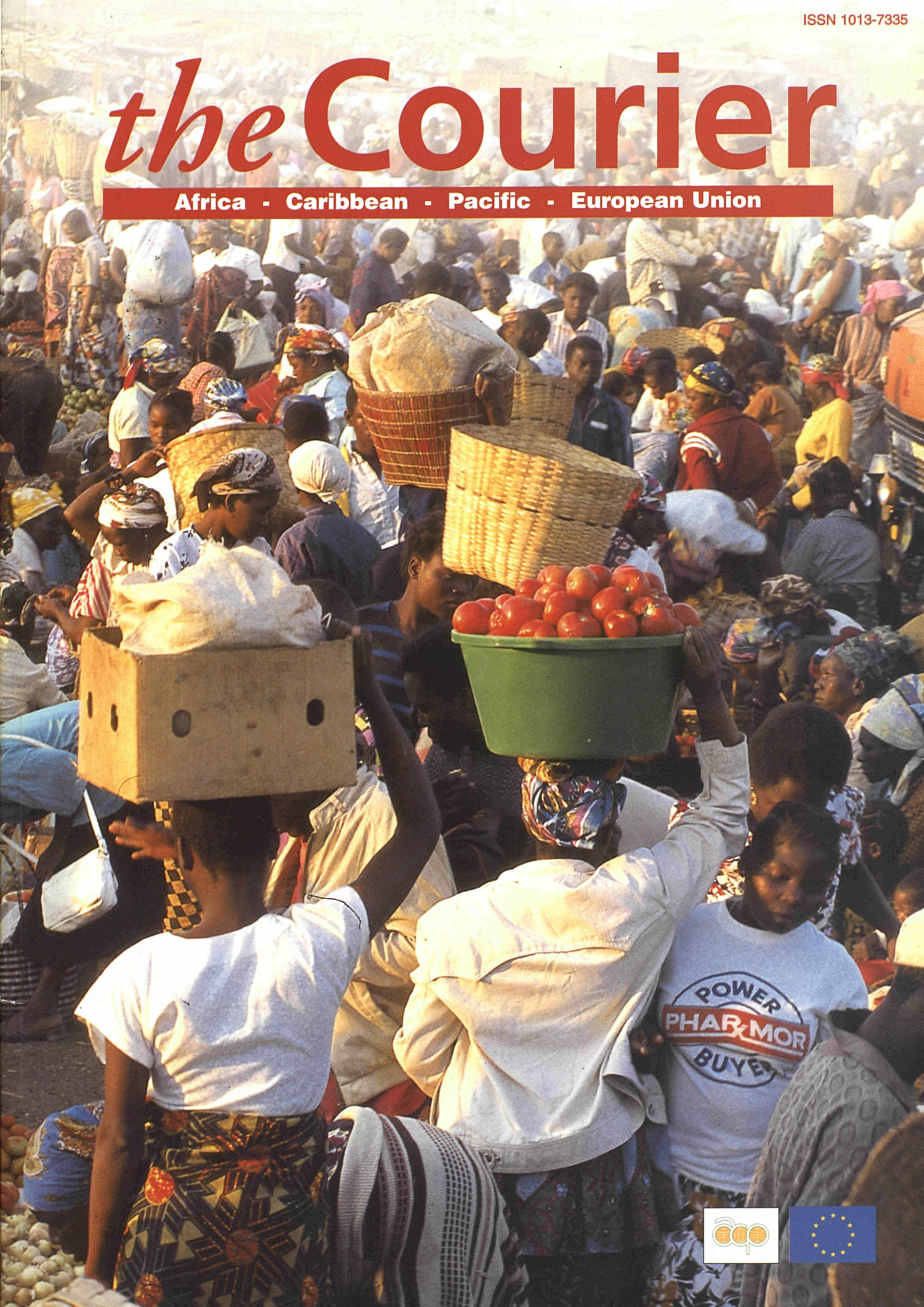


# *the* Courier

Africa - Caribbean - Pacific - European Union







The Courier

Victoria Falls

*Mosi-ao-tunya* – the smoke that thunders – is what the local people call Victoria Falls, their greatest tourist attraction.

Most Zambians recognise the potential of their country. They are frustrated that their efforts have not been more successful but they continue to work to improve their quality of life.

Dossier

## AN AGEING WORLD

Older People are in the spotlight this year, with the launch of the UN International Year of Older Persons. The demographic profile of the world is changing – the over 60s is the fastest-growing sector of the population. There are about 580 million people over 60 in the world today – and two thirds of them are in the developing world. By 2020 this population will spiral to 700 million. Such an increase in longevity – largely due to better medical care and lower fertility rates – can be rated as one of the success stories of this century. But how can the quality of life of older people be assured? How prepared are developing countries for the demographic time bomb around the corner?

HelpAge International



At 85, Adera Karwirungu looked after 10 orphans in Rwanda, in the aftermath of the conflict.



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Cover  
Zambia, full of life  
(Ian Murphy)

## the ACP - EU Courier

No 176 - July - August 1999

### meeting point

2. Dr Nana Apt, President of the African Gerontological Society

### acp

4. Africa through women's eyes  
7. Aldo Ajello on conflict in the Great Lakes region of Africa

### europa

8. The European elections - what next?

### developing world

10. Chocolate's future in Trinidad  
12. Olara Otunnu, UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Children in Conflict  
13. No identity crisis for overseas countries and territories  
15. Saint Pierre and Miquelon - Europe in the North Atlantic

### country report

17. **ZAMBIA**  
Profile; interview with Vice-President Christon Tembo; politics: 'we are not yesterday's party'

### dossier

38. An Ageing World - growing old in developing countries

### culture and society

68. A new history of the African people in eight volumes  
70. Something for everyone at the Harare Festival

### cta bulletin

71. Bananas - a major solution to food security

### cdi partnership

74. Leather and hides; Mali; the Maragra sugar company in Mozambique; news

82. news round up

84. book reviews

operational summary  
(blue pages)

## Dr Nana Apt, President of the African Gerontological Society

### 'Older people do not get their fair share of development aid'

Dr Nana Apt is deeply involved in issues concerning the elderly. As well as teaching gerontology at the University of Ghana, she is President of the African Gerontological Society (AGES International), which was set up in 1989. Its purpose is to raise awareness among governments, NGOs and civil society of the plight of the elderly in Africa. She believes that the continent is undergoing a social revolution, with sometimes disastrous consequences for older people, who are being left behind. Africa, she points out, is experiencing an age boom which will peak in the year 2025 – and nobody is prepared for it. We had the opportunity to meet Dr Apt at the African Gerontological Society (AGES) Workshop in Nairobi in April. She began by outlining the demographic trends and explaining why issues relating to old age are of increasing importance.

– At present in Africa, I would say that older people (60 and over) make up between 3% and 5% of the total population. The small size of the elderly population is one factor which has made their concerns somewhat invisible. Africa has huge numbers of children and young people and priority is usually given to problems such as infant mortality and youth unemployment. But demographic trends show that the world is experiencing an age boom, and the largest increases are now occurring in the developing countries. Indeed, it is estimated that the number of Africans aged 60 and over will increase from 23 million in 1980 to 102 million in 2025. This rate of increase is more than twice that expected in developed countries over the same period.



The Courier

What is different in Africa is that we will end up with rural segregation of older persons. It won't be intentional, but will happen because of significant migration by young people to urban areas. And with more people living longer, by 2025 we are not just going to have grandparents, but also great-grandparents. Households of four generations will become the norm. We can't cope at the moment with grandparents, so how will we manage such a scenario? There is no pension or social security to speak of in Africa, outside South Africa and Namibia.

■ *You have said that western models of social security are not appropriate in Africa. What are the alternatives?*

– If you know the history of South Africa, you know that for a long time before the country was liberalised, it was operating a first world model. Their answer to old age was to build old people's homes. I visited some of these and they were like five-star hotels. As soon as people hit 60, off they went. Some of the people I spoke to in these homes had been there for 18 years. Others were healthy and strong and, to my mind, shouldn't have been there at all. They should not have been re-

moved from their houses. Now this is changing in South Africa. In fact, it is one of the first African countries to come up with a policy. It was quite a struggle to make people believe institutionalisation should only be for the very frail, who need continuous care. They now see that community-based care is the way to go.

■ *So you think community-based care is a good model for the rest of Africa?*

– Yes. I think it is the best model, but this doesn't mean it should be a burden on the family, as it was seen to be in the past. From an African perspective, we need to look at our own functioning capacity and take account of our own cultural base. Then we can decide how to modernise. We don't have the resources to hand out so we need structures that build on what we have, and help integrate the old into the community.

■ *How does that fit in with the trend of young people leaving the countryside and moving into urban centres?*

– Caring for elderly people involves looking at the community in its broadest context. It is about the actual development of the nation and the kind of society that we want. In most of Africa, the focus is on urban-based development, so it is not surprising that young people, after some education, are moving into the towns and cities. Rural areas are neglected and do not get a proper share of development. We have to make it possible for people to stay, and this means that resources have to be put into the rural areas. It means bringing in industry and employment, and improving housing, healthcare and social facilities. Many people in my country would gladly move from the cities back to their communities where they are known, because they are fed up with the crowded conditions. Rural development is a must to attract people home.

■ *There is a perception of society in Africa as a sort of gerontocracy, where older people play an important role, are valued for their wisdom and are cared for. But we*



have heard at this workshop that the cultural context is changing, and that the elderly are becoming more vulnerable and isolated.

– Gerontocracy hinges on economic power. In the past, old people had power. They were the mainstay of the family, managing property, money and resources. The young needed them to get married, to choose names for their children, to get apprenticed and so on. So older people were entrenched within their families. Now, with education, the roles have been reversed. It is the young people who are better educated, and who have jobs and money. They no longer need their grandparents to find them a wife, or pay a dowry. This has eroded the power of older people, who are also getting poorer because they are not educated or literate, and can't fit into the modern economy.

■ *Defining old age is difficult. In developed countries, it tends to be linked to the retirement age but this concept of retirement has little relevance for most Africans.*

– The majority of old people in Africa have to remain economically active much longer than their western counterparts, and do not retire. They can't afford it, because pensions and social security only come with formal employment, which is linked, in turn, to modern education and skills which most old people do not have.

■ *What has to be done to recognise the contribution of older people?*

– The time has come to get our governments to begin focusing on this and prepare for the future. Old people should not be viewed merely as dependents, but as partners in development. At present, they work very hard without recognition, or adequate resources. Ways have to be found to enable them to live in a dignified way. They must be given what they deserve.

■ *Do you think there should be a charter of rights for older people, as there is for children?*

– I think a policy on old age should be developed in African states. Many countries, such as Ghana and Uganda, have begun to



discuss this. Policy has to be based on needs, and this requires first and foremost that studies be carried out. The policies cannot be formulated without the research.

The main aim of AGES is to raise awareness of ageing issues within African governments, NGOs, and civil society. A very important component of our work is generating data, through studies, to be used as the basis for developing policy. Workshops are held every three years. We take a theme and produce a report at the conclusion of the session. This year, it is about issues taking us to the millennium, with a special focus on the crisis that we will face by 2025. We are urging governments to start seriously developing policies. We are also looking at the problem of conflict, migration arising out of conflicts, and the impact of AIDS on older people. We have asked the participants to prepare a document on the formal and informal support systems that exist in their countries. This will be the baseline information, and the AGES research committee will put this together and draw up a proposal. We have to know how support systems are working in our countries. In spite of poverty and modernisation, the family is still the mainstay of older people. We need to know what aspects of the system still work, where breakdowns are occurring, and why we are unable to continue as we did in the past. In this way, new models can be fashioned, based on what already exists.

■ *You have said that an ageing society will be a female society.*

– Yes, and that is true of the whole world. Women's life expectancy is 10% greater than that of men. But longevity is not necessarily a joy for an African woman. Being left widowed can bring problems. She may be pushed out of the marital home. We have only recently had legislation in Ghana safeguarding

Residents of an old people's home in Lesotho.

*'Community-based care is the way to go. Institutionalisation should only be for the very frail'*

widows from this. Also, because most women have performed the role of homemaker and have not been in the employment arena as wage earners, they do not have capital or resources. So longevity frequently means a deteriorating standard of living. Without resources, women are forced to continue working until they are physically unable to do so. Another thing is that their health needs are often neglected. Women need help so that they can survive in a dignified way when they are old.

■ *On the international development agenda, do you think that ageing needs to be given more attention?*

– I don't think it features highly enough either on international or indeed national agendas. It has not received much attention, and many international organisations do not even consider the question. When they look at Africa, they see a top-heavy population of children and young people. But even if older people are a minority you can't let them perish. There is a crisis, and we must find ways to tackle it.

A country can be judged by the way it treats its old people. My hope is that in this, the International Year of Older Persons, the subject will grab the limelight. I want development agencies to begin looking at ageing as a development issue. In contrast to the developed countries, older people in Africa are not dependent. They are involved in mainstream activities and should not be excluded from projects or credit schemes just because of their age. At the moment, older people do not get their fair share of development aid. ■ Interview by D.M.



## Africa through women's eyes

Some 200 women were expected to attend the Pan-African Women's Conference for Peace organised by UNESCO in Zanzibar from 17 to 20 May 1999. In the event, nearly 300 were present, including government ministers, researchers, experts, members of associations, educationalists and ordinary active campaigners. Many of them, it would appear, paid their own travelling expenses. From the four corners of the continent, they all had just one aim in mind as they arrived on the Tanzanian island: to calm down the climate of escalating violence and to restore peace. From Botswana to Algeria, from Namibia to Burundi, from Ethiopia to Liberia, the stated desire of all these women was to put an end to the conflicts which are ruining their continent and killing their children. They were prepared to overcome taboos, discuss demilitarisation and the arms trade, and bear witness to the horrors of war – they were ready, even, to call into question the legitimacy of their countries' governments. Above all, they were prepared to speak with one voice.

Between two and four million people have been killed in wars waged in Africa in recent decades, the majority being women and children. In Rwanda alone, over a period of barely three months, nearly one million were killed. Twice as many are now refugees. Yesterday, Mozambique and Liberia, today Guinea Bissau and the Comoro Islands. Then there are the many conflicts which seem to have gone on forever: Angola, Sierra Leone, Sudan. All are conflicts whose origins are deeply rooted in their continent's history, in the history of colonialism, and in Africa's socio-economic marginalisation

and its poverty. A revealing observation. Yet the will is there. According to *Gertrude Mongella*, elected president of the Zanzibar conference, 'Conflict has torn Africa apart. We women are the ones to rebuild it'.

Just like all her fellow delegates, Ms Mongella, who was General Secretary of the World Conference of Women in Beijing in 1995, wanted this meeting to constitute a turning point in history or, at the very least, a strategic milestone. This was not the first time that Africa's women had met together. Many of them had attended the Beijing conference and other, similar conferences on peace and development which had taken place in recent years in Dakar, Johannesburg and Kigali. It was out of these meetings that a 'henceforth irreversible' Pan-African Women's Peace Movement was born. More so than the other conferences, Zanzibar was to result in real strategies and a genuine agenda – precisely what is needed to help Africa-at-war make the transition to Africa-at-peace.

### Involving women

The Zanzibar conference would have made a striking impression on those unaccustomed to this type of meeting – all debate and discussion seemed to draw inspiration from a spirit of solidarity. Ethnic, religious and tribal-based differences seemed to have been almost forgotten to the extent that it was sometimes difficult to remember that some of these women's countries were at war with one another. Only faces and dress distinguished a Bantu from a delegate from the Western Sahara. This feeling of reaching out beyond national borders was accentuated by the fact that all these women would describe themselves, first and foremost, as mothers. Nevertheless, when it came to voting on a text, the ties of sisterhood grew somewhat more indistinct. Their testimony referred primarily to children – abducted children, children enrolled in the armed forces, mutilated children and children deprived of their education.

