

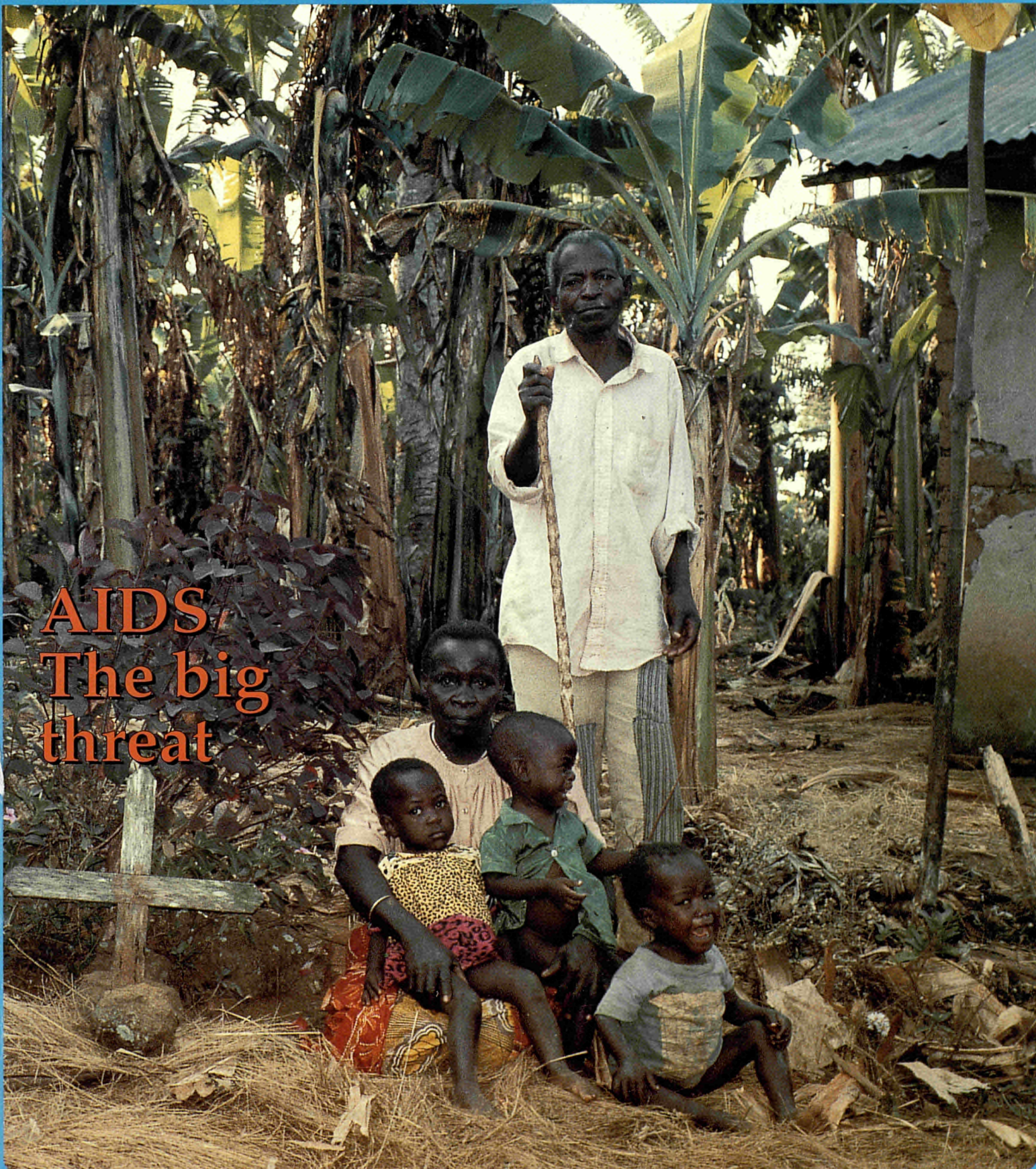


The Courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC - EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Published every two months

No 126 — MARCH-APRIL 1991



AIDS
The big
threat

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

THE 69 ACP STATES

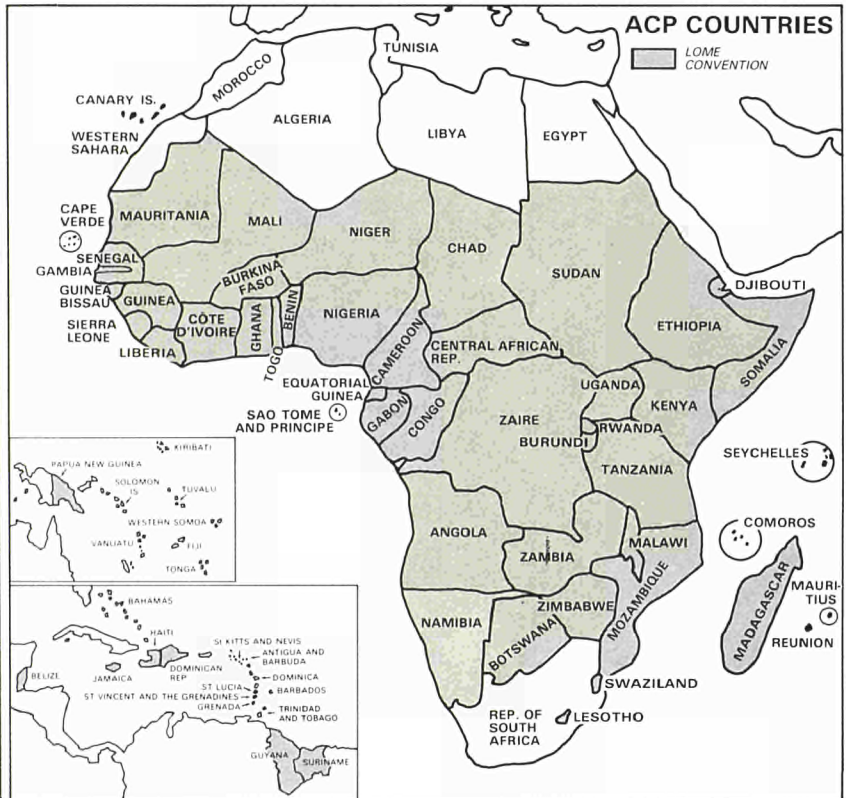
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Mayotte
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(Overseas territories)
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French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Wallis and Futuna Islands

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Saba, St Eustache)
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(Country having special relations with Denmark)
Greenland

UNITED KINGDOM

(Overseas countries and territories)
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British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Southern Sandwich Islands and
dependencies
Montserrat
Pitcairn Island
St Helena and dependencies
Turks and Caicos Islands

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

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

Cover page: This old Tanzanian couple is now the only support for their dozen grand children. For how long?
(Photo: EEC AIDS Task Force)

MEETING POINT: BERHANE Ghebray

Berhane Ghebray, the new Secretary-General of the ACP group who took up his post on 1 March 1990, is certainly no novice to ACP-EEC relations. He was Ethiopian ambassador to the Benelux countries and to the European Community from 1978 to 1987 prior to becoming a Member of Parliament in his own country. In that capacity, he quickly returned to the ACP-EEC scene, assuming until 1989, the role of Co-President of the Joint Assembly. **Pages 2 to 4.**



COUNTRY REPORT



BURKINA FASO: Burkina Faso is a landlocked country which has been experiencing severe drought for several years. The economy and development have suffered considerably as a result. But in addition to the natural effects of drought, Burkina Faso has also seen political somersaults, reflected in a change of leadership in 1987 and by a 'rectification' in the direction of the revolution and in methods of economic management. *The Courier* examines some aspects of the evolution of Burkina and President Compaoré explains the new policy for the country. **Pages 12 to 26.**

DOSSIER: AIDS — The big threat

A.I.D.S. — four letters which burst into our lives some ten years ago and which continue to be synonymous with disruption to our societies. Today, 8 million people carry the virus responsible for this terrible illness and there is still no cure in sight. In the Dossier, we describe the progress of the epidemic and invite our readers to reflect on its social and economic consequences. **Pages 42 to 76.**



NEWS ROUND-UP: SADCC in Windhoek



SADCC's newest Member State, Namibia, hosted this year's Annual Consultative Conference which was held at the end of January. As apartheid crumbles in

South Africa, and people look forward to the time when the largest country in the region 'rejoins the fold', a question mark hangs over SADCC's future role. Can it provide a framework for the economic integration of Southern Africa? **Pages I to IV.**

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BERHANE Ghebray *Secretary-General of the ACP Group*

**“The means of the
Convention do not always
tally with the aims”**

Berhane Ghebray, Secretary-General of the ACP Group since March of last year, is no newcomer to ACP-EEC relations. Far from it. Mr Berhane, a Doctor of Law, was Ethiopia's Ambassador to Benelux and the EEC from 1978 to 1987 and has built up a solid reputation over the years as an authority on the complex workings of ACP-EEC cooperation. His entry to the Ethiopian Parliament, the Shengo, in 1987, has not prevented his continued involvement in ACP-EEC affairs and he became co-President of the Joint Assembly that same year, a post he held until 1989.

In this interview, Mr Berhane talks about his concern over various current problems — the delay in Lomé IV taking effect and the consequences of the Gulf crisis, for example — and looks at basic issues such as the constant erosion of ACP advantages and matching Lomé means with the aims of Lomé policy.



The Courier

► *Mr Berhane, after a year in office, have you managed to make the ACP Secretariat more efficient and adapt it to the many challenges facing it, particularly those posed by the broadening of Lomé's fields of action?*

— Last year flew by simply because there were so many deadlines to meet. We are still in the transitional period and the time has been an opportunity for mutual adaptation. I have had the chance to adapt to the Secretariat-General, the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors and to try and adapt the Secretariat-General to the duties and functions laid down in the new Convention. These months have been a period of

gestation, preparation and reflexion. We have managed to organise the renewal of all the Secretariat-General staff contracts and recruit people to posts which were frozen before. And the Committee of Ambassadors has finished discussing the reorganisation of the Secretariat-General to enable it to do the job which Lomé IV has entrusted to it.

► *Institutionally speaking, the ACP Secretariat is the co-secretariat for the three bodies set up by Lomé — the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Joint Assembly, that is — although on the Community side, each institution has its own secretariat for these duties.*

— Yes indeed, but nobody pays much attention to this. We at the Secretariat-General have to monitor the implementation of the Convention. That is the basic purpose and something that is done within the framework of both the Convention and the Georgetown Agreement. Then it helps the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors, both bodies which take political decisions. But over the years, the Joint Assembly has increasingly emerged as a place where extremely important subjects are raised, not only within the framework of the Convention, but outside it — and there too the Secretariat is a co-secretariat.

As you say, on the other side, the European institutions each have their

own separate secretariats with all the appropriate staff and equipment. But on our side, the same people have to assume these different tasks with limited means at their disposal. From an organisational point of view there is therefore an imbalance, but we are trying to sort this out.

► *We hear a lot about the old but persistent problem of the disparity of interests among the 69 members of the ACP Group. Where do you stand on this? Your job puts you at the crossroads of all these interests, after all...*

— Once again this is a characteristic of the ACP Group, of course. More than two thirds of the ACPs have diplomatic missions in Brussels, the capital with the most diplomatic missions in the world, and the missions deal with the European Community bilaterally, so not everything goes through the Secretariat. The latter deals with the design, the coordination and implementation of general principles and with those files which individual countries have been unable to manage by themselves. So, first of all, the Secretariat is a collection of interests which backs up what the diplomatic missions are doing here, while the diplomatic missions lighten its load by having highly qualified staff and plenty of means. Indeed, in most cases, the interests the states defend are not necessarily different and certainly not contradictory, so things do work out.

► *How do you see the entry into effect and implementation of Lomé IV now?*

— The important thing for the moment, and something which is a major worry for us, is that entry into effect of the Convention may be seriously delayed. Right now we estimate that 40-odd ACPs have ratified, whereas we know of only three Community countries — France, Germany and Greece — that have done so. Things may well change over the next couple of months, but, for the time being, what we are doing in the Community is extending the transitional measures to cover the delay.

We at the Secretariat-General are preparing seminars at various levels and in various regions to help the ACPs get ready to take off once the Convention takes effect. I am thinking here of regional seminars for the national authorising officers, for example — there was a general one for everybody here in Brussels and now we think there ought to be regional meetings, even before the Convention starts.

We are thinking of seminars on trade too, because the provisions on ACP-EEC trade are often difficult for the states to get to know. Lastly, there is a seminar on the new Stabex provisions, which we feel we, as the Secretariat, should attend.

We should maximise the involvement of all cadres and decision-makers at ACP level. There is not always a great deal of point in having seminars only for experts, as I know from my personal experience but this is shared by the ACPs in general, even after 15 years. A large percentage of the ACP populations and even the bodies which administer them still fail to see or understand the Convention very clearly. So when these seminars take place, one very important thing is to make sure that there is strong participation by the ACP countries and that the information gets to a wide ACP public.

“We should maximise the involvement of all cadres and decision-makers at ACP level”

► *The ACPs' structural difficulties have been adequately analysed, haven't they, but very few of them seem really able to make progress in this field. Why is this, do you think?*

— I persist in thinking — and not just as Secretary-General either, but because of my experience of Lomé overall — that the means at the Convention's disposal are limited. They are limited in terms of financial resources and they are limited when it comes to making a significant impact on the ACP economies. I don't mean limited in absolute terms, of course. It's relative terms I am talking about. Because if you look at what the Convention provides for the ACPs, nonetheless, and compare it to what is provided now for other regions and other countries, the very relative nature of what is at the ACPs' disposal immediately becomes clear.

So I believe that the main reason why the Convention has not made a significant impression on the ACP economies is that it does not have the means to do so. Application and management can be improved, of course, but ultimately, even with the best management and the best will in the world, you can't work miracles.

► *But where does it say that the Convention can solve all the problems?*

— It's a deduction, because there are no limits to its aims — which has always caused problems in the way the ACP leaders and cadres see things. Define the aims of the Convention and they cover every aspect of the economy without exception. But look at the means. They do not always tally with the aims and it is that, to my mind, which causes the problems of perception and comprehension.

► *You sounded worried when you mentioned the means currently provided for other countries in comparison with those provided for the ACPs. What are you thinking of particularly?*

— Two things. First of all, the preferences which the Convention provides for the ACPs are being whittled away, not just by the generalisation of preferences to other countries, but by one-off operations as well. Take four Latin American nations as an example. They have been awarded least-developed country status for their exports to the Community. At the same time there are countries with enormous difficulties in the ACP Group. Logic should have dictated that the advantages granted to the Latin American nations also went to the ACP nations which signed the Convention but which do not have the benefit of these advantages.

The second problem is that, while we were putting all that energy into discussing how much the ACP-EEC Convention would have, there was a fundamental change in the political situation in Europe and we found that it was perfectly possible to mobilise large sums of money to help the countries of Eastern Europe. Indeed, we welcome the fact that this was done for Eastern Europe and we do so unanimously, but we have the feeling that Europe certainly had the means of doing more for the ACP Group and thereby strengthening the ties between us and boosting ACP-EEC cooperation.

It is not by letting the ACPs just keep their heads above water or struggle with virtually insoluble problems that the Convention will make any fundamental changes to the ACPs' economic structure — and why not their political structure too? The question is, I think, to equate the aims and the means.

► *You mentioned the erosion of ACP privileges. But on the donors' side, you hear that, in other international fora, they find virtually automatic and almost blind solidarity among the Third World, ACP Group included. Some donors maintain that you cannot say in one place that you agree completely with all Third World claims while elsewhere, arguing that your privileges are being eroded.*

— What the ACPs want is more consultation before even going to international meetings — GATT particularly and more specialised negotiations and talks, such as those on the international coffee and cocoa agreements when we ask for ACP interests to be looked after better and to have the support of the Community. The ACPs are unanimous in saying that we have to have very close consultations even before we go and meet other participants at international meetings.

► *It's fashionable at the moment to talk about the second independence of Africa, with all its political ups and downs and the beginnings of a process of democratisation. What do you think the consequences will be for the development of the ACP Group and, ultimately, for the implementation of Lomé?*

— I hope — and I say hope because it's by no means obvious as things stand — that this will make it easier to apply the Convention speedily and substantially. I hope so particularly now that there are going to be no more problems with applying the Convention and bringing in, say, conditionality.

All that is past, because the countries themselves have decided to go in for discussions, not just about economic choices but also about political ones as well. So, to my mind, since there are no taboos any more, implementation of the Convention ought to be easier and above all quicker... and since there are now no problems of conception and values are even shared to a certain extent — and why ever not? — the financial and other resources could perhaps add up to something that will enable Africa to take off a bit better. In a nutshell, even with the ups and downs you mention, there is reason to hope that the new situation will facilitate implementation and bring in extra resources, even if only in the private sector.

► *On the subject of resources, we ought to mention the Commission's recent pro-*

posal at lightening the ACP debt to the Community. What do you think about it?

— This is an extremely good initiative. It is very much to the point and the ACPs welcome it. But it is a very limited initiative. Why? Because, since it deals with the Community debt, it should help all the ACPs across the board, so when I say it's limited I mean it should also cover the debts contracted to the EIB and, sooner or later, the bilateral debts too. If you look at the proposed wording, then it would actually be limited to the special loans and Stabex. And Stabex doesn't concern many countries and those it does concern are intermediate ones. There is an effort to be made here, I think, although of course we are very appreciative of what has been done already.

► *The 'fatal' date, as some call it, of 1992 and all the notions of partner Europe or fortress Europe are getting nearer and nearer. What do you think about this?*

— I hope it's not naive of me to think that because the Convention has been signed for 10 years then it will consequently go beyond 1992. The Convention is the charter of ACP-EEC cooperation. We do believe that the provisions of that Convention will go on being applied after 1992 and we should not therefore be affected. However, every charter and every agreement has its dynamics and it is only if we make a success of exploiting all the parts of the Convention that we will be able to say whether we shall be affected positively or negatively.

► *Now we are a few weeks into the war in the Gulf, have you heard whether it is causing any additional economic strain for any of the ACP countries?*

— I certainly have. Although at the moment things seem to be stabilising or quietening down a bit, high oil prices alone have paralysed some of the non-oil producing nations, putting them in absolutely catastrophic situations. They depend on petroleum products for their supplies, their exports, their land transport and their air transport. Not to mention contracts tying ACP countries to Gulf countries, but to some European countries too, because resources have been diverted and supplies delayed and contracts cancelled.

► *Pessimists are talking about the ACP Group being marginalised, bearing in*

mind for instance the GATT conference in December. With the obvious exception of a few ACP countries which are members in their own right, the Group's interests seem to be only poorly represented and defended at talks of this sort. Do you agree?

— No, not if you put it like that. The fact that the ACPs are marginalised, if indeed they are, is nothing new and certainly was not caused by December's conference. The GATT negotiations have been going on for years, as you know, and the December meeting was only the culmination of the negotiations. The ACP Group was excluded from the negotiations from start to finish. The negotiators declined to recognise it as a unit to be discussed with. And some ACPs are not involved. There are very special rules for these negotiations and you have to be able to offer something yourself if you want to be invited to take part. If you haven't got anything to offer, there's no point in inviting you and they didn't hesitate to apply those rules very stringently. So there's nothing new about the ACPs being left out. They have always been left out. And in our ACP-EEC relations it would be wrong to forget that, in negotiations, the whole point as far as the ACPs are concerned is to maintain the *status quo* and maintain the Lomé preferences. The ACPs have nothing to give here. Quite the contrary, because they want to hang on to the protection and the preferences they have had so far... But they are well aware that there probably will be an agreement and what they fear is that it will be at the expense of the ACP Group — which would be a real disaster.

► *What you are saying, implicitly, is that the ACP Group has nothing to offer and so it doesn't get invited, isn't it?*

— No. But we are saying that the ACP Group has an agreement with the Community and the Community shouldn't give advantages to countries which haven't signed that agreement, at the risk of diluting the content of Lomé IV. It's not that the ACPs have nothing to offer — they have already done their offering in the negotiations for the Convention. These mutual advantages and obligations ought to be protected against other agreements outside the Convention. ◯

Interview by
Roger DE BACKER



Food aid for Liberian refugees – tailored to the environment

by Elisabeth TISON (*)

When food aid for the Liberian refugees was assessed to see what was required and how it should be provided in 1991, the WFP (the World Food Programme) and the UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) invited a representative of the Commission and a representative of MSF (Médecins sans Frontières) to join a mission to the three main host countries — Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire — in November 1990. The 12-day visit involved driving more than 3000 km to visit ports and warehouses in the host villages and distribution sites along the Liberian frontier from Freetown to Zimmi in Sierra Leone, from Conakry to the forests of Guinea and from Danané to San Pedro in Côte d'Ivoire.

There were 120 000 refugees in January of last year, but by November, 700 000 had fled the fighting — and famine, one of the prime consequences of war — and had gone to Liberia's three immediate neighbours.

The locals welcomed the refugees warmly from the start, housing them in their homes and districts and villages and sharing everything. The first arrivals came after good harvests, when resources were available, but when people flooded in during the tiding-over period, things became difficult for both the refugees and the host population, which had already shared out all it had.

The international community — donors, UN agencies and NGOs — intervened in January. By May, the mass of new arrivals forced the host authorities to appeal for huge amounts of international aid and the European Community, which had been providing emergency and food aid since the beginning of the year, also stepped up its contributions, with more food aid going through the WFP, the UNHCR, LICROSS (the Red Cross and Red Crescent League), new emergency medical aid, financing for transport infrastructure and product storage (see box).

Hosting the refugees — no camps

At first sight, there is nothing unusual about Zimmi in Sierra Leone or Yomou in Guinea or Tabou in Côte d'Ivoire. There are lots of people about, certainly, and plenty going on, but you don't know who are refugees — they look very like the locals — until you ask who comes from Liberia. This is quite unlike the sorry situations that are so frequent, alas, in other parts of the world, for in this case, the three host countries and their people go out of their way to avoid putting refugees in camps. Liberian refugees are housed in existing dwellings. They come from various regions along the Liberian frontier and they are housed in homes and settled in districts and villages according to their ethnic and family origin. In Côte d'Ivoire, in particular, refugees are registered with the heads of communities and villages and then with the sub-prefects and prefects before being taken under the wing of a tutor in the host village. Social origin is also an important consideration when they are placed.

In Sierra Leone and Guinea, peasants, the bulk of the refugee population, have the opportunity to rent land temporarily, while in Côte d'Ivoire, some refugees from Tabou work on the oil palm plantations and others on the land, helping their hosts grow and harvest crops. Small businesses and taxi firms have sprung up all over the town of Nzérékoré (Guinea).

The new arrival will ultimately notice odd things nonetheless — a crowd of new refugees registering before they are settled in Danané (Côte d'Ivoire), for example, an impressive number of Liberian-registered taxis in Nzérékoré (Guinea) and groups of people with transistors pressed to their ears, tuning in to news on the Liberian situation, in Pelah. And above all, not just houses going up in Gbaa and Thuo, but canvas shelters and tents as well in these frontier towns where the population has swollen to three or four times its former size. Even with the best of intentions, it is not possible to go on housing new arrivals in existing accommodation. There comes a time when new dwellings are needed to cope with the continual influx of people



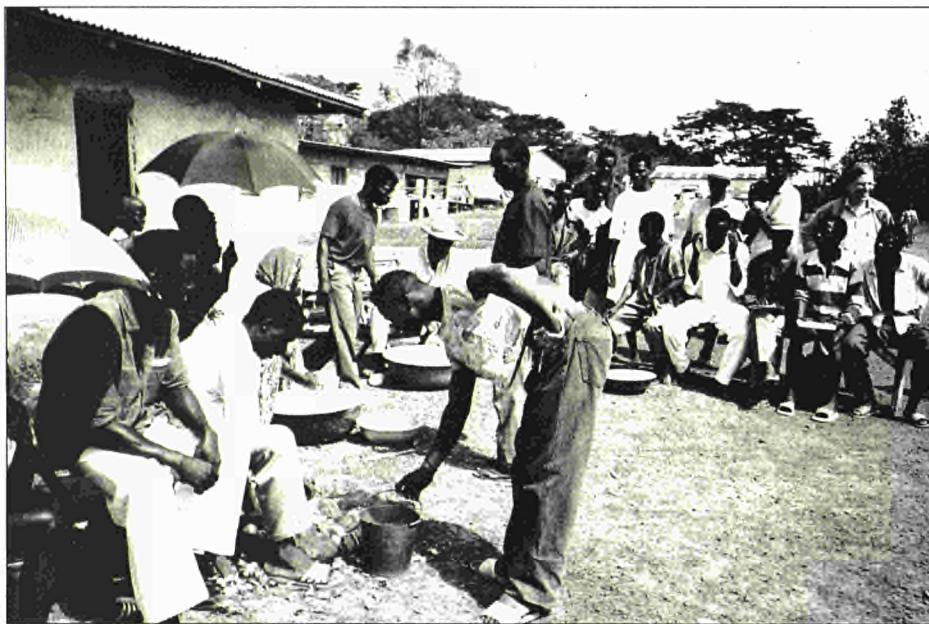
E. TISON

Despite all the efforts of the host populations, new arrivals sometimes have to move into temporary accommodation — the inevitable tents

(*) Administrator in the EEC food aid unit.



The food often has to be driven to the reception and distribution centres (below) along dilapidated roads like this one (above)



and, until proper houses can be built, tents are inevitable.

Delivery and distribution — involving the host populations

One feature of the food aid here is that various partners are involved, with, above all, the host populations shouldering responsibility for looking after and distributing the relief.

The WFP and the UNHCR deal with the domestic transport of the food aid from the donors to the central and regional warehouses and LICROSS (in Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire) and

ADRA, (the Adventist Development Relief Agency in Guinea) then take over at these delivery points and ensure secondary transport to the refugee sites. Final distribution is in the hands of the national Red Cross organisations, with the help of the WFP and the UNHCR.

In Côte d'Ivoire especially, the Red Cross has set up an exemplary delivery and distribution system which fully involves the host populations and puts responsibility on the heads of villages and communities. Ivorian Red Cross officials drop off sacks of food from trucks at the entrance to the villages and districts

between Danané and the distribution sites and the villagers then take over storage of the products and organise distribution to the refugees — under the responsibility of the village chief and the refugees' representative.

Villagers and refugees know exactly what rations are to be distributed and what products are available — to the point where villagers are sometimes heard to complain, not about the aid handed out to refugees in their villages, but about not yet having received products already supplied somewhere else.

The host communities' involvement and responsibilities have precluded the need for ration cards — and prevented the abuse that goes with them, as, when food is distributed, the villagers and the refugees are able to see for themselves exactly who needs how much of what.

Targeted distribution in a favourable environment

Another aspect of this particular refugee situation is that the natural environment in the border regions near Liberia, where most of the recipients are massed, is a particularly good one and everything grows there. There are manioc, bananas, paw-paws and mangoes in profusion. Although there is every justification for providing relief and assistance for refugees, the level and means of food aid have to be properly defined and the donors, the UN and the partners in the field (the NGOs) need to take the environment into account and avoid the dependency syndrome of assistance for assistance's sake. The known number of refugees is not necessarily the number who need assistance and those who do need assistance do not all need to be assisted to the same degree. Refugees who have integrated in a favourable rural environment and are already working the land are less vulnerable than new arrivals who have had nothing to eat for a long time. Tradesmen and taxi-drivers in Nzérékoré (Guinea) are more self-sufficient than new arrivals in Thuo, some of whom, it was found in November, have beri-beri.

The overall food situation of the refugees was satisfactory in November, being comparable to that of the host populations, and targeted distribution and a change in the food ration were recommended, with vulnerable groups (in the host population too, if necessary)

In 1990, EEC relief for those affected by the fighting in Liberia (displaced persons within the country and refugees abroad) came to a total of ECU 20.5 million. It included:

Emergency aid (Article 203 of Lomé)	ECU million
Liberia	3.000
Guinea	3.355
Sierra Leone	1.475
Côte d'Ivoire	1.690
Ghana	330
Mali	125
	<hr/>
	9.975
Emergency aid for refugees (Article 204 of Lomé)	ECU million
Guinea	1.620
Côte d'Ivoire	741
	<hr/>
	2.361
Food aid (Community budget)	Tonnes
Cereals	17 651 tonnes
Milkpowder	1 170 tonnes
Vegetable oil	773 tonnes
Sugar	18 tonnes
Other products	2 264 tonnes
Aid for storage (14 500 t silos) worth ECU 332 200.	
Total value of food aid = ECU 8 192 000.	

receiving more. In the hospitals where MSF provides intensive care and highly nutritious food rations, it treats all undernourished children equally, whether they come from refugee or local families.

However, people (refugees or not) with incomes do not need full relief rations, particularly since the local markets are full of food crying out to be bought.

In a favourable environment, it is important wherever possible to avoid scattering aid, giving a little bit to everyone and finding that those who do not need so much, barter or sell it while the health of those who are hungry suffers. Distribution has to be targeted to reflect needs and reach and assist the most vulnerable sections of the population.

Rich farming areas suitable for local purchasing

The host regions are rich in natural resources and agricultural potential and all three countries have made an effort to encourage the production of particular

products, especially rice and palm oil, with encouraging results.

Assistance has to take these long-term efforts into account and should in no way counter them (by mistake or on grounds of facility), for ultimately both locals and refugees will suffer from schemes which take no notice of the economic environment in which they are run.

Between harvests, after all the local resources have been distributed, food imports are justified, but, later on, it would be extremely dangerous to import massive amounts of rice and palm oil to areas which produce them, particularly at harvest time when there are supplies on the local market.

Local supplies must be found wherever possible. The WFP, for example, bought palm oil with Community funds in Côte d'Ivoire and the Community recommended local rice purchasing in the forests of Guinea so as to sustain prices when a record paddy harvest was announced.

Local purchasing schemes should be encouraged, but geared to the particular country or region and to the particular product. There is no point in sending prices sky-high or creating distortions on the market and the idea should be to keep them at a level which will encourage the producers to go on producing. In the long run, with local purchasing making for greater regularity of distribution, the host population will benefit as much as the refugees.

The three host countries also grow other things which are popular with the Liberians, but in some cases, the quantities produced are too small to go round and, in others, the quality and the transport facilities are such that prudence is called for.

There is fish off the coast, but keeping it fresh during transport to the distribution point is a problem. The UNHCR was to look into the availability of beans and groundnuts (a high-calorie food normally part of the refugees' diet) in the three host countries and in the region.

Food aid is development aid

More than ever before, the food aid provided for the Liberian refugees should be integrated into the environment. The principle of food aid, to encourage the drive for self sufficiency in food, comes into its own here.

Relief should be designed in the short and the medium term with a view to food security in the long term. It should make the refugees not dependent, but self sufficient in food, in the same way as the host population and the neighbours — which is why local production and local and regional trade have to be taken into account.

Some of the Liberian refugees will stay in the host countries, and production in the rural areas where they have settled must be encouraged if they are to integrate properly. Assistance for the host populations, who have been so generous, does not necessarily have to be in the form of food aid and could well involve encouraging them to find outlets for their own production. Farm tools and seed could be distributed to locals and refugees alike and roads maintained... a series of schemes outside the framework of food aid but allied to it in being development-related. ○ E.T.

Cooperation in small-scale energy projects in the ACP States

by Juan ARTEAGOITIA (*)

Events in the Gulf and recent oil price fluctuations are, once again, concentrating the minds of many on the problems of energy security. Dependence on oil renders the economies of many countries highly vulnerable to external factors and developing states in particular tend to suffer disproportionately from the instability which affects this sector. Although interest in alternative energy sources tends to increase when oil prices rise and to diminish when they fall, there is a growing underlying recognition that diversification of energy supplies can help to cushion national economies from the vagaries which have plagued the oil market over the last two decades.

In the field of EC-ACP cooperation, considerable efforts have been devoted, under successive Lomé Conventions, to small-scale projects designed to develop and exploit locally available energy resources. While it is clearly not possible, in the present stage of technological development, to find non-oil substitutes to meet the full range of energy needs, the uncertainty in the oil markets, combined with growing environmental concerns, point to a continuing need for such projects. In this article, Mr Juan Arteagoitia describes how the EC, in its cooperative arrangements with the ACP states, has tackled the question of how to develop 'small energy resources' with particular emphasis on the Sahel region.

The EC is at present and has, in the past, been involved in the financing of a substantial number of energy projects throughout the developing world, either at country or at regional level.

From 1976 to 1986, it supported approximately 100 small energy resources projects in developing countries. This represented about 11% of the total energy related disbursements for development purposes during that period.

Under the Lomé Conventions, an indicative programme is negotiated with each country or region covered by the agreement in question. These programmes set out the global amount of money granted to the country or region, the percentage of the total earmarked for each priority (concentration) sector and the percentage which is left for other activities.

The relative importance given by the ACP countries to the energy sector in relation to other areas can be seen by analysing the sectoral distribution of funds in the Lomé Conventions. In Lomé III, energy was considered a priority sector in only two of the 66 countries and seven regions which signed the agreement. However, in another ten countries and three regions, energy projects were specific components of concen-

tration sectors. In a further six countries, energy activities are mentioned even though they are outside the concentration sectors. Finally, many small energy activities were hidden under headings such as rural development, water supply, control of desertification, health infrastructure and food security.

Programme selection

When selecting small energy programmes, the Commission makes a clear distinction between the development problem and the energy technologies problem. Failures have often occurred when trying to implement apparently successful technologies without giving enough consideration to the development aspect.

It is also the case that small energy projects compete for funds, not only with other forms of energies (conventional sources) but also with programmes for food supply, infrastructures, health, education etc. At a given time or place, other projects may offer prospects of higher returns from the development point of view, and when this happens, they will be accorded higher priority.

A further element which has to be taken into account is that the use of energy is not an end in itself and that in most developing countries, its demand stems specifically from the desire to satisfy the most basic needs and that it usually has a multisectoral impact. Thus, adequate consideration should be given to the various non-energy related para-

eters in both the preparatory analysis and the subsequent field implementation.

Specifically, in the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, as well as in all the concomitant information relating to the selection and approval of a programme or project, the following criteria are systematically used:

- The situation of the programme or project in relation to the national or regional plan and in relation to the Community's energy policy framework;
- The economic and financial feasibility (cost-benefit analysis, internal rate of return);
- The political, financial and technical risks involved in the initiative;
- The degree of development of the country;
- The environmental impact, including control of desertification;
- The interest of the local population, local government or other donors in co-financing the project;
- The site location (rural, semi-rural, urban)
- The social and economic impact in both the short and the long terms on the population segment affected by the project and on the country and region as a whole;
- The relative income level of the population segment affected by the project;
- Links with other interrelated activities;
- Possibilities for better alternative projects;

(*) Principal Administrator, Commission of the European Communities. This is an abridged version of an article which appeared in the UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources Newsletter, issue no. 16, 1990.

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- The energy system configuration (centralised versus decentralised);
- The availability of local resources (sun, rivers, coastal areas, minerals, wind, wood, coconut, organic residues etc);
- The availability of transport and distribution systems;
- The degree of maturity of the technology proposed, including the necessity to go for a pilot plant or for one of commercial size. In general, the Commission recommends only proven technologies, avoiding installations conceived primarily as experimental plants;
- The current and expected price of imported fuels;
- Possibilities of substitution for imported fuels;
- The social acceptability of the technology and the existence of cultural barriers to its dissemination;
- The capacity to manufacture the equipment, presently or in the near future, and the existence of trading markets for the equipment components;
- The capacity of local communities to manage and maintain the equipment, and their technical assistance needs.

The weight given to each of the above criteria varies according to the specifications of the programme or project proposed. It should also be stressed that under the Lomé Conventions, it is the recipient countries who decide themselves what projects they want to propose for funding by the EDF.

Support for various technologies

In the small energy projects supported by the Commission, a variety of technologies are currently being tested (pilot plant) or implemented on a commercial basis. These include:

- Biomass (improved woodstoves for houses, schools etc., gasifiers, charcoal conversion, coconut conversion, wood-fuel plantations, woodfuel studies, rice husks and rice straws as fuel, steam power systems using wood as fuel);
- Solar (photovoltaics for water pumping, lighting, refrigeration, recharging of batteries, solar drying, solar water heaters);
- Energy substitution (butane gas and kerosene for wood fuel);
- Micro/mini hydro;
- Wind (aerogenerators);

- Energy saving (in diesel power plants, in the electricity network etc);
- Biogas;
- Co-generation;
- Bio-climatic houses.

As a result of a thorough evaluation of various technologies and schemes, the Commission is starting to gain a fairly clear picture of their possibilities in developing countries.

In general, it appears that most of the programmes in the domestic energy sector have been relatively successful, with the exception of gasifiers. It is clear, however, that in order to tackle the woodfuel crisis seriously, the only way will be to aim, at least in urban areas, at

substituting energies. In practice, this will mainly involve butane gas, since other technologies, notably photovoltaics, cannot yet be used for such purposes.

Potential for solar power

For various reasons, micro/mini hydro power has very limited potential at present. On the other hand, solar voltaics, notwithstanding their high price, have clearly been the most successful, primarily because of their high level of social acceptability and ease of maintenance and operation. In addition, photovoltaic technology has the advantage over its competitors that it can be used in most rural areas in developing countries. Hitherto, the problems which have arisen have

Significant small energy programmes currently receiving European Community assistance

Sahel Region: (ECU 34 million)

Solar photovoltaics for water pumping, lighting, refrigeration and recharging of batteries

Sahel Region: (ECU 8.26 million)

Promotion of butane gas as a substitute for wood fuel

Zaire: (ECU 3.3 million)

Solar photovoltaics for lighting and refrigeration in rural health centres

Guyana: (ECU 13.5 million)

Gasifiers using woodchips

Indian Ocean Region: (ECU 1.85 million)

Gasifiers, aerogenerators, solar refrigeration, solar drying, bioclimatic houses. Pilot plant approach

Papua New Guinea: (ECU 2.7 million)

Mini hydro plant

Pacific Region: (ECU 6.19 million)

Gasifiers, steam power using wood as fuel, coconut conversion, biogas, improved woodstoves, charcoal conversion, solar photovoltaics for lighting and refrigeration, solar water heating, mini hydro, energy conservation. Pilot plant approach.

French Overseas Territories in the Pacific: (ECU 3.18 million)

Photovoltaic lighting and refrigeration

Niger:

Technical assistance for the dissemination of improved woodstoves

Suriname:

Technical assistance for study on the use of rice husks and rice straws as fuel

Madagascar:

Technical assistance for study on the use of micro/mini hydro plants, improved woodstoves and energy saving

Southern Africa region:

Technical assistance for energy unit and for study on woodfuel problems

Eastern Africa region:

Technical assistance for study on increasing the supply of woodfuel and selecting substitutes for it

not related to the technology itself, but rather to factors such as poor systems design (panels which are too small in relation to consumption, poor quality products etc) and to the incorrect location of panels.

The Commission considers that if these failures could be corrected, and especially if sufficient care were to be given to the selection and coordination of the system components, photovoltaics would be both reliable and acceptable. Given that photovoltaic installations require low maintenance and that panels which are already available have the capacity to supply, under acceptable conditions, most of the required energy in many rural areas, they are particularly appropriate for rural development.

In the meantime, and in order to ease existing demand for woodfuel, three 'classical' policies continue to be implemented, namely:

- the introduction of woodstoves;
- the dissemination of more efficient technologies for charcoal production and;
- the substitution of woodfuel by alternative energies such as kerosene or butane gas.

Finding suitable substitutes for wood

In relation to woodfuel substitution, we have to take into account the fact that

the commercialisation of kerosene may be easier than that of butane gas, but that its calorific capacity and the taste it gives to food sometimes makes it undesirable in many developing countries. On account of this, and as mentioned earlier, the promotion of butane gas, particularly in urban areas, offers the most promising solution to the woodfuel crisis.

The Sahelian region, where woodfuel is by far the predominant source of energy (75 % of total energy consumption and over 90 % of household energy consumption) provides a classic example. Unless strong measures regarding woodfuel consumption are taken immediately, it is inevitable that the deforestation which is currently taking place will continue. This is because the pressure of a growing population will be reflected in an increased need both for agricultural space and for energy.

Given that in the Sahel, kerosene is generally not considered to be suitable because of local cooking habits, the European Community has approved an ECU 8.26 million programme designed to promote butane gas in the region as a substitute for wood. The quantitative objective of the programme is to save some 673 000 tonnes of woodfuel by increasing the consumption of butane from 28 000 tonnes (in 1987) to 66 000 tonnes in 1992 and 92 000 tonnes in 1995.

In order to reach this objective, the programme encourages the use of small domestic cookers which will require butane bottles of three or six kilogrammes. At the same time, the programme aims to tackle the current main constraints to the use of butane in the area, namely:

- the weak competitive position (i.e. in price terms) of butane, in relation to woodfuel and charcoal. To change this situation, the tax system affecting the import, transport and distribution of butane gas must be reassessed and the price of woodfuel increased;
- the high initial cost of domestic installations using gas. New credit systems and subsidising schemes are needed here to help in the initial investment;
- the cultural barriers and fears relating to the use of gas. To overcome these problems, cookers need to be adapted to the conditions in the Sahel as well as to the cooking habits of the population. Methods for handling butane gas must also be explained to the population.

Harnessing the power of the Sahelian sun

On account of the large amount of solar radiation available, coupled with the scattered and limited demand for energy, the Sahel has also been long regarded as having the greatest potential for the utilisation of solar power. Little use has been made, however, of this energy source. For example, there are only some 220 solar pumps installed in the region (mostly in Mali).

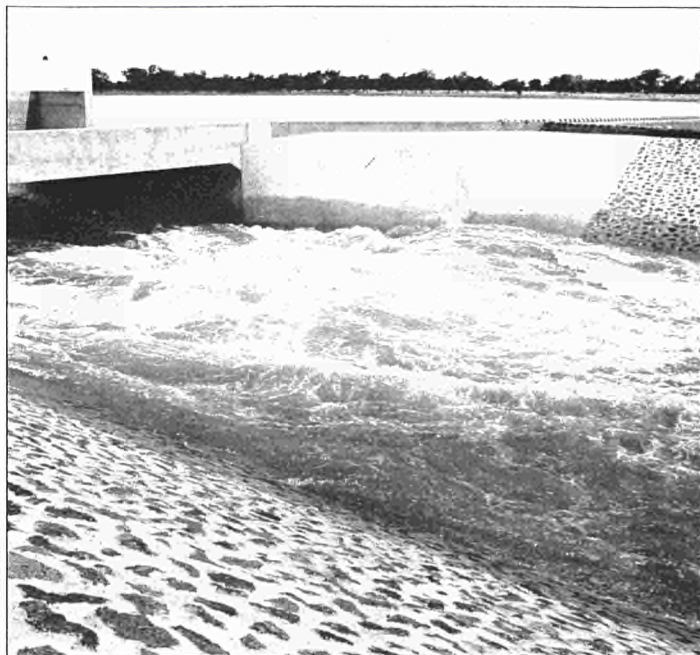
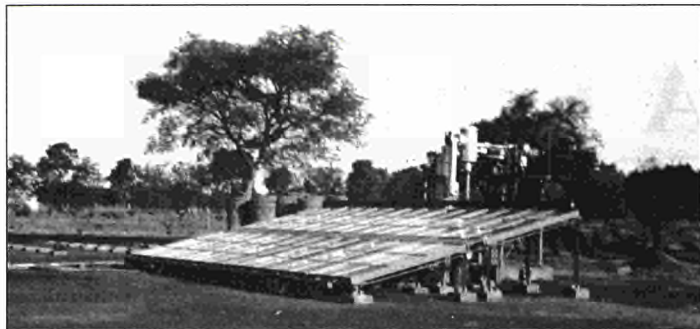
Encouraged by the positive results shown by photovoltaic technology, which were mentioned earlier, and in order to fill the existing gap, the EC approved an ECU 34 million programme to be implemented throughout the Sahel region, for the supply of water and community services such as light, medical refrigerators and battery charging. The programme involves the installation of 1 049 photovoltaic pumping systems of 17 different sizes, with a total power capacity of 1 330 kWp (kilowatt peak) and 690 community systems with a total power of 56 kWp. Specifically, the programme sets out to meet the following objectives:

- to reinforce food supply security in rural areas exposed to the risk of



Transporting wood in Mali.

Woodfuel consumption is one of the causes of deforestation in the Sahel



Sun, wind and water — there are various ways to harness the power of nature

droughts by expanding the supply of irrigation water;

— to improve living conditions of rural populations by providing access to drinking water, lighting and battery charging facilities;

— to improve health conditions of rural populations by providing access to lighting and medical refrigeration (vaccines etc) in local health centres;

— to lower the cost of photovoltaic systems through economies of scale, resulting from the large number of units to be produced and the possibilities of product standardisation. This will mean an easier maintenance programme, fewer spare parts, and greater simplicity and speed when repair is needed. In order to guarantee that the design is appropriate, a prototype of each system will be tested at one of the leading European laboratories before its approval.

— to secure the social acceptability of solar systems by familiarising local com-

munities with their use through information campaigns, by making local communities responsible, after adequate training, for the management of the systems and by giving them the financial responsibility for equipment maintenance and depreciation costs.

Finally, in order to avoid the kinds of failure experienced by solar systems in the past (e.g thermodynamic systems), great importance will be attached to the maintenance programmes and to technical monitoring of a sample of systems throughout the life of the equipment.

Continuing the effort

The use of small energy resources raised great expectations in all developing countries, particularly after the UN conference on the subject which was held in Nairobi in 1981. This was primarily because of the potential of such resources to reduce dependence on imported oil products at a time when they were very

expensive. In the intervening period, the cost of oil has been considerably lower in real terms although price volatility remains significant, as recent events have shown. When oil is relatively cheap and abundant, the immediate financial pressure is eased but the underlying vulnerability remains. It is for this reason, not to mention the environmental considerations, that we should continue our efforts to further the use of the technologies discussed in this article and to develop the necessary international cooperation.

On the other hand, we are aware that small energy technologies still have significant technical and economic limitations. They are not presently capable of substituting for conventional energies and do not, therefore, offer a simple solution to the energy problems of developing countries. Given their increasing degree of maturity, what they do offer is a valuable complementary source of energy with a growing potential for the future.○ J.A.

BURKINA FASO



The Courier

The central artery of Ouagadougou. Life has resumed its peaceful course in Burkina but economic problems are still the main preoccupation of the people

‘Develop the economy’, says the Popular Front

All was quiet in Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso, at the end of 1990, as it no doubt was all over the land. Since ‘Rectification’, as they call the revolution of 15 October 1987, the Burkinabé have gradually been learning to live once more at the natural pace of the Sahelians, that slower but more majestic pace of a river flowing across flat country. Most of the slogans of

the revolution are still in evidence of course, wishing you welcome, bidding you farewell and reminding you as ever, of Burkina’s basic political option — revolution. The population, or, to be more precise, ‘the people’, in the name of whom everything is done, watch the changes in the nation’s particularly eventful political life, in which they rarely take any direct part, almost from a distance.

The Burkinabé — formerly Voltaic — people were always conciliating and of course still are and, from the first attempts at pluralist democracy in the 1970s to the revolution of 1983 and the ‘Rectification’ of today, they have withstood sharp shocks with great resilience and without becoming resigned. The Sankara revolution, as the régime of Blaise Compaoré’s former companion-

in-arms is known in Ouagadougou, which set out to liberate Burkina from colonialism and neo-colonialism and give every citizen 'progress in freedom', ended on 15 October 1987 in a bloodbath, to the great surprise of neither the Burkinabé nor the foreign observers of African political life.

The shattered dreams of the 'Silmimoga' captain

The illusions that came with independence were soon to be replaced by the long-lived dreams of the distant philosophies which had served as the main props of socio-political movements in Europe. The dream of Sankara, the young Silmimoga (*) captain from the Burkinabé army, was the product of two — internal and external — pressures. The former Head of State, as a Silmimoga, was said to be hampered by the Mossi image of the Peuls, from whom he was descended, as servants; this image was worsened by the tacit alliance which the colonials always forged with one section of the population (in Burkina with the Mossi) to the detriment of another section. This, they say in Ouagadougou, gave Thomas Sankara problems.

But there is also the fact that he kept Burkinabé society itself at a distance, failing, for example, to defer to the traditional chieftains as he might have done, especially when they talked to him with their heads covered. The treatment his People's Revolutionary Tribunals meted out to civil servants accused of embezzling public monies amounted to virtual humiliation for some of the people they judged. One so-called prosecutor, for example, asked a polygamist who had stolen public funds if he had 'two sex organs to cope with two wives'. 'To us, as Africans, this was beyond understanding and an insult coming from a régime that claimed to be a people's movement', recounted a middle-aged man, visibly embarrassed — particularly telling since, like many Burkinabé, he was neither anti-Sankara nor especially pro-Compaoré. And the sport for the masses which the whole population was expected to join in once a week ultimately created a real gap between the people and Sankara, who was said to be the indirect cause of

(*) 'Silmimoga' ('captives' in the language of the Mossi) were Peul herdsmen whom the Mossi, the majority tribe in Burkina used to do their domestic work and look after the livestock.



The Courier

Despite the serious effects of drought upon agricultural activity, the rearing of livestock receives significant help from the authorities and from the EEC, with the latter in particular focusing on well construction in rural areas

miscarriages when women were 'forced to do what the President said'. These apparently anodyne anecdotes show just how serious the widening gap in relations

between the former President and his people was.

Sankara also liked to go in for symbolic acts of a spectacular kind — ordering small cars with no air conditioning for the Ministers, for example. And he was fond of words, to the point of courting the risk, some say, of putting the way they sounded before the truth.

'The dear departed', as he is still called, was so taken up with his image abroad that he was blind to the deteriorating situation at home, they say in Ouagadougou, and 'the people had long been bewildered by a whole series of incoherent reforms of doubtful usefulness' which did more harm than good when it came to solving everyday problems. But in the absence of any opposition or any measure of public opinion, he was ill-placed to sense the people's chronic weariness which might have led him to decree a period of respite in the process of reform. He determinedly pursued his revolutionary dream when his doctrinal references across the world were running out of steam and the whole thing foundered on a number of national and international economic and social values and constraints on 15 October 1987, leaving the way clear for Rectification under Captain Blaise Compaoré, his former companion-in-arms.



The Courier

Statue of the 'garden waterer' in Ouagadougou, representing the vision of a green Burkina Faso

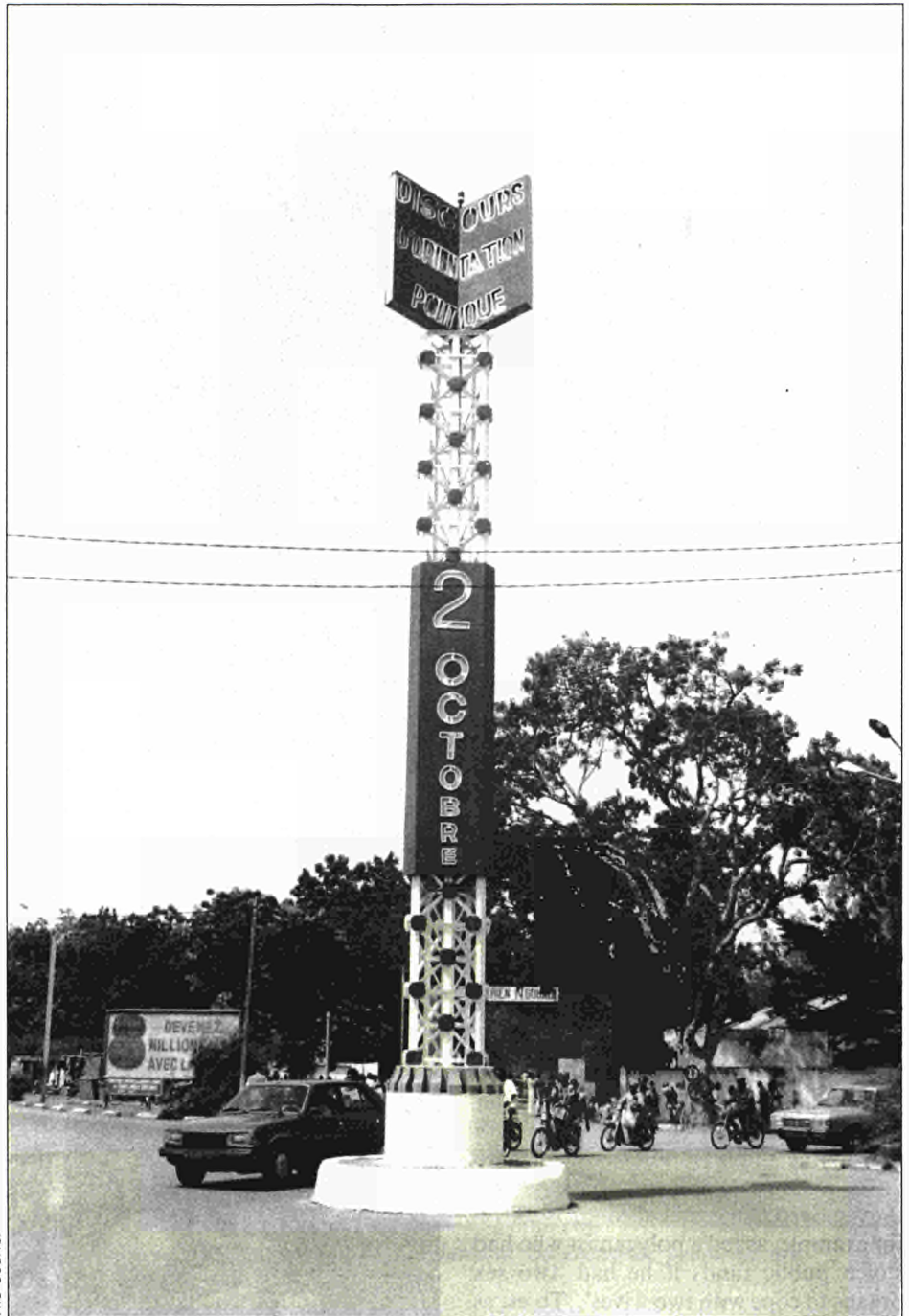
Reliable sources suggest that Captain Sankara was preparing for a period of ideological moderation shortly before his tragic end, but his time ran out. 'When tension is extreme, problems get worse, complaints increase and explosions happen', they say in Ouagadougou to explain the sordid outcome of a man who was genuinely liked and admired by young people beyond his frontiers.

Getting the economy off the ground again

President Compaoré said that the idea of Rectification is to give the revolution proper economic and social meaning, as defined in Sankara's famous Political Policy Speech of 1983. The 'biggest mistake' of the CNR (the Government) was to give the economy the sort of design and practices which 'ignore the law of supply and demand', so the People's Front (the executive), which replaced it in 1987, is anxious to 'get the economy off the ground again with a series of technical and psychological incentives to regenerate confidence in the operators'. The national economy, which was particularly badly handicapped by drought and the 'hesitancy and improvisation' of the Sankara decisions, the authorities now say, should be taking off again soon, thanks to structural reform, better targeting of public and private investment and a bigger effort with the building of the communications infrastructure.

On the production front, agriculture should continue to be the main basis for growth — in spite of a 2 % decline which began in 1988 after the positive 1985-87 period when GDP expanded by 7 % thanks mainly to farm produce and (to a lesser extent) manufactures and mining products (see profile).

When it comes to communications infrastructure, the Yako-Ouahigouya road should facilitate a number of agricultural and livestock developments, including 500 ha on the Sourou plain north-west of Ouagadougou and 300 ha of lowland rice fields, plus the sinking of wells to supply water and encourage people to settle in rural areas. This infrastructure, much of it financed by the European Community (ECU 44 million from the 6th EDF), will also be accompanied by a social scheme to provide a range of training and literacy courses and some public health improvements.



The Courier

Monument to the DOP — Discours d'orientation politique (speech on political orientation) — which was delivered by Captain Sankara on 2 October 1983 and which remained the basic charter of Popular Front policy from the time of the 'Rectification' (15 October 1987)

Despite the World Bank's projected deterioration of around 8 % p.a. in the trade and services balance, there is expected to be a medium-term (1990-94) improvement of about 6 % p.a. (3 % in volume) in Burkina's exports, mainly on the commodity (cotton) side, although a decline in mineral products (gold, in particular, will probably be 10 % p.a. down on 1987-89) is on the cards.

Although Burkina's medium-term economic projections are fragile, the People's Front still thinks that the new political guidelines, which reduce the ideological pressure on the people, will enable a start to be made on a properly productive economy. 'Developing the economy is the prime objective of the People's Front' is the message from Ouagadougou. ○ LUCIEN PAGNI

An interview with Captain Compaoré 'No economic development without democracy'

For some time now, people have been looking at Burkina Faso to see what has been going on there since 'Rectification' in 1987. Captain Blaise Compaoré, the President of the Republic, told *The Courier* how he saw things there at the moment, starting with a question about the Government's economic options.

'Burkina's economic options are very easily understood. For a start, just look at the way things are. This is an agricultural country, with 90 % of the population working on the land in spite of the fact that the rainfall is so unpredictable. They are educationally backward, their level of instruction is low and their literacy rate is poor and so they don't really know much about new farming and herding techniques. This is the background against which you have to try and understand the basis of what we are trying to do with our economy today'.

'The main thing is to raise the standards of this 90 % of the population by developing agriculture and becoming as self-sufficient in food as we can. Once we have done that, we think, all the other economic activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors will take off too. What we have to do, in a nutshell, is make the people literate and give them education, build dams and sink wells, combat erosion and develop a spirit of cooperation in our rural areas to make sure more is made of the agricultural inputs. Those are the fundamentals of our economic policy. And all the other economic activities — including the infrastructure to conserve and trade our products — will go hand in hand with expanding agricultural production. The processing of these products comes at a later stage, when a proper light agro-industry should be set up... So there you have one very important side of our economic development'.

'The second thing is mining. Burkina has various mineral resources — manganese and zinc, for example — and we are working with international companies to step up research and exploit the sector so that it can contribute to the general development of the nation'.

'International cooperation can be a great help in the development of our



Captain Blaise Compaoré during his interview with The Courier — 'All other economic activities will go hand in hand with expanding agricultural production'

resources, of course, although there is the problem of what practical contribution the Burkinabé people can make to it. We know', the President said, 'that international aid accounts for a very large percentage of development in Burkina at the present time. But we see it as a two-way thing — there is the cooperation we have as part of our relations with organisations such as the international financial bodies and our development cooperation under Lomé and there is that other sort of cooperation, NGO action, in which our people are involved more specifically. What the non-governmental organisations are doing in our villages and even our towns, which are often twinned with places in Europe, has to do with the everyday practicalities of living. They build schools, for example, and dispensaries and they help the people get organised and define their needs and the common means of achieving them — a

whole range of things with immediate effect. The other, no less important, side of NGO action is that it encourages the people to be more forward-looking, so they are starting to think about the medium and the longer term — an approach which means that all the cooperation organisations are better informed about the population's needs and which improves their contribution to the development schemes'.

Cooperation with the Community

'The European Community', President Compaoré said in answer to my question, 'is very closely involved in a number of Burkina's major development projects and programmes, mainly to do with agriculture, health and infrastructure, which are development priorities as far as we are concerned'.

Going beyond what he called the 'very important' economic aspect of ACP-EEC



The Courier

The European Community is very closely involved in a number of Burkina's major development projects including communications infrastructure

relations, 'cooperation with the Community', he said, was also a 'first-class framework in which to define and discuss the ACPs' development requirements. What we like about it is the acceptance of a dialogue between the partners about the development issues which concern us'.

Captain Compaoré nonetheless pointed to problems in relations with the Community. 'All that red tape... which isn't just our European partners' fault. It's usually the Africans'. The Lomé funds — said to be inadequate — and the Stabex — said not really to make up for lost export earnings — were not aims in themselves. 'The essential thing, as we see it, is a proper framework for consultation in which we are free to say what we need'.

The World Bank and the IMF

'There have been hard times in our relations with these two bodies', Captain Compaoré maintained, 'because of a lot of misunderstanding, especially with the World Bank, which did nothing to help Burkina's development at all between 1985 and 1990'. But there is light at the end of the tunnel for cooperation with the Bretton Woods organisations. 'Good contacts are being established at the moment', the President indicated, heralding excellent relations and the imminent signing of a structural adjustment programme for economic recovery.

'Development and democracy'

Economic reform means some degree of political reform, of course, and al-

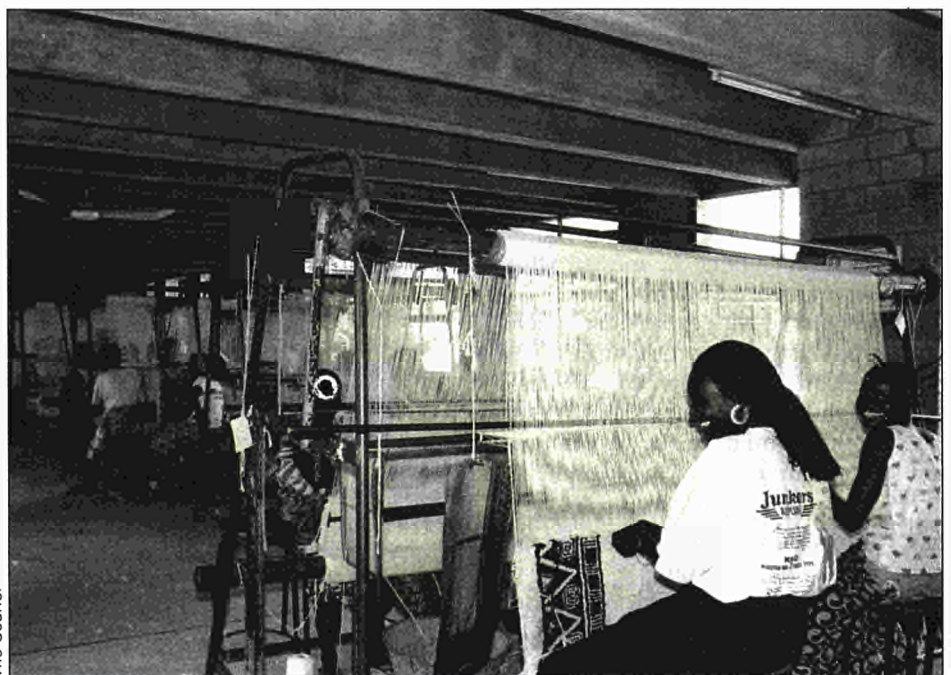
though Burkina's authorities still proclaim their ties with the revolution, they are nonetheless keen on 'democratising' the country. A democratic revolution, perhaps? This, at any rate, is what the Head of State could be aiming at when he says that there is 'no economic development without democracy — i.e. without the masses being able to take initiatives within the framework of the management of political affairs'. This means having institutional structures to organise and

govern the 'great powers' of the State, a 'process of democracy' scheduled to involve the adoption of a constitution in 1990. 'And by the end of 1991, all the organisational structures which this fundamental law provides for the political and economic life of the nation should be set up', maintained the President, who sees the constitution as 'a way of taking today's democratic achievements further'.

Democracy in Burkina, the President said, is not the upshot of the upheavals of Eastern Europe. 'Those who have been following events here since 15 October 1987 (the date of 'Rectification' — see previous article) realise that we didn't wait for the events in Eastern Europe to start proclaiming our own faith in political pluralism. Public opinion abroad has not really understood our approach, which takes our national realities and our political heritage into account', he emphasised. 'For us, the fundamental thing since Rectification is the proclamation of political pluralism, which is to be codified in the constitution'.

Human rights and cooperation

The human rights issue, long considered as outside the scope of ACP-EEC cooperation, has gained ground again with the changes in Eastern Europe.



The Courier

Training young people is one of the priorities of the Popular Front. Here is the artisan centre in Ouagadougou which was supported by the 6th EDF and where young women receive training in various aspects of weaving

Could the ACPs have stayed on the sidelines with such an international movement shedding doubt on all the convictions with which both sides postponed the inevitable? 'No', Captain Compaoré said. 'When you are a leader and you want to make your people happy, it cannot be to the detriment of human rights and individual freedoms. So it is important for human rights to be seen to be of common interest in relations between the ACPs and the Community and the other cooperation organisations'. There is also the question here of 'the confidence there has to be, at home and abroad, if we are to call for an effort by the people and an increase in the international resources we need for our development'.

There may well be disagreement about defining or respecting human rights, of course, 'when there is an impression that political interference is actually defence of these rights', Compaoré pointed out. 'The principle is that no State should infringe the rights and freedoms of the individual and then do the rounds looking for international aid'.

Regional and inter-African cooperation marking time

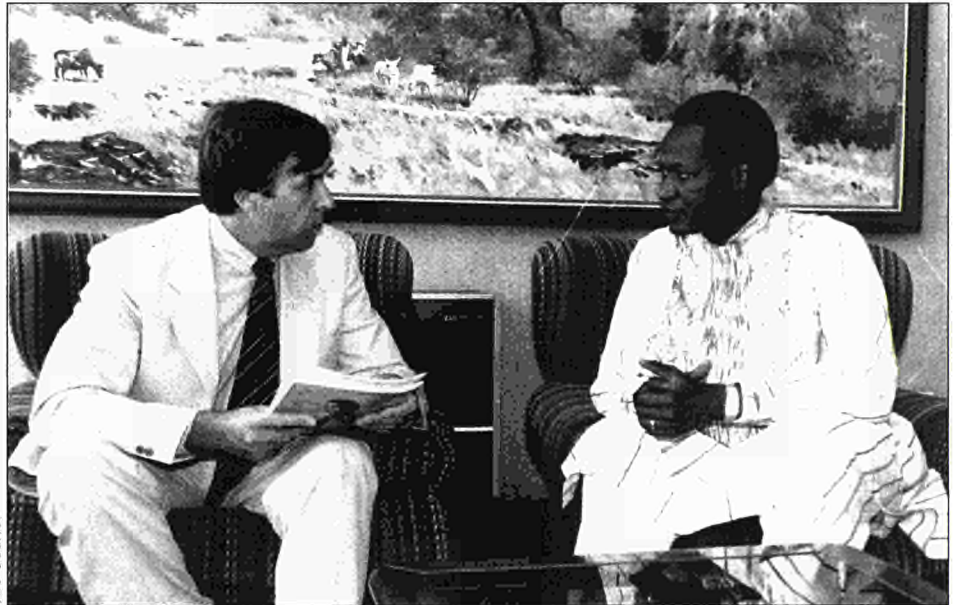
Can African countries make an efficient job of international cooperation when they still have so few organised economic relations at regional or continental level? A good question, particularly since the driving force of trade and economies of scale on development needs no further demonstration. This is something the African countries are in fact well aware of, as they have set up a host of organisations to promote the policy and practice of African cooperation over the past 30 years, although without notable success. 'Regional and inter-African cooperation is marking time, it is true', the President said, for several reasons, 'starting with the colonial heritage. The Balkanisation of Africa produced small States with sovereignty only in name and virtually no weight on the international or the economic scene. But diminished sovereignty is sometimes a particularly efficient way of stopping political and (for years) ideological barriers from coming down and enabling our economies to develop and integrate', the President went on. 'There are too many artificial obstacles hampering Africa's cooperation and regional integration schemes. The States do not

want to lose one iota of their powers to the technical organisations'.

Another reason, and a consequence of the first one, Captain Compaoré said, is that the States claim to want to cooperate without having the sort of behaviour or political will that will get integration on the move'.

However, he went on, West Africa may well get on faster than other parts of the continent here. 'We are rationalising our

and cooperation bodies (such as the OAU) have to reformulate their policies and revise their working methods. And the OAU, Compaoré maintains, has to be 'politically and technically able to give a decisive boost to the continent's major political and economic issues'. Problems such as the debt and the fighting in Africa would perhaps have 'evolved differently if the OAU had had the authority and the power to take political steps to get our ideas across better'.



President Compaoré in discussion with Mr Uwe Werblow, European Commission Delegate in Ouagadougou

institutions in ECOWAS, whose 1990-95 programme should lead to the complete liberalisation of our trade, to free movement of individuals and to a monetary community. Without economic integration, no African State can survive international competition from the vast units of Europe, the USA, the USSR and Latin America'.

The continent's problems are regional problems. Be they the economic difficulties which international cooperation is trying to alleviate or the end of apartheid which Burkina's President calls a 'great victory for law and justice', there are still many obstacles across Africa's path to general progress. 'Over and above the short-term and historical problems of the apartheid kind, Africa has yet to find the approach which will enable it to build a society free from the scourges of disease, famine and illiteracy', Captain Compaoré said. So the African nations

Take the conflict in Liberia. At the Banjul meeting 'Burkina was against any aid being given to (former Liberian President) Samuel Doe, because Doe had massacred almost 2 000 people in 1985 and there had been no objections from any African Head of State... On what political or moral basis could Doe's supporters ask for support for him in the OAU or the UN? Respect for the people is important when it comes to seeking acceptable solutions to conflicts of this sort... and the OAU could have been of some use if ECOWAS had called it in', Compaoré said.

Despite obvious disappointment over such things as regional cooperation, economic development and the way the Liberian conflict was managed by some of his African opposite numbers, Captain Compaoré was nonetheless optimistic about the future of his country and the continent. ○ Interview by L.P.

A decade to get the better of under-development

The Plan, 'a crying need', as one former French Head of State put it, has had its ups and downs. It has been decried by the ultra-liberals and praised in the centralised economies, but it is still attracting the attention of the developing countries as a way of programming economic and social targets. What is Burkina's planning aimed at? Frédéric A. Korsaga, Minister of Planning and Cooperation, said that: 'At a time when planning tends to have pejorative connotations, it is probably a good idea to point out just how important it actually is in a country like Burkina Faso, where there are weak institutions and a drastic shortage of financial and human resources and the State, as pilot of the national economy, needs a yardstick if it is to remain credible.'

Planning an economy is 'fixing aims according to social ideals... and this set of methods and optimum resource utilisation process', according to Captain Compaoré, is what enables the State to produce a better five-year, medium- and long-term development plan next time. 'It is the control panel which will bring out the main aspects and priorities of our economic and social targets', Korsaga said. These aims are to 'be able to change the quality of the people's living con-



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Frédéric A. Korsaga

'Fixing aims according to social ideals'

ditions... and lay sound technical foundations on which a gradual move can be made over to an industrial economy'. But there is more to it than proclaiming intentions and 'the essential thing is the political will, without which no social plan can succeed'

A proper choice of development schemes

'Consistent objectives', the Planning Minister maintained, also meant a 'proper choice of development schemes'. So the structural adjustment programme signed with the Bretton Woods organisations should 'harmonise with and complement the public investment programme' in the five-year Plan — which should try to meet the population's basic needs in health, education, housing and other socio-economic infrastructure. Important measures would be taken to boost the capacity of agriculture and transport, two essential sectors, Mr Korsaga said, to ensure that enough food was available all over the country. One of these measures — early-growth, high-yield seed selection to cope with the constant, drought-induced shortening of the rainy season — was to be taken in association with a policy of importing fertiliser and combating erosion so that a coherent series of agricultural productivity schemes could be run, the Minister explained.

