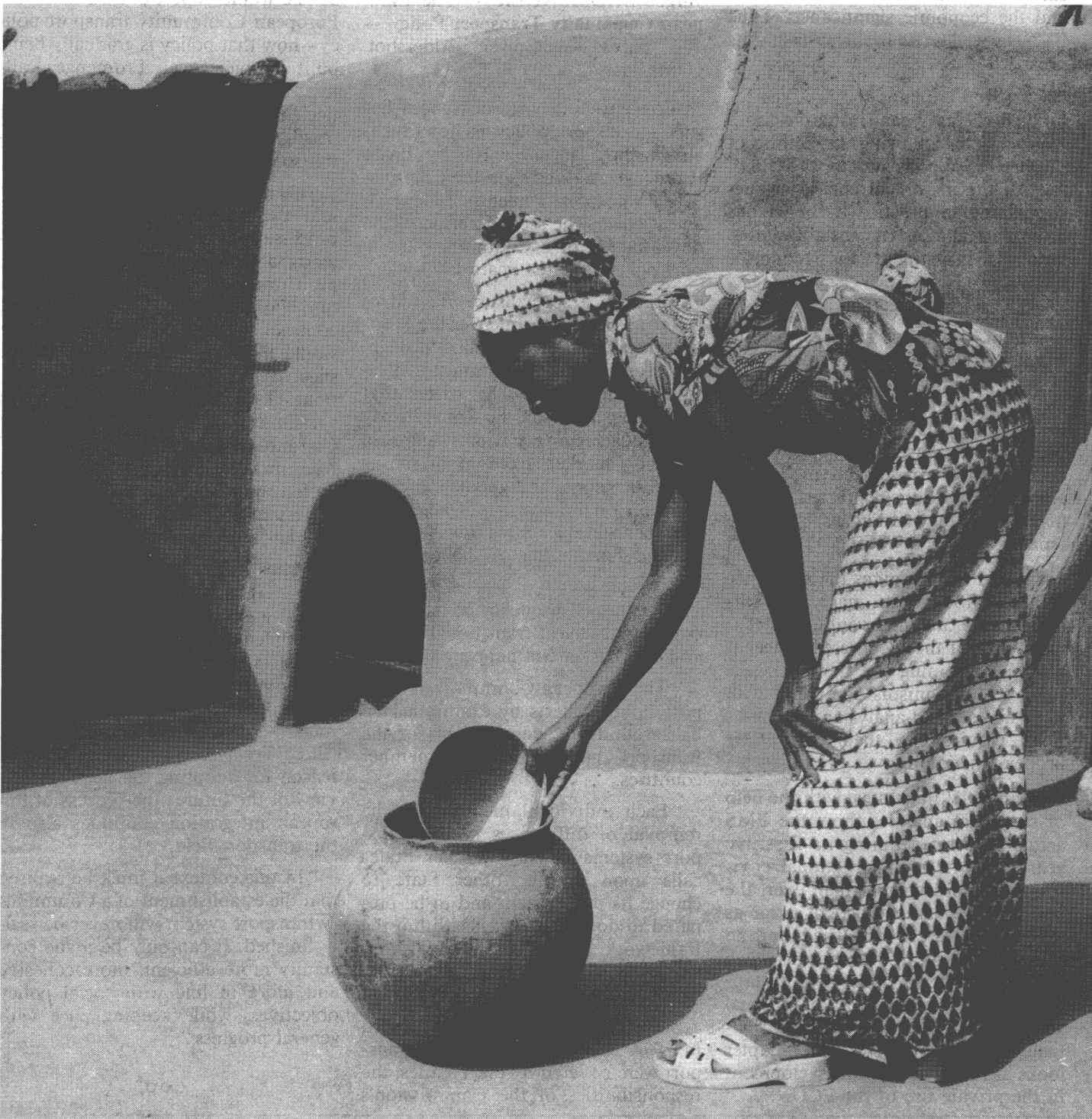
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THIRD WORLD WOMEN: How the other half lives

For the vast majority of countries unlucky enough not to be endowed with a wealth of natural resources, the productive use of hu-

man resources is the key to development. Fifty per cent of those resources are female and yet in most countries — and in the Third

World par excellence—the potential of women as agents of social and economic advance is largely neglected.



In an African rural community a woman may work from before sunrise until after sunset producing or preparing food for the family, housekeeping, fetching water, gathering firewood and looking after small livestock—all in addition to bearing and rearing children. Little has changed for such women in hundreds of years: development, such as it has been,

has largely passed them by. Development projects or development policies have tended to focus on male-dominated sectors such as the production of cash crops, while those aimed specifically at the female populations have been limited, by and large, to the building of maternity clinics or the promotion of “traditional” handicrafts. Little has been done to improve women’s access to education or training, to agricultural credit or modern machinery, or to seeds or fertilizers. The present trend towards migration of the menfolk to the towns has often had the effect of increasing a rural woman’s workload, while frequently failing to be accompanied by any corresponding improvement in her standard of living.

While few rural women, probably, would regard themselves as the “last legal slaves”, the failure to alleviate their tasks so as to free them, and their daughters, for fuller participation in education and vocational training, or in income-generating activities cannot but be a major constraint to development.

A further constraint is population growth. Human resources may be a country’s principal richness, but not in circumstances where there are overwhelming numbers of mouths to feed for which no food is available. Not only does overpopulation put intolerable strains on nations and human beings alike, but the involvement of women in bearing and bringing up large numbers of children inevitably leaves them with little time or energy to participate in a country’s social and economic development. Family planning programmes have so far had little impact in the Third World, however, and population control will probably never precede development, but only follow it. Development itself, it has been said, is the best contraceptive.

How much is changing for the

women of the Third World? This year, 1985, sees the culmination of the United Nations Decade for Women, which had as its objective “to stimulate action... to solve the problems which place women in an inferior position, to ensure their full integration in the development effort and to involve women in the strengthening of world peace on the basis of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities of women and men”. Has the decade seen an advance in the attainment of these goals and, if so, in what ways? Are the rates of female illiteracy ceasing to exceed those of males? Are women beginning to make it to the middle, or even to the top, in the liberal professions, in business, in politics? These are some of the questions this dossier sets out to answer.

Whatever else may or may not have been achieved one thing is certain, namely, that donor and beneficiary countries alike have become increasingly aware in the past few years of the influence women can bring to bear on development and are reflecting this heightened awareness in their cooperation agreements.

This is certainly true in the case of the ACP States and the European Community, where, for the first time in the history of ACP-EEC Conventions, Lomé III (signed in December 1984) explicitly calls for particular attention to be given to enhancing the living and working conditions of women in the ACP States.

The proof of the pudding will, of course, be in the eating, with Lomé III as with all other initiatives, but the very inclusion of an article on women is, in itself, no mean achievement. Very few believed the old adage before, many remain sceptical, but many others are now convinced: development will take place with the active participation of women, or it will not take place at all. ◊

Myfanwy VAN DE VELDE



The UN Decade for Women “Progress has fallen far short of aspirations”

An interview with Mrs Leticia Shahani
Secretary-General of the 1985 World Conference

Perhaps the greatest achievement, among many, of International Women's Year (IWY) was to ensure that women, having at last come into the limelight in 1975, stayed there not for a year only, but for ten years — long enough for there to be a chance of objectives set during the year being realized. The dedication of a year to women had itself come about as a result of growing recognition that equality between men and women was essential to development and to peace, and it was therefore entirely appropriate that, when the 1976-85 Decade for Women was proclaimed at a conference in Mexico City, marking the focal point of IWY, “Equality, Development and Peace” should be adopted as the decade's main themes. At the same time as the decade was proclaimed, a Plan of Action was adopted which, among other things, listed 14 minimum objectives to be reached by the year 1980. A programme for the decade was adopted, setting out the various areas in which action was to be concentrated. A mid-decade meeting was held in Copenhagen in 1980, and a further, culminating conference, reviewing and appraising the achievements of the decade, is to be held in Nairobi in July. Chairing the gathering in Nairobi will be Mrs Leticia Shahani, one of the UN's most senior officials who, in this interview with *The Courier*, assesses the achievements of the decade and comments on what remains to be done beyond 1985 to further progress towards equality and, thereby, towards development.



United Nations

Mrs Leticia Shahani

► *Mrs Shahani, 1985 sees the culmination of ten years of striving to achieve the principal objectives of the Decade: Equality, Development and Peace. What, first, do you understand by equality and what progress, in practical terms, has there been in attaining these objectives?*

— It is critically important to understand that the three goals of the Decade: Equality, Development and Peace, are interdependent, and that meaningful success in one area to the exclusion of the other two is not possible. The theme of Equality can not be isolated from the interrelated aims of the other two themes, Development and Peace.

Equality aims at both equal opportunities and equal benefits for women

as well as equal distribution of resources. Inequality, as it pertains to a majority of women, is closely related to the problem of underdevelopment. This problem is itself derived in part from inequalities in national and international economic and political structures and relations. Furthermore, it is evident that development cannot substantially progress in the absence of peace. Therefore, obstacles to any of the three goals of the Decade hinder not only that particular aim but all three. When one speaks of Equality and strives for it, one must bear in mind the importance of concurrently pursuing Development and Peace.

Equality means not only formal, legal equality but also equality of rights, responsibilities and opportunities. Although women constitute half the pop-

ulation of the world, few of them hold positions of leadership. Consequently, women are not involved in national decision-making, and their views and needs are often overlooked. A major objective has been, therefore, to ensure that women shall have, in law and in fact, equal rights and opportunities with men to vote and to participate in public and political life at the national and the local levels. Equality, in addition, does not simply mean to add to the burdens of women's responsibilities in an inequitable fashion. When women work outside the home, it is not possible for the traditional roles of men and women to remain unchanged.

Since 1985, important gains have been achieved by women in issues relating to Equality, Development and

10th anniversary of the ACP Group



6th June 1985

Photo Embassy of Guyana - Brussels

This picture was taken in Georgetown (Guyana) on 6 June 1975 when the Agreement setting up the ACP Group was signed. (The Courier will be talking about this anniversary in subsequent issues)

NEWS ROUND-UP

United Nations conference on the African emergency situation US\$ 1.5 billion needed for 1985

Famine threatens some 30 million people in Africa and in view of the increasingly dramatic nature of the problem, the United Nations held a conference on the emergency situation in that continent in Geneva on 11 and 12 March.

The aim of the conference, which was launched by the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was to find extra resources, estimated at \$ 1.5 billion, to boost aid to the afflicted populations and help the countries involved to devise a framework for coordinating the emergency campaign, that is, to reach agreement on what is required in each country and to mobilize the relevant resources and see they are used as efficiently as possible.

The conference was attended by many donor countries, the European Community and the main famine-stricken nations. Three African Heads of State—Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), the President in Office of the OAU, Seyni Kountché (Niger) and Gouled

Aptidon (Djibouti)—were also there. A number of East European countries also took part, as did Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President.

In his opening speech, UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar said he thought the famine in the countries of Africa today was an unprecedented challenge to the international community. "And it is a challenge we must take up, because, in our interdependent world, human suffering knows no frontiers or natural bounds and every one of us must feel concerned about the pictures of starving children, that have been splashed across the television screen and the newspapers so often in recent months". He called on members of the donor community represented at the conference to confirm their commitment to do their utmost to supply the necessary extra resources, either as part of their bilateral programmes or through existing international organizations. It was vital, he said, to see that each of the afflicted countries got the assistance it needed

and that the channeling of aid continued unabated.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, as current chairman of the OAU, stressed that the first thing to do was to help the millions of people hit by famine in Africa today. But, he said, once that has been accomplished, "Africa must arm itself against its extreme vulnerability to the natural disasters that strike it so often". And, he added, Africa cannot do it alone today as "it does not have the necessary resources to do so and it needs time and help if it is to get organized and equipped and overcome or at least fight against such disasters". Dr Nyerere said, however, that the African States themselves were doing all they could to handle the situation on a domestic basis, sometimes coming to the help of their hardest-hit neighbours too. But the efforts they make are not always effective or suitable because the systems of administration in these countries are young and fragile and their financial resources are, of course, small. He also emphasized the fact that there was not only the drought to cope with. The economic crisis had also gone a long way to worsening the situation of the countries concerned. President Nyerere drew attention to the primitive

methods and means of agriculture in the countries of Africa with rapidly expanding populations. In order to remove these barriers to agricultural production, he said, "a rapid effort must be made with the infrastructure of the countries of Africa".

President Seyni Kountché of Niger underlined the consequences, particularly for the Sahel, of the famine, the main cause of which, the drought, went a long way back. He said that, because rain was so infrequent, the rate of self-sufficiency in food in the Sahel fell from 98% in 1960 to 65% in 1973 and to 55% today. He thought one should go beyond the criticism and learn from the development strategies applied in Africa, because, as well as natural disaster, "our countries have been hit by the world economic crisis and their debts are an unbearable burden". President Kountché reminded the conference that the main thing about emergency aid should be its effectiveness and said he hoped that "particular care would be given to logistics and communications", particularly as regards port, rail, road and storage infrastructure, which should be made more able to handle emergency situations and ... further the development of exchanges between the States". This would be an excellent way of doing something about the penury in many of the currently-affected areas. General Kountché also reminded the conference of the need for the recipient nations, the donors and the countries through which the aid transits to coordinate their efforts better through flexible, operational machinery. He also reiterated his hope and profound belief in the common commitment of the countries present at the Geneva conference to take up the challenge of famine and emphasized the fact that "the famine-stricken countries, do not wish emergency aid to be a permanent way of life".

The example of the EEC

Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for development, described what the 10 were doing in the afflicted countries. The Community, he said, had not waited for the tragic pictures in the media to intervene in the field. Right back in 1984 it had launched three successive emergency plans. The first, in April 1984, was for \$ 55 million (ECU 83 million), the second, in October, for \$ 40 m (ECU 60 m) and



The UN Secretary General, J. Perez de Cuellar (centre) opened the UN Conference on the African emergency. On the rostrum, seen on the right of the Secretary General, Presidents J. Nyerere (Tanzania), acting President of the OAU; S. Kountché (Niger), acting President of CILSS; and Mr Erik Suy, Director of the UN Office in Geneva; on the left of the Secretary General, Bradford Morse, Executive Director of UNDP and Conference coordinator; his deputy, Mr Adedeji and Mr Farah

the third, better known as the Dublin Plan (because EEC Heads of State and Government meeting there took the decision) involved sending the African countries hit by drought a total quantity of 1.2 million tonnes of cereal or cereal equivalent from the Community (800,000 t from the Community and 400,000 t from the Member States). This plan, Mr Natali said, had been expanded because the number of countries to be helped was larger than the original list drawn up by the UN.

So, in 1985, the Community and its Member States will be providing aid totalling 2 280 000 t of cereals to the stricken populations, of which 1 463 000 t will be under the Dublin Plan. This Community assistance is entirely in the form of grants, Mr Natali said, stressing that it had been organized in such a way as to provide

immediate assistance for the threatened populations and, at the same time, to develop the ability of the countries with endemic drought problems, and others where the danger was serious or potentially serious, to respond to the situation.

The Community did not see famine as unavoidable. Mr Natali said the EEC does not wish to content itself with responding to short-term imperatives. It is also anxious about the future, about structural adjustments. Greater efforts must be made to ensure that aid is better adapted than in the past to what is of topmost priority: food security. This is why the Community with its African partners has developed the new concept of "food strategy" which tries to take into account all the internal and external components of food security. Food aid is still a necessity but it should be an integral part of the country's production process, properly integrated with structural schemes aimed at developing production.

The Vice-President reminded delegates that it was with secure food supplies in mind that the Community's co-operation with African countries, within the framework of Lomé III, would be geared more and more towards supporting policies in specific sectors (and food production would be given top priority). Community aid would no longer be scattered in the form of isolated projects. Instead, the idea would be to implement a properly articulated, global policy. This aim, and it is an ambitious one, has led the 10 to increase their aid to the African

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

UNICEF, the special UN children's fund, congratulated the people of Trinidad and Tobago in April for their "remarkable contribution" to the campaign to assist the victims of famine in Africa.

The Royal Bank and a daily newspaper, The Express, collected US\$ 250 000 between them.

In his message, UNICEF executive Director James Grant said that, compared to their populations, few countries had made such a big effort. o

countries by around 60%, in spite of the economic crisis and budgetary problems.

Before this, the Development Commissioner pointed out that natural causes (drought, soil erosion, over-cropping and so on) were not the only things behind the worsening famine.

He felt it would be wrong to overlook certain political causes (poor agricultural policies in some of the countries concerned) and inadequacies of international co-operation and, in many cases, insufficient foreign assistance as compared to the ever-expanding needs. Mr Natali concluded by saying that "the destinies of this world, that is apparently divided into north and south, are in fact increasingly united and interdependent... and this rational conviction should give the countries present the ambition to take up the challenge of the famine in the medium and the long term and thus make a practical contribution to diminishing one of the most serious threats to the progress of mankind and to peaceful coexistence".

US Vice-President George Bush, who had just been on an official visit to three of the drought-stricken countries (Sudan, Mali and Niger) was there when the conference opened. He spoke on behalf of the American government, saying that there were times in history when events in one country served as a signal to other countries further away, a reminder to mankind of what the consequences would be if we failed to tackle the crisis with which we were faced. The US Vice-President indicated that the American government would again provide 50% of the required emergency food aid this year. This, it is estimated, will represent three million tonnes and bring the total US contribution to the food aid programme and the fight against drought to one billion dollars in addition to the US\$ 788 million earmarked for other forms of economic aid.

At the press conference held at the end of the meeting, Bradford Morse, the executive director of UNDP, who has been invited to head the emergency operations in Africa by the UN Secretary-General, said once again that his office had decided to put high priority on co-operation with the African countries and those organizations responsible for different aspects of development so as to ensure that the lessons learnt from the crisis and the

measures to be taken to overcome it would, as far as possible, help herald a period of hope for Africa. And this hope, he added, depended a great deal on the attitude the countries involved adopted to the outstanding needs that must be catered for if we are to protect the lives of millions of Africans in danger at the moment and reduce their suffering.

Mr Morse reminded delegates of the importance of the part to be played by the participating countries, the international and non-governmental organizations and, more particularly by women, in achieving the aim of this conference—collecting \$ 1.5 billion in 1985 for the 20 hardest-hit countries. He recognized the fact that the problem had arisen at a time when everyone had economic difficulties, but, he added, in a world that will be spending a thousand billion dollars on weapons in 1985, "we could surely

collect 15/10 000 of this amount to reduce the suffering of some of the African countries. We indeed have the means of tackling this crisis. But what the conference wants to know is; are we willing to do so?" The answer, Morse said, was a categorical yes—and that is the answer of international public opinion. Finally, in answer to a question from the press, Mr Morse said that the East European countries' contribution to the development of the Third World was insignificant compared to their size.

In spite of the fact that no decisions were taken at the Geneva conference, it was an opportunity for the countries present to get a better grasp of the extent and the seriousness of the famine in 20 countries of Africa and to gauge the urgency of the problem, for which long- and medium-term solutions are now an international concern. o

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

VISITS ● Prime Minister of St Lucia John Compton visits ACP House and the Commission

John Compton, the Prime Minister of St Lucia, went on a working visit to the EEC Commission and ACP House on 18 March. During his brief stay in Brussels, he was received by Lorenzo Natali, Commission Vice-President and Head of Development, and they talked about Lomé III, its implementation and the size of the financing St Lucia will be getting from the VIth EDF. The Prime Minister let it be understood that his Government would be making a big effort with food farming with a view to diversifying the island's economy, which is primarily based on banana exports—which are in constant decline because of frequent hurricanes, as well as the slump in prices attendant on international currency (particularly sterling) fluctuations. So in 1982, St Lucia's exports were worth US\$ 40 million, as against US\$ 120 million for imports. The recovery of agriculture will also make it possible to tackle the crucial problem of unemployment which affects a high percentage of the island's young people.

Mr Compton, whose party included

Mr C. Thomas, the Ambassador to Brussels who resides in London, also had a working meeting with Maurice Foley, Deputy Director-General for Development at the Commission. He ended the trip with a lunch with Dieter Frisch, the Director-General.

At ACP House, he was welcomed by Harold Sahadeo (Guyana), Chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors, and Edwin Carrington, acting Secretary-General of the ACP Group. Mr Compton said he was pleased and rather proud to be the first Head of Government of an ACP country to meet the staff of the Secretariat General during the year of the 10th anniversary of the Georgetown Agreement which set up the ACP Group. He congratulated the staff and the Committee of Ambassadors on their efforts that had made the progress achieved by the new Convention possible.

He regretted the "growing gap between the economies of the North and the economies of the South" and confirmed that "the continual disparity in the ACP countries' trade with the Community is a subject of serious



ACP-MAPEZ

Prime Minister John Compton of St Lucia at ACP House, where he talked with the Ambassadors. With him are the President of the Committee of Ambassadors, Harold Sahadeo (r.) and the acting Secretary-General, Edwin Carrington (l.)

concern to the Group, in spite of the action of Lomé II”.

However, the PM said he thought that a balance of ACP trade would not only be achieved in relation to the Community and that the ACPs had to explore every opportunity of developing co-operation in the Group, particularly in commercial matters. He also felt, in another field of prime importance, human rights, that “together, we (the ACPs) can influence political action” in such matters as the independence of Namibia and the campaign against apartheid.

He pointed out that St Lucia had Afro-Franco-Anglo cultural and linguistic traditions and that this could mean his country could play an important part in ACP-EEC cooperation.

Prior to this, the Chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors, Harold Sahadeo, gave a welcoming speech, saying that Mr Compton's visit, the first by a Head of Government in this “historic year” was an expression of the commitment of the Government and people of St Lucia to the ACP Group. He told the Prime Minister what the Committee of Ambassadors and the Secretariat were doing to implement ACP-EEC co-operation and, on the subject of the problems of the least developed, landlocked and island countries, something of particular interest to St Lucia, that the relevant ACP sub-committee had already started looking at the sectors in which the new Convention would intervene.

Mr Sahadeo spoke of the need to develop economic links between the different ACP countries, saying that the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Georgetown Agreement would coincide with an extraordinary Council of Ministers on intra-ACP cooperation in Zimbabwe—an excellent opportunity to strengthen the Group and take practical initiatives with a view to effective cooperation between the ACPs, particularly in the fields of trade and culture.

After London and Brussels, the Prime Minister's European tour also took him to Bonn and Paris. ○

● Ethiopia's Foreign Affairs Minister Goshu Wolde visits Brussels

Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister, made a brief visit to Brussels on his way back from the international conference on the emergency situation in Africa on 11 and 12 March. In the Belgian capital, he met Harold Sahadeo, the Chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, and the acting Secretary-General of the Group, Edwin Carrington. At a short ceremony in ACP House, Harold Sahadeo, on behalf of the Ambassadors, handed over Ethiopia's share of the solidarity fund they had set up, with the support of the Council of Ministers, to help the countries of Africa that had been stricken by drought, desertification and famine.



Ch. Lambiotte-EEC

Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President and Development Commissioner, welcomes John Compton to the European Commission

Ethiopia received a cheque from Mr Wolde for Bfr 750 000, its share of the Bfr 2 584 387 accruing from various schemes (the OAU-ACP cultural evening on 30 November 1984) and contributions (from PNG and Mauritius). This, we learn from ACP House, is a symbolic gesture to show the sympathy and solidarity which the other ACPs have for Ethiopia and the other countries affected (Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali etc.).

Mr Wolde also met Commission cooperation heads, in particular Lorenzo Natali, the Commission Vice-President who is responsible for development, and Dieter Frisch, the Director-General for Development.

Goshu Wolde, who was also due in Paris, said that the aim of his trip was to inform the countries and organizations that have given aid about the Ethiopian Government's drive to get the aid to the afflicted populations quickly. He also said he wanted to remind European public opinion about the importance of the effort still to be made to alleviate the distress of the sufferers.

● Lorenzo Natali goes to Addis Ababa

At the European Council of 29 and 30 March, Lorenzo Natali, Commission Vice-President and Development Head, was invited to make a report on the implementation of humanitarian aid to the countries stricken by famine.

The Commissioner went out to Ethiopia on 10-14 April to look at the problems involved in implementing aid. He met President Mengistu and the country's main economic policy leaders and also visited projects financed under the Lomé Convention.

Lastly, the Commissioner learnt more about the situation in the field, in particular by going to the Mekelle and Harbu distribution points and into the agricultural regions in the south west. The first thing he wanted was as exact an estimate as possible of the country's needs in 1985—which current information puts at 1 500 000 tonnes of food products before the December '85 harvest.

Aid delivered or decided so far amounts to something like 1 000 000 t (including 269 999 t from the Community and 126 000 t from the Member States), so there will be a shortfall in the autumn. Decisions to deal with it ought to be taken in good time, bearing in mind that the situation is subject to change because of the anticipated small harvest, the donors' decision-making procedures and local transport capacity.

It was noted that the facilities the aid organizations⁽¹⁾ currently have for moving the aid are inadequate to cope with everything the needy populations require and if the Government and the donors do nothing about it, there is every likelihood that these people will not get all the aid they need. However, things could get better when the 168 trucks donated by the Federal Republic of Germany and the 100 donated by Italy are operational.

Lorenzo Natali looked at the practical conditions of distribution in the field and referred to series of figures which the Ethiopian authorities provided. A meeting with the UN coordinator, Mr Janssen, and the most representative NGOs locally, whose work standards and commitments he was able to appreciate, completed his information.

Mr Natali's general impression was that, given the various local constraints, the particular situation in some parts of Ethiopia and the transport problems, losses are not out of the question. But, overall, humanitarian aid seems to be getting there under acceptable conditions.



During his visit to Ethiopia, Mr Natali (in dark glasses) visited Mekele, near Tigray, a distribution point for 10 000 famine victims in the drought-stricken region. The Commission Vice-President in charge of development was accompanied by Mr Mersie Ejigu, Ethiopian Minister of Planning and by senior officials in charge of aid operations at the national level

The Commissioner discussed what structural schemes would counter the effects of the famine and the drought with the Ethiopian authorities and found they had identical views on giving priority to agriculture under Lomé III. The Commission's ongoing operations (Food for Work, soil preservation schemes and the supply of 25 000 t of seed) were particularly appreciated by the Ethiopian authorities and similar schemes are to be run by the World Bank and Italy.

The authorities thanked the Commission representative and, through him, the people of Europe for their prompt action in coming to the aid of Ethiopia in this dramatic situation. They were also very appreciative of the financial effort the Community had decided to make under Lomé III and showed their firm intention of using the funds provided to overcome the food crisis in their country.

Vice-President Natali will be visiting other drought-stricken countries in Africa soon and this could lead him to make proposals on bringing Community aid more into line with needs as they develop.

● Mr Frisch's visit to Nigeria

At the invitation of the Federal Minister of National Planning, Chief Michael Adigun, the Director General for Development, Mr Dieter Frisch, made an official visit to Nigeria from 22 to 27 March 1985. Nigeria is by far the most important of all the ACP countries in terms of its economic potential and the size of its population (1/4 of the ACP total). Following a tour of three northern states—Kano, Kaduna and Borno—Mr Frisch had two days of talks in the Federal capital, Lagos, where—in addition to the Minister of Planning and his senior officials—he met the Chief of Staff, Major General Tunde Idiagbon (number two in the government) and the Minister of External Affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. The tone of the discussions was constructive and cordial throughout at both personal and political levels and there was a high degree of consensus on areas that are likely to be the main thrusts of Lomé III programmes.

(1) Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, and Ethiopian organization and NGO.



Mr Frisch in the field with officials of the Kano State government

In each of the three northern states, the Governors and senior officials organized excellent and informative programmes of discussions and visits, including the one to Lake Chad which enabled the Director General to form a vivid first-hand impression of conditions in the savanna and Sahelian areas. The low-cost irrigation and reforestation schemes inspected in Kano State and the work of the EDF-assisted National Water Resources Institute in Kaduna give grounds for believing that desertification and drought can be curbed. Conditions in the northern parts of Borno State are, however, alarming, with around 70% of rain-fed crops, and over 20% of cattle being lost, and a near total lack of water in the major irrigated agricultural zones (notably at Lake Chad). There is urgent need to find, develop and monitor water resources, to promote minimal tree cover and to develop and support the most effective small-scale farming practices. Each of the military governors indicated their belief that, in greater or lesser degree, these must be the areas of priority action—on regional as well as on national bases—all along Nigeria's northern border.

In Lagos, the Chief of Staff, the Minister of National Planning and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture indicated very clearly that top priority is to be given to rural development, agro-based and other small-scale industries as well as to the petro-chemical sector (fertilizer production). It seems therefore that there is an encouraging degree of convergence between the main sectoral priorities of the third Lomé Convention and the priorities of the Nigerian government.

Against this background, Mr Frisch explained the nature of the greatly increased package which the Community is offering Nigeria and the ways in which, at a time of stringent internal adjustment, its effect can be maximized. The EEC programmable aid to Nigeria is ECU 200 m of which 50 m is in the form of grants and 150 m in the form of special soft loans. Mr Frisch pointed out that even though the amount of programmable aid is modest in relation to Nigeria's population and needs, it represents a fourfold increase compared with Lomé II. This aid must, moreover, be seen together with the funds set aside for regional co-operation from which Nigeria should be able to draw significant benefit (afforestation, water resources, animal health and satellite communication were among the areas touched on) and with the non-programmable resources of risk capital and EIB loans. Given that rural development extends from basic production to processing, and embraces a wide range of economic and social facets, it is essential that these various community instruments be brought jointly to bear on it.

The Director General drew attention to the Community's growing trade deficit with Nigeria (3 billion ECU in 1983 and 5 billion ECU during the first 9 months of 1984). He had useful exchanges of views on certain specific problems such as the transit of food aid across Nigeria (acceptable insofar as Niger is concerned) and Nigeria's obligations vis-a-vis the regional cement factory at Onigbolo in the Republic of Benin (a report is awaited from the Minister of Trade and Industry). ◊

EMERGENCY AID

Sudan

The Sudan is experiencing a severe famine affecting some 5 million people, of which 1.5 million have been displaced. More than a million other refugees from neighbouring countries are also resident in camps in Sudan, and are dependent on food aid and emergency relief.

In response to this crisis, the European Community, along with the Member States, is providing substantial quantities of food and emergency aid. A first programme of ECU 28.5

million of emergency aid was implemented as part of the Dublin Plan.

A second programme of ECU 35 m in favour of victims of drought in Sudan and for refugees from neighbouring countries has now been decided upon.

This brings the total amount allocated by the Community to date to the Sudan under the Dublin Plan (emergency aid) to ECU 63.5 m.

This aid is to be Committed immediately and will be implemented by the Commission and the Delegation of the Commission in Khartoum in co-operation with the Sudanese Government and with the participation of locally operational organizations.

(For other emergency aid destinations, see pages IX, X and XIII) ◊

ACP EMBASSIES

Bubacar Touré, Guinea Bissau's new Ambassador presents his credentials



Photo EEC

Guinea Bissau's new Ambassador, Bubacar Touré, has presented his credentials to the Presidents of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities. Mr Touré, an economist, has been Consul General in Conakry, and Director-General at the Ministries for, first, Foreign Affairs and, second, Economic Coordination and Planning. In 1982, he was appointed President of the National Assistance and Welfare Institute, where he stayed until the Brussels posting.

Mr Touré, who has been Ambassador to Brussels and the EEC since 18 February this year, is also accredited to Federal Germany, France, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. ◊

ACP GROUP

Harold Sahadeo (Guyana) is the new Chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors



Harold Sahadeo, Guyana's Ambassador to Belgium and the Communities since January 1982, has been made Chairman of the Committee of

Ambassadors for six months, starting in March this year.

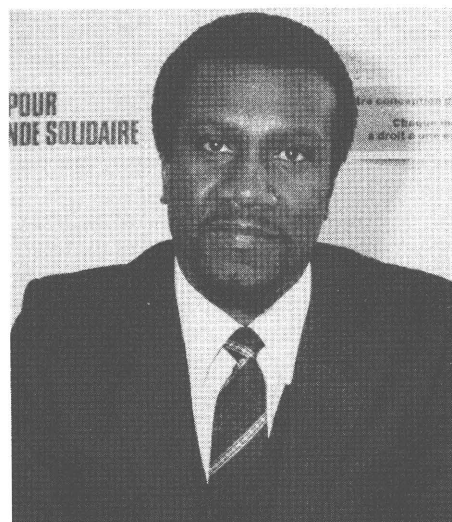
Since 1961, Mr Sahadeo has held a number of posts of responsibility at the Ministries for Communications and Foreign Affairs, where he was, in particular, Assistant Secretary in 1966.

He began his diplomatic career in 1968 at the Guyana embassy in Venezuela and then Brazil, being, among other things, Chargé d'Affaires. He was also Adviser at his country's embassy in Havana before returning home to be acting Secretary-General at the Foreign Affairs Ministry prior to appointment as Director of Foreign Affairs. He was High Commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean States in 1979-81.

Mr Sahadeo (51) is Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden and Norway as well as to Belgium and the EEC. ○

Edwin W. Carrington Secretary-General a.i.

The Secretariat of the ACP Group of States quietly changed heads with the expiry of the Lomé II Convention on February 28, 1985, as Mr Edwin W. Carrington, the former Deputy Secretary-General, on March 1st, replaced Mr Thomas Okelo-Odongo, the Secretary-General since August 1980.



Mr Carrington, 46, is from Trinidad & Tobago. He has been Deputy Secretary-General of the ACP Group since 1976. Edwin Carrington holds Bachelors and Masters degrees in economics. Before assuming duty at the ACP Secretariat he was on the staff of the Economic Planning Unit of the Trinidad & Tobago Prime Minister's Office in Port of Spain, a University Research Scholar, Chief of Economics and Director of Trade and Integration at the CARICOM (Caribbean Common Market) Secretariat in Georgetown (Guyana).

Mr Carrington has had a long experience in Lomé affairs, having been involved in the contacts which led to the formation of the ACP Group, and participated in the negotiations and implementation of Lomé I and II. He has also been very active in the area of intra-ACP co-operation and in international economic co-operation generally.

When the ACP Council meets later this year, it is expected to definitively resolve the question of the election of the Secretary-General of the ACP-Secretariat. Until then, Mr Carrington carries on. ○

ACP COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1 February - 31 July 1985)

Chairman: Pascal Nze, Minister of Planning (Gabon).

Members: Mozambique, Kenya, Cape Verde, Guyana, Fiji.

COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS

(1 March - 31 August 1985)

Chairman: Harold Sahadeo (Guyana).

Members:
Botswana: J. Melamu
Burundi: C. Mbonimpa
Fiji: J. Cavalevu
Nigeria: J.O.B. Iroha
Sudan: O. Abdullahi.

ADB

The situation of African economies remains worrying

The situation of African economies is still a cause for concern, according to an African Development Bank report published in Abidjan in mid-April.

According to this report, the GDP of the countries in question rose on average by 2.7% per year in the years between 1970 and 1982 thus just keeping pace with population growth, and actually dropped in 1983 and 1984.

Agriculture, the pillar of African economies, only grew by 0.7% annually between 1970 and 1982 while mining plummeted spectacularly, its level being only 68% of the 1970 level. On the other hand, manufacturing has registered an annual growth rate of 5%. The prospects for 1985, according to the report, are not very encouraging, since manufacturing is set to rise by only 3%, the prospects for agriculture are indeterminate, and the mining sector is not likely to make more than moderate progress. Moreover, if manufacturing industry makes more progress than expected it will come up against structural bottlenecks that will have to be eliminated.

Current efforts to improve the profitability of investments may nevertheless lead to an appreciable growth rate and the current account deficit might well register a small decline, due largely to the drop in imports and, in consequence, the increase in reserves. ○

EDF

Following a favourable opinion delivered by the EDF Committee (198th and 199th meetings), the Commission has approved financing in respect of the following projects:

Guyana

Georgetown Fish Port and Market facilities

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 1 830 000

The purpose of the project is to increase and improve the supply of fresh fish for domestic consumption in Guyana. The project is to construct a new port and market facilities for artisanal fisheries in Georgetown. The project includes the construction of a wharf, a market area, chillrooms and other fish handling facilities and equipment.

St Christopher & Nevis

Nevis Water Development

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 750 000

The Nevis water development project will provide an improved supply system to the principal town, Charlestown, and to villages located on the southern half of the island of Nevis.

The project will comprise the construction of three additional reservoirs (1 364 m³, 909 m³ and 455 m³ respectively) and the installation of mains, fittings and meters.

Member States of CACEU (*)

Information and trade promotion campaigns and industrial investment in Central Africa

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 1 020 000

The project involves the financing of:

- a study and survey of demand on the regional market and the constraints affecting trade;
- information on the opportunities for the setting up of firms in the region;
- promotion of European investment in the CACEU countries;
- promotion events (Central African Industrial Forum in 1985 and 1987);
- active follow-up of projects selected by promoters.

(*) Central African Customs and Economic Union (Cameroon, Central Africa, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon).

Tanzania

Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization project

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 1 640 000

The project will provide equipment, technical assistance and training to the Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) to enable it to assist Tanzanian firms in coping with the country's economic situation by substituting local materials for imported production inputs, recycling or refurbishing spare parts and improving maintenance. Experience indicates there is considerable scope for adapting locally available materials, including waste products from other processes, to substitute for imported goods, but the firms themselves are often not aware of the possibilities and do not have the skills and facilities to carry out the necessary research and development work.

Malawi

Supplementary financing for the Multi-annual Training Programme

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 1 300 000

The present supplementary financing proposal complements a Financing Agreement signed on 8th February 1982 for a Multi-annual Training Programme for Malawi (3 800 000). It consists of the following elements:

- ECU 750 000 supplement for in-country training courses;
- ECU 350 000 supplement for awards and short-term courses in ACP/EEC countries;
- ECU 200 000 supplement for technical assistance directly related to in-country training.

The additional ECU 1 300 000 re-

quested in this proposal is needed because of the rapid implementation of the original financing agreement and to continue the training programme pending Lome III financing. The technical assistance should assure the fulfilment of the in-country training objectives.

Member States of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport

Académie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 2 000 000

The purpose of the project is to supply teaching materials and equipment to the Académie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer. The decision to set up this institution in Abidjan was taken at the first Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport, held in Abidjan in May 1975, at which seventeen countries were represented: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso, Zaïre.

The aim of the project is to transform the existing centre in Abidjan into a much larger and more modern school for training all the sea-going and shore-based personnel needed to develop the national shipping fleets and to manage the maritime affairs of the French-speaking countries of West and Central Africa.

Kenya

Third Polytechnic-Eldoret

Fifth EDF

Grant: ECU 6 500 000

The Polytechnic Project is designed as the first phase of a Master Plan for the development of a third Polytechnic at Eldoret (Western Kenya). This first phase, which will be completed by 1988, represents a coherent, balanced, small institution while also providing the basis of a phased development within the Master Plan.

The educational objectives for the Polytechnic concern an initial full-time student population of 210. The new institute will train middle-level technicians in the areas of mechanical,

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electrical and civil engineering, and process and maintenance engineering. Courses for Accounts Assistants will also be offered.

Botswana

Services to livestock owners areas
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 2 575 000
Special Loan: ECU 1 525 000

Within the framework of the Tribal Grazing Land policy, the purpose of this project is to build up the infrastructure and services necessary for improvement of the livestock industry in the communal areas as well as to stop range deterioration through overgrazing. The project will focus on the low income farmers of the Communal Areas.

Means of implementation over the years include a Demonstration and Matching Grants programme in the form of goods and services to those groups and farmers who wish to improve their herds and thus their income.

Special attention will be given to all aspects of co-operative marketing of livestock involving a credit line for cattle advance scheme, as well as technical assistance in the form of a marketing adviser.

Jamaica

Beekeeping Development Pilot project
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 805 000
Special Loan: ECU 465 000

The purpose of the project is the development of modern Apiculture in Jamaica, thus enhancing rural farm incomes.