'Education in the ways of peace – and in the problems involved – must begin at a very young age and form the cornerstone of educational programmes'. More was to come: an end to violence and greater equality between men and women, at all levels and in all spheres, was advocated. In this respect, the women clearly held strong opinions that they wished to express, had experiences they intended to share and proposals to formulate. Experiences were many, such as those of the 10 or so Sudanese women from a variety of ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds, who met together in order to share their thoughts on the role they might play in constructing the peace. A group of women's associations from Rwanda were working to raise awareness of peace. Some Somali women had gone to the barracks of various tribes to demand the laying-down of weapons, using songs as their only means of pressure. There were many similar examples of women



The Courier



having taken action, sometimes just through traditional mechanisms, unknown to their leaders. In parallel, a growing number of often extra-territorial networks were being successfully set up.

A fundamental requirement on the part of Africa's women was that they should be able to play a full part in conflict prevention and peace negotiations. They rejected any future role in which they were just the victims of war or were excluded from the negotiating table. They also demanded that they be included in the democratisation process. In other words, the women wanted more power – 'Not for the sake of power itself, but in order to improve the human condition', added *Speciosa Kazibwe*, Uganda's Vice-President. They called for their full participation at all levels and in all sectors. But 'there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip'. This is a struggle in which they are hopelessly outnumbered – it is usually assumed that 96% of decisions are taken by men, less than one tenth of members of parliament world-wide are women, and the number is even smaller in Africa. By the same token, 99% of the world's economic resources are held by men. These data are in sharp contrast to the major economic and social role played by women in daily life. 'An end to exploitation; an end to marginalisation' – these phrases were repeated several times over in Zanzibar, each time to thunderous applause.

According to the delegates, 'There needs to be a change in attitude, firstly within the family, then at village level and then within the tribal system'. A challenge to the patriarchal system, therefore, and the abandonment of deep-rooted prejudices against women?

## Weapons, the scourge of Africa

Although a reduction in conflict would come about as a result of a peaceful environment



being established within families – better nutrition, education, etc. – it would also require a demilitarisation of the continent, according to these African women. The majority thought this should happen now. Others felt that weapons are still needed to protect a country's borders against potential aggressors and even to guarantee domestic peace. On this issue, the unified voice heard throughout the opening sessions and the workshops rapidly did a U-turn, unfortunately silenced by a return to political reality.

A better reception awaited the condemnation of the arms trade. This received total support. Governments and parliaments in Africa were given a proper dressing down, the women imploring them to cut back their enormous military expenditure and to re-direct these resources towards education, development and health. 'Reorientation' was the watchword. They also called for the enrolment of children into the armed forces to cease and, if necessary, for their countries' leaders to change also. 'We're convinced that, with good heads of State, we will have no need for weapons with which to protect ourselves.'

The 'quality' of leadership is reflected in the 'quality' of the

State – Africa's women also pointed a finger at the West which, more often than not, supplies the military, rebels and other mercenaries. The 'quality' of the international organisations was also highlighted. Some of the women, for example, advocated the (overdue) modernisation of the OAU (Organisation of African Unity), 'which should serve the people and not the governments; which should no longer forget certain conflicts, like the one in Sudan'.

## Above all, communicate

The text of the final declaration stated: 'We, the women of Africa, wholeheartedly recommend effective access to tools and to appropriate communications technology, and to the latter's use, in order to step up the current creation of networks and to strengthen solidarity'. Communication, information and knowledge spearheading the transition towards peace. One delegate lamented the fact that 'when women marched for peace in Sierra Leone, we heard nothing about it. When genocide was taking place in Rwanda, we received only very little information'.

Receiving precise information on conflicts and peace issues allows one to plan, to take deci-



sions and to act. This is actually difficult for women, who are often cut off from sources of information, particularly in rural areas. Yet access to and use of the media is also a way in which to change attitudes and to combat stereotypes - but which medium? Access to the written medium remains difficult, as many women in Africa are illiterate. Nevertheless, there are songs, plays, and information centres, plus - obviously and primarily - radio, which is still the preferred way in which to circulate information - including messages of peace - to raise awareness and to mobilise. Not the propagandist radio all too frequently used in times of war, but a radio medium permitting women to express themselves. Is this a workable proposal? A delegate from Central African Republic suggested, for example, setting up a partnership with the United Nations mission in her country, 'because it has country-wide radio coverage'. Others were setting their sights beyond this and expressed a desire to set up a pan-African radio service, to cover the whole continent and broadcasting in 'non-imposed' languages.

### Off the record

Other proposals and strategies were also discussed. A *Women's agenda for peace in Africa* was drawn up and a *Zanzibar Declaration* drafted. All the women mentioned time and again the *masculinity* of the conflicts tearing Africa apart. The view in the conference hall was that 'wars are caused by only one sex: men'. It was not that they rejected the idea of working together with their male colleagues; there was no question of 'taking over'. Quite the contrary, in fact. What they wanted was a genuine partnership and genuine support - not only from men, but also from the private sector, international organisations and civil society.

So, what of tomorrow? If women were to take the place of men, would they be more 'peace-

ful'? One has to suppose that they would be. Yet it is regrettable that representatives and observers in Zanzibar did not discuss the involvement of women in war. Is it not the case that there are women who also take up arms, who play an active role in a conflict and even aggravate it? The genocide in Rwanda took place not so very long ago. Furthermore, the gulf sometimes separating many of these women from life in the village and from



Le Courrier

village associations is sometimes difficult to bridge. During the workshops, in particular, participants commented that their African sisters should be more realistic and should give greater recognition to - or at the very least not conceal - work at grass-roots level, particularly in the field of education.

This conference will also be remembered for the tone adopted by many of the women. Although many, admittedly, kept to the official line, none of them hesitated at speaking out. Their testimony left its mark. Whether at the plenary sessions, during the workshops or in private conversation, some of them went straight to the point, pouring scorn on stereotyped, politically correct language. In this way they were able to give full expression to their horror of war, condemning

rape, child abduction, gratuitous mutilation, torture and the escalation of inhuman acts. 'The rainy season is about to start. Only the Lord our God knows how many children and pregnant women will be able to survive it', lamented *Fatimata Deen* from Sierra Leone.

Are women more than ever the future of Africa? On emerging from the conference, some - mostly men - questioned how much faith could be placed in all these proposals. Would all these promising speeches actually bear fruit? There is scepticism on two fronts - firstly because Africa continues to project an image of conflict; secondly, above all, because these proposals were put forward by women. Despite good intentions, the issue is one of gender and, ultimately, is just so much hot air. Women might be campaigning for peace, but they also have to campaign for better living conditions. Women should be aware of the role they have to play and their strength should no longer be ignored.

If one were to pick out just one aspect of this 'Pan-African Conference', it would perhaps come from the informal meetings which took place outside conference hours. Women from Eritrea and Ethiopia would gather around a table, discuss issues and listen to one another's views. They decided to continue negotiation and to attempt to influence their leaders. Women from the Sudan did the same, and were imitated by women from the Comoro Islands and by representatives from all the countries in the Great Lakes region. 'We voted for peace because, with peace, we have nothing to lose.' ■ T.G.



## Aldo Ajello on conflict in the Great Lakes region

**Africa's Great Lakes region is plagued with instability. What began in August 1998 as an internal civil rebellion against President Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) still threatens to develop into a wider conflict. The situation has prompted the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to launch a mediation initiative.**

On a recent visit to Zambia, *The Courier* met Aldo Ajello, the EU's Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region, who spoke about the progress of the SADC initiative. Summarising the situation as 'a Congolese civil war which really requires an internal solution' he nonetheless pointed out that there were cross-border complications. The Rwandan government is still fighting remnants of the former Rwandan army (FAR) and Hutu militias (*Interahamwe*) responsible for the genocide, who operate from across the frontier. Uganda and Burundi say that rebels are using the DRC as a base for incursions into their territories. Meanwhile, some SADC countries are providing military support to President Kabila. These are the complex elements with which the mediators have to contend. The initiative is being spearheaded by a troika consisting of Zambia (represented by President Chiluba), Tanzania and Mozambique.

Mr Ajello explained that the EU has no official mediation role in Africa (this is the task of the UN, the OAU and sub-regional organisations such as SADC and ECOWAS). But it is ready to offer support when required to facilitate preventive diplomacy, conflict management and the peacekeeping initiatives of other organisations.

Our interviewee has had a lot of experience in preventive diplomacy and mediation (previous missions include Mozambique, Tadjikistan and Nagorno Karabak). His present task is to follow closely the peace process in the DRC and Burundi, and help the 15

EU countries formulate a common approach. In addition, his inputs are often welcomed by the African stakeholders involved.

He explained how the SADC troika are overcoming three initial bottlenecks as a precursor to substantive negotiations. 'The problems revolved around who would be accepted as recognised partners in the ceasefire talks; who would preside over Congo's internal peace negotiations once the ceasefire was in place; and what should be done about the remnants of the former Rwandan army and the Hutu militias.'

Clearly, no ceasefire could work without the commitment of the rebel groups. Despite this, there was initial disagreement about whether to allow them to take part in the negotiations, to include them through proximity talks only, or to bar them altogether. 'Eventually,' Aldo Ajello told us, 'all parties – including President Kabila – accepted the principle of admitting the rebels as full negotiating partners, irrespective of whether they had started the conflict and of whether this had been with support from external forces.'

As regards the proposed internal talks in the DRC, another principle was successfully agreed. 'The negotiations between the government and all the opposition forces – armed and unarmed – will be presided over by an international personality. Indeed, it was Laurent Kabila himself who suggested approaching the *St Egidio* community (a Catholic lay organisation which has experience in peace mediation). The aim is to reach an agreement whereby, following a transitional period, general elections will be prepared.'

Mr Ajello continued: 'At the regional level, the talks should lead to a guarantee of security for the neighbouring countries. To achieve this, all parties have accepted that the FAR and *Interahamwe* must be disarmed and relocated.' He believes that the presence of these forces in the Congo has already led to two

outbreaks of war and that the conflicts will continue if they remain *in situ*.

Offering an insight into what peace mediation entails, he explained that a mediator has to identify a realistic way out of a crisis which takes account of the interests of all the parties. Even more important is to get them to accept solutions and actually implement them. The job is based on teamwork and takes time. Every peace process has its own dynamic, and things cannot be rushed even if a quick solution is desired. A good mediator needs to be able to judge when extra time is needed to facilitate negotiations and also to recognise obstructive time-wasting.

Support for the SADC initiative has come from a number of sources – the EU, the OAU and most recently from President Ghaddafi of Libya. 'An interesting aspect,' according to Mr Ajello, 'is the solidarity displayed by the SADC members.' Despite recent bilateral problems between Angola and Zambia, President Chiluba's role as mediator in the Congo crisis has not been damaged (the conflict in Angola is another unsolved conflict). There is sense of pride within SADC that their organisation is taking a lead role in the mediation.

Aldo Ajello favours a major international meeting on security and cooperation in the Great Lakes region, based on the European (CSCE) model. He told us that having pushed for such a conference, the idea now seems to be 'gaining ground'. A UN Security Council document, approved on 9 April, reaffirmed the importance of holding such a gathering, at an appropriate time, under UN and OAU auspices. Mr Ajello maintains that the instruments currently available to Africans to prevent or manage crises are inadequate. 'We need either to strengthen existing instruments or create new ones. Such a conference would be extremely useful in building a new partnership between the international community and African countries for dealing with the post Cold War world. As such, it would help create the conditions for the joint management of crises.' ■ c.o.



# The European elections – what next?

by Natalie Massart\*

*Voters in the EU have recently been to the polling stations to elect a new European Parliament. Such elections take place every five years and, on this occasion, mark an undeniable increase in the powers of the Parliament compared with the other European institutions. The challenges are considerable: greater institutional transparency, negotiations on expansion into Eastern Europe and greater harmonisation of policies between the fifteen Member States.*

European identity is as yet a vague notion but one that is slowly gaining ground in the 15 countries of the Union. Although still tending to define themselves in terms of nationality, more and more people are spontaneously

describing themselves as 'European'. Such is the case, for example, in Belgium or Germany – it is much less so in the United Kingdom.

The European Commission's most recent *Eurobarometer* survey found that 60% of British citizens felt themselves to be British, pure and simple. Similar nationalistic sentiments are shared by Portuguese (62%) and Swedish (59%).

The sense of belonging to one and the same community is thus still in its infancy. The new rights accorded to Europe's citizens – freedom of movement, right of residence anywhere within EU territory and the right to vote in municipal and European elections – are apparently not yet sufficient to generate such sentiment. Undoubtedly it will increase when citizens reach the point when they acknowledge Europe as a strong political entity. Indeed,

this is likely to be one of the objectives of the new Parliament.

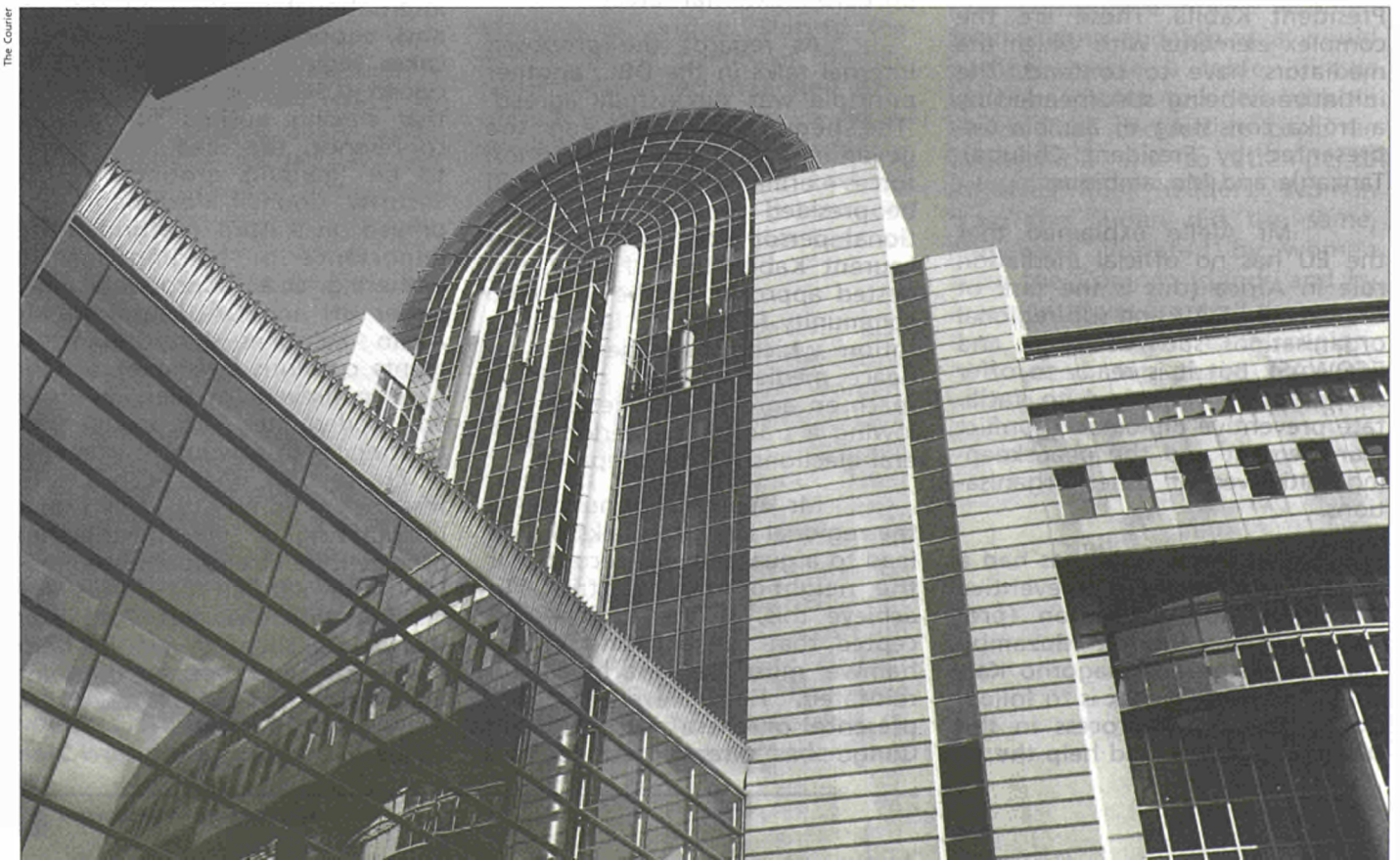
## Towards a citizens' Europe

The newly-elected Parliament will probably want to show that, behind the imposing glass and steel in Brussels, there is a genuine will to serve the interests of Europeans. Over the years, the European Parliament has gained power and importance. From a modest consultative assembly in 1952, it has become an imposing body of 626 MEPs, and increasingly has the same rights as national parliaments.