If the results of this are good, Mr Korsaga will have no worries about collecting the produce — a stage at which a lot of the harvest is often lost in Africa. 'We are fairly good at organising this. The National Grain Board collects and markets the cereals', he told me, although its job will be confined to storage under the structural adjustment programme, a change in organisation which should also make for better organisation to cut the cost of collection by peasant cooperatives.

The Government will be completing this agricultural and cereal policy by building 'priority roads between areas with surpluses and areas with shortfalls to make supply easier and as far as possible avoid pockets of famine being caused by poor services between areas of unequal production'.

Other incentives

There will be further incentives for the producers. Threshold prices on which the



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Rural schoolchildren — human resources must also be mobilised

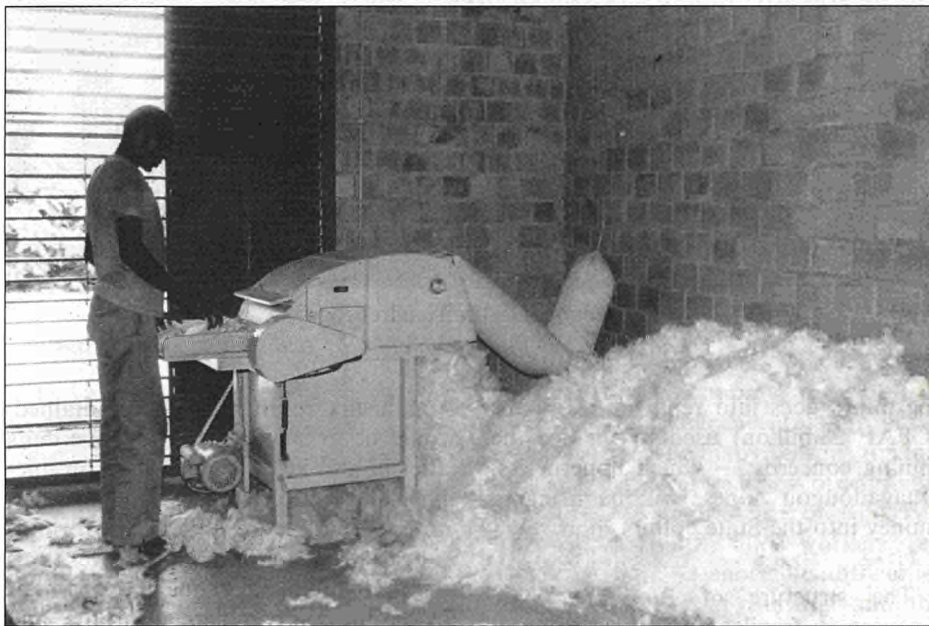
farmers can freely negotiate their sales will be fixed, for example, the aim of a basic price being to prevent economic operators who go direct to the producer from taking unfair advantage of him in times of over-production by giving him too little for produce which can then be sold at a very high price in the towns or on export markets in the neighbouring countries. But Korsaga also thinks that 'there will no longer be any point in fixing prices, even indicative ones' once the storage policy covers the whole country, since farmers will no longer be forced to sell to avoid losses.

But the success of the policy the Minister described will depend on what is channelled into it in the way of resources, the first of which are the country's human resources — almost 15 % of the investments, he thinks. He is also very much counting on 'the external partners... who



The Courier

Communications networks are among the main stimuli to the expansion of economic and social activity. This is the Yako-Ouahigouya road, which is also a regional link with Mali



The Courier

Preparation of basic materials for the work of the artisan centre in Ouagadougou — 'laying sound technical foundations on which a general move can be made over to an industrial economy'

are by no means disappointed with what we are doing with the funds at our disposal'.

Burkina's external partners of course include the European Community. 'The Lomé Convention, which governs ACP-EEC relations, fits in with our development aims very well', Korsaga says, particularly when it comes to rural development and involving the people, women especially, in defining and running projects.

Better aid absorption

Aid absorption capacity is often advanced as the reason for dwindling development contributions, the Minister maintained. But there are wrongs on both sides. 'The aid disbursement conditions are not made any easier by the contributors. And the fact that the recipient countries do not understand the procedures does nothing to diminish their responsibility for the problems attached to fast and efficient aid utilisation either'.

Progress might be made with this under Lomé IV, he imagined, as 'we have begun to be familiar with the procedures and we have also asked our European partners to try and be flexible with the terms of disbursement... Both our partners and the ACP States realise that the extra aid we fought for in the negotiations will not have any real meaning unless we improve the degree of utilisation of these resources... Everyone now has to come to terms with that'.

Better management of national and international development resources was reason to view the country's future with optimism, the Minister felt. 'Economically, we hope to be able to generate dynamism in sectors where the development potential has been under- or unexploited so far. Over the next 10 years, by the year 2000, we think we should be able to halt the decline of our public finances and our external position, particularly when it comes to the trade balance — which means that the structural adjustment programmes we are setting up have to pave the way for the sort of growth that will enable our country to get the better of underdevelopment by the beginning of the 21st century...'. ○ L.P.

State finances

One of the causes of under-development in the ACP States, over and above any errors of management or economic policy options, is the shortage or indeed total absence of financial resources. Burkina Faso is badly handicapped when it comes to money for a sustained programme of development. Unlike countries with major sources of income — Nigeria and Gabon (oil), for example, and Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon (farming, timber and even petroleum) — Burkina is a landlocked nation whose financial limitations are a genuine constraint on all economic ambition.

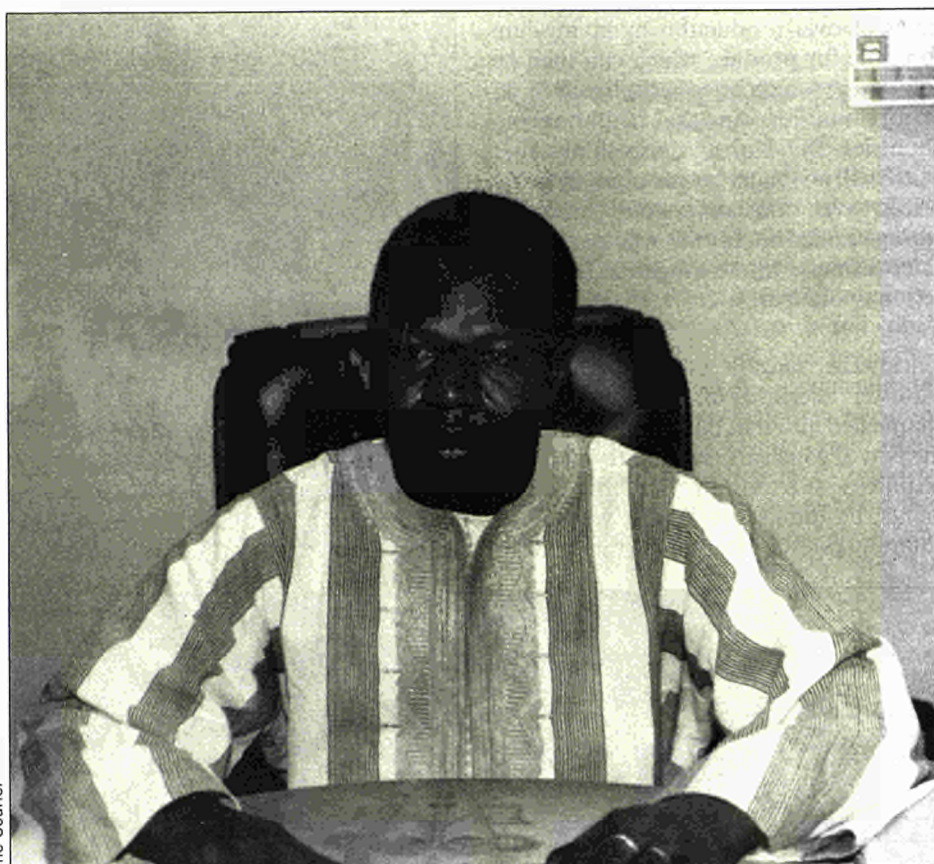
The State Secretary for Finance, Tiraogo Celestin Tiendrebeogo, told *The Courier* about the structures and the new Ouagadougou Government's method of handling State finances.

'Our budget is financed mainly by taxes and a look at the structure of State income shows just how important this tax revenue is. In the 1990 budget, for example, which came to CFAF 96 097 billion, tax revenue accounted for CFAF 84 961 billion, which is 88.41 %, with non-tax revenue an estimated CFAF 9 400 billion, or 9.78 %. Then there are what we call the capital reserves, which are not tied to tax revenue, and they are worth CFAF 1 734 billion, or 1.80 % of the budget'.

Almost 80 % of this tax revenue 'is raised on consumption — it is indirect taxation, that is to say, customs duties accounting for about 55 % of the total State budget and such things as the business turnover tax and the duties on tobacco, fuel and locally-made beverages. So purchase tax is the main source of tax and budget revenue'.

An initial remark about the structure of Burkina's budget and State finances is that income tax and the industrial and commercial profits taxes only account for about 20 % of the country's total tax revenue.

Yet the budget could be financed and the percentage of customs duties and indirect taxation in the State finances reduced in another way, with the nation's potential mineral earnings from, say, the Poura gold deposit. But as things stand, the income accruing from the working of



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Tiraogo Celestin Tiendrebeogo
'Our budget is financed mainly by taxes'

the mines goes into repaying the loans (CFAF 23 billion) used to finance the mining concerns — which nonetheless, Ouagadougou hopes, will be bringing money into the State coffers soon.

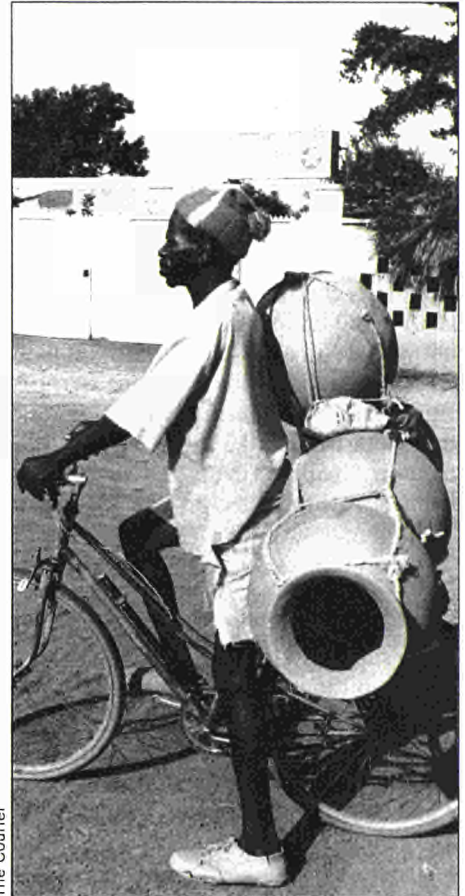
The structure of Burkina's State finances is fragile, obviously, when it comes to pressing on with the job of running the country without upsetting major economic projects. But President Compaoré's Government does not want external financing for the budget. 'The structure of our budget shows that we are anxious to avoid financing our operating expenditure (some CFAF 86 billion in 1989) with loans, subsidies or even grants as far as possible', Tiendrebeogo said. As he sees it, channelling loans and subsidies into productive projects (capital spending of CFAF 17 billion in 1989) would enable the Government to achieve the twofold aim of getting operating expenditure under control and speeding up the implementation of development projects.

And the first result of this, he maintained, would be to 'make our productive units efficient and able to boost their productivity and profitability and thereby generate more direct revenue in the form of industrial and commercial turnover taxes and more indirect revenue in the form of levies on non-commercial profits and other taxes on consumption' — which would keep up with the increase in income distribution. The Government is counting on more jobs and company productivity to do this. However, these are economic forecasts, not controllable data. Imponderables, be they short-term economic or other factors, could well compromise the success of the State's budget financing policy.

Of course, 'there are limits to tax pressure and we cannot rashly expand the basis of assessment', the State Secretary said, but he still firmly believes that 'a better performance from the production units... will push up the national income...



In contrast to other African capitals where cars predominate, the moped ('Deux-roue'), pictured here in Ouagadougou, is 'king of the road'



Carrying jars to the market in Ouagadougou: small traders are the main taxpayers

and the public finances without any change to the present tax arrangements.

'Something which bothers us'

Heavier taxes on household spending would also raise the cost of living for low-income groups, particularly those on low wages and would discourage the informal activities which are predominant in the economy and which make a considerable contribution to the success of any savings policy in Africa. 'This is something which bothers us when it comes to recovering taxes and encouraging savings', Tiendrebeogo said, particularly since, although the State 'has limited resources, it still has economic development ambitions... So we have to be able to release the national counterparts of the financing for projects run with external funds'. Hence the need for investment resources 'to prove our will to our external partners and show them we are making an effort to take an active part in the economic achievements and not waiting for them to, say, get productive investments going', he emphasised.

But it has to be said that there are still doubts as to the State's ability to do this

properly, as Mr Tiendrebeogo admitted. His explanation for State intervention in African economies was that 'private operators are fairly unenthusiastic about investing in many sectors which are vital to the national economy, regardless of major tax and other incentives' from the Government. The many reasons for this include the general weakness of economic structures, i.e. the absence of a market, infrastructure and skilled workers, red tape and so on — enormous difficulties for the economy of Burkina and the continent alike and ones which must be solved 'by contriving to organise and rationalise our countries' management'.

However, the State Secretary for Finance, who is the man responsible for filling the State coffers, says that the structural adjustment policy may well not just result in better management. There could be bad effects too.

Structural adjustment should get State operating expenditure under control, but it may also mean a big drop in the purchasing power of the wage-earners on whose purchases much of the tax revenue depends. And as long as the economy is not really growing, the Government will be ill-placed to check this.

However, the structural adjustment measures should help cut operating expenditure by pruning the vast civil service (33 800 staff in 1990 as against 23 482 in 1983).

The State Secretary said that figures available at the end of 1990 suggested that debt servicing had also taken an encouraging turn, having gone from 26.35 % of export revenue in 1987 to 20.88 % in 1988. In terms of volume, the estimate for 1990 was CFAF 17 billion.

This positive trend, he felt, would continue. Thanks to its special schemes, the European Community would be helping cushion the social consequences of the structural adjustment measures being run with the return to good relations between Burkina and the Bretton Woods institutions at the end of 1990.

Political upheavals in Burkina have dealt a harsh blow to the economy, but the country now seems genuinely keen to adjust its aim and put more stress on economic performance and Government management. ○ L.P.

EEC-Burkina cooperation

by Philippe de VILLELONGUE (*)

The European Community has made no small contribution to Burkina's economy.

I. The country received upwards of CFAF 100 billion from the Community between 1960 and 1985. Approximately CFAF 75 billion came from the first five European Development Funds (i.e. 7 billion from the 1st, 8.3 from the 2nd, 12.3 from the 3rd, 19.3 from the 4th and 27.7 from the 5th) and:

- 40 % of it went on infrastructure — 900 km of tarred road, 50 or so dams, more than 1 000 water points (under the responsibility of village committees), water supply systems in several towns and a contribution to the Kompienga hydro-electric dam;

- 30 % went on developing rural production, in particular via the creation of 3 000 ha of irrigated plots and livestock and fishing schemes;

- 30 % went on health and education schemes including:

- aid for construction of the National School of Administration and the technical high school;

- assistance with opening and running 300 training centres to give young farmers a theoretical and practical grounding (in the three Rs and agriculture);

- almost 3 000 study awards for students and rural craftsmen, nurses and agricultural credit officers;

- village equipment, especially schools, via microproject programmes.

Over and above this, Burkina received around CFAF 25 billion in the form of:

food aid, i.e.:

- about 100 000 t of cereals;

- about 15 000 t of milkpowder;

- about 5 000 t of butteroil;

- assistance with regional projects — the Burkina-Niger road, for example, aid for ECOWAS (the Economic Community of West African States) and CILLS (the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel), the opening of the School of Rural Equipment Engineering and the School of Higher Hydraulics and Rural Equipment



Faidutti

The EDF has financed several water projects for the supply of drinking water to rural populations, such as in the regions of Yatenga and the Comoé

Technicians in Ouagadougou and the campaign against onchocerciasis;

- EIB loans with interest rebates, in particular for the Banfora sugar plantation and the Poura gold mine;

- a special world hunger control scheme — aid for the National Cereal Board, for reforestation and for underground water prospection;

- grants to NGOs (which received more than CFAF 1.6 billion, 1976-85 inclusive);

- Stabex (groundnuts, cotton and karité nuts).

Since almost all the Community aid was in the form of grants or (very) 'soft' loans (40-year duration including 10 years grace period at 0.75 %), Burkina owes the Community very little as public debt.

II. The national indicative programme for 1985-90, for the 6th EDF (Lomé III), was signed in late 1985 and extra resources were awarded in 1988. The programme resources for national projects were therefore ultimately ECU 107 million in grants plus ECU 12.5 million in risk capital — a total of almost CFAF 42 billion.

(*) Directorate-General for Development, Sahel Division

6th EDF grants for national projects

The 6th EDF took a more sectoral approach to development. The focal sector for Commission-financed national projects this time was rural development, with the idea of helping achieve the strategic aim of food security, and the cooperation therefore involved various measures, schemes and investments to improve and secure food output, in particular by means of the proper management of natural resources.

The aims included:

- a better standard of living (food, water, education and health care) for the rural population;
- greater and more reliable production of food, local cereals especially;
- optimum utilisation of water resources in rural areas;
- proper management of the land and plant cover;
- the opening up of rural areas.

Major financing for two rural development programmes

One of these is in a part of the country with very unreliable rainfall (Provinces of Sourou, Yatenga and Passoré) and the other in a part where rainfall is good (Province of the Sissili). The idea in both cases is to encourage self-sustaining development by the people and to coordinate schemes to promote the rural economy.

Alongside this, the financing of the rehabilitation of the Yako-Ouahigouya and the Bassila-Léo roads will greatly improve communications with these provinces.

A considerable effort is also being made to develop human resources. Hydro-agricultural developments on the Sourou Plain will make for reliable cereal production on the edge of a region which has structural food shortages and the continuing improvements to the valley floors in the Comoé area are a contribution to the local rice promotion drive.

6th EDF risk capital for national projects

The EIB has focused on industry. The SONACEB scheme meets the demand for

Comoé rice scheme, part two

The idea here is to consolidate and extend a lowland rice scheme in Comoé Province in the south west. It follows on from part one of the project — to develop rice growing in the Comoé Regional Development Organisation — which has received ECU 2.968 million from the Community since 1978.

Phase two involves developing (partial irrigation) a dozen sites totalling 620 ha to add to the seven (850 ha) already completed, continuing with the organisation of peasant self-management of site exploitation and modernising the planters' methods.

Lowland rice growing is a traditional activity of the people, particularly the women, in this region, but chance variations in the hydraulic systems and the lack of any development has meant that yields, at an average of 700-800 kg of paddy per ha, are poor. Small water engineering works and intensive growing methods improve the output and back-up measures — better access for trucks to the sites, the organisation of groups, training, funds to provide seasonal credit and equipment and the building of village warehouses — are also planned.

The work is being done by the public works department, with local day labour called in for some jobs, and technical assistance is provided by the Netherlands' Volunteer Service. The operation is expected to take five years (1990-95).

The estimated costs of ECU 3.64 million are to be financed by ECU 3.42 million from the 6th EDF, ECU 105 000 from the Netherlands and ECU 115 000 from Burkina's budget (i.e. the wages of the national civil service staff working on the project).

Some 4 400 rice growers, 85 % of them women, benefited from stage one of the Comoé scheme and 3 000 more (similar percentages) are to be covered by stage two — which will be an opportunity, *inter alia*, to develop additional economic activity such as cereal milling and market gardening, thereby considerably improving self sufficiency and the food security of both the producers and the people of the region in general.

An extra 2 000 t of paddy rice, most of it to be eaten in the lowland villages, is expected to be produced.

cartons for factories and market gardens, FASOPLAST turns out plastic sheeting to wrap cotton bales and make bags for

food and agriculture, SHSB-CITEC is doing more with cotton seed to meet the local demand for table oil, soap and cattle



The Courier

Cooperation with the Community also covers training. This is the artisan centre in Ouagadougou

Table 1: National projects — financial and technical cooperation during the Conventions of Lomé

	Lomé I-II		Lomé III	
	Allocation	Primary Commitment	Allocation	Primary Commitment
EDF programme resources				
Grant (& special loans)	152,5		107,5	
Risk capital	14,9		12,5	
Rural development, rural production (including microprojects)		42,2 (3,8)		34,2 (± 2,0)
Hydraulics & drainage		28,0		12,4
Transport & communications		51,2		39,0
Social & cultural development (esp. training programme)		7,5		5,9
Misc. (inc. programme reserve)		4,0		10,8 (10,1)
Trade promotion		0,1		p.m.
Industrialisation (inc. predominantly industrial integrated projects)		30,3		10,6
<i>Sub-total</i>	167,4	163,3	120,0	112,9
EDF non-programme aid				
Stabex	8,3		7,3	
Exceptional aid		0,6		0,4
Interest rebates	1,2		—	
<i>Sub-total</i>	10,1		7,7	
TOTAL EDF	177,5		127,7	
EEC budget & Misc.				
Food aid (inc. substitution)	p.m. ⁽¹⁾		6,4	
Aid to store food products			1,8	
World Hunger Programme	6,8 ⁽²⁾			
NGO cofinancing	4,9		5,3	
Rehabilitation-relaunching programme			0,1	
STD programmes			p.m. ⁽³⁾	
AIDS programmes			0,55	

(1) In 1971-85 (inclusive) about 105 000 t cereals, about 15 000 t milkpowder and about 5 000 t butteroil and oil (including about 13 500 t cereals in 1985).
 (2) Including a contribution of ECU 2 million to the operating capital of OFNACER, the cereal board, to buy local cereals in 1983 and ECU 2 million to buy local cereals and equipment in 1984.
 (3) Science and technology for development.

feed and a scheme to help the SONABEL power company is being run as part of Burkina's electricity supply master plan.

Other Lomé III operations

In addition to the national programme resources provided in 1985-90, Burkina has also had about CFAF 5 billion as follows:

- food aid, geared to improving the country's food storage situation, i.e. in the form of aid for substitution, buffer stocks and indirect aid targeted via the NGOs (and amounting to CFAF 2.8 billion, the cost of almost 40 000 t of cereals, by the end of September 1990);

- grants to NGOs for schemes in the field, which continued to develop (about CFAF 1.8 billion in 1986-89, including about CFAF 0.9 billion for 1988 and 1989);

- help with the AIDS control campaign;
- Stabex transfers (for cotton, karité nuts and sesame seeds).

Considerable help under the regional cooperation heading, via a number of African organisations (the OAU, ECOWAS, the CEAO, CILSS, BOAD, ASCENA etc), in particular for the protection of the natural heritage, re-afforestation, the promotion of butane

gas, solar energy utilisation, animal health, post-catch fish loss reduction, cultural cooperation, industrial promotion, trade promotion, customs cooperation and so on.

III. The initial allocation for the programming of national projects in the financial protocol for 1990-95 (Lomé IV) is ECU 140 million, ECU 124 million of it in the form of grants and the rest as risk capital. This is almost CFAF 48.5 billion.

As well as drawing up a programme of reform to reflect socio-economic developments at home and abroad, the Government has stepped up its cooperation with

Table 2: National indicative programmes

	LOMÉ I	LOMÉ II	LOMÉ III Grants
Rural development	<p>Developments downstream of dams</p> <p>Support for the Volta Valleys Development Programmes</p> <p>Support for the Comoé Regional Development Office's rice programme</p> <p>Livestock in RDO zones in the Upper Basins and the Comoé</p> <p>Microprojects programme</p> <p>Village water engineering in the Comoé</p>	<p>Developments downstream of the Dakiri dam</p> <p>Douna hydro-agricultural developments</p> <p>Development of fisheries potential</p> <p>Promotion of draft animals</p> <p>Herding of small livestock and poultry in the Yatenga</p> <p>Microproject programmes</p> <p>Village water engineering in the Yatenga and the Comoé</p>	<p>First programme (Sourou, Yatenga & Passoré)</p> <p>Débé hydro-agricultural plot</p> <p>Rural dams and development of lowlands</p> <p>1st (see above) and 2nd programme (Sissili)</p> <p>Farming, livestock and management of natural resources</p> <p>Support for village initiatives and microprojects</p> <p>Village water engineering</p> <p>Comoé rice programme, phase II</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Ouagadougou-Koudougou road</p> <p>Koupéla-Fada N'Gourma road</p> <p>Maintenance of asphalted roads</p> <p>Ouagadougou town drainage</p> <p>Electricity supplies for six secondary towns</p>	<p>Kompienga HE dam</p> <p>Social infrastructure in the town of Poura</p> <p>Ballast for the Ouagadougou-Kaya railway</p> <p>Zinlaré electricity supplies</p> <p>Roads etc for the Ouagadougou commercial district</p>	<p>First programme</p> <p>Study for the Tougan-Ouahigouya road</p> <p>Sourou-Gassan and Wé-Moira tracks</p> <p>Yako-Ouahigouya road</p> <p>2nd programme</p> <p>Bassilia-Léo-Ouessa road</p> <p>Léo-Bisha track</p>
Social and cultural development	<p>Study awards and traineeships</p>	<p>Multiannual training programme</p> <p>Young farmers' training programme</p> <p>Support for Film Festival (in conjunction with the regional programme)</p>	<p>Training related to development programmes</p> <p>Multiannual training programme (rural development, institutional improvements & film promotion)</p> <p>Support for Film Festival (in conjunction with regional programming)</p>
Technical assistance	token entry	token entry	token entry
Trade promotion	token entry	Trade and craft promotion (in conjunction with regional programmes)	Trade and craft promotion (in conjunction with regional programmes)
	Risk capital and special loans not included above		Risk capital
Industrialisation and miscellaneous	<p>SOSUCO (ex SOSUHV) sugar project</p> <p>Poura gold mine</p>	<p>SONABEL (power supply) study</p> <p>Poura gold mine</p>	<p>SONACEB project (cartons)</p> <p>FASOPLAST project (plastic sheeting)</p> <p>SHSB-CITEC project (cotton oil, soap & cattlefeed)</p> <p>SONABEL project (Bobo Dioulassa-Banfora power supply) being studied</p>

the different funders and has resolutely gone for dialogue in the programming of new Community aid.

The authorities have suggested two focal areas for grants:

- rural development, with a view to lasting improvements to food security and better management of natural resources;

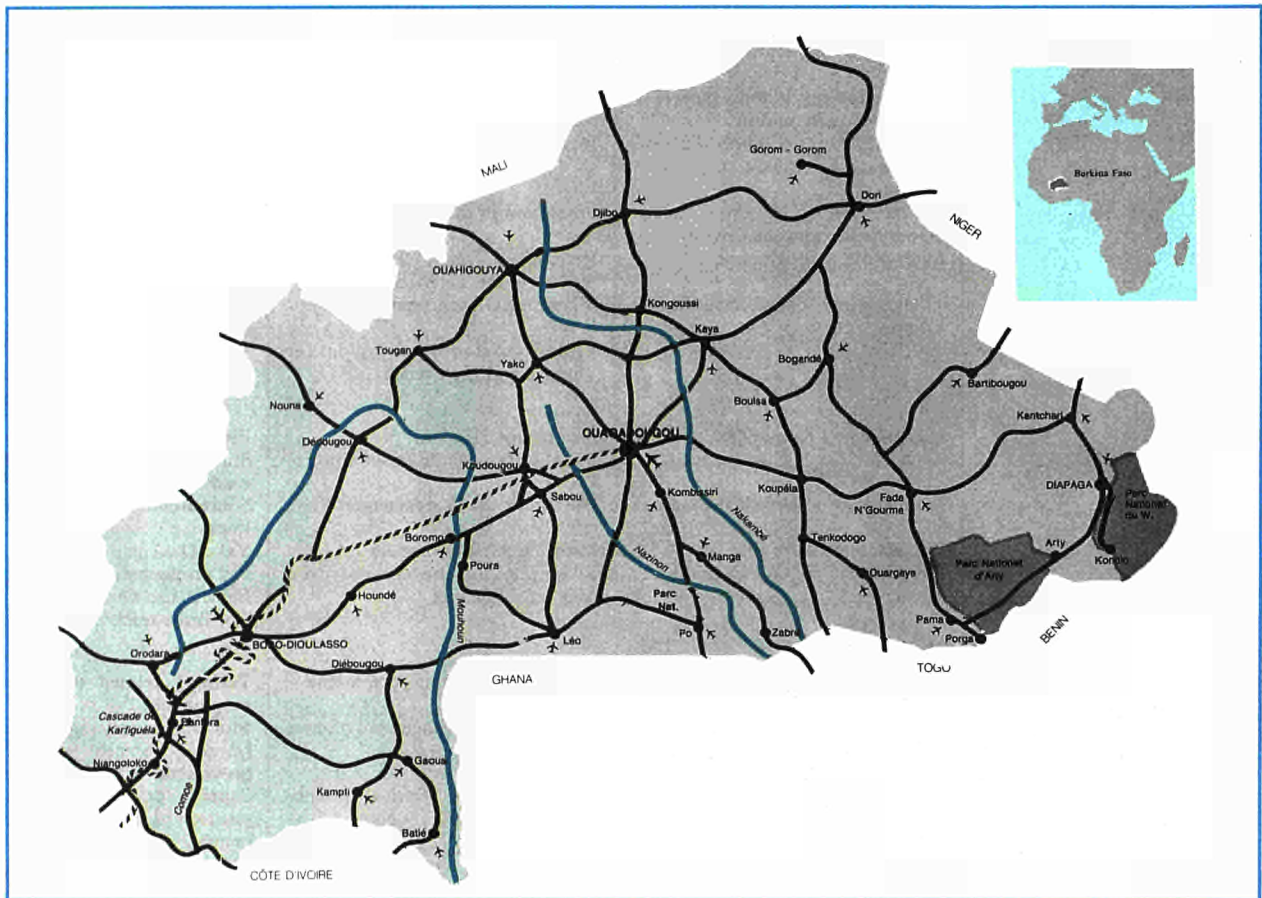
- basic socio-economic infrastructure (road transport and rural water engineering), something which also contributes to rural development.

The EIB will be continuing to offer *risk capital* support to industrial projects, particularly those developing agricultural products. The need to promote private initiative could also open the way for new

opportunities for cooperation in the SME sector. The large amounts of financing called for in transport and energy will probably mean that help will be given here too.

As usual, the (increased) funds which the new Convention provides for regional cooperation will be the subject of specific programming. ○ Ph. de V.

PROFILE



The World Bank says that Burkina Faso's economy made great strides in 1985-87, with net GDP growth of 7 % p.a. With this performance, essentially that of farming and export commodities, production growth was faster than the 3.3 % p.a. population growth for the first time.

But the harsh drought that began in 1987 ensured that these improvements were short-lived and GDP has since declined by about 2 % p.a. The main geographical and economic data of Burkina Faso are now as follows.

Population (1989): 9 400 000, with an annual growth rate of 3.3 %, average density of 29 inhabitants per km² and about 8 % of the population living in the towns.

Capital: Ouagadougou. Other main towns — Bobo-Dioulassa, Banfora, Ouahigouya, Kaya, Tenkodogo and Diapaga.

ECONOMY

GDP (1988): CFAF 581.5 billion, as against CFAF (1) 509.6 billion (CFAF 1 = FF 0.02, a fixed rate) in 1987. GDP for 1987 and 1988 (at those years' prices) was CFAF 346 billion and CFAF 372.8 billion respectively.

Per capita GDP (1988): US\$ 200. The primary sector accounted for 37.4 % of GDP in 1988, the secondary sector for 21 % and the tertiary sector for 36 %.

Food crops: Sorghum, millet, maize, rice, groundnuts and sweet potatoes.

Exports (fob): Included cotton (1990), CFAF 30.74 billion; gold (1990), CFAF 15.22 billion and citrus fruit (mangoes).

Imports (fob) (1990): CFAF 206.19 billion, as against CFAF 194.70 billion in 1989.

(1) Sources: World Bank & national authorities

Data and estimates up to 1994 suggest an increased trade deficit from CFAF 56 billion in 1984 to around CFAF 117 billion in 1990 and almost CFAF 172 billion in 1994.

Balance of payments: Deficit of CFAF 101.9 billion in 1988.

External public debt: CFAF 195.2 billion in 1984, rising to CFAF 244.7 billion in 1988.

Debt servicing: 15.1 % in 1984 rising to 17.5 % of goods and services.

Health: One doctor for every 55 000 inhabitants, death rate — 19 per 1000, infant death rate — 6.5 %, life expectancy — about 47 years.

Education: Primary school attendance rate — 32 % (1984), secondary school rate — 5 %.



Structural adjustment and food security in the Sahel

The example of Senegal

by Tom Amadou SECK (*)

Many countries of the Sahel, like Senegal, have been trying to apply a policy of food security since 1986 (when the Cereal Plan was set up), as part of a structural adjustment drive. In Senegal, this is called the Medium- and Long-Term Adjustment Plan, or PAMLT, covering 1985-90. It is perhaps a good idea to look at the past five years to produce a partial summary of the New Agricultural Policy and its limitations and of the constant effort needed to ensure it fits in with regional cereal policies in the Sahel.

Combining structural adjustment and food security is no easy matter. We shall attempt to examine the practical difficulties involved in any structural adjustment policy aimed at fitting in with an agricultural development drive.

A strong lever

The system suggested by the funders, particularly the World Bank, hinges on a farm price policy which makes imported cereals (such as rice) more expensive, removes the subsidies on agricultural inputs and urban consumption, liberates the input market and ensures remunerative prices for the peasants. What is actually being proposed here is a cut in the real price of the rice produced locally in the River Valley, given the very high production costs (rice being a strategic product in that it is a staple for the majority of Senegalese). In fact, a farm price policy can be a strong lever when it comes to changing the terms of domestic trade to the benefit of the rural community and the detriment of the people in the towns (by pushing up the price of local products, doing away with urban consumer subsidies and engineering a change in eating habits in relation to imported cereals such as Thai rice). But it will not promote a food security policy on its own. There are political constraints — such things as political upheavals among the urban consumers — which are not easy to get round. In February 1986, for example, political upheavals forced the Senegalese authorities into lowering the price of imported rice from CFAF 160 to CFAF 130 per kg, thereby compromising their food security policy and showing just how difficult it is to run a cereal plan properly. Encroaching on the urban

consumers' privileges by making cereals more expensive, doing away with consumer subsidies or charging real prices can easily threaten the nation's political stability. Political constraints of this kind are a real dilemma for any Sahel country attempting to run a food security policy during a period of structural adjustment.

They are indeed preventing the introduction of the Farm Sector Adjustment Policy (PASA) and they have been holding up Senegal's SAP III (structural adjustment, phase three) negotiations with the funders (the IMF, the IBRD, France's CCCE, the EDF etc) for nearly a year now. What is causing the friction, of course, is the rise in the price of imported rice from CFAF 130 to CFAF 160 per kg.

Senegal may be what the IMF considers to be 'a good pupil', but its political leaders also have public opinion to take into account, since they are living in what has long been rare in Africa, a political democracy. But a compromise is on the cards.

The funders see a rise in the price of imported rice from CFAF 130 to CFAF 160 per kg as tantamount to discouraging its consumption and encouraging people to eat locally-grown cereals (millet, maize and local rice), bringing in selective protectionism and making for the emergence of a food security policy as advocated in the Cereal Plan (established in 1986, as a complement to the New Agricultural Policy of 1984, to exploit the agricultural potential of the Diama and Manantali dams in the Senegal River Valley and achieve 80 % food security for the nation by the year 2000).

They also propose doing away with various subsidies (on seed, fertiliser, transport etc) to rationalise the management of agriculture and bring down the price of local rice which is presently high because of the heavy production costs. If the negotiations are to get going again, both sides have to compromise. Over and above the divergences of opinion between Senegal and the funders, no farm price policy will have any real chance of success unless it goes hand in hand with a series of land and credit reforms, selective subsidies, road infrastructure, agricultural research, technical extension work, nutritional surveys, meteorological monitoring of rainfall (an essential factor) and institutional changes in the administration. If it is to work, it must aim to harmonise with the policies of the other countries in the region on cereals, exchange rates and structural adjustment. But national policies are frequently drawn up without taking all of this into account.

Farm price policy — the challenge

An efficient farm price policy must be a synthesis of all the above factors, a culmination rather than a starting point — something the funders do not seem to realise. If it is to make a proper job of inverting the domestic patterns of trade to the benefit of the people living in rural areas, then it must also introduce selective protectionism (hence the search for a good nominal rate of protection — 40 %, say, in the case of Senegal), which is completely different from looking for comparative advantages.

It all hinges on selective subsidies, decent agricultural credit facilities and land reforms.

Subsidies: Subsidisation (of inputs and urban consumption) is a very delicate matter. Let us start by looking at urban consumer subsidies, since town-dwellers are politicised and therefore in a good position when it comes to defending their privileges and causing political strife. Farm subsidies cannot last for ever, either, because that would turn them into assistance.

However, some subsidies are worth maintaining to protect underprivileged target-groups in the cities — low-paid employees, for example, children, pregnant women and old people in working-

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class areas such as Pikine, Guediawaye, Grand Dakar etc.

Selective subsidisation may mean handing out food or using a percentage of food aid (Food for Work, for example), combined with information campaigns to change eating habits — 'Eat Senegalese', say, to get Thai rice replaced by local maize and millet.

Nutritional surveys of poor household budgets and cereal markets may also go some way to a solution.

Import taxes on the luxury goods used by the comfortably-off can also yield revenue to provide food stocks for associations in working-class districts (fairness through taxation). This kind of selective subsidisation, which can help improve the nutritional situation of the underprivileged sections of society, could be accompanied by a policy of better primary health care.

Food for Work programmes are very common in Sri Lanka among the landless peasants and unemployed in poor districts.

Efficiently used food aid can be a help here too (with the construction of village dispensaries etc).

Such schemes would aim to cushion the social effects of structural adjustment policies. Unless the weight of structural adjustment is spread fairly amongst the different social categories of the population, adjustment will always be synonymous with austerity.

Some forms of selective subsidisation — of seed and fertiliser — have to be maintained and the right sort of rural credit facilities chosen for small farmers when the input market is freed.

Total liberalisation of the seed market could lead to speculation by rural middlemen and better-off peasants, penalising the small producers.

It is generally agreed that small farmers can run up debts with rural middlemen and better-off peasants during periods of non-production and pay them back when they harvest. The creditors are paid in seed during the harvest period (at very high rates) and they then sell the seed back to the small farmers during the sowing period (at even higher rates, thus ensuring very high profit margins of, say, 45 %).

The SEDES report clearly explains the strategy of the various people involved in



Farm subsidies cannot last for ever... However, some subsidies are worth maintaining to protect underprivileged target groups in the cities

the cereal market. The whole seed problem hinges on storage capacity and the better-off peasants really do have good facilities here, which is more than can be said for the small ones. The authorities have made a considerable but as yet limited effort with USAID help, but there is a long way to go before village associations of small farmers have large-scale storage capacity (thanks to the building of sheds, for example).

Credit facilities: Selective subsidies must be arranged so that small farmers can get fertiliser and avoid situations in which high prices preclude its use and output dwindles, as has happened over the past year or two.

There is a lot to do in the credit sector. Access to loans should go some way to solving the problem of seed use, fertiliser supply and farm equipment utilisation. Any farm price policy not accompanied by a credit system that is available to the small farmers is not likely to be a success. Senegal's National Agricultural Credit Fund (CNCAS) is being set up gradually, but the interest rates are very high (13 %), the individual guarantee unsuitable for the needs of the small farmer, the paperwork expensive (about CFAF 25 000) and beyond illiterate peasants and the management too centralised.

The NGOs have done some interesting work in their Green Africa campaign, providing credit at low or zero interest, setting up cereal banks to suit the small

farmers' storage capacity, introducing local-language training and simplified management, generalising primary health care in the regions concerned, converting food aid into financial means so as to even out the harvest over areas with surpluses and areas with shortfalls and so on. The funders (the World Bank and USAID, for example) and the authorities should get together with the NGOs and the village association representatives to take these original ideas further. Other forms of credit should be tried out along with a kind of federation of Farm Economy Interest Groups and NGOs. The Interest Groups have to form a federation to ensure their future effectiveness.

Alongside this, the CNCAS management should be more decentralised and the representativeness of the delegates of village associations, economic interest groups and other groups of well-off peasants greater, so that every member of society in the rural areas is represented.

All the problems attached to obtaining input supplies depend on accessible credit facilities.

Small farmers need to form groups

The local powers: Unless the small farmers form proper, autonomous groups which are independent of the influence of leading rural figures, there is no chance of an efficient food security

policy or even a decentralised agricultural development model.

As the NGOs showed in the Green Africa campaign, there is a potential for the emergence of small farmer groups in rural areas everywhere. Encouraging their formation means a policy of offering training in the local language, providing an introduction to simplified management (human resource management) and ensuring decent credit facilities — all leading to the creation of different forms of non-official power (including peasant women in the rural areas), which could be partners involved in a dialogue with the authorities and the funders and have an effect when major rural development decisions are taken and structural adjustment policies brought in.

Unless such powers exist, society will never be revitalised. No dynamic movements will occur and no decentralised agricultural development model geared to the culture of the Sahel countries will emerge.

Land reform: Other reforms should go along with the farm price policy (agricultural research and a reform of the land arrangements). A land reform would be aimed at updating the 1964 National Domain Act and giving the peasants greater security of tenure and broader individual rights to encourage them to invest in the land and improve its value. This sort of reform could be a kind of individual guarantee of better access to credit.

The law adopted at the time of independence (during a period of State centralisation, that is to say) ought to be reformed in the light of the New Agricultural Policy, which recommends that the State withdraw and producers be freed from administrative supervision. A detailed account of the content and practical arrangements of such a land reform is outside the scope of this article, but, undeniably, with the new economic deal which adjustment brings, some provisions, and maybe even the spirit of the law are now outmoded.

Lastly, agricultural research and extension work should emphasise cereals, not just groundnuts, and involve such things as the investigation of new strains of cereals and pulses, modern extension methods and so on.

Ultimately, a cereal policy will only be effective if it aims to harmonise with the policies of neighbouring states in the region and sub-region.

Regional harmonisation of agricultural price, exchange rate and structural adjustment policies in the Sahel.

Differing agricultural price policies in neighbouring countries (Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali etc) are barriers when it comes to harmonising cereal policies throughout the Sahel region. Maize (see table) is one example.

Cereal prices in Mali and Senegal are different. In 1981-82, for example, maize was CFAF 42.5 per kg in Mali and CFAF 50 in Senegal, while Niger's price was twice that of Mali.

Mali had a surplus at the 1990 cereal harvest (about 600 000 t of sorghum, millet, maize and rice), which it was barely able to dispose of in Senegal.

Mauritania sells imported rice (CFAF 250 per kg) to its consumers at about twice the price asked in Senegal (CFAF 130 per kg).

A sack of Thai rice is far cheaper in Gambia than Senegal (around CFAF 9 000), a situation which encourages smuggling along the frontiers, partly neutralises Senegal's policy of charging more for imported rice and loses it revenue from tax and customs duties.

In some years, Burkina Faso has had good cereal harvests which it has found difficult to sell to the neighbouring countries. In some years, the Senegalese peasants go and sell their groundnuts and groundnut oil in Gambia and Mali where the prices are higher, which encourages parallel marketing and home grinding and thereby reduces the revenue of the State.

The effect of all these farm price imbalances is to encourage informal trade between consumers in different countries and hamper the efficiency of the tax, customs and price policies of the

states in question — which is why farm prices in the sub-region (Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali and Niger) and region (Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Mali and so on) have to be harmonised.

Towards a solution

— The countries in question could agree to common prices for some cereals, in the light of the different transport and marketing costs and exchange rates.

— Regional food security stocks, gradual production cost alignment measures and more technical cooperation (meetings of national experts and then of Ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Cooperation etc. in the form of quarterly meetings, lectures and work sessions coordinated by CILSS could be arranged in the short and medium term.

In the immediate future, CILSS (the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel) could, say, take the initiative for a meeting to discuss this in 1991. Although there is a lot of controversy over regional exchange rate harmonisation, the World Bank, the French Treasury and the various States could come to some provisional arrangement. The problem is one that will of course come up in the medium term with the opening of the single European market in 1993. A provisional solution, or even a permanent one, could be found at that time. Sub-regional — and then regional — harmonisation of structural adjustment policies could be outlined with the help of the World Bank, the other funders and the states concerned — although the question is one which is often only seen from a national angle.

The adjustment of the economies of the Sahel and the whole series of social and political reforms (protection of the most underprivileged groups and involvement of the operators, particularly the rural

Table 1: Price producers obtained for maize, 1981-82, November — April

Country	CFAF per kg
Mali	42.5
Senegal	50.0
Burkina Faso	60.0
Mauritania	78.0
Niger	80.0

Source: FAO 1987.

and urban associations) that goes with it can only be achieved on a regional basis and the World Bank, representatives of the national authorities and, most important, various African and foreign research workers (in universities, consultancies etc) interested in the subject should suggest ways of doing this.

Lastly, no regional harmonisation of agricultural and cereal price policies will ever be successful unless it actively involves CILSS, the Club du Sahel and the other operators (i.e. the groups of small producers, who are primarily concerned). Unless there are local non-official powers, regional harmonisation decisions could well be little more than inefficient red tape. It is upstream, with the public authorities, and downstream, with the local operators, that the question of regional integration has to be envisaged in both the Sahel and on the continent as a whole.

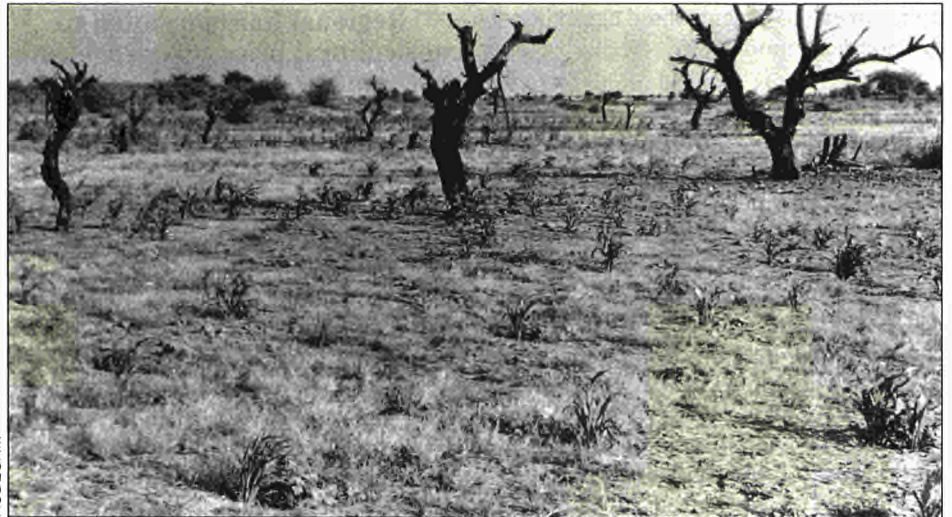
Without local democracy, without fresh responsibility for the local operators, no cereal policy (at either national or local level) will work and no efficient decentralised development model will emerge. So lessons should be learned from the NGOs' educational approach and the ideas disseminated. Lastly, in the institutions, the states should try and take a closer look at the farm price policy scenarios and their financial consequences on the balance of payments.

Farm price policy scenarios to be investigated

It is worth taking the investigation of farm price policies, and the effect they have on the balance of payments, further, as this should make the relevant administrative decisions more efficient.

Although it has shortcomings, the World Bank's first study has at least the merit of actually being there. The main virtue of the SEDES 1989 report, by far the fullest and most original, is that it sets out four series of scenarios.

In particular, Scenario No 3, the 'quest for greater self sufficiency in cereals', explores some very interesting ways of setting up an efficient farm price policy to obtain food security — although it does raise problems of practical application at an institutional level. The Sahel countries have to encourage more of these studies to promote the harmonisation of their cereal policies.



AUDECAM

'Adjustment will only work if it adapts to the peasant way of thinking and not vice-versa...'



The funders, especially the World Bank and the CCCE, have to give their financial backing to studies of this kind. More generally, they should increase the flow of finance to help the states bring in the reforms attendant on the economic and social consequences of structural adjustment (finding work for redundant civil servants and providing selective subsidies for target groups). Unless the international flow of finance is increased, the Sahel countries will continue to be prey to damage to the fabric of their societies and destabilisation of their political situations.

In turn, the Sahel countries, like Senegal, have to use this improved international financial flow to bring in reforms to go with their structural adjust-

ment policies, spread the burden of adjustment more fairly (via tax reforms, educating the people to change their eating habits etc), make a better job of explaining the scope of the adjustment policies and try to devise alternatives.

Imported rice has to go up in price if the cereal plan and the food security policies are to work. But the reform has to be gradual and go hand in hand with such things as selective subsidies.

It is in its practical arrangements that the Senegalese state has to try and find flexible answers to the question of higher Thai rice prices. Both partners have to compromise to get the PASA negotiations off the ground again, in the interests of the people and the political stability of the nation. When it comes to

Table 2: Hypotheses based on the 1 May 1986 scenario

Scenario	Price of rice to the consumer	Price of groundnuts (1)	Price of cotton (1)	World prices (CFAF) exchange rate		Sub-fertiliser			Sub-seed		
						N	S	F	N	S	F
Trend	160	90	100	Low	IBRD projection (1988)	X	X			X	
Advantages	130	70	100	Low	IBRD projection	X			X		
Self-sufficiency in cereals	190	70	90	Low	IBRD projection (1988)	X	X		X	X	
Intensification	160	80	100	Low	IBRD projection			X		X	

(1) Price to producers expressed in CFAF N = none; S = simple; F = strong.
Source: SEDES

Table 3: Subsidisation of main products (including assimilated transfers) in some developed countries, 1979-80 to 1984-85 (%)

Product and country	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Wheat						
Australia	- 4,0	2,8	5,4	11,8	5,7	2,8
Canada	11,8	12,5	12,8	16,7	18,6	29,2
EEC	50,4	41,8	46,4	58,5	44,9	37,6
USA	1,2	3,3	7,7	7,8	38,0	17,2
Japan	77,9	75,8	77,7	77,9	77,7	79,9
Rice						
EEC	24,9	0,4	21,9	43,9	32,5	27,0
USA	0,1	0,1	1,4	23,6	81,0	35,7
Japan	78,1	71,2	73,0	76,4	75,6	79,4
Maize						
EEC	54,7	38,4	48,9	48,8	26,3	22,1
USA	1,7	1,0	2,2	4,2	51,7	7,6
Milk						
Australia	19,1	12,3	8,0	13,0	25,5	33,0
Canada	28,0	17,5	9,5	19,5	37,5	37,9
EEC	89,0	79,7	68,5	54,9	63,0	62,0
USA	20,8	8,9	- 1,6	2,7	17,7	21,2
Japan	23,9	18,8	16,1	16,9	22,0	23,1
Sugar						
Australia	- 5,3	- 9,1	- 0,7	9,8	6,5	12,3
Canada	4,8	3,7	22,6	32,5	20,2	-
EEC	64,7	- 7,4	80,0	123,7	134,7	142,1
USA	14,7	3,6	35,6	117,2	124,9	139,6
Japan	46,2	58,3	78,4	78,9	84,6	84,1

NB: Subsidies proper and all other transfers to farmers made via trade and support programmes, expressed as a percentage of income from the sale of the products in question. The figures are negative when the programmes reduce the producers' income — which happens mainly when prices on the world market are high. This reduction is obtained by restricting imports or import subsidies. (Figures in US\$ million)
Source: FAO, 1989.

selective subsidisation, the funders have to be more flexible, since no country so far has managed to achieve self suf-

iciency in food without subsidising its farm sector.

Even developed countries such as

Japan subsidise cereals such as rice, as do the EC Member States and the USA (see table).

Adjustment, a condition of economic development — necessary but not sufficient

Financial adjustment is unavoidable for the Sahel countries, but an adjustment policy, while necessary is not sufficient of itself to promote economic development. Priorities have to be changed to favour economic development. Institutional, economic and social reforms, first at national and then at regional level, may suggest a decentralised development model which puts priority on the needs of the ordinary operator rather than just aiming for large-scale macro-economic equilibrium.

Unless something is done about the dynamics of ordinary society, there will be no democratic development, no food security, no regional market and no possible success for structural adjustment. Adjustment will only work if it adapts to the peasant way of thinking, not *vice versa*, as has been the case so far. The natural, Darwinian selection of economic operators and states, as recommended by the adjustment policies (a real cult of the market and its comparative advantages), can only hope to succeed if it harmonises with the Socratic-type approach of the NGOs. And reconciling Darwin and Socrates means explaining the full complexity of the links between economic development and structural adjustment. Greater emphasis has to go on Socrates and his approach. Economic development is not only a financial parameter. It is a fact of life. ○ T.A.S.

Guarded optimism for African cocoa

Take it easy, take it easy. The future of the African cocoa industry is not as gloomy as the current situation would suggest. This observation is what emerges reading the report entitled 'La compétitivité du cacao africain' carried out by experts of CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement) for the French Ministry of Cooperation (1).

Based largely on the comparative advantages of the African cocoa producers vis-à-vis their competitors in South America and South East Asia, the authors, in their analysis of trends in supply and demand, lay particular emphasis on the cost of production. They take into consideration issues as wide ranging as the scale of plantation, availability of virgin forests, soil fertility and water retention, and the cost of labour. 'The game', they say, 'is not up' for African producers. Indeed, in the coming years, cocoa 'will be one of the rare exportable products of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea' (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, and Equatorial Guinea).

That is, at least, good news for a region that is increasingly being marginalised in international trade and for which forecasts speak of increased national or regional use of the traditional agricultural exports (palm oil, coffee, cotton, etc) in the coming years.

If cocoa is seen as an exception it is because the factors militating against its domestic transformation are considerable: world over-supply of ground cocoa (about 500 000 tonnes at present), a product with high technological demands, minimum value-added, heavy transport costs from points of production



to points of consumption, and difficulty of storage in the tropics, particularly for chocolates.

A vital source of foreign exchange for the economic development of the West African producers (less so for Nigeria), cocoa has not earned much foreign exchange in the past decade because of the over-supply in the world market which has led to falls in prices. At the end of 1989, prices fell to their lowest level in over 40 years. They have since recovered slightly and are hovering between UK £ 650 and £ 750 per tonne.

The over-supply is the direct result of the overproduction caused by the revolution that has taken place in the industry in recent years. At the turn of this century, the West African producers and Brazil accounted for 98 % of the world market. Indonesia entered the scene as

recently as the 1960s. It was followed by Malaysia, in a most dynamic way, only 8 years ago. Thus in less than three decades, these South East Asian nations have become the 'new pole' in production to which West Africa has lost a big share of the market, about 13 %.

The West African producers themselves have had varying fortunes over these years: Ivory Coast has emerged from virtually nowhere in the 1940s to be the biggest producer with 34 % of the world market, while the hitherto leading cocoa nations of Ghana and Nigeria hold no more than 13 % and 8 % respectively.

Although no major upsets are expected in this pecking order in the coming years, the CIRAD report forecasts a significant fall in Brazil's production, a less significant fall in Cameroon's, and stagnation in that of Malaysia, Nigeria and Ghana. Only Indonesia, whose production has consistently been up in recent times, is expected to maintain this in the short term at least.

The Report could not predict Ivory Coast's production, unable to gauge the effects the reduction in the prices paid to farmers will have on output. Ivory Coast's potential is put at around one million tonnes per annum (about two-fifths of the world's total). It currently produces 820 000 tonnes annually of which it exports 600 000 tonnes.

The Report notes that although world cocoa consumption has increased substantially, neither the successful launching in 1972 of the International Cocoa Agreement nor Ivory Coast's desperate attempts to influence prices single-handedly in the late 1980s, have succeeded in controlling supply: the quota system and regulatory stocks foreseen under the Agreement have never actually operated let alone been effective.

A new accord has been difficult to secure, and it was in view of the disarray among members, that the International Cocoa Council, in March 1990, was obliged to suspend the Agreement's economic clauses and to extend its conditions for a period of two years, with effect from October 1990. The hope is for a new and more effective Agreement to be concluded by October 1992.

The experience of the last 20 years shows clearly that market forces are

(1) Copies obtainable from: Ministère de la coopération et du développement, Secrétariat des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques, 20, rue Monsieur, 75700 Paris; Price: 150 FF.

powerful factors in price determination. The report nevertheless places considerable hope in an international agreement making a significant contribution to the stabilisation of prices. Compiled before last November's news of an official acceptance by Malaysia to join the Agreement, the chances of such an agreement being eventually effective have been enhanced. Malaysia, it should be noted, accounts for 10 % of the world market.

Stocks during the 1989/90 season were estimated at around 1 300 000 tonnes. 'Expressed in months of consumption', says the report, 'they hardly exceed those of 1965 which did not prevent a rapid recovery' in the 1970s. But each recovery or boom in the industry has always been followed, a couple of years later, by a slump. Any recovery this time will be of short duration, according to the report, as this would give a new lease of life to the industrial plantations in Malaysia and Brazil which would, in turn, lead to overproduction and to another fall in price.

Although the threat posed by substitute materials remains as research continues, the Report is optimistic as to a realistic increase in world consumption of chocolates (the increases of recent years being more as a result of manufacturers increasing the proportion of cocoa in chocolates rather than an increase in the number of the consumers of the final products—a growth that is obviously fragile).

It forecasts increases in consumption in the southern countries of Western Europe—Spain, Greece, Italy and Portugal — where it is currently low — in Eastern Europe where the potential is great, in the medium-term, and in Japan where it will accelerate.

Cost of production

The global picture therefore appears encouraging, but this in itself does not guarantee the West African producers a future in a competitive world. The authors of the Report think that although climatic conditions no longer have the importance they once had (frosts in Brazil, for example, which not only influenced prices but gave African producers opportunities to sell more of their cocoa on the world market) because of the appearance of a new centre of

Cacao production by principal production region 1975-2000 (in millions of tonnes)						
Producing region	Real production			Estimates	Forecasts	
	1974/ 1975	1984/ 1985	1988/ 1989	1989/ 1990	1994/ 1995	1999/ 2000
Main producers	1 315	1 634	2 061	2 033	2 140	2 220
Brazil	273	412	343	368	375	425
Cameroon	118	122	124	115	130	135
Ecuador	78	122	94	85	80	80
Ghana	377	173	300	300	275	300
Côte d'Ivoire	242	552	820	750	790	750
Malaysia	13	103	220	255	350	400
Nigeria	214	150	160	160	175	175
Small producers	234	300	378	406	405	430
Africa	60	59	53	53	55	55
America	131	168	186	191	190	190
Asia/Oceania	43	73	139	162	160	185
World Total	1 549	1 934	2 439	2 439	2 580	2 695
Annual rate of increase (5 years)		3.5	4.4	3.6	2.2	0.9

Source: Historical data and estimates 89/90: Gill and Duffus. Forecasts: Commodity Information, Inc.

production in South-East Asia, the cost of production will be crucial.

And in this regard, they pinpoint phytosanitary problems as being a determining factor: in times of depression in prices, they say, the big, rigid plantation structures of Brazil and Malaysia incur higher costs than the relatively flexible system, close to gathering that the Ivorians, for example, have, which can adapt the level of phytosanitary protection to the prices in force. This, in spite of the West African producers being handicapped in a variety of ways — state control (in most cases) compared to the free, private system in operation in Malaysia and Brazil, high cost of transport, difficult ecological adaptation of certain varieties and the presence of diseases, etc.

The West African producers, furthermore, appear less vulnerable during long periods of low prices, and they have an additional advantage in their extensive system of production, which is due largely to the existence of 'pioneering fronts' and of wet, fertile and virgin forests (open to more peasant plantations and offering such plantations protection against dry winds).

The importance of policy

The extent to which the West African producers derive the benefits of these comparative advantages will depend on the kind of policies they pursue: As the world's biggest producer of good quality cocoa, Ivory Coast is in a position not only to influence prices but also to compete effectively with the potential rival that Indonesia represents. It must, for example, reduce the marketing costs of its cocoa; Ghana and Nigeria, which along with Indonesia, have the lowest cost of production and which have begun to recover their erstwhile vitality thanks to better economic policies, have yet to prove they can regenerate their plantations.

The authors of this report recognise, however, that the optimism they have expressed is dependent on the current situation not taking a turn for the worse, for example a sudden increase in investment in Malaysia, its cocoa becoming more viable and its production rising to more than 400 000 tonnes per annum or alternatively a sudden fall in world consumption. ○ A.O.

Ritual, religion and development in Madagascar

by Céline RATOVOSON (*)

Bernard Nkuissi's article on traditional religion in Africa appeared in no 123 of 'The Courier'. In this issue, Céline Ratovoson uses J.B. Pratt's definition of religion (a formal and social attitude of individuals and groups to the force(s) which they believe to have an ultimate hold over their destiny and interests) in her explanation of traditional faiths in her country. These beliefs, she suggests, can often have a negative economic and social effect — which suggestion will probably upset some established ideas.

Madagascar has beliefs which can be complex and confusing and difficult to understand. The island, it is generally agreed, was only relatively recently peopled by its diverse inhabitants — 'the people of Madagascar have a basic faith of Indonesian origin with borrowings from Arabia and Africa', as H. Isnard puts it.

In this article, we shall concentrate on the effect of traditional religions on the development of Madagascar, a society which is 85 % rural with a fairly strong structure of authority (king, chief, god). Practical examples from the east coast, the Merina region, the north west and the west show that traditional beliefs affect development in at least two ways.

Economic and social effects

The first typical example of tradition and ancestral custom is spirit and ancestor worship. Madagascans live in villages and the oldest villager is both chief and elder, he who can serve as intermediary between the living and the dead — for villages also contain those who have passed on and, in Merina territory in the central highlands, their graves may well be among the dwellings of the living. People in Madagascar usually believe that the dead can still act in the world of the living, that some form of reincarnation is possible, and so the dead must be honoured and pleased. Ritual exhumation (*famadihana*) is practised in some

parts of the island. The dead, people think, can appear to the living, in dreams for example, to bring them messages — hence the need for exhumation. And festivities, ostentatiously expensive ones, are organised for this purpose and shrouds costing anything between FMG 100 000 and 150 000, depending on quality and finish, are bought. On the east coast, especially in the Faritany de Toamasina, this ritual ceremony is called *rasa hariäna* (a share of the fortune brought by members of the defunct's family) and the remains of the departed have to be re-arranged in the specially prepared family tomb. In Imerina (the highlands) and Betsimisaraka country (on the east coast), the ceremony costs an immense amount, for cloth and a rosewood coffin must be bought. Every area has its ritual requiring consultation of an *omblasy* (or soothsayer) and the help of specialists (*mpijoro*). And to honour both the village community and the departed, the festivities are organised at the tomb itself. Tradition has it that a couple of zebus are sacrificed, spirituous or fermented drinks purchased and rice cooked — a feast for the whole village.

A family in one Betsimisaraka village in the former sub-prefecture of Soanierana-Ivongo spent at least FMG 500 000 on the *rasa hariäna ceremonies*, buying a good, fat zebu, *betsabetsa* (a fermented rice drink), rum and rice for the guests from the *Fokontany* to which the defunct belonged. The village community is a religious unit as a rule and none of the tribe could avoid these



Vivant Univers

Funeral post on a fisherman's grave — the community of the living joins the community of the ancestors

customs. Sometimes, families get into debt if they have no ready money at the time, for evil may befall if the rituals are not carried out and the threat of moral sanctions by the village community is there to ensure that they are.

The second example is the *doany* of the north and north west. This is the place where the holy relics of the founder of a kingdom and his main dignitaries are buried. After death, the king becomes a god and his relics are worshipped by the Tsimihety and Sakalava in a gathering of 3 000-6 000 people every five years. Typical examples of this are at the holy lake of Andranova at Diego-Suarez and at Lake Kinkony near Katsepy-Mitsinjo, where ceremonies are organised round the sacred waters where the spirit of the dead king is said to live. Often, the body is 'buried' in the water in a silvercoated coffin and the spirit is reincarnated in the caiman lizards of the lake — what is called *dady*. And sometimes even, a serpent may come out of the water, to be honoured and venerated, but never killed, by the people. In 1973, G. Rabearimanana said that gifts to the *doany* of Mahamavo-Najunga amounted to something like 350 oxen, more than FMG 3 million in cash and various other donations (rice and honey, for example) in kind. All the delegates of the Mahamavo peninsula led by King Doda himself offered 15 oxen and 100 litres of honey.

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Such festivities cost the village concerned a great deal and, as the villagers themselves often have a very poor standard of living, they are forced to run up debts that take years to pay back.

The third example is the feast of circumcision, or *Sambatra*, which the Antambahoaka tribe in the former sub-prefecture of Mananjary organises on the River Mananjary every five or seven years. At this ceremony, a group of at least 50 and as many as 200 children are circumcised on the same day, with a *joro* (ritual invocation) and the sacrifice of a number of zebus at the mouth of the river — and a contribution from every family.

Briefly, the idea of all these festivities is to strengthen the ties between relatives and villagers and indeed they are an opportunity for people in villages and hamlets to enjoy themselves, although they lead to arguments and disturbances of all kinds.

Health-wise, the irrational consumption of cane wine or rum causes drunkenness on these occasions and cases of sickness and accidental death are common.

Economy-wise, the rituals require ostentatious spending, which is sometimes ill-planned, and families are forced into debt to honour their gods, ancestors and customs. The different tribes still maintain the traditions in good and bad years alike, despite the present economic situation, and they are all the poorer for it, as a lifetime's savings may well disappear in two or three days.

Cultural and psychological effects

A look at some of the simpler and less complex rituals will show what the cultural and psychological consequences are.

The first example is *tavy* or itinerant, scorched-earth farming as practised by the people on the east coast (see box).

The second is *joro-tany*, the prayers said to exorcise a piece of land it is hoped to develop but thought to be inhabited by inimical or ill-disposed spirits. There are special prayers on the land itself and burnt chicken and *betsabetsa* (fermented drinks) and *toaka gasy* (spirits) are offered to the gods.

Tavy — itinerant scorched-earth farming

This is tied up with fomban-drazana, or ancestral customs. The peasants of the eastern central coast, who live in a closed society, are anxious to cling to ritual and avoid the wrath of invisible, threatening powers and the stamp of religion on the farmer's timetable is very strong as a result. So basically, tavy is not seen as an economic activity, but as a way of expressing ancestor worship. The system is conditioned by the observance of taboos and farming methods are based on respect for the ancestors and when, say, deciding which piece of land to clear, the peasant has to:

— *adhere to various rituals and customs;*

— *consult a soothsayer to decide which is the best day to start work (on selecting, clearing or burning the land etc);*

— *perform the rites before the different stages, i.e. fira tavy (clearance), oro tavy (burning), mitorona (weeding), fiangaviana (ody tavy prayer) and petrandango (lango ceremony).*

The point of all these prayers, in fact, is to ask the local gods for a good harvest and all the ritual gestures are thought to be a guarantee of getting on in a good and neighbourly fashion with the ancestors and invisible gods.

A short study of the different kinds of tavy shows the strength of religious customs and ancestor worship by the 'tavysts' — who have taboos (or fady) to obey if they are to avoid a poor harvest.

An ombiasy has to be consulted in cases of tavy on old forest land (called teviaala) and he tells the farmer to take one or two clods of earth from the future field before a final choice is made. If land clearance is imminent, the potential user of the field has to offer special prayers, or ala-dika, to the gods, followed by a burnt offering of chicken or betsa (fermented drink).

In the case of ancestral tavy (jinja finomana or simbontrano), at the site of the ancestral tomb, two or three zebus (according to the area of the tavy) have to be sacrificed. Immolation of the beasts signifies respect for the ancestors, because by clearing the land immediately round the tombs, the farmer is apparently removing the ancestors' protective covering. People in parts of the former sub-prefectures of the north east were still sacrificing two or three zebus when clearing or weeding land or performing the jinja abandoning rite in 1972, but the practice is gradually dying out now because the economic situation is difficult.

The land of the finimana is a property tied to the extended family (4-15 households). Land rights are handed down from father to son and no outsider may set up without the permission of the head of the line. The ancestral tomb and the land around it, an area of 10-16 ha perhaps, can only be cultivated if the forest has reached maturity (7-15 years) and then only by the whole family which owns the tomb.

Lastly, common or ordinary tavy (dinja tamana), in which each villager is free to choose the plot, involves a simple prayer plus various offerings (a zebu, a chicken, rice, honey etc) to suit the means of the people clearing the land.

We shall end this section by pointing out that the choice of land carries with it the observance of various taboos and obligations throughout the different phases of work. Such bans may be territorial (fadin-tany) or local (during the growing period) or they may be attached to just some of the plants (pulses, for example, such as voantsiroko, which kills the souls of the dead).

Lastly, Tuesdays and Thursdays are generally taken to be taboo and harmful to any work on the land — these are decrees from previous times (didin-tany) which apply solely to rice and not to dry crops (hanin-kotrana).

These two examples, we firmly believe, show that divine practices make the individual psychologically and morally dependent on both the soothsayer and the gods.

The soothsayers prescribe taboos and talismans. Individual and local taboos prevent the individual from doing particular things and, as H. Deschamps says, there are many of them 'strewing the people's lives with countless inhibitions', encouraging poverty in some places and hampering social, cultural and economic progress. This obviously makes it difficult to get schools and hospitals accepted, as the villagers prefer to remain ignorant and keep traditional remedies for some diseases, with superstition and witchcraft thriving as a result.

Developing a region means pushing up its output, but it also means reducing areas of poverty and pauperism by bring in a modern attitude.

The essential thing in rural society in Madagascar at the moment should be the individual's material development (self sufficiency in food, basic needs and a proper psychological balance), and cultural development — i.e. gradually and gently transforming a hidebound outlook by suggesting modern, but rational alternative solutions.