Concentrating on a limited target area the pilot scheme will seek to initiate and improve beekeeping amongst up to 500 farmers through an advisory service and provision of credit.

Caribbean Region (CARICOM)

Line of credit to Caribbean Food Corporation
Fifth EDF
Grant: ECU 500 000
Special Loan: ECU 1 500 000

The objective of the project is to provide the Caribbean Food Corpora-

tion (C.F.C.) with a second line of credit in order to implement a number of developmental and commercial agricultural productions, agri-business, marketing and fisheries projects and thus to help to meet the overall objectives of the Regional Food Plan.

South Pacific

University of the South Pacific
Fifth EDF
Special loan: ECU 830 000

This project is a follow-on from the Lome I project for 3.2 MECU to give

support to the research programmes of three Institutes of the University of the South Pacific.

The research programmes are in agriculture, marine resources and rural development. Over 75% of the population of these Pacific island countries is still in the rural sector.

The support offered consists of technical assistance, equipment and direct assistance to the research projects carried out by these Institutes.

STABEX

In April, the Commission decided to make a Stabex transfer to Kiribati. The amount, ECU 64 548, is for loss of copra export earnings in 1983.

This decision was taken after the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors decided to extend this country's "all destinations" derogation — it says that, unusually, losses in export earnings to third countries as well as to the Community can be taken into consideration—on 22 February.

This decision closes Stabex 1983, for which 51 transfer applications, 22 of them eligible, were made. The transfers for which decisions have been made total ECU 50 468 149, divided as follows:

EMERGENCY AID

Mozambique

The Commission has decided to grant emergency aid worth 400 000 ECU to Mozambique.

The aim of this aid is to meet the immediate fuel needs for the only thermal power station in the Maputo area. The power station is no longer able to operate because the high voltage cable bringing current from Cabora-Bassa was severely damaged during the storm on 27 March this year.

At the same time, the Commission through its delegation which it has just set up in Maputo (in connection with Mozambique's joining the third Lomé convention) is undertaking a technical

<i>ACP beneficiary</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount (ECU)</i>
Ethiopia	Cotton	1 665 021
Ethiopia	Sesame seeds	3 150 900
Guinea Bissau	Sawn wood	267 121
Guinea Bissau	Shrimp	710 289
Madagascar	Untreated sisal	1 461 636
Sao Tomé	Cocoa	3 397 335
Sudan	Groundnuts	7 900 891
Tanzania	Untreated sisal	3 472 424
Tanzania	Cashew nuts and kernels	1 943 394
Grenada	Cocoa beans	1 230 867
Guinea Bissau	Palm nuts	437 356
Mali	Groundnut products	3 200 724
Solomon Islands	Copra	1 463 298
	Sawn wood	34 791
Swaziland	Cotton products	5 085 350
Rwanda	Hides and skins	497 157
Togo	Coffee	4 190 324
	Cocoa	9 543 759
Tonga	Copra products	732 546
	Bananas	11 034
Tuvalu	Copra	7 384
Kiribati	Copra	64 548
TOTAL		50 468 149

study to estimate what work is needed to repair the power cable. It is thought that the work will take at least three months.

Comoros and Mayotte

In March, the Commission decided (Article 137 of Lomé II) to send emergency aid of ECU 100 000 for people on Mayotte and in the Islamic Republic of the Comoros who had been hit by Hurricane Feliksa which brought destruction to the islands recently.

The aid is to buy basic goods and food for distribution to the worst-hit.

Somalia

The Commission has taken a decision granting Somalia emergency aid worth 300 000 ECU, which was immediately used to send antibiotics, vaccines and other medical supplies to the Somalian refugee camps at Gamat, which have been hit by an outbreak of cholera.

The medical supplies were sent a few hours after the Commission's decision through a non-governmental organisation, Médecins sans Frontières (Belgian and Netherlands section). ○

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

East African States to revive their relationship

Since the East African Community was dissolved in 1977, there has been substantial progress registered in reshaping a framework for co-operative action between the three states concerned, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. This progress was the dominant theme in discussions between the three, so when a Ministerial negotiating session was held in Arusha, Tanzania on the 25 and 26th March, 1985, prospects for regional co-operation were high on the agenda.

The European Community has already supported regional co-operation efforts in the framework of the Lomé II Convention and the opportunities for enhanced support under the new

Convention are considerable. It was with this in mind that the three countries invited a delegation from the European Commission to be present for part of the session.

In the first part of the meeting before the E.C. delegation joined, the Ministers, under the chairmanship of Dr W. Umbricht as mediator, disposed of a number of outstanding items arising out of the East African Community Mediation Agreement⁽¹⁾. They then had a very comprehensive exchange of views on future regional co-operation and an understanding was reached on the framework within which such future regional co-operation will be pursued. The Ministers identified possible areas of future co-operation which included research, transport and communications and tourism and wildlife conservation. The meeting requested the Ministries and Organisations directly concerned in each state to work out appropriate arrangements for co-operation.

The Ministers were agreed on the need for a regional coordination office and decided in principle to set up such an office.

The meeting then invited in the European Commission delegation, which was headed by Mr G. Livi, Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, and which included the E.C. Delegates to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In a particularly cordial atmosphere the participants had an informal exchange on the various means offered by the Convention of Lomé for support to regional co-operation. Following a thorough exchange the ministers asked the EEC to sponsor a seminar for senior executives from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to clarify the possible areas for co-operation between the EEC and East African States and the means available to carry it out. Several regional projects have been supported by the Community in the past, including components of the Northern Corridor linking Mombasa through Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi and the Central Corridor from Dar es Salaam through Tanzania to Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. ○

(1) This agreement was made with the aim of dividing the common property of the East African Community among its three constituent members.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

The Group of Seven pleased at the openings created in Lomé III

The Group of Seven for Cooperation with Africa held meeting on 14 March in Brussels, the first since the new Convention was signed. The association was founded back in 1973 and now, under the chairmanship of Hugh Leslie, it represents about 1500 European firms (trade, industry, agriculture, banking, transport and services) in Africa. The Group expressed its complete satisfaction at the importance the Convention now gives to private investment, something European economic operators had been wanting for a long while.

These openings (article 241 et seq.) are, the Group of Seven feels, a very important aspect of the development of the ACP States when it comes to the role of the private sector in their drive for development. Participants felt that the enthusiasm manifested during the Lomé III negotiations did indeed reflect a trend in the field and that many of the ACP governments were increasingly aware of the importance of private investment in the development of their economies. In spite of this obvious change in outlook, there was still a noticeable gap between intentions and reality. Participants mentioned the lack of confidence that still existed between ACP governments and private investors. They felt that a better climate would be one of the psychologically most decisive conditions in persuading investors. They also emphasized the minimizing effect on investments of the heavy debt the ACP countries have to repay and came out in favour of long-term rescheduling.

The Group continued these discussions in an internal meeting. It announced it was willing to put the expertise and abilities of its members at the disposal of the Community and the ACP countries in their implementation of the new provisions of Lomé III. ○

GENERAL INFORMATION

SPECIAL FUND

World Bank's long-awaited African Fund finally materializes

Finally, after several years of discussion, debate and feet-dragging, the World Bank has managed to secure concrete promises of cash for its Special Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa. Meeting in Paris at the end of January, 23 Western aid donors agreed to pledge over \$1 billion for the new Fund to enable it to provide grants and loans on concessional terms to some 40 countries in the poorest continent in the world. The fund will have two parts—the “Special Facility”, which is financed by direct contributions to the tune of \$667 million and the “Special Joint Financing”, which will be financed from existing bilateral funds to the tune of just over \$500 million. Bank officials hope that both funds will start operations by July this year, for a preliminary three-year period.

EEC Member States donate 63% of fund

Of all donors contributing directly to the Special Facility, Italy was the most generous with an offer of \$153 million, followed by France, which promised \$150 million. Holland, Denmark and Ireland donated \$115 million. Altogether, these five EEC Member States contributed 63% of the cash offered for this fund. The United Kingdom and Germany pledged about \$175 million for Special Joint Financing and Belgium and Luxembourg are apparently considering a donation. Outside the EEC, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan made pledges to the Facility and the Joint Financing and Canada and Saudi Arabia are also expected to donate. One country whose name was very obviously missing from the list of contributors was the United States. This important aid donor has decided, instead, to operate its own bilateral African survival fund. ◦

COCOA

Towards a new International Agreement — maybe

It was on a contradictory note that the delegates of the 88 cocoa-producing and consuming countries left the Palais des Nations in Geneva in mid-March after four weeks of intensive negotiation.

It had not proved possible to conclude a fourth International Agreement, finalized and ready to enter into force, hence the disappointment of the participants. Which was all the greater as they were all convinced that, in view of the convergence achieved during the discussions, the gap that remained to be bridged was by no means large. Uncertainty linked to the international monetary situation, however, prevented agreement on the crucial matters of prices and price revision machinery.

But there was also every reason for optimism as, thanks to the spirit of compromise which the biggest producers (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Brazil) and the EEC (which, in the absence of the USA, is in a majority position in the consumer group) brought to the conference, everything required for an efficient, realistic agreement seemed to be present.

If a compromise can be reached on the price levels and revision machinery, the Agreement should have a dual stabilization system.

The first means of defending the negotiated price margin would, as it was in the third Agreement, be buffer stocks (250 000 t), which would come into play with purchases or sales as soon as the market showed signs of imbalance due to a shortage or a glut.

The originality and, most important, the greater efficiency of the new Agreement now being concluded is of course that it has additional machinery for taking cocoa off the market if prices slump due to excessive production.

Market forecasts for the next five years issued by the International Cocoa Organization and the IBRD sug-

gest that supply will far outstrip demand and this trend could, if prices go too low, lead the growers to drop the crop—which would then mean a shortage.

The surpluses forecast for the coming years are both a threat and a challenge to the big traditional producers, particularly those in Africa, in view of the arrival on the market of the South East Asian product which could well make for stronger competition.

So the need for realistically-based international cooperation is more imperative than ever before. The producers and the consumers are aware of this and the progress notched up during the recent negotiations are a first indication of it. They now only have to prove the fact with a general agreement.

The Chairman of the conference (Mr Montes, the Guatemalan Ambassador) was invited to lead consultations with a view to a further round of negotiations. The meeting of the International Council of the 1980 Agreement (it is scheduled to take place in London in July), which will take the decision to extend the present arrangements for a further year, could be the opportunity to set a date for a decisive meeting in Geneva. ◦

ABEDIA

\$38 million for projects in Africa

The latest financial commitments which the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has made are worth \$38 million. This will be channelled into development projects, we learned from an Accra source in April.

A report published in the Ghanaian capital quotes Abedia chairman, Chedli Ayari, as saying that the Bank's new commitments were decided at its 32nd ordinary meeting in Khartoum (Sudan) last December.

Abedia has decided to give grants of \$8 million for rural development in Benin, \$4 million to extend and modernize the international airport in Bangui (CAR) and \$2.8 million to boost cocoa production in Equatorial Guinea and a loan of \$15 million to develop Zambia's road network.

According to the report, the loans

the Bank made during the 1984 tax year totalled \$ 87.81 million and the aid it gave to the countries of Africa over the 1975-84 period totalled \$ 884.413 million (this includes additional emergency aid of \$ 214.244 million which the Special Fund for Arab Aid to Africa, a part of Abedia since 1977, gave between 1974 and 1977).

A further loan of \$ 9 million to Ghana will be used to finance the rehabilitation of two of the most important wood and plywood factories in the country. Wood accounts for a large part of Ghana's export earnings.

The Bank's financial commitments to Ghana had reached \$ 31.73 million by the end of last year. Previous loans included \$ 5 million to rehabilitate the Ashanti (in central-southern Ghana) cocoa plantations in 1975 and \$ 10 million for the Kpong (south east) hydro-electric project in 1977.

Ghana has recently had one third of a further \$ 10 million loan which the Bank granted back in 1975 for the CI-MAO (West African Cement Co.) project, in which Ivory Coast and Togo were also involved. In the same year it received \$ 4.4 million worth of emergency aid. So, between 1975 and 1983, this country received Arab aid to the tune of \$ 314.6 million. ◊

TANZAM

Donors meet in Arusha

The body that manages the Tanzania-Zambia railway (TANZAM or TAZARA) was set to submit several projects worth a total \$ 34.4 million at the round table of donor countries in April.

The 1 860 km railway gives landlocked Zambia an outlet to the sea through the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salaam. The projects include repairs to the railway, maintenance of telecommunications, replacement of the rolling stock (locomotives and trucks) and staff training.

The donor countries present in Arusha were Canada, Denmark, Federal Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The other donors are Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the World Bank.

The Arusha meeting, also attended by Tanzanian and Zambian leaders and representatives of TANZAM,

should help solve the numerous technical and financial problems facing the line since China built it eight years ago.

Because of all these problems, China has agreed to a 10-year extension of the initial grace period preceding repayment of the interest-free \$ 300 million loan it gave for the construction of the railway. Repayments ought to have begun in 1983.

The meeting was also the opportunity to settle the problem of the transfer of funds between Zambia and Tanzania, Zambia's inability to make its contribution having hampered operation of the line and led to services being interrupted twice over the past five months. ◊

VISITS

Y. Shamir in Brussels

Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Affairs Minister, visited Claude Cheysson—the Commissioner who deals with North-South relations, those with the Mediterranean included—on 11 March. There was an exchange of views on the problems of the Middle East, but the talks centred on the consequences Community enlargement would have for Israel. Mr Shamir mentioned his Government's concerns here and insisted that steps to avoid these consequences be taken by joint agreement before the applicant countries actually acceded. ◊

OECD

Alois Pfeiffer attends the Council of Ministers

Economic Affairs Commissioner Alois Pfeiffer confirmed in April that there is general international consensus that basic economic conditions improved considerably over the past year and the trend should continue in 1985. But, at the same time, the situation on the labour market, particularly in Europe, is still bad and no change is foreseeable in the immediate future. The EEC Commission thinks the priority aim is, undeniably, to put up a long-lasting and efficient fight against unemployment and to ensure stable prices and a balance in external trade.

Mr Pfeiffer then answered the question as to what political moves should be made to achieve this aim, concentrating on two major points—the international environment and measures to be taken by Europe.

When it came to the international environment, Mr Pfeiffer stressed the importance of diminishing the constraints which an uncertain climate put on economic growth, underlining the need for a gradual reduction in the US budget, for resistance against protectionist tendencies and restriction of the erratic fluctuation of the exchange rates.

On the European side, the Commissioner pointed out that the Community had to make some structural adjustments that could only be efficiently brought about through greater social dialogue. He also mentioned the need for the consolidation of the budgetary, financial and wage moderation policies to be accompanied by a dynamic movement that would achieve faster growth that generated more employment. This means an economic policy that takes up all the room for manoeuvre that economic trends allow and exploits the opportunities offered by an internal market that has finally been integrated. It would also be a good idea to look into the possibility of making greater use of the Community's instruments of financing, particularly as regards SMEs, innovation and the common infrastructure that the creation of a vast internal market demands. ◊

EGYPT

Community provides financial and technical aid

The Community has just granted a total of 5 820 000 ECU in financial and technical assistance to Egypt in the framework of the Second EC-Egypt Financial Protocol. The grant will be spread over three projects which have as their aim the improvement of health protection and nutrition for the population and the making of a significant contribution to Egypt's terms of trade.

The fight against cancer

In the first of these projects, the Community will contribute a sum of 2 500 000 ECU to the upgrading and

development of radiological services in the National Cancer Institute in Cairo.

Cancer represents a major health problem in Egypt with an estimated 60 000 new cases recorded each year.

The Community's contribution will finance the continuing cooperation between the Nederlands Kanker Instituut (NKI), which has special expertise in treating cancer of the bladder, the major form of cancer in Egypt, and the National Cancer Institute of Cairo University. Over a period of three years the NKI will provide training and technical assistance which will cover all phases of treatment from the initial diagnosis to the execution of the treatment.

Improved Animal Feed

In the second project, the Community is providing a further 2 400 000 ECU to increase the quantity of home-produced animal feed in Egypt.

Arable land in Egypt is limited to the Delta and a narrow strip along the Nile representing about 3% of the total land surface. This puts a brake on any potential increase in agricultural production which must, in any case, be shared between production of cash crops and animal fodder.

Demand for both cereals and meat products has risen substantially in recent years, and, given the limits on agricultural production, has had to be satisfied by increased imports of cereals, meat and dairy products.

The aim of this project is to make use of the by-products of cash-crop production as an input for animal fodder production. It is estimated that some 14 million tonnes of straw, maize cobs and stalks and sorghum stalks are available and, suitably treated, could be used as animal feed.

Work has already been done along these lines in the framework of an FAO project in Egypt and the Community-backed project will develop a further three types of animal feed. The feed will then be sold to farmers at prices which will make this operation self-supporting both in financial terms in that it will require no further subsidy and in economic terms in that it reduces import requirements.

A further advantage of this programme will be the increased possibility for the Egyptian population to

broaden their source of protein, which is currently derived mainly from vegetables, to include more meat and dairy products.

Export Promotion

In the third project the Community will provide 920 000 ECU to develop the Egyptian authorities' capacity in export promotion.

Egypt's trade balance has deteriorated sharply in recent years, going from a deficit of \$ 3.1 billion in 1977 to \$ 6 billion in 1982. This has, to a great extent, been caused by the increase of imports necessary to sustain the economy's growth rate.

On the export side, Egypt's main export product is oil, which accounts for more than two thirds of her total export earnings. However, it is estimated that the reserves of oil will not last much beyond the end of the century and it is clear that new products for export must be developed and new markets found.

With this in mind, the Community assistance will go to strengthening the structure and operating capacity of the Product Development Department of the Egyptian Export Promotion Centre and providing it with the resources necessary to support the development of exports of selected products to Community, Arab and African markets. ○

EMERGENCY FOOD AID

● Displaced persons in Thailand

The Commission has just decided to grant emergency food aid to displaced persons from Kampuchea in refugee camps in the Thai/Kampuchea border area.

The aid will be given in the form of 570 tonnes of pulses and 570 tonnes of dried fish to the value of 525 000 ECU and will be distributed by UNBRO (United Nations Border Relief Operations).

● For the people of Chile ...

The Commission decided to send emergency aid worth ECU 300 000 to

help the Chilean victims of the bad earthquake in March.

This aid—tents, mattresses, blankets and drugs—will be channelled through CARITAS, which will distribute it direct to those in need.

NON-ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

India: Community aids irrigation project

The Commission has just decided, in the framework of its programme of assistance for developing countries, to grant India 15 MECU for an irrigation project in Maharashtra.

The project is aimed at diversifying the cropping pattern, from paddy to higher-value horticulture and fruit culture, by means of an integrated development of the water control systems over a total area of 18 000 ha of existing irrigated areas in four districts of Maharashtra.

The project will contribute to:

- (i) correcting the main shortcomings of the existing irrigation systems (low irrigation efficiency due to heavy canal losses, lack of cross-structures, insufficient terminal facilities such as sub-distributories and on-farm works, etc.),
- (ii) the establishment of training centres,
- (iii) the improvement of the adaptable agricultural research institutions and
- (iv) the assessment of its own impact (survey, monitoring and evaluation).

The project will permit a higher average production per unit of water supplied to be obtained, and to provide equitable water distribution among the farming community.

The total cost of the project is estimated at about 52.8 MECU of which the EEC contribution is 15 MECU.

Honduras: Community aid for refugees

The Commission has just granted a sum of 160 000 to the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in favour of refugees in Honduras. This aid forms part of the general aid programme of the UNHCR aimed at refugees installed in Honduras. It will consist mainly in financing of agricultural technical assis-

tance to support this institution which does not have specialist personnel in the organization of agricultural activities relating to refugees' self-sufficiency.

The project provides for the provision of an agricultural specialist, having at least three years experience of the sector in question in Latin America. ○

LEBANON

Community contribution to rehabilitation of schools

The Commission has just decided to allocate the total funds available under the EC-Lebanon Second Financial Protocol in the form of grants or special loans, i.e. 16 MECU, as a contribution to the Lebanese Government's programme to rehabilitate 1 170

schools which have suffered war damage. The sum is divided into a grant of 11 MECU and a special loan of 5 MECU (40 years at 1%).

The Lebanese authorities have decided on a vast reconstruction programme with a total cost for 1984/85 of some 2 000 MECU. Part of this programme concerns the rehabilitation of schools damaged during the war in all areas of the country, except the southernmost region where a separate programme, financed by UNICEF, is already underway.

The Community aid (16 MECU out of a total project cost of 35 MECU) will be used for the rehabilitation of between 350 and 400 schools spread evenly throughout the country and will be of benefit to all the communities represented in the Lebanon.

The Commission considers that this programme will make a tangible contribution to the peace process in Lebanon by stimulating economic activity

and reducing unemployment at a local level, particularly in rural districts, and by helping to create a framework of normality for the pupils and students of these schools.

The rehabilitation programme began in 1983 and more than 400 schools have already been completed. With Community assistance, the project should be completed by the end of 1985.

Emergency food aid

The Commission has just granted emergency food aid to Lebanon worth approximately 1 645 000 ECUs, in the form of 500 tonnes of cereals, 1 000 tonnes of pulses and 500 tonnes of sugar.

This aid follows a request made by the Lebanese government faced by a deterioration of the economic situation, particularly in the southern regions of the country. ○

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

General assembly of European development NGOs in Brussels

"Had the NGOs not been there in Ethiopia, working side by side with their local partners, the situation would have been even more disastrous" declared Mr Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the EC Commission and Commissioner for Development at the opening session of the 11th General Assembly of the European Development NGOs in Brussels, on 16 April 1985. Mr Natali had just returned from a mission to Ethiopia and on the basis of his observations on the spot, the Commissioner stressed the need for twofold coordination in each aid recipient country: firstly between the various NGOs working in the field and secondly between the NGOs and the various Community instruments.

"I was able to put my finger on a fundamental point with regard to the efficacy and rapidity of aid" he declared. "All the efforts of the international community could well prove abortive if we were not able to rely on the multifarious and competent network of your organisations."

Mr Menotti Bottazzi, Chairman of the Liaison Committee of European Development NGOs addressing some 60 delegates from 400 European De-

velopment NGOs and a hundred or so observers from the Community and the international community, recalled the reasons for choosing as key-theme for the 1985 General Assembly: The close links between emergency food aid and long term development aid which were imposed on the NGOs at a time when drought and famine are laying waste some 20 African countries, where over 40 million people, mainly women and children, are barely surviving the catastrophe.

Mr Bottazzi set out to explain the various areas in which greater efforts were needed to improve the efficacy of the different forms of intervention.

Emergency aid, which should be reserved first and foremost for refugees, displaced persons, women and children, should be given certain priority. Above all, an early warning system should be instituted and free passage zones identified. Furthermore, emergency aid should be seen as a way of promoting self-organization on the part of displaced persons.

The chairman of the NGO Liaison Committee stressed the need for certain orientations and measures to be

implemented to ensure better coordination of the various forms of aid. Improved coordination, he said, was vital if we are to achieve our basic objective which is, and remains, development: "We should not waste much more time discussing the reasons for not separating food aid from development aid. The time has come to take action and to demonstrate by means of concrete examples under practical conditions where food aid can be of service to development whilst at the same time meeting several other urgent requirements."

— A substantial part of emergency aid should wherever possible, be devoted to starting up the development process.

— Food aid should, as a matter of priority, help to advance work programmes and provide an incentive for development operations.

In this context Mr Bottazzi pointed out that food production in Africa during the decade from 1960-70 increased annually by 2.5%, i.e., it was slightly higher than the growth in population. However, in the following decade (1970-80) it only increased by 1.4% whereas the annual increase in the population was between 2.5 and 3%. This means that in overall terms there was, over this decade, a per capita fall in agricultural production of over 10%.

This aid should also help to step up local food production and should be seen as part and parcel of the "food strategies" as defined jointly by several African countries and the European Community. It is vital that the considerable knowledge acquired through research in the physical, ecological, sociological and historical fields be put to use to further development. So far this vast knowledge has been little, or worse still, badly used, despite the decisive role it could play in the assessment of projects and the efficacy of their implementation.

— Aid should be provided for general rural development (food production, education and training, basic health care, pre- and post-agricultural production, artisanal activities, cheap renewable energy) in order to improve living conditions in the villages and to halt the rural exodus.

— All food aid and all development projects should be carried out with the participation of the populations concerned through their recognized leaders. In other words, all such efforts should promote social and community life and increase the ability of the population to organize itself. It is necessary to collaborate closely with local groups of partners and to accord a large degree of autonomy and responsibility.

— For development aid it is necessary to make available far greater financial resources. In this matter it has been recommended that the NGOs bring pressure to bear on the OECD countries to finally honour their commitment to contribute 0.70% of their GNP (Gross National Product) to development aid.

One way of increasing financial aid would be to embark upon a disarmament process. Just 5% of the defence budget would be sufficient to double development aid.

— The task of the NGOs would only be half-accomplished if they restricted themselves to helping the most deprived countries and populations of the Third World along the road to development.

A vital part of their work is to inform and educate the general public in our own countries so that Europe can show its solidarity with the Third World. Drought and famine, which loom dark on the African horizon, should not obliterate other far less disastrous realities.

Over the past 25 years, important steps have been taken in a number of Third World countries, including

EEC-NGO CO-OPERATION

EEC-NGO co-operation began back in 1976 with the idea of enabling the Commission to take an active part in expressing Europe's "non-official" solidarity with the most underprivileged sections of the Third World.

The budget that was set up to cofinance projects with the NGOs was fixed at ECU 2.5 million initially and was increased gradually over the years to reach ECU 35 million in 1984.

The total Community contribution over the 1976-84 period, ECU 135.7 million, made it possible to cofinance 1598 development projects with 238 NGOs in 108 developing countries. Alongside this, the Commission also provided ECU 7.5 million-worth of cofinancing for 209 schemes to bring development matters to public notice, so a total of 1807 projects worth ECU 143 million were in fact cofinanced with NGOs over the period. Note that almost half the projects in question were cofinanced during the last three years (1982-84), which highlights the way Community interest in this form of development co-operation has gathered momentum.

The Commission also co-operates with the NGOs on **food aid distribution** and, in 1984, it was able to hand out 63 000 tonnes of food worth ECU 47.4 million in the developing countries through these organizations. It also ran 11 **emergency food aid** schemes (ECU 9 million) through NGOs in seven African countries.

Lastly, **emergency aid** (including drugs, shelters etc) sent directly or indirectly through NGOs was worth something like ECU 46 million in 1984.

To sum up, then, in 1984 alone, the Community contribution to NGO activities amounted to around ECU 137 million (ECU 35 million cofinancing, ECU 56 million food aid and ECU 46 million emergency aid). o

many African countries, where they were taken by the Africans themselves, with or without foreign aid.

The situation today, although it has done much to detract from these achievements, can by no means wipe them out. Dynamic efforts are still being furnished everywhere, even in the midst of dire poverty, and it is these efforts the NGOs wish to encourage, support and strengthen and which bring hope for the future and for development.

The role of public opinion and of the media came across with great force in connection with the situation in Ethiopia. The European Parliament, the EEC, the individual European governments and the NGOs were well aware of the drought and the resulting famine over a year ago. For their part the NGOs cannot, nor is it their intention to, set themselves up as the rescuers of the Third World, since the aid they are able to provide is but very modest.

However, the appeals launched by those informed of the catastrophe fell on deaf ears. It was only once the situation in Ethiopian camps was shown on television that the public responded with a great wave of emotion which forced the Governments themselves to intervene more forcefully.

"Television shots of the harrowing daily "sifting" of children still capable of survival and for whom food and medicines can still be of use, from those already too weak and far gone, those already condemned to death, did more to mobilize public opinion and consequently the governments than all our appeals and the desperate calls from the embassies" explained one delegate.

Reference to the power of the media was made in a number of the addresses at the General Assembly. The NGOs are acutely aware of their vital role in mobilizing public opinion and governments with a view to greater solidarity with the Third World but at the same time they fear the shock effect of TV shots and the sensationalism which incites immediate and great generosity which is not followed through.

"We must work together with the media", said Mr Bottazzi, "to enable them to put greater emphasis on communities that are working towards progress and development and not just show pictures of people dying of hunger. They should not just depict Euro-

peans active in the Third World, but also show our southern partners at work."

The NGOs feel that, if enough trouble were taken, this type of presentation would be just as feasible and that it is simply not true that it could not have the same dramatic effect as the sight of the distended bellies of skeleton-like children.

Many of the participants also stressed the need to show the public the real causes of famine, of which drought is but one factor. Placing the blame only on so-called "natural causes" leads to a fatalistic attitude. Many of the causes are man-made: deterioration of the environment, agricultural policies which act as a disincentive to food production, lack of storage, credit and marketing facilities, lack of access to appropriate technologies, lack of infrastructures (roads, schools, health facilities) not to mention international monetary imbalances, deteriorating terms of trade, increasing indebtedness.

All these causes are inter-related. It is on these causes and their consequences that the NGOs and their Third World partners, with the aid of the respective populations, need to focus their attention, if they are to change the course of events.

Whatever efforts are made, it remains a fact that emergency and food aid needs to be considerably increased for many years to come to save the life of tens of thousands of Africans.

Commissioner Natali pointed out that there can be no doubt that current administrative procedures are inadequate, as they vary according to the type of aid. It is his intention to set up a single procedure for evaluation, decision and intervention to ensure better coordination and more rapid disbursement of all necessary funds for the rescue and rehabilitation of a given population. The NGO representatives expressed their appreciation for this measure which, in their view, is a big step towards improving the effectiveness of their actions.

Two figures quoted by Mr Bottazzi can only act as an incentive: "The population of Africa, which at present exceeds 500 million, will reach 800 million before the year 2000 and over half of this population will be living in towns. This is the challenge that this Assembly has to face.

At the close of their working ses-

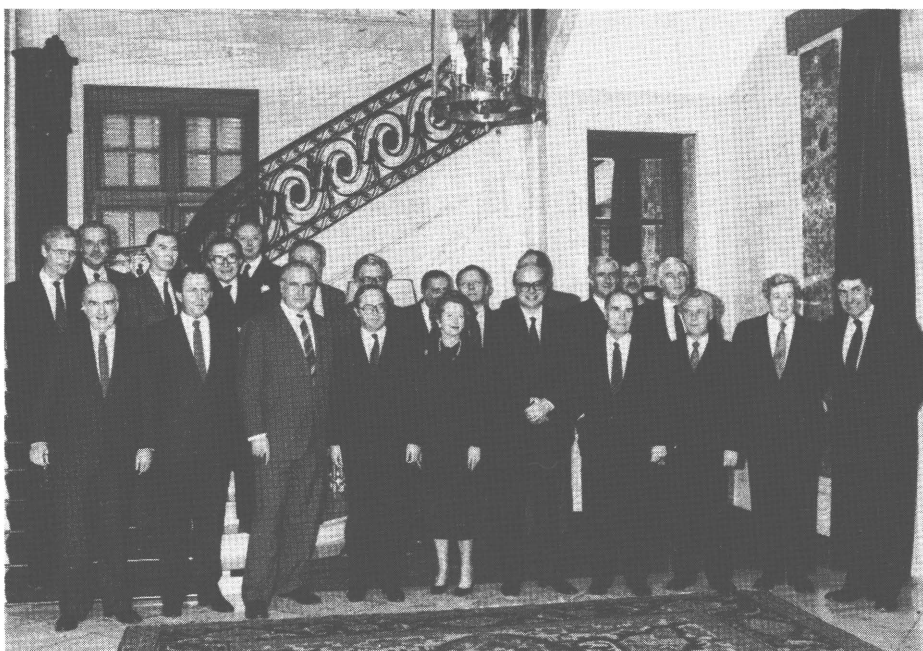
sion, participants were given the opportunity of discussing their action with Mrs Focke, Chairperson of the Development and Cooperation Committee of the European Parliament. The latter appealed to the NGOs and their partners in the South, especially the farmers' associations, to work towards cooperation, if necessary in a critical way, with the Community in their efforts in the Third World.

It is up to the NGOs to put forward alternative solutions based on their experience, whilst at the same time re-

cognizing their own limitations. Mrs Focke emphasized the need for better coordination of NGO means and those of the various European bodies. She also stressed the importance of mobilizing public opinion. The public, she said, must be made aware of the fact that the real fight against hunger goes beyond the need for emergency aid. The greatest weapon against it is development: 1 franc towards appeasing hunger, 1 franc towards changing the structures that hamper development. ○

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Spain and Portugal join the Community



Group photograph of the Summit of Heads of State and Government chaired by Bettino Craxi (Italy) which, on 29 March, reached the final agreement on the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

Portugal made its official application to join the Community on 28 March 1977 and, four months later, Spain did the same. It was not for another eight years, on the decisive date of 29 March 1985, after a lot of ground had been covered, that the Community and Spain and Portugal reached the vital agreement on the main subjects of negotiation (farming, fishing, social affairs and own resources), which, along with the other previous agreements on, in particular, the customs union, industry, tax and external relations, at last completed the bulk of the accession negotiations.

The Governments of the Member States and the applicant countries are scheduled to sign the Acts of Accession in June at the latest. The parliamentary ratification procedures can then start — and they should be completed speedily so that simultaneous accession of Spain and Portugal, the target for January 1986, can be achieved.

In the interim period that starts with the signing of the Acts of Accession, Spain and Portugal will, according to what is now already a tradition, be involved in the work of the Community institutions.

Enlargement to include these two countries is both a victory and a challenge and it is a major political event for the two future Member States and for the Community itself.

For the applicants, accession is a choice that is in line with their return to the family of democratic nations of Europe and they are joining with the other Member States of the Community to pursue the Treaty of Rome's aims of progress, unity and peace together.

For the Community, enlargement is proof of its vitality and powers of attraction and its weight in the international community will be all the greater for it. The whole of Europe will benefit from the greater strength and stability of the old continent and from the fact that it can do more to further peace in the world.

Economically speaking, the consequences are very substantial too. The internal market will be getting a boost from the almost 20% increase in the population of the Community — whose role as a trading power on the external market will be greater as well. There is also bound to be an advantage for third countries when it comes to customs tariffs once Spain and Portugal, now in the Community's customs union, have adopted the Common Customs Tariff, as this tends to be lower than the Spanish and Portuguese tariffs.

Enlargement will of course pose problems on the internal coherence front — but perhaps these are further reasons for making the necessary improvements, particularly in institutional matters and the policies conducive to a common approach. It is now up to the Community to continue along its chosen path and grasp the future with its own hands.

The effect of enlargement on the ACPs and their relations with the Community will certainly need close investigation. One thing seems sure and that is that the Group will be making full use of the new provisions of Article 284 of Lomé III, which it is useful to recall here:

"The Contracting Parties further agree:

(...)

(b) to examine without delay, after the conclusion of the accession negotiations, the effects of such accession on this Convention, and to engage in negotiations in order to establish a protocol of accession and adopt the mea-

sures of adaptation or transition that may become necessary, to be annexed to the said protocol, of which they shall constitute an integral part.

(3) Without prejudice to any transitional arrangements that may be adopted, the Contracting Parties recognize the provisions of the Convention do not apply in relations between the ACP States and a new Member State of the Community as long as the protocol of accession to the Convention referred to in paragraph 2(b) has not entered into force."

EEC-Third World aid reaches record high

European Community aid to the Third World increased by 14% in 1983 to reach \$1.4 billion, the highest level ever recorded by the EEC for aid flows in one year. A large percentage of this aid went to the world's poorest countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the lion's share was offered in the form of grants. This performance was welcomed by the Development Aid Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which met at the beginning of February to review the EEC's collective aid efforts and policies.

Made up of 17 countries from the Western world, the DAC meets regularly to monitor the development aid policies of its member states. It is often critical of countries, especially those, such as the United States, Italy and the United Kingdom, whose efforts fall far below UN aid targets and well below the DAC average. But high praise is sometimes given by the DAC, as in the case of its recent reviews of Dutch and Danish development aid. Both these countries rank among the most generous of all Western nations, giving respectively 0.93% and 0.73% of their Gross National Product as Third World aid.

The DAC review of the EEC's Third World policy covered aid donated by the EEC Member States and administered by the European Commission and the European Investment Bank and not aid provided on a bilateral basis by EEC Member States. This includes funds for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states through the Lomé Convention and aid for Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean countries from the EEC Budget. The DAC was pleased with the

successful conclusion of the new Lomé Convention, especially the new emphasis given to 'dialogue' and food strategies, but warned the EEC to pay more attention to its food aid policies. It concluded, however, by applauding the Commission's emergency food aid operation for the drought-stricken countries of Africa. ○

SOUTH AFRICA

EEC Member States condemn slaying and police repression under apartheid

On 25 March, the Foreign Affairs Ministers, meeting to discuss political co-operation, issued the following position on the recent bloodshed in South Africa:

"The 10 Member States of the European Community express their deep concern at the tension developing in Africa because of the indiscriminate repression of the black population.

They firmly condemn, in particular, the behaviour of the police force, at Uitenhage on 21 March, which caused the death of a number of black residents.

The Ten, mindful of the Ministerial Declaration of 11 September 1984, reiterate their appeal for an end to apartheid and for a process of dialogue leading to substantial reform that will fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the black population". ○

EEC/LATIN AMERICA

The future enlarged Community to develop its links with the Latin America

The Spanish delegation in the accession negotiations presented a communication with a two-fold objective on relations with Latin America, the development of future cooperation between the enlarged EEC and Latin America and safeguarding traditional trade patterns between Spain and the Latin American countries.

Spain will bring the Community

great potential in the form of historical, linguistic and cultural links, thereby allowing for the full development of these links. In the past, these links between Europe and Latin America have not reflected their political importance, but recently the Community tried to remedy this situation (Cooperation agreement with the countries of the Andean Pact, the San Jose (Costa Rica) declaration etc.). The enlarged Community should continue on this path and draw up a framework for wide-ranging and flexible relations including financial provisions and economic, trade and cooperation provisions (food aid, scientific and technical assistance etc). Thus Spain has proposed a "draft declaration" to this effect through which the enlarged Community would show its will to: a) contribute to the economic and social development of Latin America; b) maintain and develop trade relations; c) examine the possibility of drawing up a broad and flexible framework for cooperation with the Latin American countries, which would require extended financial cooperation, possible EIB financing, an attempt to find long-term solutions to trade problems (particularly by adapting the Generalised Preferences Scheme (GSP), and support for regional integration attempts in Latin America.

So as to prevent Spain's entry into EEC having a negative effect on the Latin American countries, some current Spanish imports, carried out under a "State-trading" system, should be safeguarded. Duty free quotas should be opened by the enlarged EC equal to current Spanish imports for: some fish and shell fish; some dried vegetables; coffee; cocoa and (for the Philippines) tobacco. The Spanish delegation thinks that these measures should not cause the Community any major difficulties.

Multiannual research and development programmes

Following the conclusions it reached on 19 December 1984, the Council proceeded last March to the formal adoption of seven multiannual research and development programmes.

The total financial allocations necessary for the implementation of these programmes which cover periods of either 4 or 5 years is estimated at

1 225 million ECU and is broken down as follows:

Programme	<i>Amount in million ECU</i>
Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion (1985-1989)	690
Biotechnology (1985-1989)	55
Basic technological research and the application of new technologies (BRITE) (1985-1989)	125
Radiation protection (1985-1989)	58
Management and storage of radioactive waste (1985-1989)	62
Stimulation of scientific and technical cooperation and interchange (1985-1988)	60
Non-nuclear energy (1985-1988)	175
TOTAL	1 225

Controlled thermonuclear fusion (1985-1989)

The essential features of this programme are:

- exploitation and extension of JET (Joint European Torous) to its full capacity. The JET undertaking occupies a leading position in research into controlled thermonuclear fusion of which it seeks to demonstrate the long-term scientific feasibility;
- completion of five further experimental devices in associated institutions where specific problems of the confinement and heating of plasmas not covered by the JET undertaking are in the course of study;
- completion of the definition period and commencement of the conceptual design of the next step after JET (Next European Torus — NET) together with technological developments required for its design.