In 1993, the Maastricht Treaty conferred on the European Parliament powers of 'co-decision' in a number of fields, a procedure which requires the Parliament's approval before legislation in certain areas can be passed. With the

Over the years, the Parliament has gained power and importance

\* Journalist at the RTBF





Amsterdam Treaty, which entered into force on 1 May 1998, the procedure was extended to cover all areas except for the euro and the CFSP (the common foreign and security policy).

The European Parliament now has a full legislative role, the only stumbling block being its ongoing institutional wrestling match with the European Commission. Then, last March, the Commission was forced to resign *en masse* following the publication of an in-depth report funded by the European Parliament. A committee of independent experts uncovered dubious practices within the executive in Brussels, the *coup de grâce* being the forced resignation of Commission President Santer. As a result, the European Parliament's power was enhanced. Further to this spectacular and unprecedented event, the Parliament intends to assume the role of defender of European citizens' and consumers' interests – and to meet their expectations – a new responsibility, admittedly, and one requir-

ing even greater reform of the Community's structure.

### The challenge of expansion

Ten countries are readying themselves for European Union membership. The institutional machinery and decision-making procedures were, however, devised 40 years ago, for a community of six members; they are still in use today with 15 and will be called upon to operate with up to 25 Member States by 2010. Hitherto, many major decisions were taken by a unanimous vote within the Council of Ministers in areas as fundamental as foreign policy, taxation, rights to asylum and immigration – decisions which could be blocked by a veto on the part of just one Member State. This method of operation, which already generates bitter negotiations between the 15 partners, looks likely to completely paralyse the cogs of that institutional machinery if the system is not chan-

ged to take account of the larger membership.

Beyond the institutional framework, the accession of new members poses additional challenges, not least in economic terms. Account must also be taken of criteria such as democracy, and respect for social and environmental norms. Current debate is addressing precisely how this task might best be carried out. Candidates for membership must come into line with European standards. From now up to 2006, and with no increase in its budget, the EU has made provision to release 45 billion in aid, but one might well ask whether the paying-out of such funds will be to the detriment of other sectors, such as agriculture and structural funds, currently paid out to the Union's poorest regions and countries.

Yet, before contemplating full membership on the part of countries such as Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia, Estonia or Cyprus, Europe itself, as it currently exists, needs to step up implementation of its integration policy.

### Harmonisation

European integration is to be achieved, *inter alia*, through social, fiscal and environmental harmonisation; however, there is genuine disparity between the various countries. For example, in taxation, Luxembourg has always rejected the withholding-tax system. The United Kingdom, too, refuses to lift corporation tax. Decisions on taxation are taken on a majority vote, so it is unlikely that there will be much progress in the short term towards harmonisation of fiscal legislation as it affects companies and capital.

Confronted with the challenges of globalisation, the Old Continent owes it to itself to become stronger and more democratic. By accepting such a challenge, it will be able, at world level, to maintain its identity and to uphold its social and egalitarian ideals ■ N.M.

## The institutions of the European Union

According to the Treaty establishing the European Community, four institutions are responsible for conducting European business: the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice.

### The European Commission

The executive body. Based in Brussels, it is composed of 20 commissioners appointed by the Member States, with a President at its head (Romano Prodi), whose mandate is for five years.

### The Council of Ministers

Its members consist of representatives of the 15 Member States. It is responsible for coordinating the policies of EU countries. Each government is represented by a minister, generally its Foreign Minister. At technical meetings, the Council convenes a meeting of ministers with competence in the subject on the agenda (agriculture, industry, social affairs, environment, etc.). The presidency is a rotating appointment, with each Member State holding office for six months at a time. The presidency has just passed to Finland, who will keep it until the end of this year.

### The European Parliament

Elected in June 1979 for the first time by proportional representation, it is composed of 626 MEPs. Each country elects a number of MEPs in accordance with the size of its population. Parliament has the power to supervise the work of the Commission, which may be forced to resign by a vote on a motion of censure adopted by a majority of two thirds of the MEPs. MEPs vote on the Commission's budget and play a part in drawing up texts relating to the Internal Market. The Amsterdam Treaty, which came into force on 1 May, gives a greater say to Parliament.

### The Court of Justice

This has a membership of 15 judges and nine advocates-general, all appointed by the governments of the Fifteen for a renewable term of six years. The Fifteen or the Commission may refer to it disputes with their partners over the interpretation and application of the treaties.



# Fingerprinting the future of chocolate in Trinidad

by Michael Roberts\*

Contrary to popular belief, modern biotechnology is not all about shuffling genes around between organisms. It is also a powerful weapon in the armoury of the conventional plant breeder. Efforts to preserve the genetic diversity of global traded commodities such as maize or cocoa have received a major boost from advances in molecular biology. Such research efforts are of fundamental importance if plant breeders are to stay one step ahead of crop diseases. In the case of cocoa, such research will not just protect the livelihoods of small-scale farmers in developing countries but will ensure that 'chocoholics' everywhere can still delight in their daily treat.

Cocoa's origins in Mesoamerica and its expansion throughout the Caribbean and South America and later to Africa and Asia are the history of European discovery and imperial ambition. In many parts of the world, cocoa was introduced as part of the colonial compact. For example, it was first planted in the world's largest producing country, Côte d'Ivoire, at the turn of this century. The tree is thus a relatively recent migrant to many of the regions where farmers depend most on it for their livelihoods. Assuring the future of that livelihood in the face of the continuous fight against diseases such as Witches' Broom and Black Pod will depend on efforts to maintain a broad genetic base from which plant breeders can draw material. Central to these efforts is the conservation of cocoa germplasm in its areas of origin.

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## The trinitario tree

There are three different botanical species of *Theobroma cacao* or 'Food of the Gods' as the cocoa tree is more fondly known: the criollo, the forastero and the trinitario. Each tree bears pods of highly distinctive colour, size and shape. (The long striated shape of the criollo pod was the inspiration for Coca-Cola bottles.)

The trinitario is, as the name suggests, native to the island of Trinidad. Its origin lies in a disaster which befell the island in 1727. Up to that year, criollo trees had been cultivated on the then-Spanish controlled island. The disaster of 1727, whose cause is unknown, led to the introduction of planting material from the darker-beaned cocoa of the Amazonian forastero variety. This variety crossbred with the remnants of the original white-beaned criollo and the trinitario was born.

From its beginning in Trinidad, the trinitario variety has spread to Venezuela, Ecuador, Cameroon, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Java and Papua New Guinea. Ensuring that farmers in these countries can fight disease thus depends in good measure on efforts to conserve germplasm from the home country. At the heart of this work is the Cocoa Research Unit (CRU) in Trinidad.

## Cocoa research unit

Efforts to catalogue and conserve cocoa germplasm in Trinidad began back in 1982 when the Cocoa Research Unit realised it was sitting on not only one of the most extensive collections of cocoa germplasm in the world, but also one of the least accessible. The collection was located over several remote sites with old, neglected trees and little documentation. With a European Development Fund grant, the collections were consolidated into a single genebank.

As a result of the success of this effort, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute recognised the Unit as a Universal Collection of cocoa germplasm. At present, the Unit manages about 3,000 cocoa accessions and new additions are being made all the time as collecting expeditions bring back cocoa germplasm from the wild. One of the more ambitious projects being undertaken, with funds from the British Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, is the collection and transfer of cocoa germplasm from a remote site in Eastern Ecuador to the burgeoning genebank in Trinidad.

The aim of *Darin Shuka* and his colleagues, is to maximise the genetic diversity of the International Cocoa Genebank, Trinidad managed by the Unit. By assembling the collection, the team at the CRU has ensured not only that a wide variety of cocoa genetic resources will survive for posterity, but also that plant breeders world-wide will have a rich source of genetic material to integrate into new hybrids.

Trinitario cocoa pods







CRU at the International Festival of Chocolate, held in London in November 1998

Integral to this process is the characterisation of new accessions and the existing collection. And here is where techniques such as DNA fingerprinting have come into their own. Work began about five years ago and it is making more exciting applied research possible into the use of molecular markers to identify strains of tree with the genetic basis of resistance to Black Pod and Witches' Broom diseases. Greater resistance to these diseases should greatly assist poor smallholders who are the backbone of the cocoa industry the world over.

### Fine or flavour cocoa

Trinitario trees are the prime source for fine or flavour cocoa beans. Fine or flavour cocoa is most commonly used in dark or rich chocolate to impart a more complex flavour. Most major chocolate manufacturers have premium-quality chocolate products in their range, which require fine or flavour cocoa from specific origins to create a distinct taste or colour for their chocolate. Overall, imports of fine or flavour cocoa into the traditional cocoa consuming countries of Western

Europe range from between 5% to 20% of total imports.

Fine or flavour cocoa has been eclipsed, however, by the phenomenal growth of trade in bulk cocoa. The share of fine or flavour cocoa in the total world production of cocoa beans has fallen from between 40% and 50% at the beginning of this century to just under 5% (120,000 tonnes) per annum out of a total market in 1997 of some 2.8 million tonnes. Nevertheless, production has risen throughout the course of this century and demand remains constant.

A stumbling block for what is now a small and specialised segment of the bulk cocoa trade is the absence of an agreed method to distinguish fine or flavour cocoa from bulk cocoa. Fine or flavour cocoa normally commands a premium over bulk. The size of the premium depends on the quality characteristics of the cocoa. A premium of £50 to £250 (€75 to €375) per tonne over London terminal market prices is quite normal for this cocoa – although in exceptional circumstances it can reach up to £500 (€750) per tonne. Clearly, with such premiums at stake, disputes over quality can quickly sour relations between agents and suppliers.

### Ensuring quality and smallholder income

Price premiums, quality and ultimate usage also determine whether or not the cocoa beans are regarded as fine or flavour by the chocolate manufacturers. Because of its special characteristics, fine or flavour cocoa should command a higher price compared with bulk cocoa. However, some cocoa producers and exporters from the Latin American and Caribbean region find that market prices do not reflect the appropriate premium because of disputes over classification, while importers also cite problems of deterioration in quality.

To resolve this problem, the United Nations Common Fund for Commodities is funding a project to evaluate the characteristics of fine or flavour and bulk cocoa and provide methodologies, standards and instruments for universal use in differentiating fine or

flavour from bulk cocoa. For the cocoa industry in Trinidad, once the mainstay of the agriculture sector and financial barometer of the country, this project may determine the long-term future of what little remains of the once extensive plantings. If the project succeeds, the 5,200 growers of Trinidad's trinitario tree will have a standard to meet. Furthermore, funds allocated to promoting the image of the fruit of Trinidad's native cocoa tree could, if all goes to plan, stir interest in the crop again on the Caribbean island. However, before the project can go ahead, the CRU must first secure matching funds from other sources.

It is not just Trinidad's smallholder cocoa farmers that potentially stand to gain. Among the other beneficiaries of any success in establishing a test for fine or flavour cocoa will be Trinidad's main competitors, notably Ecuador which produces 60,000 to 70,000 tonnes per annum – over half the total world production. Colombia, Indonesia, Venezuela and Papua New Guinea should also benefit, each producing around 10,000 tonnes a year. In contrast, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica and Grenada each produce only 1,000 to 3,000 tonnes a year.

### Conclusion

Scientific research at the Cocoa Research Unit shows how the radical advances in modern biotechnology can be used to assist traditional plant breeders in their constant battle to find answers to disease, quality and yield problems. Furthermore, over and above this applied research, techniques such as genetic fingerprinting are a major spur to conservation efforts. The Cocoa Research Unit is not working in isolation. It is part of a network of some 15 institutes worldwide involved in cocoa germplasm conservation. With this knowledge, chocolate lovers may sleep easier at night.



## Mind the gap

by Eva Kaluzynska\*

Pay more attention to the phase between war and peace: that is Olara Otunnu's call on the international community. In an exclusive interview after a mission to Mozambique, the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative for Children in Conflict appealed to major donors to take more risks in fostering activities to help stabilise fragile societies.

'They have some idea of what to do when an emergency breaks out, they have some idea of what to do in peace, but they still don't know how to cope with the middle phase, they are not flexible enough,' he told the *ACP-EU Courier*. Among countries in the 'gap' he named several he had visited recently – Burundi, Sudan, Rwanda.

For Otunnu, programmers should seek pockets of stability in the midst of conflict, rather than waiting for perfect peace before volunteering assistance. 'The European Union can play a key role in rethinking attitudes, and can lead the way in modifying present policies.' Sierra Leone, for instance, could benefit from support with educational activities and training at local level. 'Don't adopt a wait-and-see attitude. To consolidate peace in Sierra Leone, you must move in now, otherwise there'll be a rollback,' he said, expressing concern at relapses in African countries that had apparently been on the verge of resolving conflicts.

Former Zaire, Angola, Congo Brazzaville, Eritrea and Ethiopia are among those experiencing such setbacks. Mozambique, in contrast, had put a stop to its internecine warfare, and was showing real commitment to sustaining peace, he said.

Even in conflict zones, the will for peace and stability, expressed in practical initiatives, often defies belief in Otunnu's experience. 'I went to see what you might think are some basket cases of tragedy, and it gave me renewed hope to see such determination shining through at local level,' he said of a recent mission to Burundi.

There he met Maggie, a Tutsi, who in 1993 had witnessed and survived the massacre of Hutu children taken from her care. She subsequently set up a number of orphanages with the support of the local prefect, a Hutu who abandoned a successful career abroad as an artist to come home and help rebuild his society. Maggie now works with Beatrice, a Hutu from her village, who had fled a 1972 pogrom in Burundi, and ended up in Rwanda, stable at the time. Beatrice married a Rwandan Hutu and had eight children. They left Rwanda in the exodus after the massacres there, and found themselves in Tingi Tingi camp, where Beatrice lost her entire family. She walked back to Burundi, and met Maggie, who asked



Olara Otunnu, the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Children in Conflict.

her to join the work with orphans. How did Beatrice feel about working with a Tutsi now? 'Taking care of these children has given back to me the dignity of a mother,' she told Otunnu.