The manifestations which form part of the rites and beliefs interfere with the proper development of the individual. Although man is a being who needs security, although he is 'fallible, he is also social and cosmic and religious in his being and his life is a battle against a



The ritual sacrifice of zebus does honour to the village community and the defunct... but it costs a lot

cunning evil emanating from all places and all things'. So he has to wage a perpetual campaign against pessimism, for if he allows himself to be pessimistic, his ability to react to life's problems will be neutralised.

The *sikidy* or geomancy of the Madagascan dictates 'the future and the way to behave, whatever the object' (H. Deschamps). It plays an all-important part in social life, certainly, but the prescriptions which go with it and the prayers said during the *joro* are ill-founded because they are often based on superstition and routine. The consequences are obscurantist in nature and hostile to the spread of instruction and culture among the people — as ill-founded bans such as the one on working on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the one on eating pork or chicken or the one on building latrines in the villages show.

These cases of individuals bowing to or depending on mysterious forces are clear illustrations of a critical social situation,

but Madagascans have tended never to realise the fact and look upon it as something entirely natural.

Ritual exhumation and the rites of the *doany*, the *tavy* and the *sambatra* merely perpetuate ancestor worship. They are a kind of reaction making it possible to counter everything that is foreign to the life of the group.

Ultimately, traditional religions, with all their different facets, are phenomena of 'human misery' and they create a social system — the 'servile society' — to support them.

But despite being social phenomena, they are by no means cultural, for 'man fights nature and all evasive behaviour enables people to live together, helping them to live, but not authorising them to be', as D. Guignard puts it.

However, if we are to understand the Madagascan, we must take him with his religion, his traditions, his habits and his customs. If development in fact means the individual evolving on the basis of his own potential and involves transforming and changing the relationship between society and the space around it, there is no reason why all development schemes should not also transform Madagascar's traditional religions. But how?

Harsh measures should be avoided and skill and tact are called for. A persuasive, indulgent approach will help people gradually distance themselves from rigid custom and adapt to new ways in a 'materially and spiritually better' world. Lastly, it will take tolerance to create a climate of safety and serenity for the individual — which will help him strengthen his personality and do away with that lack of ease which is an expression of human failing. ○ C.R.



Families are forced into debt to honour their gods and ancestors and customs



International Centre of Bantu Civilisations

Culture and rural development projects in Central Africa

by Albert MUTANDA NTUMBA (*)

In February of last year, the International Centre of Bantu Civilisations, or CICIBA as it is usually called, brought out its 'Culture and Rural Development Projects in Central Africa'. This book, published by Editions l'Harmattan in Paris, looks at development from the point of view of culture — a reality on which development aims are founded, a stimulus in development activity and a guide in relations with the different partners involved.

This article highlights how CICIBA tries to get rural development drives to give proper consideration to culture.

Life is always shaped by natural and cultural factors. The main foundation of development is culture, a universal reality which people everywhere have always known, and culture affects the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

But interest in this reality is being rekindled now that the long reticent partners of the North have realised that economic promoters and governments have often neglected the cultural activities which foster development.

Article 4 of Lomé III is an historic step forward in the recognition of the importance of culture to progress.

CICIBA's experience

The Centre was set up in 1983 with the idea, *inter alia*, of 'helping to ensure that cultural considerations are included in development planning' (CICIBA, Article 4(3)) and we shall now see how it goes about it.

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Programmes, the cultural dimension unit and publications

Programmes are designed, run and assessed in the light of cultural factors which are likely to encourage (or discourage) development in Africa in general and the Bantu zone in particular. A unit on the cultural dimension of development, a permanent think tank on the relations between culture and development, was set up for this purpose and its findings appear in a number of publications.

Contact bulletins in each area of CICIBA activity are aimed at fostering dialogue between Bantu specialists interested in investigating and working on the interaction of culture and development in their particular fields and putting them in touch with the relevant sources of documentation.

A second series of publications on this interaction reports on the international seminars which the Centre organises to investigate the culture-development link in the various areas of scientific endeavour in its programme. These meetings also devise sectoral methodology in the light of CICIBA thinking on the link thus established and this is a guide for any individual or organisation working or taking decisions on development schemes.

CICIBA also brings out a journal, called *Muntu*, which strives to remain a credible publication to which specialists from Africa and elsewhere can contribute articles to fuel the general scientific discussion of the cultural factors of development and related issues.

Cultural factors and rural development

The Centre's thinking and experience on the culture-development link inspired the book mentioned above (also see box), which discusses the cultural side of rural development in Central Africa and highlights references in the field. It has been designed as a practical handbook to give individuals and institutions help and guidance about the importance of cultural factors in the fundamental areas of farming and herding, health, appropriate technologies used in SMEs, women and training.

The approach is deliberately didactic. The targets are Africans and non-Africans involved in rural development schemes, in particular, but decision-makers, instructors, extension workers and so on will benefit as well, as the information provided is the fruit of experience gained in a variety of rural development projects in the field in Angola, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe, Zaire and other parts of Africa.

CICIBA has found which cultural factors are development-friendly and which are not, illustrated them with examples from different countries (in Central Africa especially) and given an overview of the essential cultural features in each case — a reliable guide for people involved in rural development projects and for the milieux in which they are run.

The main general cultural features affecting the development drive in rural Africa are, the Centre's recent investigations suggest, belief, method of social

Cultural factors in projects

In its 'Cultural factors and rural development projects in Central Africa' Paris, France — 180 pages), CICIBA highlights factors which encourage/discourage development projects in different sectors of economic and social life — a useful contribution to our understanding of some of the constraints or brakes on development activities and a help to political decision-makers in their search for the sort of regulations that are best adapted to the notion of national community (as opposed to the scattered communities which were typical of these countries prior to independence). Here are some of CICIBA's examples.

Land: Land ownership is perhaps the most serious stumbling block for national development policies in Africa. Custom is still strong and highly resistant to (even the hesitant) attempts at reform of some governments. The questions are 'who does the land in Bantu Africa belong to?' and 'who takes the decisions about allocating land for development projects?'. The State, which is supposed to represent the general interests of the national community, may see its decisions questioned by a traditional or family authority, even if the real owners have received State compensation.

Agricultural production: Encouraging people to produce is not the whole problem as far as economic promoters and governments are concerned. The producers also have to accept new ways of working and — most important — plant different crops if the soil deteriorates. Peasants in many villages have refused to use chemical fertiliser because 'non-natural ways of getting rich — and of the soil getting rich — are wrong', and cultural considerations may determine the choice of products.

Technology: New farming and even housing technologies also come up against cultural barriers because the peasants' belief that the gods should bless the land — which they cannot do efficiently if they are unfamiliar with the tools — still survives in many countries.

Marketing, savings etc: People often fail to use collective product marketing services because of long-standing grudges (rooted in myth or morals) about the leaders or middlemen in, say, the village cooperatives.

The same goes for savings. People are very wary about modern savings systems and the way the money is put to use and this causes hoarding of the kind that used to happen in, say, Europe.

Livestock: Cattle have always been very important to life in societies all over the world and particularly so in Africa, where the herd is indicative of social status and may have trading value. So a change in the system may trigger a real social crisis among, say, the Bororo in Cameroun, for whom herding is the one (respected) activity. There may also be strong barriers in other social groups which are entirely unsuited for herding because it has never been one of their economic traditions.

Health: There is considerable resistance to innovation here, as there is in farming, technology and herding. Although modern medicine has proved its worth, the idea that 'native treatment' is better for some diseases is still very common in Africa and, although the tendency was to reject local cures in the decade immediately following independence, 'witch doctors', advertising on hoardings and in the newspapers with the blessing of the authorities, have come into their own again since the 1970s.

These one or two examples from the many described in the CICIBA publication show that the cart has been put before the horse in development schemes in Africa for years. Why, culturally speaking, do projects fail and why do they succeed? The answer, CICIBA suggests, could contribute to the success of economic and social development across Africa.

organisation, tradition, custom, type and degree of knowledge, type of know-how, type of artistic expression in each specific milieu and the socio-historical contingencies of each milieu and social group.

CICIBA takes in work by other institutions interested in the cultural factors of development in its own study of the subject. Its continuing aim is to take its thinking further, its experience yielding instruments for development decision-makers, motivators and beneficiaries as it shares its cooperation on culture and development with both consultancies and operators in the field.

Thus it has used existing questionnaires to survey the specific data which it has collected on the reciprocal influence of cultural and development factors in the peasant environment in Central Africa.

Along the same lines, it has produced a guide for technicians and cadres working on rural development schemes and sign-posted various avenues of reflexion on the culture-development tandem in the book mentioned earlier.

Source of references

CICIBA has a cultural data base on computer and can therefore collect, process and keep information on the various fields of scientific endeavour in its programme and make it available to the public. Each country in CICIBA has a terminal, so the base is a source of information on cultural factors in development — and available to anyone interested in the subject.

People the world over have always been aware of the ties which bind culture to development and history suggests that, even when lost, these ties emerge again, because neither rural nor urban development can survive for long without an authentic cultural dimension.

The countries of the North are currently paying a good deal of attention to this link — clear indication of the interest and support which we at CICIBA need for our work.

Other cultural institutions like CICIBA may well take advantage of this to draw the attention of the public, the specialists and the governments to the difference between those aspects of culture which are conducive to development in (particularly rural) Africa and those which are not. ○

A.M.N.



Conferences on Economic and Monetary Union, and on Political Union

by **Georgio MAGANZA** (*)

The two inter-governmental Conferences on Economic and Monetary Union, and on Political Union began in the Montecitorio Palace, the seat of the Italian Chamber of Deputies on 15 December 1990. The importance of this event, part of the recent drive to speed up European integration, should be obvious — and indeed was, judging by the effect it had on public opinion in most of the Member States at the time. It underscores the fact that, with the Single Act not even five years behind them, the Twelve now have the political will to continue along a path which, by consolidating political and economic links, should bring the Community closer to real European union.

The two Conferences, which had different beginnings, were prepared in two completely different ways. The meeting on Economic and Monetary Union was triggered by guidelines laid down by the European Council of Hanover in 1988 and detailed technical groundwork punctuated by specific studies was therefore possible. But the Political Union meeting was the result of a far more recent, joint initiative by French President Mitterrand and German Chancellor Kohl in April 1990, which resulted in the Dublin Summit (in June, two months later) coming out in favour of a second conference being run alongside the economic and monetary conference, with the idea of any changes to the treaties, arising from the two sets of talks being sent for ratification simultaneously.

The Governments of Ireland and Italy, the countries which had the Presidency in the first and second halves of 1990, invited the European Parliament and the Commission to say what they thought about the two conferences, in accordance with Article 236 of the EEC Treaty (revision arrangements), and the two institutions gave favourable opinions, plus comments and suggestions on possible changes. In early December, the Council also came out in favour and its President was therefore in a position to convene the two conferences for the 15th of that month.

This article briefly describes the historical background to the Conferences and outlines the main details and possible developments in the light of the work

done during the preparatory phase. Although the groundwork in fact set limits on the discussions (on a fairly one-off basis, let it be said), the parties involved are of course free to bring further topics to the conference table.

Economic and Monetary Union

At the Hanover Summit on 27 and 28 June 1988, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States continued along the path mapped out by the Single Act (which added provisions on economic and monetary cooperation to the EEC Treaty) and agreed to look at ways of turning this cooperation into a proper Union, while Commission President Jacques Delors was invited to chair a committee of their personal representatives which was to investigate and propose the practical stages which would lead to this Union (the EEC Bulletin contains the texts of Hanover and all other Summits).

A year later, the Madrid Summit confirmed that it wanted to go on working towards Economic and Monetary Union according to the Delors Committee's three-stage plan (broad extracts of which appeared on pp 43 et seq. of No 117 of *The Courier* for September (i.e. September/October 1989). Stage one, involving complete liberalisation of capital movements, was to begin on 1 July 1990 and the Council adopted the decisions relating to its commencement — i.e. the gradual convergence of economic policies and collaboration by the central banks — on 12 March 1990 (See OJ No L 78 of 24 March 1990, pp 23 & 25). Preparatory

work was to be undertaken with a view to calling an Intergovernmental Conference which would gradually lead to the adoption of a single currency. The European Council made it clear that this conference would meet 'once the first stage has begun' and be preceded by the proper groundwork.

This preparation, carried out by the usual bodies (the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks) and a high-level group in charge of identifying the potential contents of a treaty on economic and monetary union, enabled the European Summits in Paris (December 1989), Dublin (June 1990) and Rome (October 1990) to produce a timetable and lay the political foundations for the work of the Intergovernmental Conference.

The Conference, whose job has been made easier by the length and thoroughness of the preparatory phase, will have to solve the outstanding questions and, most important, come up with legal terms to describe the concepts and guidelines relating to, in particular:

— the convergence of the Member States' economic policies;

— monetary policy, managed by an independent, federal type institution (to be set up at the start of stage two) and characterised, in the final stage, by exchange rates fixed once and for all and then a single currency, the ECU.

The second stage should start on 1 January 1994 and the move to stage three be made about three years after that, in the light, in particular, of progress made with the coordination of monetary policies and the development of the ECU. Transitional arrangements for moving on to the successive stages of economic and monetary union could be scheduled to meet the situation of the various countries of the Community.

On the eve of the conference, the Commission came up with a draft treaty⁽¹⁾ to make the discussions easier.

⁽¹⁾ The draft treaty amending the treaty establishing the European Economic Community with a view to setting up an economic and monetary union lays down, in particular, the scope and operation of Eurofed and provisions on the transitional period and the move to the final phase. The text of this draft appeared in *Europe documents* No 1675/76 of 20 December 1990 and the comments that go with it in No 1678/79 of 27 December 1990.

(*) The opinions expressed by the author, a legal adviser at the Council, are his alone.

In late 1990, the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks gave the Council a draft set of statutes⁽²⁾ for the European System of Central Banks — better known as Eurofed — and the European Central Bank, to be annexed to the treaty. More draft texts — on economic and monetary considerations, sometimes referring to related issues dealt with at the political union conference — were produced or announced in the early stages of the Conference.⁽³⁾

Political Union

In early 1990, the profound changes which had taken place in Europe in the second half of 1989 and the prospect of German unification in particular were as important to the Community as the forthcoming internal market and the work on economic and monetary union.

It was against this background of thinking on the new shape of Europe and the Community's place in it, on the eve of the special meeting at which the Council was due to go into the matter, that the Kohl-Mitterrand message mentioned earlier came to underline the need to 'speed up the political construction of the

Twelve' and give practical effect to the desire which the parties to the Single Act had expressed of 'transforming all the relations between the Member States into a European Union and endowing it with the requisite means of action'. The message called upon the European Council to 'launch preparatory work for an intergovernmental conference on political union...' which would, in particular, augment the democratic legitimacy of the Union, make the institutions more effective, ensure the unity and coherence of the Union's economic, monetary and political action and define and implement a common foreign and security policy.

This initiative could not but confirm the idea (already in evidence in the Community for some time and most strongly apparent in the European Parliament) that any revision of the treaty for the purposes of economic and monetary union should also be the opportunity to boost European integration more generally and enable the Community to make a further step towards the Union recommended by the founding fathers. Since 1989, the European Parliament had in fact been calling for the future intergovernmental conference to deal with more than those aspects directly linked to the establishment of economic and monetary union and include such things as the extension of the Community's powers and improvements to the democracy and effectiveness of its institutions. Parliament had indeed proposed to lay down the constitutional bases for a European Union, to include the main features of the Spinelli draft treaty adopted on 14 Feb-

ruary 1984, while there had been calls from within the Member States for the scope of the projected revision of the treaty to be extended.

The European Council confirmed its commitment to political union and, on 28 April 1990, agreed that there would be a detailed examination of the need to revise the treaty 'with a view to improving the democratic legitimacy of the Union, enabling the Community and its institutions to make an effective and efficient response to the demands of the new situation and ensure the unity and coherence of the Community's action on the international scene'.

The conclusions were positive and the work of the Foreign Ministers in the weeks that followed enabled the European Council, held two months later (Dublin, 25 & 26 June 1990), to establish that there was agreement on calling an Intergovernmental Conference on Political Union and make the necessary arrangements for it. Although there was nothing like the same preparation time as for the conference on economic and monetary union, the efforts of the Presidency, the Commission and all the delegations meant that the groundwork was done remarkably quickly, in September, October and November 1990. The Rome Summits in late October and mid-December 1990 then made the requisite political moves to get the Conference off the ground, for which the opening procedural formalities laid down in the treaty had meanwhile been completed.

⁽²⁾ The draft statutes, with comments and an introductory report, appeared in Europe documents No 1669/70 of 8 December 1990. See also *The Times* of 3 December 1990 for the Eurofed statutes.

⁽³⁾ See, in particular, the British Government's proposals on setting up a European Monetary Fund to manage the hard ECU (Europe documents No 1682 of 10 January 1991). The United Kingdom expressed reservations about the content of the final phase and the transition arrangements throughout the preparatory phase.



The first session of the Conference on Political Union was chaired by the Italian Foreign Minister, Gianni de Michelis...



EEC Council

... and the first session of the Conference on Economic and Monetary Union by his colleague, Guido Carli, the Minister of the Treasury of Italy, the Member State with the Presidency in the second half of 1990

Although the preparatory phase for the political union conference was relatively short, it was still possible to define the framework and lay down guidelines for the negotiations (4). In line with the conclusions of the latest Summit, which were drafted as a mandate, these were to be geared to:

- extensions and improvements to the Community's action, with due respect for the principle of subsidiarity. Particular attention should be paid to social policy, the environment, health, research, energy, major infrastructures, culture and education. The thinking should also extend to activities already covered by intergovernmental cooperation (immigration and visas) with a view to possible inclusion in the treaty;

- the definition of a common external relations and security policy so as to pursue (in ways as yet to be defined) general objectives laid down in the treaty — including the maintenance of peace and international stability, the promotion of democracy and human rights and aid for the developing countries. This heading, the importance of

which is underlined by current international events, also covers defence policy;

- expansion of the role of the European Parliament. The conference should pay particular attention to, *inter alia*, the extension and improvement of the cooperation procedure, the European Parliament's involvement in appointing the members and President of the Commission and expanding Parliament's budget powers. The role of the national parliaments and the place of the regional or local institutions in the development of the Community should also be discussed;
- greater effectiveness of the institutions, in particular by extending the majority vote in the Council and stepping up the role of the Commission;

- European citizenship, the idea of which could be included in the treaty, in particular in the recognition of civic rights such as the right to vote in European Parliament elections in the country of residence, social and economic rights and the common protection of Community citizens beyond the Community frontiers.

The Conferences start work

Each Conference adopted provisions on the organisation of their work at its first meeting.

Practically speaking, the political negotiations are run under the responsibility of the Foreign Ministers and the economic and monetary negotiations under that of the Ministers of Financial and Economic Affairs, the former also being in charge of coordinating the two sets of talks. The Ministers have personal representatives to assist them.

Specific provisions have been agreed to keep the European Parliament (which was involved in the preparatory phase in inter-institutional meetings with the Council and the Commission) constantly informed of progress.

The frequency with which meetings take place (the Ministers meet every month and their personal representatives usually every week) shows just how much work there is on the agenda, but the participants have agreed in the European Council that the aim is to ratify the results of the conferences before the end of 1992.

These Conferences are particularly significant at a time when there are economic and political events to remind the Community countries of the need to consolidate their links of solidarity of 40 years' standing and to give their Union structures and capacities that are in keeping with the challenges of the years to come. ○

G.M.

(4) See the conclusions which the Council of 4 December 1990 approved for the European Council (Europe documents No 1666 of 6 December 1990).

AIDS

The big threat



More and more children are being orphaned by AIDS

AIDS. The four letters thrust upon us 10 years ago have been overturning lives and societies ever since, for this sexually transmitted malady affects man at his most intimate. The erudite terms behind the plain initials are not important. All that counts is the verdict that our societies are increasingly forced to accept — disease, decay and death, with no appeal, a sentence originally only passed on marginals in the homosexual community and among intravenous drug addicts, but which can now strike anyone. For today, the main source of infection is heterosexual contact.

World Health Organisation figures suggest that there are now something like 8 million HIV carriers spread across almost all the countries of the world. And although the occasional AIDS sufferer may get short periods of remission from some rare drug, we are far from having a cure or a vaccine to stop infection spreading.

So the one really efficient way of fighting the disease is to prevent it, above all by providing the fullest possible information — the only weapon with which to combat the ignorance which causes fear, discrimination and rejection. The first aim of this dossier therefore is to provide the latest details of this dreadful scourge and the research now being devoted to it. The second is to generate in-depth thinking on the economic and social repercussions of the epidemic, particularly in the hardest-hit countries where more and more children are being orphaned by AIDS. And the third is to look at the international campaign master-minded by WHO and take stock of the projects being run in the ACP countries with the European Communities' help. ◯

Amadou TRAORE

The current situation

by Dr Benjamin M. NKOWANE (*)

Infection (1) with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and the disease it causes, the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), continues to be a major public health challenge worldwide. The epidemic continues its course through Africa, outracing the prevention campaigns that have been started by every government. In other parts of the world, where the disease was reported mainly in identifiable risk groups, such as homosexual men and intravenous drug users, recent trends indicate that the disease is spreading among the heterosexual populations, especially among the vulnerable and poor.

In areas where the disease was absent until recently, high infection rates are being reported in persons at high risk such as prostitutes or sex workers and intravenous drug users. An additional challenge that we face today, or an added dimension to the AIDS epidemic is the fact that worldwide, heterosexual transmission is becoming the predominant mode of spread of HIV. The implication is that HIV infections among women of childbearing age are rising steeply. This means a corresponding increase in the number of infants acquiring infection from their mother before, during or shortly after birth.

Reported and estimated cases of AIDS

As of 1 September 1990, a cumulative total of 283 010 people with AIDS was reported officially to the World Health Organisation from 157 countries. The bulk of the reported cases are from: North America, with 51 %, Africa, with 25 %, Europe, with 13 %, and South America, with 9 %.

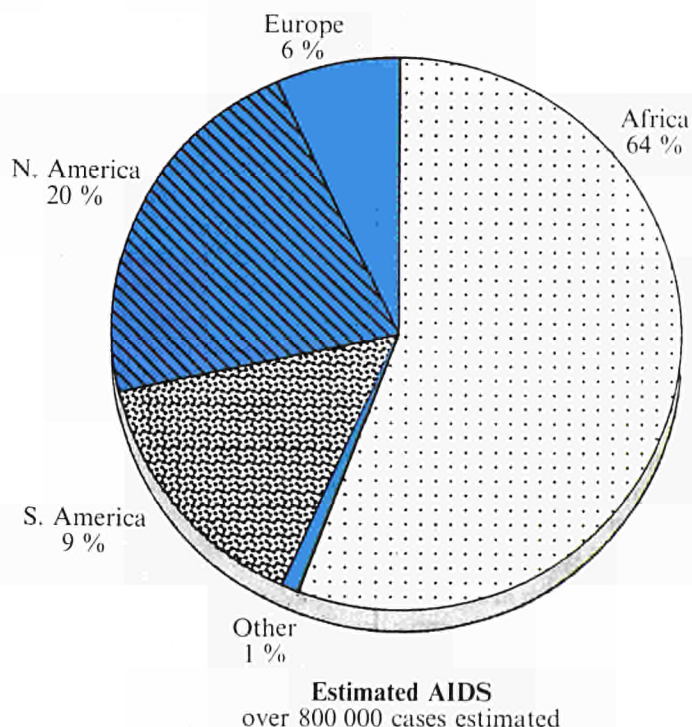
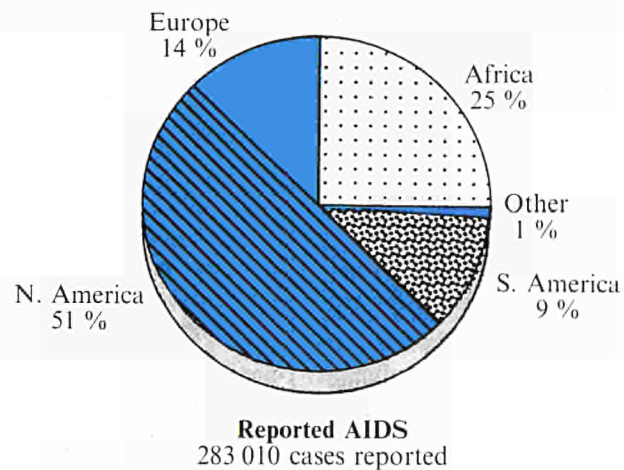
The areas which have reported the fewest cases are Oceania and Asia.

As we are all aware, under-recognition and under-reporting mean that the actual cumulative number of AIDS cases is much higher. The World Health Organisation estimates that the reported cases represent only 35 % of the cumulative cases that have occurred. Under-reporting, however, varies from region to region. It is estimated that only 14 % of

cases from Africa, 30 % from South America and 39 % from Asia have been reported.

Reporting is better from Europe with an estimated 77 %, and North America and Oceania with 83 % and 85 % respectively.

Reported and estimated AIDS cases, September 1990



(*) Global Programme on AIDS — World Health Organisation

(1) Paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on AIDS in Africa — Kinshasa, Zaire, 10-12 October 1990.

DOSSIER

It is therefore estimated that just over 800,000 cases have occurred worldwide since the epidemic was recognised. The officially reported cases of AIDS to WHO represent, at best, a time-distorted picture of HIV infections acquired in the previous ten or more years.

Estimates of global infections with HIV

The large number of cases of AIDS which are being reported to WHO are due to infections which occurred in the 1970s and early 1980s. They do not necessarily reflect the current situation as related to transmission and rates of infection. Globally, HIV infection is limited to *three modes* of transmission. These are:

1. Via sexual intercourse, which can be vaginal or anal — at present accounting for almost 75 % of infections worldwide;
2. Through administration of infected blood or blood products or sharing of injection equipment — at present accounting for 15 % of infections; *and*
3. Infection from the woman to her foetus or infant, which accounts for the remaining 10 % of infections.

The efficiency of each mode of transmission is also presented here. Clearly, the most efficient mode remains through transfusion with infected blood.

Available epidemiological evidence shows that HIV infections are not uniformly distributed among national populations. Instead, the infection follows disproportionately, individuals whose behaviour places them at a higher than average risk of HIV infection. It is the frequency of high risk behaviour which determines the proportion of infected persons in each locality.

As regards the second mode of transmission, through infected blood or blood products, until the mid-1980s, this was a limited but important mode of transmission in most industrialised countries. As of 1990, this problem is being increasingly addressed even in most developing countries, where programmes for screening of blood have been established.

In 1987, WHO estimated that between 5 million and 10 million individuals worldwide were infected with HIV. In mid-1988, as more data from serological surveys became available the estimates

were revised, with the estimated number of persons worldwide being placed at 5-6 million.

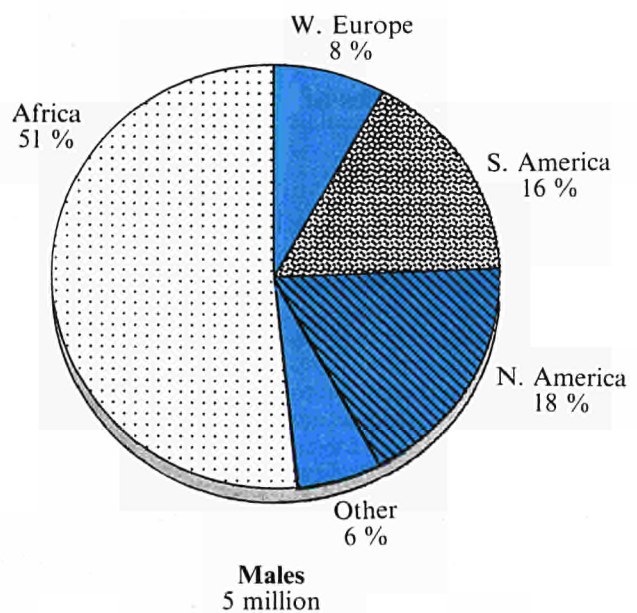
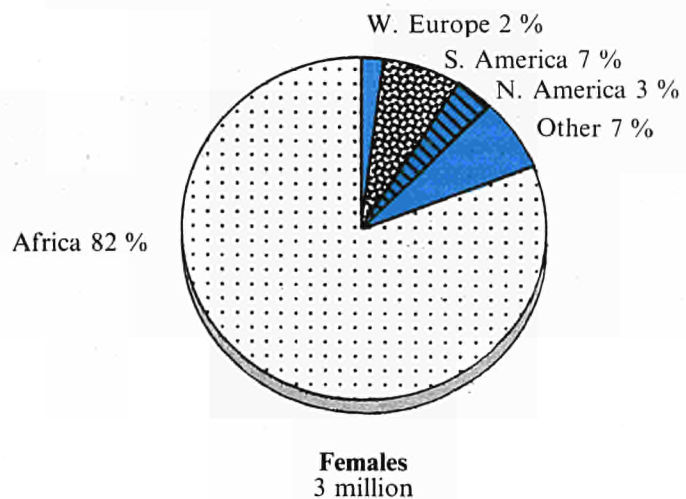
The most recent summary of the current status and future trends of HIV and AIDS cases was completed by WHO in September this year. These estimates were prepared with the most current data available to the Global Programme on AIDS. The estimates of seroprevalence were those made by national epidemiologists or made by WHO from available data. From African countries, an extens-

ive database was used. This database contains all published studies as well as official data available to WHO. A similar database has been developed for all Asian and Western Pacific countries as of mid-1990. In addition, for the first time, the WHO issued estimates and projections on paediatric AIDS cases.

Global adult infections

It is estimated that 8 million to 10 million adults have been infected with HIV worldwide — 5 million of these being

Global distribution of HIV-infected adults



HIV transmission Global Summary — 1990

Exposure	Efficiency	% of total
Blood transfusion	> 90 %	5
Perinatal	20 % — 40 %	10
Sexual intercourse	0.1 % — 1.0 %	75
Vaginal		(60)
Anal		(15)
HIV drug use	0.5 % — 1.0 %	10
Needle type exposure	< 0.5 %	> 0.1
Other	?	?

male and about 3 million female. In looking at the breakdown of these infections,

up to 5 million are in Africa,
1-1.5 million are in the USA,
50-100 thousand are in Thailand and
15-30 thousand are in the UK.

Global pediatric infections

As discussed before, the predominant mode of transmission of HIV in most countries is heterosexual. As HIV infections among women of childbearing age rise, the number of cases of infection in infants acquiring the virus from their mothers will increase. The epidemiology of AIDS in children is clearly linked to the epidemiology of the infection in women of childbearing age.

WHO estimates that as of late 1990, 400 000 pediatric cases of AIDS have occurred around the world, most of them in developing countries. It is further estimated that 10 million or more infants and children will have been infected with HIV by the year 2000.

Of the 10 million or more children expected to be infected, the vast majority will have developed AIDS and died by the year 2000. Pediatric AIDS will be a major global cause of death among infants and children. In some countries it will probably be the biggest killer of infants and children.

Regional situations

Because of the differing epidemiologic patterns of infection in the world, it is necessary to review the important aspects of the epidemic and its future course by

region. These regions have been classified primarily by the type of epidemiological pattern of disease. This is related to the time when infections were introduced and spread extensively as well as the predominant modes of spread.

Industrialised Western countries

In the countries of North America, Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, the estimates of HIV seroprevalence have been revised downward in recent years as more epidemiological and serological data become available.

Transmission of HIV among homosexual men has decreased markedly since the mid-1980s. Large numbers of uninfected drug users, however, remain in many areas and since in most cases, they are a hard to reach group, if they continue their high risk behaviour, explosive spread might occur in future. Heterosexual transmission is on the increase especially in urban populations with high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases and/or intravenous drug use. With increasing numbers of infected women, perinatal transmission will become important. For example, it is estimated that up to 20 000 infants may have been born in the USA to HIV infected women since the start of the epidemic.

For the industrialised Western countries, WHO estimates that adequately supported public health prevention and control programmes can prevent over half of the potentially new HIV infections expected in the 1990s.

The Caribbean and Latin America

In many countries in this region, during the latter half of the 1980s,

heterosexual transmission of HIV has become a major mode of spread. In some Latin American countries, bisexual men have accounted for up to 25 % of all reported AIDS cases. Many of these men are married and with stable sexual partners, increasing infection rates among women are being seen. HIV prevalence has also increased markedly among female prostitutes. For example, in one country in the region in 1989, in a study of several hundred prostitutes, the prevalence was about 20 %; a more recent study in a similar group has shown a prevalence of 45 %.

Furthermore, some of the world's highest AIDS case rates are found in the Caribbean (i.e. Bermuda, Bahamas, Haiti). Although the estimates in the region are difficult to make because of limited data, the total as of 1990 is thought to be between 500 000 and 1 million.

In the Caribbean and Latin America, there is continued need for intensive prevention and control programmes in the 1990s. The health care requirements for the projected thousands of AIDS cases will obviously constitute an immense challenge to those countries that already have inadequate health care systems.

South East Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific and some countries in North Africa

These countries have about 5 % of estimated global HIV infections although they contain about 70 % of the world's total population. In general, the low number of reported cases is an accurate reflection of the low HIV seroprevalence. During the last few years however, the situation has been changing.

a) Firstly, extensive HIV transmission has occurred in infants and young children as a result of inappropriate medical practices. This has occurred in the USSR and Romania.

b) Secondly, recent social and political changes in most Eastern European countries will lead to increased travel and contact with industrialised Western countries. Whether these changes will foster high risk behaviour needs to be determined.



AIDS will be a major global cause of death among infants and children by the year 2000

remember that in many or virtually all large cities in these regions, sexually transmitted diseases are prevalent and spread of HIV can be expected to increase at a steady rate.

The World Health Organisation projects that the largest relative increase in AIDS cases will come from this region — from a figure of 1 000 to between 100 000 and 200 000 cases during the 1990s. If the infections in these areas, however, increase very rapidly, the estimates will need to be revised upwards.

Sub-Saharan Africa

In African countries, heterosexual transmission continues to predominate. Recent serological data from all sub-Saharan African countries indicate that the disease is still spreading. In some countries this increase has extended to the rural areas which often contain the majority of the population.

Due to heterosexual transmission, the numbers of male and female AIDS cases and HIV infections are about equal. As a result, perinatal transmission is a widespread and increasing problem. It is estimated that about 500 000 HIV infected infants have been born in Africa.

The impact of AIDS will be greatest in many of the large urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa, with increasing child mortality and adult mortality. In addition, health care and social support systems in sub-Saharan African countries are inadequate to provide optimal care for the current clinical burden of disease, including increasing rates of diseases such as tuberculosis in many countries.

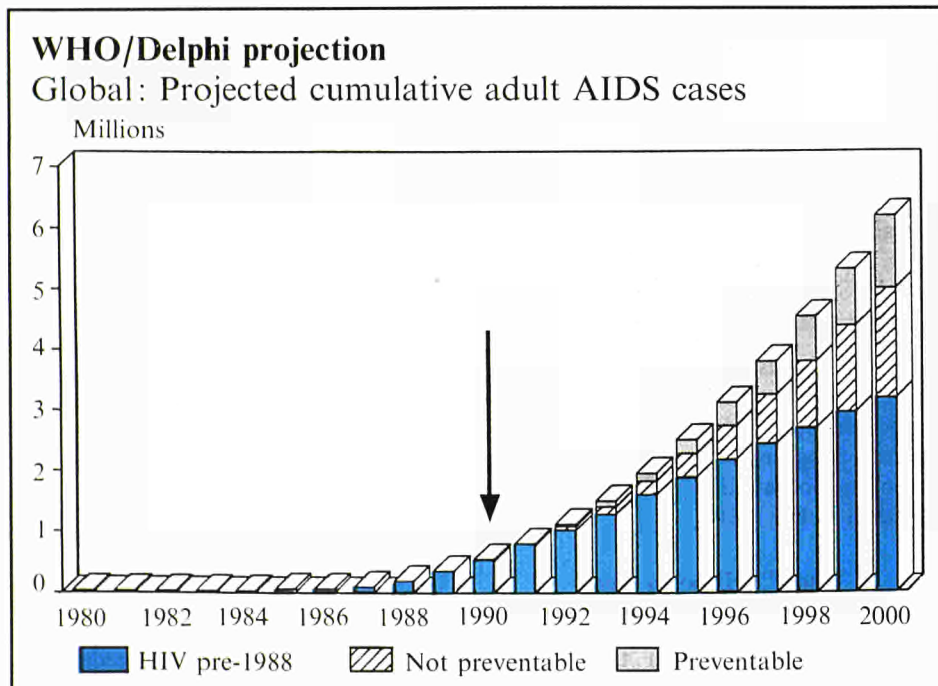
The new global estimates and projections of AIDS cases serve to draw attention to the increasingly heavy burden of the AIDS pandemic on both developed and developing countries. As more adults and children develop AIDS, the pandemic will affect more families and will stretch the already strained health and social systems. The dimensions of the problem continue to expand as the infection enters areas previously not affected, prompting an ever-greater need for more intensified prevention and control programmes. ○

B.N.

c) Thirdly, in Thailand, epidemiological studies have monitored dramatic increases in HIV infections since 1988, with an increase among I.V. drug users in Bangkok from less than 1 % in late 1987 to about 50 % in 1990. In several cities in Thailand, increases of 30-40 % in HIV

prevalence have been documented among female prostitutes.

d) Fourthly, in India, surveys in the last two years have shown HIV infection rates as high as 70 % in groups of female prostitutes. It is further important to



The cost of AIDS food for thought

Relentlessly, the World Health Organisation, which produces regular statistics from innumerable local studies, has been emitting the same message for years — that the AIDS epidemic is one of the worst health problems to hit Africa, which has had its share of them, that the disease is here to stay, for even if by some miracle contamination stopped now, the long incubation period is such that millions of Africans would still go on developing it, and that there is no respite, for it is gaining ground every day.

The WHO says that 5 million Africans are already HIV-positive and that death could well claim hundreds of thousands of them — mainly in the 15-44 age bracket, which is economically the most active — by the year 2000. The effects of this scourge are in fact already evident in some places with the appearance of unheard-of phenomena such as children at the head of families and the aged forced back to work to take care of grandchildren left penniless when their parents die.

African societies, justly proud of their tradition of looking after their orphans without the need for specialised institutions, are now faced with a terrible reversal in some parts of Uganda and

Tanzania. The cost of AIDS is, in the main, what is spent on the disease and all the patients, directly and indirectly, but on top of that the epidemic is causing social changes that the decision-makers have to come to terms with in their public health and welfare policies.

The disease hits the 15-44s...

It was Jonathan Mann, the first head of the WHO's world-wide AIDS control programme, who originally realised that the cost of AIDS ought to be assessed and had the idea of doing this by linking up WHO and World Bank work. 'There is no precedent for this evaluation', IBRD expert Mead Over, who is working on it, says. 'No such study has ever been done for syphilis, say, or any other disease. And we were surprised at how little reference material there was when we embarked on our research'. There is plenty of information about AIDS, however. Not even cancer has ever been investigated so thoroughly over such a short period. But there is a particular difficulty in the developing countries, where there are no proper figures by which to judge the direct or indirect costs of the main pathologies, only estimates.

Assessing the cost of AIDS, obviously, means starting with the rise in deaths from the disease, which affects the sexually active, i.e. the 15-44 age group, first and foremost. The death rate in this age group is 5 per 1 000 in sub-Saharan Africa and 0.7 per 1 000 in the developed countries. A 10 per 1 000 death rate results from a 10 % infection rate (see table 1), rising to 15 per 1 000 with 20 % of the population infected and 20 per 1 000 with 30 % infected — and alas this is not just theory. It is what is actually happening in some parts of East and Central Africa. Furthermore, since even these death rates could well turn out to be over-optimistic, it is clear just what drama there is to come. As Mead Over says, the estimates are based on observations made in San Francisco. In other words, they assume that the rate at which HIV-positive patients go on to die is the same in California as in Africa. If it should prove higher in Africa, then things will be even worse than predicted. There are already some studies to suggest that HIV-positive patients develop AIDS more quickly in Africa than in the West and that they die earlier once they have the disease, as they have more often been weakened by previous illness. Another idea is that the death rate would continue to rise even if the spread of the epidemic were halted right now, as only a small percentage (5 %) of those infected actually die each year and the 20 per 1 000 mortality attendant on 30 % infection will last for 20 years. So it is vital to do something about the infected who are still

Table 1

- Increased adult mortality:

Seroprev. Rate	Adult Mortality Rate per 1 000
0 %	5
10 %	10
20 %	15
30 %	20

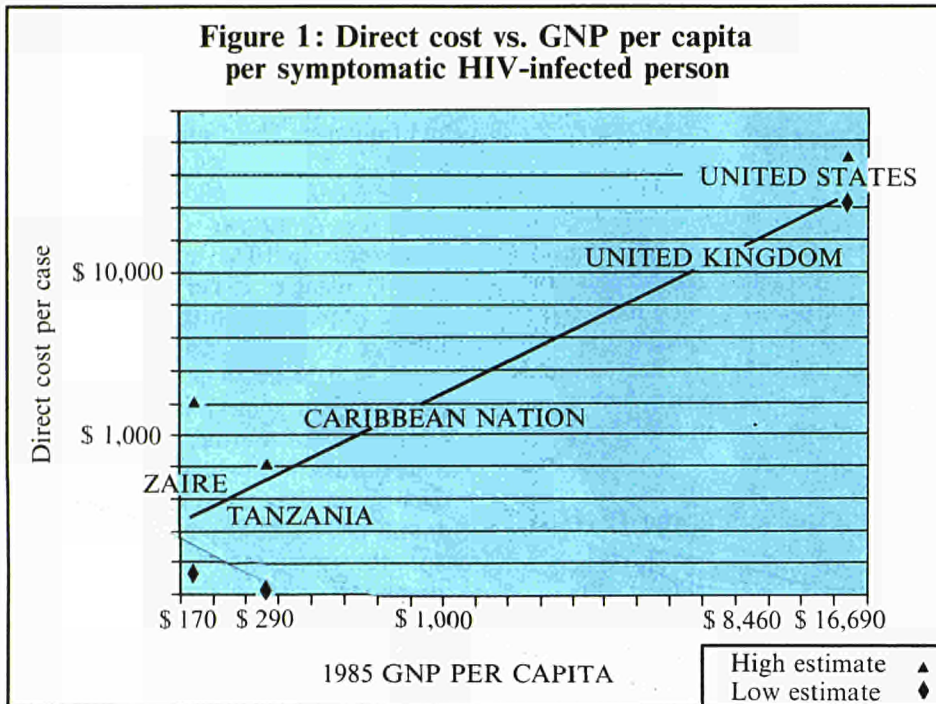
- Mortality will increase even if HIV infection stops today.

- Limited resources to help survivors.

Table 2: Evidence of a Relationship between HIV Infection Rate and Human Capital in sub-Saharan Africa

Country (date)	Type of sample (size)	Indicator of S.E.S.	Socio-economic status			
			Lower	Middle	Higher	
Rwanda (1987)	Urban adults in national sample (1255)	Education	Primary or less 20,8 %	More than primary 29,6 %		
Zaire (1987)	Employees of urban textile factory (5951)	Job category	Workers 2,8 %	Foremen 4,6 %	Executives 5,3 %	
Zambia (1985)	Patients, blood donors, and personnel of a hospital (1078)	Years of education	0-4 years 8,0 %	5-9 years 14,7 %	10-14 years 24,1 %	14 years 33,3 %

Figure 1: Direct cost vs. GNP per capita per symptomatic HIV-infected person



tion for the poorest prostitutes are anything to go by — the opposite is the case for women. So the wives of the most highly educated men are very exposed as they are infected by husbands who themselves have been infected by prostitutes. Some epidemiologists predict that this phenomenon will disappear once the prostitutes also infect their poorer friends, although Over says that this hypothesis, whereby the epidemic is spread by the people with the most sexual contacts (i.e. prostitutes and their clients), is counter to the way the epidemic is behaving.

Treatment prohibitive

In Africa, the risks of infection are unequal (and the better-off are the worst-placed for once) and access to treatment is unequal, as figure 1, comparing the direct cost of treatment (1988 prices) up to death with per capita GDP, shows. The larger estimate is for treatment of a patient with secondary education and the smaller for one with no education at all. The figure shows that, although Tanzania has a bigger GDP, Zaire has the highest costs and the widest gap between the two estimates.

The amounts spent on treatment are in all cases at least equal to the per capita GDP (low estimate Tanzania) and may be as much as six times bigger. And still some very expensive medicines such as Kemron or AZT are not accessible to this category of patient.

Figure 2: Healthy Life Days Lost Per Capita

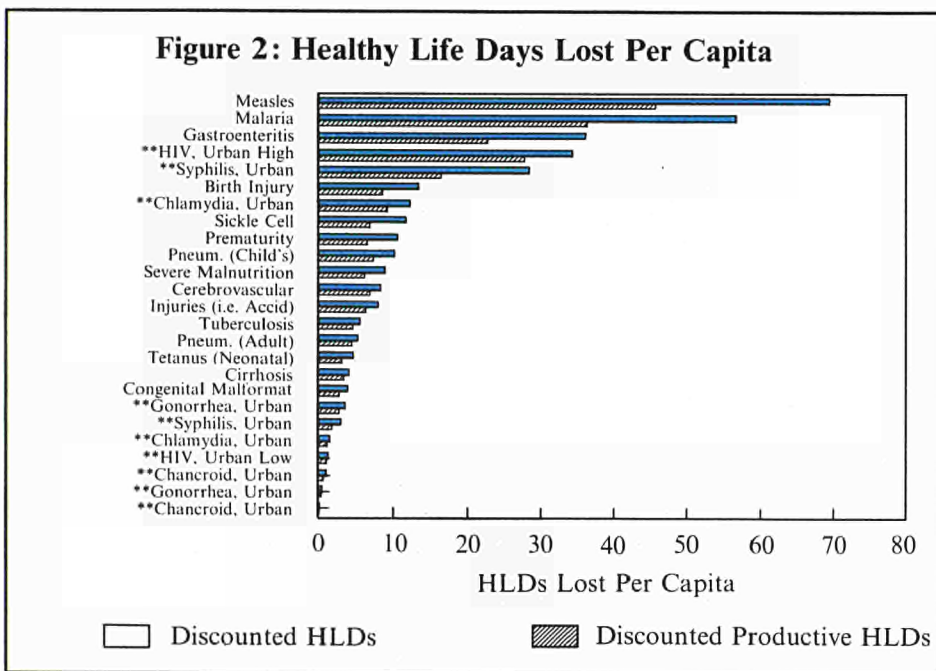


Figure 2 shows how many days of good health are lost to AIDS per head of the population. The black line is the figure (updated) at the time of contracting the disease. The dotted line, which is the same information, weighted (daily productivity), shows that AIDS is already the third incapacitating illness in the towns. Figure 3, which follows on from this, gives an idea of the per capita costs of the disease to society (\$, 1985). The indirect costs are the number of days lost due to disease and the direct costs, the amount that is outlaid on drugs, hospital treatment and laboratory work. Some people may feel it is indecent or intolerable to put a price on life like this...

AIDS and demographic growth

One very useful piece of information for African decision-makers, quite apart from the costs, is the effect AIDS is having on population growth. There are

alive, for whom specific programmes will be essential.

...and the upper échelons

Who in Africa is HIV-positive or has full-blown AIDS? Three very interesting studies provide a partial answer (table 2). Two of them, on Rwanda and Zambia, are based on random samples and the third investigates male employees in a Kinshasa textile firm, but all three point to the fact that the men with the most

education are most at risk. In Rwanda, almost a third of HIV-positives have been through secondary or higher education. In Zambia, 33.3 % spent 14 years or more in education and 24.1 % 10-14 years and, in Zaire, 5.3 % were on the directorial staff, 4.6 % were supervisors and 2.8 % manual workers.

Mead Over suggests that the rate of infection rises very sharply with social status for men and — if data from Nairobi citing the highest rate of infec-

Figure 3: Relative Sizes of Direct and Indirect Cost Estimates (In 1985 US Dollars)

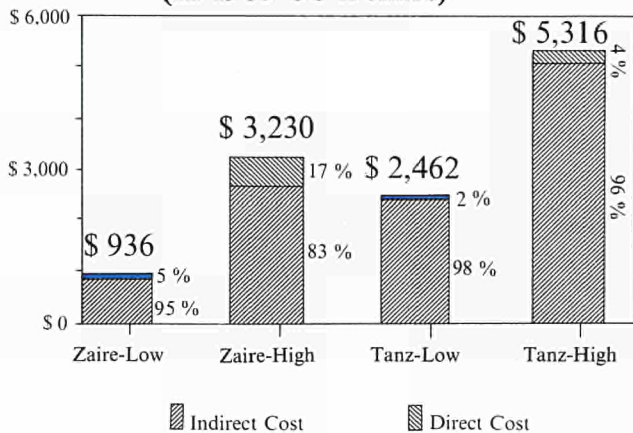
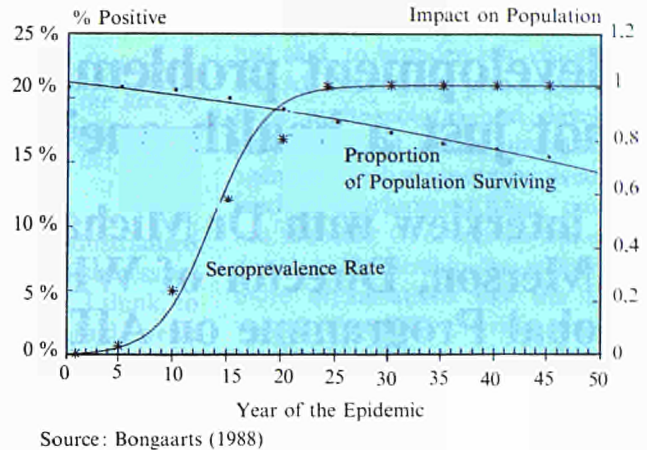


Figure 4: Projection of HIV seroprevalence and size of population



various mathematical models, some of them contradictory, for this. One of the best known, produced in Great Britain by Professor Anderson, predicts a decline in the population of the hardest hit countries, but the World Bank discounts the theory because it assumes, according to Mead Over that all the women in these countries behave in exactly the same way as the Nairobi prostitutes, which is unthinkable. Another reference model is the WHO's, whose designer, Dr Chin, has come up with projections for some African countries with results that prove no great effect on the demographic curve. Both models could be used to discourage

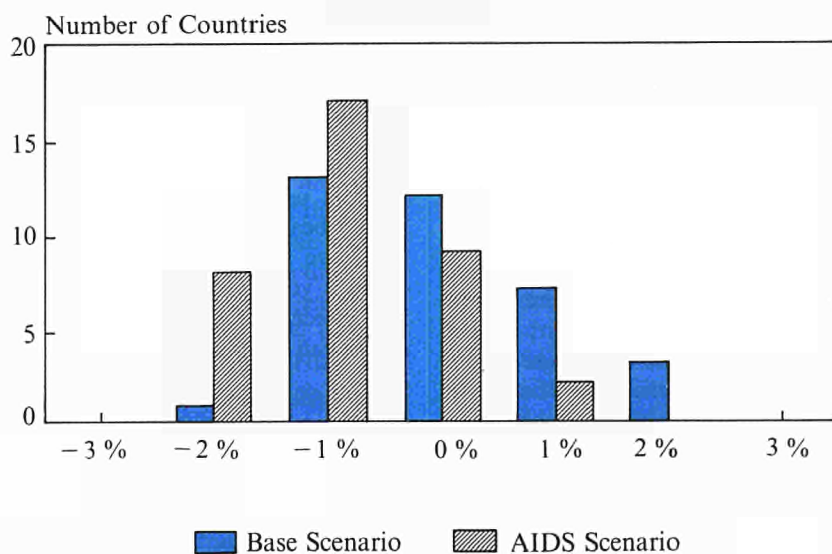
any AIDS control attempt, for if AIDS reduces the population, the Malthusians may well think that the epidemic is not such a bad thing after all. And if it fails to bring it down, how can people be prevented from questioning the real seriousness of the disease?

Mead Over's preferred model is the one devised by John Bongaarts, the Deputy Director of the Population Council. It is, for an African country, highly complex and contains a large number of equations and the resulting curve (figure 4) shows the AIDS infection rate increasing rapidly to reach a ceiling of 23 % of the

population after 25 years. The other curve (starting at the top of the graph) shows the effect on demographic growth — i.e. the population there would be without AIDS compared to the survivors of the epidemic. There is not really much difference in the first 10 or 20 years, as demographic growth continues at 3 % p.a., but the epidemic brings the rate down by a third — 1 % p.a. — thereafter and the population 'only' increases by 2 % p.a.

These figures of course have to be seen in the light of the individual situation in each country. A rate of infection of 23 % after 25 years may be over-optimistic for some countries (Uganda and Rwanda) and unduly pessimistic for others (Zaire).

Figure 5: Projected impact of AIDS on annual growth rates of GDP, 2000-2025



Base case mean was 2.9 %

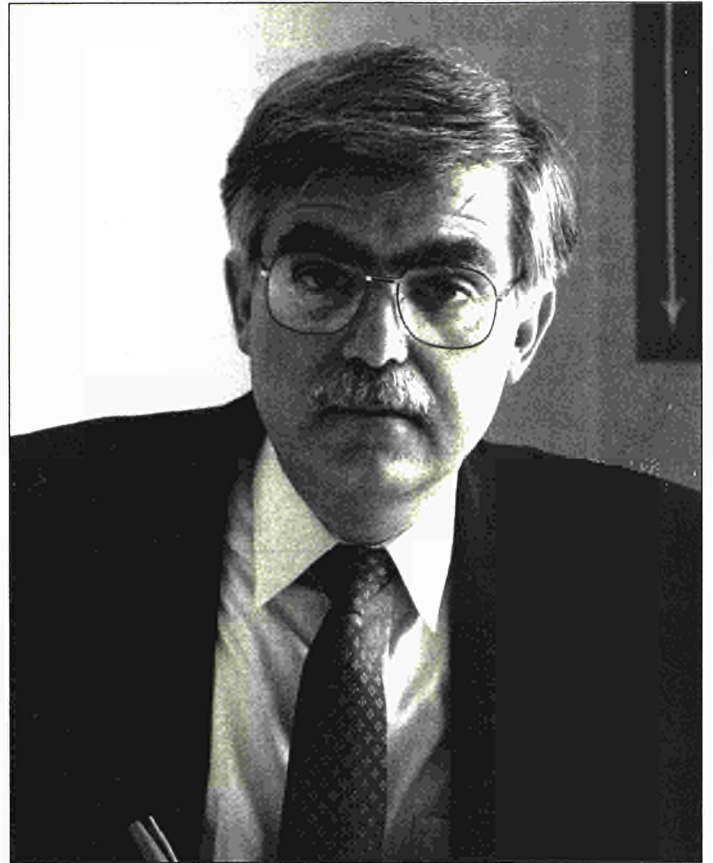
The final figure (5) shows how AIDS will affect GNP growth in 2000-2025. The basic scenario is 2.9 % p.a. growth, declining by 0.8 % (a third less growth) with AIDS. So countries whose economies are affected by the pandemic will only grow by 2.1 %. For demographic reasons, therefore, very few of them will have positive growth (a couple instead of a dozen without the epidemic), while there will be a substantial increase in the number with negative growth.

Pessimistic? Certainly. But this is only the start of our thinking about the terrible scourge that AIDS has taken only a few years to become. Many studies now being run will perhaps give the lie to some of the gloomier predictions. But whether they do or not, decision-makers have a huge effort to make. They have to be steadfast in limiting the damage to the economy and to society. ○ A.T.

'We have to think of AIDS as a development problem, not just a health one'

an interview with Dr Michael H. Merson, Director of WHO Global Programme on AIDS

To date no disease has provoked as much a response as AIDS because of its rapidly spreading nature and its almost unavoidable outcome. Dr Jonathan Mann, the man who symbolised from the beginning, the international fight against this scourge, was replaced last May as Director of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS by fellow American Dr Michael Merson. A specialist in infectious diseases and a former staff member of the United States Centers for Disease Control, Dr Merson has been a WHO official for the last 12 years assuming responsibility for two major control programmes: those of the diarrhoeal diseases and the acute respiratory infections. The Courier met with Dr Merson to discuss the most recent developments in the AIDS epidemic.



► *In spite of the various national and international AIDS programmes, the spread of the disease looks unstoppable.*

— Well, it is certainly true that the pandemic continues to spread to new countries. I therefore would agree it's not stoppable. The question is whether it's containable, whether we can decrease the spread in some way. I think the real question is what will happen in Asia, where two-thirds of the developing world live. The question is whether we are going to be able to prevent there, the high rates we have in Africa. One has to remember that when HIV came to Africa, nobody knew what it was. A lot of the infection occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s. We didn't know what AIDS was or how it would spread. And of course it continued to spread. The question is now that we know a lot about the virus and how it's spread, can we contain it there? I don't think we know yet. And I think that's the real question for the 1990s. Now, with regard to Africa, certain parts of Asia where there is already a lot of AIDS, and even, in some cases, in Latin America, it's not easy to prevent the disease because it is spread primarily through sexual be-

haviour, and we all know that it is not easy to modify sexual practices. We also have to bear in mind that where we have high rates of AIDS and HIV infections we already have high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases.

► *The projections for the African epidemics are particularly gloomy. What are the reasons behind this pessimism?*

— Well, I've just mentioned the main reason. But there are two questions here, one related to cases and the other to infections. With regard to cases, it takes roughly 7 to 10 years for 50% of the cases to occur. So many of the cases we are going to see in the 1990s are in people who are already infected. There is not much we can do about that. With regard to new infection in the African setting, I think we have some examples of success, but we still have to learn how we can better implement control programmes. We are now seeing a spread from urban to rural areas and from Central and Eastern Africa into Western Africa. And we are getting continuing high rates of infection in some countries, but not in all.

► *You've just mentioned a few success stories...*

— Yes. For example, in Kinshasa, Zaire, the prevalence of HIV has remained at 8% of the population for three years. It has not increased. We have had widespread increases in condom use particularly in Zaire, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In Kenya, despite the high rate of HIV infection in female prostitutes in Nairobi, the rate is not that high. It's less than 10% in the general population. So in some countries, clearly, we have not seen the kind of rapid rise that we have seen in others, and in these countries condom use is definitely going up. We should bear in mind that in areas where you have a lot of sexually transmitted diseases you are going to have a lot of HIV infection. The question is whether or not we can limit the number of such areas.

► *A few years ago many countries were reluctant to acknowledge that they had AIDS cases. They are not anymore?*

— No. There is still a problem although in Africa, what you say is true. There, all countries now report, but the number of cases reported is much less

than the number actually occurring. This is because governments don't know about them, they are not necessarily reported to them and they are not recognised. However in Asia, for example, there is still some reluctance to talk about and to report HIV and AIDS. Many Asian countries are where Africa was five to ten years ago. For some irrational reason they are still afraid to talk about AIDS.

Many Asian countries are where Africa was five to ten years ago... they are still afraid to talk about AIDS

► *Don't you think that even if African countries are now more willing to report AIDS cases, they are still lacking the political will to mobilise their people?*

— No. I think it depends on the country. In Uganda for example, there is enormous political will. Of course, there are also 25 to 30 % prevalence rates in Kampala; but certainly, I would say that in many countries there is a strong political will. But let's remember that many African countries are faced with serious debt, economic and other health problems and there is a limit to what they can do. Now, of course, there is some financial and technical assistance coming, to help them combat AIDS, but it is still not enough. Let me put it to you this way. The political commitment against AIDS is as much as or greater than as regards any other health problem. I am much more concerned about Asia where we don't have this political commitment yet. Very often political leaders need to have cases — deaths, before they are motivated; but the latency period between infection and disease is so long that people are not necessarily motivated by the number of infections. If they wait, however, to be motivated by the number of cases, it's too late, because they have had seven to ten years of transmission. What we are faced with now in some Asian countries, is high rates of infection, in some small population groups, but not in the general population.

► *For example in Thailand?*

— Thailand; India would be another example. We know that in some population groups, for instance the female prostitutes in Bombay, the rates are quite

high. But they are still primarily infectious cases. The unfortunate thing is this long latency period. This in a way, is working against the generation of political will.

► *Can it be assumed that the lack of significant progress in the struggle against AIDS can also be related to the lack of financial resources?*

— I think that in the industrialised world there has been a lot of success, as you know. You are referring, I think, to the developing world. As I said, we've had some success stories in Africa, but you are correct that in many countries the situation has continued to worsen. Part of the problem is the fact that we're dealing with a disease that is normally sexually transmitted. Another part of the problem is that a lot happened before we knew about the disease. And perhaps part of it is financial, but I'm not sure it's the main element. Most of the money so far has been used for prevention, and I think absorption capacities in most African countries are such that there was more or less enough money to start programmes. But now, we are really going to have problems because of what is going to happen in the 1990s in Africa. You have to continue to give priority to prevention. You have to start to provide care for the hundreds of thousands of cases that are going to occur and you are going to have the socio-economic consequences. For example, you are going to have something like 10 million orphans in Africa.

Now we are going to have serious financial problems and that's why I think we have to begin to think of HIV and AIDS as a development problem, not just as a health problem. In some African countries, you are going to have perhaps 10-15 % of the middle class — the industrial workers, teachers, army personnel, political leaders — who are going to die in the 1990s. Where are we going to get the new manpower that we need? So there are going to be serious economic and financial constraints, in Africa anyway, in the 1990s. In addition, the money that has been available so far has been used primarily in Africa. Now we must have even more money for Asia and Latin America. So while I don't think the financial constraints have been a major problem in the 1980s, they are clearly going to be a serious one in the 1990s, if the development agencies do not take AIDS seriously.

► *You are currently restructuring your programme. Will there be a new emphasis?*

— Well, what we are doing is to focus on four or five elements. First, as I have just said, to broaden our vision of HIV and AIDS control from a health problem to a multi-sectoral and development problem. That means involving other agencies which are more involved in these kinds of development issues, outside the health sector. Of course we will maintain our global leadership, but we need to get more organisations like the EEC involved. The EEC provides a good example of a development agency that can

In some African countries 10-15 % of the middle class — the industrial workers, teachers, army personnel, political leaders — are going to die in the 1990s

do a lot against AIDS. Its commitment to AIDS prevention and control is substantial besides the global programme on AIDS. It's hard for me to name many others that have done as much as the EEC, and our hope is that this will not only continue and even increase, but that we might also find ways to collaborate with the EEC at country level in intervention oriented research. Secondly, in our assistance to governments' national programmes, we need to concentrate on those activities that are most likely to be beneficial, rather than putting so much money into laboratory support and other kinds of activities that are not quite as important. For instance, we have to focus on sexual transmission and other sexually transmitted diseases. Thirdly, we have to support what has not yet been done in a pandemic, which are studies on what we call intervention. How do we get young people to use a condom? Do we try to get the message across in school or out of school? How do we get people to practice safer sex? What is the best mechanism for doing that? There are some important operational questions. How do we reach people that have asymptomatic sexually transmitted diseases and treat them before they become ill because we know that's a risk factor for AIDS. The fourth priority is that we must prepare for the new drugs and vaccines that are coming — there are now more than 50 drugs and more than 30 vaccines under development in the industrialised world. As you

DOSSIER

know, the people involved will want to test them in the developing world because they can get their results much more quickly and we have to prepare the developing world to do those studies.

► *Talking about vaccines, I understand the African virus changes so much that it is very difficult to have a vaccine. It seems that even if one is found for the Western virus, it may not apply to the African one because of its great variability...*

— One of the things we are doing in WHO is to set up a global network to get strains from all over the world so that this does not happen. It's true that there are differences in strains from different parts of the world. And we are trying to obtain isolates from these places and make them available to vaccine producers so that a vaccine, if it is made, can be more generalised, more generic for everywhere. Certainly it would be very unfortunate to have a vaccine that would only work in Brussels or the United States and not in Kenya or Kinshasa.

My vaccine colleagues tell me they are optimistic that we can come up with something, but we shall have to see. There is one problem, which is the relationship between HIV1 and HIV2 which is a major difference. We don't have anyone working on a vaccine for HIV2 which is prevalent as you know, in West Africa. So our hope is that whatever we develop for HIV1, we could then do the same thing for HIV2, but I don't know if that will work. People are primarily focusing in HIV1.

► *Kenya is experimenting with a new drug known as Kemron. What are your views on its effectiveness?*

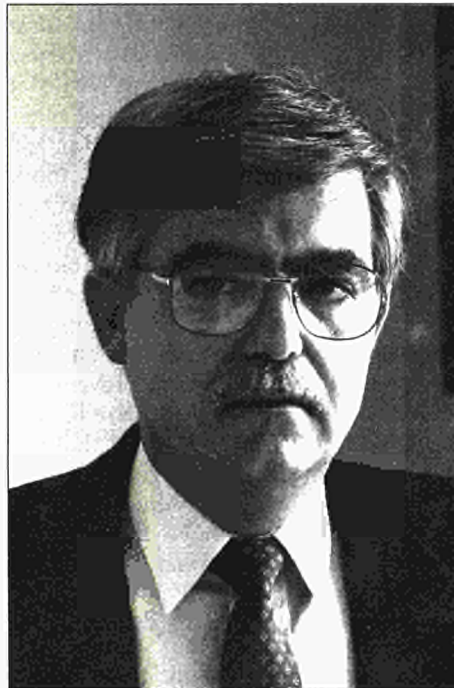
— My views simply are that we don't know its effectiveness. There have been a number of reports on alpha-interferon, which is the name of the type of substance being experimented with in Kenya. We had a meeting in September where we had experts from Kenya, and other African countries which have done some studies with the drug, from the supplier and from some of the regulatory agencies.

There was a consensus and a report was released which stated very clearly that this drug is not yet ready for use, and that it needs to go through additional clinical testing, using control trials. The studies done in Kenya were not controlled. So I think we cannot say whether

it's effective or not effective. It must be evaluated, but in a careful controlled way.

► *Some other drugs such as AZT can prolong the life of the sick, but they are very expensive, and therefore not available to African victims. Can WHO do something to make these drugs available?*

— Well, what we know about AZT — and this is old data from developed countries, so we have to be careful here — is that in those countries, it prolongs life for one to three years. What we don't know is its effect on persons with AIDS in developing countries. There are some data to show that persons with HIV infections develop AIDS sooner and die



"In Africa there is no country I know of, that has any discriminatory laws against HIV and AIDS patients"

more quickly in developing countries than in developed countries, because they have other problems that make their immune system more compromised early, and they get ill. The first thing we need to know is what is the benefit of AZT in the developing world. Some studies need to be done on AZT before we recommend its use there. Secondly, as a general comment, the WHO feels very much that anything which improves the quality of life of a person with AIDS, is effective and that in the treatment of either the retro-viral or the opportunistic infections, it should be made available. We are

promoting this concept to the pharmaceutical industry. I think this is an area to which we will be giving much more priority next year.

► *Another area that needs attention is that of the social consequences such as job discrimination or travel restrictions for AIDS patients. How do you tackle those issues?*

— You asked me for one success story. Well, in Africa there is no country I know of, that has any discriminatory laws against HIV and AIDS patients. So for that, we should be very proud that the African countries, despite their initial reluctance to talk about AIDS, have not implemented discriminatory laws. This does not mean that in other parts of the world we don't have them. A World Health Assembly Resolution made it very clear that persons with AIDS should not be discriminated against.

There have been a number of instances, and there are, even today, instances where we are in dialogue with governments to try to reverse any such laws or regulations. Unfortunately, it's really a laborious process but a necessary one to work government by government to try to convince them that their laws or regulations which discriminate against entry are not in the spirit of the World Health Assembly Resolution and that they are not appropriate to public health because they don't make any sense.

With regard to overall discrimination, we have primarily to be advocates and work with governments in simply educating people about AIDS. Not only by telling them about how it is spread, but also how it is not spread. Sometimes we put too much emphasis on talking about how the disease is spread, and we don't also tell people how it is not spread. And like any new disease, there are irrational views and we need to work in every possible way to inform the public about this. One approach which I support is to use the non-governmental organisations. As you know, the NGOs are very community-based, and very much in tune with the population. Since in many societies, sex is taboo, mobilising community groups like NGOs can be very helpful for countering discrimination and for preventing it. This is another approach we are taking all over the world. ○

Interview by A.T.

The social implications of AIDS

by E.P.Y. MUHONDWA (*)

AIDS in Tanzania is about young adults; men and women dying prematurely, most of them before they reach the proverbial age of 40 when life is said to begin. Death announcements in the newspapers describe them as dying 'after a long illness'. It is about lost opportunities for academic achievement — an important gateway to success in the modern society — for young children who are now orphans; it is about an elderly couple who have to resume economic activity because their son or daughter who supported them has died; it is about a very sick person being discharged from the referral hospital because there is nothing that biomedicine can do for him; and it is also about institutions, departments and offices losing their highly trained and experienced staff who in the existing conditions of scarce high level manpower cannot be replaced easily.

All the above scenarios highlight different dimensions of the impact of AIDS. And the list is not exhaustive.

The social impact

The AIDS epidemic has changed the health status profile of youth. They are no longer the healthiest population category as can be seen from the accompanying figure which depicts the rate with which people in different age and sex groups in Tanzania are affected with AIDS. The elderly in the Kagera area lament that they are now burying the very people who under normal circumstances should have buried them. But AIDS is not a disease with a predilection for young chronological age as such. Because of the predominance of the heterosexual mode of HIV transmission in our country, AIDS threatens people with social positions that give them access to a multiplicity of sexual partners, or those in marginal social positions that make them potential 'possession', of those in high status positions.

In other words it is inherent in our social structure that some social positions carry with them differential access to desirable scarce resources including

sexual partners. One study in rural areas in Uganda found that middle aged men and old men were in this position and had higher prevalence rates of sexually transmitted diseases. It so happens that in our towns it is younger men with economic power who are in that position and are at particularly high risk of HIV infection as the figure shows.

There are of course, specific cultural practices that facilitate the transmission of HIV in particular areas once the virus has been introduced. Such circumstances as male circumcision or rather the lack of it, foreplay methods which induce copious vaginal secretions while causing abrasions on the glands, and the sharing of wives by age-mates or close relatives have been incriminated as facilitating HIV transmission in some parts of Africa. Within urban areas, AIDS has been explained in terms of a loosening of norms governing premarital sex, lack of realistic negative sanctions against promiscuity, and the numerous opportunities for making contacts with potential sexual partners within a setting of anonymity and freedom to 'misbehave'.