Radiation protection (1985-1989)

This programme follows on from a previous Community radiation protection programme which expired at the end of 1984. The aims of the programme are to improve the conditions of life in relation to safety at work and protection of man and his environment and to assure a safe production of energy from atomic fission.

Research will be carried out mainly on a contract basis and will endeavour to develop techniques to prevent and counteract the harmful effects of radiation, provide methods to cope with

the consequences of radiation accidents and assess radiation risks.

Management and storage of radioactive waste (1984-1989)

This programme follows on from a previous multiannual programme which was completed at the end of 1984. The new programme will be carried out mainly on the basis of contracts. The main purpose of the programme will be to perfect and to demonstrate a system for managing the radioactive waste produced by the nuclear energy industry, ensuring at the various stages the best possible protection of man and his environment. The two main areas of research activity will relate firstly to waste management studies, including such matters as systems studies, radioactive waste treatment and safety of geological disposal and secondly to the construction and/or operation of underground facilities open to Community joint activities. Initially three projects are contemplated in this respect. Additional proposals may be submitted later.

Biotechnologies (1985-1989)

This five year programme represents a broadening in the initiatives already undertaken in this area of Community-based research. It is one of the most important elements of the new policy initiatives endorsed by recent European Councils and is concerned with technologies which have transnational significance.

The main areas of activity will cover:

- (a) contextual measures aimed at upgrading the quality and capabilities of facilities, resources and support services in biotechnology research,
- (b) the reduction, by means of pre-competitive research and training, of scientific bottlenecks which inhibit the application to industry and agriculture of the materials and methods deriving from modern biotechnology, and finally
- (c) concertation activity based on monitoring modern developments in biotechnology, assessing their strategic significance for Europe and promoting the necessary concertation of activities in the Member States.

Stimulation of scientific and technical co-operation and interchange (1985-1988)

The purpose of this four-year plan, which concerns all fields covered by

the exact and natural sciences, is to foster the achievement of a European scientific and technical area, which is a necessary condition for strengthening the competitiveness and creativity of European research and development.

Its major objectives may be summarized as follows:

- to increase the mobility of researchers and communication between scientists within the Community;
- to develop co-operation between European R & D teams;
- to encourage the training and professional integration of young researchers in a way which makes the best use of their talents.

After the successes of the experimental phase (1983-1984), this plan is intended to provide funding during the next four years for projects which will further these objectives by means of co-operation between teams from various Community countries.

Basic technological research and the application of new technologies (BRITE) (1985-1988)

The aim of this four-year programme is to encourage a large number of industries to profit from a series of recent scientific developments which are of relevance to them.

By promoting technological progress in various traditional sectors, the BRITE programme is designed to help improve the competitiveness of industries which for a long time to come will be making a substantial contribution to the Community's GDP. Community contributions will be granted to pre-competitive R & D projects of high technical quality originated by partners in two or more member countries and involving at least one industrial undertaking.

Non-nuclear energy (1985-1988)

This is a four-year programme which is intended to support the Community's energy policy and which is of particular importance in that it introduces new areas of research while permitting the continuation of certain previous work which has proved to have long-term promise. The nine sub-programmes of which it consists concern the development of renewable sources of energy (solar, biomass, wind, geothermal), the rational use of

energy, new energy vectors, hydrocarbons and the modelling of energy systems.

Fisheries

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a fisheries agreement with the Republic of the Gambia.

The Council also approved the substance of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off the coast of Madagascar and authorized the signing of that Agreement.

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EEC - ANDEAN PACT

Community provides financial aid for integration

The Commission has just decided to allocate a sum of 7 MECU in the framework of its financial and technical assistance programme for developing countries to the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (Junac) for a series of studies and seminars which will advance the cause of regional integration among the Andean Pact countries.

In July 1983, the countries of the Andean region agreed on a new regional integration plan which comprised three main axes, increased self-sufficiency in agricultural produce, a new industrial strategy and the promotion of economic exchanges within the region. The task of carrying out this programme was entrusted to the Junac, which is the group's executive organ.

The Community has already made available a sum of 7 MECU in 1984 for the first of these objectives, the increase in food security and this present project is aimed at providing assistance for the other parts of the programme.

This technical cooperation project should strengthen the Junac capacity, using European and local expertise, to identify and formulate actions which could be carried out at a regional level.

The total cost of this project will be 9.8 MECU of which the Community

contribution will be 7 MECU. In an effort to encourage self-sufficiency in this type of project and to provide maximum benefit for the region the Community has agreed that more than 80% of the total project cost should be spent within the region and that sums returning to the Community countries for services or goods should be kept to the absolute minimum. o

EEC - SRI LANKA

The 7th session of EEC-Sri Lanka joint Commission March 1985

The Seventh Session of the EEC-Sri Lanka Joint Commission was held in Colombo on 11 and 12 March 1985. The Sri Lanka delegation was led by Mr. G. Cumararatunge, Acting Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Shipping who also chaired the meeting. The Community delegation was led by Mr. Volpi, Director in the Directorate-General for External Relations.

The Joint Commission reviewed recent developments in the economies of the Community and Sri Lanka and noted an estimated growth rate in the Sri Lankan economy in 1984 of 6%. The Joint Commission noted that the Community remains Sri Lanka's biggest trading partner (accounting for about 16% of her total trade in 1984) and that mutual trade continued to expand.

The Joint Commission reviewed the trade promotion programme undertaken with Sri Lanka which in 1984 included the financing of an adviser for the Sri Lanka Mission in Brussels, promotion in the jewellery and tea sectors and training with the Irish Export Board. Further actions to be implemented in 1985 were considered, in accordance with Sri Lankan priorities.

With regard to development co-operation, the Joint Commission noted that in addition to the initial allocation of 15.4 million ECU Sri Lanka has benefited from a second tranche of 20 million ECU in favour of the Mahaweli Ganga scheme. 30 000 tons of cereals have been delivered and an allocation of 400 tons of skimmed milk powder has been made under the 1984 food aid programme.

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EEC - URUGUAY

Uruguayan Foreign Affairs Minister visits the Commission

Enrico V. Iglesias, Uruguay's Foreign Affairs Minister, went to the Commission for a working meeting in mid-April, further to talks with Com-

missioner Claude Cheysson in Montevideo on 2 March when President Sanguinetti was sworn in, to discuss bilateral relations between Uruguay and the Community.

The Commission once again said how glad it was that Uruguay had returned to democracy and it reiterated its support for the Uruguayan Government.

It was decided that technical mis-

sions from the Commission would go out to Montevideo very soon to investigate the possibilities of expanding the external trade in Uruguayan farm products and manufactures.

These missions will also be an opportunity to pave the way for the work of the Joint Committee set up by the EEC-Uruguay Trade Agreement (1974), scheduled to meet in the second half of 1985. ○

ANGOLA

Accession to the Lomé Convention

The People's Republic of Angola, represented by the Secretary of State for Cooperation, Mr. Carlos Antonio Fernandes, signed the third Lomé Convention in Luxembourg on 30th April 1985. The ceremony took place on the occasion of a session of the Community Foreign Ministers' Council, in the presence of Mr. G. Andreotti, Italian Foreign Affairs Minister and current Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ten. The Angolan Secretary of State was accompanied by Mme Gabriela de Almeida Tavora, Ambassador-designate to Belgium and the EEC.

Since October 1983, Angola had taken part in the negotiations which led to the third Convention on cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC,



C. A. Fernandes,
Secretary of State for Co-operation

which was signed, on 8th December 1984, like the two previous agreements, in the Togolese capital.

The accession of Angola brings to 66 the number of African, Caribbean and Pacific signatories of the third Lomé Convention. All the independent States of black Africa South of the Sahara are signatories.

The Peoples' Republic of Angola (date of independence, 11th November 1975) has an area of 1.246.700 km² and a population of about 8 million. The capital is Luanda. ○



From left to right, Mr Fernandes, Mr Andreotti and Mr Natali

Peace. This has been particularly true in the fields of health, education, and, to a certain degree, employment, as well as in improved access to a wide range of political, civic, economic and social opportunities. The activities in the United Nations Decade for Women have helped women in all countries to gain rights which might otherwise have taken decades. The world conferences in Mexico City and Copenhagen offered an unprecedented opportunity for women to represent their countries as governmental delegates.

► *One of the principal achievements must be the signing by ninety countries of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. A number of key states (including the USA and a majority of the EEC member states) have failed to ratify it, however. Is this a major failure or is it perhaps more important that developing countries ratify rather than developed countries?*

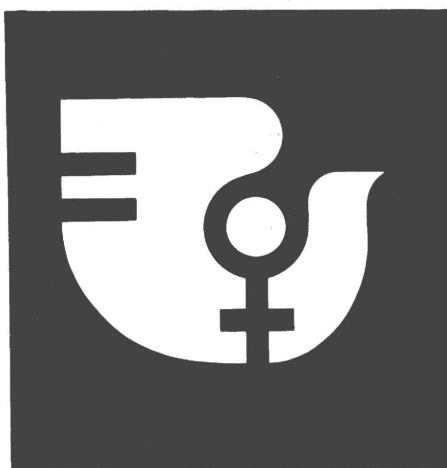
— Let us distinguish, first of all, between signing the Convention and ratifying it. While 90 countries have signed it, only 63 by 6 November 1984 have ratified or acceded to it. Signature in itself means that one is in general agreement with the sentiment of the Convention, and this does not require any particular action on the part of the country. Ratification or accession, by contrast, indicates that the country has committed itself to implementing the Convention; it is a more significant and meaningful step.

It is a disappointing fact that a number of the most developed countries of the world have yet to ratify the Convention. Although they have signed it, the United States, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, among others, have yet to ratify the treaty.

I believe it would be incorrect to say that it is more important for developing countries to ratify the Convention than it is for developed countries to do so. It is, rather, equally important. Developing countries need to create the pre-conditions, in law and in practice, for ratification. When these pre-conditions have been created, it will reflect the full integration of women into the development process, which is essen-

tial if development is to proceed as rapidly and effectively as it must.

The adoption of the Convention by the General Assembly on 18 December 1979 was a milestone in the efforts of the international community to free women from the legal and *de facto* discriminatory practices which in many areas of the world prevent them from occupying their rightful place in society and from contributing fully to the development of their countries. It is our hope that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women will be ratified and implemented by Member States who have not done so.



The symbol of International Women's Year: a dove of peace, the women's symbol and an equal sign

► *In addition to "practical" progress, do you think there has been a perceptible change in the Third World in attitudes to a woman's role in society over the past ten years?*

— When addressing this question, any serious reflection should begin with a look at the principles and objectives set down at the Mexico City Conference in 1975, when it proclaimed the Decade for Women with the themes: Equality, Development and Peace. You will agree that the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, as adopted by the Mexico Conference, was a milestone in history which helped to focus the attention of the international community on the needs of women.

There can be no doubt that important gains have been achieved by women since the first World Conference. However, progress has fallen far short

of aspirations. Progress has been unequally distributed, leaving needs that are still enormous. In most countries, developing as well as developed, women continue to carry a disproportionate share of the burdens of home and family. Moreover, the world recession has further complicated these problems since women are often the last to be hired and the first to be fired in a contracting labour market. Thus, many of the hard-won gains of the women's movement are now at risk.

For example, female employment in many developing countries has risen in some sectors, notably in the export-oriented industries. But as part of a calculated attempt to keep costs down and exports up, these industries pay women lower wages, so that they are able to compete in foreign markets. The true meaning of this is that the profits of these industries, and the foreign exchange accruing to the national treasury, come out of the sub-standard wages paid to women. The informal sector of economy, which has also tended to expand during the recession, becomes another source of employment for women, although, again usually under sub-standard conditions and without social benefits.

Industrialization still tends to be dominated by men partly because of the limited access women have to decision-making positions. While development strategies now seem to reflect a proper concern for growth with equality, and for social development and change to sustain the process of growth through greater participation, discrimination is far from being removed.

We also know that public policies have sometimes contributed to promoting trends unfavourable to women. For example, agrarian reform laws have often excluded women from being allocated land. In general, a gender bias in the delivery system of social and economic services still exists, particularly at the grass-roots level. Internal and international agricultural processes are often in favour of those crops produced by men, or men go into producing crops with more favourable prices and higher profitability.

When speaking of attitudes, too often we tend to forget that we must be concerned with society as a whole.



In the country, and in the towns, women have to bear the triple burden of productive, reproductive and family responsibilities

Thus, when we speak of attitudes towards a woman's role in society, we must speak of the attitudes of both men and women. This interplay affects progress in the advancement of women so we must work to change the attitudes on the part of both men and women.

Reform in legislation is not enough, although it is important. Previously, for example, when we have spoken about the integration of women in development, it has in fact really meant development which has been shaped and created by men. Women need to be integrated into the decision-making process that shapes development. Although this can be done through legislation, attitudes of both men and women must be confronted with other factors as well. Reforms must be complemented by positive images of women through education and in the media, which would enlighten and transform people's views regarding the actual roles of men and women at home and in society.

► *In what areas has progress proved most elusive and why?*

— The continued existence of problems which the Decade has sought to address are highlighted by some very basic statistics. Women are half of the world's population, one third of the world's labour force, have one tenth of

the world's income, own less than one per cent of the world's property, and number two of every three illiterates. The uncertain global economic and political situation has an adverse effect on everyone. Yet, it weighs more heavily on women because of their vulnerable situation. Today, millions of women live in deplorable conditions of poverty. The advancement of women's status is closely linked to the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, interdependence and cooperation among nations so as to eliminate problems of unemployment, hunger, illiteracy and poor health. These problems affect women acutely; without addressing these deep concerns, the advancement of women is not possible.

Reforms at the national level must continue to be addressed. With the continuation of unemployment, unequal access to education, inadequate or non-existent social services, and limited access to decision-making processes, long-established prejudices are

“Women are half of the world's population, one third of the world's labour force, have one tenth of the world's income, own less than one per cent of the world's property and number two of every three illiterates”

reinforced and complemented by the negative effects of the current economic crisis. Much remains to be done in changing attitudes as regards the position and role of women within the framework of national cultures and traditions. Caution is to some extent necessary and more studies are required on the applicability of United Nations standards relating to the status of women in the light of the diversity of socio-economic and cultural norms.

► *One of the effects of the Decade has been, simply, to bring to light a wealth of information regarding women's existence throughout the world. Have certain conceptions of a woman's role in developing countries been fundamentally altered in the process?*

— The Mexico City and the Copenhagen Conferences, and now the forthcoming one in Nairobi, have been preceded, accompanied and followed by a number of national and international studies which have contributed to drawing a sufficiently clear, though multi-faceted and complex, picture of the situation of women in developing countries, particularly in rural areas. Government consultations, seminars and expert group meetings have addressed the situation of women in rural areas, and policies have been recommended to improve their situation. Thus, we are now more informed about the subject of women in rural areas than we are about many other aspects of the women's question.

We know that, like women in urban areas, women in rural areas carry the triple burden of their productive, reproductive, and family responsibilities, and that this taxes their energies exceedingly. We know that women contribute significantly to national agricultural production in developed and especially in developing countries, although they are seldom registered as active in national statistics. We know that as producers, women seldom enjoy the same rights and seldom have access to the same resources and inputs as men, and that they, more often than men, produce food of which only a fraction is sold. We know that women's productive activities are affected to a greater degree than men's by the household situation and by the sex division roles. Hence, it is difficult, if not impossible, to analyse wo-

men's productive activities separately from their domestic responsibilities.

For development to be self-generating, communities and women's groups must be stimulated to mobilize their own material and moral resources to achieve the objectives that they themselves have set out on their initiatives. To this end, governmental action is of course necessary, not to replace initiatives arising from the people themselves but to provide them with needed financial and technical assistance at critical points and to integrate them into overall national development.

► *Alongside the official conference in Nairobi, a conference for NGO representatives will be held. What special part do you think NGOs can play in promoting the objectives of the Decade?*

— Non-Governmental Organizations have made an important contribution to advancing the interests of women both at the national and international levels. Without the hard work and enthusiasm of the non-governmental organizations over a long-term period, the women's issue would not be the accepted and important concern that it is today. In recognition of the valuable and pioneering work they have done in the women's field, the Commission on the Status of Women Acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference has called for the participation of non-governmental organizations in preparatory activities and in the Conference itself.

Also within the framework of Conference preparations, the collaboration with non-governmental organizations has resulted in a number of NGO pre-conference consultations. Among them was an international meeting held in Vienna last month. At this meeting the results of a special survey conducted by the NGO Planning Committee were discussed, as well as the themes and sub-themes of the Decade. Certain groups of women were identified as requiring attention. Older women, refugees, women in emergency situations and immigrants received special focus in the NGO strategies for action for the advancement of women beyond the Decade.

The non-governmental forum will be held in Nairobi from 8 to 17 July



"As producers, women seldom have access to the same resources and inputs as men ..."

1985, and will complement the agenda of the World Conference which will convene from 15 to 26 July. The forum will not only serve as a platform for many ideas but will also provide a rich exchange of information and experience for many women from all over the world.

► *What can the developed world do to enhance the position of women in developing countries?*

— Developed countries can help women in the developing world both by specific inter-governmental policies and by enhancing the position of women in their own countries. We must bear in mind that every country in the world at this point of time finds itself in a situation where it has to adjust its basic institutions to the changing role of women. This change, however, has to be made for each country within its own particular culture and within its own pace of over-all development. Large institution-based education, health, and welfare services established on foreign models, for example, have a very limited reach and generally do not provide the kinds of services which are most urgently required in the urban and rural areas of the developing world.

By achieving an improvement of the status of women in their own countries, developed countries give the developing world a clear example of the positive impact that the continued advancement of women can have on society as a whole. Although many countries in the world cannot and would not imitate experiences of specific developed countries, the accomplishments of developed countries (for example, the Nordic region) show to the

world that given the political and long-term commitment, the situation of women can be advanced in many areas.

In addition, developed countries, particularly ones with a long tradition of friendship and co-operation with developing countries, can play a role in enlarging the areas of agreement and consensus between the developed and developing world. Developed countries can also aid in the struggle for the advancement of women with such measures as economic aid policies that require equity in governmental policies.

► *Finally, Mrs Shahani, do you think there will be a second Decade for Women?*

— Rather than plan a second Decade for Women, we hope to build from the Decade we are now concluding strategies which will look forward to the year 2000. These will be set down at the World Conference in Nairobi. We need to formulate strategies which would identify and recommend concrete methods and means for the advancement of women to be applied at all levels in the years to come, based on the experience gained during the Decade.

By doing this, we will accomplish two things. We will confirm and consolidate the gains already achieved so that they may be increasingly translated into policies and programmes, as well as formulate concrete ways and means by which to achieve implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women, both in areas where progress has been slow and in new areas of priority identified by the Conference. It is foreseen that emphasis will be placed on immediate action in the four to five year period right after the Conference, within the context of longer-term socio-economic perspectives, that is, to the end of this century.

The years ahead will constitute a test as to whether Member States can live up to the standard adopted and endorsed during the United Nations Decade for Women. They will also test the capabilities of both women and men to deal effectively with the many difficult problems that face humanity as a whole. ○

Interview by M.v.d.V.



FAO/Brodeur

Women in agriculture (*)

Of all the hours worked throughout the world, women contribute about two-thirds. Much of that work is done by women living in rural areas. In the developing world, where these women form 36% of the total population, they produce most of the food for domestic consumption. They process, prepare and serve food to their families. In some regions they also

market what they grow. In addition, women raise families, and manage and care for the household in general. Many of them provide the main or only support for the family—in some developing regions, a quarter to half of rural households are permanently or de facto headed by women.

WOMEN AS FOOD PROVIDERS

Primary production

Women in rural areas grow at least 50% of the world's food. They work in all aspects of cultivation, including planting, thinning, weeding, applying fertilizer and harvesting. In some parts of Africa, women provide up to 90% of the rural food supply. In Pakistan about 50% of rural women cultivate and harvest wheat; in Jordan, 60% of the women weed crops. Small animal production for family or market is usually women's work. In many coun-

tries they may also be responsible for cattle.

Some tasks, especially seasonal ones such as clearing and preparing land, may be almost exclusively men's work, but even this may have high rates of women's participation. In one area of Kenya, 58% of respondents to a survey reported that women were involved in clearing bush or ploughing.

In areas with high rates of private land ownership—Latin America, parts of Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East—women form up to 40% of the hired labour. They are usually paid less than men.

Women farmers often use few or no modern tools or implements. Crop production using more modern methods, such as machinery and artificial

fertilizer, tends to have higher rates of male participation. Similarly, women in fishing communities generally do not use boats or have access to modern fishing gear.

Food processing and preparation

Throughout the developing world, women process foods, especially for family consumption, with few or no modern aids. Typical work cleaning, threshing and grinding grains or drying fish; and making cheeses or yoghurt. In some areas, the village women will share these tasks. Even so, it can take hours to process grains for cooking: women in Senegal, for example, may spend four hours every day grinding millet for couscous.

(*) Text by the FAO Information Department, Rome (I).

Considerable reliance may be placed on women for processing food exports and cash crops. In Rwanda, women are responsible for drying the coffee beans, one of the most important operations. In parts of coastal India, women constitute the major part of the labour force preparing and packing shrimp for export.

In most cultures, women prepare the food consumed in the home. In addition to cooking, this can include gathering fuelwood and collecting water. In dry or semi-arid areas of the world, or where forests are depleted, this may involve trekking several miles each day carrying heavy loads. In some areas of central Tanzania, for example, meeting the minimal household needs for fuelwood may take up to the equivalent of 300 days.

Trading and marketing

In West Africa, up to 80% of the labour force in all trade is female; in Ghana, 97% of fish traders are women. In South and Southeast Asia, women are also active in trading. In some Indian markets, women conduct all trade in fish. In general, the participation of women in marketing is greatest where trade is traditional and is not highly commercialized or industrialized.

Combining house with agricultural work

Women combine agricultural activities with childcare or housework, often doing both simultaneously. For example, a woman in Africa or Asia may carry one child and be accompanied by others as she cultivates (and/or collects water or firewood). This kind of work can begin at an early age in some countries. In one province of Zaire, girls between 10 and 14 years old do 55% as much work as adult women.

Because of the long day worked by most women, serious strains may arise in the family if their work load increases for any reason. In agriculture, increases are usually related to crop seasons. A study in Burkina Faso by the International Labour Organization (ILO) showed that family nutrition deteriorated during the rainy season, because adult women were too tired to cook after working on the land.

Few benefits for women

The contribution of women to society is not reflected in their status. Women receive one-tenth of world income and own less than one percent of world property. Female-headed households are disproportionately represented among the rural poor. Women have little access to education. More adult women than men in the developing world are illiterate (68% as compared to 48%). They are far less likely to have attended school—in South Asia, half as many girls as boys aged 12 to 17 attend school.



FAO/Kennedy

Woman in the Comoros carrying on her head all that she requires for a good meal: a bunch of bananas and a bundle of firewood

Moreover, while women produce much of the food in the developing world, they are more likely to be malnourished than are men.

Women in many rural societies eat a smaller percentage of food that they need than do men. Girls and pregnant and lactating women suffer significantly higher rates of malnutrition. When food is scarce, such as just before harvest, the workload of women may increase without a corresponding increase in food. This can lead to serious weight losses in pregnant women and

nursing mothers. The access of children to food parallels that in the adult world.

Food distribution within the family may reflect the view that men are more valuable to its economic well-being. Families may be more willing to invest resources in sons because the parents' financial security in old age could depend on them. In many societies, men eat first while women and children take what remains.

CHANGING DEVELOPMENT ATTITUDES ON RURAL WOMEN

Past problems

In the past, development assistance in agriculture has often failed to reach women. There are two main reasons for this:

Emphasis on men

New methods and machinery have been made available mainly to men; often they apply only to male tasks, such as ploughing. Or, if mechanization is introduced for a female task, it becomes men's work—as has happened with the introduction of mechanized rice milling in Indonesia.

Emphasis on reaching the menfolk may change the mix of crops grown. In Bangladesh, for example, women grow vegetables, fruits and spices for home use while the men grow rice and wheat. Training and credit directed only to men have caused a shift in emphasis to their crops—with a potentially adverse effect on the diversity of food and nutritional balance of the family.

Men either reinvest cash earned from the sale of their crops to increase productivity or use it to buy personal items such as radios or bicycles. Improvements in their income need not, therefore, increase the amount or quality of food available to their families. Women, on the other hand, earn little or no cash from their farming, but what they grow tends to be used for family consumption. Furthermore, what income they may earn is also

generally spent on the family, including the purchase of food.

Ignorance of the role of women

New agricultural methods and machinery may lighten the work of the men, but it can mean more work for women. One irrigation/settlement project in Kenya assumed that men were the target group, even though traditional rainfed agriculture was women's work. The mechanization of land preparation relieved men of much hard labour, but introduction of irrigation increased the workload of the women. Previously, decisions on disposal of the crops together with proceeds from sales had rested with the women. In the project, proceeds from the sale of crops went to the household head and the women, other than those recognized as household heads, lost control over their earnings.

Changes in land tenure can greatly affect the status of women. Traditional systems often allowed them to use land to grow food for themselves, their children, spouses and extended family, without recourse to formal land ownership. Some land reform programmes, however, have conferred title to the land on individual men. Women may no longer have access to it. At the same time, the new owner may decide to sell rather than cultivate the land, taking it out of use for producing food for local consumption.

Extension training may neglect women even in areas where they do much of the work. Cultural attitudes may discourage contact between women and male extension agents. For example, in one area of North-west Bangladesh, seed selection traditionally is done by women. When a new variety of high-yielding wheat was introduced the results were disappointing. It was found that women were selecting the wrong seeds; the extension programme had been directed only at the men.

Agricultural development programmes that have included women have not always allowed for their roles as parents and home-makers. Nutrition courses, for example, that teach women how to prepare a balanced diet can add to their workload. In southern India, bringing women together from scattered communities for work in fish



"Broadening agricultural training and extension to include all the work done by women" (in this picture in Jamaica)

packing plants seriously disrupted family life.

Present strategies

Today, many development agencies are making special efforts to reach rural women. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1975-85 as the UN Decade for Women, with the slogan "Equality, Development, and Peace". Since the beginning of the decade, many United Nations and other international agencies have recommended specific action to involve women and have taken steps to reorient their work to reach women better.

Concern about rural women was an important issue at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) held in July 1979. The conference maintained that special efforts would have to be made on behalf of rural women, and that women should be included equitably in all development projects and programmes.

WCARRD recommended many ways in which national development programmes could support women more effectively. For example:

- Strengthening and supporting women's organizations at the grass roots level
- Broadening agricultural training

and extension to include all the work done by women

- Promoting opportunities for women to earn more money
- Minimizing the negative effects of modernization on women's traditional employment and income.

Impact on other aspects of development

Increased support for women in agriculture is contributing to changes in thinking about other aspects of development. Nutrition programmes have a broader emphasis; for example, they may consider how the educational status and income of the mother affects her family. In population planning, improving the status of women contributes to lower population growth. One reason is because increases in the earning capacity of women reduces the pressure to bear boy children who will support the parents in old age. Higher levels of education for women also lead to lower birth rates. Educated women are more likely to use birth control and to begin their families later in life.

Constraints on effective action

As agencies dealing with agriculture and rural development reorient their

Women in industry

by Bärbel CHAMBALU (*)

Women's participation in industry has increased considerably over the last 20 years. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of women workers officially recorded increased by 39% and the number of women active in industry increased by 104%. Two thirds of this increase took place in the developing countries. Available statistics show that, in 1980, women constituted an average of 27% of the industrial labour force in developing countries, although in individual countries the proportion varied between 15% and 31%. The real contribution of women to manufacturing output is probably much higher, however, because much of their work is unrecorded, being outside the market economy or in the informal sector.

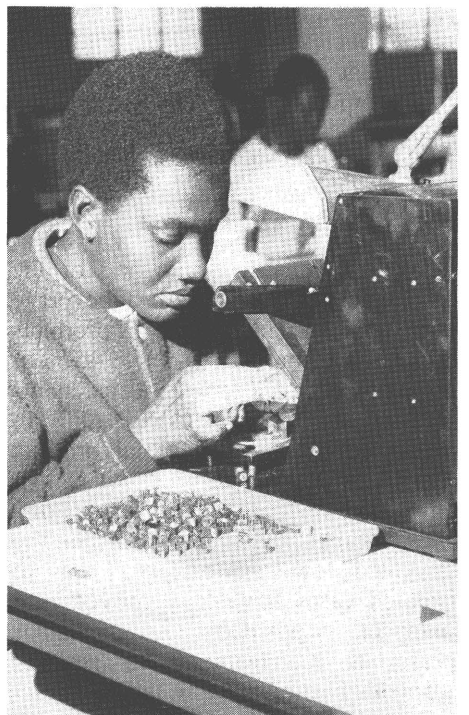
In promoting and accelerating the industrialization of developing countries, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is concerned with the integration and equal participation of women in industrial development in both its technical co-operation and study programmes. With the end of the United Nations Decade for the Advancement of Women (1975-1985) in sight, the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, held at Vienna in August 1984, provided a timely opportunity to focus more specifically on the issue of women's participation in industry. The purpose of the Conference was to consider new strategies and policies for developing countries to attain their industrial development objectives. For the first time, Conference preparations included a series of Regional Workshops on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process⁽¹⁾, since any resulting

(*) Reports on Workshops held in 1984 in Zimbabwe, Guyana and Thailand on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, available from UNIDO.

(1) Focal Point Integration of Women in Industrial Development, Division of Policy Co-ordination, UNIDO, Vienna.

strategy or policy recommendations would affect women as well as men. Held early in 1984, these Workshops brought together industrial policy makers and planners, in both the public and private sectors, with representatives of women's organizations to increase awareness and understanding of women's existing and potential contribution to industrial development; to identify opportunities for the increased and more effective participation of women at all levels in the planning and management of industrial development, and ways of using such opportunities.

The proposals and recommendations of the Workshops for action at national, regional and international levels were summarized and submitted as a background paper to the Fourth General Conference. The Conference subsequently adopted a resolution on the integration of women which calls on Member Governments and on UNIDO to promote the increased participation of women in industrial development, both by integrating their participation in the design and implementation of industrial development activities and by supporting specific projects for women.



"Between 1960 and 1980, the number of women workers officially recorded increased by 39%, and the number of women active in industry increased by 104%".



Helping women in the agricultural sector will change ways of thinking in other areas of development

plans of work and initiate new programmes, they face three major constraints: lack of data on women; insufficient technical expertise on their roles; and shortage of professional women.

Traditional systems of collecting agricultural statistics define work in such a way that it can exclude the contribution of women. For example, only paid labour or work in the modern commercial sector may be counted and work done by women to provide food for the family omitted. Seasonal labour may not be included. In some instances tasks done only by women are excluded.

In many instances, development planners and administrators do not have sufficient technical expertise to adapt programmes to include women. Many of the large development agencies have few women professionals.

The lack of women at every decision-making or professional level in national organizations adds to this problem. Less than 10% of extension workers, for example, are women. As a result, the roles of women in agriculture and food production are more likely to be overlooked, and their increased participation at the local level is made more difficult.

Many of the large development agencies also have few women professionals. Increasing the number of women would help to create policies to benefit women. ○

One of the Regional Workshops was organized at Georgetown, Guyana, in co-operation with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and one at Harare, Zimbabwe, in co-operation with the Government of Zimbabwe.

Caribbean region

Within the Caribbean region, women play a major role in the industrial sector. In the last two decades, more women have joined the work force than men. In part, this is due to the redeployment of manufacturing activities to developing countries and in part to the expanded industrial base of the region. Because of the proximity of the North American market, considerable employment opportunities have been created for women in light industries. Newly-established enclave export processing industries have drawn on the unskilled female labour available in the region but often offer less than satisfactory terms and conditions of employment.

In the export processing zones of Antigua, Barbados and St. Vincent, almost 80% of the total number of 3 400 workers in 1982 were female. Women have taken up the majority of the new jobs created by the industrial development policies of regional governments. In Barbados, a recent survey shows that women are predominant in the work force in the textile, garment, leather, precision instrument, electronic and electrical equipment industries, and also in handicrafts.

Women constitute one half of the employees in the food and beverage industries and in the paper products and printing industries, while 40% of the employees are female in the chemical and cosmetics industries. Only in the wood, plastic and metal product industries, is the number of women employed smaller. By and large, however, women tend to remain in the unskilled, low-wage category; only in isolated cases have they moved into managerial positions, in particular personnel management. In general, women's participation in industrial activities has grown to become a substantial contribution to the productive sectors of the economy of the region.

It must be borne in mind that in the English-speaking Caribbean region up

to 46% of all households are headed by women. The majority of women work out of economic necessity and their incomes are the only means of support for themselves and their children. For large numbers of women, especially those who live outside the main urban centres, there are insufficient opportunities for industrial employment and serious constraints on their ability to participate, chiefly because of their multiple roles and responsibilities. Many women are isolated from employment opportunities in the formal industrial sector for geographic, social or cultural reasons.

Women often lack marketable skills and opportunities for self-employment or "own account" work on a full- or part-time basis. Improved access to education and training, as well as resources and the means of production are prerequisites for accelerating their participation in industrial activities.

African region

In the last two decades, the proportion of women in industry within the African work force has increased by almost 3% to just under 20%. This is a significant increase since the proportion of women in the total work force has not increased.

Obviously, there are marked variations between regions and countries within Africa according to the extent to which the industrial base has grown

and diversified. African women employed in the modern manufacturing sector are mainly concentrated in such industries as food processing, pharmaceuticals and electronics at unskilled levels. Few are employed in chemical industries or in petroleum extraction. However, the textile industry which, in other regions, is a major employer of women, primarily employs men in some of the more industrialized countries such as Nigeria and the Ivory Coast.

In addition to participation in the formal and modern sector, women make major contributions in smaller-scale or informal activities which go unrecorded in the official statistics. The pattern of this involvement also varies. In the more industrially developed countries, such as Kenya, Nigeria or Zimbabwe, significant numbers of women participate in industrial production in both large and small-scale enterprises. In Nigeria, a number of women have established small industrial enterprises alongside their extensive trading activities. In Lesotho, many women work in the construction industry.

In both the African and the Caribbean regions, technology has in many instances displaced women from traditional employment and processing activities.

In the Caribbean, where mechanization of rice and sugar production in



Textile workers in Barbados

Women now constitute 27% of the industrial labour force in the developing world

Guyana and Barbados respectively forced both men and women out of the labour force, new jobs were created only for men in the maintenance and operation of machinery and equipment. In the Ivory Coast, men are predominant in the canning industry, displacing women from their traditional food processing activities. Gari production, which in most African countries was a female occupation, is becoming increasingly mechanized; the machines are owned by men and the women producers are required to pay for their use.

As in the Caribbean, large numbers of women in Africa are heads of households as a consequence of bereavement, migration, or marital disruption, and are the sole breadwinners for themselves and their children.

The present and potential future contribution of women, both as producers and consumers, to industrial development and to the overall socio-economic development of developing countries is not fully realized by planners and policy makers. Women themselves are frequently not aware of it. Moreover, statistical data and other information on women's existing roles and conditions of participation in industry and on the impact of industrial development and technological change on women are inadequate.

Training and technology — tools for change

Without basic education and vocational training, women's participation in industry is bound to remain largely concentrated in the unskilled, poorly remunerated category. Yet women's access to education and training is frequently hindered by their isolation from formal and informal educational and training institutions, by their multiple responsibilities within the family and the lack of appropriate support facilities, and by persistent social attitudes and biases. The provision of vocational guidance and career counselling to girls and women is essential.

Women must be seen as users and agents of change in science and technology. Proven industrial applications of conventional (e.g. food processing) or non-conventional (e.g. solar driers) technologies should be made more widely and readily available to wo-



Quality control at a pharmaceutical plant in Zanzibar

"Female employment in the modern manufacturing sector is concentrated on the food processing, pharmaceutical and electronic industries"

men, especially those living outside the main urban concentrations.

Industrial technologies should be applied appropriately to women's needs and situations, so as to free women as much as possible from time- or energy-consuming tasks, in order to create opportunities for larger numbers of women to engage in income-generating and development activities.

Women are more vulnerable to displacement from employment by the introduction of new technologies, so that every effort should be made to anticipate such changes and facilitate the process of transition for the work force involved.

Women themselves should be involved in planning and decision-making processes in science and technology so as to ensure that they benefit from the technologies available and that any adverse effects are minimized.

Equality of opportunity

Women's participation in industry will increase to its full potential only when women enjoy equality of basic rights and freedom from sexual discrimination, or, in other words, equal-

ity of opportunity. Furthermore, the degree of bias and conditioning within societies against women and in favour of the "status quo" is such that a far-reaching and rigorous process of social reform is necessary, beginning with women themselves, if women are to participate fully and receive commensurate recognition and reward.

Until women are effectively represented by women at all levels of decision making in government, the public and private sectors, finance and commerce, women's views and interests will continue to be largely ignored. Therefore women need to participate in the policy-making and planning processes, both as decision makers and as potential beneficiaries.

Women make up half of the human resources available for economic activity. Enabling women to participate more fully and more effectively in economic and especially in industrial activities will not only improve the position of women in society but will also lead to greater progress towards overall economic and social development objectives, such as increased economic growth, improved productivity, improved distribution of income, reduction in poverty, and lower birth rates.

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Blacksmith, baker, roofing-sheet maker: Cash incomes for rural women

by Marilyn CARR (*)

Women need money. This seems to be the case in the rural areas of all developing countries. All over the Third World, previously non-monetized rural barter economies are changing to economies which require at least a small cash income in order to satisfy basic needs. For the ever-increasing number of landless families in the Third World the need for a cash income is of even more importance — they need opportunities to engage in rural but non-agricultural production.

These changes have affected rural women especially — they have been displaced from the land by the commercialization of agriculture and from their traditional income-generating activities by new capital-intensive industries. It is an unfortunate fact that most 'development' work, aimed at relieving rural poverty has exacerbated the problem for women by concentrating all the training, advice and credit on the men. Whenever an activity is upgraded by the introduction of new technology, men seem to have appropriated it (1).

This might not be a problem but for the fact that the number of households in the Third World headed by women is increasing — in parts of Africa this number now exceeds 33% of all households. Surveys have shown that even where the household is headed by a man, women use their cash income for the welfare of the family whereas men will tend to use more of their income on prestige consumer goods (evidenced by the fact that standards of child nutrition sometimes fall as incomes rise) (2). In practice, therefore, women are usually responsible for the nutrition, health and welfare of their children.

Access to a cash income is consequently very important to women whether or not there is a male 'breadwinner' in the household, and whether or not they possess some land and can supply many of their needs from that. This fact is recognized by the women

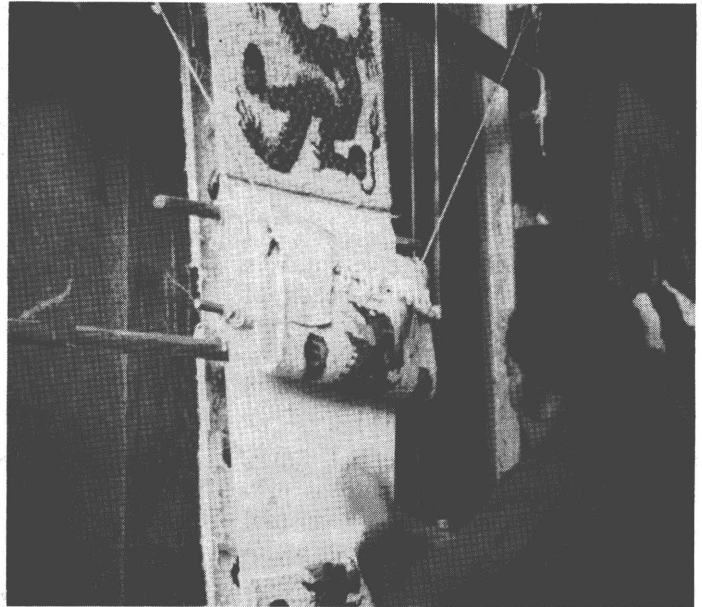
who see income as one of their major needs.