The Special Representative's mandate derives from Graca Machel's 1996 UN/UNICEF report on the impact of conflict on children. Otunnu works closely with UN organisations including UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNESCO and UNDP, whose

mandates criss-cross his own, to organise advocacy on their behalf. And he has built contacts with all major world players with potential influence over outcomes. In the EU, with its significant resources and important historical links with conflict zones, he sees the EU-ACP framework as a crucial axis. 'I want to make clear that this is not a case of the UN saying do this and do that, but a question of issues that are so fundamental and universal that it is natural for the EU to pursue programmes on them within its own terms.'

Among issues on Otunnu's agenda for Africa is the need to prevent recruitment of child soldiers, and to respond to new phenomena such as child heads of household and the appearance of thousands of street children, orphans of conflict. But his concerns extend beyond his home continent. After a mission to the Kosovo region, he launched an agenda stressing the need for schooling and other activities to give structure to children's lives and to protect boys from being drawn into fighting, or girls being exposed to sexual exploitation.

As a roving ambassador, he aims to persuade parties trying to resolve their conflicts to recognise the needs of children as they start drafting accords, rather than as afterthoughts. Then comes implementation. 'I hope DGVIII would be supportive in programming the need for schooling for children, often a big problem after conflict, as well as vocational training, basic primary healthcare, and measures to ensure that child soldiers are effectively demobilised and integrated into civil society.'

Otunnu served as Uganda's UN representative, and currently holds a mandate till next year. 'I hope the millenium will be used as a turning point, and intend to do as much as possible in my role as a catalyst in the time available.' He spends much of his time on the road, identifying with those he meets in the field what can be done to make a difference in regions at risk. 'Go women, go children, go local,' he summed up. 'The real place where it's at is at local level.'

\* Press and Information Officer at the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).



# No identity crisis for overseas countries and territories

by Malia Mataïla\*

Everyone was convivial at the 'European Commission/Member States/Overseas Countries and Territories' partnership meeting held in Brussels on 29 and 30 April. It was an opportunity to bring together, for the first time around the same table, all the overseas countries and territories of EU Member States and to canvass their opinion about the future of their relationship with the European Union (EU). Their current relationship is based on special association arrangements which are due to end on 28 February 2000.

During these two days of consultation and discussion various topics were addressed, such as trade arrangements, financial instruments and the right of establishment. These will undoubtedly be the most important discussion points in the OCT 2000 negotiations and the future association arrangements.

Representatives from these distant and very diverse overseas countries and territories (OCTs) – Anguilla, Curaçao, Montserrat, Tristan da Cunha and Wallis and Futuna – gathered in Brussels to shape the future of their association with the EU.

The debate, based on a discussion paper prepared by the Commission, was opened by Commissioner *João Pinheiro*, who stated that the time had come to revise the 'outmoded' association arrangements and to implement new, harmonious relations between the Community and the OCTs by taking full account of the specific economic, geographical, statutory and human characteristics of those territories.

He added that the Amsterdam Declaration invited a re-examination of the arrangements for

association with regard to four objectives:

- more effective promotion of economic and social development in the OCTs,
- the development of economic relations between OCTs and the Community,
- better exploitation of both their diversity and specific characteristics – including aspects relating to freedom of establishment
- improved efficiency of the financial instrument – a concise summary of the challenges facing any future association.

## Towards a stronger partnership

The principle of partnership was established in the 1991 Association Decision – subsequently implemented through regional meetings – but this was the first time that the European Commission, the Member States (represented at ministerial level) and all the overseas countries and territories represented by their highest local authorities had met together. The OCTs expressed their delight to be attending such a meeting and their desire to see a genuine partnership develop. To this end, they voted in favour of a proper institutional framework within which regular meetings could take place – Mr *Gaston Flosse*, President of the Government of French Polynesia, on behalf of his delegation called for the strengthening of the political dimension of the partnership by setting up an ongoing forum for dialogue. Ruling out a framework of the EU/ACP Joint Assembly type on technical grounds, the Commission envisaged an annual discussion forum. The overseas countries and territories showed great interest in this proposal, going so far as to call for twice-yearly meetings at which they could address topics such as the programming of aid and individual cases. Aware of the constraints imposed by such meetings, some of them asked for the problem of the remotest overseas countries and territories, such as the Falkland Islands, to be taken into account within the new framework.

## Major topics

Of all the topics dealt with at these consultations, the financial instrument gave rise to the greatest criticism. All those taking part, the Commission itself, the Member States and the OCTs were in favour of making the financial instrument more effective at procedural level and in terms of the rules governing calculations and payments. As regards the rules on calculation, OCTs were in total agreement that the sole criterion of GDP/inhabitant seemed too narrow to them, given the often highly cyclical nature of these fragile island economies. Speaking for the delegation from Mayotte, Representative *Henri Jean-Baptiste* commented that it would also be important to take account of the structural problems of certain overseas countries and territories. Finally, they expressed the wish to set up their own fund, more suited to their needs, characteristics and status.

A number of issues were raised at the session on trade, particularly free access, health and veterinary rules and rules on origin. Most of the overseas countries and territories agreed with the maintenance and strengthening of the current provisions, emphasising the importance of the principle of free access to the Community market. Some expressed a desire for the maintenance of mixed origin regarding ACP products and their own products. They deplored the use of protective clauses implemented in the case of sensitive agricultural produce such as rice, which they thought harsh, maintaining that the small quantities they export could in no way constitute a serious threat to the European Community.

Greenland, through its Prime Minister, Jonathan Motzfeldt, St Pierre and Miquelon and the Netherlands Antilles demonstrated a special interest in issues relating to rules on origin, and they called for an adaptation of such rules on the basis of geographical locations or in favour of small businesses. They also called for exceptions to be made in certain cases, such as

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### **The countries and territories involved**

The 1957 Treaty of Rome included all the territories which had 'special relationships' with four of the six signatory States. As the colonial period came to an end, some of these countries and territories became ACP countries, whilst others remained 'overseas countries and territories'. The accession of new Member States to the Community resulted in an expansion of the association to other territories governed by the United Kingdom and Denmark. Part Four of the Treaty of Rome defined special arrangements for association with the overseas countries and territories, enabling them, notably, to benefit from preferential trade arrangements, EDF grants and loans from the European Investment Bank. The arrangements for association applying today were developed in the Decision on Association of 25 July 1991 (revised in late 1997). Today, there are 20 overseas countries and territories, 11 governed by the United Kingdom, six by France, two by the Netherlands and one by Denmark. All islands, the overseas countries and territories are scattered right across the globe, from the South Pacific to the Caribbean and including the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

#### **The Atlantic overseas countries and territories**

- Greenland (DK)
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (UK)
- St. Pierre and Miquelon (F)

#### **The Caribbean overseas countries and territories**

- Anguilla (UK)
- Cayman Islands (UK)
- Montserrat (UK)
- Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)
- British Virgin Islands (UK)
- Aruba (NL)
- Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten) (NL)

#### **Indian Ocean overseas countries and territories**

- Mayotte (F)

#### **Pacific overseas countries and territories**

- New Caledonia and its dependencies (F)
- French Polynesia (F)
- Wallis and Futuna Islands (F)
- Pitcairn Island (UK)

#### **Uninhabited overseas countries and territories**

- French Southern and Antarctic lands (F)
- British Antarctic Territory (UK)
- British Indian Ocean territories (UK)

that of goods which originate from third countries, and are processed in the overseas countries and territories, for example Canadian salmon on St Pierre and Miquelon.

There were a few points on which opinion diverged, except when the issue of regional economic partnerships was raised. Some of the overseas countries and territories appeared to be interested in

the development of regional relationships with their neighbours (such links already exist between ACP countries and French *départements* and territories in the Indian Ocean), but this view was not unanimous. Some of the countries and territories, for reasons such as the size of their customs income or their geographical location, declared themselves to be against

such a level of integration which represents no economic advantage for them.

Another important subject was the right of establishment. The overseas countries and territories were satisfied with the more flexible implementation conditions contained in the discussion paper. Some, such as New Caledonia, supported the removal of Article 135 of the Treaty of Rome on the freedom of movement of workers, saying that they would like to be allowed to protect their labour market. These measures they regard as necessary if due account is taken of the narrow nature of their labour markets and the proportion of young people in their populations.

Aside from the major topics, other issues discussed included, notably, the problem of drugs and money laundering. In the opinion of Governor Franck Savage, representing the British Virgin Islands, an article relating to 'this crucial problem' in their region ought to be included in the new decision.

### **An appointment to meet in March 2000**

After two days of consultation, all the overseas countries and territories agreed that the future Decision on Association should be a mixture of the current system and a review of the actual situation. The new system should allow the overseas countries and territories access to the socio-economic development to which they aspire. It should serve as a basic framework for such development, particularly by allowing the creation of vital infrastructures, especially for island economies, inward foreign investment and the protection of the environment.

These discussions allowed overseas countries and territories to examine their differences and emphasise similarities, and it was with a single voice that they demanded a clarification of their legal situation, so that the overseas countries and territories/ACP hybrid could stop being used before their next partnership meeting, after the decision of the EU's Council of Ministers.



# St. Pierre and Miquelon

## 'Europe in the North Atlantic'\*

Twenty Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs), which enjoy privileged relations with the Member States of the European Union, are currently Associate States of the EU. The majority of these OCTs receive aid from the European Development Fund.

St. Pierre and Miquelon is one such State. A French dependency, occupying an isolated position in the Atlantic a short distance from the Northern United States and Newfoundland (Canada), this archipelago faces particular problems and is endeavouring to establish its development strategy on a firm footing in order to promote economic diversification.

### A short history and geography lesson

'Overseas' traditionally conjures up images of sun-drenched islands and beach resorts, but not all OCTs are in this situation.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, an overseas archipelago, is washed by another sea: the waters of the North Atlantic, which are influenced by the cold Labrador Current. Twenty kilometres from the Canadian coast, off Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon is the last vestige of France's presence in North America, measuring just 242 km<sup>2</sup> and with 6700 inhabitants.

In 1520, the Portuguese seafarer *João Alvarez Fagundes*, the earliest known discoverer, christened the group of islands 'the Eleven Thousand Virgins', and it was not until 1536 that the French navigator *Jacques Cartier*, on his return from Quebec, stopped off in St. Pierre and gave it the name by which we know it today. As conflict and rivalry with the English continued over many years, French possessions in North America were slowly but surely lost forever. Only this archipelago off Newfoundland remained French, owing to its having been returned to France in 1815, under the Treaty of Utrecht.

From that date onwards, the territory began to be organised on the French administrative model and in 1976 the archipelago became an overseas *département*. This administrative system proved, however, to

be ill-suited to local circumstances. For this reason, in 1985, it gained the hybrid status of *Collectivité territoriale*, with autonomy in fiscal and customs matters. This status proved to be necessary because EU customs arrangements taxed goods of Canadian origin entering St. Pierre, which meant that the local cost of living was very high.

St. Pierre enjoys a privileged relationship with the EU as an EU-associate OCT, on the basis of Decision 91/482.

### The end of the traditional economy based on cod fishing

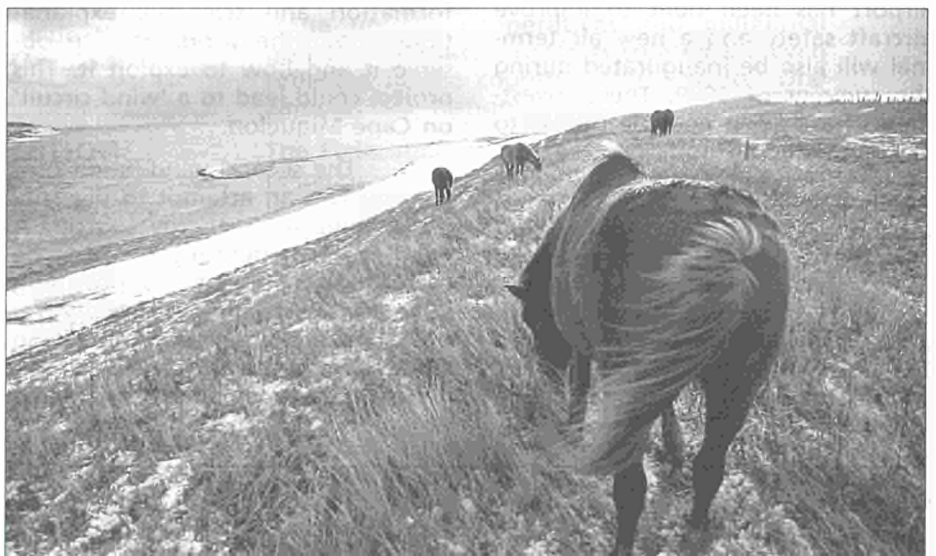
Exposed to the winds and the vagaries of the Atlantic Ocean, the archipelago has quite naturally always been maritime in outlook, its principal industries being cod fishing and the re-supplying of fishing vessels. The glory days of the fishing industry happened in the late 1800s, but certain measures were in the pipeline which seriously compromised this economic activity.

In 1976, the International Conference on the Law of the Sea defined a maritime economic zone reserved for coastal States and set its limits at 200 nautical miles. St. Pierre and Miquelon and Canada were immediately in dispute over the boundaries of their respective zones. In 1992, the New York courts settled this dispute and granted St. Pierre a zone of 24 nautical miles around the archipelago and also a 200-mile corridor to the south. The only drawback was that cod is not abundant in these waters. From 1992 onwards, therefore, St. Pierre was totally cut off from its principal resource through the application of the moratorium arising out of over-fishing in the zone. The archipelago had to seek a new direction and adapt its threatened economy.

### Towards economic diversification

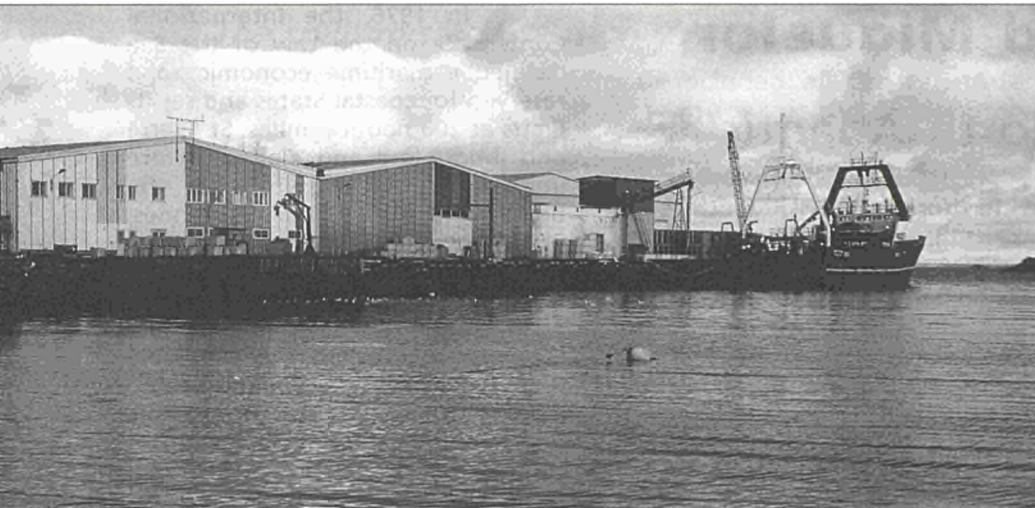
No longer able to earn a living from a dynamic industrial fishery, the archipelago opted to follow a highly original development strategy of diversification, set in motion by SODEPAR, the economic development agency for the islands. This diversification plan, devised by SODEPAR with the collaboration of local economic partners, aims to take advantage of all the archipelago's resources and assets arising out of its geographical location. The plan relies on active communication: an Internet site in French and English is available to the public, a representative office for the archipelago has been created in Paris, and a liaison office has been set up in Brussels. Economic and political decision-makers have also

St. Pierre and Miquelon.  
Washed by the cold waters of the  
North Atlantic



\* Information from the St. Pierre and Miquelon Development Agency. Further information is available on the following website: <http://www.cancom.net/~sodepar>





made a number of approaches to European institutions.