AIDS and social institutions

The AIDS pandemic has hit sub-Saharan Africa hard. There is, quite understandably, a plethora of speculation as to its impact. Some of the speculation being bandied about takes the form of baseless forecasts. There are those of us in Africa who take comfort in the fact that ours is a continent of survivors. Our societies have survived natural calamities, famine, internecine tribal wars, slave trade and diseases. We like to think that our present societies will evolve appropriate ways of coping with AIDS. There are already signs that social institutions are changing in response to this onslaught.

Kagera is one area in Tanzania which has so far been badly hit with AIDS. Many people in the area have died. The social institution of mourning the dead has changed. People will come together for burial, but instead of staying there for a number of days without engaging in serious economic activities they now disperse immediately after burial to go

back to their work. Mourning in its traditional form would be dysfunctional.

Secondly, while traditionally orphans were absorbed into the extended family network, the excessive adult mortality means that there are too many orphans to be cared for by the extended family. People in Kagera have already instituted a form of mutual assistance for the collective care of the orphans of the village. Besides, orphanages are now being given serious consideration.

AIDS is also opening the eyes of the African to the limitations of biomedicine.

The hitherto unrivalled efficacy of biomedicine is being challenged. This questioning of biomedicine is a new phenomenon in sub-Saharan Africa where the thrust has since the colonial era been towards the vilification of traditional medicine and concerted moves to replace it with biomedicine. There is now an avalanche of advertisements in local papers in Tanzania by traditional healers who claim to treat not just AIDS but also cancer — while doctors stand helpless and meekly admit that there is neither a cure nor a vaccine for HIV infection and AIDS.

It is noteworthy that relatives of many AIDS patients do not accept the hospital discharge as the end of the road. They spend a lot of money going from one traditional healer after another. Some have sent their relatives to Zaire for the MM1 drug or to Kenya for the KEMRON drug at great expense. Once in a while some patients experience remission. Such temporary reprieves of varying duration only serve to fuel traditional healers' claims that they can cure AIDS, thereby causing another dent in the faith that people are enjoined to have in biomedicine.

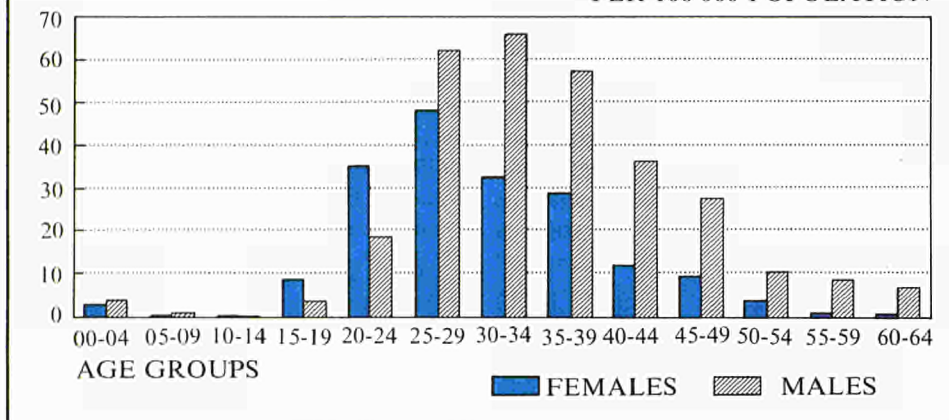
Because the doctor has nothing to offer in the management of AIDS beyond the treatment of opportunistic infections, he is forced to open up to collaboration with other professionals — the clinical psychologist and the social worker.

One AIDS research project in the country has instituted an AIDS management model in which the social worker is an equal partner with the physician. She obtains the patient's consent for HIV testing, provides pre-and post-test counselling, draws the blood sample, codes the identity of the patient, labels the sample appropriately, takes the sample to the

(*) Head of the behavioural sciences department — Muhimbili medical centre, University of Dar ES Salaam

AIDS age specific rate Tanzania mainland

PER 100 000 POPULATION



laboratory, collects the results, decodes the identity of the patient and shares the information with the doctor and the patient. Of much more importance, she works with the AIDS patient to evolve a method of coping with the disease. The physician is having to open up to real multidisciplinary team work. The question as to whether physicians and social workers can collaborate has been asked in other contexts but in the case of managing AIDS the collaboration can only enhance the quality of health care for patients with AIDS.

The individual's response

AIDS is acknowledged as posing a serious threat to global security. Even though AIDS was not the first subject for a special programme within the World Health Organisation, it was the first to feature prominently on the agenda of, and the debates in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation. It threatens global security in ways that the so-called tropical diseases do not. Indeed developed countries are largely immune to those diseases.

After the initial hullabaloo of reactions to racist accusations that AIDS had its origins in Africa most governments in sub-Saharan Africa launched AIDS control programmes which have health education campaigns as a major component.

In Tanzania the AIDS health education campaign is unprecedented both in terms of targeting only one disease, and in the extent to which it is a concerted multi-media and multi-sectoral endeavour. In

the three years that the campaign has been running, it has created a high level of awareness of the problem of AIDS among the general population. Thus a nationwide sample survey carried out this year found that almost 100 % of the population covered were aware of AIDS and a good percentage of them knew about the salient aspects of HIV transmission, including the anomalous one of 'apparently healthy carriers' of the infection. The survey also found that over 70 % of the respondents claimed to have made changes of relevance for reducing the risk of HIV infection. Most of them said they had reduced the number of sexual partners and others said they used condoms. Some respondents reported that they no longer sought injections outside the formal health care setting. Another survey involving traditional healers which was done this year found that even these people seem to have accepted explanations about the hazards of HIV transmission inherent in scarification and use of skin piercing instruments so that they now demand that their clients bring their own razor blades or they ask them to pay for new blades that the healers provide.

With specific reference to promiscuity, perhaps it is worth noting that some observers of the social scene in Africa now see some evidence that the implications of AIDS are having an inhibiting effect on the sexual behaviour of younger, more educated people. They suggest that a new type of conservative sexual revolution is commencing. AIDS related issues have become very salient in the popular press, including the readers fora. This can

only serve to raise the level of consciousness concerning the disease and how to prevent its transmission. Indeed it has been suggested that people who continue to indulge in high risk behaviour are either manifesting a death wish or they believe that they are already infected and see no point in closing the door when the horse has already bolted.

The challenge for health educators and the social and behavioural scientists working in the areas of high risk behaviour, perception of risk, explanatory models and communication for behavioural change is to identify the triggers for the kind of behavioural and social changes that will bring down the incidence rates of HIV infection.

Profound changes

It is in the nature of optimists to look for some positive thing that could come out of calamities, even the calamity of the AIDS epidemic.

Ministries of Health are increasingly becoming conscious of the fact that health education is about behavioural change, not just imparting knowledge. They are re-examining the practice of health education in different fields in order to make it effective.

AIDS has made counselling a valued service. One hopes that other areas, such as terminal care, management of chronic conditions like diabetes and hypertension, and family planning will benefit from the renewed interest in counselling services. In other words, AIDS has highlighted the shortcomings of health care delivery in general, and is forcing a re-examination of policies and practices.

Above all AIDS is forcing our societies to re-examine their values. People are beginning to wonder whether it makes sense to round up prostitutes from the streets of capital cities without addressing the factors that aid and abet prostitution. They are also wondering why it should be acceptable for 'successful' men to engage in casual sex, to have many lovers, to keep mistresses and concubines. Such behaviour is increasingly being labelled as promiscuity and hence a hazard not just to the men concerned but through them to their wives and to their unborn children.

In effect AIDS is ushering in profound social changes and not all of them constitute negative impact. ○ E.P.Y.M

Reflections on the AIDS orphans problem in Uganda

by Christine OBBO (*)

Rakai district has suffered most from the AIDS scourge and for some communities there the problem of AIDS orphans is a grave one. Rakai is just ahead in experiencing what most Uganda communities will have to cope with in the near future. The grassroots efforts and solutions will need support and invigorating from the central government. In this brief account the perspectives and visions of an amateur counsellor are reflected in the plans she persuades her clients to make when they have got over the shock and anger of being afflicted with HIV. It takes time to raise the consciousness of patients with a fatal disease to continue leading economically productive and socially meaningful lives, she finds. It takes determination and commitment to focus their attention upon the survivors — women and children. Both rich and poor need reminding to plan for the survivors.

It has been estimated that there are 24,524 AIDS orphans in Rakai (Save the Children Fund, March 1989). This study estimated that 12.6 % of all children in Rakai are orphans. That 13 % of the children under 15 years were orphans of which 48 % had lost their fathers only, and 12 % had lost mothers only, 30 % had lost both parents, and for 10 % there were no details. Children are defined as persons under 18 years of age. Officials would prefer to regard as orphans only children who have lost both parents. But the local communities define as orphans children who have lost a father or both parents because women have been outliving their husbands by six months to two years only and so fatherless children are perceived as potential orphans. The number of AIDS orphans increases daily in Uganda and the situation is going to be worse in districts where the rehabilitation of war orphans has not been completed.

The limitations of poverty

It is a widely held view that according to African tradition the extended families will absorb the orphans. The reality of the situation is that the problem is so enormous that the extended families cannot cope as they used to. Further, those

afflicted with the HIV virus and dying from AIDS are in the economically productive years — 15 to 40 — and the survivors are predominantly children and elderly people whose productive capacities are low. However, the problem of orphans cannot be regarded in isolation from the social and economic changes that have taken place in Uganda in the last century. The introduction of cash crops enabled cultivators to earn money with which they could improve their material living conditions, they could pay for Western education, and they could purchase land. Those in areas not favoured by climate or official policies for cash crop production sought wage employment in other parts of the country or in towns. The result of this incorporation in the cash economy was the development of individualistic tendencies irrespective of whether people came from societies which emphasised corporate lineage land ownership and localised clan residence, or whether people came from societies in which clans were not localised and residence depended upon patron-client type arrangements. Over the years people have increasingly looked after themselves

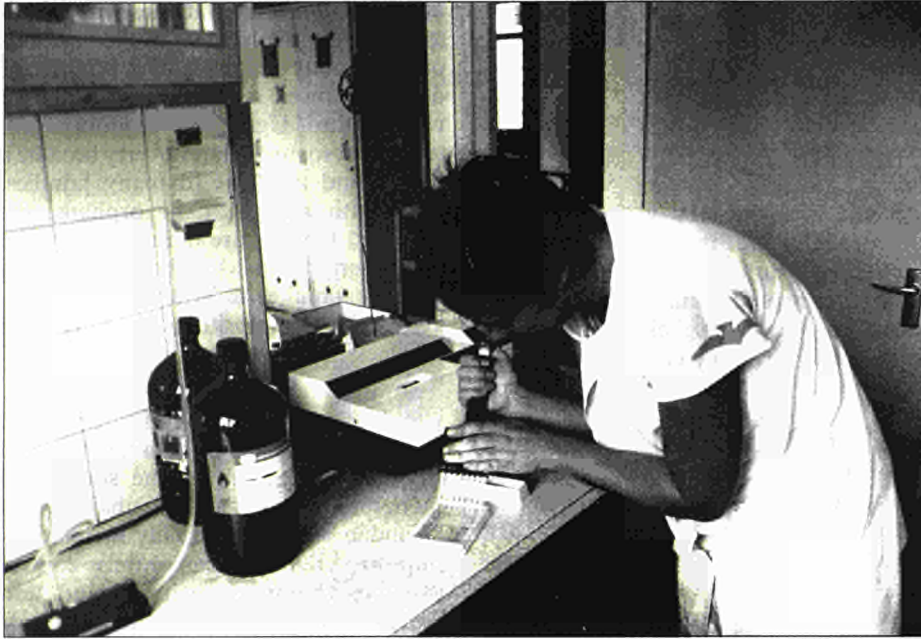
and their immediate families while minimizing their involvement in the demands of their poor relatives. The AIDS epidemic followed a decade and a half in which the Ugandan economy deteriorated so much that poverty became a reality and a threat to many families. Thus with regard to the orphans, the extended families are doing all they can but poverty limits what they can do; and in some families individualism, wealth, and personal dispositions have inhibited closeness and sharing.

A Makerere University Professor and Head of Department (hereafter called Joy), is worried about the social and economic realities of the majority of Ugandan women especially in relationship to AIDS. Women rarely control valuable resources such as land and livestock, and often have little claim or entitlement to the labour of others except their small children. As a consequence, widowhood represents impoverishment in general but in the case of AIDS widows, they may even have to pay off the debts incurred during the prolonged nursing of their husbands. Joy encourages her clients to plan in anticipation of the problems the widows or orphans are most likely to face. The following illustrative cases are taken from following Joy for a fortnight. When not at University, or meeting the demands of her young children and busy husband,



This grandmother sitting in front of some of her children's graves, is the only support for some twenty orphans

(*) Ugandan national, Associate professor of Anthropology at Wayne State University



Using ELISA tests in Uganda

Joy visits AIDS patients and survivors at the hospital or in their homes. Joy is a TASO (The AIDS Support Organisation founded in 1986) counsellor-volunteer. TASO provides pre- and post-HIV testing, advice on safe sex, positive living and good nutritional habits. It also offers practical support and training for people with AIDS and their survivors. In theory each volunteer covers a radius of 20 miles from Kampala, but in reality Joy has clients whose families live as far as 100 miles away.

Change the children's school

At Mulago Hospital, on her way to the counselling clinic, Joy stopped by the clinic to visit a 30-year old recent AIDS widower who is HIV positive and is nursing his one year old daughter with AIDS. Joy has taken him a kit with soap and bed sheets made by AIDS patients thanks to the donations of sewing machines and fabrics by the German Doctors' Foundation. His sister, who is looking after his two other children, is visiting and she reports that the children have adapted well to her home life and are friends with her three children. She also reports that she and her husband had had to take in three more children following the death of his sister who was survived by a bedridden husband.

At the clinic, Joy had a long session with Maria, a nurse who has tested HIV positive. She is an unmarried mother and does not want to tell her boyfriend. She threatens to commit suicide but Joy reminds her of her lovely children. (The

subsequent meetings dealt with taking the children out of the expensive city school after the end of the school year and enrolling them in a village school near her mother and grandmother. Rakai district has the worst schools but it will be better than becoming working market children in the city. The village headmaster was aware of the orphan problem and has promised to commute the fees if Maria died.

One afternoon, Joy visited a bank executive in his office. George has AIDS. Mary his wife is a school teacher who does not earn much and therefore sells cloth at the market. They struggle to make ends meet. Their house accommodated six relatives whom they supported in school in addition to their four children. They occasionally visit the village relatives to take gifts to them and to see how those they support financially are getting on. All these efforts have earned 'us a right to well attended funerals but we do not expect anyone to look after our children after we are gone' according to George. He normally does things slowly but Joy had convinced him to speed up things. He has agreed to take a paid sick leave, to check and ensure that the fringe and insurance benefits are settled.

One Saturday, Joy made a 100 mile trip to attend the second funeral (a celebratory rite to ensure that the departed, spirit rests in peace) a month after her client had died. She was there, more importantly, to check on the fate of his children left with grandparents. The children are thriving and living with their

four teenage uncles and aunts, the children of their grandparents who are in their 40s. The grandparents are glad to have their grandchildren. They are most concerned to ensure that the grandchildren, who are apparently very bright, get into good schools. Joy asks them to contact her if they face any problem.

The 'lucky orphans'

The issues that Joy tries to impress upon her clients seem obvious to most Ugandans but it is amazing how rarely afflicted people pay attention to them. Buying land and building a house is the dream of most Ugandans. Not wanting one's children to become uneducated destitutes is passionately shared by many people. But Joy insists that when people are faced with their mortality, they need to be reminded to shift their attention from self pity and to act in ways that would ensure the security of the survivors. An examination of the circumstances and coping abilities of different orphan families highlights the issues that Joy tries to impress upon her clients. Joy is of course aware that orphans cannot be planned for in all situations. But the following brief section shows that what parents leave in place makes a difference in the lives of orphans.

The lucky orphans are those taken by the 'extended' families but some families offer more potential for the future than others. Families of paternal and maternal aunts and uncles as well as grandparents below sixty years of age do not seem to suffer visible disruptions in their lives. These families are usually still in the child raising cycle in their lives and orphans do not constitute an assumption of new family burdens as happens in the cases of aged grandparents. Lucky orphans are also rescued by family friends. All these arrangements are traditional. In fact children are usually exchanged between families and raised in the above situation even when their parents are alive. However, mention must be made of a category not usually regarded as extended family — the divorced step mothers. They have been rescuing orphans when both parents are dead and there is no one to take them. In some cases they may have had no children in that particular family and may have a new family. Again the children in these families appear happy. Hitherto it was not regarded as desirable to entrust parenting to grandparents or stepmothers because the former were indulgent and the latter spiteful.

Children alone families

An increasing number of orphans are left on their own for personal, economic and social reasons that prevent their relatives, if they are alive or live nearby, from taking them. Certain factors seem to favour the viability of 'children-alone' families left on a plot of land and in a house. The most viable families have at least a girl as the eldest child. Based on their early training in work, they manage to cook, grow food, and even make mats to generate income for basic subsistence needs and even school fees. Families with boys only or boys as elder children tend to resort to begging once the neighbours reduce the amount of help they can offer.

Viable 'children-only' families also need to be near relatives who, although they may not provide labour or other economic support nonetheless offer social and psychological support by including the children in the social celebrations. In families that are not coping well, the children typically show physical signs of lowered nutritional status. This affects their school attendance as they succumb to frequent colds and fevers.

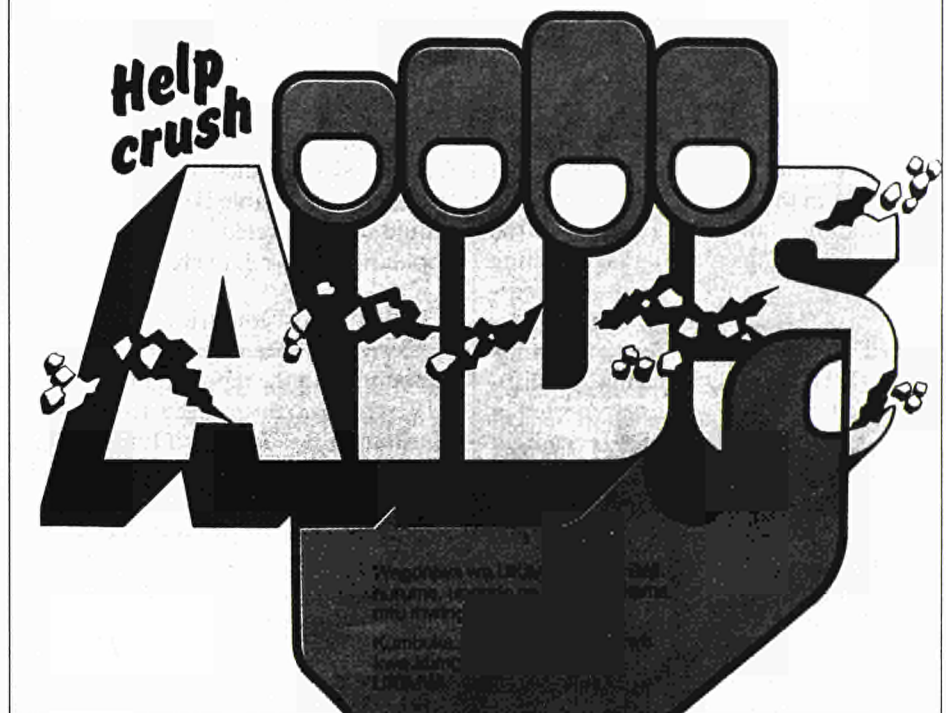
One of the main problems faced by community leaders is providing food and medication for these children. In some active communities, Day Care Centres have been organised in the homes of widows, or in abandoned homes. Food is provided and volunteers feed and wash the children. In two instances, individuals had solicited supplies of food, clothing and medicine as well as cash and had set up informal orphanages. In one case the individual, who was a Reverend in his thirties, had managed to acquire land and set up his rescue mission which supports itself through agriculture. The officials were unaware of these until a researcher went and pointed out dangers observed in these houses.

The overcrowding in small living spaces of many children sharing a few eating and drinking utensils and toilet outlets was a health hazard. Many children had running stomachs, sore eyes and rashes on their bodies. They ate only small meals most days: except on days when members of assisting foreign NGOs were known to be coming. In both cases the individuals lacked the experience to set up good orphanages. Because the officials did not have the resources to re-allocate the orphans, some of whom had come from outside the district, the homes continue to operate but with increased

2 Eneza ukweli ...sio hofu!

UKIMWI ni ugonjwa unaoenezwa katika ngono
Wanaume na Wanawake wanao shiriki ngono wako hatarni.
UNAWAZA kujipunguzia hatari kwa:

- Kuwa na mpenzi mmoja
- Kujitenga na mapenzi ya makahaba au kwa kujitenga na wanaume wanao fanya mapenzi na makahaba.
- Kutumia mfuko wa mpira au kusesitiza mwenzako autumie.
- Kwa kumwona daktari mara tu unapopatwa na ugonjwa ulioambukizwa na ngono.
- Kwa kusoma zaidi kuhusu ugonjwa huu na kuwafahamisha wengine juu yake.



A wall poster of the Ugandan anti-AIDS campaign

support from the international NGOs. What is at issue in this instance is that there is a need to recognise that some orphans are indeed homeless and to plan for the kind of suitable home arrangements for them. The sentiment that the extended family is the ideal institution to take care of orphans under these circumstances needs to be channelled into realistic programmes. The orphans need security for themselves and their property, bodily comfort and shelter, growth through skills training and good health; and above all their social, cultural and religious needs must be fostered.

The local chapter of the Uganda Women's Efforts to Save Orphans (UWESO) together with interested Re-

sistance Council members try to arrange for food, day care and school fees for the orphans but the few volunteers are always overworked so their impact is limited. In response to the Government's declared desire to reach the orphans through a community based system, the National Resistance Council Member for the worst hit county, Kakuuto, has proposed the formation of Orphans Community Based Organisation (OCBO) as an NGO based in Rakai which will coordinate locally the support and relief assistance programmes of the international NGOs. It will register the orphans and identify well-intended volunteers to be responsible for the orphans and to be answerable to the local Resistance Committees. ○ C.O

AIDS in the Caribbean

by Elizabeth WHITE (*)

The first case of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the English-speaking Caribbean was reported from Jamaica in 1982; by 1986, cases had occurred in 12 of the English-speaking countries and in Suriname and, by 1989, cases had been reported from all 19 countries from which surveillance data is collected by the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) in Trinidad (see map). By the end of 1989, 1606 AIDS cases had been reported to CAREC, with 927 deaths (57.7%). By mid 1990, 263 further cases had been reported from 9 of the countries (Table I).

The epidemiological pattern of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and AIDS in the English-speaking Caribbean does not fall neatly into any of the three epidemiological patterns, reflecting the relative frequency of modes of transmission of HIV within a country, described by the World Health Organisation (WHO). AIDS in the English-speaking Caribbean was first reported in homosexuals and bisexuals (1 case in Jamaica in 1982 and 8 in Trinidad and Tobago in 1983) — conforming to WHO's Pattern I, as seen in North America and Western Europe. All of the 32 cases reported during the period 1982 to 1984 were in adult males and none were attributed to heterosexual infection. In 1985, 22 AIDS cases were reported in women and 11 in children and, by 1986, 27% of adult cases were attributed to heterosexual infection. By the end of 1989, 52.9% of the 1435 adult cases were considered to be the result of heterosexual infection. The epidemiological pattern has shifted quickly towards WHO's Pattern II with heterosexual transmission as the major means of spread of HIV infection and a substantial number of AIDS cases in children as a result of perinatal infection.

Pattern II is most commonly found in sub-Saharan Africa where the male: female ratio of adults infected is approximately 1:1. In the Caribbean, the overall adult male: female ratio has moved rapidly from 5.8:1 at the end of 1985 to 2.8:1 at the end of 1989. Paediat-

ric AIDS cases account for 9% of all cases and 98% of these are the result of perinatal infection. The majority of cases are in the 20 — 44 age group and over 90% of cases were the result of sexual transmission (52.9% heterosexual contact and 38.1% homosexual contact). Infection resulting from intravenous drug use accounts for only 6.6% of all adult cases and all but one of the reported cases were from Bermuda — the other case was from Trinidad and Tobago.

The overall incidence of AIDS cases in 1989 for countries reporting to CAREC was 9.1 per 100 000. The incidence rates for several individual Caribbean countries are high (Table II) but these rates should be interpreted with caution as the populations are relatively small.

By 1989, most countries in the English-speaking Caribbean were screening blood donations and the reported prevalence of HIV seropositivity ranged from 0.04% (Suriname) to 1.55% (Trinidad and Tobago) with a median value of 0.26%.

In Trinidad and Tobago, a study of healthy adults, as part of a viral hepatitis study in 1983, gave an HIV seroprevalence level of 0.2% and in 1985-86 the seroprevalence in 370 non-STD (sexually transmittable disease) hospital patients was 0.5%. No HIV seropositive women were found in 203 antenatal clinic attenders in Trinidad and Tobago in 1988 and in Jamaica in 1990 only 2 seropositive women were detected in 1450 antenatal patients tested (0.14%). The seroprevalence rate among healthy Jamaican adults tested for visa purposes is in the region of 0.12%, similar to the seroprevalence level in blood donors there (0.15%) and in Barbados (0.12%). Although none of these groups can be considered to be fully representative of their populations, these results provide an indication of the seroprevalence level in adults in the sexually active age group and suggest that the seroprevalence of HIV in the general population is in the region of 0.1-0.2%.

The seroprevalence in groups with evidence of risky behaviour appears to be roughly 10 times that of the general population level and has risen steeply within the last few years, for example, from 0.1% in 1986 to 2.3% in 1990 for STD clinic attenders in Jamaica. Within the last three years, studies of STD clinic attenders in Trinidad and Tobago, Bar-

Table 1. Reported AIDS cases in CAREC member countries (1980 — June 1990)

Country	Year									TOTAL (n)
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Antigua & Barbuda	—	—	—	—	2	1	0	0	*	3
Bahamas	—	—	—	36	50	90	93	168	70	507
Barbados	—	—	2	9	21	24	15	40	16	127
Belize	—	—	—	—	1	7	0	*	*	8(11)
Bermuda	—	—	—	30	21	21	28	35	12	147
British Virgin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	*	1
Cayman Is.	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	*	5
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	2	12
Grenada	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	8	*	19(17)
Guyana	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	40	26	108
Jamaica	1	0	1	3	6	32	30	64	29	166
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Christopher & Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	1	*	*	*	1(18)
St. Lucia	—	—	—	4	0	7	2	4	*	17(16)
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	—	—	1	0	2	6	7	6	*	22(22)
Suriname	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	35	21	67
Trinidad & Tobago	—	8	19	45	77	87	160	167	85	648
Turks & Caicos Is.	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	*	*	6(8)
TOTAL	1	8	23	130	186	306	379	573	263	1 869

SOURCE: 'AIDS in the Caribbean Update (1980—1989)', AIDS Window, Vol. 1, i Sept. 1990, Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) and Weekly Epidemiological Record, No. 44, 1990, WHO Geneva.

* Report not received.

— Data to 30 June 1990 from Weekly Epidemiological Record, No. 44, 1990.

(n) Totals from Weekly Epidemiological Record No. 44, 1990 where these differ from CAREC totals.

(*) Technical assistant with the AIDS programme in Jamaica



barbados and Jamaica have indicated seroprevalence rates in this group of 2 % to 2.5 % and studies of prostitutes in Trinidad and Tobago and in Jamaica have found HIV seroprevalence rates of 13 % and 8 % respectively.

HIV appears to have been introduced into the Caribbean in the late 1970s, mainly within the homosexual and bisexual population with contacts in North America. Female AIDS cases were not reported until 1985 but their number has increased sharply since then. It has been suggested that homosexual men in the Caribbean are more likely to have bisexual relationships than are those in North America and Western Europe; social pressures are such that many homosexual men in the Caribbean marry and have children. This bisexual behaviour of men infected early in the epidemic may have speeded up the process of heterosexual spread which has been facilitated by the tendency for both men and women to have multiple sexual partners.

In many Caribbean communities, serial unions are common; there are many single parent homes headed by women who have the responsibility for their offspring, frequently of more than one father. The role of men in these

households is limited to a 'visiting relationship' and possibly the provision of some financial support. Several anthropological and social studies have documented that sexual relationships are generally not long term and monogamous but sequential and that multiple sexual partners, particularly for men, are common amongst the sexually active members of society.

In a recent study of prostitutes in Kingston, Jamaica, 63 of 111 women had 2 or fewer customers in the week before the interview. Almost all of these women had a 'special man' and although most said that they would use condoms with customers, only about half of them would

do so with their 'special man'. These women, with a small clientele, were all anxious to find alternative work and many indicated that for them, prostitution was used to top up the family budget only when insufficient funds were available from other sources. In general, there is strong resistance to the use of condoms in the Caribbean; many Caribbean males regard the use of condoms as a diminution of their manhood. As the HIV/AIDS epidemic has developed, this attitude has modified slightly but it is still common to hear a man or woman say that they will now use a condom with their 'outside man/woman' but that they are reluctant to use one with their 'main

Table 2. AIDS incidence per 100 000 population in countries reporting 10 or more cases in 1989 (ranked by incidence rate)

Country	No. cases reported in 1989	Rate per 100,000
Bahamas	168	69.6
Bermuda	54	60.7
Barbados	40	14.6
Trinidad & Tobago	167	13.2
Suriname	35	8.8
Guyana	40	3.9
Jamaica	64	2.6

DOSSIER

man/woman' as this would indicate to their partner that they have an outside relationship or that they suspect that their partner has one. Teenagers are also likely to engage in unprotected sex and the majority of teenagers have had sexual experience by the age of 15. In several countries, the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea is increasing, particularly in teenagers.

A large proportion of the population in the Caribbean is highly mobile for economic or social reasons, travelling within their own country, to other Caribbean islands and to the United States and Britain. There is a seasonal migration of farmworkers to North America and many professionals and artisans migrate in search of employment and better economic opportunities. This travel and the tourist industry, which is an important source of income for most of the Caribbean, ensure that there is extensive contact with residents of other countries. Workers in the tourist industry form liaisons with visitors, female prostitutes service both visitors and local residents and 'beach boys' are plentiful in all tourist resorts.

In 1988, all the countries in the English-speaking Caribbean developed three-year medium term plans (MTPs) with the assistance of CAREC, the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) and the World Health Organisation's Global

Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA). In general, the MTPs listed the five major strategies: of epidemiological surveillance, prevention of sexual transmission, prevention of transmission through blood and blood products, prevention of perinatal transmission and reduction of the impact of HIV infection on individuals, groups and societies.

In all the MTPs, particular emphasis was placed on the importance, for each strategy, of education at all levels from public messages on television to school projects and education of health and other professional staff. The messages were similar throughout the Caribbean, stressing that prevention is the only 'cure' for HIV/AIDS and that using condoms and sticking to one faithful partner is the only means of reducing the possibility of infection. Posters, brochures, radio and television programmes, plays and video films designed for the Caribbean and for individual countries have been developed. Some posters have become collectors items and some have provoked hostile reactions; in Jamaica, one sticker was dubbed '1989's most offensive achievement'! The education campaign has been effective in increasing the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS in the general public as indicated by Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies in several countries and sales and acceptance of condoms have increased. But as

yet, there is little indication of a change in sexual practice.

In most of the countries, there is an established system of contact investigation for STDs (syphilis and gonorrhoea) and this system has been utilised in case surveillance of AIDS and HIV infected individuals where feasible. The effectiveness of general health education measures is limited and the tracing of contacts of those affected is used as a means of providing direct counselling and highly targeted health education to those shown to be particularly at risk.

In a small country, everyone knows everyone else's business and a major problem in all Caribbean countries is the maintenance of confidentiality for those infected. Extensive public education is still needed to ensure that those infected with HIV are not ostracised by their neighbours, dismissed from their jobs, evicted from their homes or refused a normal burial service. Relatively few HIV seropositive individuals have dared to 'go public' in the Caribbean as people known or suspected to be infected have been treated badly. The standard of medical care and of the public health infrastructure in the Caribbean is good but the provision of social assistance in the form of support services for the sick and disabled, social security payments, pensions, etc. is generally inadequate. Many of those infected with HIV are from the lower socio-economic groups and the family and personal tragedy of infection is compounded by the very real financial and social problems often associated with it.

There is a need for a supportive social network at neighbourhood level which could provide social and practical assistance to those with HIV/AIDS and other chronic debilitating conditions. Religious and private organisations are attempting to fill this need and in a few countries HIV seropositive individuals are being encouraged to form self help groups. Even if a cure for HIV infection or a vaccine to prevent it were developed in the near future, it is unlikely that their effects would be felt immediately in countries like those of the English-speaking Caribbean; the pressing need to provide social and practical assistance to those infected will remain and assistance for this aspect of the care of those infected should be considered an essential part of all National HIV/AIDS Control Programmes in the future.○ E.W.



Photo CEE / John & Renay HUBLEY

In all Caribbean countries, the maintenance of confidentiality for those infected is a major problem

The STD/AIDS control programme in Papua New Guinea

by Dr Willem I. VAN DER MEIJDEN (*) and Dr Clement MALAU (**)

Papua New Guinea lies just north of the northern tip of Australia, between the equator and about 12 degrees south. It is made up of the eastern part of the main island of New Guinea and some 100 smaller islands in the Bismarck Sea and Solomon Sea. The total land area is about 465 000 square kilometers.

Since there is effectively no registration of vital events such as birth and death, information about the size of the population and other characteristics is derived from periodic censuses. The results of the latest census (July 1990) are still being analysed. However, the 1990 estimate (National Statistical Office) is that Papua New Guinea has 3.7 million inhabitants. The population is very young, with more than 43 % under 15 years of age, and 16 % under 5 years. Life expectancy at birth increased from 40.4 years to 49.6 years between 1971 and 1980.

Sexually transmitted diseases: major health problem

With regard to morbidity and mortality, preventability, and social and economic loss, the major health concerns of Papua New Guinea can be ranked in the following order of priority:

- (1) respiratory diseases
- (2) malaria
- (3) gastro-intestinal diseases
- (4) pregnancy and complications of pregnancy
- (5) malnutrition
- (6) tuberculosis
- (7) accidents and injuries
- (8) sexually transmitted diseases
- (9) leprosy
- (10) skin conditions
- (11) psycho-social problems
- (12) dental problems
- (13) neoplastic and degenerative diseases

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(**) Department of STD, Ministry of Health, Port Moresby

Gonorrhoea and syphilis, being two of the twelve notifiable diseases, are currently reported through the national system of Epidemiological Intelligence (EPINT). Since 1971 the incidence rate per 10 000 population has increased steadily, for both gonorrhoea and syphilis. Between 1971 and 1989 the incidence rate of gonorrhoea has risen from 13.2 to 61.6. That of syphilis rose from 6.1 to 19.4. Since it is unknown which proportion of people with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) eventually seek health care, and given the fact that reporting from rural health facilities is far from complete (e.g. aid posts do not report at all), the true incidence of STDs is probably substantially higher.

A recent survey among STD clinic visitors in the four regional centres (Port Moresby, Goroka, Lae and Rabaul) has indicated that — apart from gonorrhoea — chlamydial infections, genital herpes and Donovanosis are important reasons to visit a clinic. Non-syphilitic genital ulcer disease (GUD) seems to outnumber syphilis considerably. Most people (approx. 60 %) visiting STD clinics are in the age group of 20-29. Males are over represented without exception (ratio 3:1).

Factors that are supposed to be related to the rising incidence of STDs are:

- (1) the urban shift (an increasing number of people — especially single men — move from their homes to areas of industrial activity);
- (2) increasing alcohol consumption, especially among teenagers, thus making casual sexual relations more likely;
- (3) a breakdown of the religious, parental and tribal influences on the individual;
- (4) a growing social acceptance of casual sexual relations.

HIV-infection and AIDS in Papua New Guinea

The first individual infected with the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) was identified in June 1987. The first case of 'full-blown' AIDS was reported in March 1988. Papua New Guinea now leads all 21 Pacific Island nations (excluding Australia and New Zealand) in reported cases of AIDS. As of 30 November 1990, 26 persons are known to have been diagnosed with AIDS, of which 16



Photo M. KIVALI

Villagers learning the facts about AIDS

have died. A further 32 persons have been identified with HIV-infection, and it is assumed that many of these would be classified as suffering from AIDS if better follow-up were possible. The other Pacific Island nations, with a combined population of about 2.5 million, had reported a total of 42 cases by October 1990. For Papua New Guinea these figures are especially disturbing, because little active case-finding has yet been performed. Most of the 58 people with AIDS or HIV-infection have presented themselves for medical care because of symptoms, or have had sexual contacts with sick people. These probably represent only a fraction of the HIV-infected people in the country.

Equally disturbing are the transmission patterns which have already become apparent. Like central Africa, and unlike most of Asia and the Pacific, Papua New Guinea has identified most of its cases in heterosexuals, unrelated to intravenous drug use (which seems to be almost non-existent). The high rate of other STDs evokes great concern that HIV could spread rapidly in the entire sexually active population.

Of 29 people for whom information is available on probable transmission, 19 were thought to have acquired the infection heterosexually. An additional 4 are young children who probably received HIV from their infected mothers. Five others are homosexuals or bisexuals, and one was transfusion-related (from a blood transfusion received overseas). Of the HIV-infected people in Papua New Guinea, 60% are males, and 40% females. This is in marked contrast to the Western Pacific as a whole, where 96% of all known persons with AIDS are males.

In addition to identifying, tracking, and characterising those people who present themselves for medical care, one extensive effort has so far been undertaken to further define the magnitude of the AIDS problem in the country. Beginning in mid-1989, a sentinel survey of women attending antenatal clinics ('low-risk'), and of persons attending STD clinics ('high-risk'), has been conducted at 6 sites around the country. The investigators used an anonymous and unlinked study design, in which samples were numerically coded so that no one would be able to link a positive result to a specific person.

Nearly 8 000 specimens were collected in the first year of the study; half from each of the study populations. Unexpectedly, none of these specimens resulted in a confirmed positive result (a pilot study at one urban STD clinic had provided three confirmed positive specimens in the 250 sampled as part of the pilot). Three possible explanations have been proposed to explain these negative results. (1) HIV infection is still very rare in Papua New Guinea, and the 58 identified so far represent a large chunk, rather than the tip, of the HIV iceberg



**UNFORTUNATELY,
THIS IS THE ONLY
MEDICAL COVERAGE
ALL AIDS VICTIMS GET.**



The national AIDS poster competition attracted over 400 posters

(this seems an unlikely explanation), (2) laboratory difficulties have resulted in false negatives (the test used is quite simple and reliable, but a number of human factors is still involved, and (3) the population at highest risk at this early stage of the epidemic either do not have other STDs (seems unlikely as well), or do not visit the government clinics.

The sero-surveillance is continuing. Laboratory testing will probably be centralised to eliminate the second possible explanation of these negative results, and investigations of the other two are planned.

National AIDS Advisory Committee

The National AIDS Surveillance Committee (N.A.S.C.) was formed in January 1987, shortly before the first HIV-in-

fecting person was identified. This committee, with representatives of a wide range of organisations (government and non-government) was to advise the Department of Health on AIDS and other STDs, to review the current situation, and to encourage the formulation of a national policy. The name of the committee was later changed to National AIDS Advisory Committee (N.A.A.C), to emphasise its advisory role, especially with regard to the Secretary for Health.

Short and medium term programme

Following a regional meeting on AIDS, organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and based on the recommendations of a joint mission of the WHO and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), a Short Term Programme (STP) for the prevention and control of AIDS in Papua New Guinea was written (February 1988). The STP was to provide information about the current STD/AIDS situation and about major constraints in existing STD/AIDS control programmes. Other objectives were to identify priority areas for intervention and to initiate health education of target groups and the general public.

Preparations for the Medium Term Programme (MTP) got underway in the second half of 1989. Members of the NAAC were asked either to contribute to the draft or review and comment upon it. Participation from the provinces was also actively sought. An important event was the Donor Meeting in March 1990 in Port Moresby, during which potential donors were familiarised with the different components of the programme. A revised MTP document was published in September 1990. To date, the Department of Finance and Planning — through its Office for International Development Assistance (OIDA) — is at the stage of communicating specific requests to specific donors.

The MTP is coincident with the Department of Health's upcoming five-year plan, which extends from 1991 through to 1995. It is the framework for coordinated action and intends to promote international cooperation to control the spread of HIV.

A distinguishing feature of the programme is that it decentralises the national campaign to the 19 provinces,

which are autonomous to a large extent. Programme management has been given considerable attention. The role of the NAAC, redefined in the MTP, is to review policies, coordinate activities and recommend funding. A number of sub-committees take responsibility for identified projects. Support of the day-to-day operations is provided by the STD/AIDS Unit in the Disease Control Section of the Department of Health HQ. In this Unit, national and expatriate staff (including the EEC technical assistant and long- and short-term WHO consultants) are responsible for initiation, implementation and coordination of a wide range of STD/AIDS control activities.

The objectives of the MTP are:

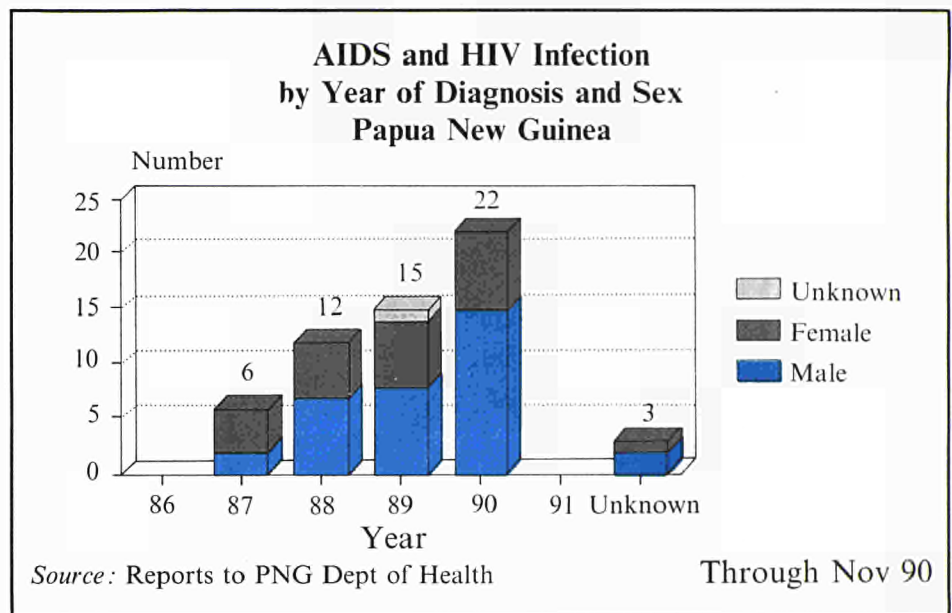
- (a) to prevent HIV-transmission through sexual intercourse,
 - (b) to prevent HIV-transmission through blood,
 - (c) to prevent HIV-transmission from mother to child (perinatal),
- in order to reduce:
- (d) the morbidity and mortality associated with HIV-infection, and
 - (e) the social and economic impact resulting from HIV-infection.

STD/AIDS Control Programme Activities

During the last three years, covering the period of the STP and the beginning of the MTP, a great number of activities have been carried out, or are still ongoing.

Since a safe blood supply was given highest priority, laboratory technicians from the main blood banks in the country were trained in HIV-screening (July 1988), later followed by technicians from other centres. A total of 15 blood banks is accredited under an agreement between the Department of Health and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. In addition, there are 21 blood dispensing centres at health centre level in the provinces. It is estimated that 30 000 units of blood are collected yearly, of which 26 000 are transfused. To date, approximately 90 % of all blood units are being screened for anti-HIV antibodies. So far there have been no confirmed positive test results.

Health education efforts, aiming at behaviour change, have constituted a



major part of the control programme, since the beginning. Papua New Guinea offers an entirely unique challenge to implementation of a health education campaign. With 768 languages, nineteen separate provinces governed by their own administrations, and limited access to updated information, the challenge to inform, educate and change behaviour is a formidable one.

One of the major activities was a Knowledge, Attitude, Beliefs and Practices (KABP) study, among STD clinic visitors in five major urban centres, in early 1989. One of the results of this study

indicated that less than 30 % of the respondents read a newspaper or had access to a television or video, while over 85 % listened to the radio. The study also revealed that over 85 % of the respondents were aware that AIDS was transmitted sexually. Second on the list, blood was correctly identified as a mode of transmission by 57 % of the respondents. Food, dishes, towels, toilets and insects were incorrectly believed vectors for the transmission of AIDS by over 40 % of the respondents. Reasons for the rejection of condoms provided researchers with interesting data. When participants were asked why they would

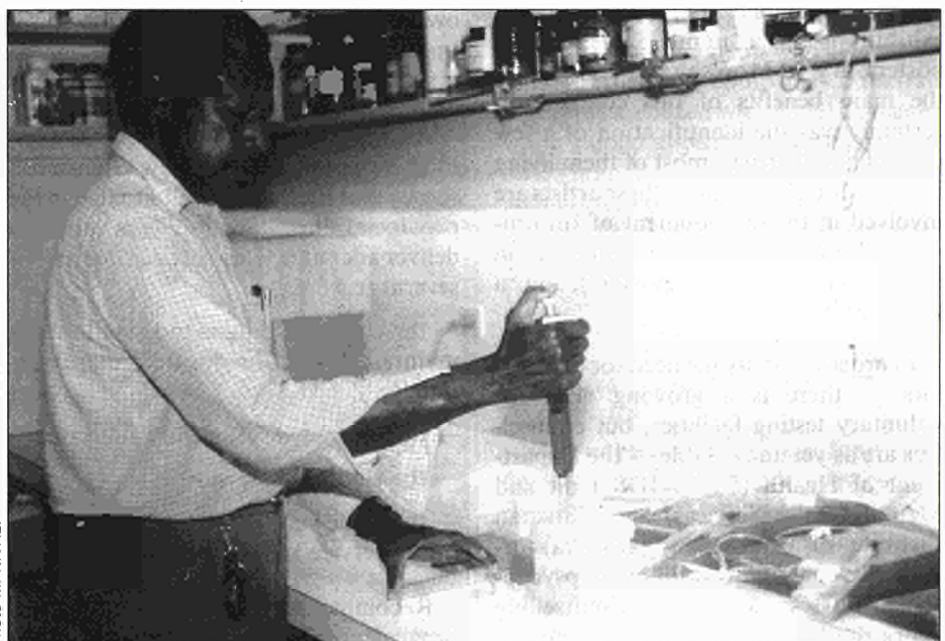


Photo M. KIVALI

Securing safe blood supply is a high priority

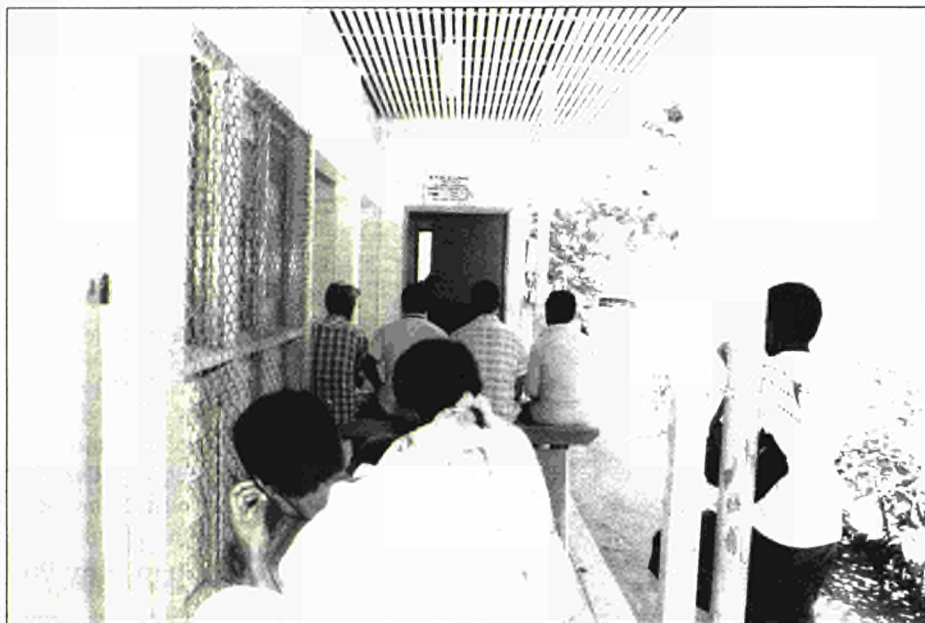


Photo M. KIVALI

STD clinics need urgent upgrading

not use a condom, the major reason selected was because they wanted to have children (70 %). Almost 60 % of the respondents selected 'no feeling' as the second reason for not using condoms, while over 55 % of respondents selected 'lack of instructions'.

To boost the activities for World AIDS Day 1989 (theme: 'Youth and AIDS') a National AIDS Poster Competition was launched in October 1989. Over 400 posters were eligible for the competition, with entries from all the provinces. The poster competition generated a lot of attention, both from the news media and the general public. There were several exhibitions of a number of selected posters, in Port Moresby and Lae. One of the main benefits of this competition certainly was the identification of a few keen national artists, most of them living in Port Moresby. Some of these artists are involved in the development of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials (e.g. posters), on a freelance basis.

In order to satisfy the need for counselors — there is a growing need for voluntary testing facilities, but counselors are as yet unavailable — the Department of Health (STD/AIDS Unit and Mental Health Services) and Christian Institute of Counselling (Goroka) organised a counselling training for psycho-social nurses. A revised Counselling Work Book was recently printed and will be made available as widely as possible.

There were numerous other health education activities, e.g. printing of STD/AIDS pamphlets (English, Pidgin and Motu), educational talks to different audiences (e.g. police force, people in settlements, secondary school students etc.), liaison with the Churches to stimulate the production of church messages on STD/AIDS prevention, etc. In order to develop appropriate messages — Papua New Guinea shows considerable cultural diversity — all IEC activities should preferably be generated by the provinces themselves. The STD/AIDS Unit puts a lot of effort into motivating provincial health workers to initiate their own programmes. The suggestion to set up Provincial AIDS Committees has, so far, met with little success.

An inventory of the STD clinic facilities throughout Papua New Guinea has shown that these clinics (all situated in the provincial hospitals) are not able to deliver adequate STD services, for any of several reasons:

- the clinic building is too small or not maintained and/or located inappropriately;
- the clinic is insufficiently equipped;
- the clinic is understaffed;
- the clinic staff is inadequately trained (no in-service training for a long time)

Recommendations for possible improvement of the situation were routinely discussed with all those involved. So far,

little has been achieved, primarily because of constraints in financial resources and manpower, at both the provincial and HQ level.

The STD/AIDS Unit has, in cooperation with people from in-, and outside the Health Department, organised two major training courses for STD clinic workers. While the first one (July/August 1989) dealt with virtually all aspects of STD management, the second one (October/November 1990) focussed on basic laboratory tests, trying to realise 'on the spot' diagnosis.

The EEC has funded the purchase of essential clinic equipment, e.g. examination couches, refrigerators, microscopes, and spot lamps to enable proper examination of females. It is hoped that donor money will become available to build proper clinic buildings, especially in 'bottle neck' situations as Port Moresby and Goroka.

Since at least half of the STD patients are seen in health facilities other than hospitals (i.e. health centres and sub centres, aid posts) it was considered urgent to assess the STD case management in rural Papua New Guinea. In cooperation with the Provincial Health Office and the Institute of Medical Research in Goroka a 5-week study will be performed in some districts of Eastern Highlands Province (February/March 1991).

There is a growing interest in STD-related research. Recently, a study on penicillinase-producing gonococci was performed. A study on Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) is currently underway. Given the high prevalence of genital ulcer disease, studies in that area will be given priority. The STD/AIDS Research Sub Committee (NAAC) will coordinate all research activities.

Health education and technical training will remain the basis of the National STD/AIDS Control Programme in Papua New Guinea. There will have to be continuing efforts to motivate target groups to change their high risk sexual behaviour; there will have to be well-trained people in health facilities who are able to deal with STD and AIDS patients in an appropriate manner; and there will have to be community involvement. Without the latter, the AIDS epidemic could be devastating for Papua New Guinea. W.I.V.D.M. & C.M.

Where is the overseas aid for AIDS? ⁽¹⁾

by Dr Patrick DIXON (*)

When the history of the AIDS epidemic is written sometime in the next century I believe historians will be puzzled. They will record a rapid worldwide response to a growing world disaster, with remarkable achievements — but also some unexpected gaps.

Consultation with a wide range of donor agencies has convinced me that more resources could be available for AIDS programmes for developing countries than are currently being used — from both government and non-governmental organisations. This is at a time when there is a vast unmet need and project managers all over the developing world are crying out for funds. There seems to be a number of common problems preventing more rapid flow of funds from sponsors to the right programmes.

Many government agencies have already made substantial commitments — often via the World Health Organisation's Global Programme on AIDS (GPA). However, the total contribution

(1) Article based on the presentation made by Dr Dixon at the Fifth International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Kinshasa, October 1990.

(*) Director of the international NGO ACET (AIDS Care Education and Training) ACET supports programmes throughout the UK, in Romania and Africa. PO Box 1323 London W5 5TF.

to the global AIDS problem by the industrialised nations is still quite small: for example, the total GPA budget for AIDS is less than half of what the UK alone spent on AIDS care for less than 4 000 cases. Governments are sensitive to public pressure and for reasons listed below, the pressures are not there.

Non-government development organisations have sometimes been slow to respond. You can carry out your own survey: read the annual reports and magazines of your favourite aid organisations and see what space and budget is allocated to AIDS. It is unusual to find AIDS given more than a brief mention.

Ten reasons blocking aid for AIDS

1. *'AIDS is not a big problem'*

In many western nations, heterosexual spread is seen as a myth: AIDS is viewed as a disease of gay men and drug users. Recent media coverage of AIDS in Africa has helped but many are still unaware of the huge impact of heterosexual spread. An average incubation period of around 10 years means that many people still base their understanding on a picture of those dying today, a picture that only reflects infection rates ten years ago.

You do not commit huge resources to a problem you feel is small. It is particularly difficult when visitors to a country are told that contaminated water supplies or malaria are still top priorities locally, and AIDS is hardly mentioned in the list of major concerns.

2. *'AIDS is too big a problem'*

Those who are well informed about AIDS in Africa can feel powerless to do anything significant. Confronted by one in three infection rates already in some major cities, and the difficulty of changing the sexual habits of a whole generation, it is easier perhaps to continue instead to drill wells. A sense of fatalism, hopelessness or despair can easily overtake those who live in the highest incidence areas.

3. *'AIDS is too political'*

Many donor agencies are aware that AIDS is extremely sensitive as an issue: how do you raise money from other sources for a problem officially denied or played down by a government? Local workers may face expulsion if they report back what they are seeing on the ground. Could an 'unpopular' AIDS programme create hostile government reactions to other programmes run by the same agency? Perhaps this is one reason why NGO AIDS programmes tend to be small and low key.

4. *'People will never give money for AIDS'*

Many non-governmental agencies draw their support from tens of thousands of individuals who give, as well as from trusts and companies. Fundraising teams are faced with a real challenge: will a public appeal for AIDS succeed? AIDS is an 'unpopular cause'. In the UK, animals and children are the two easiest things to raise money for. So far, not a single major development agency in the UK has felt able to launch an appeal for AIDS.

5. *'African countries will not allow publicity'*

Big public appeals for funds rely heavily on massive media coverage to raise awareness. Media want good stories and pictures or film for television. In the past this has created a tension: on the one hand, the country concerned can see that increased aid could come from increased publicity, but on the other hand, in-



Photo ALET

Language can often degenerate into talk of the 'innocent victims' and the rest who by implication may be guilty

creased attention could affect foreign investment and tourism.

It is clear from the past, that the sort of international response we have seen to earthquakes and famine is unlikely to happen without much freer access by journalists and cameramen. This has big implications, but how can you launch an appeal for a problem of which people are only half aware?

6. *'We do not understand AIDS — different opinions'*

One of the problems affecting the response to AIDS in the west has been confusion about statistics, vaccines, treatments, prevention campaigns and other things. Many headlines appear to contradict some of what we thought we knew before. Even leading experts appear divided and confused at times. Confusion produces uncertainty; and uncertainty results in delay. One does not commit huge resources from a trust unless one is absolutely sure why and where the resources are most needed.

7. *'No evidence that education changes behaviour'*

It is hard to prove behaviour change has resulted directly from an education programme. Without hard evidence it is easy for education programmes to be criticised or methods to be questioned. These doubts can easily become further barriers to obtaining funding.

8. *'Why waste money on treating an illness you cannot cure?'*

For some, perhaps, it is more appealing to vaccinate children against measles, or to prevent blindness, or to treat malaria, than it is to provide palliative care for tens of thousands who have an incurable disease. In a developing country the conflict of priorities can be even more acute.

9. *'It's all their own fault'*

The feeling of blame is never far away when discussing AIDS: sex diseases have always tended to evoke less sympathy than other conditions. Language can often degenerate into talk of the 'innocent victims' (children) and the rest, who by implication may be guilty. These sentiments run deep through sections of society in many countries, and can affect big decision makers as well as influencing the behaviour of small donors.

10. *'Funds may not be used effectively'*

Many agencies are sensitive to criticism that funds given for overseas program-

mes may not be effectively used: the programme could be well designed but badly managed, or poorly designed and achieve little, or the project could be unexpectedly restricted by local factors such as internal regulations, communications or even by armed conflict. A rapidly growing threat such as AIDS requires a rapidly growing response. However, hastily started, rapidly growing programmes are at a higher risk of failure than well planned ones that grow more slowly.

At the Fifth International Conference on AIDS in Africa where I presented these factors last October, a number of people came up to add other reasons of their own, as well as confirming some or all of the above.

I am not suggesting that some or all of these factors apply to some or all organisations in every country, but am simply pointing out a few of the many barriers there can be to seeing the massive global response to AIDS that we all recognise is needed.

So what can we do about it? On several trips to Africa, I became acutely aware of the growing gulf between local people planning excellent projects, and western donor agencies. Local people were experiencing enormous difficulty in presenting a case for support 'western-style' especially in a changing western culture with a greater emphasis on measuring performance and financial audit.

Sometimes the overall project vision was excellent, but some of the timetabling, costings or project design needed further thought. Sometimes the nuts and bolts of the programme design were excellent, but the case for doing it in that particular area, rather than fifty miles up the road, was unclear.

Obtaining repeat funding was sometimes a prolonged process because sponsors wanted detailed reports, including information that had not been routinely collected since the start.

The organisation I represent is called ACET (AIDS Care Education and Training). It is already the UK's largest provider of community care for those ill with HIV/AIDS, and the largest provider of schools classes. It already has strong overseas links through its parent body World In Need which helped establish TASO in Uganda and the Chinkankata community care team in Zambia.

In November 1990, in partnership with Tear Fund, the UK's fifth largest de-

velopment NGO, ACET set up a small local facility, based in Uganda, but serving several countries. The aim of this facility is to assist a large number of churches and Christian organisations (ACET and Tear Fund are church-based organisations) to develop practical, well managed AIDS programmes that will be attractive to overseas sponsors. Assistance is given not only in converting vision into practical programme design, but also in presentations to suitable overseas sponsors using all the facilities of ACET in Europe as well as in Africa. Ongoing support is also available to enable the projects to report fully on progress and to enable further project growth on a firm foundation.

At the same time, ACET is looking to serve donors in western nations, whether government or non-government, large or small. The aim is to help place the right kind of projects in front of the right decision makers at the right time. Raising funds is a complex and sophisticated business — proposals may need substantial rewriting for each submission to a different sponsor. Meeting application deadlines is important, as well as being available to support the application by telephone, fax or visit.

The sponsor gains an added security: the hallmark of ACET's own quality control is part of the package. The individual project gains added status because it is viewed as part of a larger programme. This approach will help cut through some, or all of the ten obstacles listed above.

The approach ACET has taken has been well received so far by local programmes and by a wide range of potential sponsors. It is essential that such a link is seen as positively helpful, and not just another layer of bureaucracy with added costs and slower decision making.

One thing is clear: the vast challenge of AIDS needs a new approach to cut through delay and enable good programmes to grow as fast as they are able. Time is not on our side. The well-established principles hold true: the best programmes are those born out of the vision of local people, run by local people, backed by specialist advice, and with first class communications to the west, to enable those familiar with western ways to work the systems in the west most effectively. The key word is partnership: joining hands to achieve a common goal. ○P.D.

AIDS control and the EEC

by Dr Lieve FRANSEN (*)

This is the fourth year of the programme to control AIDS in the developing countries which the European Community launched in 1987 when it was finally realised that it would take a concerted international effort to stop the disease spreading.

By then, there were an estimated five million people infected with the human immuno-deficiency virus in Africa alone — twice the American figure. The results of prospective studies of natural HIV infection trends suggested that the death rate among AIDS patients was close to 100 % and that an increasing percentage of HIV-positive patients would develop full-blown AIDS in years to come. And as no specific treatment or vaccine seemed imminent, prevention looked and indeed still looks like the only answer.

The international community started to respond to the AIDS epidemic in May 1986, with the World Health Assembly deciding to set up an AIDS programme under the responsibility of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The World AIDS Programme, as it was to be called, saw the light of day in February 1987 and the Commission of the European Communities' programme was launched soon afterwards.

Reducing HIV-infection

The Development Commissioner, the late Lorenzo Natali, presented the EEC's AIDS control programme to the ACPs in a letter on 25 July 1987.

The idea of the programme was, and is to back up and improve the national AIDS control drives in such ACPs as require it, with priority being given to primary prevention schemes to head off further cases of the disease as far as possible. Obviously, the AIDS challenge can only be met with a long-term strategy; the existing health services and structures have to be improved and the campaign against the disease has to be an integral part of the primary health care systems.

The Commission took the decision on 22 July 1987 to finance the programme, which gave the ACPs, as a whole, an initial allocation of ECU 35 million for a three-year period. This money came from the Lomé II (5th EDF) regional funds and then, in 1988 and again in 1989, 1990 and 1991, the Commission was given an annual budget (Article 954) of ECU 5 million for regional projects throughout the developing world. This article covers projects financed from both sources.

The original programme involved:

(a) reducing transmission through infected blood;

(b) reducing transmission through sexual activity;

(c) combating perinatal transmission;

(d) reducing transmission through contaminated needles, syringes and other sharp instruments;

(e) setting up surveillance systems to assess the effect of the national programmes and monitor the spread of the disease;

(f) supplying material, technical and financial assistance for national AIDS committees;

(g) evaluating progress — i.e. helping to assess all national AIDS control programmes.

Practical research into public health was also considered to be an integral part of the programme.

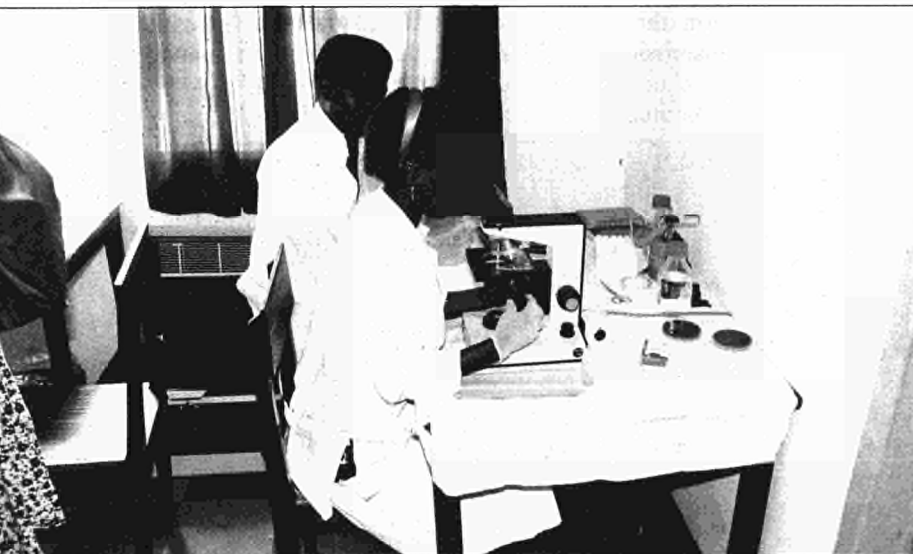
Organisation

The Commission set up a special AIDS unit in July 1987 to handle applications for assistance from the ACPs, liaise with the WHO and run the programme carefully and flexibly, with vital help from external public health specialists.

A special body — the AIDS Task Force (ATF), a non-profit making association — was set up under Belgian law to make the activities of the outside experts more flexible and efficient.

The ATF experts, whose main work is on the technical side, are responsible for identifying the projects and, once the approval of the Commission and the ACP State has been obtained, they are invited to make the appropriate technical and administrative arrangements and implement, supervise and evaluate these operations — a job on which they work closely with the relevant departments in the Directorate-General for Development, the local Commission Delegation and the competent national authorities.

It was agreed that, to speed up the procedure, each ACP country would appoint a national authority to liaise with the Commission on everything related to the running of the programme and flexible arrangements were also introduced so that contracts could be concluded with experts in accordance with Lomé III — all of which cut the project/programme lead time.



Blood can now be analysed at the prostitutes' clinic in Kinshasa thanks to EEC support

(*) Head of the AIDS Task Force.

Strategy

HIV is spread in two main ways — through sexual contact and through contaminated blood, the former being responsible for 90 % of cases of HIV infection overall. In some places, where the infection is already very prevalent, perinatal transmission, i.e. from mother to child in the womb or after birth, is increasingly common.

The Commission's primary prevention strategies are mainly geared to preventing spread through contaminated blood (by controlling transfusions) and sexual activity (by providing health education and combating sexually transmitted diseases).

(a) *Sexual transmission*

This can be prevented by stopping high-risk behaviour — i.e. sexual relations with several partners or an infected partner — and the logical extension of this is to encourage low-risk behaviour and recommend the use of protective devices such as condoms. However, the health education programmes being run at the moment suggest that it takes repeated intervention over a long period to change behaviour. Evaluation has shown that:

- health education geared to the population as a whole is cost-effective when it comes to making people aware of the situation, but not to changing their behaviour;

- targeted schemes aimed at (and calling for the involvement and cooperation of) high-risk behaviour groups are the best way of changing behaviour.

These findings, and experience with combating the classic venereal diseases, are behind the Commission's method of targeting schemes on the groups and individuals considered to be the most likely to contract and pass on the HIV, for example prostitutes, truckers and people with some other form of sexually transmitted disease. The latter are a very special group, as venereal disease increases their vulnerability to HIV infection.

Research also suggests that VD sufferers are both more prone to HIV infection and more likely to pass it on once infected. And since the people with sexually transmitted diseases can only easily be identified by their attendance at treatment centres, they can be informed, as a group, through the venereal disease

control departments. A large number of the AIDS control programmes are in fact designed and presented as combined AIDS-VD campaigns.

Education also gets special attention, to prevent the development of high-risk behaviour amongst young people and to mobilise teachers and parents as well.

This strategy involves careful definition of the target groups and of the information destined to alter behaviour. It is vital for the target group actually to be involved, as one health education programme aimed at getting prostitutes to use condoms illustrates. In this case, the commonest knowledge, attitudes and practices were investigated and support then provided for a scheme to control high-risk behaviour, ensure systematic use of condoms and encourage people to consult a doctor where necessary. The most effective members of the team are two former prostitutes, as they get the message across best, and progress is evaluated by the frequency of condom utilisation and the incidence of VD.

Operations with VD sufferers as target groups are being run, for example, in Mozambique and Senegal, both of which have expanded the VD control sections of their national AIDS campaigns. Infrastructure, services and training have been improved to reach this group of patients and advice and health education are provided to restrain high-risk behaviour. The incidence of VD is used to measure the effect of these projects.

(b) *Transmission through blood*

There is a distinction to be made here between transmission through a blood transfusion and transmission through the

use of shared needles, scalpels etc. It is virtually impossible to contract HIV from a transfusion in the industrialised world, because blood donations are now tested systematically. The only cases of HIV transmission from infected blood in the developed and some parts of the developing world are among addicts who inject drugs intravenously.

Intravenous drug addiction is relatively rare in sub-Saharan Africa and only found in isolated cases, but the picture is very different in parts of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Transfusions still account for something like 10 % of all HIV-infection in the developing world and stringent testing procedures can of course prevent them. In countries with properly organised transfusion services, HIV antibody tests can be run on all blood prior to transfusion fairly easily and cheaply, with only a 5 % increase in cost per unit given.

But such situations are rare in the developing world and most countries have to start by setting up a transfusion service if they are to guarantee the testing of all blood donated. Undertakings of this kind are always expensive and, although they may be viable propositions in the long term, have often to be restricted to the big cities in the short term. In some cases, assistance has been granted to national transfusion services and for the development of transfusion centres and, in others, different methods have been devised in Commission schemes. Programmes have, for example, selected donors from low-risk groups, educated donors and developed rapid testing systems which can be used in the field. Training in management, blood



Poster recommends condoms for safe sex

Table 1: Breakdown of projects financed

Type of project	Number of projects	
	EDF	Article 954
Prevention of sexual transmission under preparation	11	7
being implemented	31	11
Prevention of transmission through blood transfusion under preparation	2	3
being implemented	25	7
Prevention of perinatal transmission	1	—
Others (being implemented)		
surveillance	10	6
strengthening of management capacity	4	2
transmission by drug addicts	—	2
conferences	6	3
others	5	1
Total	95	42

collection and laboratory techniques is always an integral part of the back-up operations.

One example of this is a project to obtain non-contaminated blood in Uganda, where the infrastructure in Kampala has been improved to include a transfusion service — which is now being extended to outlying units (or satellites) with the idea of supplying HIV-free blood to all health establishments in the zone by a combination of donor selection from low-risk behaviour groups and HIV-testing of all blood donated.

In Gabon, where there was no infrastructure and blood donations are extremely rare, help has been given with the setting up of a rapid HIV testing system which can be used on every unit of blood donated.