Expanding productive activities — without losing them to men

Many projects have been designed with this in mind, but they have concentrated on introducing craft production as an income-generating activity for women — embroidery, weaving, basket making — in other words, what are seen as female activities by western development planners. These are often very time-consuming and do not produce much of an income.

Obviously in many cases it would be preferable to make the women's traditional activities more productive, but this carries the risk mentioned earlier that men may then take over the production. For instance, when kick-wheels were introduced in Africa to help improve the efficiency of the women potters, the new wheels were taken over by the men, depriving the women of even the small income that they had earned before (3).

(3) M. Carr, *Appropriate Technology for African Women* (Addis Ababa, ATRCW, 1978).



Handicrafts: a favourite «female activity» for development planners — but the hours are long and the rewards small

Another possibility is to diversify and upgrade the women's traditional skills and develop new products. Attempts to do this, however, have often aimed the production at difficult markets (the production of 'ethnic' goods for western fashion markets, for instance). This is a very risky undertaking as markets which are small, fickle, elite, urban and often overseas, are difficult to reach and very unreliable.

The alternative is to involve women in the production of the basic rural goods and services needed by rural communities themselves, and paid for in cash. This avoids the problems of long-distance transport and an uncertain market. The local community was the women's original market, and very often they are still involved in it, so the need is to upgrade their production while ensuring that the women retain control. There is no reason why new technologies should not also be adapted for these markets if the products could compete with the new, imported higher-status products which are currently invading the villages of the Third World.

Where women are producing for the local market, studies have shown that

(*) Group Economist, Intermediate Technology Development Group, 9 King Street, London WC2 8HW.

(1) R. Dixon, *Jobs for Women in Rural Industry and Services* (Washington, WID, 1979), p. 14.

(2) N. Nelson, *Productive and Income Generating Activities for Third World Women*. (New York, UNICEF, 1979), p. 19.

the most successful examples tend to be in the areas of vegetable growing, livestock and poultry rearing — in other words an extension of the women's traditional household activities and skills into an income-generating activity. Studies of the projects have also shown that success is strongly associated with access to training, markets and credit, and organizational support at both the community and government levels.

My book *Blacksmith, Baker, Roofing-sheet maker...* brings together fifty-five case studies of projects where women have been involved in village-level production of basic goods and services for village-level purchase and consumption.

Good projects few and far between

One of the main conclusions which can be drawn from the book is that successful women's income-generating projects do exist but they are scattered and isolated. Where a project has been very successful there seems to have been little effort made to replicate it elsewhere, although millions of similar projects will be needed to provide a sufficient income for the women of the Third World.

One point of interest is that although the fifty-five case studies covered the production of food, drink and tobacco; cloth, clothing and fibres; building materials, housing and household goods; other consumer goods; other productive activities and services, the only area of commodities and services needed by most rural communities for which there was no data was that of producer goods. In other words even though new technologies are being introduced to help women as producers, women are still not thought of as tool makers, only tool users. The upgrading of technologies, even if it does not result in men taking over their use, does seem to result in men taking over their manufacture. In other words, whereas women used to make their own hoes, winnowing equipment and simple graters they seem to be excluded from the production of 'improved' replacements such as ploughs, pedal-operated winnowers and hand-operated graters. Yet, it makes sense that women, who spend their whole lives undertaking the tasks

for which these technologies are designed should have a better feel for adapting such equipment to their specific needs and preferences. For example, women in the Sahel preferred stoves made by women to those made by men, and, in fact, stopped using the latter.

A result of the relative isolation of the projects is that there are not enough forward and backward linkages. Instead of being seen as part of a local programme to increase production and income they are seen more as welfare projects isolated from the rest of the local economy. Because the for-



A woman welder in Jamaica

Usually "women are still not thought of as tool makers, only tool users."

ward and backward linkages are not developed, this limits the growth, and therefore the productive potential, of the enterprises.

Factors governing success

An analysis of these projects shows that certain factors are important in determining whether a project is likely to be successful and these factors should be carefully considered by any one planning a women's income-generating project:

Raw materials. The availability and control of supplies is critical. There may be problems if there is already a competing demand for some of the raw materials, such as in soap-making projects in Ghana and Tanzania which could not always obtain supplies of oil if these were needed to make cooking oil. If supplies or labour are likely to

be unavailable at certain times of the year the project should not be geared to constant production.

Markets: quality and control. As with any other business project, the intended market should be carefully examined for demand and potential competitors.

Commercialization. When planning the marketing strategy, it is possible to use existing marketing channels, but care should be taken to ensure that the profits are passed back to the producers and not kept by middle-men. Another aspect of the commercialization process is that if replication of the

technologies developed to help women earn cash is to be achieved, ways must be found to encourage the production of these technologies. Where machines are developed by development organizations or research institutions there are no facilities to embark on commercial manufacture. Local enterprises (ideally run by other women) must be encouraged to take up the production.

Credit/loans. Access to these is very important but it is just as important to ensure the project's feasibility before the start, and to provide support, advice and technical back-up where necessary, so that the chance of success, and therefore paying back the loan, is greater.

Organization. In most cases a co-operative group seemed the best structure from an economic point of view but

there may be social and cultural constraints which prevent women coming together to work in groups. These should be considered during the planning of the project.

Technology. If a technological improvement is to be included as part of the project it is very important that the women are involved in the design of it. As a general rule the closer the 'improved' version is to the traditional one in design and method of use, the better.

Training, extension and monitoring. Business and marketing training is very important and on the whole training in this seemed less readily available than technical skills training. Technical training often required mobility, which is a problem for many women. However, when it came to passing on the skills learnt to other members of the group, the women were very effective.

Time constraints. These were often ignored and projects were designed based on very time-consuming types of work. Most rural women already have almost intolerable demands

made on their time and it may be that the production of various labour-saving technologies may have to come first in order to free women to generate income.

Socio-cultural constraints. Possible social prohibitions should be carefully considered before planning any women's project. Cultural problems, if there are any, will vary from place to place.

Economics of production. Often because women's projects are seen as being welfare oriented, or because the work is only done part-time, the ordinary economic parameters are ignored. The economics of the enterprise must be worked out, however, they are just as critical to these projects as to any others which aim to produce a return on the labour invested.

Self-reliance/agency participation Agencies must be careful not to support projects too much or they may create dependence and cut the women off from their local sources of supply and markets.

Links between projects. The aim

should be to try and build up mini-industrial systems by developing the forward and backward linkages wherever possible. By establishing associated industries, supplies and markets will be assured, bottlenecks in production avoided, and more employment will be created.

Government policy. Project planners must take advantage of any governmental support for small industries available and check before they embark on a project whether any changes are planned which might affect it. The establishment of a huge, mechanized bakery in the capital for instance, could flood all the markets with very cheap bread, thus putting out of business hundreds of small village bakeries.

Macro-economics. There seemed little evidence that this was considered by project planners. National and global trends in prices, supplies and demands will affect the local economy in which the enterprise operates and these factors should be taken into account when projects are planned. ○

M.C.

Banana chips, a village project in Papua New Guinea

At the request of a group of women from a nearby village, the staff of a University based technology centre investigated potential income-generating projects.

There was an abundance of bananas in the area, most of which was wasted. Thus the idea arose of starting a village industry based on the processing of bananas into a tasty snack food. This was considered a good idea and so training commenced in processing methods, which include slicing, drying, deep frying



Banana chip making: business is flourishing

ATDI Lae

and packaging.

A small loan was given to help purchase or make equipment; the villagers themselves contributed their labour to make an extension to the community store so production could be carried out there. After two years work, the women have become proficient in banana chip making and the business is flourishing. The men in the village have been very supportive and are actively involved in the community industry too. The outflow of young men to the towns has slowed down because they feel they now have useful work at home: this pleases the women!

There have been many difficulties which required assistance from the technology centre. Apart from the obvious problems involved in learning the process itself, the kerosene stove, used for frying the chips, was found to be very expensive. The technology centre showed the villagers how to build a lorena wood-burning stove to replace this, and thus cut costs. The health authorities visited the factory, and were about to close it down, because it did not meet with regulations. The technology centre intervened and showed the women how to modify their equipment and handling procedures so that their factory would comply with health regulations. Finally, the technology centre helped to establish a market for the product on the university campus and in local supermarkets. ○ M.C.

Day-care centre equipment in Jamaica

When planning its 'training for employment' programmes, the Jamaica Women's Bureau sought advice from the Industrial Development Corporation which estimated that, given the Government's increased interest in child-care, there would be an increasing demand for equipment for day-care centres. The basic skills required were carpentry and welding.

For the first training courses, 48 out of 70 applicants were chosen of whom 46 were women. Preference was given to those in the peak earning years, and to those who were the sole source of support for their families. Training lasted for eight months and included business and co-operative skills.

As the training period neared its end, it became clear that the newly-trained welders and carpenters could not just open up a business the day training was completed. An apprenticeship period was needed to enable the women to begin production and to develop a co-operative structure. Thus, with financial and other support from the Women's Bureau, various donors and government departments, the United Women's Welding and Woodworking Project came into being.

Shortly after the project commenced, the Women's Bureau reduced its level of support as staff time was needed to start new projects elsewhere. But the assumption that the group could cope by itself proved unrealistic. The women did not have a sound understanding of co-operative principles, the management structure was untried and not fully developed, and there was no proper book-keeping system.

In addition, the demand for day-care centre equipment was not nearly as high as anticipated and the project found it difficult to compete with the mass-produced goods imported from developed countries. The women decided to expand the items manufactured to include coffee tables, iron grilles for windows, ash trays and lamps. Currently, most orders come from government ministries. A wider market is needed, but the women received no marketing training and now need advice on this.

Of the original 48 participants, 27 remain. Some of those who dropped out were either unwilling or unable to shoulder the burdens and risks of running a co-operative enterprise. In other cases, participants left to take higher-paying jobs — testament to the success of the training effort. The remaining group are well aware of their problems and are intent on taking the steps necessary to put their enterprise on a solid footing. ○ M.C.

Stove builders in the Sahel

In the Sahel countries, the effects of rapid deforestation have been well documented and stove programmes have been initiated in all countries in the region as a partial solution. Some of these have indirectly created jobs in stove-building for rural women and men.

In Senegal, for example, a basic single pot-hole, mud, chimneyless stove was designed by potters from the Louga district. Spurred on by the enthusiasm of one of the potters, women were trained to build these stoves. Much of the pottery in the Louga district is produced by women and it is believed that the wide diffusion of stoves here could be attributed to the skills of the women and their percipience in anticipating a fuelwood crisis.

In other areas of the country, some people wanted a two-pot chimney stove. The stove programme adopted a model developed in Burkina Faso. Two teams, consisting of builders, promoters, and monitrixes were trained by a development agency to dis-



ITDG

Stove-building has created jobs for rural men & women tribute these stoves for field testing. The promoter visits the village where the first task is to create awareness and generate enthusiasm for the stoves. The masons then train interested men and women in building the new stove.

The development agency has also established a team based in Dakar that has been training mainly unskilled and unemployed women and men to establish small stove construction businesses in their villages. In some villages, women have formed associations to raise sufficient funds to pay these masons for their work.

Approximately 5 000 stoves have been built, of which 2 300 were Louga stoves. Eighty-nine per cent of the Louga stoves have been built by women, compared with 43% of the chimney stoves. The majority of stoves still in daily use are Louga stoves. ○ M.C.

Judy MUNROE

The Bahamas, in common with all the Caribbean English-speaking islands, had been colonies of Great Britain for 300 years, and until each in turn secured its independence, were held in the tight grip of colonial rule.

The Bahamas was a different case. For over a century the colony had been the private economic domain of a group of white Bahamians who controlled practically every facet of business and commerce, as well as the elected Parliament and the all-powerful committees through which the appointed English governor "ruled in council".



Judy Munroe

A constitution granted in 1964, establishing ministerial government and universal suffrage, gave reality to the political party system, which appeared first in 1953. In 1967, the party in power, dominated by the entrenched white minority, lost control of the Government, an election in which women for the first time not merely voted but became Parliamentarians, first in the Senate and the Cabinet, later in the House of Assembly.

This was the background for my youth and personal development,

over 44 years of breathtaking change.

I was raised in an era of strict male/female role definitions and racial segregation. Being black, female and an island native in the colony certainly didn't give a headstart! But without these obstacles to overcome, I might never have acquired the determination to make my mark on and influence in our community.

I grew up with a male cousin. I always thought that if he could climb to the top of the tree, then I had to climb to the top also. I think I knew at a very early age that I was not prepared to be a housewife.

I also knew I wanted a particular lifestyle which I was prepared to earn.

I shunned traditional female occupations such as teaching and nursing and yearned for a career in the all-male field of accounting. But money for college was non-existent and, besides, accounting firms would not hire women at the time. I was told there were accounting jobs in the civil service, but they were in the audit department and customs and were only for men. I thought that was ridiculous because there wasn't a boy in my class who was better at Maths than I was!

I ended up taking a job with a local Nassau firm and started learning the ropes of the business community. I never became proficient in typing or shorthand because I simply rebelled. And I think I rebelled the most when I was continuously told the jobs I was interested in were for men only!

My high school days coincided with the rise of the political party system. You have to remember that when I was getting out of high school in the late '50's this was still a segregated society, although some of the barriers were starting to fall. It was the beginning of a period of political awareness for Bahamians.

It was an exciting time in Bahamian history, and I am proud to have been a part of it.

It also was a time in which foreign investors started eyeing the islands. There was an increase in the number

First

In developing countries, as in industrialized ones, the vast majority of senior posts in business, and in professional life in general, are held by men.

Nevertheless old prejudices are increasingly on the retreat and more and more frequently one can see gifted women rising to the top by their own efforts: for example, Judy Munroe, first President of the Bahamas Chamber

of non-Bahamians doing business here, new companies coming in. Economic control was being taken out of the hands of the old white families, opening the economic door for natives. This created demand for skilled workers.

I first joined Wometco, a US based company, in 1968, working for the company's Pepsi franchise in Nassau. I stayed with Pepsi when Wometco sold the franchise that same year, but I rejoined Wometco in 1970 as Comptroller of its Coca-Cola operation. I was promoted to Vice President in 1979 and General Manager in 1980.

Since then I have travelled widely on business and for our Chamber of Commerce. I have attended and been the featured speaker at conferences from Canada to the Philippines. I am a member of the Board of Directors of several companies and government agencies.

Because I am a woman, people often expect different things from me, especially people from outside the Bahamas. And they often are surprised at my appearance. In fact, one person told me they expected me to be old, fat, grey-haired and white—everything I'm not!

I am a third-world black woman who doesn't fit the mould of what the developed world expects. Manufacturing in the developed world is still dominated by males. General Managers are usually men with a background in sales and marketing.

ladies

of Commerce, and a leading businesswoman, and Abena Dolphyne, first woman professor in Ghana.

How did they succeed in their careers, what difficulties did they encounter, what hopes of success do they hold out for other women in their parts of the world? Judy Monroe and Abena Dolphyne tell their story below.

My presence in the industry has defied tradition and myths. My forte is not sales and marketing, it is finance and administration and although I have been told that most persons with my background have difficulty in carrying out the role of General Manager, for me, it was a very natural transition, but certainly not without its problems or pitfalls. It simply presented some new challenges and some new understanding of the total industry. Because we are a developing country, rather than developed, talent should be recognized and used.

A model for young women

I recognize my achievements as a part of the search for talent in both men and women in my country, but I also recognize the responsibility it places on my shoulders as a role model for young women, as well as young men: I have to set an example for young persons, young men included. I have to set an image a young man can relate to in what is a rapidly changing world where the role of women has become so diverse there is indeed no limit to the involvement of both sexes in business, the professions and indeed the development of a new kind of family living.

Pioneering the image of a new breed of Bahamian women, active in the business and political arenas, is just another challenge in a long line. I thoroughly enjoy it! o J.M.

Abena DOLPHYNE

At the time I joined the staff of the Linguistics Department of the University of Ghana in October, 1965, there were only four other Ghanaian women on the academic staff of the University. A certain amount of publicity was given, at that time, to the fact that I was the second Ghanaian woman to have a PhD Degree. The first one, Dr (Mrs) Letitia Obeng, was Head of the Institute of Aquatic Biology, and I knew that everyone was watching to see how I would also fare in my career. I had done a first degree in English at the then University College of Ghana, after which I won a University of London postgraduate award to do the PhD in Phonetics and Linguistics at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

When I started teaching in the University I was, from my own experience as a student, very conscious of what students think and say about their lecturers. I knew that once you acquire a reputation for coming late to lectures, not preparing lectures thoroughly or not returning student essays on time, it is difficult to correct that impression. I have also always known that many people in Ghana think that women workers tend to be lazy and unreliable, that they sometimes do not come to work on the excuse that they themselves are ill or that their child is ill, and I was determined never to use that type of excuse unless it was absolutely necessary. I must admit that on the whole it is relatively easier for a woman academic in a university to manage her time between her work and her home much better than it is for a woman in administration, for example, where she is expected to keep regular office hours. I myself do most of my serious work at home in the evening and late into the night.

During my first two years as lecturer in the University, I was so bogged down with the preparation of lectures and running a home without a house-help that I hardly had time to take up some of the research ideas that had come up during the preparation of my PhD thesis. This was rather worrying, for I

knew that promotions in the University are based on one's research publications. During those initial years I was very much helped by the regular Departmental staff/student seminars which offered a useful opportunity for straightening out one's research ideas. I also became a member of the West African Linguistic Society, and its annual conferences offered a larger forum for discussing one's research findings and for learning about the research activities of colleagues in other Universities. I was already a member of the Linguistic Society of Great Britain and of the Philological Society, but it was difficult finding the funds to attend their meetings in Britain.

During 1972, I spent two terms in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and one term in Michigan State University, East Lansing, U.S.A., as a Visiting Lecturer



Abena Dolphyne

in Linguistics. During that period, my being away from home and from the responsibility of running a home meant that I had more time to write up my research papers. It was during that year that I wrote my first book "An Oral English Course" with its accompanying Teachers' Handbook which highlights the specific problems that speakers of the major languages in Ghana and Nigeria have with spoken English.

For a woman academic, one of the major constraints is finding enough long periods between teaching and household responsibilities to write up research papers for publication. Invariably one has to wait for the long summer

vacation to do this. For a major work like a book, my experience has been that I have to be away from home to be able to write it up, as happened with my first book. I wrote up my second book "The Akan (Twi-Fante) Language: its Sound Systems and Tonal Structure" in 1977 when, after attending a conference, I spent five weeks working in the Senate House Library of the University of London. Both books, being published by the University of Ghana Publications Board, are still not on the market because the first one, being printed outside Ghana, is waiting for part payment in hard currency, and the second, like many other manuscripts being printed in Ghana, is delayed because the printing houses are short of paper. Indeed getting one's research papers published is a most frustrating experience for academics in the three Ghana Universities.

By the time I had my daughter in 1975, I had been promoted Senior Lecturer, and I had got my teaching and research activities reasonably well organized. My mother, who lives in Accra, moved in to stay with us for about seven months, so I had no serious problems with child-care, and my teaching was not adversely affected. However, since research requires much longer periods of concentration, it was almost impossible to do any serious research for about one year. I must add that I was determined to be a perfect mother, according to the book, and I made sure I gave my daughter as much of my time as I could afford whenever I was at home.

Apart from my teaching responsibilities in the University, I have always been involved in the life of the University, serving on a number of its Committees and Boards including the Academic Board and the Executive Committee, and on the University Council as an elected member of Convocation. I also got involved in student life when I was made a Hall Tutor in the women's hall of residence, Volta Hall, the year I joined the staff of the University. Three years later, I became Senior Tutor in charge of the female students in the University. My intimate involvement in the life of the female students in the University made me keenly aware of issues affecting women generally, and relating to women's education in particular, and it led to my subsequent in-

volvement in programmes for women, culminating in my appointment, during International Women's Year, 1975, as Vice-Chairman of the National Council on Women and Development, and later, in 1980, as its Chairman. This is the body that is charged with ensuring that the aims and objectives of the UN Decade for Women are achieved in Ghana.

In Ghana and in most of West Africa, the greatest single constraint that working women have to reckon with is having someone to help with household chores and with childcare. It is almost a taboo for a husband to help with housework, and the few day-care centres take children from age three, so the children have to be taken care of at home for the first three years. This is usually done by untrained and inexperienced house-helpers. And there is no question of a woman stopping work to look after her very young children, because with the very high cost of living many middle-class homes need the incomes of both husband and wife. Moreover, among many of the ethnic groups in Ghana, marriage does not relieve a woman of her responsibilities to her own extended family. A working married woman has full control of the money she earns, and she is expected to help look after her younger brothers and sisters or nieces and nephews, not to mention her ageing parents. On account of this, the tradition has always been that marriage and child-bearing do not mean an interruption in a woman's professional career.

Another problem that almost every working woman has to reckon with is the attitude of, especially, male employers and superior officers. They usually have a low opinion of a woman's sense of responsibility. The conscientious woman employee has to work extra hard to win the confidence of her employer or her immediate boss, and this puts a great deal of strain on such a woman. However, it is also true that once an employer or a superior officer is convinced that a woman staff member is capable and efficient, he gives her a lot more responsibility, and she makes progress in her job. Unfortunately, not many women can sustain the extra effort required at the initial stages, especially if they are married and have young children, and so although the number of women in senior

positions in the public service and in managerial positions in the private sector is increasing steadily, I believe that the number could have been greater if there was not the prejudice about the efficiency and the sense of responsibility of women employees.

But, perhaps the most serious problem that many married professional women have had to reckon with is the attitude of their husbands to their professional career. Many men feel threatened and insecure when their wives make progress in their career. They tend to think that if the woman begins to feel important because of the position she holds in her job, she will become impossible to control in the home, and most men want to feel they are very much in control of affairs in the home. There have been cases where husbands have refused to let their wives go on training courses either within or outside Ghana even when they know that those courses will enhance the woman's chances of promotion. It is true that very often the refusal is really due to the fact that the man knows he cannot cope with running the home in the absence of the wife, but the fact still remains that some women have had to stay in the same position for years because they have not been able to take advantage of in-service training programmes, some of which are only two or three months' duration.

It is in this connection that I often consider myself very lucky in having a husband who has not put any obstacles in my way when I have had to travel to conferences, or to be Visiting Lecturer or External Examiner at another University, or to attend meetings of the various statutory bodies on which I have had to serve in the country. He has always seen my success as a credit to both of us, and I will say that perhaps more than the provision of creches to take care of the child-care problems of working mothers, or the provision of labour-saving household gadgets to relieve working women of the drudgery of household chores, it is the encouragement, sympathy and understanding of husbands that will make it possible for professional married women to make it to the top in their chosen career. Without that women will, in order to keep their homes intact, achieve less and feel frustrated, as is unfortunately happening to a number of them. ◦

A.D.

Women and urban problems in Cameroon

by Hannah TIAGHA (*)

As immigrants or as city and town veterans, the majority of urban women are in the low income or poverty brackets. By virtue of being unemployed, in school or other training programmes or in poor families, they are likely to face problems of food, shelter and clothing and possess a strong sense of low self-esteem. While these problems are not encountered by women only, the degree to which they are experienced and the solutions sought by the women can be said to be theirs alone. Below we shall focus on these problems, the solutions women resort to and, later, a brief description of one of the Cameroon government's efforts to come to the aid of one category of women.

Skilled and unskilled job seekers

Among the unskilled job seekers are school drop-outs and certificate failures at primary and secondary levels. As they look for work, they stay with friends, relatives or families who are totally responsible for their maintenance.

To be employed by the government of Cameroon, the main employer, one must pass competitive examinations; unskilled job seekers are either unqualified to sit for them or stand little chance of passing if they do sit them. Youth unemployment is one of our biggest national concerns and drop-out rates are much higher among girls than boys.

As months and years go by and still no job is found, the hosts of job seekers gradually become impatient and relationships go sour. Job seekers, in desperation, begin to move from house to house, often accepting the hospitality of friends with strong strings attached. Eventually, they lose sight of their original goals as they fall into situations from which they can barely escape.

Even among those who have completed their education and take the competitive government examinations for jobs, there is no guarantee of a job within the first few years. While they look for jobs and even after they are employed, their main problem re-

mains one of shelter. Can their hosts keep them until they find jobs?

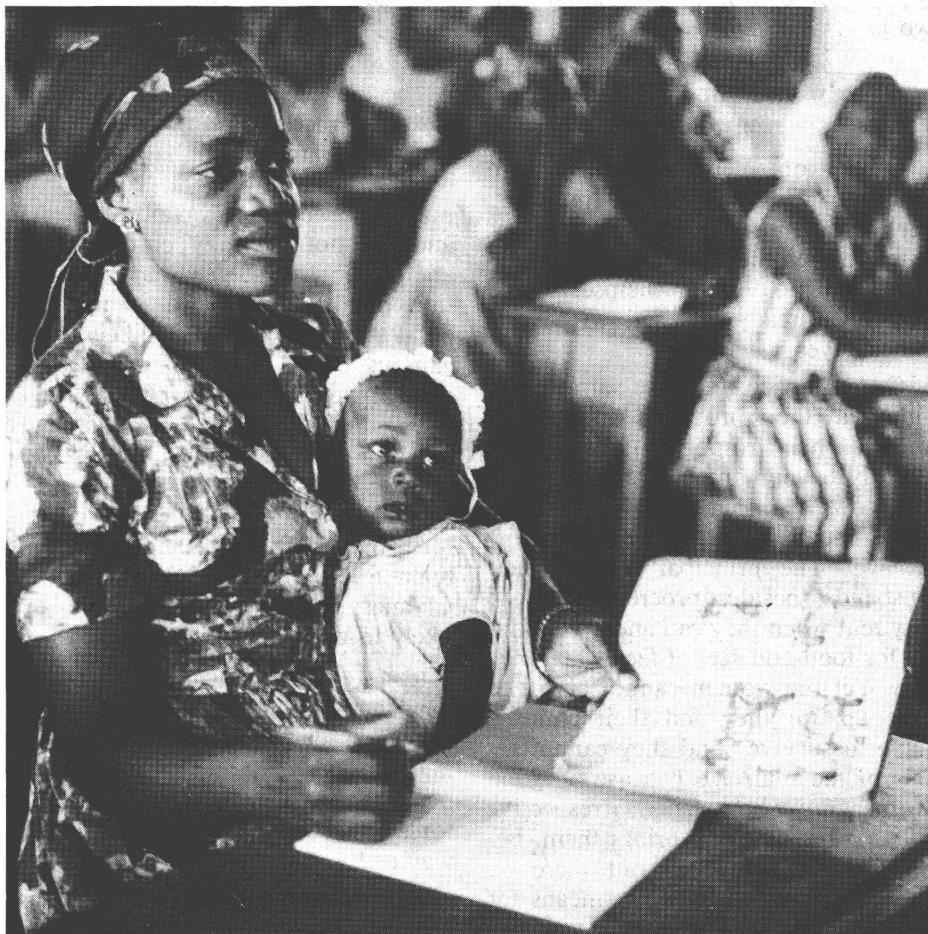
And, when they are employed, can they get housing they can afford? Thus, like the unskilled job seekers, out of desperation, they also fall into friendships with strong strings at-

tached, that end up compromising their original goals.

High drop-out rates

The Ministry of Women's Affairs is soon to launch a study into the problem of the high drop-out rates among girls. Some factors, however, already suggest an explanation to this phenomenon.

Firstly, a girl's education is still a low priority, especially among the poor or highly traditional families. It is quickly and painlessly sacrificed to other family projects, particularly those that concern boys. In school, also, one finds teachers sending direct or indirect messages to girls that they need not crack their heads unduly for a job somewhere, since there are men ready to take them in. And thirdly, the lack of sex education at elementary and secondary school levels results in early pregnancies as soon as adolescents begin to experiment with sex. And thus young adolescent girls join the ranks of unskilled job seekers.



Adult women learning to read and write in Cameroon, providing means and reorienting young girls and young women into believing that, in fact, they have potential resources by which they can survive

(*) Home Ateliers (MINAS), P.O. Box 3823, Douala, Cameroon.

Methods of coping with urban problems

It is in the attempts that women make to cope with these problems that the lines drawn across the two sexes become very clear. One way or another women in difficulty throw themselves into the hands of men as history and tradition require and, alas, in doing so, they find themselves very far from real solutions.

For many desperate job-seekers, particularly the unskilled ones who nonetheless have to eat, sleep and clothe themselves, once their friends and/or relatives can no longer take responsibility for them, they are obliged to resort to the only other resource that they have, namely their bodies, and sell themselves in order to survive. Research done in the city of Douala in 1974, on the problem of prostitution, showed that over 90% of the young women who go into prostitution are in it out of sheer poverty; they do so to survive. With the income from prostitution, they can live while they continue to look for real work.

Early and/ or polygamous marriages

Other women, being desperate and destitute and, sometimes, pregnant, seek escape in premature marriages, often to men they hardly know, sometimes much older than themselves and possibly already married to several other wives.

Once married, they are surprised to find that their problems do not end there. Their responsibilities spread quickly beyond themselves to include their own children, who begin to arrive annually, their husbands and the in-laws. The principal role of their husbands, besides procreation, is to pay rent when they can and give money for food and school fees when they can. Yet the women cannot afford to give up, for they and their children have to survive. And they cannot get out of the marriage because all good women must be married, irrespective of what the marriage brings them. Besides, they have been out there on their own without skills or means for survival and they know it was not much better. Thus, they stay in marriage and accept their lot as inevitable.

Life of marginality

These women, therefore, find themselves trapped in situations that they cannot escape from very easily. Their lives are reduced to living from hand to mouth, scrounging for their families and themselves, often in the belief that this is a woman's lot.

Unfortunately, finding alternatives for the urban woman in these types of situation is a rare possibility in our country today. Programmes exist that provide a way out or at least possible improvement of such situations barely exist. A woman of no means breeds children of no means, and so the cycle continues uninterrupted.

In response to increased concern about these problems, the Ministry of Social Affairs has launched a pilot project for girls "in moral danger" which, as described below, may be a model for several such programmes in Cameroon and elsewhere in Africa.

Home Ateliers Training Programme for women "in moral danger"

The Home Ateliers Programme starts by recruiting girls under 21 in the urban areas who have failed or dropped out of school, come from poor and mostly polygamous families and are not gainfully employed. At adolescence, these girls have few options open to them besides waiting for early marriages and most likely, polygamous ones. While they await the natural termination of their single lives, they are likely to make ends meet by prostituting themselves. They are not only poor with few job prospects, but they have little else to reinforce their self-esteem and validity as bona fide women. When men make advances to them, therefore, they are likely to consent with pride.

By recruiting these young girls into the Home Ateliers, one hopefully opens up an alternative way of legitimizing their existence and means of earning a living before they have been forced to accept prostitution as a valid way of life.

The programme has a curative aspect which comes into play in trying to reorient the girls into believing that, in fact, they have potential resources by which they can survive. Firstly,

they are trained in mechanical skills that they are able to handle without undue difficulty. Using well researched traditional African motifs, the girls are trained to reproduce them either in carpets that they weave, cloths that they treat in batik, tie-dye or embroider. They are trained in these skills for two years, after which they will be phased out into a semi-cooperative centre where they will continue training.

Developmentally, the Home Ateliers programme not only reorients the girls from potentially destructive lives into concretely productive lives but also prepares them to make a positive impact on those individuals with whom they come into contact. Other young girls who know them and see them change their lives are hopefully inspired to seek positive ways of handling their lives too. The programme in Douala is scheduled to be duplicated in all the other ten provinces of the Republic, thus giving a greater number of girls an opportunity to improve themselves; equally importantly, the duplication of the programme aims at establishing a role-model for other potentially marginal young women irrespective of their family background.

Liberation from "Second class citizenship"

Social workers in charge of the socio-cultural component of this programme enhance the developmental aspects. Not only does the training enable the girls to be self-reliant at the early stages of their production but it also allows them to set themselves up individually or in cooperatives without having to depend on others. The Home Ateliers programme thus liberates the woman not only from poverty and potentially self-destructive lives but also from the shackles of sexual stereotypes and second class citizenship by virtue of being women.

As the programme expands from province to province, the message will hopefully continue to be carried across and perhaps set off a chain reaction in the Republic. Besides, neighbouring countries are already sending their senior officials to come and study the Home Ateliers with the hope of duplicating it in their own countries too. o

H.T.

Should one break with tradition?

The case of women in the South Pacific

by Suliana SIWATIBAU (*)

How can one generalize about Pacific island peoples, yet faithfully reflect their diversity? Six million people, on twenty thousand islands, scattered over one third of the earth's surface, with about eight hundred different languages. The people are as diverse as they are isolated; but because the Pacific Ocean unites them, the common assumption is that they are not too dissimilar.

These oceanic peoples have as strong respect for their social institutions and their Christian inheritance. On the basis of physical and cultural characteristics, anthropologists classify them into three major groups—the Melanesians, Polynesians and the Micronesians.

Superimposed on the inherent cultural diversity of Pacific peoples are the powerful influences of a long list of colonial masters—the British, Spanish, Germans, Japanese, French, Americans and Indonesians. Only the last three retain territories today. Despite over 100 years under colonial masters, and despite the constant bombardment of progressive ideas from the women's liberators of the developed world, Pacific women as a whole have been hesitant to break with their traditions.

Women's status and education

The hesitancy has something to do with education. Only as more women become educated are they able to utilize opportunities to break away from their traditional roles. At a recent meeting of women's leaders in Fiji, the women described their status as still predominantly home-makers, mothers and recognized contributors to national development and peace. These roles are those generally accepted as belonging to women.

Education of girls varies widely in the different Pacific island countries, with the Polynesian countries usually leading. 1982 literacy figures quoted by UNESCO (1), for example, were as

follows for Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand—a developed Pacific nation.

	Percent literate	
	Male	Female
Fiji	84	74
Papua New Guinea	39	24
New Zealand	100	100

The same report showed a higher ratio of girls in Fiji enrolled at secondary school than boys, while in Papua New Guinea girls still trailed behind. The figures were 64 for girls to 60 for boys in Fiji, and 7 for girls to 16 for boys in Papua New Guinea. Enrolment of females in both secondary and

teacher training: 54%;
tech./vocational: 57.4%;
University of the
South Pacific: 42.4%

Women's predominance in the subsistence sector

Despite the increased enrolment in education, participation of women in the formal labour force remains low in most Pacific nations. In 1976, for example, the following countries reported female participation rate in the formal labour force as follows:

Cook Islands: 32 %
Fiji: 17 %
Niue: 26 %
Solomon Islands: 8 %
Tonga: 16 %
Western Samoa: 16 %

Pacific women still predominate in the subsistence sector. Published statistics, usually collected through na-



Washing in Fiji. A necessary chore that takes much of women's time

tertiary institutions has accelerated only within the last decade and a half. A recent analysis (2) of Fiji female enrolment in teacher training, technical/vocational and university institutions showed the female component of enrolment in 1981 was as follows:

tional census surveys, women claim, do not represent the true contribution of women to the national economy or to the development of the country. Pacific communities continue to live in a largely subsistence economy. Women play a vital role in such an economy—as subsistence fisherwomen, agricultural workers and handicraft producers of everyday needs.

(*) Director, Department of Energy, Fiji.
(1) UNESCO Statistical Year Book, 1982.

(2) Agar Etal "Women in Development Planning in Fiji", APDC Report 1984.

Yet, as several researchers have pointed out, bureaucracy ignores the importance of women in these fields. In Western Samoa, one researcher⁽³⁾ showed that although women were a minority (17 %) amongst those who fish, their activities accounted for a third of the total annual catch and about a third of all time spent in fishing. Another survey⁽⁴⁾ conducted in Fiji, showed that 39 % of the time women spent outside the home was devoted to agricultural activities. In Tonga, women's handicraft production not only serves subsistence needs, but also is a major source of family cash income and of foreign exchange earnings for the nation.

Available statistics⁽⁵⁾ on the participation of women in formal employment show women predominating in the professional, technical and related fields largely because they are usually nurses or teachers. They are also numerous in the clerical, sales and service sectors. In the Kingdom of Tonga, for example, females make up 37% of professional and related workers, 34% of clerical, 47% of sales and 17% of service workers. Throughout the

(3) Wass, Richard C. "The shoreline fishery of American Samoa—past and present", UNESCO Seminar, University of Papua New Guinea.

(4) Lal P. and Slatter C. "The integration of women in fisheries development in Fiji", ESCAP Report, 1982.

(5) Lucas D. and Chilcott J. "Women in the South Pacific: the statistical background", Conference on women in development in the South Pacific, Vila, Vanuatu, 1984.



D. Goodwille

Sale of produce in Papua New Guinea

Pacific, women dominate the lower paid positions in these sectors as nurses, para-medical workers, typists/receptionists, office secretaries, salesgirls, waitresses and cleaners. Pacific women are still rare in the administrative/managerial fields, in non-subsistence agriculture/forests/fisheries, and in production/transport/equipment operation.

Pacific women, on the whole, remain outside the upper echelons of their society's decision-making body. Western Samoa, with the first Pacific woman Ph.D., has a handful of powerful women who apparently have not been able to survive the loneliness at the top—both in the civil service and in politics.

Western Samoa has two women parliamentarians. Other Pacific states either have none or very few. No constitution of a Pacific island state denies women the right to vote or the freedom to participate in the political process. In practice, however, the number of women elected to Parliament or public office is low. Fiji has only one woman parliamentarian while Tonga has none, for example.

In Papua New Guinea a local woman writer⁽⁶⁾ states that "since the establishment of the first elected democratic Government in 1964, there has been a total of 31 women who have stood for the national elections, but only 3 have won seats in parliament". According to that writer, traditional expectations of the role of women, held by both women and men remain against women participating in professions understood to be the domain of men.

Traditional societies in the Pacific, although predominantly led by men, nevertheless held women in respect, and in times of peace, allowed women to hold positions of leadership. This was particularly so in the hierarchical Polynesian societies where chieftainships have been held by women. Women with special skills, such as midwives and healers have always commanded respect.

With the advent of modern civilization, the structure of traditional socie-

(6) Rooney Nahau: "Women and National Politics in Papua New Guinea", Seminar on Women in National Politics, ANU, Canberra, 1984.



D. Goodwille

Learning their culture early. Pre-school girls in Tuvalu

ties began to disintegrate, and the accepted roles of men and women in those societies could no longer be sufficient, or became obsolete. Men became educated to take on new roles, while women, it was assumed, had solely to play the role of wife and home-maker. Traditional expectations demand that just as male and female roles were clearly defined in the old societies so they will also be in the new. In the long run, however, this cannot be so, for the new society has a faster-paced dynamism, with new ideas of equality, justice and freedom.