The policy to diversify the fishing industry has been successful and it promotes the exploitation of new species (whelks, shark) and the restoration of non-industrial fishing which takes less of a toll on marine life (lumpfish). Processing of this new sea produce is being developed, enabling St. Pierre to continue its fishing tradition and to create jobs locally into the bargain. Another resource to be exploited is seaweed. Similarly, aquaculture (mussels, scallops) looks set to become a dynamic development sector.

Taking advantage of its location at the entry to the St. Lawrence Waterway and its proximity to Canada and the US, activities in the manufacturing and processing industries are also being examined: goods are processed in the archipelago, which facilitates their access to the European market under the provisions of Council Decision 91/432, which allows customs clearance operations. These new activities would not have taken off so well if infrastructures had not been overhauled. A new airport has been built to improve aircraft safety and a new air terminal will also be inaugurated during the summer of 1999. These investments have been possible thanks to EDF subsidies. In addition, the Port of Miquelon, in a particularly exposed location, has recently undergone further development with a view to providing boats with a safer haven.

The archipelago would like to make the most of economic cooperation with its Canadian and US neighbours, being, as it is, an

*The strategy to diversify fishing has been successful*

isolated OCT in the North Atlantic – St. Pierre and Greenland are the only dependencies north of the Tropic of Cancer.

The archipelago has also developed an original line in tourism, based on the fresh climate which prevails at St. Pierre. Its low population density is conducive to eco-tourism, and visitors are promised abundant fauna and flora. To discover St. Pierre is also to discover a corner of France and thus of Europe in North America. Naturally, the island's hotel capacity has been increased, as has maritime transport.

### Taking advantage of the wind

The archipelago is a windy place and is seeking to exploit this resource as part of two projects. The first one is based on the forthcoming opening of a 'Wind House', a combination of museum and European scientific and technical centre which will provide visitors with information and scientific explanations about the wind, how to observe it and how to exploit it. This project could lead to a 'wind circuit' on Cape Miquelon.

The second wind-based project involves an attempt to diversify the archipelago's energy sources. A wind-power generating site is to be created, with a view to providing 40% of the island's electricity requirements. There are two aspects to this project: firstly, it forms part of a general development strategy aimed at taking advantage of all the

archipelago's features and resources and, secondly, it enables St. Pierre and Miquelon to act as a European technological showcase for its immediate neighbours in North America.

This wind-power site will promote the technology devised by a European undertaking, which has developed and adapted, specifically for St. Pierre and Miquelon, a wind-power generation system combined with a diesel engine. This is perfectly suited to the circumstances of the archipelago, notably in terms of climate and available space. A 'direct supply' system, it is very economical and is connected straight into the local distribution network, which means there is no need for costly storage of power since this is used as it is produced. Such technology is tailor-made for isolated communities in the North Atlantic coastal areas of Canada and the US.

The success of this wind-power generation site on St. Pierre could thus serve as the launch pad for this technology towards neighbouring Canadian and US regions whose circumstances are similar to those of the archipelago.

### Meeting the challenge

The diversification strategy implemented by St. Pierre and Miquelon has already borne fruit in a number of areas, particularly employment. Employment is the key to the archipelago's survival and therefore to the preservation of its cultural identity. A number of other projects are being looked at closely and the most difficult challenge is that of finding investors. St. Pierre and Miquelon now has to concentrate its energy and capital on its long-term projects and, to do this, it is prepared to organise seminars presenting its activities in Europe, just like those it already organises in the United States and Canada, and to meet other OCTs in order to share experiences. ■



# Country Report Zambia

Historically, the winds of change have blown across the Republic of Zambia, on numerous occasions. Waves of migration down the ages and successive regimes have left their legacy on her terrain, culture, history, politics and economy. As the millennium approaches, the current regime is striving to revive Zambia's flagging economy, alleviate the current poverty and enter more fully the global system.

Geographically, Zambia sits shaped oddly like a figure eight landlocked on the undulating high southern African plateau 1,000m above sea level. Her frontiers, a colonial inheritance, bear no relation to her ethnic composition and her location has embroiled her in much of the region's recent political history. Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana surround it to the south, Angola, to the west, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west and North, Tanzania to the north-east, and Malawi to the east. The great Zambezi River and its tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, the three great lakes Tanganyika, Mweru and Bangweulu and the man-made Lake Kariba make water an abundant resource.

The population of this vast country (752,614-km<sup>2</sup>), the size of France and Benelux combined, is small (9.4 million). Yet Zambia remains one of Africa's most highly urbanised states with population concentrations following 'the line of rail' system from the Copperbelt region, close to the border of the DRC, in and around Lusaka (its capital since 1936), to Livingstone in the South.

The country's fertile and mineral rich terrain remains largely uncultivated and uninhabited except by virtually every wild creature associated with Africa. Zambia has some of the world's finest national safari parks. Thanks to the high altitude, a temperate climate and decent average rainfalls (508-1,270mm per year) the potential for agricultural production is enormous. Great quantities of minerals, precious and semi precious stones are another blessing. But it is the world-size proportions of copper found in the Copperbelt, an area just 120km long and 40km wide that have determined so much of Zambia's recent history.

## Waves of Migration

It was this abundance that made Zambia one of the cradles of Mankind three million years ago and brought the 73 different ethnic tribes to settle here. Drifting in from the North, Bantu tribes came with slash and burn cultivation techniques (*chitmene*) still practised today. While the *Difiquane* (scattering of tribes) in the 1820s, of Shaka, warrior king of the Zulu and Ngony tribes forced the other significant migration from the Southern Afri-



Zambia's vast territory remains largely uninhabited

ca. Trade in copper, ivory, and slaves with the Swahili Arabs and the Portuguese also had its influence. According to Mr Katanekwa, Director of the National Heritage Conservation Commission, many tribes still remain distinct not only because of language but due to their decorative symbols and designs, which have not changed since before Christ.

David Livingstone's discovery of the waterfalls described by locals as *Mosi-oa-tunya*, the smoke that thunders, renamed *Victoria Falls* in honour of his queen, put the territory on the map for Europe. However, Christianity and the eradication of slavery were quickly superseded by colonial commercial ambitions.

## Colonialism

Zambia, then known as Northern Rhodesia, was a prize taken by the British in 1889 administered firstly by Cecil Rhodes, the South African mining magnate and his British South African Mining Company (BSAC). Two groups largely controlled mining: the *South African Anglo American Corporation* and the *Roan Selection Trust* with BSAC retaining all mineral rights. The large indigenous labour force needed to meet the world demand for copper (800,000 tonnes at its height) was readily available. Displaced from their farmlands by white settlers, forced to pay the 'hut tax' on their homes, mining was the only option left to earn money. African miners in the Copperbelt quickly forgot their tribal affiliations. Bonded by common interests arising from their exclusion from the economic and political rewards of mining, they started Zambia's rich civil society by creating trade unions, cooperatives and millennial groups. The unifying effects created are even reflected in the country's State motto, '*One Zambia, One Nation*'.

The Federation of North and South Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi) created in 1953 under white settler control, served to crystallise organised nationalist opposition. In 1963, the British Government was eventually forced to give Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (UNIP) a new constitution with a majority in the legislature for Africans and independence for Northern Rhodesia. At midnight, 24 October 1964, Zambia's national flag was hoisted for the first time.



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## The Kaunda Years

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Kaunda, as President for the next 27 years, turned Zambia into a one-party state replacing colonisation with nationalisation. His policies, based on a combination of Marxist and traditional African values, saw Zambia's economy spiral into decline, which eventually produced popular unrest. With most aspects of economic activity under government control, run by a bloated civil service, the economy slowed down. The mines, a major focus of nationalisation became the monolithic *Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM)*. Supporting liberation movements in neighbouring countries (*Zimbabwe's ZAPU and ZANU*, *South Africa's ANC*, *Frelimo* in Mozambique and *SWAPO* in Namibia) placed further hardships on Zambia. Denied access to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans for exports and imports, copper sales dropped. Sharp falls in world copper prices did not help either. The austerity measures imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) such as the withdrawal of basic food subsidies and the floating of Zambia's overvalued currency took their toll. By the 1990s, Zambians had had enough and wanted change.

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## A clean sweep

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In 1991, they got it. Frederick Chiluba and the Movement for Multi-party democracy (MMD) won a landslide victory with the promise of democratic and accountable governance. Sweeping away the centralised and closed political and economic regime of their predecessors and replacing it with broadly shared economic growth and improved social services were the stated goals. With IMF, World Bank and European Union assistance, MMD embarked on a major structural adjustment programme (SAP) to open up the economy to foreign investment and encourage greater private initiative and to denationalise. Having inherited an empty treasury, a foreign debt of US\$7 billion and an impoverished country, this was never going to be easy.

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## Stabilising the macro economy

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Progress in opening up the economy continues. Prices have been decontrolled and subsidies eliminated. Exchange controls have been removed, the *Zambian Kwacha* has been floated and interest rates are now market determined. Many import restrictions have been eliminated together with a simplification of the tariff structure. Trade reforms in 1995 and 1996, make Zambia's trade regime one of the most open in the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The budget deficit is improving thanks to the cash budgeting system, which restricts expenditure to actual revenue collections. Since VAT was introduced in 1995, there have also been

improvements in tax administration and compliance.

The Bank of Zambia (BoZ), as the central bank, is responsible for assuring price stability, stability of Zambia's financial systems and keeping a tight control of the money supply. According to Dr Kalyalya, Economic Director 'Zambia has managed to stay on course and is proceeding towards satisfying the IMF's structural adjustment programme. Repealing the Exchange Act lifted all restrictions on foreign exchange. After the series of bank failures which affected both the economy and investor confidence we have put preventative measures in place. Banking inter-mediation is also improving. We now have 16 banks, a stock exchange and there are a growing number of other financing institutions and leasing companies establishing themselves. Thus the means to raise long-term credit for capital for investment is developing'.

Privatisation of non-mining parastatals is also marching apace. The *Zambian Privatisation Agency (ZPA)* has sold off some 236 out of 282 units, raising US\$70 million in the process. For Stuart Cruickshank, Director of ZPA, there have been other positive effects, 'within the cotton industry, privatisation means that 200,000 out-growers instead of 50,000 are now receiving extension services and payments. With cotton production up to 100,000 tonnes this is more than enough to meet the needs of our textile industry.' The loss of jobs due to privatisation has to some extent been matched by job creation. Mr Cruickshank explained that half of the 6000 non-mining jobs lost were in retail, which since privatisation has created 4,500 new jobs.

The Public Service Reform Initiative (PSRI) is the government's major review of the civil service intended to create an efficient admin-



Privatisation is creating new jobs

istration. 'Every government ministry has been reoriented towards decentralising and privatising many of its activities focusing on efficient service delivery' explained Bennie



Mwiinga, Minister for Local Government and Housing. 'The aim now is to transfer greater responsibilities to local government, through decentralisation and improved democratic processes. We want to promote better targeted services and give locals a stake in their communities. In this process, traditional tribal chiefs have received greater recognition. They have a defined role in local government and a recognised jurisdiction over local issues associated with custom and land distribution'.

Decentralisation and greater stakeholder participation are recurring themes. The health sector, a model for other developing countries, has already been decentralised with greater autonomy given to provincial and district health authorities. *The Courier* took a look at the Zambia National Blood Transfusion Service. Coordinated from Lusaka, the service has established centres in all the major provincial hospitals, which are responsible for the district centres. Since 1990, the introduction of effective blood screening techniques and the development of a database of safe donors has resulted in safer blood products and a significant reduction in their transmission of HIV. As Drs Muyinda and Mulenga, Directors of the Zambia National blood transfusion service explained, in a malarial country like Zambia where chronic anaemia is common, safe blood supplies are crucial'.

Public/private sector partnership has been another major theme, well exemplified in the National Roads Board (NRB). In a landlocked country, a good network is vital. Zambia depends on its 66,000km-road network for communication and as a focus for economic activity. However, much of the network is in very poor condition. Deterioration over time left only 20% of the core network (12,204km) which carries the majority of traffic in a useable condition. Since 1997, upgrading core roads to a maintainable standard has been the key objective of Zambia's Road Sector Investment Programme (RoadSIP). And it is the task of the NRB to achieve this. Under the chairmanship of Mr Raymond Jhalla, the board's seven private-sector members, representative of transport, academic and commercial bodies in consultation with government representatives are changing this situation. A fuel levy received directly from the finance ministry funds the work. Results are visible. Today, teams of workers, filling potholes and doing tarmac work are a common sight on Zambia's roads. Moreover, the NRB regularly publishes its results and accounts in its quarterly maga-

Upgrading Zambia's core road network is a key objective



zine. Employment has been a major knock-on effect. Some 30,000 new jobs have also been created.

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## But structural adjustment is hurting

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All is not well in Zambia. Structural adjustment is biting hard without bringing the benefits hoped for. Poverty and its associated social ills: chronic malnutrition, poor amenities and bad health affect 70% of Zambians. The average family (eight members) food basket costs ZMK228,000, per month but most families earn less than ZMK76,000. In the absence of jobs, the informal sector is mushrooming and so are the numbers of street children. HIV is another blow, affecting some 20% of the population. A visit to, a Lusaka shanty compound, N'Gombe and CINDI, (a women's and orphans' group) highlighted the burden being placed on women. As a result of AIDs and tuberculosis, many grandmothers on limited incomes have been forced to take responsibility for increasing numbers of orphaned grandchildren. With 60% of government revenues required to service the external debt burden, many of these problems are not being dealt with effectively.

For Mr Mwila, representative of Zambia's chambers of commerce, the macro strategy is not sufficiently supported by micro economic policies which could soften the impacts of liberalisation on individuals and local businesses. 'Privatised companies sold to Zambians without foreign contracts are failing due to a lack of facilities and programmes to aid access to forex and dollar-denominated loans', he explained. 'The weak Kwacha means only exporters can benefit. Local traders who import materials constantly have to deal with increasing overheads and prices while still remaining competitive. Inflation stood at 25% in May 1998. Low import duties for COMESA countries mean that finished goods imports are cheaper than locally manufactured goods dependent on foreign supplies. The trade deficit with South Africa also has seriously affected manufacturing. We are trying to diversify by developing agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, construction etc. but Zambia does not possess the broad industrial base that its neighbours Zimbabwe and South Africa have'. Even well-meaning social assistance measures have hurt business in Zambia. 'Duty-free imports of second-hand clothing (*saloula*) put yet another nail in the coffin of the textile industry and cheap grain imports distributed by the Food Reserve Agency depress local farmers' prices'.

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## Agriculture

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Nyshima, the staple diet food of Zambians is based on maize meal. Potentially, Zambia could produce sufficient maize to feed 300 million people but in reality Zambia's food production is inadequate. In 1997/8 maize crop satisfied only 67% of annual requirements. Mr Desai, Minister for agriculture,



explained that apart from the recent spate of bad droughts, 'there exists a duality in the sector. We have a small highly productive commercial farming sector. Then there is a



Maize meal is the Zambian staple food

larger, much less productive small-scale farming sector'. Poor farming techniques, overuse of chemical fertilisers and lack of investment capital mean that Zambia's 600,000 peasant farmers are not up to the task of meeting annual maize requirements. The forthcoming Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASIP) intends to change this. 'The first aim is to re-organise this sector so that Zambia produces its two million tonnes of maize required annually' said Mr Dessai. In the longer term the aim is to turn agriculture into a major engine of Zambia's economic development.