(c) *Perinatal transmission prevention strategies devised in operational research projects in, for example, Rwanda*

The effect of the epidemic on the individual, the patient, the family and society as a whole is to be attenuated by the addition of an extra component in the primary prevention operation at the beginning of the programme — which, from 1991 onwards, will cover pilot projects aimed at developing models for taking care of patients and orphans, counselling the sick etc.

Method

The Commission has tried to facilitate project definition and provide a set of programme evaluation indicators by coming up with a method whereby the extent of the HIV/AIDS problem and the potential spread of the AIDS epidemic in any given country can be assessed rapidly.

The Government and the WHP-WHO produce a medium-term plan and the parties involved (i.e. the potential donors) then hold a meeting — the occasion for the donors to announce the amount and nature of their contribution to the plan and, in some cases, to say which parts of it they particularly want to finance. About 60 % of the funds available for the plan are multilateral and channelled through the WHO and the rest is from bilateral sources.

The medium-term plan is an outline document which never contains any practical details. The contribution which the Commission undertakes to make is almost always based on a feasibility study of the project in question, which means that implementation can start more quickly.

Some countries, however, did not have their medium-term plans finalised when the schemes to benefit from Commission support were identified, so a start has been made on the project, pending adoption of the plan, but always in consultation with the WHP-WHO and the other main donors.

Every effort is made to ensure that activities are closely coordinated with the Member States at the various stages (identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation) of the projects in Europe and the recipient countries.

The Commission is backing an AIDS control programme which is an integral part of a Belgian development project in Senegal, Zaire and Rwanda, while an organisation from Italy, one from the Netherlands and one from France are running projects in Ethiopia, Zambia and Côte d'Ivoire respectively.

The table gives an idea of EEC-financed projects.

A first assessment of projects at national level reveals a major constraint — that the health systems in many developing countries are not sufficiently developed and tend to have poor infrastructure. So although AIDS control is desirable, the 'absorption capacity' of the health system is in fact very limited in most cases and a huge amount of groundwork is needed to improve the existing system and bring it to a level where an AIDS control programme can be run efficiently. The Commission programme's initial problems can be put down to the shortcomings of the infrastructure and the inadequacy of resources in general — and to the delay caused by the attention paid to the feasibility and viability of EEC-financed operations.

However, there are positive points.

(a) In many countries, the attitude of the political leaders has changed and where before they denied the existence of the problem, they are now very aware of the threat which the AIDS epidemic poses.

(b) Considerable progress has been made with consultation and cooperation among donors at both international and national level.

(c) Although the plurisectoral approach is one of the cornerstones of primary health care, it took the attempts at controlling the AIDS epidemic to give coherent and practical shape to it.

(d) The improvement and development of public health structures will have a lasting effect far beyond any immediate advantages to the AIDS campaign.

(e) The Commission programme has proved pragmatic and this has contributed to the obvious viability and success of the operations. ◯ L.F.

In search of the magic bullet

by Professor Peter PIOT (*)

One of the reasons why AIDS is such a devastating problem in many societies, is the current absence of a true cure and of an effective vaccine for this infection. As the number of people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV — the cause of AIDS) continuously increases, and has now reached several millions in Africa alone, issues of treatment of infected individuals and of AIDS patients are becoming more important. AIDS control programmes and health services are increasingly facing the need to deal with patients with HIV related diseases, but have usually little to offer, sometimes even preferring to deny the problem. In addition, most donors are reluctant to fund programmes to help caring for AIDS patients, since they (quite correctly) fear that this is a bottomless pit.

In this paper, I will briefly review current issues and research on care and cure of AIDS, and on a vaccine against HIV infection, with emphasis on aspects relevant to the developing world.

Care

Care of patients with HIV infection means much more than giving them a drug against the infecting virus. In today's concept, management of HIV infection includes at least three components: 1) therapy against HIV infection; 2) treatment and/or prophylaxis of associated opportunistic infections (i.e. tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrhoea); 3) counselling and psycho-social support. All three elements are essential to promote survival of HIV infected patients and provide them with a better quality of life.

Anti-HIV therapy

In general, there is a treatment against only a few viral diseases (for instance herpes), but during the last decade we have been witnessing a true revolution with the development of numerous antiviral compounds, most of which are still in an experimental phase. This revolution is comparable to the time after World War II when the first antibiotics were

developed, and was made possible by the progress in basic knowledge on viruses and the response to viral infection by the host.

Zidovudine ('Azt') was launched in 1986, only three years after the discovery of the cause of AIDS by L. Montagnier and co-workers in Paris. It was the first drug with proven clinical effect against HIV infection, and is still the standard treatment for HIV infection in countries that can afford it. Whereas originally limited to treat patients with AIDS (i.e. who have life-threatening opportunistic diseases), zidovudine is now also recommended for asymptomatic patients with HIV infection who show declining immunity. It acts in two ways, by inhibiting reverse transcriptase — an enzyme essential for the virus reproduction, and as a 'chain terminator' by preventing the virus from producing its genetic material.

Life expectancy of AIDS patients is increased by two or more years by zidovudine, and the quality of that life is good to reasonable. It also delays the development of opportunistic infections in asymptotically infected individuals, but experience is too limited in time to judge its ultimate effect on HIV infection.

In spite of its clear beneficial clinical effects, zidovudine is not a definitive answer. The drug has serious toxic side-effects, particularly in AIDS patients, whose bone marrow can be severely affected, resulting in severe anaemia, which may require a blood transfusion. Drugs are currently being evaluated to limit these side-effects. An important implication of these potential effects is that close laboratory monitoring is necessary, which may be difficult to achieve in most instances in the developing world. The current cost of zidovudine is an even greater obstacle to its use in developing countries, where this drug can only be afforded by wealthy patients.

Several antiviral drugs are being evaluated for their clinical effectiveness. Most of them are also reverse transcriptase inhibitors. Literally hundreds of compounds with *in vitro* (in the test tube) activity against HIV are now available and even more are being developed. A concerted action by the European Community's AIDS research programme plays an important role in the assessment of their antiviral activity through a centralised facility in Leuven, Belgium. Not unexpectedly, there have been more disappointments than successes, which often became evident only when the drug was tested in patients. This may mean very considerable financial losses for a drug company.

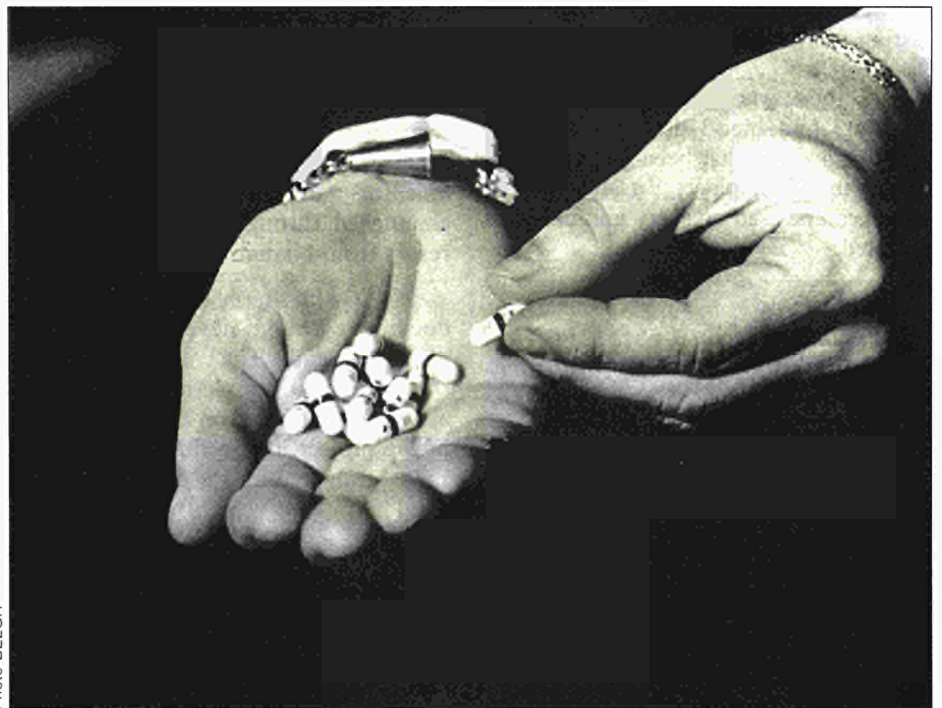
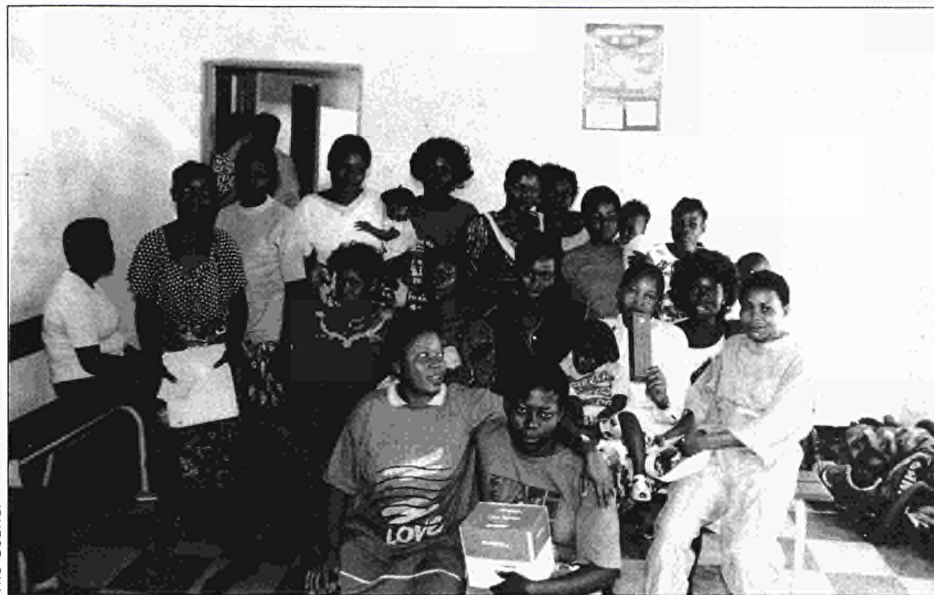


Photo BELGA

Life expectancy of AIDS patients is increased by two or more years by AZT, but this drug has serious toxic effects

(*) Head of the microbiology department of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, WHO collaborating centre on AIDS.



Counselling and health care are provided at this clinic for female prostitutes in Kinshasa, Zaire

Recently, Kenyan researchers directed by Dr D. Koch announced that they had obtained a good clinical response with low doses of oral interferon alfa ('Kemron'). As stated by the World Health Organisation in a statement issued on 14 September 1990, 'low dose interferon remains an experimental drug of as yet unproven benefit for HIV infection or AIDS. It is vital to await the outcome of controlled studies in which the effect of low-dose oral interferon alfa is compared with a placebo'. Controlled trials with Kemron are currently being conducted in Africa and the U.S.A. If the initial encouraging results are confirmed, an affordable therapy for AIDS may become available in the developing world.

It is likely that in the near future new antiretroviral drugs will become available, but no single drug will be the final answer — the magic bullet does not exist. Many experts believe that treatment of HIV infection will have to start as early as possible and with a combination of drugs (to delay the development of resistance to the drugs and to make the use of low doses possible). Treatment will probably have to be lifelong, so the drugs used should be free of side effects and inexpensive.

Indeed there is much concern that such drugs will be too expensive for the developing world. As has been the case for vaccines and selected drugs, international agencies should be encouraged to make an effective therapy against HIV

infection available at an affordable cost to the developing world.

Treatment and prophylaxis of AIDS-associated diseases

Many clinical manifestations of HIV infection are due to opportunistic infections, and some are of unknown origin or thought to be due directly to HIV itself (such as diarrhoea, weight loss and dementia). Effective or partially effective therapy exists against several of these opportunistic infections such as tuberculosis, pneumonia due to *Pneumocystis carinii*, cryptococcal meningitis, and yeast infection in the mouth and oesophagus. New treatment regimes for opportunistic infections are being developed, some of them in the framework of the European Network for the Treatment of AIDS (ETNA) supported by the Community.

The two major obstacles for developing countries when dealing with this problem are the high cost of many drugs, and the poor availability of technology for the diagnosis of opportunistic infections. One way to deal with this has been the development of simplified clinical algorithms for the management of patients with AIDS. Such guidelines have now been published by the AIDS control programmes in several African countries, and are being widely used. These clinical 'strategies' try to make as much use as possible of products included in the 'Essential Drug List' of WHO.

Prophylactic 'treatment' is increasingly used in individuals with HIV infection. It

consists of taking a drug against an endogenous infection before disease develops (tuberculosis, *P. carinii* pneumonia) or to prevent relapse of disease (i.e. cryptococcal meningitis). It has contributed to the longer survival of AIDS patients, but, again, its cost is usually prohibitive for use in developing countries.

There is still an urgent need to evaluate properly proposed management guidelines at different levels of the health system, to further refine such algorithms, and to incorporate several inexpensive drugs for the treatment of AIDS related diseases and sexually transmitted diseases into the Essential Drug Programme. More efforts should be dedicated to incorporate AIDS patient management into the primary health care system.

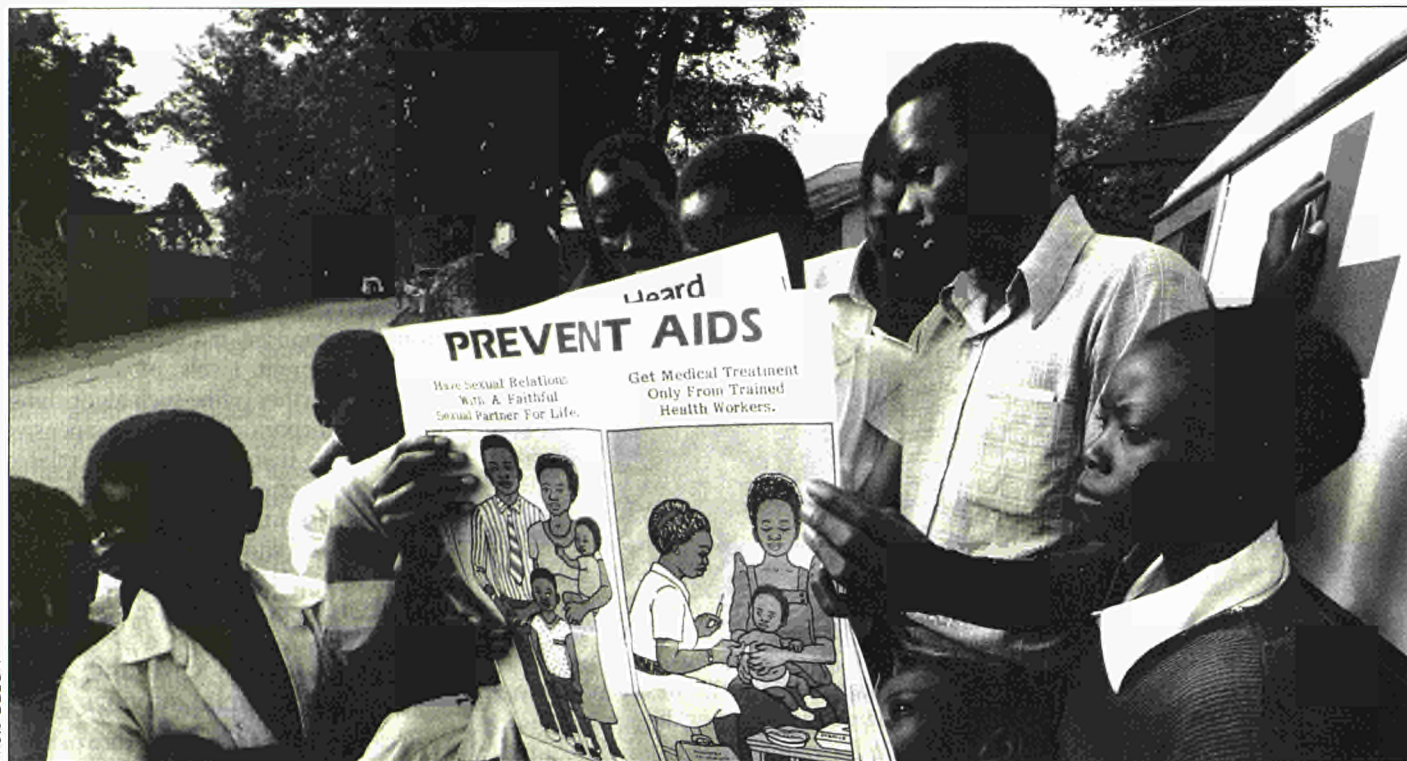
Community care and Psycho-social support

Because of the complex nature of HIV infection and AIDS, it is important to include a strong community component in patient management. Staff in community primary health clinics may be more appropriate than hospital staff to provide some services which require little in the way of costly or scarce material support. This may include counselling and even providing home care.

Home care services are now being developed in several African countries, of which Zambia and Uganda have the longest experience. The rationale of such a programme includes considerations such as a shortage of hospital beds; financial aspects; the impossibility of adequately caring for patients in overcrowded, understaffed hospitals; involvement of and access to the family and the community which may improve the effectiveness of treatment and educate the community about AIDS. In addition, most families prefer caring for their family members at home when the option is presented positively, rather than as abandonment by the health care system.

Such home care programmes are based on an integrated approach to AIDS management, including clinical home-based care, counselling, and psychological and social supports.

Further evaluation of community care and support projects is necessary to assess their impact on patients, the family and the community in terms of reduction of suffering or preventive effect, and of their



Since current research does not focus on the African viruses, prevention appears to be the only solution for the foreseeable future

cost-benefit as compared to the more classical hospital-based care.

Vaccine development

The control of HIV infection will ultimately require a vaccine, since it seems unlikely that behaviour change and condom use alone will bring the levels of HIV infection in all populations down to negligible levels. Unfortunately, the road to an effective vaccine still seems long and full of obstacles and black holes.

There are at least three major (obvious) problems in the development of a vaccine against HIV infection. 1) HIV can integrate into the DNA of the host cells for a long period without modifying these cells. Yet, these cells are probably the major vehicle for introducing HIV into a body during HIV infection, but the recipient is unable to recognise these infected cells. Thus, that person could become infected with HIV even if he were carrying protective antibodies; 2) HIV is one of the most frequently changing viruses. This genetic variability is not unique and also occurs for instance in influenza viruses (each major antigenic shift in the virus then causes an influenza epidemic). It seems that most changes occur in those parts of the human

immunodeficiency virus against which antibodies are made in the host. HIV isolates from Africa are particularly notorious for their antigenic variability. This property implies that a vaccine should either be based on a component common to all AIDS viruses or be made of a cocktail of different viruses or parts of viruses; 3) The lack of a satisfactory experimental animal model of HIV infection is a severe handicap for the development of a vaccine against HIV. At present, only chimpanzees can be infected with HIV-1, the major species causing AIDS. This animal species is highly protected and scarce, and experimental infection does not resemble the natural history in man.

In spite of these major problems, several vaccine candidates have been developed, and several are already being tested in man (some even without having been assessed in an animal). They include whole killed virus particles (without the genetic material), and, more often, parts of the virus, usually viral envelope components. These vaccine candidates are now being evaluated in limited numbers of volunteers for their immunogenicity (ability to induce presumably protective immunological markers) and their safety.

It is anticipated that within three to five years, some of these vaccine candidates will be evaluated for their protective efficacy in large cohorts of men and women. Such trials will probably be mostly conducted in highly HIV endemic areas, i.e. mostly in the developing world, since the incidence (= new infection) of HIV infections is too low in most European and North American populations to make these trials feasible. This poses unprecedented challenges at the scientific, logistic, political and ethical levels. The World Health Organisation is trying to take the lead in coordinating these trials, and to assure proper ethical conduct and free exchange of information by vaccine researchers. This will not be an easy task in view of the very large financial interests involved (and the big egos of the investigators).

Since a future vaccine will be most useful in the developing world, it will be essential that it protects against the 'divergent' HIV isolates widely circulating in Africa. Unfortunately current vaccine research in Europe and North America does not consider this issue. Will we come to the cynical situation that there is a vaccine, but that it will not protect those populations who need it most? ○ P.P.

AIDS and blood transfusion in Africa

by Dr Helmut JÄGER (*)

After patients who had received blood contracted AIDS, there were major changes to transfusion services in the developed countries.

Since AIDS in the developed countries is associated with high-risk sexual behaviour and drug abuse, it was decided not to use blood donors from these groups. Efficient HIV antibody detection was achieved in 1985-86 and the use of particular blood components rather than fresh blood itself made it possible to select only blood which had given negative results on several testings. Thanks to these changes, the chance of HIV transmission during transfusion in the developed nations is minimal. The probability of contracting HIV through more than 17 million blood donations from the American Red Cross has been put at 153 000 to one per unit given.

The situation in Africa

People given blood in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely to be infected with HIV and other viruses — hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and malaria, for example — than patients in the developed world, although the risk varies considerably with prevalence among the donors.

In many parts of Africa, with blood storage both economically and technically out of the question, it has been impossible to introduce the methods used to ensure safe transfusions in the developed countries.

Most sub-Saharan areas lack staff with the necessary qualifications and have to depend on international organisations. The detection of diseases of the blood is hampered by the shortage of blood storage facilities, equipment and money.

In spite of the large percentage of HIV-infected donors in Africa, transfusion is still a common way of treating various forms of anaemia. It is one of the main

causes of hospitalisation in pediatrics as the demand for transfusion among children, Africa's most frequent receivers, has soared since the appearance of chloroquine-resistant malaria.

Pregnant women in tropical Africa are often anaemic, usually because of malaria or iron — or phosphate — deficiency and sickle-cell anaemia sufferers, who require many transfusions, are the third risk group. Malnutrition, parasites and socio-economic conditions are the main causes of the deplorable health figures and the high number of cases of chronic anaemia.

Patients suffering from drug-resistant malaria and post-partum haemorrhage are often in a very critical condition by the time they reach one of the medical centres.

Most centres have only a minimal amount of blood in stock and transfu-

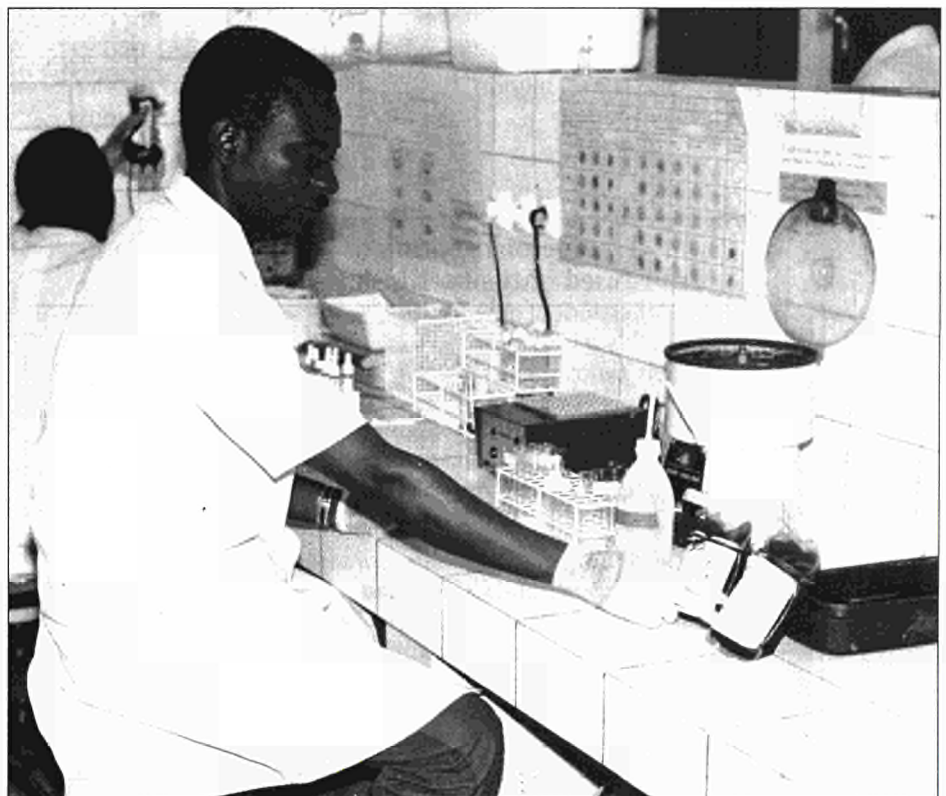
sions are given immediately after they have been taken from the donors — a system of volunteers which often falls short. Blood is often taken from groups of people which transfusion services in the developed world try to avoid — relatives and paid donors, for example, who tend to fall into a socio-economic category where health is fairly poor.

The clinical result of a blood transfusion in Africa is often doubtful and the chance of complications high. Poor laboratory standards may be partly to blame in some cases, while in some institutions, transfusions are not registered and hygiene is poor. And the health of children receiving blood may already be bad and patients may suffer from cardiac insufficiency due to receiving too much pure blood.

Risk reducing strategies

The main ways of reducing the risk of HIV infection through blood transfusion in the countries of Africa are:

— to do fewer transfusions. This means providing primary health care to raise health standards in general, ensuring that vaccinations are available, supervising



Most African countries have a shortage of qualified personnel

(*) Head of the AIDS Control Campaign BP 7555. Kinshasa, Zaire.



Voluntary donors are often lacking

INDICATIONS FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION
Hôpital Mama Yemo, Kinshasa,
September 5 – October 19, 1989

DIAGNOSIS	AGE < 5 N = 460	AGE 5 — 14 N = 125	AGE 15 — 39 N = 363	AGE = > 40 N = 96
MALARIA	77.0 %	58.4 %	14.0 %	15.6 %
AIDS	0.9 %	1.6 %	15.2 %	19.8 %
PREG- NANCY- RELATED COMPLI- CATIONS	0.0 %	0.0 %	43.3 %	3.1 %
SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA	5.2 %	20.8 %	5.8 %	1.0 %

health care for mothers and children, arranging preventive care and eradicating malaria:

- to encourage voluntary blood donors and cut out high-risk donors such as paid ones;
- to improve the transfusion services (including testing all blood donated for HIV antibodies).

In most African countries, blood should only be given to save life.

All blood transfusion services will have to take a close look at their transfusion practices and most transfusion centres in Africa will have to re-assess their arrangements. Blood transfusion committees will be needed to carry out a monthly review of practices and an effort will have to be made to improve the physicians' practical knowledge of transfusion and inform the receivers of the risks they are running.

Non-vital transfusions will be avoided and alternative treatment — with plasma derivatives and albumin solutions where

blood volume is low, for example, — investigated.

AIDS control and transfusion risk reduction programmes should be an integral part of primary health care, of population information campaigns and of the drive to prevent chronic anaemia in children and pregnant women.

In obstetrics, acute haemorrhages can often be avoided if women at risk are monitored during pregnancy. Proper departments should be opened in some hospitals and vaccination programmes improved. Any programme aimed at raising the standard of living, nutrition or socio-economic situation can bring down considerably the need for blood transfusions.

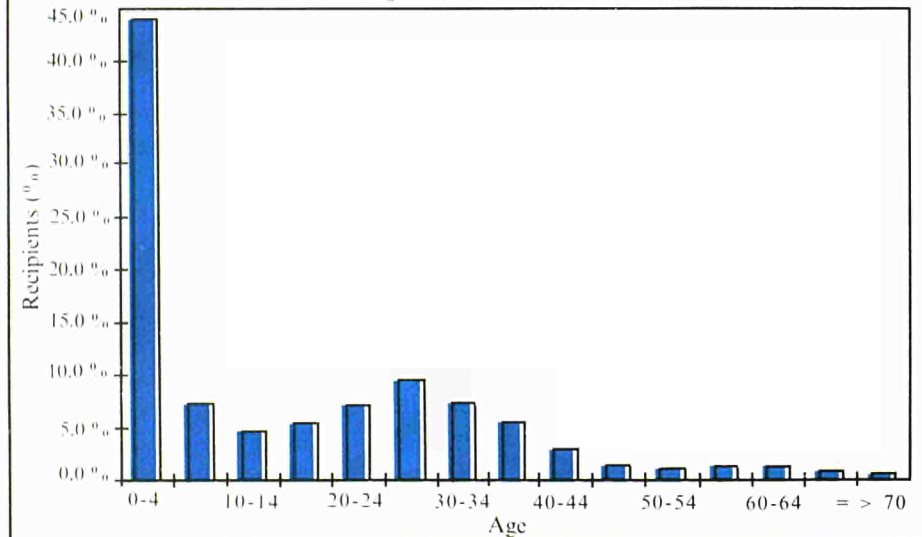
Special attention will be paid to malaria, one of the biggest causes of transfusion in children. Programmes run by international organisations should focus on the continuity of each particular scheme. Assessments are required and each programme should have its quality control system.

Every country in sub-Saharan Africa needs to develop its national transfusion policy and practical, realistic and comprehensive rules of conduct should be formulated and broadcast.

These strategies for reducing Africa's blood transfusion and AIDS problem must cater for a better general standard of living and concentrate on developing primary health care. ○

H.J.

Age distribution of transfused patients, Kinshasa 1988



Addressing AIDS from a woman's perspective

Interview with Dr Fathia MAHMOUD

On 1st December 1990, World AIDS Day was observed for the third consecutive year. The focus this time was on women and AIDS, allowing the World Health Organisation, which coordinated the celebrations, to draw attention to the plight of women, a social group particularly affected by the pandemic. According to WHO, 3 million women worldwide are already infected with the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus. 600 000 of them will develop AIDS by 1992 and in sub-Saharan Africa alone at least 2 million women will die within the current decade.

Women are especially vulnerable to the epidemic because of their subordinate position in the family and society which restricts their ability to protect themselves. They rarely have any say in sexual decision making. They do not benefit from the same access as men to information, education, health care and social services. And yet they have a specific responsibility in spreading AIDS i.e. by perinatal transmission. One third of infants born to infected or sick mothers will be HIV infected. Some 500 000 HIV infected babies have already been born in Africa and by the year 2000 it is estimated that an additional 10 million or more may be expected. That will increase again the women's work load especially if they themselves or their husbands are also ill.

That is why women, particularly in Africa, are the target of an increasing number of special programmes funded by WHO and other donors. But even this was not sufficient for those most directly concerned. They have decided to go a step further; last October in Kinshasa, they set up alongside the 5th International Conference on AIDS in Africa, a Society for Women and AIDS (SWAA). The Courier met the President of this association, Dr Fathia Mahmoud of Sudan.

► *Why did you launch an African society on AIDS for women?*

— Even though it's named Society for Women and AIDS in Africa, the mem-

bership of our organisation includes men as well. But it's true that the executive committee comprises only women. We sought to form this association back in 1987 when we realised that since the impact of AIDS is greatest on women, we should study the various problems from our own women's perspective.



Dr. Fathia Mahmoud

► *But couldn't you do this within the African AIDS society, of whose executive you are also a member?*

— It so happened that we established our organisation first. Of course we could integrate or collaborate. We are not strictly speaking a women's society, but we are looking for issues that affect women, which is something totally different. We do not think that women alone can do the job; as I said we have male members too. But there are some issues that a woman would consider from a different perspective.

► *Could you be more precise?*

— For example, the social impact of AIDS on women. We know we are the weakest in society. We are defenceless when it comes to protecting ourselves from the HIV infection. We are brought up to be submissive, shy and quiet. So it's those of us who understand those problems and who share them, who can best address them.

► *To cut it short, you think you are best qualified to speak to other women?*

— Well, yes! Because we share the same concerns, the same fate throughout the continent.

► *Aren't you afraid of duplication? After all, in Kinshasa, a lot of communications were presented by women even before the association was started...*

— We said very clearly when we set up this society that we would collaborate with the existing institutions, committees or organisations working on women and AIDS. In areas where there has been some work, we will not duplicate, nor shall we overlap with ongoing programmes. We said very clearly that coordination, integration and collaboration would be one of our objectives.

► *What are your main priorities in terms of project creation?*

— Our first priority is to look at the impact of AIDS on the socio-economic status of women. We must educate women, give them both formal and informal education, provide them with job opportunities and thus make them more secure. That's the only way to help them protect themselves.

► *There is an increasing problem posed by AIDS orphans. How can African societies cope with this?*

— I would like to call orphans those children who have no support, because there are some orphans who have support. These children need to be given care and support. We must think of building institutions and designing programmes to educate them, to protect them against the potential danger of HIV infection they may contract if they are left to themselves in the streets. Khartoum, my country's

capital, like many African cities, is becoming full of these street children. We have to think of getting them into institutions that will provide them with training, so that they could take part in the development of their country.

► *The AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly in Africa. What are the constraints on mobilising the public?*

— In my view the fight against the disease has not yet received strong political support in most African countries. People do not address this issue openly. If the governments had come out and said clearly that they had a serious problem with AIDS, that they would like to mobilise their resources and their people to fight the disease, I think that would have helped us internally as well as attracting more international assistance. I think that is one of the constraints.

► *So you think that governments are still reluctant to admit the scale of the epidemic?*

— Yes! Except in some countries of high prevalence. Actually Zaire is one of the countries which is addressing the issue openly and where there is political support. But generally, we really need to raise the AIDS issue more openly.

► *Do you think big conferences like the Kinshasa one are useful?*

— They are useful because they create public awareness. I'm sure during these three days the entire Zairean community knew that there was an international conference in Kinshasa addressing the problem of AIDS. The other benefit is the gathering of hundreds of scientists from different parts of Africa and the world, to present scientific papers and also to exchange views. It is a unique opportunity. But to tell you the truth, I am personally against big conferences with attendances ranging from 2000 to 9000 people. They are practically unmanageable. I tend to prefer more specialised meetings, dealing with just one topic at a time.

► *There could also be regional conferences...*

— Yes! We would definitely benefit more from that sort of regional meeting than from big international conferences.

Interview by A.T.

Zaire: reason to hope

Talk about AIDS in Kinshasa and no-one makes bad-taste jokes about the Ailment Invented to Discourage Sex any more. The disease has long been part of everyday life in Kinshasa and it has claimed a heavy tribute. Everyone knows someone, be it relative, friend or acquaintance, who has AIDS now or has already died in the terrible epidemic. Everyone knows the AIDS ward at Mama Yémo Hospital — a place to die, of course, as there is no cure for the disease so far.

Yet Kinshasa, said to be the epicentre of this latter-day plague only a few years back, seems to be getting it under control, with the latest studies showing an adult infection rate of 'only' 9 % instead of the apocalyptic 20-25 % predicted five years ago. The experts are not yet rejoicing however, for the city is still badly affected, but they do say that the epidemic has been contained, if not stabilised, since the HIV-positive rate has not increased for two years.

Has sexual behaviour there altered? Probably, because many men do not wait to be asked to say that they are going to be faithful to their wives from now on. They have long been among Africa's best informed about AIDS and their country has certainly housed the most research into it (more than 50 projects, according to one World Bank expert) thanks to the very open-minded attitude of a Government which realised the extent of the epidemic and lost no time in taking steps to stop it spreading whilst other African countries were denying the obvious.

Take the clinic for prostitutes in Matongé, the red-light district. On the outside, there is nothing to distinguish it from the other houses in the neighbourhood — that was one of the provisos and it is one of the reasons for its success, since few African women are willing to be labelled prostitutes. On the inside, thanks to financial aid from the Community, Dr Nzila and his team have spent the last

three years monitoring 1300 prostitutes who, with their clients, are among the main spreaders of HIV infection. Dr Nzila told me that '10 % of these women become HIV-positive every year, although treatment and counselling have substantially reduced other sexually transmissible diseases' (40 % used to have gonorrhoea, for example, but only 7 % do now). Condoms are distributed every month, but it has not been easy to get them used, because many prostitutes knew nothing about such things before. One of the nurses now demonstrates these products, with the help of a model.

One problem was overcoming misconceptions like the idea that male sperm gave women generously rounded buttocks — a criterion of beauty for many. In this particular case, the women were only won over because it proved possible to convince them that spermicide not only had the same effect, but was better than real sperm 'because of the heat it generates' — which shows just how much patience and persuasiveness can be required.

Another — highly successful — project, a social marketing scheme, so-called, to get the whole population, not just prostitutes and their clients, to use condoms by making them easily available in the existing commercial infrastructure (pharmacies, medical centres, hotels, bars, dance halls etc) was launched in 1987 with the help of USAID and technical and financial support from American Health International/AIDS-TECH.

USAID donates condoms, which are sold at heavily subsidised prices in new packs under the project's own 'Prudence' label and the brand is advertised on T-shirts, calendars, plastic bags etc as well. And it works. 'Prudence' sales soared from 935 515 in 1988 to 4 140 000 in 1989 and last year went past the 9 million mark. Who said the Africans wouldn't want condoms?○

A.T.

In spite of regional deficits, good harvest in Ethiopia^(*)

EDF projects make an impact

The Food and Agricultural Organisation's 1990 report forecasts a record harvest of almost 7.5 million tonnes for Ethiopia, an increase of 5% over the 1989/90 season. This is most welcome for a country ever threatened by famine. Of the 7.5 million tonnes, however, the province of Shewa, where the EDF is financing two rural/agricultural projects, accounts for almost 2 million tonnes — a rise of 14% (by far the best performance of any part of Ethiopia).

prices now available to them. The farmers also hope that they will eventually be given control over much larger areas when the individual tenure legislation, now being contemplated, is enacted.

One particular feature of agriculture at present in the country is the noticeable shift away from the higher-yielding sorghum and maize in favour of the lower-yielding but economically far more interesting grains such as teff and barley.

The surpluses from Arsi and Shewa

The government's liberal agricultural policy has resulted in an increase of 20% in the area under cultivation in Shewa. It should, indeed, be noted that the EDF projects in question — Central Shewa Peasant Agricultural Development Project (PADEP) and South Shewa Conservation Based Rural Development — were only approved after the Ethiopian government had adopted this policy.

PADEP

This region of Ethiopia has clear advantages that led to its choice. Central Shewa is not prone to erosion, composed



*A cut-off drain in South Shewa —
one of a number of techniques that help to check the formidable erosive power of run-off water*

Liberal agricultural policy

Although the weather has been reasonably good, there is no doubt that this unprecedented result was due primarily to the liberal agricultural policy pursued by the Ethiopian government since March 1990. This policy has had the effect of encouraging farmers not only to increase the areas they cultivate but to work harder in order to maximise output and take advantage of higher free market

The FAO report notes a total deficit of 985 000 tonnes, 75% of which is accounted for by Eritrea and Tigray. There is also a significant shortfall in Hararghe, where people, on the whole, derive most of their income from other activities such as coffee cultivation, livestock rearing and trading. The FAO reckons, however, that external relief assistance of 70 000 tonnes of grain will be required for the province.

Traditionally, the deficit areas of the country receive surpluses from Arsi and Shewa provinces. This year will not be an exception. But it does point up the importance of Shewa and the projects that the EDF is financing.

as it is of a relatively flat highland plateau. However, its average grain yield seldom exceeds one tonne per hectare. With considerable potential to increase the output of staple cereals, the Central Shewa Peasant Agricultural Development project aims to increase the productivity and incomes of small farmers by strengthening extension services and developing farm technology. This entails ensuring field penetration of the Ministry of Agriculture, in particular, in the provision of inputs such as fertilisers and seed, advice, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

This project includes some components aimed at helping the national

(*) Compiled from information provided by the EEC Delegation in Addis Ababa and from the document 'Ethiopia and the European Community' written by Mark Priestley and the EEC Delegation in Addis Ababa.



Ethiopia's first basic seed farm developed under PADEP



Conservation works carried out by the South Shewa programme

PADEP efforts of the government, i.e., support to the Ethiopian Seed Corporation, which through technical assistance and the construction in Arsi of the nation's first basic seed farm, will im-

prove the quality and supply of seed varieties to small farmers. Also a feature is the social and rural service programme, which includes numerous productive activities such as rural grain mills, small

sugar production units and beekeeping as well as a programme in health, primary school construction and other social services.

Estimated to cost ECU 57 million of which ECU 53.4 million is being provided by the EDF, the project expects cereal production to rise to over 70 000 tonnes annually and to benefit over 500 000 families directly or indirectly.

South Shewa Conservation Based Rural Development

The South Shewa Conservation Based Rural Development is, as the title suggests, environmentally oriented. Although this area enjoys a good climate and the soil is fertile, it suffers from erosion which results in land degradation and nutrient depletion — a problem aggravated by population and livestock pressures. It was against this background that this project was conceived. It has naturally adopted a growth strategy based on conservation, which sets out, on the one hand, to improve farming practices, and on the other, to protect the environment and rehabilitate the land. To achieve these aims the project involves an integrated package: soil and water conservation; agricultural and livestock development (the provision of inputs, credit, training and extension); rural industrial development (promotion of cottage industries); rural infrastructure improvement (construction of roads and water supplies); and small-scale irrigation.

The EDF contribution to this project is ECU 26.2 million. It is expected to benefit some 200 000 farm families and raise cereal production by up to 80 000 tonnes.

Although the FAO report does not mention the Shewa projects, the EEC Delegate in Addis Ababa has computed the projects' impact on production. He says: 'It is a fact that in Shewa, fertiliser sales at 50 000 tonnes, were up by 7 000 over last year. That 7 000 should translate into 40 000 to 50 000 tonnes additional crop production (overall output in the province went up by 235 000 tonnes). Possibly 20-25% of the increase in Shewa could be directly attributed to EDF input supply support'. This is one more piece of evidence of the Commission development policy being finally on the right track. ○

A.O.

EEC aid helps Togolese villagers plant forests

by Robert CARREAU (*)

Planting trees around villages is a prime concern catered for by specific projects as well as by special sections in all of Togo's rural development operations. Various schemes have been set up in different parts of the country over the past few years — 1 500 ha planted with trees and 1 500 ha of natural vegetation protected in Kara and Savane (3 million young plants in total), 600 ha of forest planted to produce poles and firewood in the maritime region (1 663 000 young plants), a 1 000 ha planting campaign (200 ha p.a.) launched in the north western savannah region to combat soil erosion and a village/individual reforestation operation (1 500 ha in five years) started in the Bassar prefecture, also for soil protection.

Almost half the national territory and two thirds of the population are concerned.

Who is involved?

The target populations are the village communities and those rural institutions, mainly the schools, which are in contact with them. The main operators are:

(*) Former agricultural adviser to the EEC delegation in Togo, currently at the Commission.

— the Directorate of Forestry Production and the Rural Development Ministry's regional departments, which have been directly responsible for running the present training, information, support and supervisory schemes with the help of the German volunteer service;

— village nurserymen;

— tree-planters, i.e. heads of family smallholdings, rural institutions (schools, missions etc) and village communities.

What do the projects do?

The projects have three objectives namely:

- to generate awareness about and offer support for tree planting and follow-up;
- to produce young forestry plants;
- to plant trees.

Priority has been placed on the awareness operation and the production of trees.

The setting up of individual mini-nurseries, which involves training, selecting and backing up the creation of village nurseries (as a replacement for administration-run nurseries), is a major feature of the projects. The nurseries decide on the production timetable, the choice of species and the plant release system in the

light of climatic conditions and the users' requirements.

In 1990, 223 nurseries were set up with the aim of producing 1 800 000 young plants — i.e. 8 000 each — being mainly *Eucalyptus teveticoinis*, *Albizia icbebeck*, *Leucaena leucophala* and *Cassia siamea*.

There are supervisory structures to provide and distribute the young plants — which are collected and handed over by the project to applicants free of charge (the nurseryman being paid a standard amount for each plant provided).

Trees are planted in various ways:

— in 3 × 3m clumps;

— as field boundaries (wind-breaks);

— along roads and around public areas, the majority of these being accounted for by families (two thirds), followed by schools and public authorities (20 %) and collectivities (5 %).

In practice, it is difficult to monitor the plantations. A systematic survey is currently being run to assess the survival rate by sector (which a first estimate suggests will be in the region of 50 %, which is not enough). The trees have not been harvested yet because the plantations are still very young, but they will no doubt be used for poles and firewood.

Nothing has been done in the matter of protection as there is no technical support available.

What are the anticipated effects?

Enda-Graft ran a quality assessment of the pilot operation in the maritime region of Togo in 1989, but it turned out to be too early to gauge the effect of the work, so a second assessment will have to be made in 1991 (the Directorate of Forestry Production is currently investigating the survival rate of young plants bedded out) to define the proper bases for a future medium- and long-term programme as part of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan being drawn up with FAO support.

What can be learned from schemes of this sort?

Administratively speaking, the schemes were run 'at marginal cost' with existing departments and encouragement from the Ministry of Rural Development's Directorate of Forestry Production. The supply of information, training and support for village nurserymen is a decentralised venture which makes for greater awareness of the point of replant-



Coffee plantation in the shade of a natural forest.

The natural environment will deteriorate unless trees are planted to make up for losses



Photo FAO/J. VAN ACKER

Children must be taught to plant and respect trees very early on

ing trees near villages. It also changes the role of the forestry authorities which are the traditional producers of young plants.

Socio-economically speaking, the population is increasingly aware of the usefulness of planting trees, especially in overcrowded areas where there is a market for forestry products (the maritime region is a case in point). Teaching schoolchildren to plant trees, even in places where there is not yet any need for them, is the best guarantee of having aware, responsible citizens later on.

It is a shame that it has not proved possible to run any collective schemes — i.e. complex operations with a proper development plan and popular involvement — to protect land at risk.

When it comes to method, improvements will be needed to make sure that the nurserymen are more responsible for what becomes of their plants. Ideally, trees will be commercially viable in the medium term when linked to a degressive production subsidy geared to the user.

What is the effect on the country as a whole?

Quantitatively speaking, the results of the reforestation schemes are not really significant as yet (a 50-60 % survival rate means 800-1 000 ha planted p.a.). Remember that the Tropical Forestry

Action Plan puts deforestation at 15 000 ha p.a. With the population of Togo doubling every 20 years, the pressure on the environment will increase constantly and with it the demand for firewood and natural timber for building.

So, in years to come, village tree planting will be a diffuse affair and difficult to manage, but with a vital contribution to make — along with the industrial plantations and the protection and improvement of the natural forests — to self-sufficiency in firewood and building timber.

If this fails, the natural environment will gradually deteriorate, for without reforestation, the output of the present forests will dwindle at an estimated 10 % p.a. And the shortfall which has already occurred in resources and jobs in the forestry products sector, with serious situations like the one in the North West savannah region where the soil cycle is affected (harvest gleanings used for domestic requirements), will only get worse if nothing is done to involve the people in tree-planting schemes.

In conclusion, village tree planting has to meet three kinds of need:

— *individual needs*, where the wood is valuable because it is rare, together with the *needs (poles, charcoal etc) of the market economy*, particularly in the

maritime zone and around the urban centres in the regions, where the idea is for the trees to be produced and sold by specially trained nurserymen;

— *socio-educational and collective needs*, i.e. teaching people to plant trees and look after them, even where there are no immediate requirements — something which should be encouraged and developed, particularly at school. Planting trees around schools and dispensaries, on market places and along tracks, and learning to protect and respect them, has to be seen as an undertaking of national interest, paving the way for the medium and long term;

— *the need to protect fragile areas prone to erosion*, a technically fairly difficult undertaking (which should be combined with anti-erosion operations) which reflects collective medium- and long-term needs. This should also be developed in such a way as to involve proper information and awareness campaigns for the local people. Agro-forestry, which could well be developed in some overcrowded agricultural areas, demands very close monitoring and support.

Togo's schemes are working along the right lines. It is to be hoped that they continue to do so under the forthcoming Tropical Forestry Action Plan, and can be improved to take up the challenge and become a constant component of rural development. ○ R.C.

The 1990 DAC Report

Focus on ecology and democracy

Development policy is not immune to the great trends and events which are currently sweeping the world. This is one of the main conclusions to be drawn from the Annual Report of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (1), published at the end of 1990. The latest Report focuses particularly on 'green' questions, underlining the extent to which the environment has now moved to the top of the global agenda. The astonishing transformation in the world's political landscape over the past two years has also left its mark on development policy and this too is reflected in the Report. The concepts of 'ecology' and 'democracy' are certainly not new, but the groundswell of popular opinion, beginning to have profound implications for the future orientation of development policy.

The Report also contains, in annex, the usual detailed statistical information on levels of aid provided by DAC members during the year in question. While the OECD would not itself formally characterise the figures as 'league tables', there is no doubt that they continue to be seen by many as the best available indication of the Member States' 'development performance'.

The subject of the environment is examined initially by Joseph Wheeler, the outgoing Chairman of the DAC (2), in the second chapter of his 'overview' (Part I of the Report). This is entitled; 'Toward a Green Development Strategy' and from the outset, Mr Wheeler argues 'that an accelerated effort to reduce poverty, including a high priority for family planning, should be the first line of attack in dealing with environmental issues in developing countries'. It is clear, both from this initial statement and from the title of Part 2 of the Report ('Environment and Population') that the threat to the world ecology posed by current demographic trends in developing countries, is of prime concern.

Sustainability

The population growth issue, taken together with other environmental problems, should be seen, however, in the context of the broader aim, best summed up in the expression, 'environmental sustainability'. This term is gradually coming to be accepted as encapsulating a new and fundamental goal of development policy. As the Report puts it: 'Contributing to environmentally sound

and sustainable development has been identified by DAC Members as a central task for development cooperation in the 1990s. Without major action, irreparable damage could be done to the resource base and natural environment in developing countries. The problems could become increasingly intractable and expensive, compromising current and future development prospects'.

Identifying the problem is, of course, the easy part. The ecological signals of



*Mr Joseph Wheeler,
outgoing Chairman of the
Development Assistance Committee*

famine, drought, desertification, increased air and sea pollution etc. can no longer be ignored and the *concept* of environmentally sustainable development is both readily understood and irrefutable. The greater challenge is to formulate and implement appropriate policies.

From the DAC Report, it would appear that the members of the committee, working both individually and collectively, have at least begun to tackle these challenges. As regards collective action, it is reported that the DAC Members 'are in the process of developing' a variety of 'common policy orientations' designed, *inter alia*, to help developing countries in the field of environmental programmes — including planning and management — and to improve and harmonise environmental impact assessments. The European Community, eight of whose Members also participate in the DAC, provides a number of good examples of worthwhile collective action.

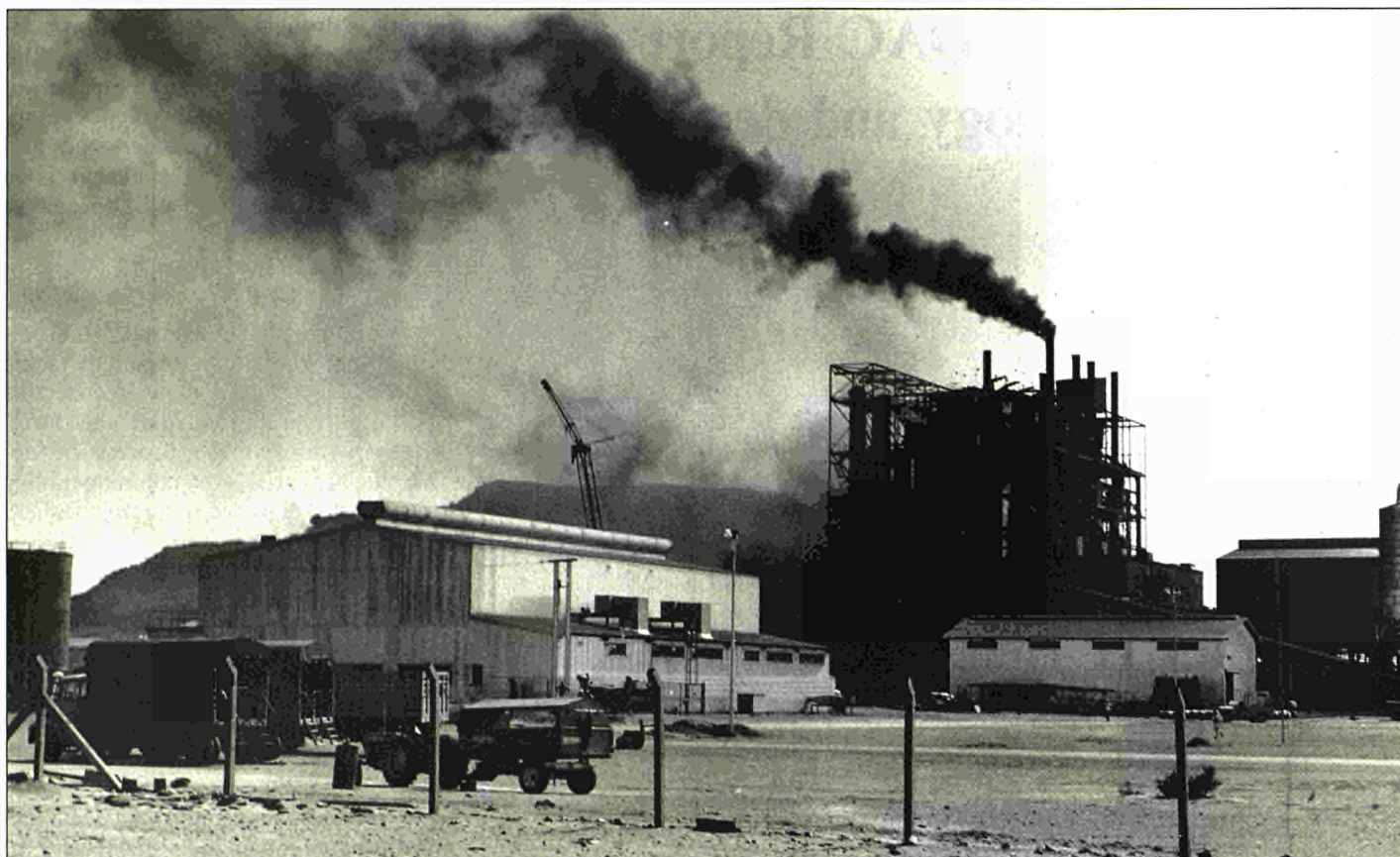
In addition, almost all DAC Members have adopted, on an individual basis, 'an environmental policy to guide their development assistance activities'. The Report provides information in some detail, about the concrete measures taken in pursuit of this policy in its various Member countries.

The influence of 'green' issues on development strategies is being seen in a number of ways. On the one hand, existing patterns of development assistance are increasingly being subject to scrutiny with a view to assessing their environmental impact. At the same time, there is a growing willingness to fund projects whose principal purpose is to consolidate or improve ecological conditions, where economic benefits also accrue locally. There is a new focus on environmental education, on the collection of environmental data and on the active involvement of local populations in the preservation and enhancement of the ecosystem. Together these represent a significant reorientation in development policy, taking place over a relatively short space of time.

The DAC Report also describes 'aid responses to global environmental problems' which include important issues such as the protection of the ozone layer, the problem of climatic changes, the loss of tropical forests, and the thorny issues of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals.

(1) Members of the DAC are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

(2) Mr. Wheeler was succeeded as Chairman of the DAC on 2 February 1991 by Mr Alexander R. Love.



Vivant Univers

Industry may be a blessing but the pollution which often accompanies it can be a curse. The new emphasis is on sustainable development

Population growth

The crucial problem of population growth mentioned above, is treated in a separate chapter and current projections make sobering reading. At a conservative estimate, the current world population of between 5 billion and 6 billion, will increase to 8.5 billion by 2025 and the figure could be up to 900 million higher. Most of this population growth will take place in the developing world, placing an enormous extra strain on an already limited and fragile resource base. The Report outlines policy developments which have taken place in this field and suggests new strategies and initiatives. The authors argue that the issue must be given a higher profile on the agendas of national governments and that a better coordination of programmes is needed. The idea that we are living with a 'demographic timebomb' is beginning to gain currency although its full implications may not yet be fully appreciated. The claim in the Report that 'population growth is currently a major obstacle to development' has a distinct air of understatement — in a world of finite re-

sources, it would seem reasonable to assume an inversely proportional relationship between population size and sustainable development. As the former increases, the prospect of achieving the latter must surely recede. On the other hand, to do justice to the authors of the Report, it is worth repeating the stark warning with which they conclude the chapter on population and development: 'Action — or the lack of it — in population policy during the 1990s will decide whether the world population will eventually *double* or *triple*'.

Democracy and development

While the related questions of the environment and population growth form the central theme of the 1990 DAC Report, a variety of other development-related issues are discussed by the Chairman in his 'Overview' at Part 1. It is significant in this context, that Mr Wheeler should choose to begin his own contribution with a discussion on 'Democracy and Development', reflecting the emphasis now being placed on this subject by donor countries. According to

the Chairman, 'the connection between accountability, rule by law, transparency in decision-making, democratic practice in general and opportunities for economic efficiency has become more and more apparent'. It is clear that the old conventions are changing. It would be foolish to suggest that in the past, donors were not swayed by political considerations in their decisions as to how to allocate finance but a fiction was often maintained, and to some extent adhered to, that there was no linkage between the internal political organisation of a country and its objectively determined development needs. The conventional wisdom now is that there is a direct relationship between pluralism and economic growth. As Mr Wheeler points out, 'The signals being given are that allocation decisions henceforth will be more influenced than in the past by a country's record on human rights and democratic practice'. The effects of the recent sea-change in world politics are truly being felt!

Other areas discussed briefly in the 'Chairman's Overview' include the problem of developing country debt, the

Table 1. Total ODA of CAD member countries expressed as a percentage of GNP

1976/80 average	1981/85 average	1987	1988	1989
0.35	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.33

promotion of private enterprise, science, technology, agriculture, children and the least developed countries.

Development assistance — the 1989 figures

Turning to look at the statistics published by the DAC in its Report, it emerges that Official Development Assistance (ODA) supplied by the 18 DAC member countries amounted to US \$46.7 billion. This represents a 2 % drop compared with the previous year. Special factors, notably the payment by the United States of almost \$2 billion in contributions to the IDA, helped to inflate the 1988 figure and the 1989 reduction should be seen in this context. At the same time, there are few signs of overall progress towards achieving the 0.7 % aid/GNP ratio, which is the

medium or long-term goal of most DAC members. Indeed, the 1989 figure of 0.33 % compares unfavourably, not only with 1988 (0.36 %) but also with the average ratios for the last 15 years (see Table 1).

On the other hand, the relatively static proportion of GNP allocated to development tends to mask a more positive feature, namely that assistance has steadily grown in real terms, reflecting the economic growth of the donor countries over the last two decades. Since 1970, disbursements from the 18 DAC members have almost doubled (The figure for 1970-71 was \$25.6 billion, at 1988 prices).

Of course the global figure conceals significant variations in the level of national contributions. As Table 2 shows, a number of countries, notably in Scandinavia, comfortably surpass the

0.7 % ratio while others fall well short of this figure. Norway continues to head the table, closely followed by Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. Overall, eight of the 18 DAC members increased their contributions in real terms and six of these (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany and Sweden) also recorded an increase when the sums are measured as a proportion of GNP.

The Report provides a wealth of further statistics including details of the overall flow of financial resources to (or from) developing countries, the percentage breakdown of aid to individual countries by each DAC member and some more general information on GNP and population growth rates. These last paint a sombre picture. For example, of the 23 LLDCs for which figures are available, 16 suffered negative growth rates during the 1980s. The position for other developing countries was only slightly better. In other words, despite the development efforts of the past 20-30 years, the already wide gap between rich and poor countries in the world continues to grow.

This conclusion does little to enhance the reputation of development policies and their implementation by donor and recipient alike. Indeed, the lack of growth suggests that the policy is not so much one of development, as of 'holding the line'.

In responding to this, some donors might argue, with a certain justification, that money has been wasted in the past and that progress depends largely on developing countries putting their own houses in order. There is a counter argument, however, which cannot easily be refuted. \$46.7 billion may sound like a great deal of money, but it amounts to a mere \$10 for each inhabitant of the developing world. It must be doubted whether sustainable development can be bought so cheaply.

The annual DAC Report is a useful and comprehensive document which gives a frank picture of the current position and seeks to map out future approaches. The 1990 issue points to a reorientation of policy but not yet to an increased commitment in resources. Whether the development challenges of the 1990s, particularly in the environmental field, can be met without such an increase, remains to be seen.○

Simon HORNER

Table 2. ODA performance of DAC countries in 1988 and 1989

Country	Net disbursements			
	1989 actual	1988 actual	1989 at 1988 prices and exchange rates	% of GNP 1989
Australia	1 020	1 101	936	0.38
Austria	283	301	296	0.23
Belgium	703	601	726	0.46
Canada	2 320	2 347	2 131	0.44
Denmark	937	922	978	0.94
Finland	706	608	679	0.63
France				
inc. DOM/TOM	7 449	6 865	7 713	0.78
[exc. DOM/TOM	5 162	4 777	5 344	0.54]
Germany	4 949	4 731	5 164	0.41
Ireland	49	57	50	0.17
Italy	3 613	3 193	3 575	0.42
Japan	8 949	9 134	9 491	0.32
Netherlands	2 094	2 231	2 228	0.94
New Zealand	87	104	90	0.22
Norway	917	985	955	1.04
Sweden	1 799	1 534	1 757	0.97
Switzerland	558	617	603	0.30
United Kingdom	2 587	2 645	2 635	0.31
United States	7 659	10 141	7 357	0.15
TOTAL	46 679	48 114	47 365	0.33

Exhibition of contemporary Senegalese art

Current trends in the Senegalese art world are illustrated in the work of more than 60 artists at this exhibition in Brussels' Central African Museum in Tervuren. The collection, on display here since November, was brought in at the initiative of Belgium's French-speaking Community and the Ministry of Culture and Communications in Senegal. It follows a similar event at the Arche de la Fraternité in Paris recently and, of course, harks back to the Grand Palais exhibition of 1974.

Every generation of contemporary Senegalese art is represented in these 150 works. There are pictures, from *naif* paintings through figurative canvases and modern abstracts to arrangements under glass, and there are tapestries, weaving, collages and conventional and junk sculpture.

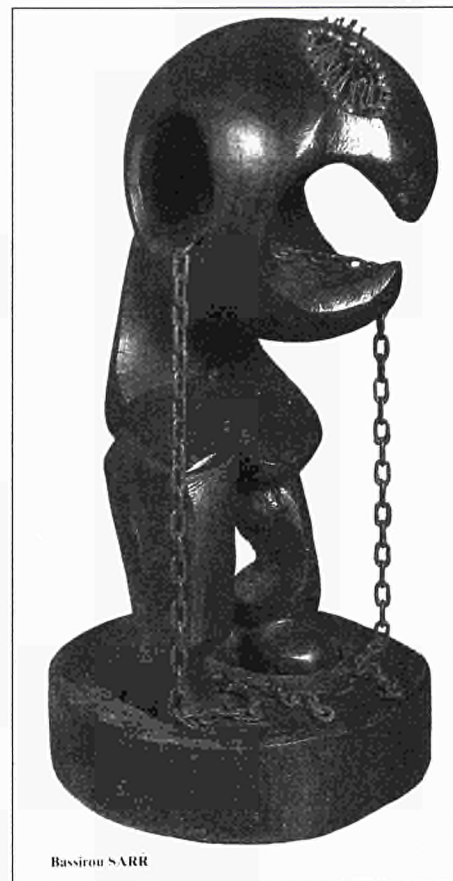
Djibril Ndiaye's, 'Baay Jagal', for example, is a skilful three-dimensional combination of wood and rope.

The Sahel is present in the motifs and colours of Amadou Snow's *naif* 'Coptic

memory', while the influence of Pierre Lods and his Plastic Research Workshop is apparent in the distribution of material, creation of a liberating atmosphere and maintenance of creative tension in 'Titleless II', an oil on canvas by self-taught Amedy Kré Mbaye.

The lyrical abstraction of 'the message of space, of the deep, of plants and of music' of Souleymane Keita's 'Tutsi Massacre' is also the hallmark of Moussa Baidy Ndiaye's 'Tabaski', while another 'Titleless' abstract, by Seydou Barry this time, gives movement and a particularly acute meaning to values in its choice of colour. However, Moussa Tine's highly expressive 'Drought' brings us firmly back to figurative art.

And of course let us not forget the many more works, which, as French Museum Curator Pierre Gaudibert points out in the introduction to the catalogue: 'plunge into tradition and make the ancient heritage theirs, yet embrace the technology and art of the West' ○ D.D.



Bassirou SARR

'Le Point', in eucalyptus-wood by Bassirou SARR

From Kinshasa to Harlem...

Wheels of fortune (toys from Kinshasa) and **Margins in the capital** (painted shutters and walls in Harlem and the Bronx, photographed by Clovis Prévost) Coopération par l'Education et la Culture (1) and La Papeterie (2), Brussels, 12 January — 10 February 1991

Popular art from the melting pots of peoples and societies of the cities of today was brought to the Brussels public in this double exhibition of toys from Kinshasa and paintings from shop blinds and walls in the Bronx — a fine illustration of how popular culture relates to art in the modern world.

Toys from Kinshasa. Wire, cans, sheet metal and tyres... junk, in fact, is the stuff

(1) CEC is a Belgian NGO which has been backing cultural development activities in various countries for some years.

(2) La Papeterie is a gallery which puts on four exhibitions a year of contemporary artists working on city fringes where different worlds meet.

of these original creations born of the imagination and observation of children from Zaire and all over Africa. These toys are ever more sophisticated, faithfully reproducing symbols of modern life, a — makeshift — expression of the technological and consumer society erupting into cycles, cars, buses, trains, planes and helicopters, all with their running boards and their seats, their rear-view mirrors and their occupants.

Since the early 1970s, the creativity of Kinshasa's children has led to the emergence, and professionalisation, of a new craft tradition among adults — although the frontier between the child and the adult craftsman has never closed.

Margins in the capital. Walls make cities and this exhibition is a poetic reading of the picture which they, with their coverings of graffiti and writing and pictures in which *trompe l'œil* and illusion deceive the eye, give of the city. ○ D.D.

Famine fatigue or the power of pictures

'Patrice Barrat's programme screened on European TV'

Famine in Sudan, 1988. 250 000 dead.

Barrat has one question. Who decides what is to become an event? The Governments, the humanitarian organisations or the media? Does it take TV pictures — a thousand times more telling than articles in the press and reports by experts and ambassadors — to make an event real?

This investigatory documentary, relying on pictures to convey the power of pictures, was cofinanced by Point du Jour, the SEPT and TV Suisse Romande, with the help of the EEC. ○

D.D.

The market men of Northern Ghana (*)

by Albert K. AMEDZRO (1)

Markets are very important social institutions in Northern Ghana which comprises Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions. They are in every town and village and are frequented by people of all ages and by both sexes. But unlike in Southern Ghana where markets are dominated by women, in the North, the opposite is the case, for here, markets have special significance for men. Indeed a visitor to this part of the country would be surprised at the large number of the male population in the throng of people converging on the market-place on market days— colourful scenes of a multitude on foot, on bicycles, on lorries, on tractors and even on horseback, many of whom travel long distances to be in the market on time. They do not specialise in any particular commodity. Like the women, the men sell everything from yams, beans, maize, chicken and kolanuts to second-hand clothes and shoes.

Because of the very high rate of illiteracy in the three regions, these people have little access to news either through newspapers or radio broadcasts in English. So markets provide them with the opportunity to bring themselves up to date with local and national news by word of mouth. But the social significance of these institutions goes beyond that. It is important to explain that the settlement patterns in Northern Ghana render social interaction, especially in the rural areas, very difficult. In these communities, houses are built in clusters and these are isolated one from another by vast fields of cereals. Linked by footpaths which become impassable during the rainy season visits to neighbours are rare. Markets provide the people with unique opportunities to meet.

For any man in search of a wife, the market place is the right place to go. It is therefore not surprising that men predominate in these institutions. During the lean season, i.e. the eight months from September to April (known as the fallow

period) when people no longer go to farm and feel bored in the villages, the markets become ever more important as a place to kill the boredom.

Markets normally open at around 6.30 a.m. They gradually build up until midday when they are in full swing and the noise of buyers and sellers reaches a crescendo.

Kidnapping of women

But behind all this activity lies what perhaps for many is the most 'exciting' (and for others the most deplorable) aspect of the markets; the kidnapping of women. Men come either as actors or as spectators to these scenes.

The kidnappings take place for different reasons: (a) A man pays a dowry to the parents of a woman to marry her. She refuses and runs away. Since dowries are expensive, involving sometimes cattle, the man refuses to accept the situation; (b) A woman agrees to marry a man but insists on living apart from him, or keeps him in suspense far too long for his liking; (c) The parents of a woman accept dowries from several men but are unable to advise their daughter on whom to marry. Markets provide the aggrieved man with the opportunity to redress the balance.

Careful planning goes into these kidnappings and almost always involve the family of the man. Spies are first sent out to the market to spot the runaway wife or the stubborn woman. Then she is lured into a false sense of security by various means until she is suddenly bundled into a waiting vehicle and driven away. One known method is for agents of the man to get the woman intoxicated. At home the man waits with his family, until his agents arrive with the woman. Then there is joy — drumbeating, dancing and drinking. The family of the girl is then notified immediately of the successful kidnap. The tradition is that once a woman has been successfully kidnapped she must remain at her husband's home or must marry her suitor. A good number of the marriages conducted in this fashion do succeed, lasting sometimes a lifetime. Others fail when the woman runs away again. If such a woman marries someone else, it is the duty of the new husband to keep watch over her in the markets to prevent her from being kidnapped again. ○

A.K.A.