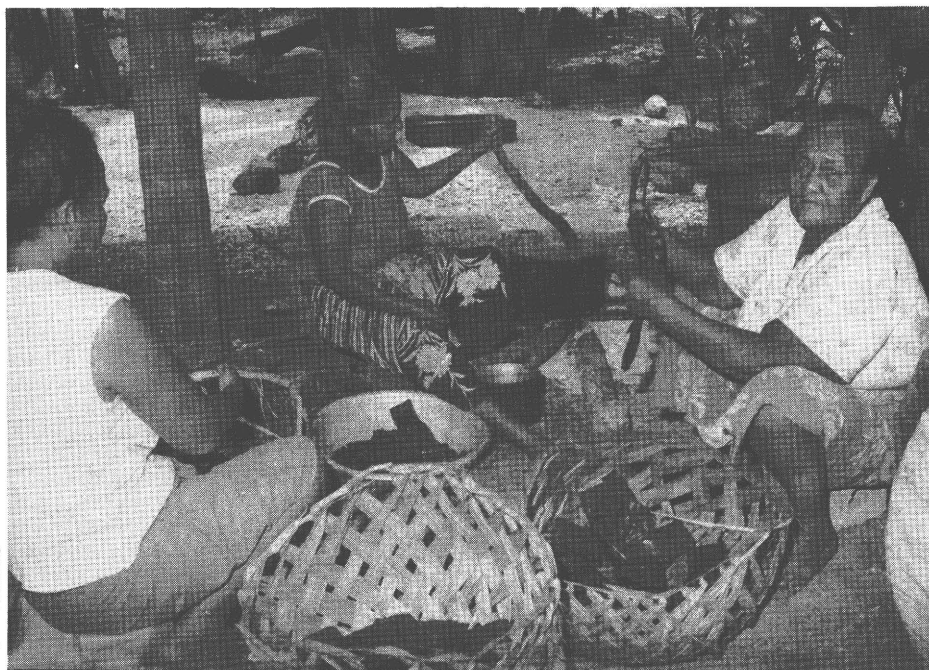
Reluctant to break with tradition, Pacific women nevertheless have begun to examine their status more critically with a view to improving their lot.

Legislation which discriminates against them is being identified—the citizenship law in Fiji and the Solomons, land and property rights and eligibility for financial loans in several other countries; restrictions on certain employment conditions such as night shifts; maternity protection, divorce laws and legislation on violence against women, are all coming under review.

Health and nutrition

Another area of increasing focus now is that of women's and children's health. Investigations are now showing comparative neglect of women's health problems in many Pacific countries. High rates of anaemia amongst pregnant and lactating mothers, increases in diabetes and hypertension in women, and high infant mortality rates, for example, are subjects of concern. Again, there is a great variation in the status of health of women in the different Pacific countries. Aid agencies concerned with health are now directing more of their efforts to meeting the needs of the masses of the people, often using women's organizations. The WHO-promoted primary health care programme and UNFPA family health programme, for example, both make use of the largest women's organization in Fiji—and very successfully. In Kiribati, Solomons and Vanuatu, women's organizations are also used as effective vehicles.

Nutrition education, related to



Tuvalu women dyeing pandanus which are used in the making of handicrafts

health, is another area of concern, not only of Pacific women, but also of Pacific governments.

“To try is half the battle”

During the International Decade for Women, Pacific women have taken advantage of aid funds directed at them to hold discussions, workshops, seminars and other means of training, in order to analyse their situation and develop strategies for action. The Fiji National Council of Women, for example, has put together a National Action Plan and begun to provide input into the country's development planning process.

The women have taken advantage of the decade focus to promote projects high on their priority list but not necessarily so on their government's list. The introduction of appropriate technologies that will help women in their work, and the training of women in these, for example, have been undertaken in several countries. In Tonga it may be ferro-cement water tanks or low-cost rural homes, in Fiji it is wood-burning stoves, in the Solomons it is fish-preservation methods, while in Papua New Guinea it is solar fruit drying.

Promotion of income-generating activities has been one of the most recent thrusts of women's groups, goaded along by several aid agencies

in the region. “Sell your excess subsistence production, use your skills, utilize local products and sell to the local market. If you are lucky you may even supply an external market. Run it like a proper business”. This is the message to women.

The Pacific women welcome the opportunity to earn some cash, for theirs is the final responsibility to see that the school fees are paid, the family is fed, the sick taken to the clinic and so on. Although men usually earn the cash, many women find it difficult to get enough transferred to them for their household needs.

Lack of time, isolation from where ideas are generated, transportation difficulties and lack of knowledge of possible markets and marketing channels prevent rural women from becoming active entrepreneurs.

Further, entrepreneurship is foreign to traditional Pacific societies. Encouragement and training is necessary to get the women going. Participation of women in business is again low, and exists predominantly in small-scale activities, largely as market sellers, small tailors, food vendors, and small retail shop owners.

To try is half the battle. Pacific women are certainly trying to improve their lot but in their own way, and at their own pace. Let us hope, that for the sake of their whole societies, they will succeed. ○ S.S.

Equality equals development

Is it possible that population control is *not* the best stimulus to development in the over-populated Third World?

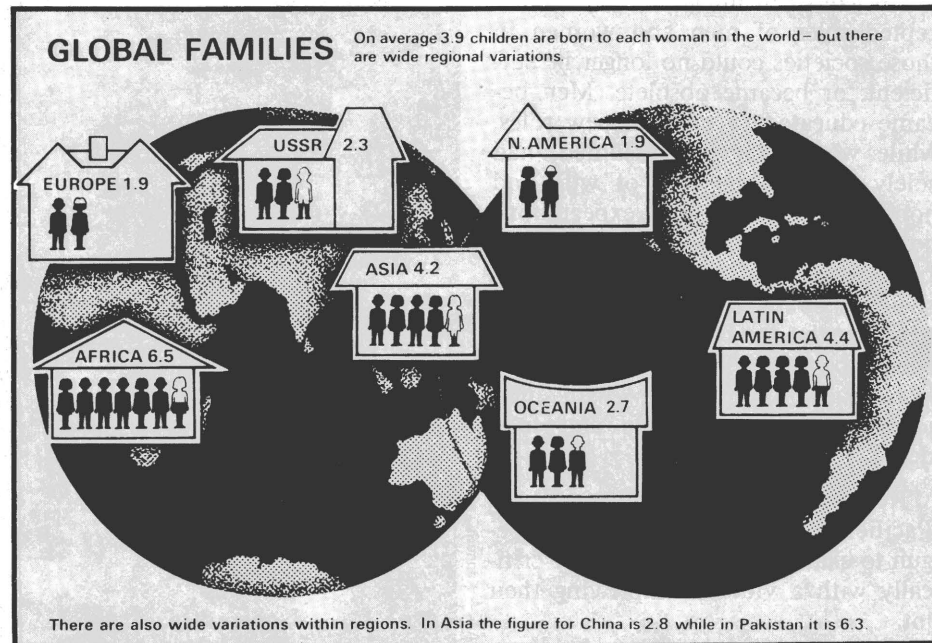
Is it possible that equality of rights for women may be a greater stimulus still?

How so, ask the disbelieving?

What is the connection?

The connection is that, if women are pushed, as they are now, in much of the developing world (and a good deal of the developed world, too) to the margins of society, humanity must suffer. And not just the female half of humanity, either, since those who are kept down must surely pull down the other half with them.

The question of women's rights is not to be seen as a side-issue in development, to be tidied up once economic advance is under control. It is central to the whole development issue and cannot be distinguished from it.



One of the most fundamental of a woman's rights, along with equal access to education and employment and equality before the law is the right to choose how many children to bear and bring up. If women could decide how many children they could have, and when, birth rates could drop by at least a third.

The reasons why they cannot always choose are not restricted to lack of access to contraception, whether through government, religious or traditional prohibition of family planning measures. They include a widespread and deep-rooted perception of fertility as a reflection

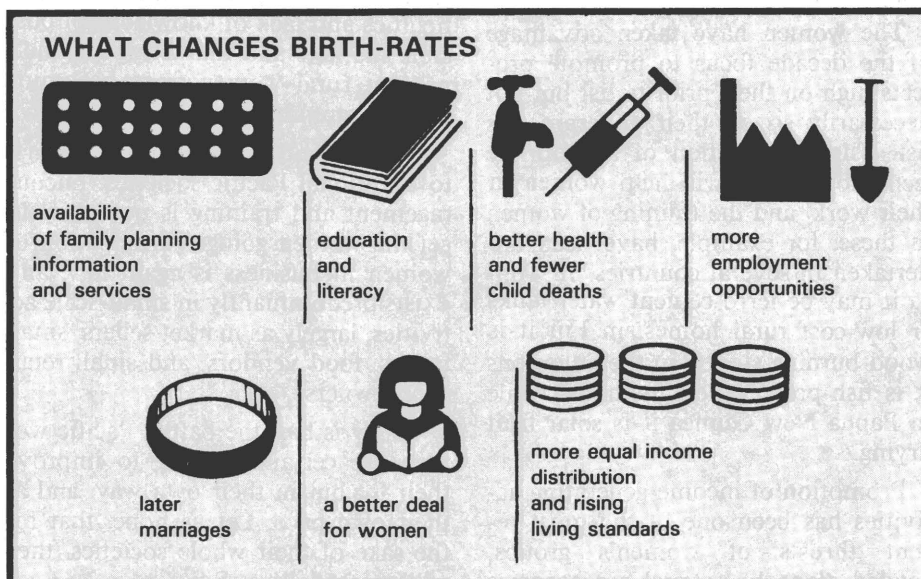
of virility and, more fundamentally, of a need to produce larger numbers of children so that some, at least, survive.

Development—the best contraceptive

A woman's freedom to choose the size and timing of her family is not likely to come about through access to contraception or changing attitudes to fertility alone.

Those governments which have attempted to bring down birthrates have achieved the greatest success where family planning services were combined with small, but marked, improvements in housing, employment, education and general health services. There is a clear connection between jobs for women outside the home, their education and smaller family size.

Sexual equality and a change in the social role of women are vital factors in development. Smaller families would free women to take a more active role in income-generating activities. But equality could do more than just contribute to development: it, and not population control alone, could actually constitute one of the main keys to development, the base from which population control and development in general could flow. ○ M.v.d.V.



An NGO approach: Help for self-help

by Ilse SCHIMPF-HERKEN (*)

A development experience initiated by women for women.

The Maio Integrated Development Project

Morro and Calheta are two villages like many others in Cape Verde. Most of the men are working abroad and regularly send money to their families. The women are the mainstays of life, of stability and permanence. Most heads of household are women; it is they who see to the upbringing of children and determine the course of daily life in the village. They dominate the market, through their sales of fish, vegetables and many imported goods. They go from island to island as "rabidantes" (traders), buy, sell, trade and do all kinds of business to feed their families. It is they who bear the brunt of arranging and participating in the many Church and Party festivals.

An afternoon visitor to Calheta will see women sitting in front of their huts, talking, laughing, arguing. They pick beans, shell maize or form groups in the shade of the trees to spin or weave together. The scene is the same every day.

Women, young and old, sit in small groups on stools or sacks, carding and spinning wool from wickerwork baskets beside them. There is one group of five women, another of 11. A baby crawls among them, one they are looking after for its mother, working away from the village. Every now and again, one of the women goes into her hut to tend the fire, stir the food or see to other household tasks, and then returns and takes up her work again.

It is no accident that we find, working together in these groups, young unmarried women from poor families and old women who can no longer do the strenuous work on the State building sites. It is the result of four years' awareness work under the Maio integrated development project, the PIM.

This is a project which includes ero-

(*) Project adviser at the "Weltfriedensdienst", Berlin, F.R.G.

sion control, afforestation and water supply work. Home-grown vegetables for the population, together with fish and meat, are produced. Local gypsum is prepared for use as a building material and, like all other local products, sold through a central, co-operative marketing organization. In small production groups, efforts are made to revive local handicrafts, reading and writing are taught, health education given, and efforts made to promote the co-operative spirit and instil awareness, by the Paulo Freire method.

The main slogans of the project are "help for self-help" and "it is the people themselves who will see to their own development". In the period 1982-1984, the PIM was partly financed by the European Commission out of its appropriations for non-governmental organizations. The German organization involved is the Weltfriedensdienst e.V. in West Berlin, and the Cape Verde partner is the Ministry of Rural Development.

In dialogue sessions it was found that, for many women, earning an income is of absolute importance but that it should be possible for this not to lead to any over-burdening of women, but rather for it to be integrated into the everyday rhythm of work.

The everyday work of women and girls in the country includes fetching water in the morning and evening, crushing maize, cooking food and taking it to the men or women neighbours where they are working, collecting cattle dung, buying or gathering wood and bringing it home, washing clothes in the stream, ironing the washing, suckling babies, washing and feeding children and dressing them cleanly for school, herding and milking goats, perhaps gathering fodder for the cow, watering the cow in the stream, sweeping in and around the home, keeping the fire going, buying fish at mid-day, cleaning the fish, mending clothes, perhaps taking a feverish child to the health post or looking after a bed-ridden elderly mother ... and, in the rainy season, sowing.

In order to live, women, and especially those who are heads of households, also have to earn money. Unlike men, however, the access of women and girls to paid work exacts a heavy toll in discrimination, overwork and alienation.

There can be no long-term improvement in their economic and social po-



Calheta, Cape Verde: "The scene is the same every day"

sition unless they are able to combine money incomes with carrying out the tasks which they have to perform as women.

The work groups of female spinners, weavers and potters, set up and supported by the PIM, have to take this historical background into account. The main purpose of these groups is not, therefore, to provide paid work but rather to achieve a basic change in the situation of women by increasing their awareness, giving them vocational training and organizing them.

This work is headed by two Cape Verde women social workers and one PIM woman development assistant, who, with the technical support of the State craft centre and the Atelier Mar private potters' cooperative, provide the groups with advice about marketing, bookkeeping, literacy training and health education.

These groups have arisen out of the needs of everyday life in the villages of Calheta and Morro, and they meet the necessity of improving family incomes, as well as a need for training and social communication. It is our task here to investigate the extent to which the groups can achieve these objectives and how important it is for their future that they be profitable.

Women and production

Ecological degradation and the consequent dependence on money sent back by emigrants have greatly changed the life of the women of Maio. The division of productive tasks between the two sexes, which is still so firmly established in West Africa, has largely broken down. Necessity has created new, different forms of co-operation and divided women into different social categories depending on their economic situation. There are the 250 or so women who live and maintain their families exclusively on money sent back by emigrants, then there are the 44% of the total number of women who are heads of families and are bringing up their children alone, and only about 300 women who live in joint households with their husbands. The first group, the wives of emigrants, are generally well-off materially, they have housing of their own and many modern domestic appliances and consumer goods, and

they are able to employ others for housework, washing, fetching water and working on the land. It is therefore not surprising that what the majority of women would most like to do is marry an emigrant, even though the husband, through his remittances, is then able to exercise disproportionate pressure on his wife, deciding far away in Europe or the United States what she can do and what activities outside the home, such as education and production groups, she can take part in.

The situation is completely different for the many independent women who are heads of households. They have only themselves to rely on in bringing up their children, who are often of dif-



Fighting the erosion of craft traditions

ferent fathers. None, or only very few of them, have the option of emigrating. They have to manage, in conditions made ever more difficult by the deteriorating state of the environment. With vast adaptability, imagination and willingness to exert themselves and to co-operate, they face the daily struggle to make ends meet. Despite the slim chances of success, they make great efforts to cultivate beans and maize, without irrigation; they work for rock-bottom rates on the State erosion protection measures; they go to market to sell sweetmeats, meatballs or bread they have made themselves; they collect and sell sea salt from lagoons; they send their children to

fetch water for other families; and what is more, they are very receptive to the PIM's training and literacy campaigns. Without close co-operation with other women, and without a complex social network of neighbourly help, extended-family support or solidarity between these independent women, they would hardly be able to survive nowadays, when the paths to the local source of water are growing ever longer, fuelwood is ever more difficult to find and the yields from unirrigated crops are ever smaller.

It is precisely these independent women who determine the framework of society in Maio. Although not all the men have left, and although men are politically and administratively predominant, it is women, with their enthusiasm and their sense of reality, who organize everyday affairs. Their enthusiasm and vitality are clearly due to extra-economic factors. One reason may be the numerical preponderance of women, another the fact that during their personality-forming period between the ages of 20 and 40, these independent women and wives of emigrants have had to organize and fend for themselves on their own initiative.

I lay so much stress on this enthusiasm of women in Maio, because it should not be allowed to be destroyed by the unthinking application of modernization processes. It ought, on the contrary, to be a foundation and mainspring of an environment-oriented development process. All too often, foreign help serves to introduce developments which turn out badly for women, because foreign help aims mainly at short-term increases in production and takes insufficient account of complex socio-cultural relationships.

We may cite as an example the effects on women of new technology which makes men's work easier and increases their income but makes no difference to the women, or indeed simply involves them in extra work on the men's larger fields. Modern agricultural advisory work is generally directed primarily to men, because the traditional division of roles means that it is they who produce the marketable crops, while it is the women who produce the food crops for the family. Both these examples apply directly or indirectly to the PIM.

Greater account should be taken of a further aspect of work with women. Despite the many ways in which they are disadvantaged, the women of Maio are pillars of stability and continuity in Cape Verde society. Their sense of reality and their sureness of their social responsibility means that change can become a humanly calculated process. The island location and the constant threat from the drought mean that women collectively feel themselves to be very much exposed to "fate". This prevents them seeking political revolution or utopian changes and makes them somewhat mistrustful of technical innovations. They have little margin for experiment. Any socio-cultural and ecological development of Maio is dependent on their stability and awareness in guaranteeing continuity—the women know that the difficult environmental conditions cannot be altered overnight.

These are the main reasons why women do not blindly accept development concepts from abroad. They will only accept what relates to their own direct surroundings and their own conditions of life. It is their sense of reality which determines the pace and quality of development, and not that of foreign development strategists.

The PIM experience

Experience with the groups is so far

incomplete. The knowledge gained will certainly be added to in future and may have to be revised, as the situation is a complex one. The conclusions so far are as set out below.

Training/literacy

In their groups, the women receive continuous vocational training at a pace and technical level which they help to determine. As the groups involve work with indigenous raw materials such as wool, cotton, clay and gypsum, the training necessarily involves environmental education: the women themselves seek out deposits of clay, make analyses of gypsum quality, and themselves learn to discover the wealth directly around them. In addition, they learn to read and write by the Paulo Freire method, i.e. they are encouraged to become aware of their own social reality.

Health education

The groups are given courses in health education in the widest sense: hygiene and preventive medicine, family planning and sex education, baby counselling and especially the promotion of traditional home medicine. It is only women in Cape Verde who know about the use of herbs; both pupils and teachers are involved in promoting traditional medicine.

Work in common

Working in groups enables women to reinforce their self-awareness as producers and earners. The traditional "djunta moin" (work carried out jointly) of Cape Verde culture is given new life and extended. The cooperative spirit and the joint organization of work are reinforced, a prerequisite for any form of work in common. Production for family subsistence and for the market go hand in hand, since the groups include women of all ages, including old and poor, the groups have a social policy function. They help women to tackle their problems in an independent and practical manner, so avoiding any kind of welfare paternalism.

Labour policy

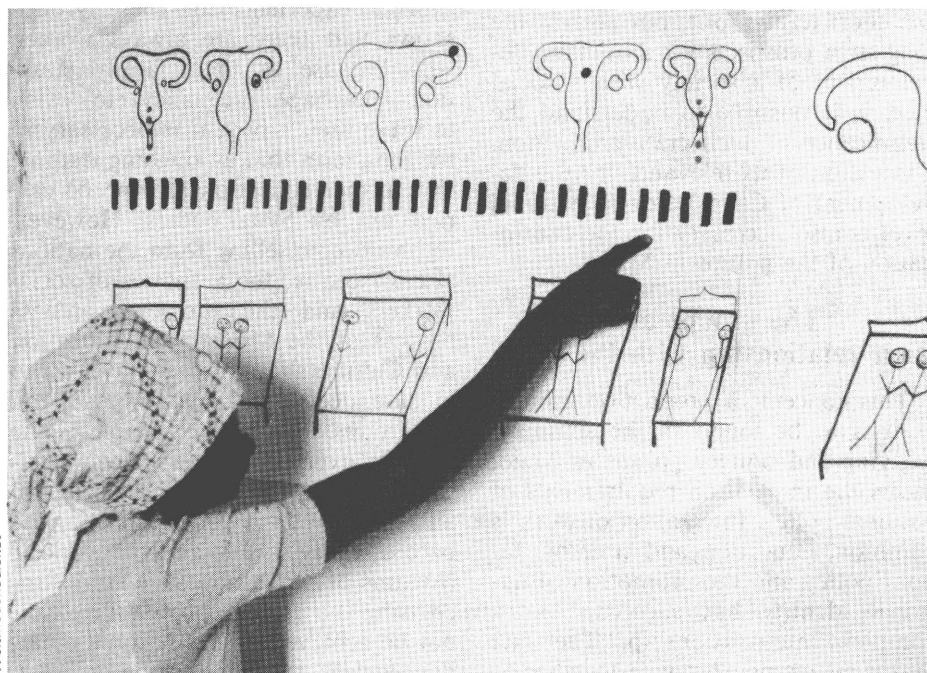
The groups provide women and girls with work which will, if the marketing cooperative being set up is able to sell the produce, guarantee continuous work and thus a permanent income. In the production groups, a concept of work is realized which provides a high degree of self-fulfilment. Production is linked with training and awareness work. Work in the groups goes hand in hand with providing for the family and children and with neighbourly mutual help.

Culture

The groups revive and further develop traditional Cape Verde craft techniques. Old models and patterns, the expression of the culture of a people, are reproduced so as to reinforce the women's awareness of their own roots, the history of Cape Verde and its cultural tradition. The multiplier function of the groups, through demonstrations in schools and exhibitions on public occasions, together with their recognition by the party and women's organizations, encourage women to identify with their Cape Verde society.

Profitability of the groups

Maio and the whole of Cape Verde have a long tradition of craftwork. On the world market, however, this tradition has succumbed to the harsher competition of industrial production. In this century, weavers and potters in



Family planning and sex education are part of the Maio Integrated Development Project

Maio have continuously been going out of business, because imported goods have been much cheaper and more durable. The fact that these women's groups have now resumed traditional craft production is not due to their thinking that they could compete with imported plastic bowls or textiles, and no-one thought that anything more than a very limited independence could be achieved through the home processing of raw materials. The women's objective was rather to receive training and ensure some income, in the conditions imposed upon them by their role-specific family situation.

For example, it has always been the custom in the dry season for girls and women to weave mats and baskets for sale in the market or to dye cotton with indigo, when they have the time.

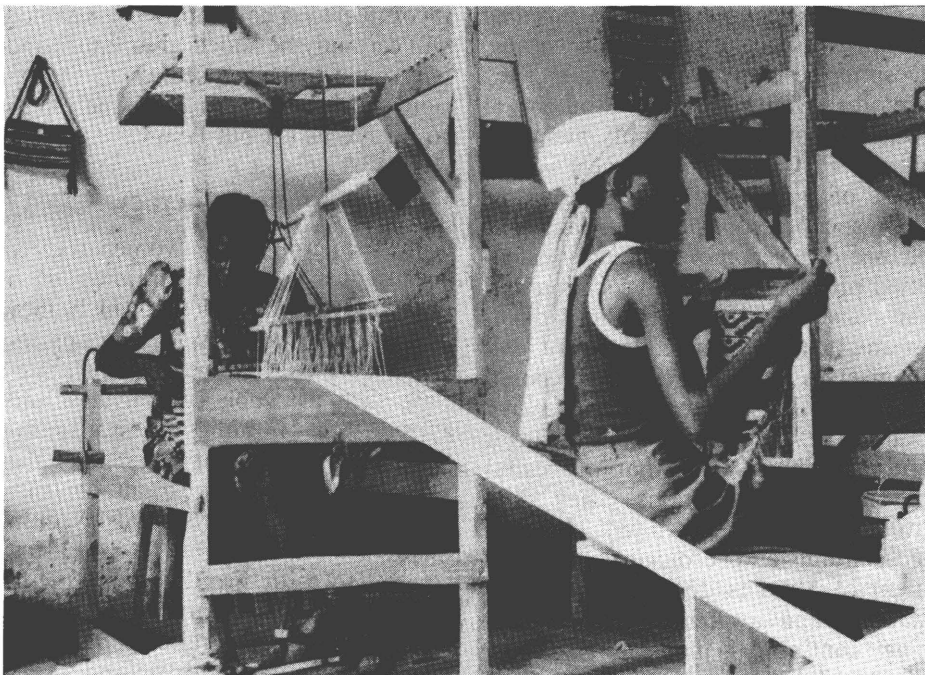
Work in production groups should not disturb this framework. The women themselves should decide what hours to work, how to organize the work and what wage should be paid. This is the only way of guaranteeing that the manifold family concerns of individuals, which affect the work in the group, can be taken into account, and the traditional custom of mutual help is not destroyed by a rigid wage system or the introduction of an eight-hour day.

It should be carefully stressed that, at the present stage of discussion about the future of the groups, giving



Tamara Wyss

The "Batuco" a women's dance



Weilfriedensdienst

"Giving priority to profitability in the purely economic sense would run counter to all experience with craft production today"

priority to profitability in the purely economic sense would run counter to all experience with craft production today. As experience in Maio clearly showed, craft production is characterized by socio-cultural and ecological factors which cannot be included in the traditional input/output calculation, but which today—in view of the catastrophe of ecological degradation—would indeed have to be included. Only by looking, not only at the short-term profit, but also at the long-term prospects for a humane development of a society with a social face, is it possible to understand the significance of such craft production. Discussion of its relevance for the development of Cape Verde at national level is also necessary for the continuation of the groups in Maio.

The groups and their relationship with the State

This concept of production groups, as it is to be found in the spinning, weaving and pottery groups in Maio, meets the integration requirements of national policy. Integration of work is common, education and training, labour policy and the promotion of national identity has succeeded in a complex interrelationship. The fact that rural women produce together as a group and market their own goods, thus taking their own decisions about

the organization of work independently, without male leaders, is a development concept which corresponds to the emancipatory objectives of the Ministry of Social Affairs, of the women's organization and of the co-operative movement.

The concept thus developed is a necessary step on women's road to changing their unequal economic and educational situation.

Since experience in these groups shows that there are always women who because of their family situation—marriage, pregnancy etc—wish to leave their group, it is necessary in the long term that an ongoing training and further education scheme be carried out by State bodies. However, technical counselling from the national craft centre, the activities of social workers and the literacy/awareness process of the Ministry of Education and Culture should in no way lead to outside decisions being imposed on the groups. The basic principle of the support given should always be to enable the groups themselves to decide on all aspects of their work, respecting the pace of everyday life and the working rhythms of agriculture. The aim of increasing the groups' profitability cannot be achieved, it has become abundantly clear, through outside pressure, more technology or more discipline.

o I. S.-H.

Women and Lomé III

by Andrée VANDERHAEGHE (*)

Title VIII of the new ACP-EEC Convention, on cultural and social co-operation, contains an article on schemes to be run for women in the ACP States. This is the first time any specific mention has been made of the need to pay attention to the role of women in development in an ACP-EEC Convention.

Why women in Lomé III?

Many people think that women should not be seen as separate from the population at large, as a world apart, as if they were in a ghetto of sorts. Some add that they have real power, particularly in Africa, even if it is not obvious to the outside observer. Why did the UN feel it needed a Women's Decade? Why have bilateral and multilateral aid increased our interest in women? And why is this interest reflected in the new Convention?

At the risk of seeming commonplace, it has to be admitted that there is a real problem here, one which is worth considering as a specific aspect of development and which has ultimately been seen as such by the major international development institutions and other bodies, such as NGOs, working in the field. It is also something that was brought up and discussed within the framework of ACP-EEC co-operation well before the Lomé III negotiations began.

From the Community, for example, we have the different resolutions of the European Parliament and the development Council's resolution of November 1982 on Community assistance for women in the developing countries and from the joint ACP-EEC institutions, we have, in particular, the positions taken up by the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee.

Article 123 stems from *de facto* situations and thorough discussion of the

subject. All too often, the results of development projects have shown that a failure to take women properly into account leads to schemes being overall social and economic failures. In this article, I shall simply mention an EDF project in Mali.

The Commission had a sociological study run on the consequences of Community-financed projects for the status of women in a developing African country. This covered two rice-growing schemes and one fresh-water fisheries scheme in Mali and the study came to the conclusion that, in all three cases, women were misunderstood at the beginning, to a very large extent ignored as economic agents lat-



Women have no access to credit facilities and so they still use primitive tools like the daba

ARTICLE 123

1. Co-operation shall support the ACP States' efforts aimed at enhancing the work of women, improving their living conditions, expanding their role and promoting their status in the production and development process.

2. Particular attention shall be given to access by women to all aspects of training, to more advanced technology, to credit and to co-operative organizations, and to appropriate technology aimed at alleviating the arduous nature of their tasks.

er on and kept out of the peasant co-operatives that were set up. One important oversight was the total failure to think about women's access to credit facilities.

In the rice projects, for example, women had no direct access to credit to buy farm implements. They could only get loans if their husbands made the application and only then if they agreed to grow cotton. This obligation to grow cotton, which was tied to the project, involved extra work for the women — the traditional sowers, weeders and harvesters. So because they could not get credit, the women went on working the land with the *daba*, a hand tool, did not invest in any fertilizer and could not boost productivity.

Women were not involved in the literacy campaign either. The entirely male local project back-up staff was afraid that any woman with some training would emigrate to Ivory Coast and get a better job there. At the same time, women were denied what they had hoped to obtain from the training — the right to join the village association — and so they dropped out of the classes.

They did not want that sort of training and, although this attitude looked traditional and counter-productive before it was analyzed, the conclusions of the survey showed that the shortcomings of the project were prejudicial to overall profitability.

What the women thought

The Commission has tried to get a better grasp of the situation by seeking the opinions of women in the field, in western and eastern Africa, and has

(*) Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Development at the CEC.

organized seminars for African women with extensive practical experience in rural areas.

The first of these seminars, in Togo in February 1984, brought together representatives from six countries — Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali,

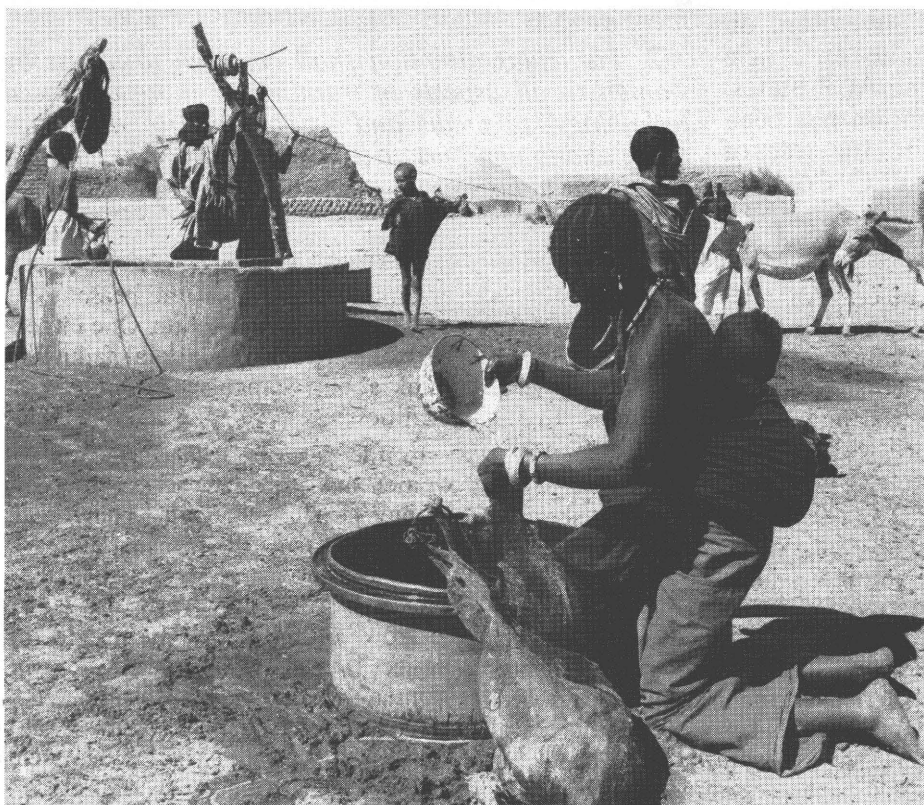
Niger and Togo — and a similar event for representatives of seven countries — Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe — was held in Nairobi the following November. In both cases, the idea was to hear what African women

had to say about the problems women encountered in rural areas and to improve development aid in the light of this. Four working parties were formed to discuss information and training, the organization of the female environment, improving technology and improving economic factors.

Delegates brought up a range of constraints hampering women in the developing countries, laying particular emphasis on the negative attitude of the men and also mentioning social difficulties (sexual inequality as regards status, women kept out of decision-making, unequal educational opportunity, no time for rural women to take part in development schemes and so on), economic difficulties (no financial resources, no access to credit facilities, no markets for the things women produce, a preference for imported products, etc) and psychological difficulties, as women are not self-confident or motivated to change their traditional attitudes. They also felt that the socio-cultural environment was not taken into sufficient consideration and that women's needs are not investigated before projects are set in motion.

Other criticism bore more directly on project implementation. Women's needs are apparently not adequately investigated at the preparatory stage and they do not have enough time to adapt to the new conditions and opportunities that projects create. Aid agencies all too often expect rapid results, schemes apparently lack continuity and not enough notice is taken of women in the evaluation of rural schemes.

Participants at the Lomé seminar put particular emphasis on the negative effects of specifically female projects (weaving, sewing, gardening, herding, etc) which, instead of helping women play a proper part in the development process, apparently strengthen and increase women's dependence on men because such projects are, they felt, too limited in time. And they are badly directed, being designed in places remote from the action, with aims that are too exclusively social and fail to take account of the money income of women — who are handicapped at the outset by inadequate financial input.



WFP-Mattioli

Fetching wood and water, two of the jobs rural women have to do. Rural development projects should also aim to lighten women's burden



WFP-Mattioli

The meeting came to the general conclusion that all development schemes should be preceded by a study of the environment, with the close collaboration of men and women chosen by the social groups involved. This study should be an ongoing commitment that followed the project as it developed. Delegates were very insistent about making men aware of the problem and getting their collaboration. More specific recommendations on the four topics discussed during the two seminars were also produced.

Information and training

These should be available, first and foremost, to the people the villagers themselves have chosen, according to criteria they themselves have established. Technical training and functional literacy campaigns for women should be intensified, in particular through the mass media. Radio and television, which make people aware of certain social problems, were given special mention and it was suggested that future programmes give better coverage to women who are in regular, direct contact with the rural world. Lastly, delegates insisted on the importance of seeing that extension staff involved with training and information for women are very close to the environment and are preferably women themselves — although existing male extension staff must also do their bit.

Organizing the female environment

The notion of association looms large in the minds of African women, the participants said, concluding that aid is important here. An effort should be made to ensure proper training, particularly for leaders of local organizations, to make the authorities more aware of women's involvement in cooperative activities and also to get men with responsibility (in the villages, for example) more involved in the setting up and running of groups geared mainly to women.

Improving technology

The women said how important it was for technology to be adapted to the needs of the environment and to lighten their burden. It should also give practical proof of its beneficial effects so as to counter any resistance



United Nations

There must be time to relax in the difficult daily round

arising from customs or taboos. And above all, women should themselves be able to master the technology provided by being better trained to use, maintain and even repair equipment. One frequent example was the water-pump that women had to be able to mend if it broke down. Better mastery of technology would also make it easier to spread from one village community and even one country to another, thereby creating a vital snow-ball effect.

Improving economic factors

Participants thought the creation of a credit system whereby women could obtain capital goods and appropriate technology was a priority. They came out in favour of gearing development projects towards economic activities that are profitable for women and towards well-paid jobs for young women and they also called for greater equality in the matter of land ownership.

Implementation of Lomé III

What will come of all these hopes and recommendations? Much depends on ACP and EEC willingness to achieve the aims, not just of Article 123, but of all the parts of Lomé III that concern women, particularly Title VIII on cultural and social co-operation. The fact that the new Convention contains a few lines specifically about women is progress in itself, but

they must not remain just words. Implementation must be prepared now, during the programming that is already under way.

The Commission has started a drive to make its officials more directly responsible for Lomé implementation. It has revised its mandate on the design and assessment of projects so the analysis of each type of scheme takes greater account of the effect on women, and it has included this topic in its memo on programming for regional organizers and delegations.

The Community has already helped with schemes of direct benefit to women, in particular through its cofinancing with NGOs. Of the 1800 projects it has assisted, 30-40% are to do with integrated rural development, 20% with public health and 20% with training. All these projects are small ones (the average Community contribution for each is around ECU 110 000) at grassroots level in rural and particularly underprivileged urban areas, and they are directly concerned with filling basic gaps in family resources and, therefore, very much with women.

The UN Women's Decade comes to an end in July this year. "Does this mean they won't take any notice of us afterwards?" said one speaker in Lomé. We can only hope that future ACP-EEC co-operation proves her wrong. o A.V.

Women and development: the Joint Committee takes its stand

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee has, over the years, taken an increasing interest in the question of the role of women in the development process and it created an ad hoc working group on this subject chaired by Mrs Renate Rabbethge (EPP, Germany) with Mrs Rose Waruhiu (Kenya) acting as rapporteur. It adopted an important resolution on the subject at its meeting last January (see Courier no. 90). Mrs Rabbethge and Mrs Waruhiu answered some questions put to them by *The Courier*.

Mrs Rabbethge

► *Why a working party on women's role in development?*

— Because while we all agree that women play a major role in the social, economic and educational sphere in many ACP States, we must at the



same moment admit that women are still mostly absent when and where the decisions are taken which influence future events.

► *Who makes up the group you are chairing and how does it work?*

— First of all: in this working party ACP and EEC parliamentarians work closely together. I have done my best to convince both my own colleagues from the European Parliament and those from the ACP States concerned, that the results of our work would be very much enriched by the active participation of as many women representatives as possible. And indeed, this has proved to be so. So we are able to exchange views, compare our experiences and draw common conclusions. This was the case during our recent meetings in Nairobi and in Brussels.

► *What, so far, has been the general approach followed by the Group in examining the role of women in the development process?*

— As I said, we work very closely together. We do not try to impose on each other our own specific approach. We try to draw common conclusions



based upon our different experiences. In this way, our working party also serves as a forum for ACP representatives, many of them women. I believe that our jointly-agreed Resolution clearly shows the results of this approach.

► *Would you like to see national governments set aside a proportion of projects for the specific purpose of promoting the social and economic status of women?*

— Most important is associating women with the development process in all its aspects.

Of course, specific projects aimed at promoting the status of women are useful. But we must be very much aware of the risk that separating "womens' projects" from the general

programming of development might lead to limiting the impact of these efforts. Women should be present when projects are conceptualized, prepared, executed and evaluated. Therefore we must educate women and make it possible for them to enter the professions, the administrative structures and so on.

► *How, in practical terms, can the Joint Committee contribute to ensuring that co-operation under the new Convention is more effective in improving living and working conditions for ACP women than it has been in previous Conventions?*

— Well, we have just started our work. I am very happy that the excellent work done by our rapporteur, Mrs Rose Waruhiu, has met with unanimous approval from the Joint Committee, meeting this January in Bujumbura.

Now we shall have to study certain specific items in more depth (for example, health and demographic questions) and we must certainly see to it that our recommendations are taken up by the relevant Institutions, in both ACP and EEC Member States.

What we really would like to see is national governments integrating women in all those committees, working-groups, councils, etc., where development projects are being designed and planned.

We have to be there ourselves.

Mrs Waruhiu

► *Do you believe that there is sufficient political will, on both the ACP and the EEC side, to bring about changes that are not merely cosmetic?*

— Although the Women's Decade has coincided with a period of world economic recession affecting both ACP and EEC countries, many governments have set up machinery aimed at improving the status of women. Some of these include the formation of equality commissions or Women's Bureaus with long-term responsibilities for implementing activities that will ensure more equality of opportunity for women.

Change is a gradual process and sudden decisions cannot be said to

completely wipe out age-long societal attitudes which place women in disadvantageous positions. Any positive change, however, has a multiplying effect, it gives hope and confidence to many other women and provides a model of what is possible.

Unfortunately, the changes that are taking place have not been adequately documented and therefore it takes long to spread the information or to tell the story.

► *Has the decade for women brought about major improvements in the field of statistics?*

— In implementing the World Plan of Action as it affects women, it became increasingly necessary to collect data as a basis for planning and implementing.