Falling copper production and prices and failure to sell ZCCM are another problem. The most important assets of ZCCM still await sale to Anglo-American. 'The sale of the mines is crucial to unlocking the whole of the Zambian economy and bringing in foreign investment' stressed Dr Kalyalya. 'But, the ball really is in the court of Anglo-American (the eventual buyers). The government signed a memorandum of understanding, which pleased the donors and prompted the IMF to move on a new three-year ESAF (Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility) arrangement. But we're still waiting. BoZ is hopeful that once the sale goes through the uncertainties deterring foreign investors will be resolved. 'Currently, a lot of investors are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, for example Sun International, the hotel developers,' said Dr Kalyalya.

Poor governance and a lack of transparency in government management led the donors to withdraw aid in 1997. Without balance of payment support Zambia has still had to service external debts which will wipe out much of the positive progress made previously. Low voter turnouts for elections and the 1996 constitutional changes, which barred Kenneth Kaunda standing as a political candidate also aroused criticism. It was the government's imprisonment of opposition politicians, Dean Mung'omba, Nakatindi Wina and Kenneth Kaunda without charge and the

strict measures imposed on the press in response to the attempted *coup d'etat* of 1997 that finally halted donor assistance.

## Some things are improving

Two years on, the situation is starting to improve. Mrs Nawakwi, Minister for Finance, outlined in her 1999 budget a series of measures intended to reverse this situation. A 45% increase in social expenditure was promised. It would seem that the donors are gradually starting to relax their suspension of aid. The European Union has released some US\$30 million for balance of payments support already this year. The World Bank will make US\$170 million available in 1999. In May, Mrs Nawakwi also negotiated debt relief to the value of US\$1 billion with the Paris club of creditors and was preparing to renegotiate donor aid with the Consultative Group later the same month.

The extent to which progress in Zambia has been made depends on whom you speak to. 'Oh God! Things are better than 10 years ago. Back then, if you saw a box of toothpaste, you bought it. It might be another two years before you saw toothpaste again. Now you can get anything you want!' exclaimed Gary, at the Kubu Lodge, on the Zambezi River.

Most Zambians recognise the potential of their country. They are frustrated that greater rewards have not already been reaped from their efforts. But still the spirit remains willing and they battle on.

People are battling on resourcefully and patiently





# 'Changing Zambia for Good'

## Interview with Vice-President Christon Tembo

At the election in November 1996, President Frederick Chiluba was returned to office for a second five-year term. His party, the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), also gained an overwhelming majority in Parliament although, at 40%, voter turnout was low. The MMD manifesto entitled 'Changing Zambia for Good', pledged to build

on the party's original programme of economic expansion, continued privatisation of state enterprises, and enhanced democracy.

Now at the mid-point of its second term, the government faces a fair amount of disillusionment over the extent to which it has succeeded in implementing its ambitious social and economic programme. High interest rates, inflation and unemployment continue to hamper the economy and make daily life a struggle. The final privatisation of *Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM)* has also been delayed. Having survived an attempted coup in 1997, and the withdrawal of international balance of payments support, the government presides over a country which is nonetheless a relative haven of peace and stability in a region where insecurity is increasing. In neighbouring Angola, there is still fighting between the government and UNITA rebels. Meanwhile, the conflict raging in the Democratic Republic of Congo threatens to have an impact not only on the Great Lakes region but on Southern Africa as well. At the time of *The Courier's* visit, President Chiluba was unavailable for interview precisely because of his role (together with Tanzania and Mozambique) in spearheading the SADC initiative to restore peace in the DRC. This initiative is supported by the OAU and the UN.

Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo, Zambia's Vice-President, is a former Minister of Tourism. In an interview, with *The Courier*, he set out his vision of his country's role in the region, the challenges and opportunities that it faces, and the Government's hopes for the future.

*Zambia is located in a part of the world which has experienced and is still experiencing civil conflict. What role can your country play in helping to secure stability in the region?*

It is true that we have seen relative peace in our country while surrounded by neighbours who, at some point, have experienced civil struggles for liberation or independence.



The Courier

Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia have all lived through this experience. The conflict in Mozambique has not long ceased and in Angola, the government is still battling with UNITA. Now, we have the conflict in the Congo where rebels are fighting against President Kabila. Zambia traditionally played a supportive

role in assisting its neighbours to achieve independence. And we consider that we still have a duty to help our brothers in these countries find peaceful solutions to their problems.

Of course, ultimately, it is our neighbours themselves who must resolve their internal problems and find the solutions that are best for them. We can only play a facilitating role in terms of providing an environment where they can actually talk to each other. For example, we facilitated meetings between UNITA and the MPLA of Angola, which resulted in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in 1994 – although both parties have since scuppered the agreement and conflict has broken out again.

In the current conflict in the Congo, our role really is to try and bring the belligerents together so that they can sit down and talk. Without such a dialogue, their problems cannot be resolved. We attach great importance to promoting peace in the region because it is a prerequisite for development. Without it, we realise that Zambia will be unable to develop economically.

*The Angolan authorities have alleged that gun-running is taking place from Zambia to the UNITA movement. Could such allegations threaten Zambia's mediation role in the region?*

I don't think so. These accusations were made and we challenged the Angolan government to prove them. As far as I know, no proof has been forthcoming. They remain simply as allegations. I think our friends were working on information which is unfounded, and on intelligence which is outdated and unverified. Zambia does not have the capacity to supply arms to any other country or organisation. Furthermore, no Zambian minister or businessperson has sufficient resources to get involved in supplying weapons to anyone.



*Since 1991, Zambia has been going through a structural adjustment programme. This has involved a major reorientation of the economy but also a lot of pain for the general population. What are the government's current priorities for achieving sustainable economic development?*

The SAP has brought a certain measure of pain for our people. But they understand that there has been no alternative to this programme. Fortunately for us, because of this understanding, we have been able to forge ahead. The government has no intention of reverting to the kind of programmes adopted by the previous regime. Of course, we also realise that the resulting misery must be alleviated. So we are putting in place poverty alleviation programmes with which we hope to reduce poverty from the current level of 70% to 50% of the population by the year 2004. The measures we envisaged are intended to aid the people in achieving their own economic betterment.

*What economic sectors are you focusing on?*

Agriculture has great potential. Measures are being taken to help small-scale farmers. In line with this, we are currently introducing primary cooperatives, where the emphasis is firmly on the village and district level, to deal with the requirements of between 400,000 and 600,000 families. We believe that if we can stimulate the economic activity of these farmers, then the potential multiplier effects on other sectors are enormous.

We are also looking to resuscitate other sectors to stimulate job creation. Our investment programme aims to attract entrepreneurs with capital to Zambia who will invest and create jobs. As you know, we have made a lot of progress with our privatisation programme. As for ZCCM, I believe that by the end of July 1999, we will have succeeded in completing the privatisation of all the mines.

The government signed a memorandum of understanding with the IMF. This was a significant step enabling us to move towards a new, three-year ESAF (Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility). Once the sale of ZCCM is concluded, we should hopefully begin to see some loosening in the economy. Copper is still its backbone, and the mines depend on a large number of ancillary suppliers and services. So as things get moving, we expect to see multiplier effects not just in the Copper Belt but in the rest of the country, and in other sectors as well.

We recognise that we have a large informal sector and are trying to improve the situation here as well. As a government, we realise that it is not possible for us to provide jobs for everyone. So it is imperative that we encourage people with skills and funding to become as self-sufficient as possible. This is already paying off – a good number of people are doing well even though they are in the informal sector. I heard a televised

interview where one vendor said that he earns as much as K600,000 per month tax-free. This is more than the Vice President's salary! In the long-term, this trend should have positive knock-on effects.

*In Lusaka, where a large number of street vendors operate without a licence, the authorities have recently taken action to stop them trading. Will this not dampen the entrepreneurial initiative that you say you are trying to encourage?*

A number of issues need to be considered, not least safeguarding the environment and public health. We are not prohibiting the traders from vending but simply relocating them to specifically-created market areas, which are provided with all the necessary amenities. This urban market programme is being implemented across the country, in-



Dried fish and pulses for sale on the street in Lusaka. An urban market programme is being implemented across the country

deed with donor assistance. Moreover, this action has received support from the street vendors themselves, which is a good sign.

*The macro economic measures that have been taken to stimulate a free market economy, such as the removal of foreign exchange restrictions and the reduction of trade tariffs, have been criticised by some local operators. For example, people in manufacturing and textiles say the measures are detrimental to their activities and future prospects. They argue that with high interest rates, inflation and a volatile currency, it is very difficult for them to produce goods that can compete with foreign imports.*

When you are opening up an economy, the process will not produce positive results for all overnight. The business community has been presenting its concerns to government and some people are complaining. Of course liberalisation has introduced competition where previously there was none. But in the new market environment, people will have to be more enterprising if they are to compete and survive. There is no doubt that some have been adversely affected by liberalisation, but you have to look at the bigger picture. How long could the previous system have been sustained? Taking the globalisation of the world economy, how would Zambia feature on the world market if we had continued the same inward-looking economic policies?

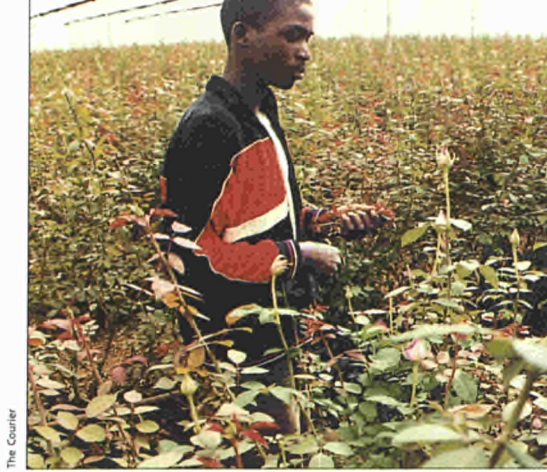


In the 1970s, Zambia, like other developing countries, embarked on a programme of industrialisation based on import substitution. This, in effect, made us even more dependent on imports because of the need for input. A lot of our industry today still depends on this external input. Hence the importance of foreign exchange. Whenever there is a devaluation, that obviously translates into higher costs for Zambian firms importing materials or equipment. For this to change, capacity has to be built up and firms orientated towards earning foreign exchange.

Liberalisation has exposed Zambian companies to greater external competition. Those not geared to the new environment are the ones who find themselves adversely affected. We have had complaints about imported processed products being cheaper than locally produced goods and there have been demands for countervailing duties. But such duties are very difficult to implement, because you have to have evidence that dumping is taking place. Having said this, the Trade and Finance Ministers have been asked to look at the possibility of invoking specific duties on those items where there is also local production. At the same time, we must continue to respect our binding international commitments made under the WTO, the Cross Border Initiative (CBI) and COMESA – which is trying to bring down the tariff barriers. So you see we are caught in the middle. If you liberalise faster than your neighbours, as was the case here, you may find yourself in a situation where your neighbours can seize the advantage and use your country as a transit point. It is very difficult to fully meet the demands of the various economic sectors. But through ongoing dialogue, we are at least trying to bring about some improvement in their situation.

*What positive developments have there been as a result of the liberalising measures the government has taken?*

In some areas, Zambia's tremendous potential is beginning to be realised. This is particularly true for our non-traditional exports such as flowers. Indeed, in recent times, when we received no donor support for our balance of payments, we have managed to survive largely thanks to such exports. So the measures that we have put in place are certainly paying off in this sector. I am reliably informed that flowers grown in Zambia are of a better



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*'I am reliably informed that flowers grown in Zambia are of a better quality than those produced by our African competitors'*

quality than those produced by our African competitors. Tourism is another sector with a lot of potential. Zambia has many natural attractions. We have some of the best national parks in the world, not to mention the Victoria Falls. Indeed, discussions are currently under way with Sun International of South Africa about a major hotel development in Livingstone. And copper is not our only mineral resource. A range of precious and semi-precious gemstones is found here. Small-scale mining in gemstones, emeralds and other semi-precious stones is another very promising area. Already, the major gemstone miners have started to hold auctions here in Lusaka on a regular basis and these are increasingly attracting international buyers. The results are very encouraging. So Zambia has tremendous potential that is just waiting to be tapped.

*The international donor community expects you to demonstrate good governance. What priority are you giving to this?*

I doubt if there is any other country in Africa or indeed in Europe that has gone as far as we have. Initially, the issues discussed with our partners were elections, human rights, corruption and law enforcement. For each of these issues, we have taken practical steps to put the necessary instruments into place. We have set up an Independent Electoral Commission, an Anti-Corruption Commission and a permanent Human Rights Commission which is currently reviewing its operations. We have also established a Drug Enforcement Commission which functions very well.

We have allayed fears that we would not take into account the views of the opposition. I am happy to say that this government has had an ongoing dialogue with the opposition about issues seen as being particularly contentious such as constitutional reform, the electoral process and so on. The press also enjoys a fair measure of freedom. The government has gone as far as to give them guidelines on how to organise themselves so that they can oversee their affairs without interference from the authorities.

So in the area of governance, I think we have made a lot of progress. Unfortunately, every time we succeed in a particular area, we find that our partners, the donors, seem to be adopting a new perspective. We find new criteria being added to the agenda which we also have to satisfy. This puts us at a disadvantage vis-à-vis our

State House in Lusaka.  
*'I think we have made a lot of progress in the area of governance'*



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partners. In our view, everyone should stick to the agreed agenda and when we have achieved that agenda, it should be acknowledged that we have done well.

*The Constitution was reviewed in 1996. Are any further reforms envisaged to strengthen the democratic process prior to the presidential elections scheduled for 2001?*

In 1996, the main area of contention was the qualifications required to stand as a candidate for presidency of the Republic. There was a series of reviews conducted under the Choma, Mvunga and Mwanakatwe Commissions of Inquiry. From this process, it clearly emerged that the people of the country wanted the President to be a Zambian, and it was on this basis that we modified the Constitution. We have not done anything that goes against the wishes of the people. As far as we are concerned, this is now a dead issue. So no further reforms are envisaged. The Constitution will stand as it is.

*A minister was recently quoted as saying that some of the inertia currently being experienced in Zambia is due to abuses by some people in official positions. How much truth is there in this?*

I think that was probably me that was quoted. I was referring to the abuse of administrative positions in government circles that prevents major projects from progressing. I take the view that, within the civil service, there are some people who simply refuse to move forward. This deliberate inertia, often resulting from self-interest, has a negative impact on the development of the economy. This is one reason why we have undertaken a Public Sector Restructuring Initiative (PSRI) to rationalise all government departments. We want to get people moving and to increase efficiency. I should mention that the ministries which have already been restructured are now proving to be much more effective.

*The economic restructuring has resulted in a lot of redundancies and 'retrenchment'. How has this been tackled, bearing in mind that President Chiluba's own background is in trade unionism?*

As a trade unionist, he appreciates that workers must be paid for their labour. If a firm is producing well, then the employees should be properly remunerated. However, a company with a lot of personnel who are surplus to requirement cannot be efficient – and this is to the detriment of the firm and its employees. People are not being displaced indiscriminately, nor is their plight being overlooked. But in the past, we suffered from too many bloated para-statal that were highly inefficient and in severe need of rationalisation. In time, firms that have been through such paring-down measures will be more efficient and competitive. Ultimately, they will generate new jobs and create a positive knock-on effect in other sectors.