(*) Edited extracts of an article supplied to 'The Courier'

(1) Resident tutor, Institute of Adult Education, University of Ghana Regional Office, Bolgatanga, Ghana

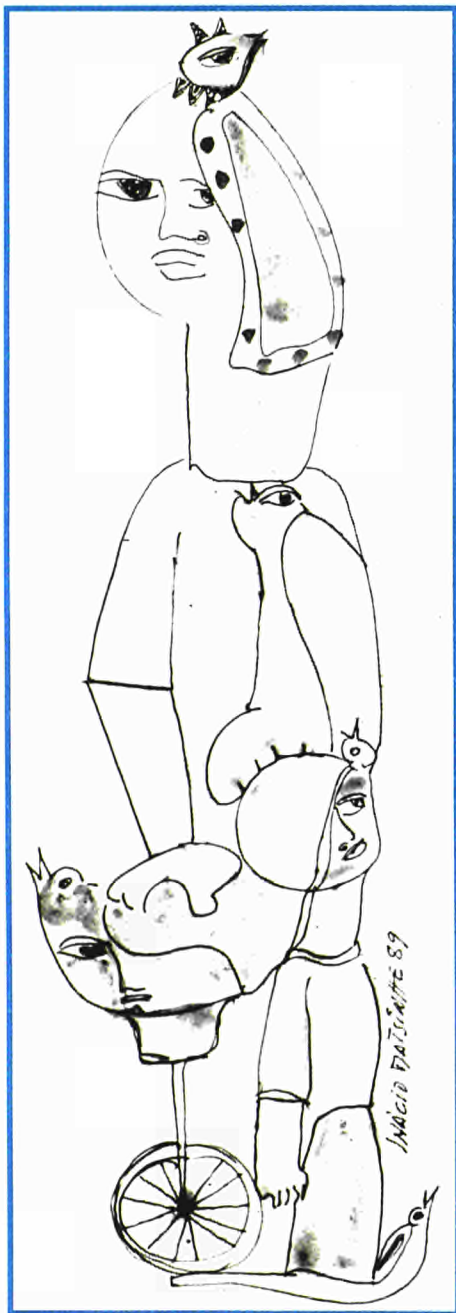


Les marchés offrent aux gens la seule occasion de se rencontrer

A Mozambican painter in Brussels

Iñacio Matsinhe

In Europe, African art has long meant works from French-speaking countries in Paris (and Brussels) and works from English-speaking countries in London. But Africa is a huge continent and there is a wealth of culture to reflect its diversity and, in traditional and recent fields alike, it seems to be only at the very beginning of an infinite flourishing of talent. Its



Between silence and the painter's brush, he chose the painter's brush

traditional music and plastic art are a constant source of wonder, inspiration and even influence for European artists — Afro-European music is already with us — but, in spite of being a time-honoured form of artistic expression on the continent itself, African painting has not broken through so far.

Yet African painting, like the black cinema in the early days, wants to exist and be recognised on the international scene thanks both to real fans and to the artists themselves. The exhibition of Senegalese painting at the Tervuren Museum in Belgium, described elsewhere, is but one example.

One of Africa's talented painters as yet unknown in Belgium is Iñacio Matsinhe, from Mozambique, whom *The Courier* met in Brussels recently. Matsinhe's

paintings are working their way north, from one country to another, after terrific success in Portugal. 'He tends to use bright colours like the flowers and birds of his native land. But sometimes he goes for sombre blacks and violets spread over blues and browns — which is no less significant', said the *Diario de Noticias* in June 1973, reporting on an exhibition at the Lisbon academy. And 'he fixes time through figures for whom existence is the passing of every moment and the immortality of the spirit is linked to the permanency of the group...', said the *Expresso Lisboa*.

Painting, Matsinhe believes, is neither pastime nor chance vocation. He began painting in childhood, on the walls of the huts in his native town of Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques), and at 16 was able to go to the Art School. From

where does Matsinhe get his inspiration? From Africa, from Africans in all the joys and torments of their daily lives. 'The people of Mozambique are my greatest source of inspiration. I want my painting to be a manifesto of the people, with total respect for what I have inherited from my people', he says.

So he paints Van Gogh style, guided only by sensation and the feelings aroused in him by his human and cultural environment, and his works fall into two main periods — before and after the independence of Mozambique in 1975.

The pre-1975 paintings bear witness to a difficult time for the people — the fight for decolonisation, when they knew the sufferings of war, but accepted them as being in a just cause. The intermingled figures of this period have the steady gaze of legitimate anguish focused on the injustice of submission and freedom denied... with birds, those symbols of liberty, ever-present nonetheless.

But the pre-independence authorities did not like pre-independence Matsinhe and put him in solitary confinement and gave him the 'punishment' of a posting to the war front, followed by enforced exile to Portugal, the only country he could enter without papers (as Mozambique was at that stage considered to be one of its provinces). There he continued his work as an artist and messenger of freedom and peace, with help, in particular, from the Gulbenkian Foundation, which also gave him the opportunity of travelling to Egypt and Italy — where he studied ceramics.

Matsinhe's later period is of course post-independence. Happy to see his country free at last, the artist, like all Africans, quite rightly expected independence to mean freedom and progress, but the euphoria was short-lived. Independence and the attendant freedom and economic progress were soon taken away and Matsinhe, a man of action, wanted to do other than paint. Action, however, has no meaning if it cannot help change the course of events and everything was frozen according to the Truth (with a capital T) of the colonials and of all those who after independence erected dogma into salvation for all. Matsinhe could only do one of two things. He could keep quiet or he could paint. And he chose to paint — to paint to express that there is



no point in one form of oppression replacing another, even if it is in the name of the people, and that libertarian artists like himself have always been the spokesmen of the poor. That is the thread running through all Matsinhe's work.

He had no better luck with Mozambique's new authorities either and he left his country once again, with death in his heart, but more determined than ever to paint figures who would serve as a constant reminder that, for the people of Mozambique and the whole of Africa, the

fight for progress and freedom is a long one.

In his basement studio in a building not far from the European Community headquarters in Brussels, Iñacio Matsinhe is still anxious to put onto canvas the real and the dreamt-of picture of Mozambique and of Africa and a vision of the interaction of cultures. 'Africa has been a source of abundant cultural stimulus to Europe, and in many ways. This is why it has increasingly to accept, respect and restore the dignity of its peoples', he says. ○ L.P.

African literature as seen through some African authors

by Anne BAUM-RUDISCHHAUSER (*)

In 1960 Wole Soyinka was commissioned to write a play for Nigeria's independence celebrations. Contrary to the expectations of his patrons, Soyinka does not glorify Nigeria's past in 'The Dance of the Forest', the play he then wrote. Instead he shows that humankind was no happier in the past than it is now and that brutality and war have always been with us. The theme of the play is that the past has to be accepted as it really is and not in any way glorified or idealised. From the first, Soyinka leaves no room for doubt that he wants to write for Africans. Even in this easy play, he uses Yoruba myths so naturally that Europeans unfamiliar with the historical and cultural background cannot understand the play. 'The Dance of the Forest' is a popular drama; songs and pantomime accompany the action and translate it for Africans in the audience who have no English.

Even at this early stage, Wole Soyinka distances himself from the philosophy of Negritude. Whilst the Negritude movement glorifies the former Africa and the African past, and trumpets Senghor's call to return to the traditional values of Africa, the younger generation of African authors set itself the aim of writing for Africans and making them more familiar with their country, their history and their culture whilst at the same time confronting them with the reality and problems resulting from cultural conflict, the generation gap and the differences between traditional values and modern, western schooling. This younger generation considers that literature should be more than an escape hatch to the past and do more to promote and idealise Black Africa's own history; it should discuss contemporary social problems whilst not ignoring Africa's own traditional culture and myths. The beginnings of this concept of the role of literature were already discernible in the work of

the first generation of writers using English as their vehicle. Chinua Achebe, one of the first great African writers using metropolitan English still thought along the lines propounded by the Negritude movement and wrote on similar themes. For instance in 'No Longer at Ease' (1960) he tells the tale of Okonkuros 'been to', who tries to settle down again at home after having spent some time in Europe. In this work the author creates a character typical of the African novel of the type found mainly in the metropolitan French literature of Africa, but he Africanises the English by transposing Afri-



Wole Soyinka, whose work portraying African society today, including its traditions and myths, won him the Nobel Prize for Literature

can expressions, images and sayings into English. In so doing, he already distances himself from works created in the shadow of the Negritude movement and written in classical French. Achebe thereby points the way to a change in the attitude of the African author to his own history and culture, which also means that he is primarily addressing another public, namely his own compatriots. A crit-

icism often levelled at works written in the spirit of Negritude is that they were produced for a purely European, mainly French, public and the young African intelligentsia educated and assimilated to European ways. The rediscovery of the 'Kingdom of childhood', on which many authors of the Negritude movement embarked could only ever be a re-discovery for those who had become estranged from their families and homes, in other words for assimilated Africans — a mere handful of people. European readers admired these works chiefly for their exotic places, the foreign world and way of life they described and it was not until much later that their anti-colonial nature and the criticism of colonial methods, both discernible in many of these works, were recognised. As English speaking critics of the movement constantly stressed, the concept of Negritude presupposes that assimilation has already taken place. The fact that the call to return to traditional African values, i.e. consider Africa's own history, must necessarily have been preceded by a loss of identity is clearly expressed by the South African author, Ezekiel Mphahlele, when he says:

'If there is any negritude in the black man's art in South Africa, it is because we are African. If a writer's tone is healthy he is bound to express the African in himself.'

The tendency to treat contemporary problems in their own country and address themselves primarily to their own compatriots has become even stronger among the younger generation of African authors. Those who take the decision to continue writing in the language of the former colonial power, compensate by slipping in more and more of the syntactical structures, expressions, metaphors, images and myths of their mother tongue. Naturally this creates barriers for the European reader but this is consciously accepted by these authors. It also means that, when new literary works are translated into other languages they

(*) The author is involved in publishing and editorial work.

almost always come with comprehensive explanatory annexes.

Europeans like to aim their criticism precisely at the increasing tendency to write about local and regional subjects, take up specific problems and above all, take a political stand. Such criticism betrays a point of view that is as arrogant as it is unconsidered. It shows that Europeans still cannot, or will not, recognise that African literature is setting its own standards and wants to be judged by those standards, that it wants to acknowledge its national character and refuses to be pigeonholed by Europeans. The fact that political and social problems such as racism, cultural and generational conflict are the dominant themes in contemporary African literature is not because there are no other subjects but because of the sad truth that everyone is daily confronted with these problems, as the Ghanaian author, Ama Ata Aidoo highlights in an interview with a French journalist when she says:

'I cannot see myself as a writer, writing about lovers in Accra because you see, there are so many other problems...'

Whilst the Africanisation of English in the English-speaking parts of Africa began as far back as the late fifties and early sixties, for many reasons it took some years for this development to spread to French-speaking Africa. For one thing, with the exception of Portugal, France, more than any other colonial power pushed the policy of assimilation: in other words of training an African elite by educating them in colonial schools according to the French system. Perfect command of French was a gateway to French culture and its attendant amenities. Independence has not done much to change that. The *sine qua non* for obtaining a good job in the administration is still a perfect command of French. In English speaking Africa, English has always been less of a vehicle for culture than the practical instrument of day to day communication. The Africanisation of English was therefore never regarded as an offence against one of the colonial power's instruments of authority. Consequently Ahamadou Kourouma's novel, 'Les Soleils des Indépendances', (1968) drew attention throughout French-speaking Africa less because of its harshly expressed criticism of conditions of the post-colonial era, than because it represented the first attempt to Africanise the French language, a process which had



Tchicaya U Tamsi (Congo), one of the greatest French-speaking African writers, has had a major influence in central Africa

been regarded as impossible until then, since French syntax is more rigid than English syntax.

By Africanising the various European languages, African writers are demonstrating that they have found the way back to their own language and their own form of national awareness and have created an independent African literature. Nevertheless, most of them still draw back from taking the next step of, freeing themselves from the linguistic fetters of the former colonial rulers and writing in their respective mother tongues. To do so would mean conscious acceptance of the fact that their literary output would hardly be read beyond the confines of their own country. Sembène Ousmane, who wrote in his mother

tongue, Wolof, is a case in point. At any rate, all African writers are probably well aware of the fact that even if they wrote in their respective mother tongues, they would still be a long way from reaching the 'general public' at home. The cinema and theatre are far more appropriate vehicles for that and writers have taken this on board. For instance, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, currently Kenya's foremost author, writes his plays in Kikuyu, his mother tongue, but his short stories and novels in English.

As Nadine Gordimer says, to be an African writer you should look out at the world from inside Africa, not into Africa from the outside. And this is an attitude uncompromisingly adopted by the younger generation of African writers. ○ A.R

Film industry takes off in Southern Africa

by Chris McIVOR (*)

There are a total of 37 cinema theatres in the whole of Zimbabwe. Most of these are owned by two companies, the Rainbow and Kine corporations, which are based in South Africa. On the entertainment page in the national newspapers which regularly advertise the films on offer, you will search in vain for a film which is not produced in either the USA or the UK. In the entire history of film in post-independence Zimbabwe only three African productions have ever been shown on the commercial circuit. At the same time, because there is no local distributor of films in Zimbabwe itself, features shown in the country have to pass through South Africa where the censors in Johannesburg screen and edit every production. The same procedure applies to film distribution in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia. 'The fact is that, ten years after independence, South Africa can dictate what our audiences can and cannot see. In terms of cinema we are still waiting for independence', claims a representative of the Zimbabwean Ministry of Information.

The story with regard to television is not much better. Despite good facilities in Harare and Bulawayo for the production of local programmes, 90 % of television time is given over to imported material. Most of these programmes come from the United States, followed by the UK and Australia. One local producer of documentaries, which have been well received abroad, complains that the dependence on the external market is not solely a

matter of availability of programmes. 'People are reluctant to show local or regional productions. They are fixated on American television, much of which is junk. Here in Zimbabwe, if you produce a film of interest and relevance to the local people, you have to pay to screen it.'

A cultural affairs officer with the OAU claimed that the African market was used as a dumping ground for films of war, adventure, sex and violence which are distributed through agents in New York,

(*) Coordinator of a UK aid agency in Zimbabwe.

London, Paris and Johannesburg. 'This is a major factor in the destruction and deterioration of our own culture', he said.

An important step in rectifying some of these imbalances, however, was recently taken in Harare when the First Frontline Film Festival was launched in Zimbabwe. The week-long screening of local and regional films and videos plus the workshops attended by film-producers, programme directors and delegates from different ministries went on to Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Malawi and Zambia. The aim of the festival, sponsored by SADCC Governments and the OAU, was to formulate policy on the development of film and video in the region as well as to expose local populations to a type of cinema they have never experienced before. 'We cannot consider ourselves Africans or defend our national dignity if we do not see ourselves on the screen', claims one local film producer,

But the development of African cinema and television is not only of importance to local consumers. The images of Africans through Western-based productions and the media have a bias which can lead to racism and prejudice among Western audiences.

As the famous British film director, Richard Attenborough acknowledged, 'There is much justification in the criticism that very often, even if black Africans are not shown as grass-skirted warriors, they are treated in a paternalistic way. There is a degree of imbalance in the image that is set up and of course there are very good grounds for complaint among Africans.' In an attempt to capture some of the markets outside Africa and help rectify this distortion, the festival will also move on to India, New Zealand and the Nordic countries over the coming year.

Not an easy task

The development of the film industry in Southern Africa will not be an easy task, however, as most of the delegates acknowledged. The costs of production are high and because of the lack of foreign currency in the region the purchase of equipment and materials from abroad will be difficult. At the same time the control of the distribution network by wealthy corporations such as Kine and



Margaret Waller

A new film to be released shortly called 'Jit' is the first local production of its kind in Zimbabwe. The story concerns the clash between rural and urban values in modern Zimbabwe

Rainbow will be difficult to challenge. One speaker from Burkina Faso pointed out that when his own country had confronted the monopoly on film distribution held by one international company, all imports were then suspended. 'It is significant that none of the major theatres in Harare screened any of our films or videos,' one organiser pointed out. 'With the resources for advertising at the film distributors disposal, it will be difficult to penetrate the market with local products and win the attention of an audience which has now grown up on a diet of imported material', he explained.

The training of film producers, cameramen, sound technicians etc. is also of some concern. Although schools have been set up in West and East Africa, lack of resources, money and equipment have meant that training has not been as effective as it should be for the creation of a competitive and professional industry. One of the recommendations to have come out of the workshops is the establishment of a school in Harare which would not only cater for the region but for the entire continent. In this way scarce resources scattered around different countries could be pulled together to create a viable institution.

The issue of censorship also featured prominently in discussions. While the conference was unanimous in denouncing South African control of distribution and the censorship that went with it, delegates pointed out that one type of control should not be substituted for another. 'If African film and video production is to be viable and relevant, it must be critical and not subject to government interference,' claimed one Zimbabwean director. In the past, several productions in Africa had been nothing more than propaganda for the ruling party. Several films had also been banned or censored by Ministries of Information and this in turn had alienated a public who did not want to be 'protected' in this way.

Another issue to arise was that of language. If a regional film and video market is to be established, facilities for translation will also have to be set up. Mozambique, which has sponsored an indigenous industry, has not been able to display its films or videos in neighbouring countries because of lack of production facilities for subtitles and dubbing. 'These



Margaret Waller

*On location.
'Jit' has an all Zimbabwean cast, film-crew and production staff*

are expenses which have to be taken into consideration,' claimed a Mozambican director. 'At present films from Mozambique have to be sent to Portugal to be translated into other languages. The costs are high and what has happened is that only a fraction of our productions can ever be seen outside the country', he said. One of the functions of the proposed film institute in Zimbabwe will be to provide this facility.

Other directors and producers also cautioned that film and video production should not be aimed exclusively at the urban elite, as is now the case in most African countries. Of the 37 cinemas in Zimbabwe, for instance, some 25 are located in the two major cities while the others are distributed in provincial urban centres. With over 65% of the population living in rural areas this means that the majority have no access to any of these facilities. Even television coverage in many rural areas of Zimbabwe is impossible because of lack of electricity and poor reception.

One idea that was raised was the establishment of mobile film units to service the rural populations of Southern Africa. Over and above the entertainment aspect of video and film, it was also felt that this could be used to promote development by showing local films on

water and sanitation, health care, improved agriculture etc. These should be produced in local languages to ensure they are understood by the target groups.

Will the public follow?

The success or failure of this unique festival, however, will probably be measured in terms of its appeal to the public at large. One distributor pointed out that if directors cannot get people to come to cinemas and enjoy his film, then no matter how ideologically sound it might be and representative of Africa and its interests, it will count as a failure.

The response of the Harare public in this respect has been mixed. The two cinema halls where films were shown were never filled to capacity but they did attract sufficient numbers to merit optimism. Some of the films and videos have also been sent on to rural areas through the Ministry of Information although there has been little official feedback on what kind of response they received. 'Those who have seen the films have enjoyed them and asked for more. Of course we realise that much needs to be done to improve the quality of African film before it can compete with the external market, but this festival is the first step in a direction Southern Africa is determined to follow', concluded one of the festival organisers. ○ C. McI.



Smallholder poultry development in Africa

by Sarah REYNOLDS (*)

Nearly every rural household in Africa has a few chickens. They may be confined to a backyard, allowed to roam free, perhaps with some form of night shelter or even kept under the bed as in some parts of Somalia. They provide eggs and meat for the family and an additional source of family income. Why then, when so many people in Africa are short of animal protein, has the smallholder poultry keeper been so neglected by governments and development organisations?

It is not that poultry have been neglected. Most countries have attempted to improve productivity by large-scale development projects where high yielding stock has been imported, together with the well-balanced compound rations required for feeding and the vaccines and drugs required for disease control. However, once the development project has ended, the schemes frequently collapse. For small-scale farmers who form the food production base such schemes are obviously irrelevant. They need to improve their own management systems, making the best use of locally available resources.

It may be that the development potential of these small rural flocks, in many cases between 5 and 10 birds, has been neglected because chickens are hardly counted in terms of wealth ranking compared to cattle, sheep or goats. No doubt this is partly because they are small. There is a saying that money spent on livestock development is proportional to the size of the animal. It is probably also due to the fact that they are usually the responsibility of women and children and this is hardly likely to increase their value in the eyes of men. And in any social system, little value is attached to something of which nearly everyone owns at least a few. If five chickens provide five eggs a month, the value to family nutrition is negligible. If those five chickens can produce 30 eggs a month everyone in the family benefits and if the flock size is doubled, there may well be eggs to sell at market providing income, particularly for women.

Disease is the main constraint to improved productivity. Mortality from Newcastle Disease, the most widely

prevalent poultry disease in Africa, can be extremely high, for example 50 % in Togo and Sudan, 70 % in Nigeria, 80 % in Comoros and 90 % in Zaire. Because mortality is so high, development schemes to improve productivity by introducing one higher productivity imported cockerel in exchange for several local cockerels have been largely unsuccessful. Farmers have every reason to be reluctant to part with several local cockerels in exchange for one, improved, exotic bird. If the improved bird dies, and it will probably have less disease resistance than the indigenous birds, the farmer is without a cockerel.

Vaccination helps to control disease but it can be very difficult, if not impossible, to provide the necessary refrigeration for the vaccine. Where chickens roam freely into the scrub scavenging for food, it can be quite difficult to find them. However, there are some highly successful vaccination schemes. Burkina Faso vaccinated 1.7 million birds in 3 500 villages in the 1988-89 campaign. 1700 voluntary village vaccinators have been trained and they work with the guidance of a veterinary team which considers the needs of breeders, traders and consumers. Considering the ease of on-farm application is essential. Combined vaccines providing protection against Newcastle Disease, Gomboro and fowl pox or fowl cholera and which can be provided in pellet form are far more likely to be used, especially if they are made heat resistant. Farmers will be able to go along to their nearest veterinary office and buy or be given the vaccine pellets which they can then take home to give to the poultry.

There are two further, quite different approaches to disease control. One is to study the undoubted effectiveness of

some local traditional remedies and the other is to understand the genetic resistance that some indigenous birds seem to carry. Importing ideas and practices from temperate zones in the north should not overshadow the potential that Africa already has.

Indigenous breeds not only show greater disease resistance than imported exotic birds but can generally tolerate a higher fibre diet. In times of drought, when cereals are scarce, this is a particularly important characteristic. A good diet is necessary for any animal to achieve maximum productivity and chickens are no exception. In fact with chickens, the owner gets an immediate reward — more eggs. But food sources that avoid conflict with human nutrition are desirable. Perhaps that is why, in Mali, Togo and Ghana for instance, farmers carry or graze their chickens on their way to the farm site, tether them while they farm and bring them portions of anthills. On a larger scale, agri-industrial waste can be useful. Brewers' grains, a by-product of the beer industry can provide a nutritious and presumably enjoyable feast for poultry. Palm oil sludge sounds less appetising but chickens should do well on its high energy content. In Côte d'Ivoire, fishmeal is processed from the fish heads and tails discarded by the smokehouses and in Uganda fishmeal is made from the tiny fish that live in the freshwater lakes. Pigeon peas and lupin can provide valuable sources of protein, and millet, cassava and sweet potato can provide energy. No doubt in Africa, as in the rest of the world, resourceful farmers conduct their own feeding experiments. However, these are likely to be more successful if the extension service provides information gathered from the shared experience of countries operating under similar conditions.

Some of the possible feed resources are limited by the presence of toxins. The majority of these toxins are found in plant protein supplements and the important ones are gossypol, tannin and aflatoxin. Simple methods of detoxification are needed and it is encouraging to find that soaking high tannin sorghum in wood ash extract or water overnight can reduce its tannin level by 80 % and 40 % respectively. Although it is possible to grow

(*) Writer with Wren World Radio for Environment and Natural Resources.



'It may be that the development potential of small rural flocks, ... has been neglected because chickens are hardly counted in terms of wealth ranking compared to cattle, sheep or goats'

gossypol-free cotton it is felt that such cotton has decreased pest resistance. It has been widely understood that feeding cottonseed cake to poultry inhibits weight increase but in Uganda it has been found that, provided it does not form more than 20 % of total feed and that it is not fed during the first week, cottonseed cake can make a useful contribution to broiler diet.

Most smallholder chickens scavenge for food. The extension service in Somalia is teaching women that if they throw a few handfuls of food to their chickens in the early morning before they start the day's work and a little more when they return in the late afternoon, they will get more eggs. The women are taught to mix the ingredients that are available to them — perhaps maize, cowpeas, mangoes, sesame cake — and that when they give the chickens water they should always give them a feed. It is essential for extension workers to develop trust with the farmer but this can easily be jeopardised. If disease attacks a flock for example, the extension worker is likely to be considered the culprit and training

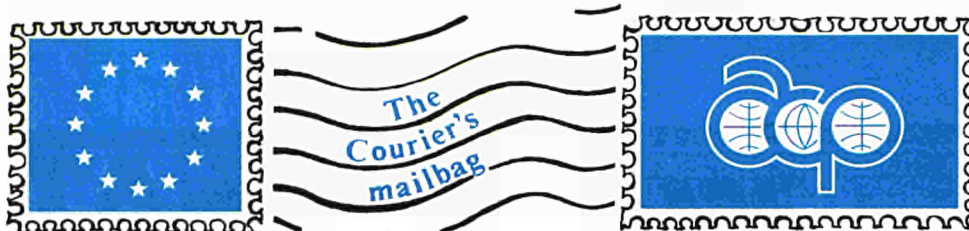
needs to be given in handling this situation.

Extension advice is essential to ensure maximum success for development projects. The Malawi government introduced the Black Australorp to improve productivity and a Black Australorp or its cross is to be found in every village and every part of the country. However, there have been problems. It is only natural to slaughter the biggest bird when visitors are to be fed. This means that the Black Australorp may well have been eaten before the main objective of cross breeding has been achieved. While this undoubtedly improves family nutrition, it is a very short term success. This and other management problems can be overcome with extension advice. In Somalia it has been found more effective to sell improved birds to farmers, rather than to give them, because farmers are more likely to protect their own investment.

It is important that research and development should take an interdisciplinary approach considering breeding, nutrition and disease control, particularly in relation to management practices.

It was to discuss these principles that some 50 specialists from 21 African countries (anglophone and francophone) and several international organisations attended an International Seminar organised by CTA in Thessaloniki, Greece, from 9-13 October 1990. After consideration of the results of the Working Groups, delegates agreed that such interdisciplinary research programmes should be designed and executed by cooperation between scientists and institutions from Africa and Europe. In order to provide a cost-effective means for the coordination of effort, the nascent African Network on Rural Poultry Development should be given the clear objectives of identifying research and development priorities, funding sources and cooperation opportunities, coordination of training programmes for research and development personnel and the dissemination of information and documentation of results.

If each country in Africa can improve its smallholder poultry productivity there could be an improvement in the stability of the rural labour force, an increase in family income and, most important of all, more food for the family to eat. ○ S.R.



The negative image of Community aid: It is not *The Courier's* fault

An article in 'The Courier' no 122 of July-August 1990 on the negative image of European aid and cooperation in the ACP states estimated, on the whole, that one of the explanations was that nobody read 'The Courier', whereas each year hundreds of thousands of copies are circulated in Africa.

Without wishing to enter into a debate on the causes of this 'bad' perception of European cooperation in Africa, I would simply say that it is thanks to 'The Courier' that 18 % of favourable opinion in the countries where the polls were conducted (Senegal, Cameroon, Zaire, Madagascar, Ghana, Zambia and Tanzania) was registered. I think, and a number of readers would share this opinion, that 'The Courier' is very much read in many ACP states.

On the other hand, we know the marvellous use its happy subscribers make of it as a daily irreplaceable work manual. The superb Manantali dam financed by the EDF which features on page 11 of the issue mentioned above is an undeniable proof that African decision-makers appreciate the EEC's multifaceted and efficient aid.

The dam represents a great hope for the future of agriculture and of the energy needs of my country, Senegal, as well as for other countries of the river basin.

It remains, however, true that European aid should be redirected and strengthened, if not increased, to benefit, first of all, the rural dwellers instead of being directed towards the inhabitants of urban centres as it is currently being done in Senegal.

I would like to conclude by excluding the idea, which you seem to defend, that 'The Courier' is little read or not read at all in Africa. We read it, even religiously sometimes. I think the reason for the lack of information among African decision-makers on the achievements of the Community in Africa, should be looked for elsewhere..

Idrissa Dieme, Diourbel, Sénégal

Keep up the good work

I am a regular and grateful reader of your magazine 'The Courier' published every two months. In fact, the topics it covers, backed up with thorough surveys and in - the - field reports on the ACP States, show the extent to which Europeans are working to ensure a more just international human existence.

The magazine has done much to enlighten its readers on the social, cultural, educational and rural development of ACP countries as well as highlighting issues that are in the forefront in contemporary Africa.

Please keep up the good work and the publishing standard in 1991.

Mbah Immah, Kauru, Nigeria

Turning a blind eye to children who are suffering

Each day I see before me thousands of children suffering because the 'greats' of this world have other preoccupations. Yet the French Prime Minister, Michel Rocard, put it very well during the world summit on children in New York on 30 September last year when he said: 'when a child cries, when a child dies, it is the whole of humanity that loses a part of its dignity and of its hope'

Through your magazine, 'The Courier', you do a lot also to inform people. I congratulate you for publishing in no 124 the short story: 'Like a message from God' by M'Bamakan Soucko Bathily.

**Edouard Brucker, Secretary,
Faith and Justice Network Europe
Africa, Strasbourg, France.**

Peace and democracy for 1991

May 1991 be a year of peace and justice, and of continued progress of democracy. May the oppressed no longer be, may apartheid disappear and the wars in the Middle East end so that the world can live in peace, happiness, freedom and brotherhood.

Joao Kuziza 'Pacheco', Luanda, Angola

Dip immersion versus spraying

As always, there are some excellent articles in your September/October edition particularly on crop diversification & ACP university education. However, one comment which I believe is relevant — and I speak as a former agrochemical specialist — surrounds the photo on page 79 of Jamaican farmers applying insecticide to a kid through a knapsack sprayer. It would appear that the animal is not being totally covered with the anti-parasite spray. It also looks as if at least part finds its way onto the unfortunate holder of the goat who wears no form of protective clothing or gloves and perhaps has to accomplish this task for a number of animals?

As a past Caribbean and African resident involved in stock raising, a well regulated dip site for total immersion would seem to be preferable and practical for farmers' associations in future. Partial spraying encourages the development of parasite resistance and cannot be too safe for onlookers, spraymen or 'holders' of young and adult stock. Perhaps M. Chauvet of the multidisciplinary team would consider my comments.

R.I. Smith, Midhurst, U.K.

J. HECQ & F. DUGAUQUIER — **Périmètres irrigués villageois en Afrique sahélienne (Irrigated village plots in the Sahel) 1990, Petite hydraulique agricole à Madagascar (Small-scale agricultural water engineering in Madagascar)** — 1990 — CTA, Wageningen, Netherlands

In the foreword to the first of these two books, CTA Director, Daniel Assoumou Mba, says that 'many projects have achieved success, although this is not widely known, perhaps because the promoters, who sometimes perform their tasks with the utmost discretion, had other things than publicity to think about. It is to break through the silence in the media that the CTA, whose job it is to relay and disseminate information on agricultural development, is publishing an analysis of development projects which have had moments of obvious success and can be used as models of progress. The CTA aims not only to make them known, but, above all, to describe the conditions of their success.

The authors point to the obvious *impasse* in river-fed agriculture in all the arid and semi-arid regions of Africa and suggest that the only way of getting them to evolve, or even just to survive, is to develop the vast river basins for irrigation. More than 300 000 ha of the Sahel is under irrigation today and a sixth of the land under crop provides a third of production. The technique here is the 'small village plot', i.e. any piece of agricultural water engineering of a size that can be exploited and managed by a rural community (be it a traditional one or the outcome of new land arrangements).

The first of the two works analyses the conditions of success and the reproducibility of small village plots in the Sahel, namely:

- N'Dombo-Thiago at Guia in Senegal;
- Kaedi-Gorgol in Mauritania;
- Korioumé and Toya in Mali;
- Tillakaina, Toula, Koutoukule and Namardé-Goungou in Niger.

The reader pressed for time can bypass the individual features of each plot and confine his attention to the common factors of success, i.e.:

- a good location;
- simple techniques;
- a demand from the grass-roots;
- human-scale working units;

— autonomy of the socio-economic structures;

— secure markets and a coherent price policy.

In *Madagascar*, the slogan of the micro-hydraulic operation run more than 10 years ago was to 'impose nothing and allow needs to be expressed' and the Director of the CTA gives this as a fine example of a project which is small in terms of costs, means and works, but which, given its more human scale, bears the seeds of success which can be sown elsewhere.

The fact that Madagascar has the biggest per capita consumption of rice in the world is a special reason for the EDF's financing of more than 1 500 schemes since 1977 and for the constantly expanding demand from the peasants.

There again, the authors suggest that the micro-irrigation operation was a success for the following reasons.

— It is based on a traditional situation so that progress can be made without any upheavals.

— It involves the peasants making an actual physical contribution.

— It is the archetype of the one-off scheme — the opposite of the all-purpose, universal operation.

— It has brought in competent staff who are aware of the realities of the situation in the field.

— It has had the support of a confident funding agency which has always maintained its faith in the programme, on the grounds that the financing of an agricultural operation is not a passing phase and that constancy is also a condition of success.

— It has produced simple things, which have been properly made to last and cheap to instal and maintain. The project is within the scope of operators, executives and peasants. Piece-work contracts with local craftsmen mean that money paid can be recycled in the local rural society immediately, that many local craftsmen can be trained and work carried out at low cost. D.D.

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Bertrand DELPEUCH — **L'enjeu alimentaire Nord-Sud** — 55 schémas pour comprendre (The North-South food problem — What is at stake — 55 charts) — Preface by Edgard Pisani — Editions Syros-Alternatives, 6 rue Montmartre,

Paris, 75001 — 2nd edition — 1990 — 160 pages — FF 59

The EEC is the world's biggest exporter. Brazil, whose soya feeds Western herds, has 40 million people below the bread line. The USSR, the leading producer of wheat, pays ludicrously low prices for European grain surpluses to feed its cattle. And while Asia is approaching self sufficiency in food, Sub-Saharan Africa is counting more and more on imported grain to feed its population.

Drought and flooding explain some cases, but it really takes a proper grasp of North-South agricultural relations to see why one person out of every four in the world today is hungry. Delpuch explains it all very clearly, using a double page for each key item, with a chart on the left-hand page and a short explanation and some examples on the right — a method of presentation, based on plentiful resource material, which is the fruit of years of work in the training sector.

The author, an agricultural engineer and former editor of the Solagrall Newsletter, works in an international organisation and he does more than just make statements in this book. The major trends in the world food and agriculture industry are analysed and the role of the states, the international commodity agreements, the influence of transnationals, the impact of the debt burden, the growth of urban development and the consequences for the environment are all discussed. And the last section outlines possible action, for Delpuch believes that winning the hunger battle means acting in both the South (to redistribute land, diversify production models and so on) and the North (to lighten the South's debt burden, encourage marketing codes, reshape the common agricultural policy and so on).

The first edition of this book enjoyed well-deserved success — it was a rapid sell-out in France, it was translated into Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Japanese and work is now being done on other international editions too. This second edition of course retains the clarity and precision of the original, but the data, charts and analyses have been updated.

Edgard Pisani, who wrote the preface to the second edition, introduces it with the words: 'The world can feed everybody. But it doesn't. But it has to. How? That is what this book is about'.

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John MACPHERSON with Douglas PEARCE — **Publishing Education Materials in Developing Countries** — A Guide to Policy and Practice — The Canadian Organization for Development through Education and the Harold Macmillan Trust, 48 pages, 1990. ISBN 0-9516288-0-1. Distributed by Intermediate Technology Publications, 103/105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HH, UK.

Although this short book is not, strictly speaking, a report of conference proceedings, the co-authors have based it on the themes and suggestions arising out of an international workshop on 'Printed Educational Materials Development in the Third World', which was held in the UK in February 1989.

The workshop was attended by more than 60 educationalists, publishers and aid personnel from both North and South, with considerable collective experience in the field. The purpose of the book, which the publishers describe as 'deliberately concise' is to put forward practical ideas which, if followed, could, they claim, 'lead to a healthy increase in the number of books in Third World schools and colleges'.

There is certainly no unnecessary verbiage in this volume. Aimed primarily at senior government officials, decision makers in the field of educational publishing and relevant aid workers, the book makes positive proposals for action and does not dwell on unnecessary theoretical analysis. The emphasis is on 'home grown' production of education materials and in this context, the authors deal with the relationship between curriculum development and educational publishing, approaches to writing, illustrating and designing the materials, and basic questions of editing, publishing and printing. There is also a useful bibliography drawn up with developing country policy makers and administrators in mind.

Education is a cornerstone of effective development and this publication, with its concrete and practical recommendations aimed at facilitating educational publishing in developing countries, makes a helpful contribution.

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Jean-Louis GOMBEAUD, Corinne MOUTOUT and Stephen SMITH — **La guerre du cacao** — **Histoire secrète d'un embargo** (The cocoa war — the secret

story of an embargo) — Calman Lévy — 218 pages — Bfrs 614 — 1990.

This is the work of three journalists, specialists in cocoa and black Africa. The attractive title and sub-title are clues to their style; that of the detective novel or, to put it bluntly, the whodunnit, which makes what is a rather sad, but potentially difficult and boring story of the export problems of a major tropical commodity an easy read.

In the summer of 1988, Côte d'Ivoire decided to stop selling its cocoa and other producers — Malaysia, for example — made the most of this to put their own product on the market. Côte d'Ivoire, which had not made any debt repayments since 1987, was watching its problems mount while a plentiful harvest was beginning to rot, when a French company, 'Sucre et Denrées', suggested buying 400 000 t of the cocoa, half of the country's output, and storing 200 000 t to push the prices up. Côte d'Ivoire accepted. The authors claim that the chairman of 'Sucre et Denrées' got the French authorities through the CCCE to release FF 400 million as 'support for Côte d'Ivoire's agriculture' and pay it to 'Sucre et Denrées' for the 200 000 t storage operation. But, they suggest, there was no storage.

Yet all this time, 'a merciless struggle' was going on with the American giant Philipp Brothers, who ended up with a contract for 300 000 t of Ivorian cocoa in the spring of 1989. Between the cocoa-pod and the chocolate bar (of which cocoa accounts for only half the price) arriving on the supermarket shelf, there is commercial speculation and the difficult situation of the planters. But what does the peasant get out of it all? A.L.

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Jean-Marie DOMENACH — **Europe: le défi culturel** (Europe — the cultural challenge) — Editions La Découverte, 1 place Paul Painlevé, Paris Vème — 156 pages — Bfrs 518 — 1990.

Domenach, the French writer, was in charge of the review 'Esprit' for years before he went to teach at the Ecole Polytechnique. This little book, which sets out some of the ideas developed previously in a work entitled: 'Ce qu'il faut enseigner' ('What you have to teach'), starts by pointing out that the nation 'is no more the end of the story than the proletariat, nor can it be for a

Europe which invented history'. There is no European culture, the author believes, so will Europe dismantle itself culturally when history is calling upon it to forge itself together politically?

Gone are the Middle Ages when students could go freely from one university to another, when there were two uniting factors-language (Latin) and religion (Catholicism). The development of nation states and nationalism had gradually shaped a different world, but, since the end of World War II, a common destiny has been found for Western Europe, and recently places further afield too. 'Europe is a new idea', Domenach maintains.

Europe has to take up three challenges if it is to be a success. First, there is the urgent matter of achieving a balance between our competitiveness and social protection. Second, there is the natural environment confronted with the demands of production. And third, there is culture, because 'the old humanism is crumbling and the new humanism hasn't yet appeared'.

Domenach makes four main suggestions for bringing this European humanism into being. The essential thing, he feels, is the question of language and he comes down on the side of multilingualism. 'Rather than wage pointless guerilla warfare against English, why not recognise its status as the vehicular language of some essential fields — science and technology — in the world today?... English should be taught in the primary school with this in mind-and another European language should be obligatory from the first year of the secondary school onwards'. Teaching must change, universities must change and literature, geography and history, for example, must be tackled differently. Thirdly, publishing, translation and distribution should be harmonised and, lastly, there should be more joint audio-visual productions, for 'Europeans consume five or six times more American-made audiovisual products than European-made ones'.

These are just guidelines for tackling the cultural challenge. The author concludes, in the words of Paul Valéry, that 'Europe has not had a policy for its thinking', hoping that things will be different in the future. A.L.

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Continued on inside back cover

SADCC

Facing the new dawn

The choice of the Namibian capital, Windhoek, as the venue for the 1991 SADCC Consultative Conference was a fortuitous one. As the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (more generally known by the clumsy acronym derived from its initials), embarks on its second decade, in a global situation which is very different from that of the early 1980s, few delegates can fail to have been struck by the appropriateness of convening in SADCC's newest Member State. The host country encapsulates, in more ways than one, the spirit of the age — political pluralism, a broadly liberal economic system and, in the particular context of Southern Africa, a non-racial society committed to overcoming the legacy of inequality bequeathed by the former apartheid system.

The atmosphere at the conference was a curious mixture of optimism and pessimism. On the bright side, the progressive dismantling of apartheid in South Africa and improved prospects for peace in Angola and Mozambique offered hope for greater economic cooperation and growth in the region. Indeed, the Namibian President, Mr Sam Nujoma, spoke in his welcoming address of examining more closely the modalities of a truly integrated, single SADCC economy. This may always have been seen as a long term aim for SADCC but in Windhoek, the prospect seemed more achievable and less distant than before. News of the statement by President De Klerk announcing the proposed removal of most of the remaining legislative pillars of the apartheid system in South Africa came during the second day of the conference and was welcomed by many delegates.

The gloomier sentiments expressed at the conference stemmed mainly from the Gulf War, and its likely negative effects on the world economy. While none of the SADCC Member States is directly involved in the conflict, it was widely recognised that the region could not fully escape its adverse consequences. Uncertainty over fuel prices, reduced tourist and business travel prompted by anxieties about possible terrorism, increased pressure on the budgets of cooperating

partners, and the war's general impact on global economic activity which could hit already depressed commodity prices, all contributed to the unease.

Another undercurrent of concern related to the level of commitment to the organisation shown by SADCC's partners. The paucity of ministerial representation was noted and while SADCC Executive Secretary, S.M.S. Makoni spoke of a number of late cancellations and sought to attribute the lower level of attendance to the situation in the Gulf, the explanation was not wholly convincing. The majority of SADCC's cooperating partners were, in fact, represented at the conference by senior officials (with one or two notable ministerial exceptions). Given the indiscriminate nature of the alleged terrorist threat to air travel, it is difficult to see why a risk which prevents a minister from attending should be deemed acceptable for a permanent secretary.

On the other hand, the bulk of the delegates who spoke at the conference were at pains to emphasise the continuing commitment to SADCC of their country or organisation. Many backed this up by stressing the sum they had spent and were proposing to spend on development projects in the region (The conference is not specifically a forum for donor pledges).

The truth is probably that fewer ministers attended because the *political* dimension of SADCC is perceived as having diminished. The grouping was conceived primarily as a response to the economic dominance in the region, of a country whose political system was re-

Also in the yellow pages

The Convention at work

- V. EDF Financing
- VI. The Prime Minister of Benin visits Brussels
- VII. Mr Marin visits the Dominican Republic and Haiti
- VIII. EEC-Côte d'Ivoire and EEC-Mauritius fishing agreements

General Information

- X. The Kagiso Trust awarded King Baudouin prize
- XI. Colloquium on the French-speaking African press
- XII. Aid to Eastern Europe

European Community

- XIV. Tribute to Lorenzo Natali
- XVI. The future of the CAP
- XVI. European Political Cooperation

garded as unacceptable. As South Africa moves closer to full democracy, political solidarity against apartheid is seen to be working and ironically, the *raison d'être* of the organisation becomes less clear.

The future direction of SADCC is, of course, a matter for its ten Member States. However, the indications are that it could continue to play an important role, albeit with a somewhat different focus, in the affairs of the region. The emerging political situation offers a greatly enhanced opportunity for *economic* progress and it is no coincidence that, in a world increasingly dominated by regional trading blocs, several SADCC speakers should have chosen to emphasise the importance of economic integration within their part of the continent. Notwithstanding ministerial absences, the large number of delegations



President Sam Nujoma of Namibia (right) and ANC Vice-President, Nelson Mandela at the opening session of the SADCC Consultative Conference

Dirk Heinrich, Windhoek

at the conference does not point to an organisation which is being marginalised. On the contrary, it suggests that the outside world foresees an important role for SADCC in the post-apartheid order.

One of the first issues which will require to be tackled concerns the future relationship between SADCC and a democratic South Africa. Can the latter, with its large population, and even larger economy, be absorbed into a regional structure which was initially designed to bypass it? There is, additionally, the question of economic dominance which will remain, even after the hostility engendered by apartheid has faded. How can the existing SADCC members create a system which ensures their participation as equals and not as mere economic outposts of their southern neighbour? These are vital questions, and the way in which the current SADCC members deal with them will be crucial to the future of their organisation.

Conference proceedings

This year's formal consultative conference of SADCC was a two day session which brought together representatives both of the Member States and of the cooperating partners from throughout the world. A great deal of business was transacted, however, in meetings, both programmed and informal, during the periods preceding and immediately after the conference. The main issue for the SADCC Member States, in their discussions prior to the formal opening, was the reallocation of sectoral responsibilities following Namibia's accession to the organisation. Namibia had been widely tipped to receive the fisheries dossier (presently held by Malawi) but in the event, no decision was reached and the issue was deferred until a later date. Bilateral meetings between SADCC officials and various cooperating partners, including the delegation from the European Commission, also took place.

In addition to focusing on the issue of regional integration, President *Nujoma* emphasised in his opening speech, the importance of the 'human resources' theme which had been chosen for the conference. As he stated, 'we all realise that our dreams of increased productivity and enterprise will be doomed in the absence of properly trained and well motivated manpower'. Referring to the 'theme document' which had been pro-

duced for the conference, he outlined some of the challenges facing the SADCC Member States, including the need to increase the supply of qualified people and to tackle the problem of a 'bloated and often not well motivated public sector'. He indicated that in Namibia, education had been singled out as one of four priority sectors and this was reflected in the most recent budget, in which some 19 % of total expenditure had been allocated to education and training.

President *Nujoma* also noted with satisfaction, the positive political developments taking place in Angola and Mozambique and expressed the hope that in South Africa, President *De Klerk* would 'rise to the occasion and remove the remaining institutionalised pillars of apartheid'. On the Gulf War, the President felt that insufficient time had been allowed for diplomacy to work, but his main emphasis, now that the war had started, was on the effects which would be felt by the weak and defenceless — notably women and children. He called on the UN system (many of whose agencies were represented at the conference) and on UNICEF in particular, to intervene on behalf of the children 'whose playgrounds have been turned into a theatre of war'.

Mandela speech

Speaking on behalf of the Liberation Movements (formally represented for the first time at the SADCC Conference), ANC Deputy President, *Nelson Mandela* reported on political developments in his own country. He spoke of the 'reality that South Africa continues to be ruled by a white minority régime' and emphasised that pressure should continue to be exerted on the Government, in particular to ensure that people were protected from the violence of those who were opposed to change.

He went on: 'The process of political change in our country occurs in a situation of a continuing economic recession and a high level of inflation. This has a dire impact on the most disadvantaged sections of our population, the black majority. Mass poverty becomes ever more endemic. This is the engine which feeds growing social instability, crime and despair'. A political settlement could not survive, Mr *Mandela* argued, unless the economy was turned round and a 'rapid and visible impact' was made 'on

the standard of living of, especially, the black people'.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and challenges which clearly lay ahead, the ANC Vice-President concluded his speech on an upbeat note, looking forward to the day when South Africa takes up its membership of the SADCC organisation 'as an equal partner in a common effort to transform the region into a zone of prosperity'.

Gulf scars

The presentation on behalf of the cooperating partners was delivered by Mrs *Lynda Chalker*, the UK Minister for Overseas Development. She noted at the outset that 'none of our economies will remain unscarred by the effects of the tragic invasion of Kuwait' but stressed that 'despite the serious setback to developing countries' economies, there is hope too'. In this context, she referred, both to the promising developments in Angola and Mozambique, and to the progress which had been seen towards ending apartheid in South Africa.

Looking ahead, she dwelt in particular on the economic implications for SADCC members of a democratic, post-apartheid South Africa. She noted that there was some concern among the countries of the region about possible economic domination — a concern which was understandable, given that South Africa had some 40 % of the region's population and generated around 75 % of its GDP. Conversely, there was the view of South Africa as 'the engine of economic growth' which would 'draw the rest of the region along, almost effortlessly, in its train'.

Mrs *Chalker* cautioned against being misled, either by 'excessive fears or excessive hopes'. She said that there were two pitfalls which had to be avoided. 'The first is a South Africa which resorts to the failed policies of excessive centralism and government control ... The second is that other countries in the region might turn inwards upon themselves'. The challenge, she concluded, was for SADCC 'to provide the framework for an open and liberal regional economy which will draw the newly democratic South Africa into productive cooperation with her neighbours'. SADCC, she stressed, had a decade of experience to offer and a real record of success to show in developing the mechanisms of regional cooperation'.



Conference speakers at the podium — A. Sangowawa, Vice-President of the ADB (above left). Denis Lyons, Irish Minister of State for Tourism and Transport (above right), Dieter Frisch, EC Director-General for Development (below left) and Peter Mmusi, the Botswanan Vice-President and Chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers (below right)



SADCC's future secure

The final speech of the formal opening session was delivered by Mr P.S. Mmusi, the Botswana Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, who is Chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers. He reiterated the points raised by previous speakers regarding political developments in Southern Africa and sought to 'lay to rest' the suggestion that SADCC would be irrelevant after apartheid, with South Africa assuming the role of the 'regional power'. SADCC, he insisted, was a regional economic organisation which was not predicated on

the existence of apartheid. A democratic South Africa would, in any case, have serious economic challenges to overcome once apartheid had been dismantled.

In an area of small national economies, Mr Mmusi explained, regional cooperation was the only viable alternative to the continuing problems of underdevelopment. SADCC, he said, was now a Southern African community of nations 'bound by a common destiny'.

Mr Mmusi also detailed some of the achievements of the organisation in

developing infrastructures for the energy and agriculture sectors. It had been recognised that 'the viability of infrastructural programmes must be underpinned by increased production and trade' and it was this which had prompted SADCC to initiate a debate on the best conditions to promote these two objectives. This in turn, had led to the choice of 'Human Resources — Primary Factor in Development' as the theme for the 1991 Consultative Conference. As Mr Mmusi emphasised, 'The region needs to train managers, teachers, technicians, scientists and policy analysts, and create the necessary conducive environment for individuals to apply fully their skills'. He further stated that there was a need 'to establish an environment of free enquiry and expression, and to make merit and excellence the primary factor for advancement'.

Human resources theme

The formal opening session was followed by a plenary in which the conference theme was presented, and statements were delivered by a wide range of SADCC's cooperating partners. The Minister of Finance of Swaziland, Mr S. Dlamini, began the proceedings by forcefully reiterating the importance of people, as the primary factor in development. Focusing on education, management training and specialised tertiary level training, he indicated that the cost involved in this was high, and often beyond the means of individual states. Working through SADCC, it was possible to pool resources and to achieve economies of scale. He went on to call for increased funding from SADCC partners in order to achieve the objectives of human resource development and indicated that it was better to have a strategy based on doing two or three things well, rather than trying to take on too much. Mr Dlamini also emphasised the fact that 'freedom of intellectual expression is an essential human right'.

Representing the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, the Luxembourg minister, Mr Georges Wohlfart echoed the previous speaker in referring to men and women as 'the main driving force and the main beneficiaries of expansion'. He continued; 'The mobilisation of all human resources in developing countries is therefore a crucial factor in promoting sustained and increasingly self-reliant socio-economic develop-

ment'. This was a theme which was taken up by most of the other contributors.

Mr Bengt Säve-Söderbergh, the Swedish Under-Secretary of State who spoke on behalf of the Nordic Group, concentrated on the wider political issue of regional integration. Referring to the 'growing interest in global as well as regional cooperation', he said that 'the governance of interdependence will become a major issue in the decade to come'. He continued, 'Speaking as a European, I want to see a Europe open to the world and pledged to global solidarity'. SADCC, he said, had been an important and successful part of regional cooperation in Africa.

It was clear that SADCC members and cooperating partners alike, saw the future of the organisation in terms of closer economic integration, reflecting the trend which was evident elsewhere in the world, and this theme was repeated in many of the contributions.

Speed and efficiency

Mr Dieter Frisch, the European Commission's Director General for Development spoke of his satisfaction 'on seeing Namibia not only the 10th member of SADCC, but also the 69th member of the ACP group linked together with the European Community through the Lomé Convention'. He praised the 'speed and efficiency with which the newly incoming Namibian Government had tackled the negotiations' describing it as 'high statesmanship and a businesslike approach'.

Mr Frisch emphasised that the European Community, through the Lomé Convention, 'works closely with all the SADCC Member States at both the bilateral and regional levels'. He pointed out that 'under Lomé III, SADCC was given a mandate to negotiate with the European Community on the programming of regional resources for Southern Africa' and that the experience had been an 'unalloyed success'. With this in mind, he announced that the Community was ready to follow the same approach under Lomé IV.

The Director-General also referred to projects supported by the European Investment Bank in the different SADCC states, and underlined the role which this Community institution could play, in the provision of venture capital and lines of credit.

Additionally, Mr Frisch sought to reassure the Community's SADCC par-



The Courier

The SKW Hall in Windhoek, where the conference was held

tners that the EC's new priorities with regard to the completion of the single market in 1992 and the development of Eastern Europe following the collapse of communism, would not affect its pre-existing commitments as they applied to Southern Africa and elsewhere. He continued, 'The EEC has substantially increased its efforts of assistance to developing countries and not one single ECU has been shifted from these countries to Eastern Europe. We are a partner you can rely on'.

The conference was also addressed by speakers representing numerous other states and international organisations. There was a certain poignancy on hearing the representative of Kuwait congratulating Namibia on achieving its independence, and assuring delegates of his country's continuing commitment to SADCC. The delegate from Ireland delivered a passionate oration which was particularly well received while the brevity of the USSR's contribution did not detract from its clarity. The US representative also used few words in a speech which highlighted rather than recited the prepared text. The delegate from UNIFEM (The United Nations Development Fund for Women) naturally focused on women's issues (together with Canada) while the delegations of the Netherlands and the WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) empha-

sised environmental issues. The Australian representative used the opportunity to launch an attack on what he alleged were the 'restrictive trade policies' of the EEC.

Agreement on main themes

Although each delegation may have had a different emphasis, reflecting particular national or sectoral concerns, the SADCC conference was noteworthy for the near unanimity which characterised the main themes. The majority of those who attended saw a future for SADCC as a continuing focus for regional development and as the basis for closer economic integration. There was also near unanimous concern over the likely adverse consequences of the Gulf War. A wider message, from countries as diverse as the United States, Romania and Namibia itself was that economic and political freedom went together, and that liberalism in both thought and action offered the best foundation for sustainable development. With the sun about to set on apartheid, there was a sense of both anxiety and anticipation about the future of the region. Only time will tell whether SADCC and its Member States have the necessary unity of purpose to 'seize the day' and to tackle the challenges and difficulties which the changing order will bring. If they do, then we may yet see a new and brighter dawn in Southern Africa. ○ S.H.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

EDF

The Commission has just decided to finance these projects following a favourable opinion from the EDF Committee.

Tanzania

Service roads in the south west

6th EDF

Grant: ECU 16 000 000

South western Tanzania, about 1 000 km from Dar-es-Salaam, is vital to the economy because of its farm surpluses. Food crops such as maize, beans and cassava provide enough to feed the people in the region itself with some left over to be distributed in other parts of the country too. Cash crops — coffee, tea, pyrethrum and cocoa, for example — bring in the foreign exchange the country needs for its economic recovery.

The EDF-financed programme of support for the agricultural sector provided this region with a first tranche of aid, concentrated on activity in various connected and interdependent sectors. The idea of the present project is to improve two roads in the region — the 95 km Songea-Mbinga and the Iboma-Luponde-Miangali-Mdidi-Madaba circular road in Njombe district. In the first case, the bulk of the work is building drainage structures and laying 20 km of asphalt.

In the second, the idea is to carry out minor earthworks, put down a layer of gravel over the whole 190 km stretch and improve the existing drainage.

Angola & SADCC members

Lobito corridor

6th EDF

Grant: ECU 2 400 000

The Lobito corridor is of prime strategic and economic importance to Angola and the countries and regions in the interior of Central and Southern Africa. SADCC has approved a vast rehabilitation plan involving 63 sub-projects, including the Project Coordination Unit of the Lobito Corridor Cabinet, the body responsible for programme management. The size and complexity of the programme and the dif-

ficulty of finding qualified Angolan staff has made technical assistance to the unit essential. The estimated cost of the entire programme is ECU 500 million and the emergency programme, which is already running, has reached almost ECU 100 million.

The Lobito Corridor Cabinet has already been formed and has important and urgent work to do. But in view of the present uncertainty and the fact that the sub-projects are to be staggered, it has been decided to instal the technical assistance in phases too.

Tonga

Lupepau'u airport

5th & 6th EDFs

Grant: ECU 2 385 000

The idea here is to renovate and waterproof the present runway, build a control tower in the new air terminal and supply equipment to improve the safety of daytime operations.

Congo

Loudima-Sibiti road

6th EDF

Grant: ECU 4 400 000

This, part of the asphalted road infrastructure, branches off the highway-railway route between Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (the Atlantic port). It extends northwards to Komono and branches off east and west to Gabon.

The 78.7 km Loudima-Sibiti road is currently in need of a good deal of work to bring it up to standard by stabilising the banks and improving the drainage.

Bahamas

Abaco Island road

5th & 6th EDFs

Grant: ECU 1 253 000

The purpose of this project is to consolidate the road between Marsh Harbour and Treasure Bay on Abaco. The island has a population of about 8 500 and considerable tourist and agri-

cultural potential. A particular possibility is citrus export to the USA.

ACP countries and OCTs in the Caribbean

Tourist development

6th EDF

Grant: ECU 9 000 000

Despite fierce competition from other destinations, the Caribbean ACPs and OCTs are still doing very well on the tourist front, particularly with the non-European trade, thanks to their climate, their clean, safe waters, an increasingly wide range of natural, cultural and sporting attractions and generally stable political conditions.

Although they have to make do with the limited possibilities of small markets in the agricultural and industrial sectors, the relative share of tourism in the regional economies is expanding constantly.

A detailed evaluation of a previous tranche of sectoral aid financed by the EDF was the opportunity to define the framework of the policy of assistance in this field. Emphasis is on specific and measurable promotion of marketing on the European market and clear definition of the political aims of sound development of the sector. The proposed programme will continue with previous aid activities, taking care to respond to these needs, and focus on:

- development of the European market;
- development of the product in the Caribbean;
- statistics and research;
- tourist education and training;
- intensification of the links with other sectors.

EIB

Barbados: ECU 4.2 million for small and medium-sized enterprises

The European Investment Bank (EIB), is providing a global loan of ECU 4.2 million to support small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial, agro-industrial and tourism sectors in Barbados.

The funds are granted to the Central Bank of Barbados (CBB) under the third Lomé Convention for 15 years at 6.2 % after taking into account an interest rate subsidy from European Development Fund resources. CBB's Industrial Credit Fund will advance the proceeds of the loan to small and medium-sized projects via the commercial banks.

Global loans are similar to lines of credit opened to financial intermediaries which on-lend the funds in smaller amounts for investment projects appraised according to the EIB's economic, technical and financial criteria. During 1989 the EIB concluded 15 global loans with development banks in ACP countries and approved 93 allocations to final beneficiaries.

Montserrat: ECU 2 million for rebuilding the port

The European Investment Bank is also providing ECU 2 million for rebuilding Montserrat's seaport infrastructure which was destroyed by hurricane 'Hugo' in September 1989.

The funds from risk capital resources, drawn from the European Development Fund and managed by the Bank, are granted to the Government of Montserrat under the 1986 Decision of the Council of the European Communities, taken parallel to the third Lomé Convention and making specific aid available to overseas countries and territories enjoying special ties with certain EC member countries. The Government will on-lend to Montserrat Port Authority which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of seaport facilities on the island.

The works are scheduled for completion by the end of 1992 and are co-financed by the Caribbean Development Bank, the Montserrat Government and the Commission of the European Communities.

Uganda: ECU 11 million for electricity supply

The EIB is lending ECU 11 million to the Republic of Uganda for the rehabilitation and expansion of the electricity supply network in South-western Uganda. The scheme comprises the construction of 290 km, and rehabilitation of 144 km of a 132 kV power line linking the capital, Kampala, and the towns of

Masaka, Mbarara and Nkenda, a new sub-station and the overhaul of two existing stations.

The funds are advanced in the form of a conditional loan for 20 years at 2 % from risk capital resources provided for under the Third Lomé Convention. The Ugandan Government will on-lend the proceeds of the loan to Uganda Electricity Board (UEB), the national public utility.

The works, costed at ECU 28.4 million, are expected to be completed by mid 1993.

Zambia: ECU 1.2 million for cold storage facility

The European Investment Bank provided a loan of ECU 1.2 million for financing a cold storage facility for export-bound cut flowers, fruit and vegetables at Lusaka International Airport. The funds from risk capital resources provided for under Third Lomé Convention are advanced in the form of a conditional loan for 10 years to Zambia Export Growers Association (Zega Ltd.), a private limited company formed in 1989 by 25 of the main export growers.

The scheme comprises a 1 750 m² building inside the airport compound, pre-cooling and cold room facilities, loading equipment and offices. Exports

of fresh fruit, vegetables and flowers from private growers are expected to become a significant source of foreign exchange earnings and will help to reduce the country's dependence on copper exports.

Other EIB financing in Zambia under the Third Lomé Convention, also from EDF resources, includes an ECU 10 million global loan to the Development Bank of Zambia for financing small and medium-size enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism, and a conditional loan of ECU 13 million for the rehabilitation of the Tazama pipeline connecting the port of Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) with the Ndola oil refinery in Zambia, as well as oil storage installations at Dar-es-Salaam.

VISITS

Mr Soglo, Prime Minister of Benin, visits the Commission

Mr Nicéphore Soglo, Prime Minister of Benin, visited the Commission on 21 January. He was accompanied by Mr Paul Dossou, Minister of Planning and Statistics, Mr Théophile Nata, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Mr Idelphonse Lemon, Minister of Finance. He met Mr Manuel Marín, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development cooperation and fisheries.



Photo EEC

Manuel Marín welcomes Benin Prime Minister N. Soglo to the Commission

During their discussions Mr Soglo referred to the recent political changes in Benin and highlighted the main achievements of the 'democratic renewal' in his country. Mr Marin expressed his satisfaction at these positive changes, which the Commission has always encouraged and which, having been made peacefully on the basis of consensus, can be held up as an example of democratic transition.

The two sides discussed the content of the Lomé IV indicative programme (ECU 95 million), on which negotiations are already well advanced and could result in the programme being signed soon.

Mr Soglo also informed the Commission of the progress made in the preparatory work on the second structural adjustment programme (1991-94), which could be signed with the IMF and the World Bank in April.

The Commission will contribute to the financing of this programme with a first allocation from the special structural adjustment facility provided for under Lomé IV (ECU 13 million), to which part of the indicative programme could be added. Mr Marin also told Mr Soglo that the Commission has adopted a decision in principle to provide Benin with additional resources of ECU 7 million in order to support the structural adjustment programme. Under Lomé III, the EDF had provided support totalling ECU 38 million for the first structural adjustment programme through a sectoral import programme.

The need to limit the social costs of structural adjustment while maintaining its viability was also highlighted and will be one of the objectives of Community financing. In this connection, health, education, the rehabilitation of transport infrastructure and the restructuring of the civil service will be priority objectives.

During his visit, the Prime Minister of Benin also met with the Belgian authorities to discuss bilateral matters and paid a visit to the ACP House to exchange views with the ACP Ambassadors

Manual Marin visits the Dominican Republic...

Commission Vice-President Manuel Marin made an official visit to the Dominican Republic on 4-6 February 1990.

This coincided with the opening of the Commission representation in Santo Domingo and the aim was to mark the start of a new phase of cooperation between the Community and the Republic, which is a signatory of, and is to receive ECU 85 million of programme aid from, the fourth Convention of Lomé.

At an audience with President Joaquin Balaguer and Chancellor Joaquin Ricardo Garcia, Development Commissioner Marin welcomed the country's accession to the Convention as an opportunity to take the excellent relations between the Community and the Republic further, thanks to the broadening of the range of instruments of cooperation.

Mr Marin shared the President's concern with the rapid implementation of aid and stressed the provisions the country would have to make if it was to set up the structures required by the Convention.

He said that the Commission was willing to respond to any Dominican Government requests to discuss whatever solutions would make the jobs of design and management involved in the programming and subsequent implementation of cooperation easier.

They also discussed regional cooperation, for which ECU 90 million has been earmarked, and Mr Marin said the Commission would give constant support to the Dominican Republic and Haiti in the drive to strengthen their ties with the ACP Caribbean group and improve their bilateral cooperation.

... and Haiti

A visit to Haiti, for the investiture of President Jean Bertrand Aristide on 7 February, followed.

The Commission intended Manuel Marin's presence at the ceremony to mark the political importance of the event and the start of cooperation with the Community under the Lomé Convention.

At an audience with President Aristide, Mr Marin welcomed the return of democracy to Haiti and extended warm congratulations to the country's people and institutions for leading the island to democracy and setting up the state of law which was vital to economic and social development.

College of Europe: Manuel Marin now Chairman of the Board

Manuel Marin has taken over from Flanders' Education Minister Coens as Chairman of the Board of the College of Europe with effect as from 7 February.

About 250 post-graduate students of 20 nationalities study every year at the College founded in 1949 on the initiative of Salvador De Madariaga, the Spanish politician, diplomat, writer, historian and philosopher.

He said he hoped to see Haiti rebuild its economy, allocating and using its internal and external resources properly in the light, in particular, of the priority needs of the people, especially in the fields of education, health, nutrition and the restoration of the environment. He emphasised the fact that this would depend on a continuing return to stability and respect for human rights.

If future aid was to be provided rapidly and efficiently, Mr Marin pointed out during the talks, the new Government had to set up the structures Lomé required without further ado. The Commission, he said, was quite ready to give the Haitian authorities whatever assistance they required with the design and management involved in the programming and subsequent implementation of cooperation. ECU 120 million have been earmarked for Haiti under Lomé IV.

In a discussion about regional cooperation, Mr Marin said that the Commission would provide constant support for the moves Haiti and the Dominican Republic were making to get together and add their efforts to the development drive of the other ACP countries of the Caribbean.

Mr Qureshi, Senior Vice-President of the World Bank visits the Commission

On 13 February 1991 Mr Moeen Qureshi, the World Bank's Senior Vice-President, Operations, visited the Com-

mission accompanied by Mr Edward V.K. Jaycox, Regional Vice-President for Africa.

During talks, Mr Manuel Marin, Commission Vice-President with special responsibility for cooperation and development, confirmed the Commission's participation in the second stage of the Special Programme of Assistance for Africa (SPA-2) coordinated by the World Bank.

First stage of the SPA (SPA-1, 1988-90)

In view of the prospect of financial strangulation confronting many of its development partners and following a Community initiative at the Venice Summit of June 1987, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, adopted in December of that year a special programme for the highly indebted low-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa that had embarked on structural reforms.

The three-year programme (1988-90), worth around ECU 570 million, was implemented in the framework of a wider initiative coordinated by the World Bank, known as the Special Programme of Assistance for Africa, or SPA, embracing all Western donors (see Memo 7/91).

SPA-1 expired at the end of 1990. At a meeting held in Washington from 29 to 31 October all SPA participants were in favour of extending the initiative for a further three years (SPA-2) in order to step up their support for the structural adjustment reforms undertaken by the countries eligible for the programme.

Second stage (SPA-2, 1991-93)

Both the substance and the financial package of the new three-year SPA present a number of new features.

Substance

The new SPA includes an important innovation that was inspired and strongly backed by the Commission. The innovation came about because it was realised that the SPA-1 was essentially financial in spirit and practice and was focused on meeting financing gaps. The real issues of long-term development policy and the problems arising from adjustment were little discussed.

The new SPA provides for the possibility of raising key issues related to adjustment in addition to purely finan-

cial ones at the regular meetings organised by the Bank.

This broadening of the SPA's conceptual scope will enable the Commission to play the role that the ACP countries and the Member States expect of it, namely to ensure a more realistic, more pragmatic, more individually tailored and more humane approach to the structural adjustment process.

The financial package

The resources needed to cover SPA-2 for the period 1991-93 have been estimated by the World Bank at some US\$ 22 billion. Of this sum, donors are being asked to contribute some US\$ 8 billion independently of IMF/Bank funding and direct debt operations.

The fourth Lomé Convention contains detailed provisions on structural adjustment and specific resources have been earmarked to support adjustment both in the form of a structural adjustment facility (ECU 1.15 billion) and traditional programmable resources. There is therefore no need for a formal Council Decision on the level of the Community's contribution to SPA-2.

The Commission is able to announce a Community contribution of some *ECU 1 billion* from existing Lomé resources. M. Marin did just that during a press conference.

This figure has been reached on the basis of a number of factors:

— the amounts of the first instalment (covering two years) officially notified to

the countries concerned under the Convention's structural adjustment 'facility'; — the detailed guidelines emerging from the programming exercise currently under way with the ACP States; — an extrapolation of the trends recorded under the previous Convention.

This ECU 1 billion contribution is in the nature of a policy pronouncement on the part of the Commission. It represents a policy that will be implemented, country by country, in the light of our dialogue with individual countries.

Not only does it show that the Commission is able to make an appropriate response to the serious nature of the problems confronting the countries but also gives the Commission a significant 'critical mass' to strengthen its cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF.

During a press conference, Mr Qureshi stressed his support for the Commission's initiative to cancel ACP debts towards the EEC.

FISHERIES

EEC-Côte d'Ivoire agreement

An Agreement between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the European Community on fishing off the coast of Côte d'Ivoire was signed in January by Lambert Kouassi Konan, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Resources of



The agreement is signed — to the evident pleasure of Manuel Marin and Kouassi Konan

Côte d'Ivoire, Thierry Stoll, Chairman-in-office of the Permanent Representatives Committee of the Council of the European Communities and Manuel Marin, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

The first Protocol provides, for a period of three years, for the following fishing rights:

— freezer trawlers (taking deepwater crustaceans, cephalopods and demersal fish): 6 300 GRT;

— surface longliners and pole-and-line tuna vessels: 35 vessels;

— tuna seiners: 54 vessels.

In return the Community will pay financial compensation of ECU 6 000 000 over the three-year period and will provide ECU 600 000 as support for scientific and technical programmes and up to ECU 500 000 for awards for study and practical training.

The Agreement and its Protocol came into force on 11 January 1991.

EEC-Mauritius agreement

An agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of Mauritius on fishing in Mauritian waters was also signed, by Raymond Chasle, Ambassador to the European Communities, Enrico Pietromarchi, Chairman-in-office of the Permanent Representatives Committee, and José Almeida Serra, Director-General for Fisheries at the Commission of the European Communities.

The Agreement provides access for tuna fishing vessels of the Community to the fishing zone of Mauritius with fishing licences issued by the Mauritian authorities on payment of certain fees. In exchange, the Community will pay financial compensation of ECU 400 000 per annum.