Indications, so far, are that more data is available now than in 1975 in many countries. In Kenya, for example, we have some data now broken down by sex, age, rural population, occupations both formal and informal, etc.

The UN has also sent out a questionnaire in preparation for the World Conference on the Women's Decade, thus requiring governments to collect information. We are in a better position today to incorporate women and other target groups in our national development plans.

The emerging obstacle, however, is encountered in using pure data to measure real achievements of women. Research on the nature and scope of women's participation is necessary.

► *Can real progress be made, in your view, without a substantial increase being made in the numbers of staff working on women's issues in the various institutions concerned with ACP/EEC co-operation and in administrations?*

— Women's issues are society's issues and should be tackled the same way that governments, organizations and individuals tackle important issues. The best manpower specialized to deal with these issues must be engaged.

In addition, the administrative machinery must be efficient and responsive if it is to be effective. Project formulation, implementing and monitoring requires experts, even more at the



Important as the role of the housewife is (here in Zimbabwe) women should be able to participate more in the decision-making process

grassroots level. The experience of one successful project should then be shared with others.

The question of whether to increase the number of staff working on women's issues should be based on the nature of the project being carried out and the requirement to avoid simplifying the women's issues and separating them from the major thrust of economic, social and cultural development. So while we need staff in various institutions, the staff must be able to listen to the women, to analyse their views and then translate these into action-oriented proposals or development strategies that are both workable and relevant.



"Research on the nature and scope of women's participation is necessary"

► *The working group will present its report at the next Consultative Assembly, to take place after the World Conference in Nairobi in July. What, do you think, is likely to be the report's main thrust?*

— I am looking forward very much to the ideas from other members of the working group, but briefly the report will aim at pinpointing the possibilities for women and development during the life of Lomé III, and beyond. There will be suggestions based on experience of ACP countries in utilizing aid, the administrative structures and how flexible they are, especially if they are to reach the women at the grassroots.

The report will form a point of reference for what is possible within ACP/EEC co-operation and will borrow from the activities undertaken by other international relationships and the member states. Certainly it is evident now that, despite the Women's Decade, many targets and goals that were set have not been achieved. The World Conference on Women's Decade is going to undertake a critical review and appraisal of the decade, the obstacles encountered and then come up with forward-looking strategies.

In preparing our report we shall go out to learn from the World Conference. ○

Interviews M.v.d.V.

Export crops from sub-Saharan Africa

by Charles PELLAS (*)

In pre-colonial times, the main aim of African agriculture was to provide enough for the people of the continent to eat. The job was an easy one because of the low population, the vast territories, the ways of life, the eating habits of the time and the structure of the states and clans that governed the life and activities of the people of Africa.

In the different regions and countries, farming was carried on either by sedentary populations or by semi-nomadic groups who went in for seasonal farming alternating with grazing. It was, overall, subsistence farming, based, according to region and climate, on cereals, roots or tubers.

With the beginning of the colonial era and the establishment of colonial authorities, something which goes back to the last 20 years of the 19th century, came a certain amount of economic expansion.

This expansion, which received a noticeable boost between the two World Wars, in spite of the periods of recession (1914-18 War, the world crisis of 1930

Export crops: a driving force of development

The growing needs that emerged at the end of the 19th century and continued throughout the 20th, the extent of the demand for agricultural raw materials from a Europe undergoing a radical industrial transformation, the more or less virgin lands of Africa, the plentiful supply of cheap African labour and a climate that was particularly suitable for tropical cash crops all enabled sub-Saharan Africa to develop cash crops for export from 1880 and then on into the 20th century, when agricultural products such as groundnuts, cotton, coffee and rubber expanded vastly.

Generally speaking, cash crops and colonization are closely linked, as it is clear that one of the colonizers' main aims was to develop export crops. However, it would be wrong to claim that these crops were actually introduced into Africa by the colonial authorities.

Groundnuts, now the villain of the

(*) Commission Delegate in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

piece, were grown in Gambia as far back as 1833 and Senegal in 1840 and both these countries exported them at the time. Cotton has been grown in the Sahel for years and, although the output was small, it was enough for the local population.

In 1900, and for decades afterwards, certain export crops were the main driving force in the development of one or two countries of Africa, particularly on the coast. These products, which were sent as they were to the industrialized countries—to the North—were behind the development of many African ports and towns and roads and railways, and the creation of important patterns of trade, in only a few decades.

Patches of development grew up in Africa, in the coastal and forested countries it is true, and there were but few signs of economic change in the interior, in the land-locked countries that make up a large part of southern, eastern and central Africa, for many years.

Cash crops were of course a powerful instrument for the colonizers and they enabled the industrialized coun-



Weeding groundnuts in Senegal

"It would be wrong to claim that these crops were actually introduced into Africa by the colonial authorities"

and the 1939-45 War) was made partly possible by the development of a number of crops—usually called cash crops or industrial export crops—in sub-Saharan Africa.

tries to get the raw materials they needed to set up many processing industries and impressive patterns of trade on concessionary terms at the end of the 19th century and during part of the 20th century. Were it not for African oilseeds, the big oil mills and soap works of Europe would never have been set up and developed, while the cattlefeed factories depended on oilseeds and their by-products (oil-cake) too. The chocolate industry needed cocoa from Africa and the big European trading companies on the coasts of the continent grew rich with their exports of coffee, tea, bananas and cotton and sales of manufactured goods back to the Africans.

Some of the big ports of France and Belgium and the Netherlands would not be what they are today without this African trade and many shipping companies owe their past splendours to tropical products.

Subservient economies not all bad

It would, however, be wrong to say, as some historians and writers indeed do, that the type of economy which

grew up during the colonial era was wholly negative for Africa and its development.

It is clear that, without the intense North-South trade that grew up around export crops and tropical timber after 1900, a large part of Africa's present infrastructure would never have seen the light of day and not developed as it has done.

The port and the town of Dakar would perhaps not be what they are today were it not for groundnuts and Lagos might well still be a little port were it not for cocoa, cotton, rubber and palm oil. Towns and ports like Abidjan, Lomé, Douala and Pointe Noire would probably not be so well developed had there been no export crops or forestry trade. Without these products, some of the railways from the coastal states that helped open up the countries in the interior would perhaps still not be in existence.

The Dakar-St Louis, opened in 1885, and the Dakar-Niger railway are the result of expansion of the groundnut trade.

So in an objective analysis, it has to be admitted that the expansion of certain cash crops (even if under the control of the colonial powers) helped start the economic take-off of many countries, particularly along the coast, and that, even today, the landlocked countries of the interior are noted for the fragility of their economies, which are often based on nothing more than food crops, traditional products which, for many reasons, have developed little over the centuries.

Should cash crops be pilloried?

In colonial times, areas with modern economies were enclaves of agricultural activity (cash crops). All the main (mining, forestry and agricultural) production centres were under the economic and technical domination of the colonial power and industrial, trading and agricultural companies from the home country while few Africans apart from tradesmen and an educated elite were directly involved in a development process linked to agricultural and industrial speculation. We often see and hear that cash crops are responsible for many of the evils and problems that are still the lot of

many countries of sub-Saharan Africa today.

Some writers, agronomists and economists pillory cash crops, accusing them of having been developed by the colonial powers and of ruining Africa, spoiling the land, preventing the development of food crops and encouraging the harmful practice of food aid — and, therefore, of postponing the arrival of genuine self-sufficiency in food on the continent.

The problem is much more complex than that. It varies from one country and one region to another and warrants a more thoroughgoing approach that is devoid of any sectarianism, is based on fact and on technical, economic and historical reality.

In 1960, when the majority of African countries got their independence, 10% of the land under cultivation in sub-Saharan Africa was being used for cash crops. And at that time too, about 15 million Africans (of a total sub-Saharan population of 223 million) were wage-earners in the modern sector.

During the colonial era and after, the majority of the land under cultivation was used not for export crops, but for the traditional crops of subsistence agriculture.

This situation, of course, varies a lot from one country and one region to another and, in certain cases, crops destined for export could well have become priority ones and, as the years went by, been moved on to land traditionally used for other things, cereals especially.

This is what happened, in particular, in countries like Senegal, where the groundnut industry, encouraged by the colonial powers, took over an ever-increasing amount of land after 1900, exhausting it, encouraging desertification and chasing food crops onto less hospitable land offering more difficult access.

However, although groundnut growing may have been harmful overall for soil conservation in countries such as Senegal, the Gambia and the like, this phenomenon, which was speeded up by colonization, was not called to a halt after independence. On the contrary, things got worse.

In 1961, Senegal produced roughly one million tonnes of unshelled

groundnuts. By 1975, the yield was 1 500 000 t and it fell to about 900 000 t in 1981/82 and went back up past the million t mark again in 1982-83. The estimated yield in 1983-84 is only 400 000-450 000 t because of the drought.

Mali's production increased substantially after the 60s, going from 100 000 t in 1961 to 180 000 t in 1980. Niger, on the other hand, saw its groundnut production fall (from 150 000 t to 125 000 t) over the same period. There was a noticeable decline in Chad too, although this was due to the unusual political conditions in the country.

Cotton has to be seen from a very different angle, in western Africa at least. The colonial powers stepped up their drive to promote this crop, which was of real importance before the synthetics boom. There were many cotton firms in the countries of the Sahel in the 1900s and companies, boards and research institutes — the Niger Cotton Company (1920), the Niger Office (1930) and the IRCT and the CFDT after World War II, to name but the main ones — were set up.

In 1960, on the eve of independence, the results of the past 20 years of colonization did not seem conclusive, this being only a short period in terms of agricultural research. The colonizers made a major effort with cotton and this enabled the industry to develop considerably after independence. In many countries of western Africa, the cotton industry expanded after the 60s.

Nowadays, however, rather less than 5% of the land under cultivation in the Sahel is being used to produce cotton.

The economy based on groundnuts and cotton, typical of many countries, left its stamp on their fragile, unvaried economies, it is true. However, in many cases, it was not agricultural crops as such which were behind the problems, but other economic problems, such as a slump in the prices of many agricultural raw materials.

For some years now, the fall in the price of raw materials — commodities — was a dramatic loss for Africa, a loss of earnings that some people put at more than \$25 billion, an enor-

mous figure when you realize that it is more than total development aid since 1980.

Some countries, particularly those where agriculture was not diversified, were harder hit than others by the general deterioration in the terms of trade and raw material prices, by the vast irregularity of the world market, the rising prices of manufactures and industrial products and the successive oil shocks.

It is striking to see that, at the end of 1975, the volume of agricultural exports from Africa had improved very little over the 60s figure and the only crops that had increased significantly were coffee, cotton and tea.

The general situation was probably due to a number of factors specific to Africa and others specific to the world economic situation:

- the very noticeable increase in domestic demand linked to the vast population explosion and the development of capital cities and secondary townships;
- the increase in food crops in certain countries;
- the stagnation of the yield per hectare of certain crops;
- successive droughts;
- the development of what are often higher-performance replacement industrial crops in the non-African developing countries.

Structural impediments and food dependence

The common picture of export crops as a heritage of colonization making the people of Africa go hungry and destroying the land is wrong. These crops were often developed after independence, as they were sometimes the only source of foreign exchange in countries that had no oil or minerals.

In 1960, 10% of the land under cultivation in sub-Saharan Africa was devoted to cash crops. The figure is not much different today and it would be wrong to claim that these crops are expanding to the detriment of food crops, depriving Africa of the food crops it needs and encouraging the spectacular progress of the harmful practice of food aid over the past two decades.

So it would be chancy — at least — to maintain that cash crops have to go



Growing cotton in Mali

Cotton was of real importance before the synthetics boom

and food crops replace them and that they are a limiting factor when it comes to self-sufficiency in food in Africa.

The problem, the real problem, is at quite another level. The atrophy and the food shortages that have hit part of the continent so hard for years now, are deeply rooted in a manifold unsettling of the climate and of human, social, technical, economic and political factors:

- a very rapidly expanding population;
- deterioration of the soil in Africa (the Sahel and eastern and southern parts of the continent) through desertification, deforestation, fire, the shortening intervals between fallow periods and overcropping;
- cereal production that is on the decline in some countries and still uses methods for the time when Africa had only 200 million inhabitants;
- the drought over a good half of "useful" Africa;
- a peasant/rural society which, in many cases, is frozen, forgotten and cut off from the towns and the central authorities;
- a distressing shortage of the capital, resources, investment and input needed for a proper agricultural take-off to suit the continent's needs;
- the rural exodus in some countries where people move away to the increasingly over-populated towns;

— what are often unsuitable price policies.

It is factors and structural impediments such as these that mark the most serious problems and mean that a large part of the continent gets increasingly dependent on outside sources for its food, one of the major world problems of our time.

Most of these things were on the agenda of the Lagos Conference in 1980 and the subject of attention from the countries attending the meeting.

So the answer is not to be found in the reduction or compression of cash crops — which are, even today, one of the life forces of Africa, in spite of the hazards of the world market. These crops must, on the other hand, be modernized and rationalized and made more competitive and productive.

The answer, in the medium and the long term, is a quantitative and qualitative modernization of traditional farming in Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa is around 25 million km² in area. An FAO survey of 1978 put the land under permanent cultivation at around 1 800 000 km², i.e. 180 million ha. This area of "useful" land represents only slightly more than 7% of the total area of sub-Saharan Africa and only 10-15% of this is used for cash crops.

The desert is advancing, certainly. The Sahel is becoming arid and some countries have very low rates of land usage. Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central Africa, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Somalia and Sudan use only between 1% and 3% of theirs!

But there are other countries where utilization is relatively high, ranging from between 25% and 50% of the total area. These countries are Burundi (45%), Congo (25%), Ivory Coast (29%), Gambia (36%), Malawi (24%), Nigeria (27%), Rwanda (33%) and Sierra Leone (50%).

There may be many things causing the differences from one country to another and justifying the sometimes very wide variation in the figures. Some of them are long-standing and historical reasons (the desert-type climate that is arid or semi-arid, nomadic populations, forest-dominated

countries, distance from the coast, landlocked countries).

Others may be more recent — the degree of industrial development, for example, or changes in eating habits, food aid in certain cases, political considerations and war.

Many countries still obtain an considerable proportion of their resources from exports crops, in spite of the vagaries of the international market. Countries such as Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Angola, Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal and others still do what they can to obtain foreign exchange by selling coffee, cocoa, groundnuts, cotton, bananas, palm nuts and tea.

The current economic situation is unfavourable to Africa. Africa's share of the world export trade seems to have declined over the 1970-80 period and, what is worrying, non-African developing countries (particularly in Latin America and Asia) have taken part of the market in tropical products over the past couple of years, often in specific sectors of production where Africa always seemed best placed!

With certain products, major technical advances may reduce world demand, and, in other cases, the surplus supply in the medium term will have a negative effect on prices for years to come.

Avoid marginalization on world markets

It is urgent to take steps to avoid these tendencies leading to the gradual marginalization of Africa on the world markets over the next two decades — which will be crucial for the destiny of the continent and for the future of the billion people it will contain by the year 2000!

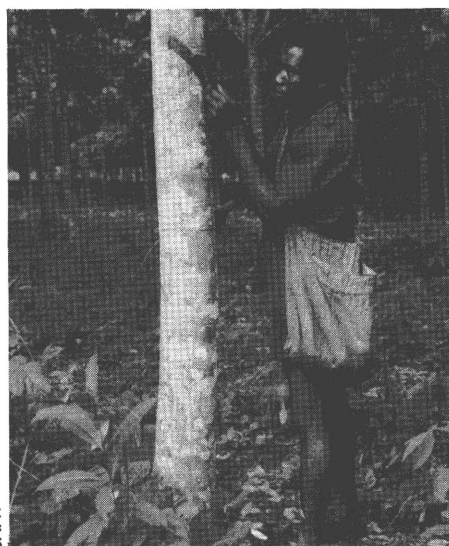
What schemes might avoid a scenario which would be disastrous for Africa in the medium or the long term?

Self-sufficiency in food is objective number one for the first decade of the 21st century and it cannot be seen out of the context of African agriculture as a whole.

Regional planning, the modernization of rural society, adaptation to the environment, price policy, product marketing, better growing methods,

commodity processing and transport, are a vast set of factors which have to be dealt with on a broad scale, not at national level but within the framework of a much wider long-term regional and continent-wide programme and joint strategies which involve, first and foremost, better economic, monetary and political understanding between the countries of Europe.

The answer, which may seem a little simplistic, is to state that, in the long term, the problem must involve the stabilization and moralization of the great world agricultural raw materials markets, through the lasting establishment of the developing countries'



Tapping rubber trees in Ivory Coast

Many countries still derive a large part of their resources from export crops — in spite of the hazards of the world market

much-wanted new international economic order!

Yet the hopes of the poor countries are likely to remain a dead letter for some time to come in a world which, in the west and even in the east, is based on a market economy, on the laws of competition, on productivity, on commercial dynamism and on supply and demand.

The OPEC countries have so far refused to let the developing countries have oil at special prices and it would be a mistake to think that the industrialized world will one day be willing to pay the developing countries more than the going rate for their agricultural goods.

The USA and the USSR virtually control the market in cotton, of which

they are the world's biggest producers. African groundnuts have to compete with soya and sunflower and products such as coffee, cocoa and bananas are subject to the fluctuations of the market and competition from Latin America and South East Asia as well.

We will no doubt go on hearing about the North-South Dialogue and a better international economic order, but what Africa must do first is try and solve the problem with higher productivity from its farmers, greater economic aggressivity and the creation of its own material processing industries.

Africans frequently complain to the industrialized world that the value of the gross raw materials produced in Africa often represents no more than 15-20% of the market value of the finished manufactures ready for consumption. This is in many cases true and African development should bear this fact in mind over the next 20 or 30 years.

It is desirable, necessary even, for the countries of Africa to have processing industries and food and agricultural industries that are technically and commercially able to process part of their basic products on the spot. Agro-industry is one of the priorities of the continent and must become a feature of many sectors of processing and marketing of animal and vegetable products.

Some countries in Latin America and Asia have made considerable advances in this field. Africa has some trump cards, too, in the nearness of the European markets, favourable climate and an, as yet, very under-employed labour force.

There are many limiting factors, of course, the cruel shortage of capital and lending facilities in particular, and sometimes even a lack of individual and national initiative.

By the very nature of things, Africa is still an agricultural continent and it will continue to be so for decades to come. This natural state of affairs must be better organized and better exploited by the Africans themselves and the countries of the North should try and encourage the necessary development, without which any idea of progress and socio-economic development is out of the question. ○ C.P.

Ouagadougou: the great celebration of African cinema

By Hubert FERRATON (*)

The 9th African film festival (FESPACO), held in Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso, from 23 February to 2 March, was a brilliant confirmation of the fact that this is a cultural event of the first order, not just for the continent itself, but for the whole of the black world.

The festival had modest beginnings—a handful of French-speaking countries of western Africa started it back in 1969, when five states were represented—but the 1985 festival was attended by 35 countries and a good 100 films, long and short and from French-, English- and Portuguese-speaking countries in northern and black Africa, 40 of them competitive entries, were screened. The award-winners are undeniable proof that the festival is a representative one, with Algeria taking the big prize for Brahim Taski's tale of an encounter, Tanzanian Nangayoma Ngoge producing the best short film, "Mariamu's Wedding" and other awards going to Angola's Ruy Duarte ("Nelesita") and Burkina Faso's Paul Zoumbara ("Jour des Tourmentés").

The audience prize, awarded outside the competition, went to "Rue Case Nègres", the work of Euzhan Palcy (Martinique), a rather spectacular indication of the public's interest in the black diaspora—strongly represented for the first time in Ouagadougou by a large group of Afro-Americans and by film-makers and artists from all over the Caribbean.

So this was an international success for the organizers. And it was a popular success too, as FESPACO is not just for official invitees. All the city's cinemas take part and there are vans and motor-cycles to take round the films so they can be screened in the

(*) Head of service in the Directorate-General for Information at the CEC.



nearby villages and districts. And the provincial cinemas get them too.

As President Sankara so neatly put it, there is no desire to "live it up at the people's expense". The festival is a deliberate demonstration of the fact that the African public, which is saturated with foreign films (African screens being by far the most colonized in the world), is enthusiastic about films which at last talk about its problems, its sadness and its joy.

But in spite of all expectations, in spite of this market too, the African film industry will have to overcome many an obstacle before regular production and distribution can be assured.

Hence the importance of the third congress of FEPACI (the Pan-African Film-makers Federation), which was held in Ouagadougou while the film festival was going on. Lack of funds had prevented the congress from meeting for the past 10 years and the Federation, which was intended to be the body that would actually organize the African cinema, had lost interest. It was with the idea of getting it moving again that the Commission of the European Communities provided some financial assistance with running the congress.

So FEPACI now has new structures. It will be run by a highly able secreta-

ry-general, Gaston Kaboré, and it should be in a position to promote the African film industry to the full, being recognized by both the African governments and the international organizations responsible for cultural development.

The Commission of the European Communities could well be one of its partners if the African governments suggest schemes within the framework of the cultural co-operation provided by the Lomé Convention—and if it proves possible to design integrated schemes to boost the production and distribution structures of the African film industry.

African cinema must be developed in order to put an end to the dangerous process of acculturation, and the cinema must be a cinema of development! For the image is an unparalleled means of communication and dissemination and, as FESPACO has shown, African film-makers are well aware of how to use their cameras for the cause of development. The Commission has tried to encourage them by providing two CFAF 500 000 awards for FESPACO, for short films on economic and social development. These went to two outstanding pieces of work: "Halte au désert" by Senegal's Amadou Thior and "L'Artisan et son pays", by Burkina Faso's Sanou Kollo. o H.B.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Published bi-monthly by the
Centre for the Development
of Industry
rue de l'Industrie 28,
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel. 513 41 00 Telex 61427 cdi b

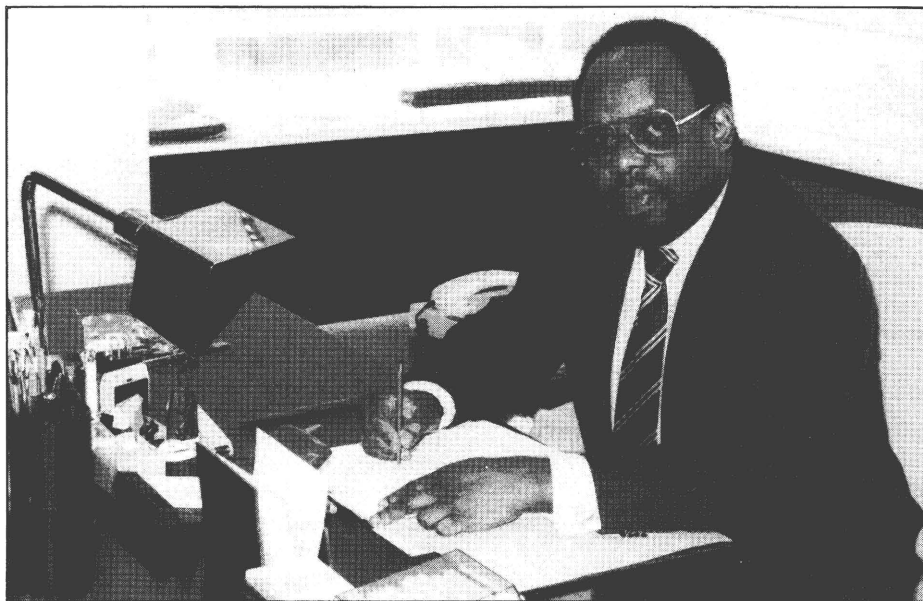


No. 43
May-June '85

CDI

LOME III DEVELOPMENTS

DR. ISAAC AKINRELE APPOINTED AS CDI'S NEXT DIRECTOR



On 15 May 1985, Dr. Isaac Adedayo Akinrele will take over as Director of the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI). He will be the first Director of CDI to come from an ACP State, namely Nigeria. He served as Deputy Director under Lomé I and II, having joined CDI at its inception in 1977.

The new Director was born 51 years ago in Ondo, Nigeria. He had his university education in Cambridge, London and Ibadan (Nigeria), graduating with a doctorate (Ph.D.) in food biochemistry and technology.

Dr. Akinrele has also had training and working experience in a number of other universities, industrial research institutes and food manufacturing industries in Europe, the United States of America, India, Japan, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America.

He has lectured and published extensively on the processing of tropical agricultural products, Nigeria's experience of industrial development and the transfer of technology.

Before joining CDI, Dr. Akinrele was Director of Research and Managing Director of the Commercial Production Unit, at the Federal Insti-

tute of Industrial Research, Oshodi, Lagos, Nigeria (FIIRO). This institute, now employing about 500 people, was established in 1956 with the help of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Its purpose was primarily to identify and characterize local raw materials for use in local industry and to determine the required technologies.

While attached to FIIRO, Dr. Akinrele was the inventor or co-inventor of two manufacturing patents registered in the United Kingdom and two others registered in Nigeria, all of which are now under commercial exploitation.

In 1977, Dr. Akinrele was elected a Fellow of the Nigerian Academy of Science, in recognition of his contributions to industrial development in Nigeria. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Biology (UK) and a Mem-

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◀ *Dr. Isaac Adedayo Akinrele, new Director of CDI.*

ber of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (USA).

In his period as Deputy Director of CDI, Dr. Akinrele had special responsibility for the Divisions dealing with the identification and promotion of ACP industrial projects; and for technologies adapted to ACP conditions. Other activities of his Divisions were the rehabilitation of existing ACP enterprises, industrial information and training.

The new Director would like, under Lomé III, to see a more programmed or systematic approach to CDI's assistance to ACP countries. This would gradually take precedence over the current pattern of responding to *ad hoc* requests, which has so far triggered off most of CDI's interventions.

(For profile of CDI's Deputy Director, see page 3). ■

ACP ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

ISLAND STATE WITH A MARKETABLE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Mauritius is an example of what an ACP island state can do to surmount many of its geographic disadvantages, to create the right conditions for outside investors.

To illustrate this we present some excerpts of a speech delivered to American investors in Washington last year by Mr. Peter White, President of the Mauritian Chamber of Agriculture. He is also Managing Director of the local operations of an international company with substantial agricultural and industrial investments in Mauritius.

Mr. White represents those who have benefitted from the industrial policy of Mauritius; and this speech lucidly outlines what it is that makes this island so attractive to foreign industrialists like himself.

"I suppose one should always start with politics and the political stability of a country. We have five daily papers and politics is largely what they write about.

"So, we have that cut and thrust of open politics in a major way. That is a feature of Mauritian life that all of us who live there accept and those that come from abroad observe and understand.

"We have a government at the moment which I think could be best termed entirely pragmatic.

OPEN ATTITUDE

"One of the really remarkable things about Mauritians is their open approach to the outside world.

"If there is any new concept or idea, it is more easily disseminated and immediately grasped through the TV, and an effective press. We do have instant communications.

"For an overseas businessman, it is a major plus that the Mauritian is so open to any idea or concept that you have brought in.

"From another business viewpoint—that of external communications—it is as easy calling Washington or New York from Mauritius, as it is to call the other end of the island.

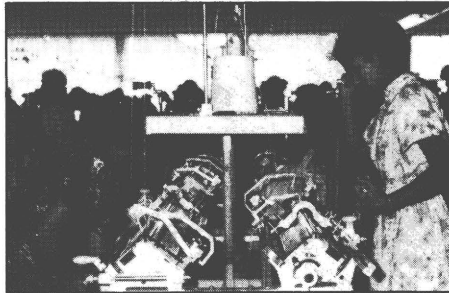
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

"Mauritians are natural entrepreneurs: the background to their entrepreneurial capacity stems largely from the sugar industry.

"Investors coming to Mauritius are dealing with a country that has had a high level of industrial capability because sugar factories are, of course, very complex in their industrial and technological processes.

"From the sugar industry were developed the supporting infrastructural and service industries, merchanting and shipping, and the impetus to create import-substitution industries.

"Within and outside the sugar industry, a new breed of entrepreneurs has since developed tourism and the industries of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ),



Floreal Knitwear: One of the successful knitwear factories in Mauritius.

sometimes with foreign partners.

"All this activity is supported by high quality professional accountants, corporate lawyers and all the range of services and supplies that you require to operate a business effectively.

"It is this Mauritian understanding of business and commerce that makes things so much easier for the overseas investor.

MINIMAL RED TAPE

"Mauritius has an independent Civil Service with many men and women of high calibre.

"For the businessman who has to deal with Government departments, he finds that: (a) people are there on time for a meeting, (b) you do get an answer, (c) there is a genuine willingness to help, (d) there is ease of access to Ministers.

"The requirements for securing an EPZ certificate, to set up an industry, are coordinated by the Ministry of Industry. So, you do not have to rush around from one government department to another to secure this permission or that.

REPATRIATION OF PROFITS

"Mauritius is one of the very few countries that offer overseas investors a package of incentives to set up an EPZ industry that does not put any restriction of the entrepreneur owning 100% of his business himself.

"You are encouraged to have a local partner because it is sound common sense, but you are not compelled to do so.

"Another advantage concerns the free remittability of profits—and we hope that you do make profits!

"Every foreign investor in Mauritius has been able to repatriate his profits without restriction—after, of course, payment of any taxes. This is basically because the private sector in Mauritius has always been largely owned by Mauritians.

"Unlike the situation in other ex-colonial territories, foreign ownership of businesses has never had any dominating effect on the Mauritian economy.

"Thus: (a) you are actively encouraged to invest and (b) the amount of remittable profits of foreign companies is so marginal in relation to that made by the Mauritian element of the private sector, that it does not represent any drain on our balance of payments.

THE WORKFORCE

"Another major advantage is our ethnic make-up. When you employ Mauritians and are thinking of penetrating overseas markets it may make a great difference that your Marketing or Operations Manager comes from either a Chinese, an Indian, an African, or a European (usually French or English) background.

"Mauritius would hardly have become, in less than 10 years, the world's third largest knitwear exporter, if Mauritian companies had not deployed people on the marketing side in the EEC who know how the system operates there and talk the right language.

"In regard to our work force, I have always maintained that Mauritians have brains in their fingers; they are intelligent and fun to work with. This, combined with entrepreneurial capacity, it why the fastest growing diamond cutting operation is in Mauritius.

"It is also why Mauritius is the largest producer of natural flower cards, with a contract with Hallmark; and it is why Mauritius makes more high quality leather watch straps than anyone else in the world".

MR. JENS MOSGARD: CDI'S DEPUTY DIRECTOR**A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE WORKINGS OF INDUSTRY**

Mr. Jens Mosgard of Denmark, who was the Director of CDI throughout Lomé II, has been asked by the EEC to stay on as Deputy Director under Lomé III.



Mr. Jens Mosgard.

Mr. Mosgard came to CDI in 1980 with nearly thirty years of varied and practical experience in industry. Upon graduating from the Technical University of Copenhagen with a Masters degree (MSc) in mechanical engineering, he began his professional life in plastic, metalwork, woodwork and refrigeration, with a Danish company.

He later returned to this company as Chief Engineer after a three-year spell in the USA where he worked as a development engineer with the General Electric Company while studying business management.

Subsequently, he spent three years as Managing Director of a Danish firm manufacturing equipment for si-

los, feed mills, crop drying and seed sorting.

Mr. Mosgard has also had extensive industrial experience in developing countries, first under the auspices of UNESCO in Pakistan, training technical teachers.

He also spent four years as a UNIDO advisor to Tanzania in industrial promotion and in assistance to existing industries.

For six years he was the Project Manager and Director of a tool-making and engineering company in Trinidad. He was responsible there for planning, implementing and eventually running the operation.

In the year before he joined CDI, Mr. Mosgard was working as a consultant

in Vienna for UNIDO and CDI; and in Bahrain and Kenya for the World Bank.

Mr. Mosgard believes that openings for the support of private investment, embodied in the new Convention, may facilitate the creation of joint ventures in ACP countries; and he hopes that these openings may encourage national institutions in EEC and ACP countries to support their industrialists in creating joint ventures with a greater development effect.

Mr. Mosgard anticipates a reduced administrative workload as Deputy Director and looks forward to the increased possibilities that this will allow for contacts with the EEC and ACP industrial worlds. ■

ADAPTED TECHNOLOGY**DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE ROOF-TILES FROM CEMENT-BASED MATERIALS**

A safe, weatherproof and inexpensive roof over one's head is a basic requirement throughout the world, whether for domestic housing, public buildings or factory premises.

In ACP countries subject to hurricanes or other violent weather conditions the quality of roofing material assumes a particular importance.

A technology is now available through CDI for making high quality lightweight roofing tiles from cement-based material. The tiles have been tested in conditions of wind gusting and hailstone impact and have proved to be strong, durable—and inexpensive.

The equipment to make the tiles is compact and portable, needing no special foundations, just a firm, level workshop floor. The vibrating moulds are operated by safe, low voltage electricity; and the manufacturing processes are simple. The majority of spare parts can be obtained from local sources.

The investment required, for the smallest unit of production employing 5 people, is about Ecu 12 100 (*), plus shipping costs from Europe (say 20-25%).

This plant will produce 2000 large (50 cm by 25 cm typically) tiles per week, sufficient to cover two houses of 70 square metres each.

This output represents an approximate sales value of about Ecu 33 200 (*).

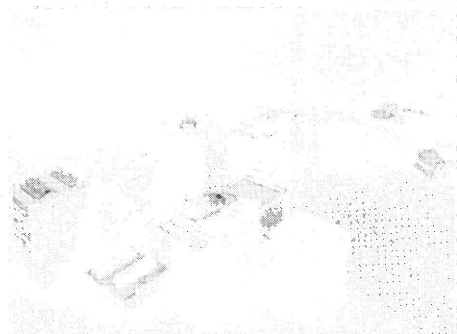
Larger production units can be made up of multiples of the above.

The tilemaking processes comprise:

- Batching and mixing of the ingredients (cement, sand and fibre)
- Screeding and moulding
- Setting
- Curing
- Inspection and despatch.

Full details of the technology, its EEC supplier and the associated equipment, are available from CDI in Brussels. ■

(*) For value of Ecu see box on page 8.



A small roof-tile production unit and the laying of the tiles on a roof.



And furthermore ...

ACP sponsors are invited to contact CDI for further details of any technology outlined in this section.

CDI can provide assistance towards implementation.

OFFERS FROM ACP SPONSORS EEC INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS WANTED



Listed in brief below are all the ACP industrial proposals currently under promotion by CDI. In these proposals the ACP sponsors offer various forms of cooperation, especially joint ventures, to EEC firms.

EEC industrialists are therefore invited to contact CDI, quoting the reference number, in response to any offer which interests them.

However, CDI will only reply to enquiries if EEC industrialists give brief descriptions of their own current operations.

Organizations reprinting these offers in their own publications, are asked to ALWAYS include CDI reference numbers.

PROPOSALS CURRENTLY UNDER PROMOTION BY CDI: PARTNERS SOUGHT

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

BENIN	Paints. Diversification and rehabilitation of existing plant (610.BEN.2.CHE).
DOMINICA	Cosmetics. Large coconut oil and soap producer wishes to diversify into shampoo, hair cream, essential oils etc. (660.DOM.1.CHE).
NIGERIA	Soap and detergents. Production of 14 400 tons a year of assorted soaps, plus detergents (660.NIA.4.CHE).
ZAMBIA	Alcohol. Industrial and potable alcohol, to be produced from molasses for the local market (660.ZAM.3.CHE).

MINERAL PRODUCTS

GHANA	Talc. Talc mining and processing into powder for local industrial users and export markets (660.GHA.3.EXT).
	Bricks. Expansion and rehabilitation of existing factory currently producing common and round hollow bricks (660.GHA.4.EXT).
LESOTHO	Ceramic tableware. Existing plant, producing for export, invites takeover by foreign investor (660.LES.3.EXT).
NIGERIA	Lime and other whittings. Existing quarrying and crushing company wishes to expand into the production of limestone products (660.NIA.4.EXT).
	Asbestos cement. Pipes, sheets and other items for the construction sector, to be produced from asbestos cement (660.NIA.5.EXT).
TANZANIA	Glassware. Production of cups, saucers, plates, bowls, lamps and jars, for local and export markets (660.TAN.2.EXT).

AGRO-FOOD SECTOR

BURKINA FASO	Vinegar. Production of 200 000 hl a year from local molasses (660.BF.9.FOO).
DOMINICA	Coconut cream. Existing company wishes to diversify into the production of 400 000 gallons a year of unsweetened coconut cream for export to Europe (660.DOM.1.FOO).
GAMBIA	Groundnut confectionary. Parastatal company wishes to produce roasted and packaged groundnuts for export (660.GAM.3.FOO).
GHANA	Sheanut processing. Production of 640 tons a year of refined fat and 400 tons of sheanut cake (610.GHA.3.FOO).
LIBERIA	Cassava products. Expansion of an existing enterprise to reach an annual output of 750 tons of farina and 1 100 tons of fufu (660.LIB.1.FOO).
MALI	Fishmeal. Production and packaging (in 25-50 gram bags) of dried fishmeal (660.MAL.4.FOO).
NIGERIA	Tea. Blending and packaging operation (660.NIA.7.FOO).
	Starch and glucose. Production initially envisaged: 100 tons a year (660.NIA.17.FOO).
SIERRA LEONE	Pigmeat products. Production for domestic market of ham, bacon and smoked pork from an input of 10 pigs a day (660.SL.7.FOO).
TANZANIA	Fishery and fishmeal. Trawling operation and fishmeal plant (660.TAN.3.FOO).
UGANDA	Edible oil. Production of 2 300 to 3 000 tons a year of cotton seed oil (660.UGA.6.FOO).

METALWORKING AND ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

BAHAMAS	Batteries. Production of 2-volt industrial battery cells and 6-volt car batteries (660.BAH.1.MEC).
BENIN	Corrugated sheet. The manufacture of this product from imported metal (610.BEN.3.MET).
CAMEROON	Construction elements. See under WOOD INDUSTRIES below.
FIJI	Electric switches. Wholesaler wishes to manufacture about 100 000 pieces a year of switches, 2-pin plugs, lampholders, sockets etc. (660.FIJ.3.MEC).
NIGERIA	Aluminium construction elements. Existing company wishes to produce various aluminium constructions, including doors and windows (660.NIA.4.MET).
ZAMBIA	Bicycles. Expansion of existing company to manufacture 80 000 bicycles a year and diversification into the production of bicycle components (610.ZAM.1.MEC).

PLASTIC AND LEATHER SECTORS

FIJI	PVC bags. Expansion of existing operation for the production of travel bags, sport bags, ladies handbags etc. (660.FIJ.1.RUB).
GUINEA BISSAU	Plastic household products. Technical and commercial partner required for fully equipped new plant (660.GBS.1.RUB).
JAMAICA	Footwear. Manufacturer wants marketing partner for expansion into new export markets (660.JAM.3.RUB).
LESOTHO	Sheepskin products. Marketing partner wanted for expansion of export markets for sheepskin coats, jackets, car seat covers etc. (660.LES.2.RUB).
NIGERIA	Buttons. Production of acrylic and UF buttons (660.NIA.6.RUB). Artificial leather goods. Production of 500 000 pieces a year of artificial leather bags, wallets and purses (660.NIA.8.RUB). Melamine tableware. Minimum envisaged capacity: 450 000 pieces a year (660.NIA.11.RUB). Rubber automobile fittings. Manufacture of about 450 000 pieces a year of mats, fan belts, doorlinings, water hoses, etc. (660.NIA.14.RUB).
TANZANIA	EVA sandals. Existing leather shoe manufacturer wishes to diversify into the production of 672 000 pieces a year of EVA sandals (660.TAN.4.RUB).

TEXTILES

LESOTHO	Wool and Mohair. Washing and scouring operation with an annual input of 4 000 tons (660.LES.1.TEX).
TANZANIA	Cotton cloth and towels. Local businessmen and textile producers wish to diversify into the production of 420 000 metres a year of cotton cloth and towels (660.TAN.1.TEX).