As regards people who have been retrenched, the government is endeavouring, albeit with

some difficulty, to settle their retrenchment packages. Great efforts have been made to facilitate this. Many employees have even been given the chance to buy their state-owned houses at very reasonable prices. This is precisely because the President recognises their plight and wants to assist them. Furthermore, he has instigated 'the Presidential Initiative' which is a programme to provide accommodation for Zambians. So it would be unfair to say that the President is insensitive to the plight of the people being retrenched.

*Zambia has a very large debt burden. What effect does this continue to have on the country?*

Mrs Nawakwi, the Finance Minister, has just secured from the Paris Club a major success in terms of relief and rescheduling whereby 67% of our debt will be written off. We spend between 40% and 60% of our budget on debt servicing and this places a major strain on the economy. The money could be better spent on education, health or infrastructure. But we have to service the debt. The Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for making our partners see sense. Of course, the package is not as complete as we would have liked. Ideally we would like to see all our debts written off. However, we shall continue arguing for this in future negotiations.

*What justification would you give for complete debt cancellation?*

I personally believe that the amount we have repaid to date is more than sufficient. I also think that the conditions placed on the loans we received were not really favourable. Above all, I feel that by using the money saved from debt servicing on other national requirements, we can, in the long-term, reduce Zambia's dependence on the donor community.

*Finally, what are your aspirations for Zambia?*

With the policies we have been striving to put in place – opening up our economy to investors, revamping agriculture and tourism, and improving the economic climate more generally – I think we have created an environment which has tremendous potential. And if the peace initiatives in Angola and Congo can be brought to fruition, we should be able to develop the regional economy.

Southern Africa has more resources, minerals, and energy potential than South East Asia. Where the latter has an advantage is in human resources. With South Africa now on the scene, we are now beginning to tackle our weakness in human resources. I am convinced that by the middle of the 21st century, we could be talking about Southern African lions up there alongside the Asian tigers. ■

Interview by C.O.



# Country Profile

## General Information

Area	9.4 m (1997 est)
Population density	12 inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>
Growth rate	2.8% per annum (est)
Capital	Lusaka (about 1.3 million inhabitants)
Urban population	45%
Other main population centres	Ndola, Kabwe, Kitwe, Chingola, Mufulira, Luanshya, Livingstone
Official language	English
Other languages	Nyanga, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvala Kaonde, others (all Bantu origins)
Ethnic groups	73 indigenous ethnic groups including Nyanga, Bemba, Tonga and Lozi
Religions	Christian. Minorities: Islam, hindu, traditional beliefs



## Political Structure

President	Frederick Chiluba (since 1991, reelected 1996)
Parliamentary democracy	The Constitution, amended in 1991, provides for an executive President limited to two five-year terms of office. The President appoints the Vice President and Cabinet from the National Assembly
	A unicameral National Assembly of 150 members directly elected by universal suffrage for five years. The President also appoints eight members, five of whom can serve in Cabinet
	Next Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2001
	Current composition of the National Assembly:
	- MMD (Movement for Multiparty Democracy) - 131 seats
	- NP (National Party) - 5 seats
	- AZ (Agenda for Zambia) - 2 seats
	- Independents -10 seats



## Economy

Currency	Kwacha (ZMK) €1 = approx ZMK 2,615.18 (June 1999)
GDP per capita	US\$ 257 (1995)
GDP growth	3.5% (1997 est)
Inflation rate	25.2% (1998)
Total external debt	US\$6,578 m (1997)
Main economic sectors	Mining - copper, cobalt, agriculture, industry, manufacturing
Main trading partners	Japan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, India, France, UK
Trade balance	deficit of \$143m (1997)

## Social Indicators

Life expectancy at birth	42.7 years
Adult literacy	women: 71.3%, men: 85.6%. (1995)
Population with access to safe water	Urban: 64%. Rural: 27%
Population growth rate	2.8 (est 1997)
Infant mortality	112‰. Under 5s: 202‰ (1996)
Human development index rating	0.378 (146th of 174)

Sources: Economic Intelligence Unit  
UNDP Human Development Report  
World Bank Report



# 'We are not yesterday's party!'

## Interview with UNIP

The United National Independence Party (UNIP) governed Zambia under the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda for 27 years, for 19 as a one-party state. Swept out of office in the 1991 election, UNIP has spent its time in opposition revamping itself and its policies. Despite boycotting the 1996 elections, it still maintains that it is Zambia's main opposition force. When *The Courier* spoke to *Muhabi Lungu*, press assistant to Dr Kaunda and *Rabbison Chongo*, a senior member of the central committee and former minister, both were adamant that their party was still a force to be reckoned with. Mr Lungu explained that UNIP's 27-year rule spanned a turbulent time geo-politically. 'The Cold War and its polarisation of ideologies forced most African countries to take sides. Our defeat in 1991 was due partly to major changes in the global situation. In Zambia, people also wanted change and more pluralist government. UNIP moved with these changes, re-introduced multi-party politics and called an election two years ahead of schedule. We did our best to manage the change.'

'When the MMD took office, they were an unknown quantity', Mr Chongo pointed out. 'Now, voters can compare our records and decide which party is better able to govern. UNIP's job is to show them that, having understood the problems of the past, we have made the necessary adjustments to form a future winning government'.

The party believes it can make a comeback. 'But for the constitutional problems in 1996 that forced us to boycott the election', Mr Chongo said, 'it would have been perfectly clear that we are not yesterday's party. You only have to look at the two recent parliamentary by-elections. MMD took one seat and UNIP, at its first outing since 1996, won the other. The other parties didn't even feature. It was similar in the local polls. These were sprung on us last December, with only 30 days notice to launch our campaign, and eight days to file nominations, raise funds and rally our supporters. Despite this, we came a very strong second with 24% of the overall vote.' Mr Lungu insisted this was a good performance given the time factor and other logistical constraints. Campaigners had to cope with the rains, the size of the country, poor roads and communications, and indeed, the almost complete inaccessibility of some

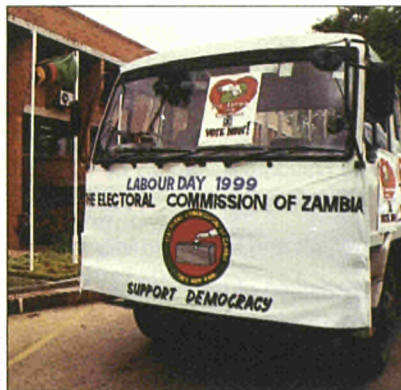
areas. 'In some places, we were canvassing in waters waist-high, while the government was using government vehicles and helicopters to drop maize meal', he claimed. 'With more time, we would have done even better. This is not a washed-up party.'

Mr Lungu said he understood part of the reasoning behind President Chiluba's remarks that Kenneth Kaunda should retire from politics and accept a more dignified elder statesman role. The former President's stature was such that he could easily carve a niche for himself outside the political arena. But he felt it was undemocratic for the head of state to 'manipulate the constitution and electoral processes to exclude a political opponent and make him retire.' He added: 'UNIP believes that Dr Kaunda represents its best candidate for the next election. If President Chiluba is so sure that Dr Kaunda is finished, he should let him stand and allow the electorate to give the final verdict.'

So what has UNIP done to make itself more attractive to voters? 'We have always been slightly left of centre,' explained Mr Lungu. 'Our detractors would call us socialist, but the political tide is changing. Today, many EU governments are now left of centre, so even there, people are reassessing the impact of free-market poli-

cies. After all, huge inequalities sow the seeds of instability. UNIP makes no apology for being social democratic.' Mr Lungu defended UNIP's previous nationalisation policy. 'Despite significant state intervention, we still operated the economy on market principles.' He is scornful of the MMD's handling of privatisation, in which some 90% of former parastatals have been sold off. 'Look at the results. Zambia has suffered massive unemployment and a big currency devaluation. Salaries have simply not kept up with inflation.'

'There are certain rigidities in a developing economy,' argued Mr Chongo, 'which mean that government must still have a significant role. How can you expect the market to drive the agriculture sector in a Third World country like Zambia? Even in the EU, 50% of the budget is spent on farm subsidies! We want to manage an economy based on free market principles, but with state involvement to ensure that account is taken of social needs.'



The Courier

Mobile publicity for the government's voter registration campaign. UNIP believes it can regain the confidence of the electorate





Commercial coffee plantation.  
UNIP wants more emphasis on peasant farmers and food production for the local market

The lifting of exchange controls and loosening of the economy were welcomed by some in Zambia but Mr Chongo does not share this enthusiasm. 'We have the most liberalised foreign exchange system in this region and while UNIP would not propose to revert to the past, there needs to be a more prudent policy.'

'We are experiencing massive capital flight,' Mr Lungu added. 'With one of the highest interest rates in the world, investors are simply buying short-term treasury bills, taking their profits and then getting out.'

Both men believe that the government has created an ongoing problem of food security. 'It is a policy-originated famine', said Mr Chongo. 'For eight years, Zambians have not had access to fertiliser, seeds or extension facilities. Maize used to be stored all over the country. Today many people depend on handouts. In 1992, all of Southern Africa suffered a very bad drought, but it is only Zambia that still needs food aid today. This is despite the fact that last year, we had the best rains since 1952.'

Mr Chongo criticised the focus on production for export and the commercial farmers 'who have neither the capacity nor the incentive to produce what is needed to feed Zambians.' The emphasis, he feels, should be on peasant farmers. He pointed out that the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard) and the cooperative unions that ran it, have been privatised or abolished. 'But it was a successful policy. NAMBoard sourced fertiliser, sold it to farmers, provided loan facilities and stored maize. The system was replaced by government ministers acting as marketing agents and abusing so-called market mechanisms. The result has been wholesale dislocation of the sector and the situation we have today where people are going hungry.' As for manufacturing, 'it's a shambles', said Mr Chongo. 'At least the parastatals did produce goods. Zambia has simply become Southern Africa's biggest supermarket. We've become a warehouse economy, storing goods made elsewhere.'

Tackled about Zambia's over-reliance on copper, which some believe is in terminal decline, UNIP accepts some of the responsibility but Mr Chongo countered: 'After eight years, the government's failure to turn round the mines is incredible. Yes, we diverted mining profits to peasant farmers but precisely to diversify the economy. When we left office, production was 450,000 tonnes a year. By 1996, this had dropped to 270,000 tonnes. As Zambia's most important asset, the privatisation of the mines should have been handled with great care. The government has failed so badly that even the donors were forced to halt some aid to ensure better management.' Mr Chongo suggested that self-interest and kickbacks were involved.

On the corruption issue, Mr Lungu mounted a stout defence of his own party's record. 'It is generally accepted that UNIP ministers were not, on the whole, corrupt. The government said they would crack down heavily on the alleged improprieties of UNIP but they haven't been able to find anything. So they threw other charges at us instead – treason, rioting and attempted coups. We were both imprisoned in 1996 and even Dr Kaunda was jailed – but never on a corruption charge.' Mr Lungu used blunt language in turning the corruption allegations back against UNIP's erstwhile accusers. 'The President cries "give me evidence!" That's the job of the Anti-Corruption Commission. But when it has investigated ministers, and even arrested them, the Director of Public Prosecutions has thrown out the cases on orders from the top.'

As regards stimulating investment, Mr Chongo indicated that UNIP would actively identify and kick-start potential investment opportunities. 'Government input is important. It has the capacity to initiate projects and attract investors to take them over. It can also foster protective policies for infant cottage industries.'

But what about the trend towards removing trade barriers? UNIP believes this must be done cautiously. 'The MMD removed too many tariffs too quickly in comparison to the rest of the region,' said Mr Lungu, 'and in the absence of a strong domestic base, we were flooded with imports from our neighbours. Local manufacturing has been destroyed. While UNIP would not revert to protectionism, there has to be an equitable balance involving support for Zambian industry.' He continued: 'UNIP took Zambia into COMESA and SADC. We initiated tariff reduction and the removal of other trade barriers, but unlike the MMD, we did not create the environment that has prompted international companies based here to move to other parts of the region. It is only as a region that we can be viable – as a market, for attracting investors and for mass production. Our location at the heart of SADC/COMESA makes us a natural distribution centre.'

Our interviewees recognised that it was vital to tackle Zambia's debt burden (which dates back to the period of UNIP rule). 'The original debt was relatively small and, indeed, contracted on the advice of multilateral donors', commented Mr Chongo. 'No-one foresaw how interest rates would rise. The IMF, especially, must take its share of the blame for our current debt. Every Zambian owes something like \$700. Entering the 21st century, Africa should receive comprehensive debt forgiveness, as a priority.' ■ c.o



# Zambia's newest political force

## Interview with the ZAP



Guy Scott (left) and Dean Mung'omba

The Zambia Alliance for Progress (ZAP) represents a merger of six existing political parties (the National Citizens Coalition, the National Lima Party, Agenda for Zambia, the Zambia Democratic Congress, the Labour Party, and the National Party) plus one NGO (the National Pressure Group). The only other sizeable third party not included in the coalition is the United Party for National Development, led by *Anderson Mazoka*, a former manager with the Anglo-American mining company.

When two ZAP founder members, *Dean Mung'omba*, leader of the Zambian Democratic Congress and *Dr Guy Scott*, Chairman of the Lima Party, spoke to *The Courier*, the final negotiations to consolidate the new alliance were taking place. Despite technical difficulties with registration, ZAP's manifesto, constitution, colours, logo and slogan, as well as its campaign strategy for 2001, were all being finalised. Elections for the party leader and other key posts were expected to follow shortly afterwards.

It is said that in an election, the MMD can count on about 30% of the vote and UNIP 20%, with the remaining 50% up for grabs. This sounds like a dream situation for a third force – but it is not so easy to win seats when the field is so crowded. Zambia has more than 35 political parties (other than the two big ones) and a first-past-the-post voting system which favours larger groupings.

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### 'Need for effective checks and balances'

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'Last December's local government elections were a major catalyst', explained Guy Scott. 'Even if you attribute a fair amount to rigging on the part of the government, the fact remains that the opposition parties did abysmally. Since the MMD wiped out UNIP so thoroughly in 1991, we have had what is, *de*

*facto*, a one party state.' In his view, the key question is whether Zambia really is a multi-party democracy. 'Will a more pluralist democratic system emerge, based not on regionalism but on genuine differences of constituency, with effective checks and balances? We need a strong opposition, capable of ensuring that democratic processes function properly and that government activities are monitored.'

'All the problems that existed in 1990 are still there, including our failure to manage multi-party politics,' added Mr Mung'omba.

'UNIP was disastrous and the MMD has turned out to be a mistake', according to Mr Scott. 'Changing the constitution to allow a number of parties to compete in elections is only the starting point for multiparty democracy.'

Committed to a more pluralist political system in Zambia, both men were actually founding members of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy. Indeed Scott (a farmer) and Mung'omba (a banker) were among the authors of the ruling party's manifesto and constitution. They joined the MMD when it was still just a movement encompassing a broad range of interests: the business community, students, trade unionists, politicians and intellectuals.

According to Dean Mung'omba: 'Having persuaded Kaunda to change the constitution, created a political party and won office, our objective was to allow for greater competition in politics. At that time, our one-party political system mirrored our controlled economy. Our policy was to open up the economy, denationalise, reduce state intervention and create an enabling business environment, to achieve higher growth and improved provision of social services.'

Both men were given posts in the first MMD administration: Guy Scott as Agriculture Minister and Dean Mung'omba as Deputy Minister in the Office of the President, with responsibility for economic development and international resource mobilisation (effectively donor aid). 'In all sectors, we met the challenge of the severe drought of 1992, while continuing to implement our other policies. We were also still committed to good governance and a major review of the constitution', said Mr Mung'omba.