Community vessels will also be authorised to conduct pilot catches for crustaceans in Mauritian waters with financial compensation of ECU 150 000 for the duration of the catches.

The Agreement further provides for a Community financial contribution of ECU 480 000 to the financing of scientific or technical programmes.

This Agreement has been concluded for an initial period of three years and entered into force on 1 December 1990.

EMERGENCY AID

Over the past few weeks, the Commission has decided on a series of emergency measures to help countries hit by war and natural disaster.

ECU 640 000 for Mozambique

This is to help people affected by fighting and drought in the Canxixe area of Mozambique's Sofala Province. It will be channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, which says there are 120 000 victims and will be sending out basic essential and medical equipment and distributing it locally.

55 000 tonnes of cereals and ECU 2 840 000 for Sudan

The World Food Programme says war and drought victims in Sudan need about 1.2 million t of cereals plus assistance with non-food requirements in 1991.

The Commission, which already sent food aid (55 000 t of cereals and ECU 2.2 million) in January, has just decided on emergency aid of ECU 640 000 in cash to enable Concern, an NGO, to hand out tents, water containers and basic utensils.

ECU 120 000 for Sudanese refugees in the CAR

This is for the ever-increasing number of refugees (15 000 since November) fleeing the fighting in the southern part of the country. It will be channelled through Médecins sans Frontières (France) and used to distribute medicines, tents, water containers and so on.

25 000 tonnes of cereals and 1 224 tonnes of vegetable oil for Ethiopia

Food aid is being provided to cater for the risk of disastrous famine following the drought in Ethiopia. There is a cereal shortfall of 1 000 000 t and 3-4 million people are affected. The food provided is worth about ECU 9 million.

ECU 650 000 for Somalia

The Commission has just decided to send ECU 650 000-worth of emergency aid to victims of the troubles in Somalia.

Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium) is to run a first emergency medical assistance operation (ECU 366 000) at once. A team from the organisation has thus been working at Mogadishu Hospital since Tuesday 8 January.

ECU 650 000 for Somalian refugees in Ethiopia

This help is intended for Somalian refugees who, in the last few days, have been arriving in ever increasing numbers in the South-eastern part of Ethiopia.

Out of this credit, ECU 233 000 will be immediately placed at the disposal of 'Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgique' for an emergency medical programme. Other organisations will be entrusted with other assistance operations in the very near future.

SYSMIN

ECU 15 000 000 to help Senegal solve the problem of cadmium

The European Commission has just decided to provide finance totalling ECU 15 million as part of SYSMIN (the instrument of the ACP-EEC Convention allowing for support of export earnings in the mining sector) to Senegal for its phosphate industry. Phosphate mining forms the mainstay of the mining sector in Senegal. Because of new norms aimed at environmental protection and which concern the cadmium contents of fertilisers, the Senegalese industry will have to make large investments. Intervention by SYSMIN (recent precedents in the same area exist in the case of Togo) is all the more important in the case of Senegal as it has to overcome natural handicaps because of a higher cadmium content, and also because of more difficult geological and mining conditions which require greater investments.

Intervention by the Community is aimed at supporting efforts made by the three Senegalese companies — Société Sénégalaise des Phosphates de Thies, Compagnie Sénégalaise des Phosphates de Taiba and Industries Chimiques du Sénégal — to find a solution to the cadmium problem.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Tindemans and Saby heard by sub-committee

Human rights sub-committee hears Tindemans on Sudan mission and Saby on human rights and Lomé

Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Christian Democrat who is Co-President of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, went with Messrs Simmons and McGowan on a fact-finding mission to Sudan in December to see what has been happening on the human rights front there since the coup d'état on 30 June 1989. German Christian Democrat *Marlene Lenz* was in the chair of the European Parliament's Sub-Committee on Human Rights when he commented on the mission report.

Practical results had been achieved, Tindemans said, with the liberation of 55 political detainees. The Sudanese President's response to the European Parliament's appeal to free all prisoners was to announce that all cases of political detention would be reviewed carefully. Parliament's delegation had found a number of Sudanese leaders 'profoundly shocked' at the accusations of torture and

violation of human rights. And, the report said, 'undeniably, political detainees have been ill-treated and tortured in Sudan... and members of the security forces are apparently responsible for this... although there is nothing to suggest that it was on Government orders'. No-one, the delegation said, had ever been brought to court for torture, so 'the Sudanese authorities ought to hold a legal enquiry into these statements'.

The Chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Development, Socialist *Henri Saby*, stressed that, when it came to applying the Lomé human rights provisions, results had generally been obtained with specific, one-off operations, as Ethiopia, Cameroon and Malawi, as well as Sudan, showed. Mr Saby had followed the presidential elections in Haïti as an observer and the MPs had seen how useful practical aid from some states (with, say, printing voting slips) was.

Fact finding missions to monitor human rights in Rwanda and Ethiopia have also been announced. Several Euro-MPs hoped to see an item on support for the process of democratisation and respect for human rights in the developing world in the Community budget for 1992.

Its aims are unequivocal: to help the neediest populations of South Africa, particularly in matters concerning health, education, continuous education and functional literacy, agricultural cooperation and development, without neglecting other types of social aid, as well as solidarity programmes.

The organisation, founded by prominent figures from various ethnic groups, forms a non-racial focal point, acting to promote development while respecting human dignity. The Kagiso Trust also wishes to play a leading role in the transition process towards a non-racial, non-violent society. Its strategy, which was launched against a background of repression, can serve as an example for other nations and other situations.

The King Baudouin International Development Prize is intended to express solidarity between industrialised and developing countries, not only for moral reasons but also because this solidarity affects the world balance of power, which in turn may affect the living conditions of the Belgian people.

The King Baudouin International Development Prize was first awarded in 1980. It is intended as a reward to people or organisations, regardless of their nationality, who have made a major contribution to development. When potential prize-winners are chosen, particular attention is paid to activities which have snowballed into further development and those which have allowed Third World populations to further their own development.

The prize of 4 million Belgian francs is awarded every two years by the Board of Directors of the Foundation, on the basis of a report prepared by a Selection Committee of prominent Belgian scientific figures and experienced professionals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Kagiso Trust is awarded the King Baudouin Development Prize

In the presence of the King, the Queen, the Prince of Liège and Prince Philippe, the Kagiso Trust was awarded the King Baudouin International Development Prize in 1990. This South African non-governmental organisation was founded in 1985 following the implementation of the European Community Special Aid Programme for Victims of Apartheid.

At the time, the Council of Ministers of the European Community decided to adopt a two-fold policy on South Africa.

This involved, on the one hand, pursuing a restrictive policy towards South Africa by imposing economic, diplomatic and political sanctions and, on the other hand, providing direct aid to opponents of apartheid. In order to do this, a local 'relay station' was needed to channel the aid and the logistic support directly to the people, without the intervention of the South African authorities.

However, apart from the unions, the only other partners were the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference. The range of contacts had to be extended to include secular partners. And so the Kagiso Trust was born.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commission opens technical office

A technical coordination office has just been opened in South Africa to ease the Commission's path with the special programme of positive measures for

apartheid victims. This programme, running since 1986, has provided a total of ECU 97.2 million for 329 projects, which have been successful thanks to the collaboration of the Commission's local contacts in South Africa — the South African Council of Churches, the Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Kagiso Trust and various trade unions.

A substantial increase in both the funds allocated to the programme (ECU 60 million in 1991) and the number of schemes which have to be run in the country to cater for returning exiles means that a South African office is now needed.

It is to be headed by T.J. Sheehy, formerly in charge of the Commission's Namibia office.

The European Parliament and the ANC (African National Congress) welcomed the opening of the office. This is of course not a diplomatic representation, since there are other essential steps to take towards the abolition of apartheid before relations between the Community and South Africa can get back to normal.

COLLOQUIUM

Africa's French-speaking press — towards pluralism

'New names have taken over the daring job of handling and reorganising the news industry in a region where the State had a monopoly on the ill-equipped and perforce servile media only a short time ago. Independent press agencies are springing up despite the fact that the market is constrained by illiteracy and hampered by insufficient purchasing power'... These are the trends which the PANOS institute (1) and UJAO (2) decided to back with their colloquium entitled: 'The French-speaking press in Africa — towards pluralism' in Paris at the end of January.

The media

Things have changed a lot in French-speaking West Africa. There were very few independent newspapers in 1988,

(1) PANOS is an independent, international (97 countries) network of journalists specialising in the environment and development.

(2) UJAO is the West African Journalists' Union, set up in Dakar on 15 June 1986 and covering Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

other than in Senegal, but there was a sudden increase in 1989, with 17 new titles in Benin alone.

The wind of democracy is strengthening an institutional context which is more open to pluralism and information. 'One or two pioneers have occupied areas of freedom and this occupancy, *de facto* to start with, is now being consolidated on a *de jure* basis'. It is not easy to exercise these rights and considerable differences between the countries still persist. The colloquium indeed was quick to denounce attacks on the freedom of the press — including the ban which prevented some African journalists invited to the meeting from leaving their countries.

There is no democracy without pluralism and there is no pluralism without freedom of the press either. The press can and must play its part in democracy at the service of development.

The independent press

Traditionally, a distinction is made between the State press, the partisan press and the private independent press, but barriers are breaking down everywhere, in the State-run media included.

Pluralism is no newcomer to Africa, merely the resurgence of an historical phenomenon, although at the end of the colonial era and for many years thereafter, cohabitation was ruled out of the paternalistic African State.

Press firms developed in a hostile political and economic context where sources of information and human resources were inadequate.

International cooperation paid too much attention to the states and too little to the emergent civil society. By 1990, half the workers of the world were in communications (in the broadest sense of the term), but in 1985, the developing countries had to buy \$25 billion-worth of communications goods and services.

Communications in the future?

It should be avoided that the literate talk down to peasants. Communication

should be participatory and decentralised.

Editorialism, commentaries and the taking of stands should be avoided too, for what is called for is proper information that will enable the readers to become citizens.

And we should beware of take-overs, for newspapers cannot solve all the problems of African society on their own.

What happened at the colloquium

— PANOS and UJAO have produced a book on the State of the press in (10 countries of) French-speaking West Africa.

— Periscop Multimedia and Reporters Sans Frontières brought out the first number of *Intertitres*, a selection of articles from the French-speaking African press.

— Attention was drawn to the work of the SEP (the Press Publishers Society), a regional network of correspondents and distribution systems combining five papers — Senegal's *Sud-Hebdo*, Niger's *Haské*, Mali's *Jamana*, Benin's *Gazette du Golfe* and Niger's *Cauris* — which was set up under the chairmanship of Alpha Oumar Konaré (*Jamana*) in 1990.

A detailed report on the outcome of this meeting will appear in a later edition of *The Courier*. ○ D.D.

THE GULF WAR

EEC helps victims

Humanitarian aid

The Commission has given ECU 100 million in humanitarian aid to the countries of origin of the people fleeing Kuwait and Iraq (Jordan, Egypt, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Vietnam and Sudan) and in direct aid to the refugee camps since the Gulf War began last August.

This has been used to set up relief teams, run food and drug programmes and provide shelters, tents, clothing and basic equipment.

Emergency food aid has also been supplied.

The schemes, which are joint operations with the Member States, have been run by specialised NGOs and the EEC, particularly the local delegations.

Community assistance has enabled 140 000 migrant workers to be repatriated to Egypt and various Asian countries.

On 18 January, the Commission decided to provide more humanitarian aid, of ECU 7.5 million this time, for the civil victims of the fighting, with no discrimination.

It has also decided that food aid worth ECU 25.6 million should go to the Palestinians, ECU 5.6 million of it as exceptional aid to meet needs created by the Gulf crisis. It is to be channelled via UNRWA and is solely for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Financial assistance for the hardest hit countries

The Commission has just decided to allocate the ECU 500 million from the Community budget (financial assistance to the countries worst affected by the Gulf crisis) as follows:

- Egypt ECU 175 million (grant);
- Jordan ECU 150 million (grant);
- Turkey ECU 175 million (interest-free loan).

This is on top of the ECU 1 000 million which the Member States are giving as voluntary bilateral contributions (and brings the total Community assistance up to ECU 1 500 million).

The ECU 500 million are to pay for imported capital goods and spare parts and cover budget spending occasioned by the Gulf crisis (in particular, measures to facilitate the integration of repatriated workers in Egypt and Jordan).

The distribution reflects the global economic situation and foreseen changes in its effects in each of the three countries, the relative effect of the crisis and projected contributions from other donors.

All the money will be paid over in 1991, most of it in February.

The Commission sends a team to the Gulf to assess pollution

After contacting the Gulf countries, Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana has decided to send in a team from the Community task force, consisting of a liaison officer and a pollution

control expert particularly experienced in international cooperation.

The task force has already received information from the Member States about the resources available immediately to deal with this ecological catastrophe.

The role of the team on the spot will be to coordinate action by the Community, and in particular to determine the equipment and/or expertise needed.

Mr Ripa di Meana stressed that the Member States had been fully consulted about the operation, and had displayed considerable readiness to cooperate.

EASTERN EUROPE

Conclusions of the Group of 24 on economic assistance to central and eastern European countries

The Group of 24 (G-24) held in January, their ninth meeting in Brussels at the senior official level under the chairmanship of the Commission of the European Communities. The meeting was attended by representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, the EIB, the EBRD, the Paris Club and the OECD and, on this occasion, of the Bank for International Settlements and the International Energy Agency.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia presented an assessment of their countries' current economic situation and reform perspectives on which they exchanged views with the Group.

The G-24 welcomed the sustained effort in these countries to advance political and economic reform and underlined the importance of this continuing. They noted progress in the reform process in Romania and therefore agreed to extend economic assistance to this country, while continuing to follow closely the implementation of political and economic reform measures.

Total commitments to the countries of central and eastern Europe to date amount to ECU 27.5 billion (US\$ 38 billion) broken down as follows: ECU 5.7 billion in grants, ECU 9 billion in

loans and credits, ECU 8 billion pledged for the capital of the EBRD to be provided over 5 years and ECU 4.6 billion in the form of credits by the EIB, the World Bank and the ECSC.

It was noted that the economic reform programmes on which the countries of central and eastern Europe have embarked, including the liberalisation of prices and markets and the introduction of currency convertibility, are facing new difficulties caused by a deterioration in their terms of trade, uncertainty in energy supplies and the impact of the situation in the Gulf. Against this background it was acknowledged that the provision of assistance for these countries will be of crucial importance, particularly during 1991.

The Group of 24 therefore focused primarily on macro-economic financial aid as well as emergency supplies of food and energy.

Regarding macro-economic assistance, the Group of 24:

- appreciated that the Stabilisation Fund for Poland of US\$ 1 billion established last year has been renewed for 1991 and welcomed the attention given to the problem of Poland's external debt in the Paris Club aiming at early decisions;
- noted with satisfaction that total pledges for medium-term financial assistance to Czechoslovakia is rapidly approaching the intended goal of US\$ 1 billion and that these pledges have ensured an adequate financial basis for the IMF's support to the economic programme of Czechoslovakia. Further contributions are expected; the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council are considering substantial contributions. The G-24 welcomed the introduction of internal convertibility by Czechoslovakia at the beginning of this year, which this financial assistance will support;
- analysed Hungary's external financial requirements, taking into account the accelerated disbursement of the second tranche of US\$ 350 million of the EC's US\$ 1 billion loan decided last year and Japan's Eximbank loans for co-financing with the World Bank. They agreed that more help — estimated at US\$ 500 million — is urgently needed in 1991 to complement an extended IMF arrangement. The Community is committed to contributing fifty percent, up to a maximum of US\$ 250 million, to G-24 supplementary financial assistance. Some

members of the G-24 have also announced contributions, whilst other members undertook to give urgent consideration to this question with a view to the preparation of a G-24 financial experts' meeting in early February;

— made a preliminary examination of the financial requirements of Bulgaria and Romania. These requirements will be taken up by G-24 financial experts in the light of the IMF programmes with the aim of reaching a decision which would supplement the financial assistance given by the IMF and other international financial institutions;

— confirmed the need for concerted action to be based on clear and common principles to respond to these requests.

The G-24 took note that the Community had decided on emergency aid of ECU 100 million in the form of food and medical products for Romania and Bulgaria and that other members of the Group — the US (US\$ 86 million), Canada (US\$ 60 million), Italy (ECU 40 million), Germany (DM 12 million), Turkey (US\$ 700,000), Spain (ECU 2 million) and Japan, Austria and Switzerland — have also decided to make substantial deliveries. The G-24 agreed to intensify cooperation in monitoring distribution on-the-spot.

The G-24 welcomed the fact that the Community moreover has provided ECU 40 million and the United States \$ 10 million in humanitarian and medical aid to Romania to benefit children, in particular in orphanages. Other members of the G-24 also participate in this programme.

The G-24 examined urgent energy needs and opportunities for joint actions in Bulgaria and Romania. It was noted that Germany is now supplying Romania with electricity to a value of DM 50 million. Turkey is providing considerable quantities of oil to Bulgaria and electricity to both Bulgaria and Romania. Austria offered financial support for energy supplies to Bulgaria. The US is already providing US\$ 10 million in grants for short-term energy efficiency measures.

The Commission presented an analysis of current problems in the energy sector which was prepared in close collaboration with the International Energy Agency, the World Bank and other bodies.

The G-24 examined opportunities for joint action to improve energy efficiency, production and distribution, by raising energy prices to world levels and by other means, as well as modernisation and diversification and agreed on a coherent approach in this respect.

The G-24 agreed that assistance should concentrate on efforts to improve the environment in which a market economy can develop, especially through support for privatisation, price liberalisation, restructuring of public enterprises, development of small and medium-sized enterprises and modernisation of the service sector.

The G-24 agreed that in the current state of economic reform in these countries, private investment should play a major role in setting up market economies and in integrating these countries into the world economy. The establishment of a sound investment environment is essential in this regard and the G-24 will monitor progress in this direction.

In the pursuit of these goals, joint programmes and projects should be promoted. At the project level, continuing efforts will be made to strengthen coordination on the spot, including the capacity of the recipient countries to coordinate.

Senior officials decided to meet again not later than mid-1991, and earlier if necessary.

Six financing decisions

Several financing decisions have just been taken which complete the 1990 work programme of economic assistance to certain Central and Eastern European countries under the 'PHARE' programme.

All the funds available in the 1990 budget i.e. ECU 500 million, have thus now been committed. The six decisions are as follows:

Hungary

— ECU 1 300 000 for the modernisation of external trade infrastructure.

— ECU 1 500 000 for the reform and development of vocational education.

— ECU 3 000 000 for a social welfare programme.

Bulgaria

— ECU 3 500 000 for a rural air-pollution monitoring programme.

Poland

— ECU 6 000 000 for rural telecommunications.

— ECU 2 800 000 for vocational education and training.

EARTHQUAKE

Emergency aid for earthquake victims in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Emergency aid worth ECU 500 000 is to go to victims of the earthquake which hit parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan on 1 February, the Commission has decided.

The first instalment — ECU 100 000 to distribute tents, blankets and other basics to homeless Pakistanis — has just been allocated and is to be channelled through the Commission Delegation in Pakistan.

CHOLERA

Emergency aid for victims of Peru's cholera epidemic

Emergency aid credits of ECU 500 000 are to be provided for Peru, according to a recent Commission decision. This is to combat a cholera epidemic which, official sources suggest, has affected between 190 000 and 280 000 people.

A first instalment of ECU 220 000 enabled 5 t of medicines, medical equipment, decontamination materials etc to be flown out at once, under the supervision of an epidemiologist and a decontamination expert. Médecins sans Frontières was in charge of this. Other schemes, in particular to supply medicines and improve epidemiological surveillance, are on the drawing board.

Peru has already received aid from the Commission this year in the form of 15 000 t of cereals and 13 000 t of milk-powder to help the most vulnerable populations in the rural areas, the Andean regions and the areas around the capital, and the victims of drought and the economic crisis. This was a response to the appeal for international aid (food and seed) from the UN Secretariat-General and Peru.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Commission and Italian Government pay tribute to Lorenzo Natali (Brussels, 22 January 1991)

One day, when Lorenzo Natali was on mission to Africa, a little girl gave him a children's book called 'The Little Rabbit's Dream'.

It was about a little white rabbit on a cloud who played with a little brown rabbit on another cloud. They played with yellow stars in the blue sky and the brown rabbit threw them and the white rabbit tried to catch them. Then funny stars called comets came along and the rabbits rode on them. And the crescent moon came out and the little rabbits slid down it together and landed on the same cloud, where 'there's enough room for two, but you have to squeeze up a bit', they announced... And inside the cover, in the little girl's awkward writing, it said 'This book belongs to Lorenzo'.

Months later, on the 13th floor of the Berlaymont building in Brussels, Lorenzo Natali, who was soon to leave the Commission, took 'The Little Rabbit's Dream' out of an imposing pile of papers on his desk. He had kept it all that time.

That was what Natali, who died after only eight months of retirement, was like. Those who knew him will never forget the humanity in his eyes or the expansive

gestures reflecting his natural generosity. The lowliest will remember his open arms and the mightiest his courtesy and determination. Natali the man, his energy firmly rooted, was equal to his task.

His friends paid tribute to the man and to the vice-president of the Commission of the European Communities, in the presence of his family, in Brussels on 22 January. Carlo Ripa di Meana, a member of the Commission, recalled the qualities of the man in a relaxed and friendly address and Manuel Marin, a vice-president, who took over Natali's development responsibilities, described the negotiator-turned-accomplice with muted fervour and barely controlled emotion. Sincere praise for the idealism of the European militant came from Jacques Delors, the President of the Commission, and Giulio Andreotti, the President of the Council, paid tribute on behalf of the Italian Republic.

Manuel Marin also announced that a Lorenzo Natali Prize was to be set up.

Natali died on 29 August 1989. His message was that territories are more important than maps and that management should bow to the imperious necessity of political considerations and it will be remembered by all those who were fond of him. Many people believe that there is enough room for two, 'but you have to squeeze up a bit' D.D.



Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, pays tribute to the late Lorenzo Natali

SUGAR

Output and Community supply in 1990-91

The Commission presented an update of the Community sugar supply situation for 1990-91 to meetings of the Management Committee (30 January) and the Joint Group of the Sugar Advisory Committee (31 January) recently. This was part of its periodic examination of the Community sugar surplus export commitment programme.

Data for the former German Democratic Republic, to be integrated in the statement of the Community's general sugar situation from this agricultural year (1990-91) onwards, were included, in accordance with the current rules and regulations, for the first time.

One or two comments on the update follow.

Sugar production in 1990-91

— The 7.79 t per ha yield of sugarbeet in 1990-91 (EUR-12 non-enlarged) is outstandingly good.

— This sound performance was accompanied, once again, by poor cane output in the French overseas departments (which barely managed 242 000 t, i.e. 240 000 t less than quotas A + B). Total sugar output in the Community is an estimated 15.877 million t (which, of course, includes the figures for the former German Democratic Republic).

— Taking into account the sugar carried over from the previous year, production is divided into 10 932 000 t of A sugar, 2 420 000 t of B sugar, 1 076 000 t carried over to 1991-92 and 2 076 000 t of C sugar for export. So the carry-over is slightly smaller than originally predicted.

ECU

Expanding the use of the ECU in the Community budget

The Commission endeavours to use the Ecu more and more in the execution of the budget of the European Communities and to reduce the recourse to national currencies correspondingly. This policy, which has been pursued for a good while,

has now been further encouraged by the European Council's confirmation that the Ecu shall be the single currency of the Community in the final stage of Economic and Monetary Union and that it shall be strengthened and developed during the transitional phase.

When payments are made on a contractual base, it is now quite usual for amounts to be expressed and paid in Ecu. Consequently, payments for categories of expenditure such as research, external aid, studies, purchases of material or food aid, are overwhelmingly or completely settled in Ecu.

Further areas are at present opening for the Ecu. On 4 January 1991 the Commission adopted a Memorandum which calls for further efforts to expand the role of the Ecu in the Structural Fund, staff salaries, the European Development Fund, the Financial Regulations, own resources and in particular the Common Agricultural Policy.

In fact the share of the Ecu in Community expenditure is at present rising very quickly because Ecu payments have been extended to the structural funds since July 1990. These payments have amounted to about ECU 5 000 million in 1990 and are likely to reach ECU 10 000 million in the current year. According to preliminary estimates, the share of the Ecu may thus have reached 20-25 % of total expenditure in 1990 and is going to rise further.

In October 1990, the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Council Regulation on the payment of Community staff salaries in Ecus, with a view to applying the new pay system from July 1991, onwards. This is particularly apt as regards proliferating the use of the Ecu at the retail level.

As for the European Development Fund, the draft Financial Regulation for the 7th EDF is at present under discussion at the Council. It includes the principle that each Member State transfer its contribution to the EDF in Ecus. Under the present scheme, which opens an option to pay either in Ecus or in national currencies, the majority of Member States have already chosen the Ecu.

The most important initiative is to use the Ecu as a means of payment in the Guarantee section of the Common Agricultural Policy, where it plays at present no genuine role at all. The Memorandum

calls upon the Commission services concerned to prepare the necessary steps for using the Ecu on two different levels: for all payments between the Guarantee section of the EAGGF and the Member States and for payments of export refunds by Member States to private recipients. In the latter case, the aim is to encourage Member States to open an option between the Ecu and the national currency.

The Commission is of the view that removing the obstacles to using the Ecu, as required in Stage One of EMU, and strengthening and developing the Ecu, as required in view of the final stage, must in particular apply to the Community budget, and that the proposed initiatives should lead to concrete results in due course.

SINGLE MARKET

Customs Union serving the Single Market

On the initiative of Mrs Scrivener, the Commission has adopted a communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the part to be played by the customs union in the Single Market.

Mrs Scrivener, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for taxation, customs union and matters relating to the overall tax burden, described the customs union as a cornerstone of the Community, the basis for all its external trade. She went on to say that the completion of the internal market gave customs union a new dimension which required that work begin immediately on certain urgent reforms.

When the single market without internal frontiers is completed on 1 January 1993, the customs union will take on a new dimension.

The abolition of internal frontiers

The Treaty of Rome saw customs union, i.e. the abolition of customs duties on goods in circulation within the Community and the introduction of a common external tariff, as a powerful instrument of economic integration in the Community. It is the foundation for trade between the Community and its partners.

From 1 January 1993 customs activities will be restricted to trade between

the Community and non-member countries, since trade between Member States will be freed from all customs procedures and controls. A single market will replace twelve different ones.

Restricting customs activities to the Community's external borders requires greater consistency and homogeneity in the functioning of the customs union in order to provide businesses in the Community with a climate of healthy, fair competition and guarantee them equal opportunities in international competition.

A new customs union

The customs union must undergo a series of major changes in preparation for 1993.

(a) *The adaptation of Community law*

In legislative terms it will be necessary *inter alia*:

- to adapt customs legislation to take account of the full impact of abolition of internal frontiers on the organisation of controls at the Community's external frontiers;

- to adopt a Community customs code in order to achieve the necessary consistency in customs legislation, where there is scope for completion, improvement and simplification; the proposal was put to the Council on 28 February last year. The 260 articles of the code will incorporate all the provisions of Community law applicable to trade with non-member countries, such as the terms of application of the Common Customs Tariff, the rules of origin and customs value, and customs procedures with economic impact;

- to perfect the customs mechanisms of the common policies;

- to bring in, gradually, Community provisions for penalties to ensure that businesses receive equal treatment in the single market.

(b) *The reorganisation of customs services, training and cooperation*

In operational terms, national administrative structures will have to be adjusted to the customs union's new role: a

role centred on the external frontier and trade with non-member countries. Adjustments will affect the definition of tasks and the organisation of services, staff training (particularly under the MATTHAEUS programme), working methods and human and material resources.

There is also a need to develop cooperation between the Community's different customs authorities based on true partnership. On 1 January 1993 there will be a transition from a customs union composed of neighbouring national territories to a customs union without internal frontiers founded on the interdependence of its constituent parts.

This change will be accompanied, on the part of the customs services, by a strengthened dialogue with trade and industry and increased cooperation with non-member countries.

By reaffirming the fundamental nature of the customs union, in terms both of the Community's external trade and completion of the internal market, Mrs Scrivener hopes by 31 December 1992 to bring home to ministers in the Community, competent authorities in the Member States, and all political and economic circles the importance of the customs action programme.

CAP

Reflections on the future of the CAP

Guidelines for achieving a fundamental reform of the mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy were approved by the European Commission in a reflection paper presented by Mr Ray Mac Sharry, the Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development.

The paper, which calls for an overhaul of the mechanisms of the CAP, is a response to a serious crisis confronting EC agriculture:

- budgetary costs are escalating (up 20 % in 1991 compared to 1990)
- a number of markets are out of balance and stocks are mounting rapidly
- environmental problems arising from intensive farming are growing

— farm incomes do not reflect increased budgetary expenditure and the active agricultural population continues to decline.

The fundamental objectives of the reform are to reorient policy socially and economically so as to enable a sufficient number of family farmers to remain on the land and thereby preserve the natural environment and contribute to rural development.

The guidelines cover a number of aims: — to enable the European Community, the world's largest food importer and second largest exporter, to retain its competitive position on the international market.

— to control production in food sectors where supply exceeds consumer demand; — to keep the agriculture budget within agreed ceilings;

— to redistribute support by taking into account existing inequality between different categories of producers;

— to break the automatic link that has grown up between price support and the volume of food produced;

— to recognise that farmers are both food and non-food producers and that they play a vital role in rural society as the guardians of the countryside and protectors of the environment;

— to encourage farmers to respond to public concern for better quality food by the use of less intensive farming methods.

EPC

Within the framework of European Political Cooperation, a number of declarations were made public

Declaration on South Africa

The Community and its Member States warmly welcome the announcement made on 1 February 1991 by President de Klerk of further important changes to come in South Africa. These will include the repeal of the 'Group Areas Act', of the two 'Land Acts', and of the 'Population Registration Act', which will thus open the path towards the complete and irreversible abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

The Community and its Member States recall that at its meeting of 14/15 December 1990, the European Council decided that as soon as legislative action is taken by the South African Government to repeal the 'Group Areas Act' and the 'Land Acts', the Community and its Member States will proceed to an easing of the set of measures adopted in 1986. In these circumstances, the Community will prepare the necessary steps.

The Community and its Member States also welcome the outcome of the meeting of 29 January between Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi, on behalf, respectively, of the ANC and the Inkatha Party. The agreement between the two parties must now be implemented so as to enable discussion on the future of South Africa to take place in a peaceful atmosphere.

Sudan: appeal by the Twelve

On 7 February, the Twelve looked at the consequences of drought and famine in the Sudan, particularly in northern Kordofan and Darfour, the mountains of the Red Sea and the south.

The Community and the Member States launched an urgent appeal to get the Sudanese Government to take steps to cooperate with the donors and the NGOs to make sure emergency supplies got to the needy throughout the drought-ridden parts of the country in good time.

Statement on Suriname

The Community and its Member States strongly condemn the military coup in Suriname on 24 December 1990. These events run contrary to the strengthening of democracy throughout the world, and in particular in South America, and will further isolate Suriname from other members of the international community.

The 'Government' brought to power as a result of these events cannot claim to be an expression of the sovereign will of the people of Suriname.

The Community and its Member States associate themselves with the statements issued by the OAS and CARICOM and urge the new authorities of Suriname to return rapidly to democratic legality, in accordance with its promises, so that Suriname may recover its respected place in the international community.



INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS

No.77 : MARCH - APRIL 1991

INNOVATORY FUND CREATED IN BELGIAN AGREEMENT WITH CDI

Belgium's General Agency for Development Cooperation (AGCD)* is putting an initial budget of around Ecu 475,000 at the disposal of CDI, who will manage it, presenting proposals for its disbursement for the Agency's approval on a project by project basis. The fund was formally established in an agreement between AGCD and CDI signed on 6th February 1991. The agreement puts CDI's experience and expertise at the disposal of AGCD and Belgian firms.

Directed at small and medium sized enterprises, with a maximum amount of about Ecu 70,000 per project, the uses to which the fund may be put reflect the services supplied by CDI, with the special mention of setting up pilot plants and providing start-up assistance for industrial units. Belgian expertise and/or materials supplied by enterprises based in Belgium must be used in the interventions.

At the signing ceremony, André Geens, Belgian Minister of Development Cooperation, stressed the need for many developing countries to re-balance their macro-economic parameters and to improve the efficiency of the private sector. There should be adequate measures to guarantee the security of investments. The agreement, he said, was complementary to the agreements already in force between CDI and the Brussels Capital, Flemish and Walloon Regions. It was also the expression of the Belgian State's desire to create better conditions for the future by contributing to CDI.

Paul Frix, CDI Director, continuing the theme of creating an encouraging and efficient environment so that investment in Africa could be once again a reasonable risk and an attractive proposition, pointed to the need to better coordinate financial and technical assistance.

"Is it not worrying", he said, "to think that, for example, barely a third of Lomé III resources have been able to be used up to

now, and in this context there are numerous lines of credit from European Investment Bank risk capital, theoretically very advantageous for developing countries, that have been scarcely touched by many ACP States. The same applies to lines of credit devoted to the promotion of the private sector under bilateral cooperation.

"The reason for these delays in putting financial assistance to work is usually the absence of the complementary technical means of making the lines of credit sufficiently well-known to potential investors, or of identifying viable projects or markets. In a

more general way, there is above all an absence of reliable technical assistance to allow local or foreign investors to limit their risks during the crucial, expensive and uncertain period of start-up.

"This is why, in the context of the new Lomé IV priorities, CDI intends to shape itself more and more into a service agency, fast and flexible in getting promotional support to enterprises, locally and internationally."

Through its agreement with CDI the Belgian development cooperation agency will be able to assist more speedily and flexibly Belgian and ACP enterprises who wish to enter into mutually beneficial partnerships which respect development priorities.

The agreement demonstrates that CDI's role is as complementary to the work of the national development agencies of EC countries as it is to the institutions of the Lomé Convention. ♦

André Geens, Belgian Minister of Development Cooperation (left) and Paul Frix, CDI Director, at the signing of the agreement.



* The AGCD comes under the umbrella of Belgium's Ministry of Foreign Relations, Foreign Trade and Development Corporation.

THE NINTH DAKAR FORUM GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

The EEC - West Africa Industrial Forum is now an established success, with many ACP-EEC joint ventures to its credit. The 9th edition of this biennial forum was more businesslike than ever before. Held in Dakar from 3rd to 6th December 1990, in the face of the Region's economic crisis, it provided evidence of a sharper, more entrepreneurial spirit fostered by the changing West African business environment. The role of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the importance of an economic and political environment that allows them to flourish were constant themes throughout the Forum. Thanks to careful pre-selection, the meetings between prospective African and European industrial partners were particularly constructive and first results are most promising.

WELL-PREPARED

A vital secret of the 1990 Forum's success was the spadework put in by European and local consultants throughout the Region in identifying suitable projects for promotion.

A similar effort was undertaken in Europe to identify suitable potential partners. These tasks were financed by the Commission of the EC.

Thus, although the 570 participants were slightly fewer than in 1988, the quality of the contacts was improved. The proportion of non-Senegalese promoters from the West African Region was also increased. CDI co-financed the attendance of 75 potential joint venture partners from the Region and from Europe.

Dr. Eckhard Hinzen (left), CDI project finance specialist, in conversation with a West African promoter.



CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT FORMS OF PARTNERSHIP

A useful innovation at the 1990 Forum was a presentation of six successful enterprises in the Region illustrating various forms of cooperation. The lively presentation, which covered such various industries as paints and varnishes in Guinea (Conakry), electrical switchboards, margarine and poultry in Senegal and organically grown dried fruit in Togo, was made by Ousmane Kaba, journalist and consultant. It was based on interviews with the actual partners, giving it a quality of immediacy.

During the Forum more than 2000 meetings between potential partners were registered and many more informal encounters took place. The presence of financing institutions and experts from CDI facilitated preliminary negotiations



by providing on the spot information and advice.

PROMISING RESULTS

While it is too soon to measure the final results of the Forum, the delegations of all 26 West African and European countries present expressed their satisfaction at the way it had been organized. By the time it had ended, 30 letters of intent between prospective partners had already been signed. A complete assessment of the event will be carried out by CDI.

The Forum was an excellent example of fruitful cooperation between CDI and the main organizers; notably the Commission of the European Communities and the Dakar-based CICES (Centre International du Commerce Extérieur du Sénégal). ♦

CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR GROWTH

SMEs AND AN ENTERPRISE CULTURE

A gauge of the importance which the Commission of the EEC attaches to the achievements of the Dakar Forum in promoting investment and industrial development was the presence there of Peter Pooley, its Deputy Director General for Development.

His speech at the opening session underlined the increasing emphasis given to SMEs in the Fourth Lomé Convention.

"Their role in creating an appropriate enterprise culture and business spirit is particularly appreciated. SMEs are in fact considered as the motors of development, since they operate at the very basis of economic activity.

"There exists indeed throughout the world, a growing tendency to reduce direct intervention from the central State and from other public bodies, and to give more scope both to market forces and to the activities of each individual enterprise. Nowadays, already in a large number of countries, the role of the public authorities consists rather in facilitating economic development - by creating the conditions necessary for an effective and correct functioning of the market - than being directly the motor of economic development."

The Community was prepared to assist ACP States to develop the private sector. In many countries, three elements deserved particular attention:

- the need to create a legal and institutional framework that will stimulate investment and enterprise development;

- the restructuring of the financial institutions and the availability of financial instruments specifically adapted to the needs of SMEs and of micro-enterprises;

- the improvement of the competitive strength of the ACP enterprises, both on the local market and on export markets, through assistance to reinforce their management and technological capabilities.

"The trend towards more open and more pluralistic political and economic systems, evident in this part of the world for some time, has been the subject of rapid acceleration in the past year, in part as a reflection of the astonishing pace of change in Central and Eastern Europe. There it has been shown, beyond any doubt, that the totalitarian state and the command economy, which creates environments hostile to private enterprise and to inward investment, cannot be made to work for development."

Peter Pooley concluded this part of his speech by quoting Julius Nyerere, the former President of Tanzania. See box.



Peter Pooley, Deputy Director General for Development at the EC Commission.

Democratic institutions and popular participation in decision-making are essential to genuine development. Only when there is effective political freedom can the people's interests become paramount within nations. The people must be able to determine the system of government, who forms their government and, in broad terms, what the government does in their name and on their behalf. Respect for human rights, the rule of law and the possibility to change governments through peaceful means are among the basic constituents of a democratic policy.

The form of democracy - its machinery - must be appropriate to the nation's history, size and cultural diversity. Other nations do not necessarily provide models which can be directly transplanted. Political systems need to be understood by the people they serve and suited to their own value systems. What is vital is that governments should be, through nationally appropriate mechanisms, accountable to the people and responsive to their freely expressed views.

From the Report of the South Commission by Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania. Quoted in the Dakar speech of Peter Pooley, Deputy Director General for Development at the European Commission.

IMPLEMENTING CDI'S NEW PRIORITIES

Paul Frix, CDI Director, after resuming the complex and difficult situation facing the Continent of Africa and the new accent put on industrial development by the fourth Lomé Convention, said:

"The new Convention also insists on the necessity for coordination of the instruments of industrial promotion under the Lomé Convention: the Commission of the European Communities, The European Investment Bank and CDI.

"If we genuinely want to overcome the handicaps of the present and put right the failings of the past, it is important to establish close collaboration and functional complementarity between the instruments of the Convention themselves and between them and the other multilateral or bilateral development institutions.

"From this point of view, the Forum seems to us an especially useful think-tank. It provides the opportunity for private promoters to meet public industrial promotion agencies, exchange views and map out new avenues of collaboration and complementary activity.

"Never have imagination, innovation and coherent thinking been more vital in order to face today's challenges. I hope that the 9th Dakar Forum... will allow all of us on a pragmatic basis to find new approaches that are truly effective and adapted to real needs."

CDI was "...moving towards an increasing decentralization of our interventions and closer contact with enterprises. To do this, we plan better to mobilize local resources and potentialities.

"In particular, CDI will:

1) reinforce its presence in the ACP countries by better selection, support and follow-up of a network of efficient antennae and local correspondents, private as well as public;

2) liaise more closely with the principal local or regional development finance institutions, such as the BOAD (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement), in order to be able to offer enterprises the best and most flexible combination of technical and financial assistance;

3) take advantage of this increased synergy with the financial institutions to improve the selection of interventions and devote them to the most viable projects and those most likely to have a stimulating effect on the local economy;

Continued on page 4

4) concentrate its efforts primarily on countries which will have planned adequate and appropriate technical and financial support for their industrial sectors in the framework of their indicative programmes under Lomé IV.

In plain words, CDI will cease to spread wide its activities and concentrate them where there is a concrete will to succeed and coherent support for industrialization.

5) CDI will organize its means to assist enterprises at various stages in the development of projects;

6) mobilize new additional resources in Europe, both technological and financial, devoted to industrial development in the ACP States and in Africa in particular.

To this end CDI will develop its network of agreements and correspondents at state, regional, and European institutional levels. It wants to endow itself throughout Europe with a network of technical and financial correspondents able to respond to African industrial needs and opportunities

"CDI hopes to be able to play a more and more effective role:

a) in creating new types of entrepreneur in ACP countries;

b) in encouraging new categories of European enterprises to become involved in Africa, where they can find new markets and new sources of supply or opportunities for subcontracting;

c) in helping new African enterprises to come into being, to re-structure, to evolve technologically and to meet the demands of the international market."

In conclusion, Paul Frix expressed pleasure at observing among the forty-odd firms sponsored by CDI, enterprises from former East Germany.

"I see in this an extremely encouraging symbol and a concrete hope of a new dimension and a new vigour in the future relationship between Africa and Europe."

IN-DEPTH FOLLOW-UP PROGRAMME

Martin Minguella, representing the Commission of the EEC, in his speech at the close of the Forum, announced that an in-depth follow-up programme for the projects initiated would be carried out by CDI to facilitate their fruition. He praised the presentation of the case histories and underlined the great variety of forms that cooperation could take, with different degrees of commitment on the technical, financial and commercial levels.◆

WEST AFRICAN SUCCESSES

A highlight of the 9th Dakar Forum, reported in this issue of *Industrial Opportunities*, was a presentation of six case histories of successful joint ventures. We have selected three of them for description here, each illustrating a different form of cooperation.

ORGANICALLY GROWN DRIED FRUIT IN TOGO

The relatively small but expanding European market for organic produce is profitable and open to short production runs, thus allowing discontinuous production techniques.

André Deberdt, a French promoter, developed a range of high quality organic products and a pilot plant with the financial support of ANVAR (French National Agency for the Valorization of Research). In 1988 he established SOPPAB, a private limited company, with the aim of using dehydration to process organically grown Mediterranean produce, then to package or process dried fruit produce from Togo.

The idea of producing dried fruit in Togo was sparked by a meeting in the same year between André Deberdt and a Togolese agronomist, M. Amewekounou and the decision, according to Deberdt, was based on the fact that the State is rich in tropical fruits, that it benefits from the security of being part of the French franc area and that it offers favourable conditions for investment and free zone facilities.

Also in 1988, SOTAB (Société Togolaise d'Agrobiologie) was set up in Togo with M. Edoh, a Lomé businessman, as the main Togolese partner and SOPPAB as the main foreign partner.

Setting up the project took almost two years. It involved:

- organizing the production channels;
- feasibility studies;

- negotiating with banks to obtain funds for the Togolese plant (Ecu 290,000)
- design and fabrication of production equipment;
- financial restructuring of the company (six venture capital companies acquired shares in it).

In the process SOPPAB was converted into a public limited company with a capital of Ecu 453,000. 55% of the capital is held by private individuals and 45% by venture capital companies.

In March 1990 PROPARGO (French Promotion and Equity Company for Economic Development) made a financial contribution by acquiring a holding in the French and Togolese companies.

Regarding SOTAB:

- the Togolese promoters have a minority interest of less than 20% of the total shares;
- SOPPAB has a stake of more than 55%, with PROPARGO holding 23% of the shares;
- an Ecu 87,000 eight year loan has been granted by the Union Togolaise de Banque, which is also guaranteeing a loan from the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, France.

Meanwhile, an Association Togolaise d'Agrobiologie (ATAB) was formed, headed by M. Amewekounou. Totally independent of SOTAB, ATAB oversees some 200 Togolese farmers and ensures that the standards laid down for organically-grown crops are complied with to the letter.

The companies went into production in the Autumn of 1990. CDI co-financed technical assistance for start-up. The quality of the Togolese products has been well accepted.◆

DAY-OLD-CHICKS IN SENEGAL

Complex Avicole M'Bao is a highly successful producer of day-old-chicks and compound feed. It is a joint venture between a private Senegalese shareholder and Jourdain International, a French public limited company which has specialized in the industry for the past fifteen years.

In January 1988 the French company made a survey of the poultry farming sector in Senegal. The survey pointed to a growing need among farmers for a local source of supply.

Jean-Baptiste Patoir, in charge of the survey and of the subsequent project on behalf of the French company, proposed to the Senegalese authorities the acquisition and rehabilitation of the state-owned M'Bao experimental farm, which had ceased its activities in 1977. An invitation to tender was issued in January 1989. Jourdain International and its Senegalese partner were selected and began negotiating with the authorities in March. The final agreement for transferring the farm was concluded the following month.

CDI contributed to drafting the financial arrangements for the project, which

Jean-Baptiste Patoir of Jourdain International, French partner in the Complex Avicole M'Bao in Senegal (right).

Eggs stored at controlled temperature (below).

were quickly established. CCCE (Caisse Centrale de la Coopération Economique) of France is guaranteeing the medium-term loans being granted to the Senegalese company via a Senegalese bank.

The project was started up in June, 1990, and the results achieved so far greatly exceed the expectations of the initial survey.

Jean-Baptiste Patoir, invited by CDI to the Dakar Forum, underlined the factors that work in favour of a partnership of this kind. These are confidence on the part of the banks and the replacement of imports by cheaper local products to suit the pockets of the consumers. The value of the M'Bao poultry farm is that it brings together producer and consumer and offers a plentiful supply of an affordable product.



The farm has already started on a second phase which aims to expand its feed milling and closely associate itself with the groups of chicken farmers who are its major customers.

The project is a model of a successful joint venture. However: "The preparatory feasibility studies" - cautions Patoir - "have to be carried out extremely carefully. There are a number of hurdles that have to be skillfully negotiated. The characteristics of African markets suit the more flexible and responsive nature of SMEs, but their lack of funds and human resources can often frustrate their wish to set up projects." ♦

PAINTS IN GUINEA (CONAKRY)

Bodicolor Guinea is a partnership based on a franchise agreement between a Belgian company and two Guinean promoters. Sigma Coatings of Belgium, which has a consolidated turnover of Ecu 830 million and a workforce of 400, belongs to the Petrofina group. Sigma paints are also made under franchise agreements in Benin, Burundi, Mauritania and Zaïre.

Mamadou Aliou Bah, known as Bobo, and Marcellin Diallo are prominent Guinean traders and businessmen.

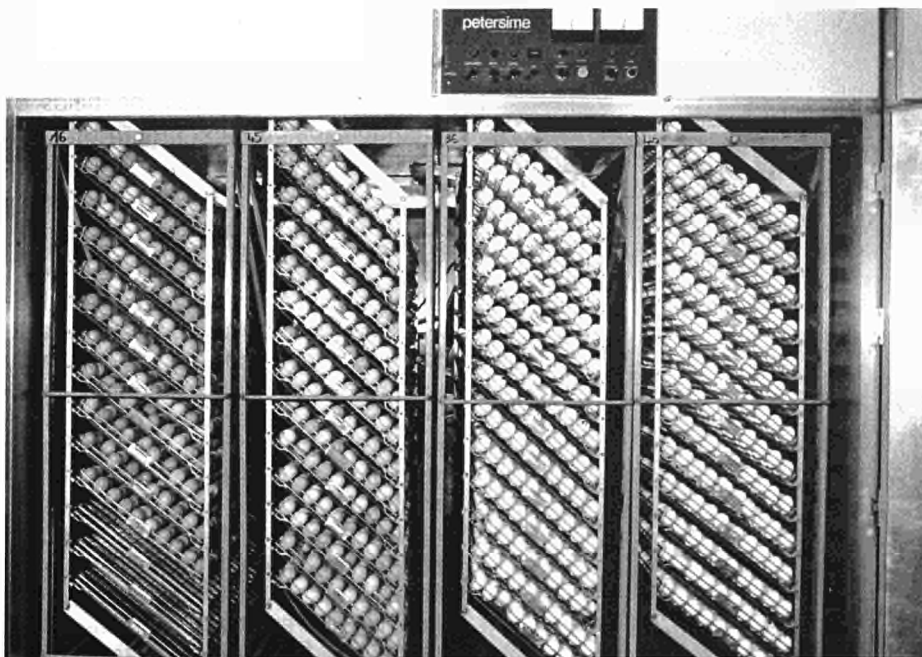
After initial contacts between the prospective partners in 1986, the Belgian company financed a study to assess the feasibility of the project. The results gave grounds for optimism so the partners-to-be began drawing up the terms of their collaboration agreement and signing contracts.

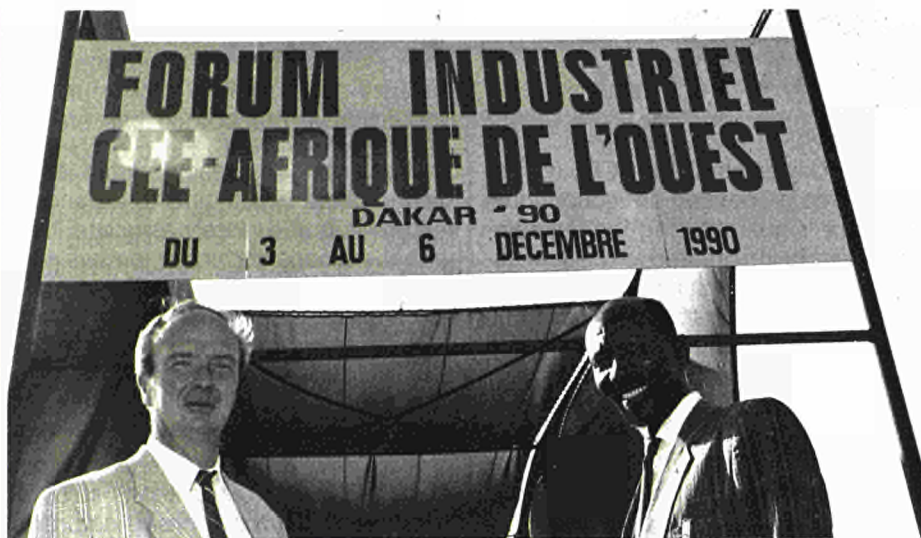
As in a typical franchise agreement, the franchisor took no financial stake in the project. The Guinean franchisees had no difficulty in raising capital, thanks to their assets acquired in other sectors and the size and reputation of their EC partner.

The franchisor agreed to sell the paint manufacturing equipment by means of an interest-free credit transaction. This arrangement usually involves a credit of 180 days or more from the shipping date. The cost of the materials are also payable after 180 days.

The licensing and technology transfer contract included staff training, commissioning of equipment and technical

Continued on page 6





Jacques Lomba (left) of the Belgian franchise partner firm and Marcellin Diallo, local partner of Bodicolor, Guinea.

Continued from page 5

follow-up. In practice the franchisor ensures permanent technical follow up by seconding a technician on a short or medium-term assignment during the start-up phase, afterwards stepping in to deal with any individual problems that may arise.

With the contracts signed, the Guinean partners searched for existing premises offering at least 500 square metres to house the production facilities and the Belgian partner completed the plans for setting up the plant. Then the production equipment and first batch of raw materials were despatched and, according to the contract, Belgian technicians organized installation, start-up and training for the local workforce.

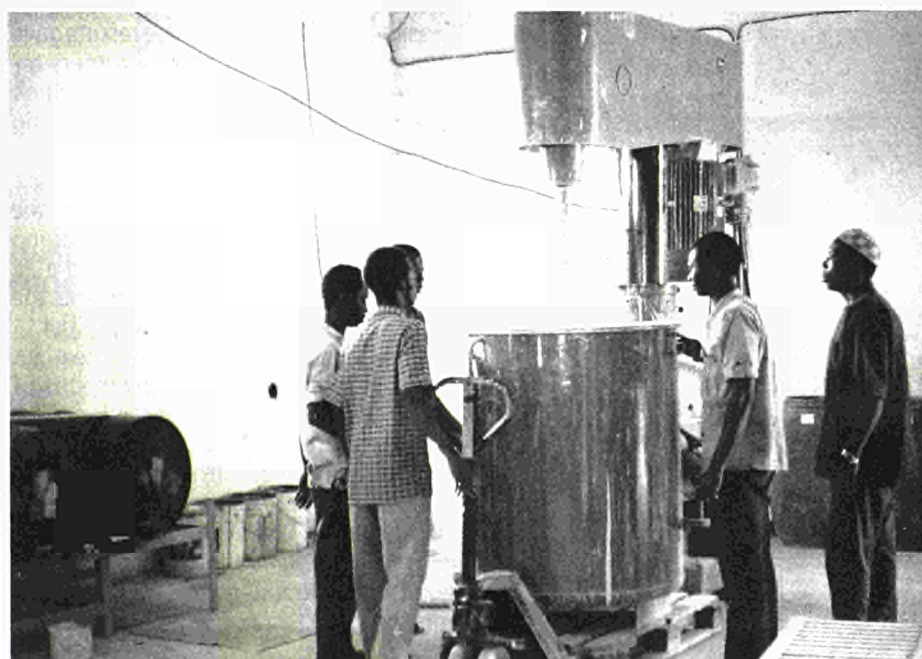
"Usually the time between the signing of the franchise agreement and start-up

can be anything between one and five years" says Jacques Lomba of Sigma Coatings, Belgium. "In the case of Guinea it happened in less than a year. A record."

All the partners agree that the start-up assistance, co-financed by the Walloon Region of Belgium and CDI, contributed to the speed of realization of the project.

Key advantages of a franchise arrangement such as this are that the level of investment is fairly low and produces a return within a short space of time, and that the franchisee has the right to use the franchisor's trademark and enjoy the benefits of the group's reputation. A vital principle is that the franchisor gains from the operation only if the franchisee's company is successful, since it is through the sale of raw materials that the franchisor is able to recover the initial investment and make a profit. ♦

Part of the plant at Bodicolor, Guinea. From the signing of the franchise agreement to start-up took less than a year.



EXPORT CHALLENGES OF A LARGER EUROPEAN MARKET

Major trends affecting exporters from outside Europe

by Christian Wilhelms
HWWA - Hamburg Institute
for Economic Research*

The events leading towards a larger European market include the expansion of the European Community (EC) from six in 1958 to twelve member countries today, the movement towards integration into a single market in 1992-93 and new aspirants to membership of the EC. They also include movements towards democracy and the market economy in Eastern Europe, German unification and discussions started in the late '80s aimed at creating a "European Economic Space" to include the EC, the six EFTA countries and to be widened ultimately into a Pan-European Economic Area.

All these developments contribute to structural changes affecting business.

Challenging worldwide trends also have implications for newcomers to the market or for enterprises trying to expand beyond their home or familiar neighbouring territory. Everywhere modern techniques of communication are overcoming traditional frontiers, obstacles, limitations and taboos, destroying old-established structures and outdated political and economic systems, weakening monopolies.

Regionalization, internationalization and globalization widen the fields of operation for business enterprises and trading partners, entailing mutual penetration of markets.

RULES OF COMPETITION

The market economy system, expanding almost worldwide, means observing the rules of free competition, nationally and internationally. In competitive markets, business depends on market information. Whereas information on market structures and trends is a taken-for-granted necessity in a market economy, the workings of economies in transition may be obscure and data completely inadequate.

While governments set the basic framework for business activities and

supra-national organizations such as the EC harmonize national variations, business enterprises themselves are the key factor in making the market economy work. For all these reasons, marketing activities must be based on a sound understanding of market economy principles. This applies equally to competitors from outside Europe, if they are to succeed.

STRATEGIES FOR EXPORT

The move towards a free market economy means free competition, deregulation, privatization, private enterprise, consumer choice and a switch from deficient monopolistic systems of supply to the abundance of a buyers' market.

European countries outside the EC have discovered the attractions of the EC's integrated market and the advantages of larger economic units. Nevertheless, Europe today is more than ever a conglomerate of individual nations and economies, some integrated into the EC, some on their way to membership and some still coping with the problems of changing from their former economic system. This brings us to an export and marketing truism: each and every economy has to be perceived as individual, especially when considered as an export market.

Thus, the export promotion strategy for trading partners from outside Europe must have two components:

- Trade policy and negotiations should be directed towards the EC Commission, which is the key policy maker in trade matters for the member states.
- Export strategy, promotion and marketing activities should be oriented towards specific target markets, including market segments and sub-markets in particular countries.

All business is local, and so is marketing. It must respond to actual market situations, it must be enterprising and it must be based on reliable market information.

A PROMISING PROSPECT

The effects of integration, deregulation and economies of scale make the expanding European market a very promising prospect for suppliers both inside and outside the region.

The majority of the Eastern European nations, after their long years under state-planned or command economies, will develop an enormous demand for imports in many sectors, consumer and capital goods, imported from inside and outside Europe.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, unification of the two former states will produce remarkable growth. Urgent rehabilitation and modernization of infrastructures and plant in what was East Germany will generate strong demand for capital goods produced in West Germany. And there is pronounced demand for all sorts of "Western" consumer goods.

However, the European market will be characterized by intense competition between producers within each EC country, other EC and non-EC European suppliers and suppliers from outside Europe.

The competitiveness of export products will depend on:

- quality, design, style;
- demand trends, innovations and technical developments affecting consumer preference;
- marketing know-how, supply and distribution, cash-flow, national and corporate image, advertising;
- degree of market saturation, consumer incomes and priorities.

Exporters from outside Europe have various options:

- exports to Europe of consumer, industrial and capital goods as well as intermediate products and raw materials;
- subcontracting and joint ventures with EC or non-EC partners to meet the demands of European or other markets.

THE INVISIBLE FRONTIERS

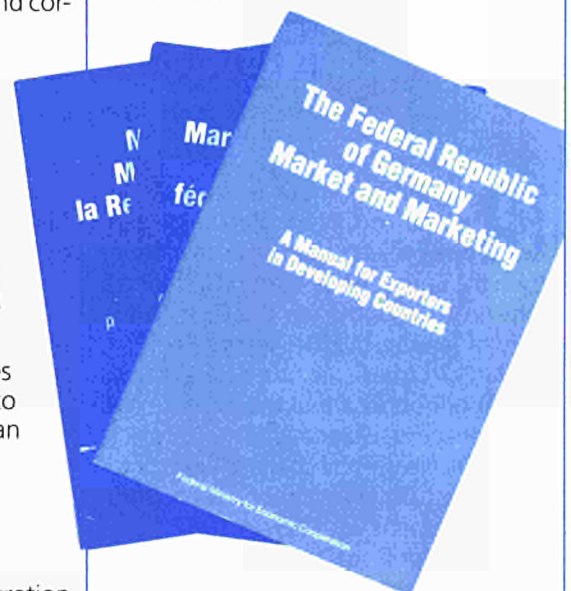
One benefit of European integration to exporters from outside Europe is that after 1992 internal customs frontiers and bureaucratic controls between states will cease to exist. So once the exporter has gained access to the EC area, success is mainly determined by his marketing performance.

However, all kinds of invisible frontiers will remain: different languages and cultures, consumer mentality, habits and preferences, climate etc., will all have an influence. Even standards - national or EC - may present a handicap.

Different standards of living will continue to prevail over large regions for some time. For example, differences in purchasing power and consumer preferences in the West and East markets of the unified Germany imply separate marketing strategies. But gradually the differences will diminish. East Germans are already adapting to West German patterns of consumption.

As well as cultural and life-style differences, short-term economic measures will also diverge from country to country, making marketing segmentation strategies important. This implies monitoring: a continuous observation of developments and trends from which business enterprises from outside Europe can benefit.

The integrated European market presents an enormous challenge to enterprises. A greater variety of environments, difficult-to-predict competitive activity and shorter product cycles will all add to the importance of the marketing function. ♦



* Christian Wilhelms is the author of "Market and Marketing in the Federal Republic of Germany - A Manual for Exporters in Developing Countries", published by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and available in English French or Spanish from GTZ German Agency for Technical Cooperation, Postfach 5180, D 6236 Eschborn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

DEVELOPING THE NON-METAL MINERAL SECTOR IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A SECTORIAL APPROACH

CARIRI (Caribbean Industrial Research Organization), CDI's antenna organization in Trinidad and Tobago, was commissioned by the government in 1989 to identify possible manufacturing opportunities in the non-metal mineral sector. The aim is to reduce imports of both raw materials and finished goods and to generate products for export. A major objective is to develop at least five bankable proposals for immediate implementation.

The study, assisted by CDI, identified refractory bricks, glass and ceramic tableware, pottery, glass, abrasive materials and lime and its by-products as potential areas for exploitation.

In November 1990 George Braithwaite, then CDI's antenna at CARIRI, visited Brussels to work on the identification of possible joint venture partners, sources of finance and poten-

tial export markets. About 80 European companies, consultants and organizations were contacted. A number of companies expressed positive interest and project areas were identified.

George Braithwaite.



The next stage of the programme, now taking place, is the first of two CDI-sponsored diagnostic visits to Trinidad and Tobago by Dr. Jan Baeyens of the University of Leuven, collaborating closely with George Braithwaite, who has now been retained directly by CDI to work on the programme. After a briefing at the Ministry of Industry, he is meeting interested investors and will obtain substantiated requests for projects. He will propose an implementation plan for the sector to the government.

The successful development and implementation of projects will require significant on-going assistance from CDI, especially to monitor the progress of European partners.

This programme, with its sectorial approach and CDI involvement from inception, is a good example of the more focussed interventions that CDI will be carrying out to implement the new priorities assigned by the Fourth Lomé Convention. ♦

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION - ICEP TAKES STOCK

Portugal has more enterprises involved in CDI-assisted joint venture projects than any other country in the European Community. During a mission to Lisbon from the 21st to the 23rd of January by CDI Director Paul Frix, ICEP (Portuguese Institute of External Trade) announced that the Institute had co-financed assistance to over 70 projects with CDI. Nearly half of these were originated by ICEP, which signed a cooperation agreement with CDI in 1987.

The majority of the projects are located in countries where Portuguese is an official language. Mozambique heads the list, followed by Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. Then come Angola and São Tomé & Príncipe. Nearly 30% of the projects, however, are located in other States of the ACP, including Sudan, Zambia and Fiji.

Paul Frix stated that these figures reflected "the important position assumed by Portugal" in CDI's activities.

Advocating the extension of a decentralized network of cooperation agreements throughout Europe, Paul Frix stated that the significant volume of projects presented by Portugal was not only due to historical tradition but also to the means of cooperation being made available by a public organization like ICEP, specifically dedicated to overseas markets and investment.

Meetings were held in Lisbon with the President of ICEP, the President of the Banco do Fomento (State Development Bank), the Director General of the Banco Portugues do Atlantico, the Vice President of ICE (Institute for Economic Cooperation), and directors of ELO (Portuguese Association for Cooperation). Co-

operation agreements are in preparation with the Banco do Fomento and the Banco Portugues do Atlantico.

Accompanying Paul Frix from CDI were Fernando Matos-Rosa, responsible for liaison with the Southern countries of the EEC, and Dr. Eckhard Hinzen, project finance specialist. ♦

SICAD POSTPONED

Due to the war in the Gulf the SICAD International Fair for North-South Cooperation and Exchange, mentioned in Industrial Opportunities no. 76, has been postponed.

It is hoped that arrangements will be made for it to take place by Autumn.

Operational Summary

No. 61 — March 1991

(position as at 20th February 1991)



EEC-financed development schemes

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

— the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975), Lomé II (31 October 1979) 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 ALA developing countries of Asia and Latin America, beneficiaries since 1976 of annual aid programmes.

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

Note

As the information provided is subject to modification in line with the development aims and priorities of the beneficiary country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

Resp. Auth.: Responsible Authority
Int. tender: International invitation to tender
Acc. tender: Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. tender: Restricted invitation to tender
TA: Technical assistance
EDF: European Development Fund
mECU: Million European currency units

Correspondence about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

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Please cover only one subject at a time.