WOOD INDUSTRIES

BELIZE	Safety matches. Existing company wishes to improve quality to increase exports (540.BEL.1.TIM).
CAMEROON	Construction elements. Existing company wishes to diversify its production of aluminium/wooden doors, windows and frames (610.CAM.5.TIM).
GAMBIA	Safety matches. New proposal for production of 300 000 boxes of matches a year (660.GAM.2.TIM).
GHANA	Furniture. Existing manufacturer wishes to diversify into knocked-down furniture for export (660.GHA.6.TIM). Veneers and lumber. Existing firm, possessing three forestry concessions, wishes to expand and diversify by producing for export 300 000 m ² per month of veneers and 600 m ² per month of lumber (620.GHA.8.TIM). Charcoal briquettes. Existing firm making charcoal briquettes from sawdust and timber cut-offs wishes to increase production to about 5 000 tons a year, for local and export markets (660.GHA.9.TIM).
LESOTHO	Furniture. Large manufacturer successfully selling wooden furniture in export markets, invites participation by an EEC company (660.LES.1.TIM).
LIBERIA	Paper and paperboard. New plant to produce 3 000 tons per annum of writing/printing paper and paperboard, using wood pulp and wastepaper (660.LIB.1.TIM).
NIGERIA	Plywood. Expansion of existing company to produce 7 000 m ² a year of plywood and 15 000 pieces a year of moulded plywood products (660.NIA.3.TIM). Building and furniture components. Nigeria's third largest sawmill cum log producer wishes to diversify the use of its timber resources by making furniture components, panelling timber, doors etc. (660.NIA.4.TIM). Wood impregnation/seasoning. Furniture manufacturer wishes to diversify into the treatment of soft-woods for industry (660.NIA.5.TIM).
SURINAM	Logs and poles. Existing company with 37 900 inventoried hectares of prime forest, wishes to increase its production of logs, poles (etc.) and to initiate exports of sawn timber (660.SUR.2.TIM).
TANZANIA	Furniture and building components. Well-established manufacturer wishes to expand production for export, using local hardwoods (660.TAN.6.TIM).
WESTERN SAMOA	Coconut wood products. Rehabilitation of existing plant to produce poles, posts, sawn timber, panelling and roof/floor tiles (660.WS.2.TIM). ■

CDI ASSISTANCE TO JOINT VENTURES

CDI can assist the formation of ACP-EEC joint ventures by:

- financing in-depth evaluations of industrial proposals;
- co-financing feasibility studies and market studies;
- acting as an honest broker during negotiations;
- obtaining independent evaluations of the value and suitability of second-hand plant;
- locating sources of finance;
- contributing to the cost of business trips to allow prospective partners to meet;
- helping to draft legal agreements using standard models;
- providing funds for training and short-term expertise during commissioning and start-up.

NEWS FROM CDI'S INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RECYCLING COTTON WASTE; AND CEMENT BASED ON RICE WASTE

The volume of work handled by CDI's industrial information service has been steadily expanding to cope with the many requests being received from ACP countries. As examples of the kinds of requests handled, we describe here some of the information provided in response to two inquiries about special technologies for exploiting locally available raw materials.

The first example concerns the recycling of cotton fibres recovered from spinning operations, while the second describes the manufacture of cement based on rice waste and lime (ashmoh cement).

These examples illustrate the type of industrial information which our Industrial Information Service is able to supply to institutions and firms in

ACP countries, in answer to specific questions for potential projects. The technologies described in these examples may also be of the interest to many ACP industrialists.

RECYCLING COTTON WASTE

The high costs of raw materials

has stimulated the development of techniques for making the maximum use of both raw materials and waste products. Cotton is a case in point.

Cotton spinning produces quite a large amount of waste in the form of fibres which can be separated out and recycled as "secondary" raw material. This material can be mixed with primary-quality fibres, or spun as they are, to make a product of lower quality. A recycling unit can operate in parallel with a cotton spinning mill.

The request for information on this technology came from a firm in Kenya specializing in the manufacture of cotton and medical gauze. Because of the shortage of raw materials in the region and restrictions on imports, this firm wished to extend its operations to include recycling.

Equipment and technology

The design of the equipment will depend on the impurity content of the raw material to be recycled, the form in which the fibres are fed in (fibres may be fed automatically or loaded in bales) and the form of the recycled product (fibre or bale).

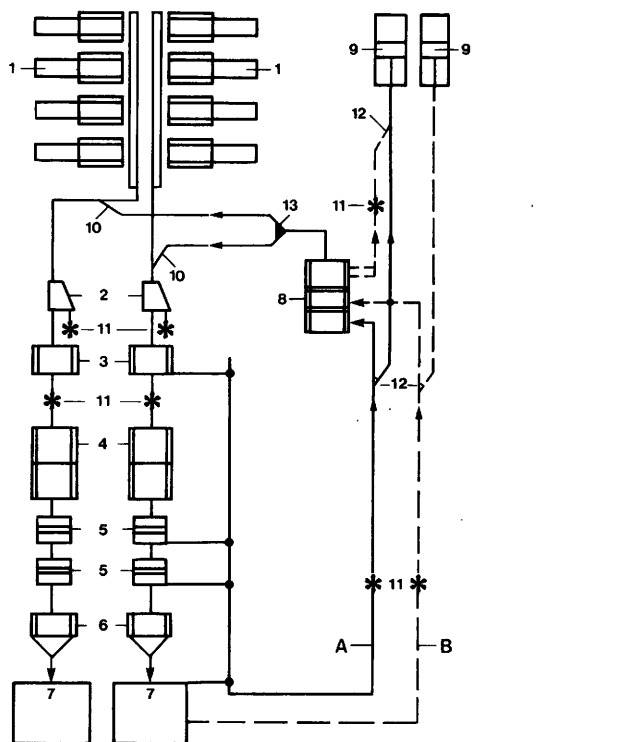
The equipment includes machines for opening the bales and teasing out the thread, cleaning (to separate the impurities from the fibre) and mixing the fibre.

The diagram opposite shows a possible layout for a cotton waste recycling plant, with one cleaning and one dedusting point and continuous blending.

Whatever the type of waste being processed, the following operations must be carefully carried out:

- blending (since the waste is obtained from many different spinning operations);
- feeding;
- dedusting (waste recycling produces large amounts of dust);
- unloading the secondary waste;
- parallel recycling—having the recycling unit in parallel, permits con-

PLANT LAYOUT FOR RECYCLING TRASHY COTTON WASTE



A Blowroom and carding waste
B Filter waste and flat strips from cards

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Mixing bale openers with common belt conveyor</p> <p>2 Dust separator</p> <p>3 Mono-cylinder cleaner</p> <p>4 Aeromix</p> <p>5 ERM cleaner</p> <p>6 Flock feeder</p> <p>7 Aerofeed with cards</p> | <p>8 Mixing opener B 3/3 with intermediate box and two condensers</p> <p>9 Baling press</p> <p>10 Branch duct</p> <p>11 Fan</p> <p>12 Change-over valve</p> <p>13 Two-way distributor</p> |
|--|---|

tinuous cleaning and recycling of the waste, which is then fed back directly to the spinning machines.

Economics

In order to be profitable, a spinning mill must have an output of 300-500 kg/h, from which a minimum of 10-15 kg/h of recyclable fibres may be used as secondary material. The return from this extra production should enable the investment costs for the recycling equipment to be recovered fairly quickly.

ASHMOH CEMENT

Ashmoh cement, in which rice bale ash forms one of the raw materials, can be manufactured profitably in small-scale operations, i.e. in amounts of 500 tons or even less, per year.

Ashmoh cement is a convenient product for a rice-producing country.

The technology has been in use for many years in countries such as India, Nepal, Malaysia and Surinam.

The request for information about this technology came from the Burundi Ministry of Public Works, Energy and Mines.

Raw materials

The raw materials used are rice husk ash, hydrated lime and an ordinary additive. The ash must not contain any trace of carbon.

LEAFLET AVAILABLE

CDI's Industrial Information Service deals with several hundred technical and economic questions annually. A number of these require in-depth research.

The service is free of charge and is open to public bodies, businesses, or trade and industrial associations, in ACP countries.

Enquirers should provide as much basic data as possible on the technology they wish to know about. They should for example state which raw materials are available locally and in what quantities.

They should also describe the end products required and the scale of production. This helps CDI to provide the most relevant information.

A leaflet about its Information Service may be obtained from CDI.

Equipment

The main equipment consists of a simple ball mill. A 25 kW mill will do for a production unit with a capacity of 500 to 750 tons of ashmoh cement per year. A locally-built kiln is also required.

Production methods

Three methods of production are currently used:

1) *Cement production with controlled combustion temperature.*

Burning the rice husks in a locally-built kiln generates a temperature of 450 to 750 °C, producing a whitish, carbon-free ash. The ash is fed into the ball mill where it is mixed with lime or cement. The resulting product hardens in about 75 minutes.

2) *Mixing the rice husks with left-over lime.*

The lime left over from for example sugar refining, is mixed with the rice husks; the resulting mass is formed into balls which are dried in the sun and then burnt in a kiln. The product obtained in this way is ground to give a cement. The setting time is about 45 minutes.

3) *Cement production without control of the combustion temperature.*

The recovered ash is mixed with hydrated lime and fed into a ball mill to form a hydraulic cement.

Properties

The properties of the cement are comparable to those of Portland cement:

- the setting time is around 90 minutes to 6 hours;
- the compression force of cubes with 1/3 ratio of cement to sand after 7 days of hardening is 150 kg/cm², and after 28 days of hardening is 220 kg/cm².

Numerous tests have shown that the ashmoh cement hardens better and has more strength and impermeability than Portland cement. It also costs much less. Its main drawback, however, is that it has a limited storage life.

Applications

The applications of ashmoh cement are mainly for simple construction jobs such as masonry, cement/sand bricks, tiles, grain silos, soil stabilization slabs, foundation

slabs and village roads. It is not suitable for civil engineering works such as supporting beams. ■

COMPUTERISED DATABASES

In view of the growing demand, from ACP users and CDI staff for economic statistics and for information on EEC companies, CDI recently added the following three databases to its facilities. Access to these databases is obtained through one of CDI's own computer terminals.

Cronos — Eurostat

This databank contains social and economic indicators under standard headings such as GNP per capita, national accounts, business surveys for the manufacturing sectors, internal trade and population. It covers all EEC and most ACP member States.

ICC British Company Directory

This database is run by Inter-Company Comparisons Ltd (ICC) and lists every limited liability company in Scotland, England and Wales, (over 900,000 companies in all).

The listing gives each company's name, registered office, address and the dates of the most recently filed accounts.

ICC British Company Financial Datasheets

This database provides commercial and financial information on 60,000 British companies in a form designed to facilitate the assessment of individual company performance, the making of company comparisons and studies of particular industries.

ooo

In addition to the above databases CDI has long had access to the European Space Agency Information Retrieval Service and to two American services — Lockheed's "Dialog" and the service of the System Development Corporation (SDC).

These can provide CDI with product statistics (including market information and facts about tropical products) and with data on all fields of technology (including processes and patents).

CDI makes extensive use of its on-line facility to all the above databases, when answering queries from ACP countries.



JOINT VENTURE PROPOSALS FROM EEC FIRMS ACP ENTREPRENEURS, PLEASE REPLY

INFORMATION REQUIRED OF ACP ENTREPRENEURS WHEN REPLYING

The proposals outlined below have been put forward by EEC firms interested in establishing joint venture operations in EEC countries.

ACP entrepreneurs interested in any proposal are invited to write to CDI quoting the reference number.

CDI will not be in a position to act upon letters received unless ACP entrepreneurs provide all the information requested in the box opposite. It would also be useful if they enclosed any complementary information, including the latest balance sheet.

Please ALWAYS mention the CDI reference numbers when reproducing these proposals.

- Give justifications for the manufacture of the products in question, e.g. market data, locally available raw materials or components, etc.
- Describe your present activities plus your industrial and/or commercial experience.
- State how much capital you yourself could contribute.
- State the maximum portion of the equity your country legally allows to an EEC partner.
- Can you obtain finance and if so from where?
- If you need a foreign loan or supplier's credit, can you obtain a local guarantee?
- Is your project a national priority?
- Outline the incentives your country offers to foreign investors.

Aluminium foundry FRENCH PROPOSAL 85/8

This proposal envisages the establishment of an aluminium foundry to produce items required by the local market. (For example: metal joinery, frying pans and other kitchen ware).

The minimum capacity is 50 tons per month. Second-hand equipment is available for a cost of about Ecu 295 000. CDI may provide an independent expert's evaluation of this equipment, free of charge.

Assembly of valves UK PROPOSAL 85/9

A manufacturer of an extensive range of valves is interested in setting up assembly operations for gate valves in ACP countries. The gate valves are intended for use in fluid systems e.g. waterworks, sewerage and industrial applications.

Minimum scale of production: 2 000 gate valves (150 mm) a year.

Cost of assembly facility: Ecu 80 500.

Sprinklers for agricultural use FRENCH PROPOSAL 85/10

A leading French manufacturer in this sector wishes to set up production in ACP countries.

Minimum capacity: 100 000 pieces a year. Cost of equipment: Ecu 152 000.

Reconstituted plastic, as raw material for existing manufacturers UK PROPOSAL 85/11

It is proposed to produce reconstituted plastic in ACP countries from scrap plastics (e.g. mouldings, crates, bags). The product would serve as a raw material for the manufacture of plastic items.

Minimum capacity: 500 tons a year (approximately).

Cost of equipment: Ecu 162 000 (this is the cost of second-hand equipment for which CDI can offer, free of charge, independent evaluation by an expert).

Producing paints for tropical conditions UK PROPOSAL 85/12

A UK company would like to get in touch with ACP entrepreneurs interested in producing coatings and paints suited to high humidity conditions, ultra violet light screening and marine environments.

Resins would normally need to be imported, but pigments and extenders could be procured locally.

The cost of equipment would depend on the chosen capacity, but it would not be under Ecu 100 000.

Fish farms (marine and freshwater) UK PROPOSAL 85/13

A Scottish company is interested in setting up fish farms with a minimum production capacity of 100 tons per annum of fresh fish, for an estimated equipment cost of Ecu 160 000.

Production units for stationery materials DUTCH PROPOSAL 85/14

A leading Dutch manufacturer of items for office use (e.g. letter files, clipboards, fasteners, etc.) is interested in establishing the production of letter files in ACP countries.

Minimum capacity: 4 million letter files per annum.

Cost of equipment: Ecu 1.8 million. ■

EQUIPMENT COSTS NOW QUOTED IN ECU

From now on we shall be quoting all equipment costs in Ecu (European currency unit). The Ecu derives its value from a basket of EEC currencies.

We will be using the Ecu, not just because it is European, but also (and principally) because of its relative stability.

Readers will easily be able to convert the Ecu into currencies with which they are more familiar, as we shall always indicate the Ecu's relationship to three well-known European currencies, viz. the pound sterling, the French franc and the Deutsche mark. Thus, on 16 April 1985:

1 Ecu = £ 0.580435
= FFr 6.83038
= DM 2.23742

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 27 — May 1985

(position as at 20 April 1985)



EEC-financed development schemes

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

— the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975), Lomé II (31 October 1979) and Lomé III (8 December 1984), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EEC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;

— the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EEC in 1976 and 1977;

— the 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 beneficiary country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

Resp. Auth. : Responsible Authority
Int. tender: International invitation to tender
Acc. tender: Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. tender: Restricted invitation to tender
TA: Technical assistance
EDF: European Development Fund
mECU: Million European currency units

Correspondence about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr. Franco Cupini
Directorate-General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
(ARCH.25/1-2)
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

who will pass on requests for information to the services in charge of projects.

Sectoral Index

AGRICULTURE	
Irrigation and soil development, infrastructures, improvement	Barbados, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Chad, Dominica, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Lucia, Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Burkina Faso, Togo, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Syria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Mozambique, Thailand, Pakistan, Dominican Republic
Coffee, tea, tobacco, cereals, coconuts, ground-nut, maize, sugar, cotton, palm-nuts, rice, rubber, potatoes, citrus fruit	Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, P.N.G., Solomon Islands, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Zimbabwe, CILSS, Bangladesh, Thailand
Seed and crop protection, environment	
Agro-industry	Bahamas, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Niger Basin Authority, CILSS, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bolivia, Nicaragua, China (People's Rep.), Yemen
Forestry	Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Togo, Morocco, Thailand
	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Guinea Bissau, Fiji, Nigeria, New Caledonia, Niger Basin Authority, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, Kenya
STOCK FARMING-FISHING-PISCICULTURE	
Improvement	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kiribati, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso, Zaire, Congo, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Equatorial Guinea, Tunisia, Angola
Veterinary projects	Kenya, Zambia, Suriname, 28 African Countries, Eastern Africa, ICIPE, Malawi-Zambia-Zimbabwe, Chad, Egypt, Mozambique
Processing industry	Tonga, Neth. Antilles, French Polynesia, Angola, Bahamas
RURAL HYDRAULICS	
Wells, bores, pumps, pipes, small dams	Botswana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Lesotho, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Burkina Faso, Montserrat, Egypt, Nepal, Syria, Bhutan
TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE	
Water supply, pipes, drinking water	Madagascar, Rwanda, St. Christopher & Nevis, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Lebanon
Sewerage, waste water, collectors, pumping stations, treatment	Cape Verde
SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS	
Houses, schools, hospitals, buildings, laboratories	Belize, Benin, Burundi, Lesotho, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, CEAO, Maritime Transport Conference, OCAM, UDEAC, MRU, Eastern Africa, CARICOM, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Colombia, Nepal
TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Roads, bridges, airports, railways, ports	Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Cameroon, Gambien, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, P.N.G., Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Tonga, Zaire, Anguilla, Guyana-Suriname, Niger-Nigeria, Senegal-Guinea, Djibouti-Ethiopia, Kenya-Uganda-Burundi-Rwanda, Eastern African Countries, Swaziland-Lesotho, CARICOM, Pakistan, Nicaragua-Honduras, Central African Rep.-Congo
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
Radio, telephone, satellites, hertzian	UAPT, Sierra Leone
ENERGY	
Power stations, dams, electrification	Cape Verde, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, P.N.G., St. Christopher & Nevis, Somalia, Suriname, Zaire, Zambia, O.M.V.G., Egypt, Wallis and Futuna
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	
Solar, wind-wills, biomass, gas, geothermics	Guinea, Senegal, Suriname, Indian Ocean ACP Countries, Pacific OCT
MINING	
Soil survey, research, geophysical survey,	Mali, Rwanda, Uganda
Infrastructure, production, processing plants	Ghana, Rwanda
MAPPING	
Soil-Air	Botswana, Congo-Gabon, Mali, Rwanda
INDUSTRY	
Plants, productions	Burundi, Malawi
TRADE, INDUSTRY, TOURISM, INVESTMENT PROMOTION - MANAGEMENT - MARKETING - S.M.E. TRAINING	
	Barbados, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Neth. Antilles, Pacific ACP Countries, UDEAC, Lebanon, Occupied West Bank and Gaza, Egypt, Morocco, Banco Centro-Americano, Andean Pact., China (People's Rep.), Thailand, Costa Rica, N.A. Dev. Countries

ACP STATES

From this issue onwards each project will be accorded a specific code which later will be used to identify project under a data processing system.

★ Denotes new projects

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Livestock development — Phase I. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 3rd quarter 85. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF AB 5003 A3a

Road Reconstruction. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost 3 mECU. Study for identification of works on the way by GEOPROGETTI (I). Project stage: identification. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF AB 5002 A2d

BAHAMAS

Fruit crop nursery. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 1.016 mECU. EDF 0.510 mECU, local 0.506 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BM 5003 A3a

★ **Animal feed plant.** Estimated cost 0.200 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.
EDF BM 5001bis A3a

BARBADOS

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 84. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BAR 5004 A5c

★ **Orchard fruits programme.** Estimated cost 1.2 mECU. Project stage identification. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF BAR 5006 A3a

★ **Speightstown fishing port.** Construction of a jetty and market centre. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project stage identification.
EDF BAR 5003 A3a

BELIZE

Belize College of Arts, Science and Technology (BELCAST). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Works and supplies. T.A. for tender dossier and plans: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF BEL 5001 A6b

BENIN

Djougou-Porga road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Intermittent road improvements over 180 km. Works: Int. tender foreseen in the 1st half 85. 4th EDF.
EDF BEN 4013 A2d

Dassa-Parakou road renovation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Rein-statement and asphaltting of 75 km of the road. Estimated total cost 55 mECU. Estimated EDF participation 18 mECU. Cofi-

nanced by IBRD and possibly by CEDEAO, BOAD and FADES. Economic study: SEDES (F). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF BEN 5005 A2d

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Estimated cost 10 mECU: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. Project on appraisal. Works: Int. tender with prequalification, launched (conditional) in August 84. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF BEN 5010 A7a

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 financing decision 1st half 85. 4th EDF.
EDF BEN 4011 A6b

Cotonou maternity hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. 2.5 mECU. Works: Acc. tender. Equipment: int. tender in '85. T.A.: TECHNO-SYNESIS (I). Date financing decision: April 85. 4th EDF.
EDF BEN 4010 A7b

Livestock development in the Borgou region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Numerical and stabilizing cattle improvement for meat production increase. 5.950 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BEN 5001 A3a

National Parks development and environmental protection. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.525 mECU. T.A. and equipment for roads and T.A. for scientific actions and Fauna and Flora protection. T.A.: Restr. tender after prequalification. Prequalification done. 5th EDF.
EDF BEN 5003 A8f

BOTSWANA

Village water supplies. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. Planning Study: DECON-FLOTO (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF BT 5017 A2b

Sheep and Goat development. phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Animal Production Division and Animal Production Research Unit (APRU). Estimated total cost 2 mECU. EDF 1.6 mECU. Local 0.400 mECU. Works, supply of materials and equipment and T.A. Project in execution. T.A.: GITEC (D). 5th EDF.
EDF BT 5002 A3a

Airborne Geophysical Survey. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. 1.980 mECU. 2 int. tenders with prequalification foreseen. Airborne magnetic survey of 72 000 km, interpretation and electromagnetic survey of selected

target areas. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BT 5016 A3i

Services to livestock owners in communal areas (SLOCA), Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4.100 mECU. Works by acc. tender, supply of vehicles and equipment by int. tender. T.A. Date financing decision March 85. 5th EDF.
EDF BT 5003 A3a

BURKINA FASO

Development of the Douna plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 10 mECU. Irrigation and drainage works, supply of equipment, inputs and T.A. Int. tender for works launched in May 84. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BK 5009 A3e

Young farmers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 2.880 mECU. T.A., works and equipment. T.A.: C.E.R.E.D. (F). Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF BK 5010 A6ci

Development of traditional poultry farming. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 0.750 mECU. Supply of equipment, vaccines and vehicles. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF BK 5015 A3a

Increase of food emergency stocks at the O.F.N.A.C.E.R. 2 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-BK 5017 A3f

Development and vulgarization of agricultural and afforestation techniques. 0.3 mECU. Special hunger programme. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 3rd quarter 85.
958-BK A3c

Drinking water supply in the Yatenga region. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Eau. Estimated cost 5 mECU. Boreholes and wells. Supplies. All by int. tenders. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision, June or July 85. 5th EDF.
EDF BK 5016 A2b

Comité Interfricain d'études hydrauliques (C.I.E.H.) in Burkina Faso. Data synthesis concerning underground water resources. 0.300 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-REG 5139 A2b

BURUNDI

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Education (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipping of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Int. tender dossier: TETRA Consultants (Lux). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.
EDF BU 4124 A6b

Faculty of agronomy. Technical and architectural study. BRUSA-PASQUE (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF BU 5017 A6b

Improvement of the social and economical conditions in the Imbo-Centre in relation with the rural development of the East Mpanda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 8.5 mECU. Health programme, sewage, feeder roads, buildings, works and supplies. Study by SFERES(F). T.A.: Short-list drawn up for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF BU 5002 A8c

Food strategy. Priority measures. Resp. Auth.: Government and Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.4 mECU. Opening of an internal road towards the east of the country (Ruyigi-Gitega). Hillside pond protection in the Ruyigi province. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-BU 5018 A8f

CAMEROON

Fishery development in the Lagdo basin. Resp. Auth.: Mission d'Etude de la Vallée Supérieure de la Benoué. Stabex 81. Estimated total cost ± 3 mECU. EDF 2 mECU, FAC, local and NGO ± 1 mECU. Fisheries research, monitoring and T.A. T.A.: Restr. tender, short-list drawn up. 5th EDF. EDF CM 5017 A3d

Yaoundé — Ayoa Road — Technical study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports. Estimated cost 0.860 mECU. Technical study for the execution and preparation of the tender dossier. Restr. tender. short-list drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF CM 5019 A2d

CAPE VERDE

Praia electrification. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat au Plan. 2.050 mECU. Supply of a generator-set and electrical equipment by int. tender foreseen in April or May 85. Date financing decision, April 85. 5th EDF. EDF CV 5007 A2ai

Reafforestation and anti-erosion constructions in the south-west of the Santiago Island. Special hunger programme. 0.500 mECU. Date financing decision December 84. 958-CV 5009 A8f

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). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision: 3rd quarter 85. 5th EDF. EDF CA 5006 A6a

Paediatric complex in Bangui and Provinces. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. 2.4 mECU. Buildings and supply of equipment. Works: acc. tender launched. Supplies: int. tender. Date financing decision January 85. 5th EDF. EDF CA 5012 A7b

Reafforestation and assistance to the forestry inspectorate. 0.500 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-CA 5016 A3c

CHAD

Priority actions programme in the educational field. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Reconstruction. Estimated cost 5.2 mECU. Works, supplies, scholarships and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF CD 5003 A6a

Improvement of the sahelian camel stock-farming. 0.200 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-CD 5013 A3a

Reafforestation programme. 0.135 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-CD 5014 A3c

Agricultural programme in the Sudan zone. Estimated cost 5.5 mECU. Different actions for: organizing the peasantry, stocking and marketing, utilization of improved seeds and production techniques. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF. EDF CD 5010 A3b

Fittings of the Public Works laboratory. 0.200 mECU. Rehabilitation, supply of equipment and vehicles. Date financing decision April 85. 5th EDF. EDF CD 5009 A2d

Rehabilitation of hospital and health sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Travaux Publics, de la Santé et Médecins sans Frontières (MSF-B). Estimated total cost 5.590 mECU. EDF 4.560 mECU, MSF(B) 0.505 mECU, Aviation sans Frontière (F) 0.100 mECU, local 0.425 mECU. Works by direct agreement or direct labour. Supply of medical equipment, supplies, medicines by int. tender. Date financing decision April 85. 5th EDF. EDF CD 5011 A7a

★ **Livestock priority actions programme.** Estimated cost 5.3 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF. EDF CD A3a

COMOROS

Soil and plantations protection and rehabilitation in the Domoni Region (Anjouan). Special hunger programme. 0.300 mECU. Date financing decision December 84. 958-COM 5012 A8f

Small stock-farming promotion in Anjouan. Estimated cost 0.200 mECU. Supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF COM 5010 A3a

CONGO

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. EDF COB A8a

DJIBOUTI

Revitalization and improved use of the doum palm plantations. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 0.750 mECU. 1st stage: study for preserving and making better use. After the study a pilot programme to improve project. Date financing decision December '83. Only for the study 0.200 mECU. Special hunger programme. 958-DI 5006 A3a

Administrative training centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Fonction Publique. Construction of two buildings. Estimated cost 0.560 mECU. Cofinanced by EDF and France. EDF 0.270 mECU. Works and supplies. Works by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF DI 5004 A6e

★ **Ranch construction.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Studies and Works. Works by int. tender. Estimated cost 1.030 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF. EDF DI 5005 A3a

DOMINICA

Crop diversification project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 0.547 m ECU. Continuation of essential oils programme. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 3rd quarter 85. 5th EDF. EDF DOM 5004 A3a

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Rural interventions. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF EG A3a

Rural development in the Bata district. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et du Dév. Rural, Ministère de la Santé. 1.350 mECU. Study by BDPA (F). Date financing decision December 84. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. 5th EDF. EDF EG 5004 A3a

Rebuilding of two bridges over Tiburones and Alena in the Bioko Island. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics et des Constructions Civiles. Estimated cost 0.800 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Tender dossier by Peter Fraenkel (UK). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF. EDF EG 5002 A2d

Malabo's electrification (Phase II). Estimated cost 3 mECU. Purchase of generator sets, repairing of the power-station and town mains extension. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF EG 5003 A2ai

Cocoa-tree plantations rehabilitation on Bioko island. Estimated total cost 22.6 mECU. EDF 1.2 mECU. World Bank 13 mECU. OPEC 1.4 mECU. BADEA 3.9 mECU, local 3.1 mECU. EDF part: supply of fertilizers. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF EG 5008 A3a

★ **Assistance to the road maintenance service in Rio Muni. 2nd phase.** Estimated cost 1.1 mECU. T.A., training and purchase of road equipments. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF. EDF EG 5009 A2d

ETHIOPIA

Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Development and Marketing Corporation. 2.078 mECU. EDF 1.513 mECU, Local 0.565 mECU. Supply of equipment, facilities and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '85. T.A.: GOPA (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF. EDF ET 4007 A3d

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 '85. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF ET 5002 A3a

Construction and equipment of one agricultural research station in Bale-Arsi. Resp. Auth.: Institute of Agricultural Research (I.A.R.). Special hunger programme. 1.5 mECU. Date financing decision December 84. 958-ET A3c

FIJI

Forestry Logging Training School. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Forestry 0.400 mECU. Constructions and supply of equipment. Works by direct labour. Supplies: int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF FIJ 5005 A3c

GABON

Mini power-stations in Ovan and Mbigou. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources Hydrauliques. Estimated total cost 3 mECU. EDF 2 mECU and EIB (possibly) 1 mECU. Construction and supply of equipment. Ovan: 99 KW, Mbigou 225 KW. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF GA 5012 A2a

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 quarter 1985. 4th EDF. EDF GM 4005 A6b

★ **Upper River Division feeder roads.** Estimated cost 2.750 mECU. Construction and

reinstatement of 83 km in the Sandu and Wuli districts. Project stage identification. 5th EDF. EDF GM 5014 A2d

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. EDF GH 5025 A3e

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. EDF GH 5015 A3a

Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB). Small-Scale Farmers' Scheme. Resp. Auth.: Agricultural Finance Department of GCB. 0.847 mECU. Stabex 81. Purchase of tractors, vehicles and rice hullers. Int. tender and direct agreements. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GH STA 5017 A3a

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board. Vehicle Workshop. Resp. Auth.: Cocoa Marketing Board. (CMB) 2.936 mECU. Stabex 81. Completion and construction of workshops. Supply of equipment and T.A. Works by acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GH STA 5019 A3e

Second Line of Credit to the National Investment Bank (NIB). Resp. Auth.: Development Service Institute of NIB. 2.9 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GH 5013 B3a

Assistance to Ghana Stone Quarry and KAS Products Ltd. Resp. Auth.: Bank for Housing and Construction. 1.670 mECU. Stabex 81. Equipment and spare parts. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GH STA 5020 A4a

Line of Credit to the Agricultural Development Bank. Resp. Auth.: Agric. Dev. Bank (ADB) 6mECU. Purchase of marine diesel engines, spare parts, fishing nets, and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GH 5009 A5a

Agricultural Rehabilitation through the Rural Banks Scheme. Phase II. Supply of equipment to small scale farmers and fishermen. T.A. 8.760 mECU. Date financing decision January 85. 5th EDF. EDF GH 5004 A5a

Supplementary finance for Twifo Oil Palm Development. Resp. Auth.: Twifo Oil Palm Plantation Ltd. (TOPP). 5.043 mECU. Infrastructure, housing construction by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs, vehicles, tractors and T.A. Date financing decision December 84. 5th EDF. EDF GH 5003 A3a

Supply of materials and equipment for increasing food production and reducing post-harvest losses. Estimated cost 2.600 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-GH 5027 A3f

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. Valuation: MacDonald and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5030 A3a

New energy research and test. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie et du Konkouré. Study on hand by A.I.D.R. (B). 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5006 A2a

Rural development of the Kankan-Siguiri Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts et FAPA. 6.350 mECU. Rural infrastructure, supply of rural inputs, equipment, vehicles and T.A. T.A.: CFDT (F). Project in execution. Int. tender for supplies launched in March 85. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5007 A3a

T.A. to the Dir. Gen. de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme. Development of provincial centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Estimated cost ±6 mECU. Aerial survey, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5017 A8b

Ignace Deen hospital renovation in Conakry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. 5 mECU. Works and supplies by int. tender. Works: int. tender. launched in December. Works supervision by restr. tender. Short-list done. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5026 A7a

Drillings in the Siguiri region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts et FAPA. Estimated cost 1.7 mECU. 116 drillings with hand pumps. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5027 A2b

Educational Project. Estimated cost 2.767 mECU. Building renovation and supply of equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF GUI 5028 A6d

GUINEA BISSAU

Health infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat au 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 1st half 85. T.A.: Ass. Engineers (I). Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF GUB 5006 A7a

North-East forestry development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat général au développement rural. Study under way by Atlanta (D). 5th EDF. EDF GUB 5004 A3c

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 financing decision 3rd quarter 85. 5th EDF.
EDF GUB 5005 A2b

T.A. for the reform of trade. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. T.A. to the Ministry and 2 state companies: Kelvingate (UK). 5th EDF.
EDF GUB 5009 A5c

IVORY COAST

Coffee-shrub regeneration programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture and SATMACI. ±7.7 mECU. Stabex 81. Supply of equipment, fertilizers and pesticides. Int. tender launched in March 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF IVC STA 5017 A3a

Prawn farming pilot farm. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated total cost 1.405 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF IVC 5019 A3d

JAMAICA

Citrus fruit production improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Equipment, training and T.A. Credit line. T.A.: Short-list already drawn-up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF JM 5004 A3a

Coffee development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 3.7 mECU. EDF 3.5 mECU. Local 0.2 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and credit line. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF JM 5005 A3a

"Public Health Laboratory Services". Construction and supply of equipment for a new laboratory in Kingston. Training. Estimated total cost 5.230 mECU. EDF 4.900 mECU. Local 0.300 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF JM 5011 A7a

Bee-keeping Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.270 mECU. Supply of vehicles, T.A. and line of credit. Date financing decision March 85. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF JM 5013 A3a

KENYA

Eldoret Polytechnic. 6.5 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment (pedagogical) and T.A. Works by acc. tender. Tender already launched. Project in execution. Date financing decision March 85. 5th EDF.
EDF KE 5010 A6b

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 equipment. T.A. Materials and equipment: int. tender launched in September 84. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th FED.
EDF KE 5003 A3a

Turkwell hydro-electric project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy. Feasibility study and final study design: PREECE CARDEW RIDER (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF KE 5014 A2a

Strengthening of existing facilities for research in the field of public health. Construction of a laboratory by int. tender. Work supervision: Daigliesh Marshal (UK). 1 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF KE 5019 A7a

KIRIBATI

Fishing-boats. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Purchase of 2 boats, 26 m. each. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF KI 5002 A3d

LESOTHO

★ **Rural hospitals improvement programme. 5th phase.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Rural Development. Estimated cost 0.641 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.
EDF LSO 5009 A7a

LIBERIA

Buto oil palm. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 5.3 mECU. Continuation of the existing project in connection with the construction of an oil mill. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF.
EDF LBR 5004 A3a

Development of Harper Port. Resp. Auth.: National Port Authority. Estimated cost 12.4 mECU. Rehabilitation and fendering of the existing jetty, dredging in the harbour basin, services. Int. tender with pre-qualification. Prequalification done. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF.
EDF LBR 5017 A2d

Rural Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Rural Dev. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF LBR 5018 A2b

MADAGASCAR

Supply of equipment for rural and road transport. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports du Ravitaillement et du Tourisme (MTRT). Cofinancing with CCCE (F), KFW (Germany) and World Bank. Estimated total cost 17.828 mECU. EDF part 2.2 mECU. Int. tender for supplies launched in March 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5014 A2d

Ankaramena — Jhosy Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des T.P. 5.4 mECU. Reinforcement of 52 km. Works and supervi-

sion. Works by int. tender (conditional) launched in September 84. Supervision of works directly by the Ministry of Public Works. Date financing decision April 85. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5016 A2d

Rehabilitation of «Centre Semencier Riz» in Marofarihy. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Agricole et de la Réforme Agraire. EDF 1.630 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and training. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5015 A3a

Assistance to the Malagasy handicrafts industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie. Estimated cost 1 mECU. Supply of raw materials for handicrafts by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5017 A4d

Food strategy. Priority measures. Special hunger programme. 1.9 mECU. Project in execution.
958-MAG 5022 B1a

Ambositra water supply. Estimated total cost 3 mECU. EDF 1.9 mECU, local 1.1 mECU. Renovation of the whole water system for private and industrial needs. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5019 A2b

Maize seed centre. Estimated cost 0.800 mECU. Rehabilitation of Tindoha centre, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5021 A3a

Energizing researches. Estimated cost 1.642 mECU. Improved stoves diffusion, energy saving, Study on micro and mini hydro-electric power stations. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5018 A2a

SOMAPALM rehabilitation. Phase 2. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. To improve cultivation, plants and cost prices. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAG 5020 A3a

MALAWI

Salima Lakeshore Agricultural Development Division (SLADD) Phase IV. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 19.1 mECU. EDF 9.5 mECU. Local 9.6 mECU. Works, Supplies and T.A. Project in execution. T.A.: restr. tender, short-list drawn up. 5th EDF.
EDF MAI 5001 A3a

Central and northern region fish farming development, training and research. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAI 5019 A3a

Strategic fuel reserve. Resp. Auth.: Office of the President and Cabinet. Contingency Planning Unit. 4.2 mECU. Construction of tanks farm for gasoil, petrol, ethanol. Associated infrastructure and equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAI 5020 A2a

Small Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM) — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Sedom secretariat. EDF 4.8 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of vehicles and equipment by int. tender in '85. T.A. in 85. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5021 A4e

Ntchisi Project Area. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 6.4 mECU. EDF 3.6 mECU, local 2.8 mECU. Works, supplies and operating costs. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5022 A3a

Improvements to Mpemba staff training college. Estimated cost 0.700 mECU. Works and infrastructures Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5026 A6b

Nkhotakota Rural Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Total estimated cost 9.32 mECU. EDF 4.820 mECU, local 4.5 mECU. Date financing decision April 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MAI 5027 A3a

MALI

Strengthening of sanitary infrastructure in the Niore region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales et Ministère des Transports et T.P. 2.570 mECU. Buildings, equipment, training. Architectural and technical studies: GOUSIER (F). T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

EDF MLI 4016 A7a

Geological and mining research. Western Mali 1. Resp. Auth.: Direction Nationale de Géologie et des Mines (DNGM)). 7.3 mECU. Geological and mining mapping, gold mine research by boring, supply of laboratory equipment. Geological mapping by restr. tender. Boring by int. tender. Supervision of works by direct agreement. Equipment by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF MLI 5015 A4a

Support to the food strategy. Phase II. Special programme hunger. 3 mECU. Date financing decision December 84.

958-MLI 5019 B1a

Support to the reforestation programme and to the fuel-wood saving programme. Phase II. 0.300 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.

958-MLI 5020 A8f

Rural hydraulics programme. Estimated cost ± 4 mECU. 300 wells and pumps. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MLI 5017 A2b

★ **Assistance to the governmental policy for markets liberalization. Purchase of cement.** Estimated cost 3 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MLI A4a

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 under way. Medical-technical equipment int. tender, foreseen in the 2nd quarter 85. 4th and 5th EDF.

EDF MAU 5018 A7a

Small dams construction in the Hodhs region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Study under way: Binnie and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF MAU 5001 A3a

Aiou El Atrouss hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 1.050 mECU. Renovation and supply of equipment for 3 buildings. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF MAU 5012 A7a

Centre de Formation Professionnelle Maritime de Nouadhibou (C.F.D.M.). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 2.5 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment and purchase of a wooden-trawler, T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 85. 5th EDF.