DESCRIPTION SECTOR CODE

A1	Planning and public administration	A5B	Industrial development banks
A1A	Administrative buildings	A5C	Tourism, hotels and other tourist facilities
A1B	Economic planning and policy	A5D	Export promotion
A1C	Assistance to the normal operations of government not falling under a different category	A5E	Trade, commerce and distribution
A1D	Police and fire protection	A5F	Co-operatives (except agriculture and housing)
A1E	Collection and publication of statistics of all kinds, information and documentation	A5G	Publishing, journalism, cinema, photography
A1F	Economic surveys, pre-investment studies	A5H	Other insurance and banking
A1G	Cartography, mapping, aerial photography	A5I	Archaeological conservation, game reserves
A1H	Demography and manpower studies	A6	Education
A2	Development of public utilities	A6A	Primary and secondary education
A2A	Power production and distribution	A6B	University and higher technical institutes
A2Ai	Electricity	A6Bi	Medical
A2B	Water supply	A6C	Teacher training
A2C	Communications	A6Ci	Agricultural training
A2D	Transport and navigation	A6D	Vocational and technical training
A2E	Meteorology	A6E	Educational administration
A2F	Peaceful uses of atomic energy (non-power)	A6F	Pure or general research
A3	Agriculture, fishing and forestry	A6G	Scientific documentation
A3A	Agricultural production	A6H	Research in the field of education or training
A3B	Service to agriculture	A6I	Subsidiary services
A3C	Forestry	A6J	Colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.
A3D	Fishing and hunting	A7	Health
A3E	Conservation and extension	A7A	Hospitals and clinics
A3F	Agricultural storage	A7B	Maternal and child care
A3G	Agricultural construction	A7C	Family planning and population-related research
A3H	Home economics and nutrition	A7D	Other medical and dental services
A3I	Land and soil surveys	A7E	Public health administration
A4	Industry, mining and construction	A7F	Medical insurance programmes
A4A	Extractive industries	A8	Social infrastructure and social welfare
A4Ai	Petroleum and natural gas	A8A	Housing, urban and rural
A4B	Manufacturing	A8B	Community development and facilities
A4C	Engineering and construction	A8C	Environmental sanitation
A4D	Cottage industry and handicraft	A8D	Labour
A4E	Productivity, including management, automation, accountancy, business, finance and investment	A8E	Social welfare, social security and other social schemes
A4F	Non-agricultural storage and warehousing	A8F	Environmental protection
A4G	Research in industrial technology	A8G	Flood control
A5	Trade, banking, tourism and other services	A8H	Land settlement
A5A	Agricultural development banks	A8I	Cultural activities
		A9	Multisector
		A9A	River development
		A9B	Regional development projects
		A10	Unspecified



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ACP STATES

New projects are printed in italics and offset by a bar in margin at left

Projects under way are marked with an asterisk and with words or phrases in italics

ANGOLA

Sanitation of Luanda. Priority actions. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Plan. 13 mECU. Purchase of equipment for urban solid waste and road works. T.A. for the new department for the town sanitation. Int. *★ tender (conditional) launched in July 90. Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF ANG 6014 A8a

Namibe-Lubango-Makala road rehabilitation sections 3+4 (Serra da Leba-Lubanga, PK 41.1). Resp. Auth.: Ministério do Plano. Estimated total cost 17 mECU. EDF 16 mECU, local 1 mECU (Counterpart Funds). Rehabilitation and strengthening of 74 km. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF ANG 6011 A2b

BAHAMAS

Rehabilitation of great Abaco highway. Abaco Island. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. EDF part 1.253 mECU. Works by *★ acc. tender. Project in execution.* 4th, 5th and 6th EDF. EDF BM 6003 A2d

BARBADOS

Hospitality Studies Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Culture. Total estimated cost 2.5 mECU. EDF 1.6 mECU, local 0.900 mECU. Construction of *Tourism Training Centre — cum-Hotel. Project on appraisal.* 6th EDF. EDF BAR 6006 A5c

BELIZE

Belize City Hospital. Phase I. Estimated cost 8.6 mECU. Work constructions and supply of equipment. 4th, 5th, and *★ 6th EDF.* Works: in. tender foreseen *1st quarter 91.* Project in execution. EDF BEL 6004 A7a

Community Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Social Services. 0.150 mECU. Project preparation study. Short-list done. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF BEL 6002 A6b

BENIN

Mono rural development programme. Development of the rural production. Cofinancing with BAD. EDF 16.5 mECU, BAD 14.4 mECU, local 4.9 mECU. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: *SCET-AGRI (F)* EDF BEN 6003 A3a

Fish breeding. Applied research and popularization actions. Resp. Auth.: MDRAC. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project on appraisal 6th EDF. EDF BEN 6009 A3d

BOTSWANA

Support programme to Botswana copper-nickel mining industry. Resp. Auth.: BCL Ltd (Bamangwato Concessions Ltd). 21.650 mECU. Works, exploration drillings, supply of mining equipment by int.

tender. Replacements parts by direct agreement T.A. to prepare int. tender dossier, evaluation and follow-up of the tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF BT SYS 6019 A4a

Livestock marketing development project. Resp. Auth.: Botswana Cooperative Union. 2.4 mECU. Provision of infrastructures, transports, T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF BT 06014 A3a

Water development programme. Resp. Auth.: Department of Water Affairs. 2 mECU. Serowe waste water sanitation and T.A. to the Department of water affairs. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF BT 6023 A2b, A8c

BURKINA FASO

Operation rice Comoè. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et Elevage. 3.420 mECU. Works by direct labour, supplies, training. T.A. by S N.V. (The Netherlands). Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF BK 6008 A3a

BURUNDI

Socio-economic development of the natural region of Mugamba. Resp. Auth.: CVHA project, OTB, Ministère du Dév. Rural, Direction Générale des Routes. 32 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. Int. tender for works launched in November 89. Int. tender for supplies launched in July 90. 6th EDF. EDF BU 6018 A3a

CAMEROON

Rural development programme in the Bénoué basin. Resp. Auth.: Mission d'études pour l'aménagement de la vallée supérieure de la Bénoué (MEAVSB). Total estimated cost 30 mECU, EDF part 25 mECU. Roads network, schools, health centres, rural water supply. Support to crop production and fishery. Irrigated agricultural areas, fight against soil and surface vegetation degradation. Works, supplies, T.A. and training Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CM 6002 A3a

Rural development programme in the Logone and Chari. Resp. Auth.: Semry. Estimated cost 12 mECU. Consolidation and extension of existing actions. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF CM 6013 A3a

Rural development poles: Saa-ntui, Sang melima, Bafut. Resp. Auth.: Ministères de l'Agriculture et du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. Total estimated cost 14.625 mECU. EDF 10.300 mECU, local 4.325 mECU. Strengthening of the monitoring structures, improvement and extension of basic socio-economic infrastructures, training, education, popularization of rural development, health. Works: tracks, buildings; supplies for civil works, vehicles, crop inputs, rural equipment. *★ Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. Date foreseen for financing March 91* EDF CM 6012 A3a

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Conservation programme for the ecosystem in the North. National game and natural reserves. Supervision for protected areas. Monitoring, management. Supply of infrastructures. EDF 25 mECU. Supplies: first int. tender launched in August 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CA 6002 A3a

Development programme of the Central and Southern region. Resp. Auth: Ministère du Dév. Rural. 20.3 mECU. To strengthen coffee plantations in the villages and the infrastructure, diversifications in ex cotton zones; rural health and human hydraulics, T.A., studies, following and evaluation. Short-lists already drawn up. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CA 6005 A3a

CHAD

Rural development priority programme in the concentration zone. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de Dév. Rural. 15 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works, infrastructure, education, health. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CD 6002 A3e

Strengthening of the health sector in the Sahelian prefectures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. 12 mECU. Supply of essential medicines, training programme and T.A. Int. tender for vehicles launched in July 90. Project in execution 6th EDF. EDF CD 6003 A7e

Rural development programme. Phase 2. Resp. Auth. Office National de Dév. Rural (ONDR). 28 mECU. Works, feeder roads, scholar buildings, agricultural equipment, pumps, T.A., follow up and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF CD 6005 A3a

COMOROS

Rural integrated development programme in the north region of Anjouan Island. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production agricole, 1 1.3 mECU. Improvement of crop production, infrastructure, works by int. tender (conditional) launched end June 89. Supply of equipments, materials and vehicles. T.A., training, evaluation, audit. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF COM 6002 A3a

Artisanal fishery. Second Phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Agricole. 2 mECU. Purchase of equipment, T.A. and training. *Date financing February 91.* 6th EDF. EDF COM 5017 A3d

CONGO

FEDAR (EDF regional action for the Pool and Cuvette). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 36 mECU. Roads, wells, rural infrastructure, supervision of works, line of credit, monitoring. Road: int. tender launched in August 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF COB 6002 A3a

Loudima-Sibiti road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement, 4.4 mECU. Works by acc. tender. T.A. for supervision.
 ★ **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
 EDF COB 6006 A2d

COTE D'IVOIRE

Support to the livestock development. Continuation and completion of the Marahoué Ranch (T.A., investment, training) and support to 'Centre National d'Élevage Ovin'. 11 mECU. Project in execution. First int. tender for supply launched in
 ★ December 89. T.A.: Jules Van Lancker (B) — GFA (BRD)-INFORMES Y PROJEC-TOS (E) 6th EDF.
 EDF IVC 6003 A3a

Centre food crops programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF 40 mECU. Irrigation, agriculture modernization, young settlements. Food crops production marketing improvement. Works, soil improvement, supplies. T.A. studies, follow-up and evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing **1st half 91.** 6th EDF.
 ★ EDF IVC 6009 A3a

Energy sectoral import programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Économie et Finances. 41 mECU. Purchase by the S.I.R. (Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage) of ± 2.3 millions oil barrels by int. tender. First int. tender awarded. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 ★ EDF IVC 6011 A4ai

DJIBOUTI

Urban development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Urbanisme et du Logement et Ministère de l'Intérieur. 4 mECU. Rehabilitation, construction of waste water controlled network, works and supplies, road assessments to improve rain waters. Works: int. tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF DI 6002 A2d

Training programme. 2.2 mECU. New vocational training actions for adults. T.A. for training centres. Training, scholar-ships and training courses. Works and supplies. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF DI 6101 A6d

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Essential goods import programme. Resp. Auth.: Présidence de la République. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Hard currency allowance to import essential goods. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th EDF.
 EDF EG 0000 A1c

Support to the agricultural development of the Bata district. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.7 mECU Rehabilitation or buildings extension. Supply of equipments. T.A. by Association Française des Volontaires. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF EG 6004 A3a

ETHIOPIA

North Shewa rural reclamation and development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Total cost 28.5 mECU. EDF 24 mECU, local 4.5 mECU. Soil and water conservation, reforestation,

rural infrastructure development and feeder roads. Works, supply of equipment, vehicles, T.A. and line of credit. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6001 A3a

Central Shewa peasant agriculture development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 53.4 mECU. Buildings, roads, rural infrastructure, agricultural inputs, consumer goods, equipments, T.A., studies, credit line. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6002 A3a

South Shewa conservation-based rural development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 26.2 mECU. Buildings, roads, rural infrastructure, agricultural inputs, consumer goods, training, T.A., micro-projects, credit line. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6005 A3a

Coffee improvement programme III. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. 38.1 mECU. Construction and civil works, supply of equipments, vehicles and agric. inputs, aerial photography, training and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF 6003 A3a

Lake fisheries project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery Dept. 7.5 mECU. Provision of inputs to fishermen, development of cooperatives, establishment of marketing organisation and infrastructure, training, research and fingerling production centers. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6008 A3d

Aid for refugees. Contribution to the UNHCR and to MSF. Transport sector, water sector, health sector. Project on appraisal. 8.1 mECU. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6104 A8

Sectoral import programme. III. Resp. Auth.: S.I.P. Steering Committee. 17 mECU. Supply of fertilizers and raw materials. Spare parts. Public sector industrial inputs and private sector. T.A. and monitoring and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6017 A3a

Foreign trade development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Foreign Trade (MOFT). 1.5 mECU. T.A.: two-years marketing expert, a team of marketing specialists (short-term consultancy services in Ethiopia). Market researches, training on international marketing and international trade, technical seminars. Equipments and supporting services Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF ET 6010 A5de

FIJI

Investment and export development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Commerce (MTC) and Fiji Trade and Investment Board. 7.2 mECU. Land purchase for the Tax Free Zone, works, supply of equipments, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF FIJ 6007 A5d

Social infrastructure, schools and bridges. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport 2.626 mECU EDF 2.350 mECU, local 0.276 mECU. Construction of 11 bridges and 49 new classrooms and 45 teachers quarters. Supply

of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF FIJ 6009 A6a, 8a

GAMBIA

Rural Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. 14.5 mECU. Rehabilitation of Water schemes, supply of road equipments and materials, T.A. and supervision. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91. 6th EDF
 EDF GM 6004 A3a

GHANA

Accra Plains Livestock Development Project (APLDP). Estimated total cost 4 mECU. EDF part 3 mECU, local 1 mECU. Provision of veterinary and animal husbandry extension services, including construction of cattle treatment centres, water points and other inputs. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
 EDF GH 6006 A3a

Twifo oil palm development. Maintenance aid 1988-1991. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (M.F.E.P.). Total estimated cost 12.6 mECU EDF 5 mECU, local 7.6 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
 EDF GH 6007 A3a

Ghana Ports rehabilitation project. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority. Total estimated cost 22.6 mECU, EDF 20 mECU, Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority 2.6 mECU. Further rehabilitation of Takoradi, dredging of Takoradi and Tema Ports, reconstruction of the Tema access road. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
 EDF GH 5028 A2d

GRENADA

Levera National Park project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Tourism. 0.925 mECU. Works and services comprising Park infrastructure, access roads, attractions development, management programmes, T.A. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
 EDF GRD 6005 A5i

GUINEA

T.A. and supplementary equipment for the 'Ecole Nationale des Arts et Métiers' (ENAM), Conakry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale. 5.5 mECU. Renovation works by acc. tender. Equipments by int. tender. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF GUI 6006 A6b

Strengthening and monitoring of the health services in the 'Guinée Forestière' (prefectures concerned by influx of refugees from Liberia). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population. 1.2 mECU. T.A. by M.S.F. (B). Project in execution. 6th EDF.
 EDF GUI 6104 A7a

GUINEA BISSAU

Rural development programme. 23.8 mECU. Improvement of the food and fishery production, line of credit, micro-projects, T.A. and training. Project in exe-

cution. 6th EDF.
EDF GUB 6001 A3a

General import programme. Resp. Auth.: Unité de Gestion de Balance de Paiement auprès de la Banque Nationale. 6 mECU. Hard currencies allowance programme. Italy: 2 mECU to supply fuel and lubricants to the Bissau Power Plant during 1 year. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF GUB 6005 A1c

Project for the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 8 mECU. Road rehabilitation, schools, health centres urban roads, markets, water and sanitation. Construction of secondary bridges, access roads, supply of a ferry. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF GUB 6010 A7, A8

JAMAICA

Rural water supplies. Phase I. Resp. Auth.: National Water Commission. 6.7 mECU. Extension, upgrading of five existing water supply schemes: South Manchester, Elderslie/Niagara, Castleton, South Chapelton. Works and supplies. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF JM 6003 A2b

Montego Bay airport. Charter terminal. Resp. Auth.: Airports Authority of Jamaica. 7.1 mECU. Works and supply of equipments. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Supervision. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF JM 6004 A2d

Negril and Ocho Rios sewerage schemes. Resp. Auth.: National Water Commission. 25 mECU. Negril: 17 km of trunk sewers, 13 pump stations and 2 treatment plants. Ocho Rios: 5 km of sewers, 6 pump stations, 1 treatment plant and deep sea outfall. T.A. for supervision. Works by int. tender Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF JM A8bc

KENYA

Agricultural research programme. 20 mECU. Soil and water management research. Soil fertility and plant nutrition. Civil works and libraries. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6003 A3e

Cereal sector reform programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance, Agriculture and Supplies and Marketing and NCPB. National Cereals and Produce Board. 65 mECU. T.A., studies, training. Storage and rolling stock, sectoral import programme purchase of agricultural inputs, short and longterm T.A., cooperatives and reserve funds. Studies, T.A. and training: short-lists already drawn-up. Works by int. tender and acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6008 A3a

ASAL livestock development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Livestock Development. 9 mECU. Works by restr. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6009 A3a

Mara Conservation Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. 1.35 mECU. EDF part. Strengthening of the

management and infrastructure of the Mara reserve. Education and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6015 A5i

Special debt programme. Resp. Auth.: Director of External Resources with representative from Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Central Bank of Kenya, the Delegate of the Commission. 2nd phase of the Agricultural Sector Import Programme (ASIP). 7 mECU Supply of agricultural inputs by int. tender. T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6019 A3a

Strengthening of research resources of the national museums of Kenya. Resp. Auth.: NMK Directorate 3 mECU. Construction, transport, equipment, T.A., training and research links with national, regional and international organizations. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE A6f

Strathmore post secondary educational college. Resp. Auth.: Strathmore college. EDF 3100 mECU, Italy 1.310 mECU. Construction of teaching and administrative buildings, library, canteen, accommodation and catering department. Supply of equipment and T.A. Works by acc. tender. T.A and supplies by Italy. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF KE 6005 A6b

KIRIBATI

Telecommunications programme. Resp. Auth.: Telecom-Kiribati. 4.56 mECU. Supply and works relating to 2 telephone exchanges, a transmitting station and equipment for air and sea rescue services. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. *Int. Tender (conditional) launched in November 90. Date foreseen for financing March 91.*
EDF KI 6003 A2c

LESOTHO

Manpower development project to support Lesotho's natural resources sector. Resp. Auth.: National Manpower Development Secretariat (NMDS). Ministry of Planning Economic and Manpower Development 7.7 mECU. Construction of schools, class-rooms, laboratories, supply of T.A., scholar-ships and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF LSO 6007 A6b

Queen Elizabeth II Hospital: improvement and upgrading. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 4.9 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supply by int. tender. T.A. Project in execution. 4th and 6th EDF.
EDF LSO 6012 A7a

LIBERIA

Bong Mining Company. Rehabilitation project. Resp. Auth.: Government and BMC. 49.3 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment, shovels, conveyor belts, dumpers, locomotives, spare parts. 2 int. tender launched in July 89. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF LBR/SYS 0000 A4a

South-East development programme. Estimated cost 27 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution.

6th EDF.
EDF LBR 6002 A3a

Rural water supply. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs. 2.900 mECU. Drilling works by acc. tender. Supply of hand pumps and spare parts. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF LBR 6011 A2b

MADAGASCAR

Maize development programme in the Middle West. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Production Agricole. 9.5 mECU. Building of a nursery and farmers training. Works, supplies, T.A. evaluation and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. *T.A.: CONSULT-IBERICA (E)*
EDF MAG 6006 A3a

MALAWI

Strategic fuel reserve. Resp. Auth.: Office of the President and Cabinet. Contingency Planning Unit. 4.2 mECU. Construction of tanks for diesel, petrol, ethanol. Associated infrastructure and equipment. T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF MAI 5020 A2a

Rural health programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Services (MOH and MOCS). 9.3 mECU. Construction of an hospital, two health centres supply of equipments, T.A. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A.: short-list drawn up. 2 int. tenders for supplies launched in August 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF MAI 6009 A7a, e

Programme for industrial products imports. 12.5 mECU. Supply of industrial equipment, raw materials and spare parts. Project in execution 6th EDF.
EDF MAI 6019 A1c

Nkhata Bay — Dwangwa road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Road construction. 35.400 mECU. EDF part 20 mECU, Germany (KFW) 15.400 mECU. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF MAI 6024 A2d

MALI

Rice-growing intensification programme in the large irrigated areas of 'Office du Niger' and 'Opération Riz Segou'. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 65 mECU. Improvement of the irrigated areas, roads. Supply of equipment for maintenance and for agriculture, study, T.A., training and experimentation. Study: short-list done. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF MLI 6004 A3a

Food security programme in the 5th region. Resp. Auth.: Gouverneur de la région. 24 mECU. Soil and ground water resources, rehabilitation of Bamako. Mopti road. Works, supplies, supervision, study, T.A. training. Supplies: int. tender launched in July 89. Works: int. tender launched in March 90. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF MLI 6005 A2b, d

MAURITANIA

Aioun El Atrouss hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement.

1.050 mECU. Renovation and supply of equipment for 3 buildings. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF MAU 5012 A7a

Rehabilitation of Nouakchott National Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 4 mECU. Renovation and upgrading for building, supply of medical-technical and surgical equipment. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. **STUDIES: STUDIO BICHARA (I)** EDF MAU 6003 A7a

Support programme for the development of the Gorgol region (PDRG). Estimated cost 35 mECU. Improvement of the irrigated areas, support to the traditional crop, regeneration of the natural habitats, rural infrastructure, sanitation of Kaedi. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF MAU 6007 A3a

General import programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances. Banque Centrale de Mauritanie (BCM). 7 mECU. Hard currency allowance for essential goods imports. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF MAU 6008 A1c

MAURITIUS

Programme to diversify productive sectors (2nd part: agriculture). Resp. Auth.: to purchase equipments: Ministère des Finances. Tender board. 8 mECU. Works, rural development, supplies, T.A. and training. Project in execution. Int. tender launched in November 89. 6th EDF. EDF MAS 6006 A3a

MOZAMBIQUE

Second import programme. Resp. Auth.: UCPI (Unité de Coordination des Programmes d'Importation et Délégation de la Commission. 30 mECU. Sectors: rural, fishery, transports and industry. Supply of seeds, equipments, row materials, lorries, spare parts, T.A. audit and valuation. 4 int. tenders launched from August 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF MOZ 6025 A1c

Rural telecommunications. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transports and Communications. Estimated cost 5 mECU. Supply of radio and telephone equipment. Technical study for project appraisal to be done: short list drawn up. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF MOZ 6021 A2c

Integrated development programme of Cabodelgado. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce. AGRICOM. 8 mECU. EDF 5 mECU, local 3 mECU. Support to ± 50 000 people in the districts of Mocimboa, Praia and Mueda. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF MOZ 6022 A3a

NIGER

Rice-growing in the river valley. Resp. Auth. Ministère de l'Agriculture. 63.6 mECU. Cultivation of 1,800 ha, electrification, feeder roads. T.A. for management. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDR NIR 6001 A3a

Small irrigation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 21.560 mECU. Rehabilitation of the Tarka

down valley, irrigation, boreholes and wells. Feeder roads, environmental protection, T.A. Works and supplies. First tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NIR 6002 A3a

Mining research: gold and coal. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Mines et de l'Énergie. 12.450 mECU. Gold: photogeological and photomorphological study on existing aerial photos. Revision of all available data. Strategic prospecting. Site exploration and pilot plant. Coal: study and building of a washing plant. Study on the coal field of Anou ArarenSolomi. T.A. and training. Drillings by int. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. First tender launched in July 90. 6th EDF. EDF-SYS-NIR 6011 A4a

Training programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministères de l'Éducation, Commerce, Culture, Plan, Agriculture. 4,366 mECU. Three priority sectors: rural development, business development, cultural development. Supply of equipments T.A. and scholarships. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NIR 6101 A6b, c, i

NIGERIA

Oil Palm Belt Rural Development Programme (OPBP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development. 68.840 mECU. Flood protection and drainage works in the Niger Delta — 20 000 ha. Rural infrastructures, micro-projects, T.A. training, research, supervision of works, management. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: SOCFIN Consultant Services (B)** EDF UNI 6001 A3a

North East Arid Zone development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 35 mECU. Increase of rural production, livestock development, afforestation and environment control, rural infrastructure development (health, education), commercial services (inputs, credit and marketing system), manpower development, training and research. Works: irrigation, drainage, buildings, supply of seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, dozers, drilling rigs, T.A., training, research. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: DANAGRO (DK)** EDF UNI 6002 A3a

Research and Training programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Training Support Unit (TSU). 30 mECU. Scholarships, seminars, T.A. Teacher training, cooperation between Nigerian Training Institutions and European Training Institutions, exchanges between nigerian and european research institutions. Purchase of equipment. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF UNI 6004 A6a, b, c, d, e, f

Desertification control and environmental protection programme in Sokoto. Resp. Auth.: Sokoto Environmental Programme (SEP). Direct responsibility of the Office of the Governor. 30.6 mECU. Community awareness, mobilisation and development campaign. Afforestation actions, improvement of range management and livestock development. Rehabilitation of a smallscale irrigation, training and applied research. Works: buildings, nurseries, water points, irrigation networks. Supply of vehicles, motorcycles, generators, media equipments, T.A. Works by acc. tenders. Supplies by int. tenders. Project in

execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: SIR MAC DONALD & PARTNERS (UK) — I.N.C. — IL NUOVO CASTORO (I)** EDF UNI 6003 A3a

Sectoral import programme. 10 mECU. Supply of pumps, agricultural inputs, spare parts for tractors and metal frame for warehouses. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: CROWN AGENTS (UK)** EDF UNI 6008 A3a

'Middle belt' programme. Resp. Auth.: States of Kwara and Niger, Executive Committees. Estimated total cost 38.662 mECU. EDF 33 mECU, local 5.662 mECU. Education, health, social infrastructure. Renovation works, rehabilitation, supply of equipments, T.A., training and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: B.M.B. (NL) — TRANSCON LTD. (UNI)** EDF UNI 6007 Aabe

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Human resources development programme. Resp. Auth.: Department of Personnel Management. 1.850 mECU. Training programmes all levels in the country and abroad. Sectors: rural development and agriculture, harbours, mineral resources, management. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF PNG 6008 A6bd

Sectoral import programme. Resp. Auth.: The Bank of Papua New Guinea. EC Delegation. 5.5 mECU. Hard currency facility type to finance machinery and transport equipment for rural sector, chemicals and manufactured goods. T.A. for project coordination (procurement agent). Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF PNG 6013 A3a

Road and Bridge Rehabilitation Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Parallel cofinancing with World Bank. EDF, part estimated 21.520 mECU. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91. 6th EDF. EDF PNG 6014 A2d

RWANDA

Food strategy support programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 51 mECU. Development of the rural activity, monitoring, training, maintaining of natural environment stability. Infrastructures, supply of agricultural inputs, vehicles, T.A. studies and training. 2nd int. tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF RW 6001 A3a

SAO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE

Riberia Peixe rural development. Resp. auth.: Ministère de la Coopération. Development of agricultural output (palm oil) and industrial exploitation. 6.79 mECU as follows: EDF 4,00 mECU, EIB 2,00 mECU and local 0.791 mECU. T.A., works, training and supplies. **T.A.: ULG Consultants (UK).** Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF STP 6001 A3a

SENEGAL

Consolidation of the livestock development programme. Resp. Auth.: SODESP. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Study under way by Bessel Ass. (UK). Project on

appraisal. 5th EDF.
EDF SE

A3a

Support to the Sectoral Import Programme for transports. Road rehabilitation. Part A. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. EDF part 6.250 mECU. Rehabilitation of the Thiès-Mekhe national road n° 2. Part A lot 1: 48.7 km. Works by int. tender. Project on appraisal. **Project in execution.** 5th EDF.
EDF SE 5046

A2d

Support programme for repatriation from Mauritania. Resp. Auth.: DIRE (Délégation à l'Insertion, à la Réinsertion et à l'Emploi). EDF 2.1 mECU. Line of credits, for existing SME and new SME. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SE 6104

A8b

Support programme for the phosphate sector. Sysmin. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Industriel. 15 mECU. Research for methods to eliminate cadmium from rock and/or from phosphoric acid. Investments in 2 processing plants. Research actions, studies, new humid storage (central conveyor, adjustable stocker, rail scraper, longitudinal conveyor), mining equipment, 3 dumpers, 1 bull-dozer, 2 loaders, 1 hydraulic shovel. Date financing December 90. 6th EDF.
EDF SYS SE 17

A4af

SIERRA LEONE

North Western artisanal fisheries and community development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources (Fisheries Division). 6 mECU. Infrastructures, supply of equipments, line of credit. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SL 6004

A3d

Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications network. Phase 2. 7.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: BRITISH TELCONSULT (UK)**
EDF SL 6006

A2c

Tourism development programme. Estimated cost 0.850 mECU. T.A. to the Ministry of Tourism and supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.
EDF SL 5026

A5c

Sectoral Import Programme. Agriculture. Resp. Auth.: SIP Steering Committee: Nat. Auth. Off. (NAO), EEC Delegation and the Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources. 6 mECU. Supply of agricultural inputs, machinery, spares, for agricultural processing, fishing equipment, T.A. (procurement agent): management and evaluation. Short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SL 6002

A3a

Construction of the Waterloo-Maziaka road and repairing of the Makeni-Fadugu Section. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 16.8 mECU. Road reconstruction with bitumen layer of 50 mm T.A. for supervision. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. **Date foreseen for financing April 91.**
EDF SL 6007

A2d

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Development of human resources in the rural sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning. 4 mECU. Supply of

equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **T.A.: D.H.V. (NL)**
EDF SOL 6003

A3a

Rural health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Medical Service. 3 mECU. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment by int. tender. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SOL 6007

A7a

Honiara Urban Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Housing and Government Services (MHGS). Home Finance Corporation (HFC). 2m ECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Works partly by direct labour, partly by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A.: short-list to be done. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91. 6th EDF
EDF SOL 6013

A8a

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 223000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Civil works: first into tender launched in 1984. Transmission lines int. tender in 1991. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1991. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int. tender in 1991. Int. tender with prequalification launched in February 86 for hydraulic tests. Project in execution. 5th EDF.
EDF SO 5003

A2a

Old Mogadishu port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Somali Port Authority (SPA). 14.5 mECU. Works by int. tender. T.A. and supervision. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st-half 91. 6th EDF.
EDF SO 6005

A2d

National Museum Rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Somali Engineering Agency. Dept. of the Ministry of Works and Housing. Total estimated cost 0.650 mECU. EDF 0.500 mECU, Germany 0.040 mECU, local 0.110 mECU. Restoration of the former Sultan Ben Ahmed Palace built in 1872. Works by restricted tendering procedures addressed to preselected and well qualified companies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st-half 91. 6th EDF.
EDF SO 6015

A8i

SUDAN

Sudan Railways Support Programme (SRSP). Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railways Corporation. 19 mECU. Reconstruction of five major and 18 minor bridges and 7 culverts in the line Kosti-Babanaousa. Supply of materials, tools and replacement part, for the most immediate repairs and maintenance of the track Khartoum-Port Sudan and those required for a direct improvement of telecommunications. Works and supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF SU 6011

A2d

Post Flood Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme (PFRRP). Resp. Auth.: agricultural part: Agricultural Bank of Sudan. Transport infrastructure: Roads and Bridge Public Corporation (RBPC) and Sudan Railways Corporation. 15 mECU. Agricultural sector: supply of spare parts for repair and replacement of 2500 pumps. Int. tender and direct agreement. Supply of maintenance parts for 100 trucks (6t): by int. tender. Supply of 100 pumps by int. tender. T.A. for repair, control and credit allowances. Transport sector: bridge construction (5 x 25 m) at Geneina, repair and work supervision. Bridge by acc. tender. Supplies for railways, gabions, pipes by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SU 6020

A2d

Dubeibat-Dilling road. Resp. Auth.: Roads and Bridges Public Corporation. 16.5 mECU. Reconstruction and widening over 60 km including construction of bridges and culverts. Works by int. tender. T.A. for supervision. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF SU 6006

A2d

SWAZILAND

Rural water supplies programme. Ministry of Natural Resources. 2.6 mECU. Works and supply of equipment for village drinking water supply scheme. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SW 6008

A3a

Human resources development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 8 mECU. Works and supply of educational equipment, T.A. and training. Int. tender launched in July 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SW 6010

A6a, b

Rural dam rehabilitation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4mECU. Works and supervision. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF SW 6012

A3a

TANZANIA

Agricultural sector support programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Planning. 94 mECU. Measures to improve food security, support for coffee production and processing, assistance to cooperative unions, repair and maintenance of vehicles and tractors, feeder road maintenance and assistance to institutions implementing the programme. Supplies by int. tender/restr. tender or direct agreement. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
EDF TA 6001

A3a

Secondary roads improvement project. 16 mECU. Repair and rehabilitation works on Songea-Mbinga and Iboma-Mlangali-Madaba secondary roads to improve transport of agricultural produce. Roads and bridges. 2 int. tenders (conditional) launched in August 90. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
EDF TA 6007

A2d

Conservation of historical buildings. 0.700 mECU Restoration works. Forts Bagamoyo and Zanzibar. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 91. 6th EDF.
EDF TA 6015

A5i

Livestock service development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Dept. Estimated total cost 4.2 mECU. EDF 3.7 mECU, local 0.500 mECU. Construction of low-cost houses, vaccination campaign, ★ credit lines, T.A. **Project in execution.** 5th EDF.
EDF TA 5020 A3a

TOGO

Support to the draught animals cultivation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. EDF 5.47 mECU. Extension of the Adélé ranch, introduction of new techniques, line of credit. Works: feeder roads, bridges, wells, housing. Supply of vehicles, equipments, veterinary products, T.A. and training, research Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF TO 6005 A3a

Rural development programme in Bassar. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. EDF 10.3 mECU. Rural intensification and diversification, soil protection, improvement of infrastructure, support to the small-farmer association, marketing improvement. Works, studies, research, evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: **S.A. AGRER (B)**
EDF TO 6006 A3a

Support programme to the phosphate mining industry. Resp. Auth.: Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP). 15.7 mECU. Research actions on cadmium problems. Purchase of drying machines and ★ shovels. Project in execution. 6th EDF. **Pilot Trials: DUETAG (F).**
EDF TO-SYS 6015 A4a

Rural hydraulics in the Savanes and Kara regions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. 2.475 mECU. Weels and sources assessment. Supply and installation of 200 pumps. Supervision of works. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: **CINAM (F) SOC. GRENOBLOISE D'ETUDES (F)** ★
EDF TO 6010 A3a

TONGA

Vava'u Airport Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Civil Aviation 2.130 mECU. Works. supply of equipment and training. Works by direct labour, supplies by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF TG 5003-6001 A2d

VAVAU development programme. Resp. Auth.: Vava'u Committee. 5 mECU. Construction of new market, road improvement and maintenance, education and health facilities, training. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
EDF TG 6002 A8b

Lupepau'u airport upgrading. Rest. Auth.: Ministry of Civi Aviation. Ministry of Works 2.385 mECU. Works, supplies and supervision. Date financing December 90. 6th EDF
EDF TG 6003 A2d

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Sectoral import programme: industry. 12 mECU Allocation of currencies to import raw materials and intermadiate products. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF TR 6002 A4b

Tourism Development Programme. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Tourism Development Authority. 1 mECU. To enhance day-visitor attractions, training and tourism education, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91. 5th EDF
EDF TR 5011 A5c

UGANDA

Farming systems support programme. Resp. Auth. Ministry of Agriculture. 13 mECU. Purchase of farming inputs, and vehicles, machinery and research equipment Training and T.A. including management support, studies and mid-term evaluation. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF UG 6007 A3a

Training programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. 1.5 mECU. T.A. for training, scholarships, supply of equipment. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF UG 6101 A6b

ZAIRE

Kivu programme. 40 mECU. Action for crops (coffee, corn, palm-tree, rice) environment (Parc de la Virunga), lines of credit. 1st int tender launched in April 89. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZR 6002 A3a

Kinshasa hinterland programme. APEK 25 mECU. To improve crop production. 1st int. tender launched in July 89 Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZR 6003 A3a

Rehabilitation programme of SNCZ. 7.5 mECU. Supply of row materials and spares to replace railways system. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: **TRANSURB CONSULT (B)** ★
EDF ZR 6017 A4a

ZAMBIA

Smallholder development in copper belt province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and water development. 12 mECU. Basic infrastructure by acc. tender Supply of vehicles and materials by int. tender T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF
EDF ZA 6004 A3a

Smallholder development in central province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and water development. 12.35 mECU. Basic infrastructure and social facilities. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZA 6005 A3a

Import programme and special debt programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. Bank of Zambia, Export Board, EEC Delegation. 20 mECU. Purchase of inputs, raw materials, spare parts and equipments for productive sectors, agriculture, health and transports. T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF.
EDF ZA 6016 A1c

Lusaka-Kabwe road. Resp. Auth.: Roads Dept. Road rehabilitation 134 km. Estimated cost 36 mECU Possibility of an int. tender for works (conditional) in the 2nd quarter 91. Project on appraisal 6th and 7th EDF.
EDF ZA 6014 A2d

ZIMBABWE

Small scale irrigation programme. Resp. Auth.: Agritex Irrigation Division. 14 mECU. Irrigation works over 700 ha. Supply of vehicles and equipments. T.A., training, studies Int. tender launched in July 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6010 A3e

Tourism development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. 3.6 mECU. EDF part. T.A. studies, marketing. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6008 A5c

Human resources development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Scholarships. 3.4 mECU. T.A. and scholarships, awards, seminars. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF ZIM 6020 A6

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

ANGUILLA

Anguilla road improvement. Resp. Auth. Ministry of Communication, Works and Public Utilities. EDF 2.466 mECU, local 0.200 mECU. Improvement of 8 road sections. 5.25 km. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
EDF AG 6001 A2d

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Tourism development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Development Cooperation. 19.15 mECU. Programme for 5 islands. Optimal use of tourism potential. T.A., training, promotion and investments in tourism infrastructures. Works, supplies, ★ T.A., training. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF.
EDF NEA 6007 A5c

Business development scheme. 1.5 mECU. T.A. for marketing, management, product, company and strategy development. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF NEA 6013 A5c

ARUBA

Airport extension. Extension of airport facilities. Apron, taxiway, new arrival building, car park, access roads, platform buses, fencing, security peripheral road, technical studies. Estimated cost 33.5 mECU. EDF 6.210 mECU, The Netherlands ± 24 mECU, private sector 3.290 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. (final design, tender dossier, supervision). Project on appraisal. 6th EDF.
EDF ARU 6003 A2d

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Deep-sea fishing fleet. EDF part 1.420 mECU. Purchase of 3 fishing boat for tuna. 24 m. Training and T.A. Purchase by int. ★ tender **launched in January 91.** Project in execution. 6th EDF.
EDF POF 6002 A3d

NEW CALEDONIA

Rural development programme. Resp. Auth.: Administration Territoriale. 2.078 mECU. Poum and Ouégoa water supply. Aquaculture, sea-shrimps, artisanal fishery. Works and supplies. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NC 6004 A2b, A3d

Norcal study. Estimated total cost 1.440 mECU. EDF 0.800 mECU, Territoire 0.440 mECU, COFREMMI (local) 0.200 mECU. Reupdating of an existing study about nickel production. This study will be executed by the former consultant in charge with the previous study. Impact study on environment financed by EDF: short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF NC 6005 A4a

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Equipping of the St. Pierre port. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Équipement. Estimated total cost 5.5 mECU. EDF 2.6 mECU, France and territorial collectivities 2.9 mECU. EDF part: works. Quay and platform. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF SPM 6001 A2d

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Improvement and extension of the water supply system. Resp. Auth.: Water and Sewerage Department. EDF 2 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of transmission and distribution mains, reservoirs and infiltration trenches with pumps. Int. tender (conditional) launched in March 90. **Project in execution.** 6th EDF. EDF VI 6002 A2b

MONTSERRAT

Port Rehabilitation Project. Resp. Auth.: Montserrat Port Authority. Estimated total cost 11.350 m ECU. EDF 2.240 mECU. EIB. 2 mECU, local 2.390 mECU. C.D.B. 4.570 mECU, C.I.D.A. (Canadian Int. Development Agency) 0.150 mECU. Construction of a jetty (80 x 15m) and an approach bridge (95 x 9m). Work, by int. tender. T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF MON 6001 A21

ST. HELENA

Sea defences. Resp. Auth.: Public Works and Services Dept. 3 mECU. 2.5 mECU EDF, 0.500 mECU UK. To protect shore facilities at James and Rupert's Bay. Rehabilitation and reinforcement of existing sea walls. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF SH 5001 A8g

Regional Projects

GUINEA — GUINEA BISSAU — SENEGAL — MAURITANIA — NIGER — MALI

Soil development of the versant basin type in Guinea: Fouta Djallon and Niger Upper Basin. Resp. Auth.: Ministère Guinéen de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (MARA), Direction Générale

des Forêts. Estimated total cost 37.5 mECU. EDF 31.5 mECU, Italy 6 mECU. Anti-erosion works, technical and social infrastructure with local NGO's and population. Preparatory studies for programme extension, aerial survey and mapping. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6137 A3a

BURKINA — NIGER

Timber development in the future reservoir of the Komienga Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement du Burkina. EDF 5.9 mECU. Timber trees recuperation and processing to obtain building and service timber, fuel-wood, charcoal for their commercialisation. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. T.A.: **ANERCO GMBH (BRD)** EDF REG 6102 A3c

NIGER — MALI

Tillabery-Gao road. Studies and urgent works. Resp. Auth.: Works in Niger: Direction des Travaux Publics, Niamey. Works in Mali: Direction des Travaux Publics in Bamako. 5.260 mECU. Works in Niger by acc. tender, works in Mali by direct labour. Studies: short-list done. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6161 A2d

BENIN — BURKINA — NIGER

Regional road Godomey Bohicon. 18.500 mECU. Maintenance for Cotonou to Niamey and Ouagadougou on the Godamey Bohicon 119 Km. Supervision of works. short-list done. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing **March 91.** 6th EDF. EDF REG 6158 A2d

Regional project for the management of the 'W' national park and adjoining game reserves. Estimated total cost 10 200 mECU. To establish 3 management units and 10 bridges and 20 observation posts with their equipment. Building and rehabilitation of administrative, technical and social buildings, tracks and bridges. T.A., training and studies. Project on appraisal 6th EDF. EDF REG 6122 A5i, A8f

INDIAN OCEAN ACP COUNTRIES

Assistance to the cardiology regional centres. Resp. Auth.: COI and Ministry of Health in Mauritius. 1 mECU. To purchase by int. tender medical equipment. Project on appraisal Date foreseen for financing **1st half 91.** 6th EDF. EDF REG 6509 A7a

Regional programme of meteorological cooperation concerning tropical hurricanes. Resp. Auth.: Madagascar as Regional Authorizing Officer. 5 mECU. Purchase of specialised equipment by int. tender. T.A. and training Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6508 A2e

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Regional tourism development programme. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: SPEC and TCSP. Development of tourism and tourism related sectors of the Pacific ACP States and OCTs. 7.4 mECU. Works: implementation of

programme components, supply of films, promotion and teaching materials, T.A., support for TCSP and project. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6027 A5c

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CILSS

Regional programme to promote the use of butane gas. Resp. Auth.: CILSS 8.260 mECU. To substitute wood and charcoal. Actions to inform, to make aware, to promote LPG (Liquid Petrol Gas). Financial aid to reduce costs. Stocks for gas cylinders (3 and 6 kg). Gas fund in each country. Support to improve ovens and supporting plates, purchase of rail tanks, T.A. Rail tanks by int. tender. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6106 A3a

Regional programme for soil protection and reforestation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Dév. Rural et de la Pêche du Cap Vert. 4.250 mECU. Works, training, supply of equipments and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6145 A3e

Information and training programme on environment. Resp. Auth.: CILSS Secretariat. 10 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6147 A8f

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND ANGOLA — ZAMBIA — RWANDA — COMOROS

Development of the regional cultural cooperation in the Bantu world. Resp. Auth.: CICIBA (Gabon). 5.6 mECU. Actions to collect and use knowledge and know-how, cooperation pilot projects with cultural specialists, support actions to artists and shows. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6079 A8i

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 classrooms, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5311 A6b

Institutional support to Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI). Resp. Auth.: ESAMI, Tanzania. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. Extension of ESAMI installations plus provision of library, audio visual and printing equipment and improvement of kitchen and laundry facilities. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6311 A6b

P.T.A. COUNTRIES (Preferential Trade Area)

Computerisation programme for customs and external trade statistics. Resp. Auth.: P.T.A. Secretariat. 6.7 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6922 A1b

IGADD COUNTRIES

T.A. for a fight against desertification strategy. Resp. Auth.: IGADD. Supply of specialised T.A. Project on ap-

praisal. 5th EDF.
EDF REG 5361

A3a

BURUNDI — RWANDA — ZAIRE

Institutional support to the: Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zootechnique (IRAZ) at Gitega, Burundi. Resp. Auth.: IRAZ and Ministère des Travaux Publics, Burundi. EDF part 2.430 mECU. Building of administrative and research complex. Works by int. tender foreseen in 91. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6318 A1a

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS AND CEAO

Automatic processing of trade statistics and customs data. Resp. Auth.: Secrétariat Exécutif de la CEDEAO. Directeur général du Fonds de la CEDEAO. 5 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6163 A1bcef

BURUNDI — RWANDA — TANZANIA — UGANDA — ZAIRE — KENYA

Northern Corridor-Rwanda. Rehabilitation of the road Kigali-Butare Burundi border. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 20 mECU. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6310 (RW....) A2d

Block trains (Tanzania Railways Corporation, TRG). Resp. Auth.: TRC. 36 mECU. Provision of main line and shunting locomotives and wagons. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6313 (TA....) A2d

Northern corridor alternative. Kericho-Isebania road Kenya. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communication, Kenya. 11.6 mECU. Rehabilitation of bituminized road of 170 km in the Victoria lake region. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. *Date foreseen for financing April 91.* EDF REG 6315 (KE) A2d

Improvement of Burundi access to the central corridor. Resp. Auth.: National Authority Officer, Burundi. 10 mECU. Road construction. First part: 27 km. Muyinga-Tanzania border. Works by int. tender. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6317 A2d

KENYA — ETHIOPIA

Isiolo-Moyale road. Preparatory studies. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works, Kenya. Estimated cost 1.750 mECU. Separate economic feasibility and engineering studies. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. *Date foreseen for financing March 91.* EDF REG 6324 A2d

SOMALIA — DJIBOUTI

Djibouti-Zeila (Somalia) road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère and Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost 28 mECU. Construction of a road between Djibouti town and Zeila town in Somalia. Int. tender (conditional) launched in May 89. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st half 91. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6301 A2d

TANZANIA — MALAWI

Ibanda-Uyole road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Communications and Works, Dar Es Salaam. Estimated total cost 23 mECU EDF 13 mECU, The Netherlands 10 mECU. Rehabilitation works of existing bitumen road. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. *Date foreseen for financing March 91.* EDF REG 6402 A2d

NIGERIA — GHANA — SENEGAL — MALI — BURKINA FASO — BENIN — CAMEROON — NIGER

Support to regional centre for training in aerospace survey (RECTAS). Resp. Auth. RECTAS. Estimated total cost 7.030 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, France 1.5 mECU, The Netherlands 0.430 mECU, RECTAS 1.7 mECU, Swiss/UNDP 0.400 mECU. Trainers training, T.A. supply of equipment Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6166 A6b, A8f

CAMEROON — CONGO — GABON — CENTR. AFR. REP. — EQUAT. GUINEA — SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE — ZAIRE

Conservation and rational utilization of the forest ecosystems in Central Africa. 24 mECU. Buildings, tracks, bridges, supply of equipment, T.A. and training Prequalification launched in October 90. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6203 A3a

SADCC

Maseru Container Terminal. Resp. Auth.: Government of Lesotho and SADCC. 1.350 mECU. Construction of container terminal and supply of containers, handling equipment. Study required: detailed design of works. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF. EDF REG 5421 A2d

Mananga: agricultural management training. Resp. Auth.: Mananga Agricultural Management Centre (MAMC). 1.6 mECU. Supply of T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6425 A6ci

Assistance to the College of Wildlife Management at Mweka. Resp. Auth.: Ministry Natural Resources, Tanzania 2.400 mECU. Supply of field training and office equipment, teacher training, rehabilitation of college buildings. T.A.: Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6408 A5i

ANGOLA — MOZAMBIQUE — SADCC

Training of railways staff. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce. 7.3 mECU. Training of Inhambane school and in the Northern regional centres, Southern and Central. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6409 A6d

SADCC — ANGOLA

T.A. for the Office of the Lobito Corridor (Project Coordination Unit). Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Communications. 2.400 mECU. T.A. in 2

★ phases. Supply of equipment. *Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF REG 6423 A2d

SADCC — MOZAMBIQUE

Limpopo line rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Mozambique Ministry of Transport. EDF part estimated 15 mECU, Community contribution to an overall rehabilitation programme for the Limpopo railway line. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6421 A2d

Beira port contract dredging. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Construction and Water. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Dredging for two years of the access channel to the port of Beira. Works: 2 years, 4 million m³/year. Supervision and training. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6401 A2d

CAMEROON — CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. — CHAD — CONGO — GABON — GHANA — NIGER — NIGERIA

Aeronautical satellite Telecommunications. Project for Central and Western Africa. Estimated cost 5.072 mECU. Improvement of air traffic safety. The project will provide high quality voice and low speed data links between. The Air Traffic Control Centres in 8 countries. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6038 A2d

ASECNA

Regional air safety training schools at Douala and Niamey. Resp. Auth.: ASECNA. 7 mECU. Building and equipping of schools in Douala and Niamey. Works and equipments by int. tender. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6057 A6d

BENIN — COTE D'IVOIRE — GHANA — GUINEA — GUINEA BISSAU — TOGO

Regional programme to grow Western coastal african countries awareness of natural resources protection. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement-Togo. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Priorities: fight against bush fire and deforestation and for Soil protection. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6113 A3e

CARIBBEAN ACP COUNTRIES AND MONTSERRAT

West Indies university. Resp. Auth.: UWI and National Authorising Officers. 6.2 mECU. Renovation and rehabilitation works, supply of technical and scientific equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6601 A6b

CARDI (Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute). Technology transfer and applied research programme. Resp. Auth.: CARDI. EDF 5.3 mECU. Works supplies, training. T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6632 A3a

ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS) AND BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Eastern Caribbean States Export Development Agency (ECSEDA) and Automatic System for Customs Data (ASYCU DA). Resp. Auth.: OECS secretariat in Castries, St. Lucia, ECSEDA headquarter in Roseau, Dominica. 4.430 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment and computers. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6610 A5d

OECS integrated tourism programme. Resp. Auth.: OECS secretariat. 3 mECU. Cooperative marketing in Europe, T.A. and tourism training. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6613 A5c

OECS — TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BARBADOS — GUYANA

Regional fruit and vegetable marketing programme. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Food Corporation. 6.2 mECU. T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6620 A5de

OECS AND MONTserrat

Tertiary education. Resp. Auth.: OECS Secretariat. 7.2 mECU. Construction, supply of equipments, training, trainers training, T.A. and evaluation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6628 A6bcj

CARICOM AND UK OCT

Regional hotel training programme. Resp. Auth.: Bahamas Hotel Training College (BHTC). 4.4 mECU. Construction region training facility, supply of equipment, scholarships. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6614 A5c

Student accomodation for Caribbean regional educational institutions. Resp. Auth.: UWI, CAST and CTC. 16 mECU. Construction of residential hostels with a total of 1080 beds and daytime accomodation in six campus concerned in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Contracts for architectural design will be awarded following a design competition. Works by restricted tender after pre-qualification. Equipments and furnishings by int. tender. Project in execution. 5th and 6th EDF. EDF REG 6630 A6b

CARIBBEAN ACP COUNTRIES AND OCT'S

Caribbean Tourism Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO), Barbados. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Market development in Europe, product development in the Caribbean, statistics and research, tourism education and training, linkages development. T.A. after prequalification. *Project in execution.* 6th EDF. EDF REG 6917 A5c

ALL ACP COUNTRIES

Support programme to take social dimension of the structural adjust-

ment into account. 1.500 mECU. Studies, statistics, reports, T.A. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6076 A1b

ACP AND OCT COUNTRIES

ACP and OCT countries participation in trade development actions and services. Resp. Auth.: Programme coordination by Trade Devpt. Unit in DG VIII-Brussels and geographical units in DG VIII-Brussels and EEC delegations. 6.193 mECU for ACP's and 0.375 mECU for OCT's. Trade fairs and tourism, seminars, conferences, workshops and symposia. T.A. to prepare programmes and actions and for training. Commercial missions (regional), publication of brochures and documentation. Project in execution. 6th EDF. EDF REG 6916 A5e

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Integrated training programme on forestry. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique, de l'Environnement et des Forêts. 2.5 mECU. T.A. long-term and short-term, equipments, scholarships. Project in execution. SEM AL A3a

Integrated programme to improve seed production for large scale farming. EEC contribution 7 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. SEM AL A3a

Centre to Develop Pesticides (CDP). Resp. Auth.: CERHYD (Centre de Recherche pour la Valorisation des Hydrocarbures et leurs Dérivés) 1.9 mECU. T.A. and training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. SEM AL A3a

Support programme to the hydraulic sector. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement Direction de Développement des Aménagements Hydrauliques (DDAH) and Agence Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques (ANRH). 8 mECU. T.A. for National Water Plan, supervision and monitoring for dams, studies, waste water treatment stations. Supply of equipments. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing *★ 1st half 91.* SEM AL 183/90 A2b

Pilot project to develop artisanal fishery in Western Algeria. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche. 9.770 mECU. Supply of line of credit and specialized T.A. Training and scholarships. Evaluation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st half 91. SEM AL A3a

Financing of artisanal enterprises from 'Société Nationale de l'Électricité et du Gaz (SONELGAZ)'. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat and SONELGAZ. 9.060 mECU. Supply of line of credit for artisanal enterprises,

supply of pedagogical equipment, T.A. for bank-office in charge for credits. *Project in execution.* SEM AL A4d

EGYPT

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 88. T.A.: GET/KFA ID). Int. tender dossier: Phoebus I). SEM EGT 1002 A2a

IUD production. Resp. Auth.: National Population Council (NPC). EEC 2.100 mECU. T.A., equipments, raw material for local production of IUD. T.A. by Organon (NL) Equipments by int. tender. Project in execution. SEM EGT A7c

Food Sector Development Programme (FSDP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reconstruction, National Oil Crop Council, Livestock Production Council, Animal Production Cooperatives (APC). 55 mECU Animal food improvement. Milk marketing. Artificial insemination (AI) and animal health improvements, edible oil, line of credit. T.A. Project in execution. SEM EGT A3a

Bardawil Lagoon development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR) and the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD). 3 mECU. Protection of natural resources by controlling and improving the water salinity of the Lagoon. Improvement of the marketing of fish and reduction of losses. Construction of an additional landing place with basic marketing facilities and improvement of the existing one. Installation of a cool chain including an ice-making machine. Improvement of the Lagoon's fishing methods by introducing more careful fishing techniques and better management. T.A. for the development and implementation of training and extension programmes. Purchase of equipment and *★ vehicles by int. tender. Project in execution.* SEM EGT 510/90 Aai

Credit line for small-scale industries. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry, Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI). 8.5 mECU. *★ Credit line and T.A. Project in execution.* SEM EGT 509/90 A4b

Gulf Crisis Financial Assistance. Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Egypt. 175 mECU. *Hard currencies allowance for private and public companies and public authorities, to cover import prices (CIF) for eligible goods. Importers have to deposit in advance in local currency the equivalent amount of the CIF prices into a special account for counterpart funds.*

JORDAN

Study on underground water-level in the Azraq basin. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Hydrology and Irrigation. 3 mECU. To collect and exploit all data concerning water region of Azraq basin. T.A. supply of equipment and drilling works. Works by acc. tender. Project in execution. SEM JO A2a

Project for a national soil map and land utilization. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4 mECU. T.A. and training. Project in execution.
SEM JO A1g

Education Improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.8 mECU. T.A. by ten experts and one project director. Scholarships. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing **1st half 91.**
SEM JO 261/90 A6a, A6b

Improvement of agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid zones. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Jordan. T.A. by a European research institution competent in the development of arid zones. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment by int. tender. **Project in execution.**
SEM JO 570/90 A3a

Ground water investigation in the Hammad and Sirhan basins. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority. 4 mECU. Initial studies, drilling explorations, surveys and analysis. Project on appraisal.
SEM JO 589/90 A2a, A9a

Gulf Crisis Financial Assistance. Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Jordan. 150 mECU. Hard currencies allowance for private and public companies and public authorities, to cover import prices (CIF) for eligible goods. Importers have to deposit in advance in local currency, the equivalent amount of the CIF prices into a special account for counterpart funds.

MALTA

Improvement of infrastructure. 3.1 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipments. Management of natural water resources, long term development plan for 'Telemalta Corporation' Supplies by int. tender. Project in execution.
SEM MAT 88 A9b

Protection of Malta's coastline against oil pollution. Resp. Auth.: Oil Pollution Executive 2.4 mECU. Supply of specialized equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution.
SEM MAT A8f

Upgrading of economic and research/training infrastructures. 4.2 mECU. Improvement and modernization of training and research in radiology in the main hospital. T.A. and supply equipment. Modernization of the telephone network in La Vallette. Modernization of the wireless and telegraph branch. T.A. and supply of equipment. **Project in execution.**
SEM MAT 281/90 A2c, A7a

Upgrading of standards laboratories. Resp. Auth.: Maltese Government. 2.2 mECU. Identification by European T.A. of the present situation for standard laboratories. Training and organizational matters, purchase of equipments. Restructuring of different laboratories. Supply of analytical equipment, microbiological equipment and calibration equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 91.
SEM MAT 1912/90 A1c

MOROCCO

Support to strengthen technologic and scientific education structures. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education

Nationale. EEC 40 mECU Achievement of Beni Mellal and Settat faculties. Construction of Errachidian and Mohammedian faculties and CPRT of Settat. Supply of equipments for faculties and CPRT, studies, T.A. and supervision. Works and equipments by int. tenders. Project in execution.
SEM MOR A6b

Rehabilitation and protection of the disaster areas in Ouarzazate and La Moulouya. Resp. Auth.: Office Rég. de Mise en Valeur Agricole de Ouarzazate (ORMVAO) and La Moulouya (ORMVAM). Works by direct labour. Supply of equipment by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing **1st half 91.**
SEM MOR 236/90 A3a

Support to strengthen training structures in the textile and leather sectors. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Équipement de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Formation des Cadres and the OFPPT. EEC contribution 28.075 mECU EEC part: construction of 3 centres. Equipments for 6 centres trainers training and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing **1st half 91.**
SEM MOR 264/90 A6c, A6d

TUNISIA

Date-palm trees in the Rejim-Maatoug region. Resp. Auth.: Office de Mise en Valeur de Rejim-Maatoug. EEC contribution 15 mECU. Italy 7 mECU. Drilling works by int. tender. Drilling equipments— Italy. Electric equipment: Italy. Irrigation equipments: int. tender. T.A. Italy Project in execution SEM TUN A3a

Credits for S.M.E. rural sector. Resp. Auth.: Banque Nationale Agricole (B.N.A.) 12 mECU. 1st phase purchase of 60 000 or 70 000 t of wheat: hard and/or soft, by 'Office des Céréales'. Counterpart funds will be distributed for credit operations. Purchase by int. tender. **Project in execution.**
SEM TUN 3aA

Financial and technical support to the 8th Social and Economic Development Plan. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de Développement Régional. Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale (DGCI). EEC contribution 0.500 mECU. T.A. and purchase of equipment. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing January 91.
SEM TUN A1b

Mobilization of water resources in the Kasserine Governorat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et du Dév. Régional. Commissariat Régional de Développement Agricole de Kasserine. EEC Contribution 7 mECU. Water schemes, dams, drillings. Works by acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing April 91.
SEM TUN 254/91 A3c, A9b

TURKEY

Geothermal energy in Western Anatolia. Resp. Auth.: MTA — Institut de Prospection et Recherches Minérales EEC contribution 8 mECU. Supply by int. tender of specialized equipment for wells, boreholes and for laboratory analyses. T.A. and training. Project in execution. Int. tender foreseen in the **2nd** quarter 91.
SEM TU A4a

Improvement of health services. EEC contribution 5.8 mECU. Master plan, specialized medical equipments, scanner, vehicles. T.A. and supplies. Project in execution.
SEM TU A7ac

Fight against environmental pollution. Resp. Auth. Prime Minister's Office. Directorate General of the Environment. EEC contribution 2.8 mECU. Purchase of mobile system to measure, control, water, air, surface and soil pollution. Supply of laboratory equipment, T.A. Project in execution.
SEM TU A8f

Vocational training programme for tourism and mining. EEC contribution 5.4 mECU. Seminars, staff, trainers, supply of equipment, studies. Project in execution.
SEM TU A5c, A4a, A6d

Programme to deepen association relations between EEC and Turkey. EEC contribution 3.6 mECU. Scholarships, supply of equipment for the University of Ankara and Marmara. Training centre and language laboratory in Marmara. Establishment of a Euro-Turkish 'Business Council'. Project in execution.
SEM TU A6b

Regional centre for training and development for the 'Union Internationale des villes (UIV)' for eastern Mediterranean countries and Middle-East in Istanbul. EEC contribution 1.4 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution.
SEM TU A1c

Gulf Crisis Financial Assistance. Resp. Auth.: Central Bank of Turkey. 175 mECU. Hard currencies allowance for private and public companies and public authorities to cover import prices (C.I.F.) for eligible goods. Importers have to deposit in advance, in local currency the equivalent amount of the C.I.F. prices into a special account for counterpart funds.

WEST BANK AND GAZA OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Assistance to the Palestinian population in the occupied territories. EEC contribution 9 mECU. Various projects, lines of credit supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Project on appraisal. **Date foreseen for financing March 91.**
SEM OT 91 A8a, b, e

A.L.A. developing countries ASIA and LATIN AMERICA

BANGLADESH

North Central Regional Study Project. Resp. Auth.: Flood Plan Coordination Organization of the Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control. Estimated total cost 3.740 mECU. EEC contribution 1.870 mECU, France 1.870 mECU. T.A. for Regional Water Devp. Planning Study: short-list done. Feasibility study of the Priority Project. financed by

France. Project in execution.
ALA BD 9003

A8g

National Minor Irrigation Development Project (NMIDP), Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 131 mECU. EEC contribution 65 mECU. IDA/World Bank and local 66 mECU. Works and supplies. T.A. for environment, training.

★ **Date financing December 90.**

ALA BD 9013

A3a

River survey project. Resp. Auth.: See ALA BD 9003 project. EEC contribution 12.6 mECU. T.A. to collect reliable data on discharge, water levels, river velocities and sediment transport, provide reliable hydrographic charts of key areas. Training, special equipment and instruments and SPOT imageries.

★ **Date financing December 90.**

ALA BD 9004

A9a

BHUTAN

Strengthening of veterinary services for livestock disease control. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 4 mECU. Building works by acc. tender. T.A. by restr. tender after short-list. Short-list not yet done. Equipment and materials by Specialised Procurement Agent appointed by the CEC in agreement with the R.G.O.B. Vehicles and vaccine, by int. tender. Project in execution.

ALA BHU 9008

A3a

BOLIVIA

Protection of La Paz, Trinidad, Santa Ana, Villa Montes against floods. Resp. Auth.: CORDEBENI, CORDETAR and A.M. LA PAZ. EEC contribution 11.700 mECU. Works, supplies, T.A. and supervision.

★ **Studies. Date financing December 90.**

ALA BD 9023

A9a

COLOMBIA

Microprojects in the Pacific Coast zone. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Corporación Regional Autónoma del Valle del Cauca (CVC). EEC contribution 11.200 mECU. T.A., works, equipments and line of credit.

★ **Training. Date financing December 90.**

ALA CO 9020

A3a

GUATEMALA

Programme for sustainable development of the Lake Atitlan Basin. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio Desarrollo Urbano e Rurale (MDUR). Pilot programme of microprojects. EEC contribution 3.5 mECU. Works and infrastructures. Supply of equipment, line of credit, T.A. and studies. Int. tender launched end of April 89. Project in execution.

ALA GU 8822

A3a

INDIA

Doon Valley integrated watershed management project. EEC contribution 22.5 mECU. Rehabilitation and reforestation, soil conservation, minor irrigation, energy conservation, community participation, agriculture. Works by direct labour, supply by int. tender or acc. tender. T.A.

★ **Date financing December 90.**

ALA IN 9014

A3a

INDONESIA

Rural electrification project (hydro-electric micro-power stations). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy and Mines. Electricity and new energy Dept. EEC contribution 18.9 mECU. Works, supply of turbines, generators, adjusters of 10 KW, 25 KW and 100 KW, vehicles and other equipment, T.A. and training. Project in execution.

ALA IND 8719

A2a

Punggur Utara irrigation project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development (DGWRD) EEC contribution 29.3 mECU. Civil works: main system, secondary and tertiary canals. Works by int. tender and acc. tender. T.A. for preparation tender dossiers, supervision and monitoring.

★ **Date financing December 90.**

ALA IND 9019

A3a

LAOS

NAM NGUM water, pumping irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, Forêts, Irrigation and Coopératives Nationales (MAFIC). EEC 5.5 mECU. Building of 4 irrigation networks and drainage. Studies, construction of 4 pumping stations, supply of equipments and T.A. Project on appraisal.

ALA LA 8802

A3a

NICARAGUA

Reintegration of qualified persons for economic reconstruction and development. Resp. Auth.: Organisation Internationale pour la Migration (OIM), Genève 5.1 mECU. Project in execution.

ALA NI 9005

A1b

PACTO ANDINO MEMBER COUNTRIES

Regional programme for technical cooperation: APIR (Accelerate Process on Regional Integration). Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. EEC participation 73 mECU. T.A. for studies, training and advising. Supply of small equipment Project in execution.

ALA JUN 8806

A1b

Satellite Telecommunications Andean System (SATS) Preparation — Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: JUNAC. 2.2 mECU. Project in execution.

ALA JUN 8803

A2c

HONDURAS — NICARAGUA

Special fund for export promotion. Resp. Auth.: Banco Centro Americano de Integración Económica (BCIE) and the European T.A. EEC contribution 32 mECU. Line of credit and T.A. Project in execution.

ALA REG 9006

A5d

PAKISTAN

Support to the rural population of the Chitral region. Resp. Auth.: Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan, Karachi. EEC contribution 8 mECU. Rural development, health, education.

★ **Date financing December 90.**

ALA PK 9018

A3a

PANAMA

Rehabilitation of Santo Tomás Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Salud. EEC contribution 4 mECU. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. for maintenance, training and management.

Date financing December 90.

ALA PAN 9017

A7a

PANAMA — COSTA RICA — NICARAGUA — HONDURAS — EL SALVADOR — GUATEMALA

Regional development programme for agricultural research on cereals in Central-America. EEC contribution 10.8 mECU. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution.

ALA REG 8823

A3a

Regional support programme for fishery development in the Central American isthmus. Resp. Auth.: OLDEPESCA. EEC contribution 13.4 mECU. T.A., works, supply of equipments, line of credit, training, studies. Project in execution.

ALA REG 9009

A3a

PARAGUAY

Rural settlement. San Pedro and Caaguazu. Resp. Auth.: Instituto de Bienestar Rural. 10.4 mECU. Settlement of 4 000 families. Basic infrastructures, equipments, training and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 91.

ALA PAR 90/24

A3a

BCIE (BANCO CENTROAMERICANO DE INTEGRACION ECONOMICA)

Support to the SME in Central America (PAPIC). Phase II. Resp. Auth.: BCIE. EEC 6 mECU, Italy 1 mECU, Sweden 3.8 mECU, BCIE 3.8 mECU. Hard currencies funds. T.A. and training. Project in execution.

ALA REG 8909

A5b

IDB (INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)

Special fund for T.A. 2 mECU. Short-term consultancies with european experts, or european consultings. Studies, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 91.

ALA REG 91

A9b

Special fund to finance small productive projects. Resp. Auth.: IDB. 8 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing February 91.

ALA REG 91

A5a

EL SALVADOR — GUATEMALA — HONDURAS

Trifinio region development pilot project. Resp. Auth.: Ministros de Recursos Naturales. Comité de Dirección. EEC contribution: 7.170 mECU. Reforestation works, feeder roads, warehouses, supply of equipments and T.A. Feeder roads, irrigation, warehouses and supplies by int. tender. Project in execution.

ALA REG 8814

A3a

PERU

Rural micro-projects programme (Pampa-Puno II). Resp. Auth.: COR-PUNO. EEC contribution 21.4 mECU. T.A.: ten expatriates. Supply of trucks, vehicles, equipments, training. Project in execution. ALA PE 8817 A3a

Irrigation project in Tumbès. Resp. Auth.: Comisión mixta Puyango-Tumbres. Sub-comisión peruviiana. EEC contribution 21.4 mECU. Purchase of equipment and materials. Credit line. T.A. and training and ★ research. *Date financing December 90.* ALA PE 9012 A3a

PERU — ECUADOR — COLOMBIA (PEC)

Regional programme: fishing technical cooperation EEC/PEC. Estimated EEC contribution 6 mECU. T.A., supply of equipments and training. Project on appraisal. ALA REG 8721 A3a

COCESNA — COSTA RICA — EL SALVADOR — GUATEMALA — HONDURAS — NICARAGUA

Radar control for civil air traffic in Central America. EURO MAYA project. Resp. Auth.: COCESNA (Corporación Cen-

troamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea) and co-director EEC. EEC contribution 18.5 mECU, Italy 9.5 mECU. Civil works, supplies, 4 radars and equipments, communication systems. Extension of the Tegucigalpa control centre. T.A. and training. Project in execution. ALA REG 8819 A2d

PHILIPPINES

Agricultural education programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS). EEC contribution 10.4 mECU. Parallel cofinancing with ADB. Supply of equipments and agricultural inputs. Pedagogical equipment, furnitures, laboratory equipments and audio-visuals, books, chemicals, tools, vehicle, T.A. and training. Project in execution. ALA PHI 8824 A6ci

Earthquake Reconstruction Programme (ERP) (July 90). Resp. Auth.: Department of Agriculture, CECAP (Central Cordillera Agricultural Programme). Project Office. EEC contribution 20 mECU. Agricultural rehabilitation, works, supplies and T.A. Hospital rehabilitation: works for 2 hospitals, supply of equipment and supervision. Studies: 1) Alternative transport strategy study. 2) Urban planning studies for the

★ cities of Bagnio and Dagupan. *Date financing December 90.* ALA PNI A8a

SRI LANKA

Pilot project for agricultural productivity villages under the poverty alleviation programme. Resp. Auth. Project Implementing Unit. 2.5 mECU. T.A. training and supply of equipment. Project in execution. ALA SRL 9002 A3a

Minor and medium size irrigation systems in the North-Western province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Land and Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 6.3 mECU. Work, by direct labour, supplies by int. tender. T.A. *Date financing December 90.* ALA SRL 9016 A3a

THAILAND

Development and extension of fruit and vegetable production in Northern Thailand. EEC contribution 9.45 mECU. Long-term T.A., supply of equipments, line of credit, training, research and follow-up and evaluation. Project in execution. ALA TH 8812 A3a

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G. BUTTOUD — **Les produits forestiers dans l'économie africaine** (Forestry products in the African economy) — Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique, Conseil International de la Langue Française — Paris — Presses Universitaires de France — 1989 — 321 pages — FF 160.

The author begins with a bird's eye view of African forestry resources, highlighting the wide diversity of situations from the humid tropical forests to the wooded areas of 'dry Africa'. Buttoud then looks at the firewood crisis (The Courier has often mentioned this) from the point of view of food security, desertification and energy supply and goes on to discuss the solutions offered by agro-forestry, which despecialises areas and involves the villagers, but assumes that the system of land ownership can be changed.

The next two chapters (on African countries and the trends in the international markets in wood and its by-products and the development of Africa's tropical forests) are the most innovative of the book. They deal with trends in the timber trade (expanding rapidly because of both the industrialised countries' demand for paper, cardboard and housing materials and their North-North export trade due to the fact that 'it takes a large build-up of capital to produce and above all to process wood'), the openness of the timber market, increasing African wood consumption and Asian competition, the forced industrialisation of African wood and the rationalisation of forestry.

The last chapter contains the author's recommendations, in particular on setting up proper wood utilisation systems, rethinking industrialisation and gearing it more to company reorganisation and to seeking greater market diversification.

Each chapter has its statistics and bibliography and the whole thing is usefully completed by a 'brief presentation of the forestry economy of the main countries of French-speaking Africa'.

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M.W. BASSEY and O.G. SCHMIDT: **Abrasive-disk dehullers in Africa — from research to dissemination** (IDRC, Ottawa — Canada —, 12\$ Can.), 1990 106 pages.

Recent droughts in the Sahel and in eastern and southern Africa have increased the urgency with which national

policymakers are considering drought-resistant crops. National systems for agricultural research in many African countries have strengthened their programmes to improve sorghum and pearl millets.

A food crop, however, only becomes food when it is actually eaten. Efforts to increase food production must therefore be matched by corresponding post-harvest research. The absence of appropriate dehulling equipment, especially for small grains, has often been cited as a reason for past national neglect of these cereals.

This publication reviews the development of small-scale, inexpensive, versatile, abrasive-disk dehullers in Africa. The rural deployment of mechanical dehullers offers an opportunity to enhance national cereal self-sufficiency and to increase use of the productive capacity of the low-rainfall areas of Africa.

The topics discussed in detail include the need to understand traditional food habits and preferences; the scope for applying small dehullers in Africa; detailed technical descriptions of various dehuller designs and criteria to be considered in a design process; important grain characteristics as they relate to dehulling and the effect of the dehuller's

abrasive agent on the grain; installation and operation of some typical, rural, small-scale milling systems; and the process of introducing technology as one moves from applied research to applying the results.

○○○

Laurence COCKCROFT — **Africa's Way: A Journey From the Past** — I.B. Tauris & Company Limited London — 1990 — Pounds 14.95, 256 pages.

This provocative book suggests that aid packages for Africa have failed at least in part due to the lack of understanding of what was happening in Africa before the colonial powers took over the continent. It is the precolonial structures of society (described by three characteristics: 'They were authoritarian; they concentrated loyalties within kinship groups; they had seldom evolved a conflict-free system of succession') and the persistence of traditional norms in the new political order which underlie Africa's political and economic problems, and which are likely to shape the future.

This book takes a controversial new look at the problems faced by Africa in explaining why so much went wrong. In a frank and outspoken manner, Cockcroft tackles some of the issues which must be faced if African states are to survive and prosper.

○○○

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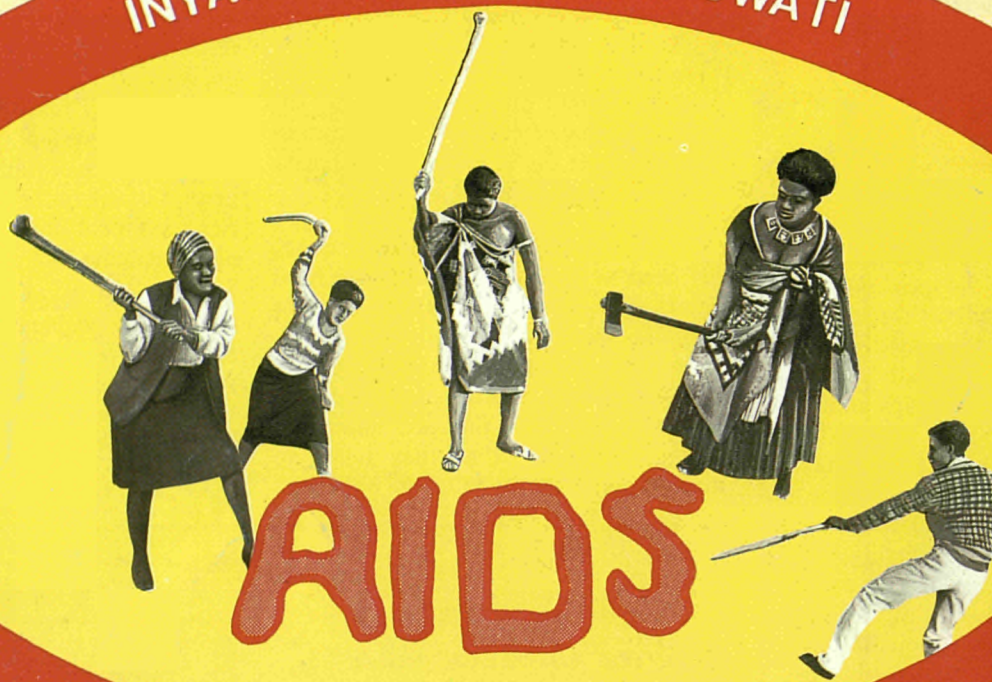
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