EDF MAU 5014 A6d

Renewing of the "Reafforestation Fund". Special programme hunger. 0.500 mECU. Date financing decision December 84.

958-MAU 5019 A3c

MAURITIUS

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3 mECU. Development centred on agricultural production. Economical and technical study, on the way. T.A.: Luxconsult (Lux.). 5th EDF.

EDF MAS 5001 A3a

Phoenix — Nouvelle France Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et du Dév. Ministère de Finances. Total estimated cost 14 mECU. EDF ± 8.5 mECU, FAC(F) ± 2.6 mECU, Local ± 2.9 mECU. Upgrading of the road. EDF part: works by int. tender. Tender dossier: SETEC (F). Int. tender launched in March 85. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

EDF MAS 5009 A2d

NIGER

Air Valley development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 2.052 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works. Construction and equipping of wells. Equipping and operation of nurseries. T.A. and training. Works and equipment: int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF NIR 5002 A3a

Rural health programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique et des Affaires Sociales. 4.5 mECU. Construction of a medical centre in Mirria and 14 rural dispensaries, supply of equipment and T.A. Works: acc. tender. Supply of equipment, medicines, vehicles and motor-cycles: int. tender. T.A.: restr. tender short-list done. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF NIR 5013 A7a

Training for Cooperatives. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Estimated cost 0.800 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A. by restr. tender. Supplies by int. tender or direct agreement. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF NIR A3b

Revolving fund for the O.P.V.N. Special hunger programme. 2 mECU. Project in execution.

958-NIR 5017 A8f

Renewing of the "Reafforestation Fund". Special hunger programme. 500 mECU. Project in execution.

958-NIR 5018 A3c

NIGERIA

Kaduna afforestation project. Resp. Auth.: Federal Department of Forestry. 9.4 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. T.A. restr. tender shortlist done. 5th EDF.

EDF UNI 5001 A3c

Mambilla tea irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Nigerian Beverages Production Company Ltd. Estimated total cost 4.4 mECU. EDP 3 mECU, local 1.4 mECU. Works and supplies. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EDF UNI 5004 A3a

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.

EDF PNG 4006 A3b

Magi highway. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport. 3.5 mECU. Upgrading and sealing of a road section. Works: int. tender foreseen 1st half '85. 5th EDF.

EDF PNG 5006 A2d

Diesel Power Replacement Programme. Resp. Auth.: Electricity Commission (ELCOM). Estimated cost 4.850 mECU. 4 small hydroelectric power plants with transmission lines extensions from existing grids. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 85 for the 1st power plant. 1st int. tender (conditional) foreseen in May or June 85. 5th EDF.

EDF PNG 5011a A2a

Milne Bay Highland Access Roads. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport. 3.100 mECU. Construction of a rural road between Sirisiri Bay and Bonenau Village. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

EDF PNG 5012 A2d

RWANDA

Bugesera water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 7.7 mECU. Construction of a drinking-water network in Bugesera. Works: int. tender launched in October 84. Supervision: short-list already drawn-up. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF.

EDF RW 5001 A2b

Mapping, soil prospection and utilization. Works by restr. tender. Project on appraisal. Short-list already drawn up in January 85. Special hunger programme. 958-RW 5020 A1g

Development of the small scale tin industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'industrie, des mines et de l'artisanat. 2.840 mECU. Sysmin. Works, supplies, training and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF. EDF RW 5016 A4a

Food strategy. Priority measures (continuation). 3 mECU. Special programme hunger. Date financing decision December 84. 958-RW 5021 B1a

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Nevis Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works 0.750 mECU. Installation of storage tanks and piping. Works by direct labour. Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SCN 5002 A2b

Electricity Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: Electricity Dept. Estimated cost 1.662 mECU. Upgrading electricity supply system. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85. Supplies: int. tender (conditional). 4th and 5th EDF. EDF SCN 5001 A2ai

★ **Construction of the Johnston's Village Primary School.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education Health and Social Affairs. Estimated total cost 0.900 mECU. EDF 0.834 mECU, local 0.066 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision July 85. 5th EDF. EDF SCN A6d

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. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85. 5th EDF. EDF SLU 5004 A3a

Rural drainage project. Resp. Auth.: Department of agriculture. 1.6 mECU. Int. tender for supplies launched in January 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SLU 5008 A3e

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Livestock development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.415 m ECU. Works, equipment and supply of vehicles. T.A.: shortlist already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SVG 5003 A3a

Tourism development project. Resp. Auth.: Department of Tourism. 0.125 mECU. Upgrading Department of Tourism and preparation of promotion material by CEGOS (F). 5th EDF. EDF SVG 5005 A5c

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Water supply for 4 rural centres. Cofinancing EDF — Portugal. Estimated cost ±4 mECU. Study in progress financed by Portugal. Works and supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision July 85. 5th EDF. EDF STP 5007 A2b

SENEGAL

New energy research and test in rural region. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat d'Etat à la Recherche Scientifique. 1.5 mECU. Creation of pilot unit for solar energy, biomass and wind energy. Studies, T.A. and equipment. Studies: AGIP-AFOR (I). Equipment: int. tender in 85. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SE 5005 A2a

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. EDF SE 5016 A5d

Podor rural irrigated areas. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural. Société d'aménagement du Fleuve Sénégal et de la Falémé (S.A.E.D.). Estimated cost 2.4 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of motor-pumps by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SE 5029 A2b

Consolidation of the livestock development programme. Resp. Auth.: SODESP. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Study under way by BESSEL Ass. (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SE A3a

SIERRA LEONE

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). 5th EDF. EDF SL 5001 A2b

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. EDF SL 5019 A3d

Economic study of the Sambamba-Kabala Road. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5027 A2d

Buildings for Njala University College (N.U.C.). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 2.5 mECU. Construction of academic block and student hostel, supply of equipment and work supervision. T.A.: OLU WRIGHT ASS. (ACP). 5th EDF. EDF SL 5022 A6b

Rubber development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Estimated cost 5 or 6 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5023 A3a

Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications Network. Resp. Auth.: Post and Telecommunications Dept. Estimated cost ±3.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5024 A2c

★ **Port Loko rural development programme.** Estimated cost 5.8 mECU. Infrastructures, T.A., training and supplies. Project stage identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5006 A3a

★ **Support to the Geological Surveys Department.** Estimated cost 1.28 mECU. T.A. and training, supply of equipment. Project stage identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5016 A4a

★ **Creation of regional centres for small enterprises.** Estimated cost 1.25 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5017 A4d

★ **Rural health development programme.** Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Buildings, equipment and training. Project state: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5025 A7a

★ **Tourism development project.** Estimated cost 0.850 mECU. T.A. for Ministry of Tourism and supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SL 5026 A5c

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Coconut industry development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. Study under way. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SOL 5009 A3a

SOMALIA

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 600 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 500 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 100 mECU. Funding: EDF, Italy, Germany, France, Saudi Arabia, Abu-Dhabi, Kuwait Funds, FADES, Isl. Dev. Bank. Local. Power and river regulation for agricultural development. Construction of a concrete gravity dam with hydro-power station, associated infrastructure and electrical transmission lines. The dam will provide water, flood protection and power for up to 223 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Civil works: first int. tender during 1984. Transmission lines int. tender in 1985. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1985. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int tender in 1986. Works: Int. tender for site prospection launched in February 84. 5th EDF. EDF SO 5003 A2a

Mogadishu Institute of Statistics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost: 1 mECU. Supply: int. tender in 85. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. EDF SO 5005 A6b

"Aula Magna" Mogadishu National University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public

Works. ±2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

EDF SO 4015 A6b

Upgrading of the road Afgoi-Shalambok-Goluen. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Works by int. tender in 85. Supervision of works. Studies:: OLU WRIGHT ASS. (ACP). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SO 5017 A2d

Grapefruit Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.8 mECU. Works supply of vehicles, equipment and rural inputs. T.A.: Short-list done for restr. tender. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SO 5009 A3a

Food Early Warning System. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 4 mECU. EDF ±3.1 mECU. Supply of meteorological and office equipment and T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SO 5015 A8f

★ **North-South agricultural development project.** Estimated total cost 36 mECU. EDF: 7.6 mECU, World Bank 14.9 mECU, IFAD 9.9 mECU, local 3.6 mECU. Infrastructural work and supply of equipment to ±500 farmers. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF. EDF SO 5016 A3a

★ **Rinder pest programme assistance.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Livestock 0.207 mECU. Stabex 81. Supply of vehicles and equipment by int. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision July 85. 5th EDF. EDF SO STA 5018 A3a

SUDAN

Port Sudan-Hayia railway. Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railway Corporation. Expertise: KAMPSAX (DK). 4th EDF. EDF SU 5006 A2d

Rural water supply in the West. Special hunger programme. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 85. 958-SU 5022 A2b

Nuba Mountains Rural Development Project. Interim phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 2.200 mECU. Supply of equipment and vehicles by int. tender, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SU 5019 A3a

SURINAME

Rice project at Coronie. Resp. Auth.: Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt, Visserij en Bosbouw. 7.650 mECU. Rice production developments. T.A. short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 3rd and 5th EDF. EDF SUR 5002 A3a

Biomass energy project at Wageningen. Resp. Auth.: Government. Installation of an energy generator on the basis of rice husks. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF SUR 5009 A2a

Artificial Insemination Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries 0.7 mECU. Building of a new station and provision of equipment and material. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF SUR 5010 A3a

Rehabilitation of the road Burnside-Wageningen. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Planning. Estimated total cost 5.5 mECU. Study to be done: technical methods for the implementation of the project. Short-list foreseen in 85. Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF. EDF SUR 5011 A2d

SWAZILAND

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Rural Water Supply Board. Estimated cost 2.456 m ECU. Study construction, works supervision. 12 villages. Supply of equipment and material. Study and works supervision: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SW 5001 A2b

Smallholders Support Project, Credit and Marketing. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.550 mECU. Works, line of credit, T.A. and training. T.A.: short-list already drawn-up. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF SW 5005 A4e

TANZANIA

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 direct agreement depending on nature of supply. Supplies: direct agreement, all in '85. 4th EDF. EDF TA 4011 A6c

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 '85. Supplies: int. tender in '85. Supervision of works: G.W.E. (D). 5th EDF. EDF TA 5003 A2b

TIRDO Project (Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization). Resp. Auth.: TIRDO General Director. 1.640 mECU. Supplies, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender (conditional) launched in July 84 and closed in September 84. T.A.: direct agreement. Date financing decision February 85. 5th EDF. EDF TA 5023 A4e

Irrigation micro-projects in Pemba. 1.103 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84. 958-TA 5015 A3a

Banana improvement and pest control (Phase 1). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 3.740 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.740 mECU. Supply of pes-

ticides, vehicles, equipment by int. tender. T.A. by direct agreement. Project by appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision May 85. 5th EDF. EDF TA 5008 A3a

★ **Ports of Zanzibar and Pemba.** Estimated cost 10.17 mECU, T.A. for management, organization pricing and financial systems, training. Restoration of infrastructure. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF TA 5024 A2d

TOGO

Provisions improvement for Agou oil palm plant. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. EDF 5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF TO A3a

Draught animal farming development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated total cost 2.300 mECU. EDF 0.700 mECU. US aid 1.275 mECU. Local 0.325 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Creation of a revolving fund. T.A.: Short-list for restr. tender already made. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF TO 5005 A3a

Enquiry into consumer expenditures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan, de l'Industrie et de la Réforme Administrative. Estimated total cost 1.3 mECU. EDF 1 mECU, Local 0.3 mECU, T.A. to produce, collect and treat statistical data, training and supply of equipment. T.A.: M. Mocera (I). Date financing decision December 84. 5th EDF. EDF TO 5011 A1e

TONGA

Supply of a dredger. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated cost 0.500 mECU. Technical study: EUROCONSULT (NL). Int. tender foreseen 1st half '85. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF TG 5002 A2d

Faua Fisheries Harbour. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated cost 3.3 mECU. Construction of a new fisheries harbour, repair yards, fish market and wholesale store with ice-making equipment. Int. tender for the supply of sheet steel piles launched in November 83 (conditional). Supply of cooling and ice equipment int. tender in 85. Works by direct labour. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF TG 5001 A3d

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Training programme, health sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Environment. 1.2 mECU. Training awards, laboratory equipment (sound-meters, chemical chromatographs, spectrometers) by int. tender. Short-term T.A. to coordinate and establish new laboratory. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF TR 5003 A8c

UGANDA

Rural health programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Local Gov-

ernment. 3.1 mECU. To improve health care in rural areas. T.A. : KIT (NL). Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5013 A7a

Kampala-Masaka Road. 2nd section. Upgrading of the road over 60 km. Study: short-list done. Estimated cost 0.200 mECU. Works by int. tender foreseen in 2nd quarter 85 (conditional). Estimated cost 10 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5003 A2d

Conservation of natural resources. Resp. Auth. : National Board of Trustees of the Uganda National Parks. Estimated cost 3.1 mECU. Works, supply of equipment, training and T.A. Int. tender for supplies launched in March 85. Project in execution. 4th EDF.
EDF UG 5015 A8f

Line of credit to the Uganda Commercial Bank. UCB. Resp. Auth. : UCB. 4.3 mECU. Line of credit, training and T.A. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5018 A5c

Support to mining research. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85. 5th EDF.
EDF UG 5019 A4a

ZAIRE

Kalemie port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth. : Département des Transports et Communications. 6.5 mECU. 2 Int. tenders (conditional) launched in March 84. Works and supplies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85. Regional project. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5215 A2d

Banana deep water port. Resp. Auth. : Département des Transports et Communications. Economic and financial evaluation: SEMA (F). 5th EDF.
EDF ZR 5013 A2d

Butembo-Beni hydro-electrical development. Preliminary study done by Tractionnel (B) on local funds. Detailed economic and technical studies: WLPU (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF ZR 5006 A2a

ZAMBIA

Animal vaccine unit production. Laboratory construction. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 3.79 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.79 mECU. T.A. : short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5018 A3a

Mkushi electrification. Estimated cost 6.07 mECU. EDF 3.07 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Study on hand: MERTZ-McLENNAN (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF ZA 5007 A2a

Animal health improvement. Special hunger programme. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85.
958-ZA 5022 A3a

Environmental conservation measures. 2 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-ZA 5023 A8f

ZIMBABWE

Rural clinics. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Health. 4.5 mECU. Construction and equipment of 64 rural clinics and 128 staff houses. Works: direct labour. Equipment: int. tender 1st half 85. (Non-associated dev. countries budget).
ALA ZIM 8041 A7a

Small-holder Coffee and Fruit Development Programme. Resp. Auth. : Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. Estimated total cost 5.85 mECU. EDF 4.2 mECU, local 1.65 mECU. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF ZIM 5006 A3a

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

ANGUILLA

Road Bay jetty and port facilities. Resp. Auth. : Gov. of Anguilla and British Development Division (Barbados). 0.659 mECU. Expertise for technical and economic appreciation and to prepare designs and tender documents. Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF AG 5002 A2d

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Curaçao slaughterhouse. Resp. Auth. : Departement voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, Willemstad, Curaçao. cost 3.45 mECU. Work plans: Bureau T. Janga (Local). Works by int. tender foreseen in the 2nd half 85. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd half 85. 5th EDF.
EDF NEA 5012 A3a

Line of credit to the Aruba Dev. Bank to improve agriculture livestock and fishery. Resp. Auth. : Departement voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Estimated cost 0.3 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.
EDF NEA 4003 A5a

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.
EDF POF 4003 A3a

Pearl and mother of pearl handicraft centre. Estimated cost 0.450 mECU. Building construction. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.
EDF POF 5004 A3d

NEW CALEDONIA

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 investment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF NC 5003 A3c

MONTSERAT

Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth. : Montserrat Water Authority and Ministry of Public Works. 1.1 mECU. Project planning : Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.
EDF MON 5001 A2b

PACIFIC OCT

Regional programme rural photovoltaic electrification. Resp. Auth. : SPEC. Estimated total cost 4.365 mECU. EDF 3.184 mECU. T.A. by direct agreement. Supplies by int. tender launched in January 85. Date financing decision December 84. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5715 A2a

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

★ **Futuna electrification.** Estimated cost 1.2 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.
EDF WF A2a

Regional Projects

O.C.A.M.

Institut Africain d'Informatique (I.A.I.). Resp. Auth. : I.A.I. secretariat in Libreville-Gabon. 2.33 mECU. Building extensions. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5218 A6b

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. — CONGO

Aid to the "Service Commun d'Entretien des Voies Navigables. (SCEVN). Estimated cost 5.1 mECU. Supply of equipment and improvement of the maintenance base in Bangui. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5202 A2c

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO

ESITEX Ségou (Mali). Resp. Auth. : CEAO Secretariat. Management training for textile industry. Complex construction in Ségou. Supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5118 A6d

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE MINISTERIELLE SUR LE TRANSPORT MARITIME

Académie régionale des Sciences et techniques de la mer in Abidjan. Resp.

Auth.: Ministère de la Marine, Ivory Coast. Estimated total cost 32 mECU. EDF part for pedagogical equipment 2 mECU. Int. tender (conditional) foreseen early 85. Works, T.A. and other equipment: BAD, Japan, Norway, UNDP, France and local. Date financing decision March 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5134 A6b

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-Rijks-waterstaat-Waterloopkundig Laboratorium Delft (NL). For Phase I - Phase II: Rhein-Ruhr (D). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5110 A2d

Agronomical study for the area concerned by the bridge barrage. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.
EDF REG A3a

GUYANA — SURINAME

Guyana — ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. Study under way by C.A. Liburd and Ass. + Sescon Group (ACP). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.
EDF REG 5602 A2d

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF M.R.U. (MANO RIVER UNION)

Telecommunication and Postal Training Institute (TPTI) of the MRU. Resp. Auth.: MRU Secretariat in Freetown. Extensions, supplies and training. Estimated total cost 8.5 mECU. EDF 2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5104 A6b

NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY

Protection and reforestation in the "Haut Bassin Versant du fleuve Niger en Guinée". Works, supplies and T.A. Estimated total cost 1.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5112 A8f

ZAIRE — CONGO — GABON — SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE — EQUATORIAL GUINEA — CAMEROON

Fishery development in the Gulf of Guinea. Estimated cost \pm 5 mECU. T.A. to prepare these projects: S.G.T.E. (F). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5206 A3d

SENEGAL — MAURITANIA

Establishment of cultivated areas in the Senegal River Valley. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-REG 5140 A3a

TOGO — MALI — BURKINA FASO — NIGER — CHAD

Agricultural products regional transit centre, in the Lomé 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.
EDF REG 5125 A3a

BURKINA FASO — CAPE VERDE — CHAD — GAMBIA — MALI — MAURITANIA — NIGER — SENEGAL

Establishment of a regional plan for food policy and ecology. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-REG 5141 A8f

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF UDEAC

Sub-Regional Institute for Applied Technology and Planned Economy (ISTA). Resp. Auth.: ISTA Secretariat in Libreville-Gabon. Estimated cost \pm 6 mECU. Building centre construction and T.A. for 3 actions. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5210 A6b

Informations and trade promotion industrial investments in central Africa. Resp. Auth.: Regional authorizing officer: Gabon. 1.020 mECU. Date financing decision February 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5048 A5d

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Pacific Regional Tourism Programme. Resp. Auth.: Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP) and SPEC. 3.2 mECU. Study to be done: data base, organization and strategy. Short-list already drawn up. Date financing decision January 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5714 A5c

University of the South Pacific. Agricultural, Rural and Marine Resources Programme. Stage II. Resp. Auth.: SPEC. 0.830 mECU. Date financing decision March 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5707 A6b

Pacific Forum Line (PFL). Purchase of containers. Estimated cost 3.270 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5716 A2d

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO AND CILSS

Construction of Centre Régional d'Énergie Solaire (CRES) in Bamako, Mali. Estimated total cost 30 mECU. EDF part. 2.270 mECU. T.A. and equipment. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5107 A2a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CILSS

Provisional survey of natural renewable resources in the Sahel. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. Estimated cost 6 mECU. EDF \pm 2 mECU. Setting up of an observation unit

to forecast crop production. Remote sensing by satellite, air survey and ground control. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5116 A8f

Millet, maize, sorghum and niébé project. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. Estimated cost 2 mECU. To provide improved varieties for farmers. Local tests. Purchase of vehicles and equipment and to take charge for local tests control staff. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5116 A3a

Setting up of a system to estimate cereal stocks in private hands. Resp. Auth.: CILSS 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.
EDF REG 5116 A3a

Fight against drought in the Sahel. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. Estimated cost 1 mECU. T.A. and experts for the CILSS Executive Secretariat. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5116 A8f

Regional coordination of food production and distribution of improved cooking stoves. Resp. Auth.: CILSS 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.
EDF REG 5116 A3a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF U.A.P.T.

Satellite telecommunications project. Resp. Auth.: U.A.P.T. Secretariat in Brazzaville. R.P.C. Parametric study on the way by national organizations of I, UK, F and D. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5307 A2c

EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for Eastern Africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 2.0 mECU. Widening of the capacity. Construction of class-rooms, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5311 A6b

Kabale-Gatuna Road. Resp. Auth.: Uganda Government. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Asphalted of the road (21 km) up to the Rwanda border. Study to be done: final dossier and tender documents. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5329 A2d

INDIAN OCEAN ACP COUNTRIES

New and renewable energy programme. Resp. Auth.: AIRDOI-COI. 1.7 mECU. Supply of gaz-generators vehicles and wind-generators. T.A. Date financing decision April 85. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5503/80 A2a

DJIBOUTI-ETHIOPIA

Djibouti-Ethiopia Railways. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: CFDE (Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Djibouti-Ethiopie). Estimated total cost 28 mECU EDF 15 mECU, France 13 mECU. Supply of rails, wagons and equipment. Int. tender foreseen in 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5301 A2d

KENYA — UGANDA — BURUNDI — RWANDA

Turbo-Webuye Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works, Kenya. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5334 A2d

★ **Refurbishing of Burundi's Highway 1 between Bugarama and Akanyaru (80 km) (Northern Corridor).** Estimated cost 2 mECU. Int. tender projected for May 85. Geotechnical supervision by Burundi National Laboratory. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5335 A2d

28 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Pan-African campaign against rinderpest. Resp. Auth.: OUA and IBAR. Estimated total cost for 1st year 53 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5007 A3a

SWAZILAND — LESOTHO

Matsapha Airport. Construction of a control tower, equipment and T.A. Estimated total cost: 31 mECU. EDF 2.1 mECU. Int. tender launched in February 85. EDF part: date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85. Project in execution. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5408 A2d

MALAWI — ZAMBIA — ZIMBABWE

Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme. Resp. Auth.: Technical and financing responsibility: Zimbabwe national authorizing officer. 19.150 mECU. Works by direct labour. Vehicles, veterinary products, aerial spraying and equipments by int. tender. T.A. by direct agreement. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 3rd quarter 85. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5420 A3a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CARICOM

Regional hotel trade school in St Lucia. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated total cost 0.9 mECU. EDF 0.2 mECU. Work financed locally. EDF part: supply of pedagogical equipment, furniture and 1 vehicle. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5635 A6d

Assistance for Point-Salines International Airport-Grenada. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat and Grenada Int. Airport Authority. EDF part 1.74 mECU, T.A. and supply of radio and electronic navigational equipment. T.A. by direct agreement. Equip-

ment by int. tender. Date foreseen for financing decision 3rd quarter 85. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5608 A2d

Caribbean Food Corporation. 2nd line of credit for rural S.M.E. Resp. Auth.: CFC. 2 mECU. Date financing decision March 85. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5636 A5a

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Kafr-el-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 8 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafre-el-Sheikh Governorate. Short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. MMI EGT 1001 A3e

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 warehouses. Works: int. tender launched in March 85. MMI EGT 1003 A3f

Egyptian Renewable Energy Development Organization. EREDO. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Government. EEC contribution 7.7 mECU. Construction and equipment for the centre. Works and supplies: int. tender with prequalification foreseen in 2nd half 85. T.A.: GET/KFA (D). MMI EGT 1002 A2a

Feasibility study for Thermal Power Station at Sidi-Krir. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Electricity Authority. Study for a 1200 MW thermal power station. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Short-list already drawn-up. MMI EGT 2004 A2a

Export Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Egypt Export Promotion Company (EEPC). T.A. to the EEPC. 0.92 mECU. Date financing decision March 85. MMI EGT 2005 A5e

Kom-Ombo Soil Improvement Study. Resp. Auth.: EALIP. 1 mECU. Project in execution. Short-list drawn up. MMI EGT 2003 A3e

Animal feed improvement. Resp. Auth.: Research Institute for Animal Production (RIAP) — Cairo. EEC Contribution 2.4 mECU. T.A., supply of equipment and training. Date financing decision March 85. MMI EGT 2001 A3a

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. MMI LE 1001 A1b

Aid for the Union Nationale de Crédit Coopératif (UNCC). 1.4 mECU. Line of credit to the UNCC and T.A. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. MMI LE 1002 A3b

Primary and secondary schools rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction (CDR). Estimated total cost 35 mECU. EEC contribution 16 mECU. Works by acc. tenders with local contractors after prequalifications. Date financing decision March 85. MMI LE 2001 A6a

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 already drawn up. MMI MOR 1001 A3e

Credit for small farmers. Resp. Auth.: Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA). Estimated total cost 33 mECU. EEC contribution 24 mECU. Date financing decision October 84. MMI MOR 2001 A5a

★ **Vocational and technical training.** EEC contribution 19 mECU. Works and supply of equipment in execution. Trainers training to be done. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision July 85. 5th EDF. MMI MOR A6d

TUNISIA

Participation in creating 3 Training Vocational Centres: in Nabeul, Menzel-Bourguiba, Zaghouan. 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 3.87 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender for Nabeul foreseen in 1st half '85. T.A.: A.A.B. (D). MMI TUN 1001 A6d

Purchase of 10 ocean trawlers. Resp. Auth.: Banque Nationale de Dév. Agricole (BND). Estimated total cost 8.5 mECU. EEC 2.25 mECU, EIB 4.55 mECU, Local 1.7 mECU. Project on appraisal. MMI TUN 2003 A3d

Experimental station to compost household refuse in the city of Tunis. Special hunger programme. 0.800 mECU. Date financing decision December 84. 958-TUN 0001 A2a

JORDAN

Research Programme into Agricultural Production in the semi-arid zones and areas suffering from desertification. Special hunger programme. 0.700 mECU. Project in execution. 958-JO 0001 A3a

Yarmouk University — Faculty of Science. Resp. Auth.: University of Yar-

mouck. 2.5 mECU. Supply of equipment for laboratories by int. tender. T.A. by restr. tender. Project appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85.
MMI JO 2001 A6c

★ **Business training centre at Sahab.** Resp. Auth.: Vocational Training Corporation. 1 mECU Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date estimated for presentation for financing 2nd quarter 1985.
MMI JO 2003 A6a

SYRIA

ISSAT. Institut Supérieur des Sciences Appliquées et de Technologie. Resp. Auth.: State Planning Commission. Estimated total cost 22.2 mECU. EEC part: supply of teaching and training equipment for the institute. Project on appraisal.
MMI SYR 2002 A6b

Euphrates drainage and irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Irrigation. General Organization for land development (GOLD). Estimated total cost 134.9 mECU. EEC 10 mECU, EIB 20 mECU, local 104.9 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
MMI SYR 2003 A3a

Rural Water Supply Suweida Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Administration and Ministry of Housing and Utilities. Estimated total cost 8.1 mECU. EEC 3.2 mECU, local 4.9 mECU. Project in execution.
MMI SYR 2001 A2b

Non-associated developing countries

ANGOLA

Assistance to the fishing and fish-processing industry in the Namibe Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio das Pescas. Estimated total cost 7.730 mECU. EEC 6.760 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
ALA ANG 8415 A3d

MOZAMBIQUE

Rural development in the Moamba District. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio da Agricultura. Estimated total cost 9.15 mECU. EEC 7.5 mECU. Supply of equipment, rural inputs and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
ALA MOZ 8333 A3a

Environmental conservation measures: fight against tse-tse infestation. 1.5 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-MOZ A3a

BANGLADESH

Small-scale irrigation sector project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Estimated total cost 82 mECU. EEC contribution 12 mECU. Cofinancing with ADB (Asian Dev. Bank). Works, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and supervision. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender, 1st half 85.
ALA BD 8112 A3a

Building of storage for fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC). Cofinancing: EEC and Netherlands. Total cost 4 mECU. EEC 2 mECU Netherlands 2 mECU. EEC part: Works by int. tender. Netherlands part: buildings and T.A.
ALA BD 8201 A3f

★ **Rangpur. Rural Development Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Central Coordination Committee. (CCC). Total cost 40 mECU. EEC 27 mECU, NL 7 mECU, local 6 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender or direct agreement. Project on appraisal. Date estimated for presentation for financing June 85.
ALA BD A3e

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.)

Fruit Cultivating and Preservation Techniques. Estimated total cost 4.350 mECU. EEC 1.650 mECU. Cofinancing with Italy. T.A. and transfer of technology. Project in execution.
ALA CHN 8337 A3a

Flood forecasting and management of Beijiang River. Estimated total cost 5.5 mECU. EEC 1.7 mECU T.A. and transfer of technology. Project in execution.
ALA CHN 8338 A8g

Prawn farming development. Estimated cost 0.700 mECU. Supplies and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA CHN 8341 A3d

Hainan Cashew Development. Resp. Auth.: Prefecture of the Autonomous Department of Li and Miao National Minorities. Estimated total cost 2.350 mECU. EEC 0.800 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA CHN 8340 A3a

Beijing Vegetable Seedling Production. Estimated cost 1.2 mECU. Supplies and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA CHN 8339 A3a

INDONESIA

Baturraden Dairy Development. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for livestock services. Estimated cost: 8.385 mECU. EEC 4.4 mECU, Italy 0.41 mECU. Construction, infrastructure, supply of equipment, T.A. Works and supplies: int. tender 1st half 85. T.A.: IFAGRARIA (I).
ALA IND 8012 A3a

Bali Irrigation Sector Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. DG for Water Resources Development. EEC 12 mECU. ADB ±37 mECU. Local ±55 mECU. Rehabilitation and expansion of 50 village-level

irrigation schemes, establishment of a water-management training centre, and establishment of climatological stations. T.A. Works: acc. tender.
ALA IND 8114 A3a

INDIA

Supply of fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation of India (MMTC). Purchase of 230 000t of urea by int. tender launched in December 84. ±45 mECU. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
ALA IN 8410 A3a

Development of Water Control Systems for diversification of crops in Maharashtra. Resp. Auth.: Irrigation Department of the Government of Maharashtra. EEC contribution 15 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and training. Date financing decision March 85.
ALA IN 8418 A3a

YEMEN

★ **Seed production centre.** Estimate 7.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date estimated for presentation for financing June 1985.
ALA YAR A3a

PAKISTAN

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fishery department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 12 mECU. New facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. TA: Prof. Dr. Lockner & Partners (D). Works and supplies in 85.
ALA PAK 8101 A3d

Irrigation project in Palli and Lehri. Resp. Auth.: Department of Irrigation and Agriculture Baluchistan Provincial Government. Estimate ±10 mECU. Works and infrastructures. Studies for the execution and supervision of works. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision June 85.
ALA PAK 8422 A3a

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 mECU. EEC 3.7 mECU Local 1.1 mECU. 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 financing decision 1st half 85.
ALA NEP 8217 A2b

Nepal Administrative Staff College. **NASC.** Resp. Auth. NASC Secretariat. Estimated total cost 6.5 mECU. EEC 5 mECU, U.K. 1.5 mECU. Renovation and construction works, supply of equipment T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85.
ALA NEP 8407 A6b

Soil and water conservation in Bagmati Watershed. Special hunger programme. 6 mECU. Date financing decision December 84.
958-NEP 8401 A3a

BHUTAN

★ **Water supply.** Resp. Auth.: Inter dep. Commission on water and sanitation. Works by direct labour. Estimate 4 mECU. Supplies int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: UNICEF. Project on appraisal. Date estimated for presentation for financing June 1985.
ALA BHU A2b

THAILAND

Rubber smallholdings yield improvement. Resp. Auth.: Rubber Research Centre (RCC). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. EEC 1.8 mECU, Local 1.8 mECU. To introduce and popularize new tapping techniques to improve the yield of old rubber trees before their felling. TA: Harrison Fleming (UK). Tenders in '85.
ALA TH 7910 A3a

Oilseed crop development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture — Oilseed Project Steering Committee. Total estimated cost 4.2 mECU. EEC 3.3 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up.
ALA TH 8203 A3a

Mae Nam Chi River Basin. Water Management Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Royal Irrigation Department. Estimated total cost 5 mECU. EEC 4 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution.
ALA TH 8412 A3a

Strengthening of planning capacities for diversification and rural development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. 2 mECU. T.A. for coordination, management, training needs, project identification and planning. T.A. for central and peripheral computer system for rural areas. Training and supply of computerized equipment. Date financing decision April 85.
ALA TH 8420 A3a

NICARAGUA — HONDURAS

Bridges reconstruction. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 3.2 mECU. Recon-

struction of 3 bridges. Works, T.A. and site supervision. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
ALA NI 8209 A2d

BOLIVIA

Food strategy. Environment protection. Special Hunger Programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-BO 8403 A8f

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF PACTO ANDINO

Technical cooperation (industry and economic planning). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 1.7 mECU. EEC 1.1 mECU. To place experts, equipment and T.A. and training at Junta's disposal. Contracts, T.A. and experts by the Junta and the EEC.
ALA JUN 8107 A4a

Andean Programme for technological development (Rural PADT). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 7.560 mECU. EEC 3.927 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Vehicles purchase: int. tender. T.A.: Short-lists to be drawn up by the EEC and decision by the Junta.
ALA JUN 8108 A3a

Regional programme for technical cooperation: food strategy. Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. EEC contribution 7 mECU for European T.A. and supply of data-computerized equipment by int. tender. Project in execution.
ALA JUN 8406 B1a

Regional programme for technical cooperation: industry and sub-regional exchanges. Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. EEC Contribution 7 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution.
ALA JUN 8503 A4a

COSTA RICA — HONDURAS — NICARAGUA — PANAMA — DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin American qualified nationals reinstatement in 5 Central American countries. Resp. Auth.: CIM (Comité Intergouvernemental pour les migrations). 1.4 mECU. Reinstatement of 75 qualified nation-

als via CIM. Date foreseen for financing decision 2nd quarter 85.
ALA CIM 8302 A8b

COLOMBIA

Reconstruction Programme. Resp. Auth.: Corporation de Reconstruction de Cauca. Total cost 5.9 mECU. EEC 3.9 mECU. EEC part: supply of materials and T.A. Project in execution.
ALA CO 8403 A8a

BANCO CENTRO-AMERICANO DE INTEGRACION ECONOMICA

Support for SME in Central America. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing decision 1st half 85.
ALA BCI 8414 A4a

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Integrated rural development pilot project in Western Cibao. 6 mECU. Special hunger programme. Date financing decision December 84.
958-DO 8402 A3a

COSTA RICA

Productive projects programme for refugees in Costa Rica. T.A. and line of credit. 3.6 mECU. Project in execution.
ALA CR 8501 A8b

NICARAGUA

Marketing and trade improvement programme and post harvest losses reduction for base seeds. 2.5 mECU. Project in execution.
ALA NI 8502 A3f

NON-ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND BODIES ELIGIBLES FROM EEC

★ **Services provided by outside experts.** Resp. Auth.: Commission of the European Communities. 4 mECU. 1 mECU for missions and studies of short duration and 3 mECU for long-term installation of development specialists. Project on appraisal. Date estimated for presentation for financing June 1985.
ALA REG A1b

INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR TENDER

All international calls for tender (int. tenders) referred to in this Operational Summary are notified in due time in the Official Journal (O.J.) of the European Communities' «S» supplement.

Subscriptions to the O.J. «S» supplement should be addressed to the «Office for Official Publications of the European Communities», L-2985 Luxembourg.
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J.A. BRIDGE and J.T. WINPENNY — **Planning development projects: a practical guide to the choice and appraisal of public investments** — Overseas Development Administration — Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH — 209 pages — 1983

This book examines the circumstances in which the choice of projects is made, from the promoter through the professional to the financier.

The book outlines essential aspects of project appraisal methods. There is a series of chapters on specific sectors: industry, agriculture, livestock and tourism.

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Serena BALDASSARE, Giampaolo BONANI and Alberto MAGGIAR — **Formazione dei quadri e cooperazione allo sviluppo** (Training of managers and development cooperation) — Published by Franco Angeli, B.P. 17130, 20100 Milan, Italy — 25 000 Lire — 339 pages — 1984

This study is the result of research carried out by ITEC — the International Technical and Educational Center — on behalf of the Development Cooperation Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is, in effect, the first attempt in Italy to make a synthesis of the varied philosophies which underly the policies of multilateral and bilateral agencies supporting the development of training and education in LDCs.

The approach adopted by the authors is, above all, practical. After examining on a broad scale the major problems in education facing the LDCs, the study goes on to examine in a practical manner the design of training programmes, following this with an examination of their application and their evaluation. Numerous examples are taken from the work of UN agencies (FAO, ILO and UNIDO) as well as the operations of the administrations of the Netherlands, the Federal German Republic and Spain, and the training of managers is analysed under two broad headings: training in the LDCs themselves, and training in the industrialized countries by means of scholarships or traineeships. The last chapter charts the positive development of Italian cooperation policies in this field and sets out an action programme for the rest of the 1980s.

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Victor MICHEL — **Faith and Courage** — Published by Vie Ouvrière, Brussels — 264 pp — 650 FB — 1985

Many of our readers will certainly remember Victor Michel and his activities in the European Parliament, the Joint Committee and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly. A militant and workers' leader out of the ordinary run, open-minded, approachable and dedicated to dialogue, his competence and dynamism gave him an authority which transcended political labels. A fighter, a Christian, courageous and dedicated to the ideals of family, society and politics, loyal to his friends in all walks of political and intellectual life, Victor Michel was also a faithful and dedicated friend of the Third World. For him, the solidarity of Europe with the Third World was an integral part of the building of Europe. For him, development was not first and foremost a technical affair but essentially a human problem. His dedication to development, most notably in his positive role during the European Parliament's campaign to combat world hunger, bore witness to this spirit.

It was while returning from the Consultative Assembly's meeting in Rome in November 1982 where, once again, he led the fight for the ideas so dear to him, that Victor Michel died.

This book, written by men and women who knew him well, sets out the lessons learned from a strong and uncomplicated life, and retraces the steps of a long progression, upright and sincere.

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Charles OMAN — **New forms of International Investment in Developing Countries.** OECD Development

Centre Studies 1984. OECD Publications Dept., av. du Roi 202, 1060 Bruxelles — 517 FB

Foreign direct investment constitutes, with official development assistance and private bank lending, a major external source of investment resources for many developing countries. It also constitutes an activity of crucial importance for a sizeable and growing number of firms based in the industrialized countries. As such, it lies at the heart of economic relations between the developing and industrialized countries.

The objective of this study is not to come up with a list of policy proposals as such. Rather, in keeping with the Centre's mandate to focus on and contribute to an improvement of relations between industrialized and developing countries, its aim is to clarify actual trends in the use of new forms of investment, the causes of those trends, and some of their possible implications. This approach reflects a conviction that by contributing to conceptual clarification and shedding factual light on what is actually taking place, as well as on the strengths and weaknesses of alternative views and their underlying assumptions, research can make an important contribution to greater understanding and improved relations between industrialized and developing countries. Insofar as this objective is attained, policy implications may become apparent to decision makers concerned with international investment, in both host and home countries, according to how they define their specific interests and policy objectives.

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