But both our interviewees became disillusioned and ultimately left the ruling party. 'Constitutional reform allowing multiparty politics was not enough,' Dean Mung'omba explained. 'The leadership betrayed our original aspirations and frustrated our aim of implementing the manifesto. We were committed to good governance and fighting corruption. In the absence of action in this area, it became difficult to push through the economic and social policies that we had envisaged.'

Mr Mung'omba admitted: 'We were not far-sighted enough to ensure, through the party manifesto, that once in power, the pro-



gramme of reform would continue. The constitution still gives extensive powers to the executive. These powers were inherited from the Kaunda regime, and are at the expense of the judiciary and Parliament. So far, they have not been reviewed, though that was the original intention of the MMD.'

'I think most people would say that the MMD has undermined the legislature more than Kenneth Kaunda ever did', remarked Guy Scott. 'These people understand the principles of democracy. Any one of them could give a worthy presentation on the theory of good governance, but if their activities are not monitored, not much will happen in practice. It is not that the electorate is unsophisticated, but voters naturally look to their own particular interests. When the government shows up with fertiliser during an election campaign, the message is clear. Everyone knows it shouldn't happen but they also know that the legal system doesn't have the capacity to rein in this kind of thing.'

Dean Mung'omba stressed: 'Ultimately, the good management of a country is dependent on good leadership and good institutions. In our case, the institutions had still not been set up and, in the interim, the opportunity for abuse of office was there. When a constitutional review, as the basis for future good governance, is at the core of your programme, then it is obvious that if you don't carry out that review, the rot is going to set in. In failing to give independence to the judiciary and Parliament, or to regulate the police, you implicitly encourage bad governance.'

Mr Mung'omba also had some harsh things to say about the privatisation programme, claiming that 'its failure had more to do with corruption than anything else. Corruption has become an impediment to investor confidence and private sector participation.'

'So far people have been very patient,' said Guy Scott. 'Things got very bad under Kaunda and the MMD told the people that it would take time to sort out the problems. But the stark reality is that the population has grown 25% since the MMD took office and the country's GDP has not increased correspondingly. The privatisation of the mines was left until far too late. The assets have declined in value and there has been a drop in commod-

ity prices. All in all, things are pretty rough economically.'

So what makes the ZAP different? According to their press material, they are offering a third way: government based on collective leadership, a common set of principles, ideological clarity and alternative socially progressive programmes. Other key points of their programme include national self-reliance, based on economic output and exports, and job creation – especially in agriculture, energy, tourism and production linked to indigenous raw materials.

The ZAP manifesto, we were told, will place strong emphasis on fundamental reforms designed to improve the functioning of various institutions, and boost the role of civil society and traditional authority. The new grouping says that it wants to offer a 'morality code' with the aim of restoring hope to Zambians who have 'lost faith' in the polarised politics of the country.

Dean Mung'omba also spoke of their desire to achieve greater decentralisation, with powers devolved to the regions, provinces, and traditional rulers. He acknowledged, however, that 'as a result of Zambia's massive and crippling debts, decentralisation is difficult. At the moment, there is a limit to what can be achieved, whichever party is in power. What we need to do is create the right structures and empower the people.'

For Guy Scott, the creation of the ZAP is part of the effort to 'develop a more mature political system.

Where we lost before was in our failure to win credibility with the electorate. All the small parties were too busy fighting each other. The prospects are better if people start working together, settling their differences and showing a united front. Our aim is to reawaken interest in democratic processes by offering a third way.'

As *The Courier* was going to press, the ZAP was preparing for its first electoral foray on 27 May. It fielded candidates in a number of local government by-elections in different districts – including Luapula, the home of President Chiluba. ■ c.o.



The Courier

A man from N'gomba compound on the outskirts of Lusaka. 'So far, people have been very patient... but things are still pretty rough economically.'



# Coming up roses!



Roses, coffee, fresh vegetables, herbs, spices and essential oils are all export commodities not traditionally associated with Zambia. Copper is still king. But it is precisely these non-traditional exports (NTEs) that are helping to boost the country's economy. They offer a means to mitigate the country's dependence on sales of metals, which are currently languishing. Production and marketing of commodity crops with a high value added export potential have steadily improved. Zambian NTEs compete on world markets and are positively flourishing, finding buyers in the EU, Africa, Asia and the USA. This is bringing in much needed foreign exchange, and creating rural jobs over an increasingly wide geographical area. Their contribution to the economy has grown from US\$100 million to over US\$313 million in 1998 representing 33.2% of all Zambia's foreign exchange earnings for that year. Over the last seven years, annual average growth has been at a healthy 18% and better. Indeed, the Export Board of Zambia (EBZ) is confidently predicting earnings of US\$400 million in the year 2000.

The EBZ has identified some 20 NTE sub-sectors but floriculture, horticulture and primary agricultural products are by far the most successful. Despite the constraints of 1998, which included the Asian economic crisis, falls in commodity prices, the *El Niño* weather phenomenon, high interest rates and other domestic factors, these sectors continued to perform well. Floricultural products recorded a 57% increase on the previous year with earnings of almost \$33 million. Similarly, horticultural receipts rose by about 30% to more than \$50 million. And new NTE sectors are now coming on-line, the latest being high value crops – herbs, spices and essential oils. The number of exporters is also increasing.

Since 1994, the five main export associations collectively have almost doubled their membership.

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## Terranova

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The Terranova Estate sits 1000m above sea level in Mazabuka, in the Upper Kaleya Valley. This commercial farm owned by the Street family, stretches out over 1000 hectares of some of Zambia's most fertile land. 200 hectares are laid out with regimented lines of plants, heavy with the arabica beans that produce Zambia's high acidity but mellow flavoured coffee. Zambia's geography, soils and climate provide almost perfect conditions for high quality production. Sophisticated Israeli water irrigation technology helps to compensate for the long dry season. Terranova produced 350 tonnes of coffee for export last season employing 300 permanent workers and some 2,300 seasonal pickers. Mr Street insists that while Kenyan coffee is recognised as the best in the world, 'only 10% of Kenya's coffee is better than the best that Zambia produces. He continues: 'And Zambia is gaining a reputation among the buyers because our sales samples are more truly representative of the coffee we export.'

Production is still not sufficient to attract major buyers selling blended coffees, but both output and the numbers of coffee exporters are increasing. The Zambia Coffee Growers Association currently has 37 commercial farmers and 900 small-scale growers. Total national output in 1998 was 3000 tonnes (worth \$6 million), double that of 1994 and over the next decade, a target of 30,000 tonnes has been set.







Agriflora Ltd

Terranova's activities are also expanding. The Streets have successfully carved out a niche in the American *gourmet* coffee market over the past five years. Using the brand name *Terranova* and a logo of a giraffe in a tuxedo and top hat (attesting to their coffee's African origins and exclusive quality) they currently sell 3000 (60kg) bags annually to speciality roasters in the USA. Not to be left out, Mrs Street, since 1996, has also been producing fresh vegetables for *Agriflora*, a major Zambian international exporter.

For the Streets, it is 'Hats off to the Government, the EU, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank!' Liberalisation policies, coupled with the opportunity to keep foreign exchange earnings, have been major incentives. In the absence of commercial bank loans, the EIB has helped with low-cost, long-term credits and the World Bank is about to do the same. The EU's Export Development Programme (EDP) has been another major source of support, providing short-term credit for inputs and small capital items as well as special technical inputs, seed trials and feasibility studies. The programme has done much to help the floricultural and horticultural export sectors weather the adversities encountered on the domestic and international fronts.

'It's been great' says Mr Street. 'Apart from the credits, the technical advice on all aspects of crop production has been of a very high calibre.' In his view, 'It won't be long before Zambia is really on the export map and then perhaps we might start getting a few tourists!'

## Senzile Ltd – It's do-able!

Makeni, a Lusaka suburb, is home to *Senzile Ltd*, a rose-growing and export enterprise owned by one of Zambia's youngest indigenous export farmers, *Mtumba Kamanga*, aged just 24. Proving that nothing is impossible, which is the meaning of '*Senzile*,' he has built four greenhouses on two hectares of the family farm. Each contains 35,000 rose plants, and he is now producing 2000 bunches of roses a week (in four varieties: *Prophyta*, *Pailine*, *White Lucas* and *Ravel*) for sale at the Dutch auction markets.

Interested in farming since childhood, *Mtumba Kamanga* started the business a year after leaving school in 1995. Supported by the Zambian Export Growers Association (ZEGA), his family successfully managed to get an EIB loan (\$575,000). The youthful entrepreneur began growing roses in 1996 and exporting in 1997. *Senzile Ltd* is still a very young enterprise, but it already employs 37-45 workers and is gradually becoming established.

While exports are highly profitable, 'it's not all a bed of roses', Mr Kamanga told us. With two hectares under production he is only just breaking even because of the intensive investment required and hefty costs for airfreight, auction charges and inputs. Rose prices fell 15% in the Netherlands in 1998 due to greater competition from both increased numbers of Zambian rose growers and producers in neighbouring Kenya and Zimbabwe. To remain viable, *Senzile Ltd* needs to expand to at least four hectares and start growing additional floricultural and horticultural products. At the end of the day, Mr Kamanga – recognising himself as an example to other indigenous Zambians – intends to stay in the business. In his view, 'it requires a lot of hard work and commitment but it is do-able!'

'It's not all a bed of roses.'



The Courier

## Agriflora

There is a good chance that if you buy fresh vegetables labelled '*made in Zambia*' in a British supermarket, that the produce



was either grown or exported by Neil Slade, owner of Agriflora Ltd in partnership with TZI Industries. Heavy investment in some of Africa's best state-of-the-art cold storage and packing facilities is paying off in terms of added value. Agriflora exports a range of perishable products to customers in Europe, the Far East, South Africa and the USA. Arriving within hours, prepacked, labelled and even bar-coded, Agriflora's fresh vegetables, (mangetout, asparagus, baby corn, beans, sugar snap, chillies, courgettes etc.) can be transferred directly to the supermarket shelves.

Started just four years ago, Agriflora's export vegetables operation is worth \$15-16 million annually. A further three million is earned from exporting 25 million roses. Expansion of both activities is planned in the future. The company is currently considering branching out into processed and organic vegetables. Zambia's huge areas of virgin land offer a lot of potential for meeting the increasing demand for organic produce. Half of the produce is grown on Agriflora's own farm and the rest is supplied by 24 contract farmers (like Mrs Street, at Terranova) employing about 7000 workers. Having fixed a price for their produce, Agriflora provides the necessary inputs, materials and technical assistance and organises the cold storage transport to market. While most of Agriflora's out-growers are commercial farmers, some small-scale farmers are contracted collectively. The Kasisi Mission Station contract with Agriflora is an interesting example of this. The produce is grown by 30 families on individual hectare plots supervised by the Mission. A similar arrangement exists with the Riverside Insti-

tute, a seventh day adventist mission. Indeed, Mr Slade rates the two missions as among his best producers.

As one of the five or six major African vegetable exporters to Europe, (80% of the produce is destined for the UK), Agriflora is obliged to satisfy the ethical sensitivities of its clients to win market share. Apart from operating in compliance with various trading and quality standards, the treatment and social welfare of employees are also taken seriously, with most farms providing clinics, crèches and health education.

Agriflora has expanded rapidly and successfully, and in bypassing the auction houses, has achieved greater control over prices. But Mr Slade remains concerned about the constraints facing Zambian exporters. In the absence of an established reputation, he says, it is difficult for Zambian exporters to obtain premium prices. Inadequate, irregular and expensive cargo airfreight, lack of indigenous technical expertise, lack of investment capital and credit, falling commodity prices, poor investor confidence in Zambia and the absence of an export credit guarantee scheme were all cited as factors that limited performance in the sector.

Despite these constraints, all three exporters that *The Courier* spoke to were upbeat about the future, both as regards their own operations and the wider potential of Zambia to prosper in this sector. ■ CO

Having invested heavily in state-of-the-art cold storage and packing facilities

Agriflora Ltd





# 'Odi!' 'Yewu!'

'Odi!' a Nyanga greeting, originating from Zambia's Eastern Province, means to announce your presence or arrival, to which the welcoming response is 'Yewu!' Late last year, the 'Zambia-Britain Collaborative Music Project' sponsored by the British Council brought together a group of musicians of Zambian (Amashiwi, The Sakala Brothers, and Brian Zanji), British and Australian (Sarah and Nathan) origin, in a singular project to *make their presence known*. Viewing the arts and culture as an important factor of development, the British Council made it possible for these artists to spend two months together fusing their creative talents and musical influences: – African and European; classical and contemporary; traditional and modern – into an album on CD, comprising 13 original and traditional compositions and arrangements. Recorded live, to lose none of their vibrancy or spontaneity, each track performed in the African spirit of 'from the people to the people', conveys the essence of this cross-cultural collaboration reflecting traditional Zambian techniques and western classicism. *The Courier* attended the concert to launch the 'Odi' CD.

The blending of values, norms, material and spiritual traditions of the 70 ethnically diverse peoples who today live in Zambia, resulting from waves of tribal migration dating back several centuries, is what defines Zambian music, like its contemporary culture. Zambia's music like its dance, ranges from quiet beauty to tireless animation bounding with life or resonant with joy. An integral part of rituals,

Performing in the African spirit of 'from the people to the people', Amashiwi with Levi Sakala and Sarah and Nathan

ceremonies and celebrations, music traditionally has been used to communicate, reflecting life, progress, conquest and defeat. Similarly, its emphasis varies from the breathless acrobatic spectacle amid propulsive drumming to fine movements performed to the subtle sounds of instruments such as the *kalimba*, a hand-held thumb piano, or the *silimba*, a traditional xylophone.

The musical tastes of the current generation in Zambia draw on this appreciation of traditional music but as everywhere they have been influenced by the West and sounds popular across the rest of Africa as well. In the big towns, nightclubs and shebeens belt out the sounds of Kwela and Rumba (influences from neighbouring countries such as Congo) and many local bands play to an increasingly westernised youth.

The concert bounded into life, opening with the title track 'Odi!' to welcome everyone. 'Yewu!' came the warm response from the audience. Out in force were the young and old alike, not to mention the media, to catch this rare ensemble performance by so many well-known Zambian artists and to hear both new and traditional songs performed in their unique way. Some of the audience were sufficiently enthusiastic to show appreciation by doing what locals describe as *relating* – emitting a high pitched squeal made while whirring the tongue.

All 11 performers, (three groups and one solo artist), while remaining true to their own traditions and vernacular, contributed to the compositions and arrangements. The fusion of their different talents and use of traditional and new songs has given the album a wide appeal. Included in the traditional songs are *Welako* (Come back my child), *Bamama* (conservation), and *Mbela, Mbela* (a children's song).

*Amashiwi*, an a cappella group of up to 10 female artists (only six performed on the night) formed the most visually dominant part of the evening's line-up. Dressed in costumes reflecting both their originality and their roots in tradition – beadwork around their necks and brightly-patterned bandanna-type skirts around their hips over black bodices recalled the influence of traditional Tonga female costume. *Amashiwi*, meaning *voices*, formed two years ago after a workshop with the British a cappella group *Black Voices*. They have gone on to apply the techniques learned to local and new songs, all transmitting positive messages. 'Amwebwa', perhaps the evening's most heartfelt performance, tells of the female artist's struggle for



The Courier



acceptance in Zambian society. Written by *Amashiwi* member, Maureen Lilanda, *Anweba's* plea to her parents is not to despise her chosen career, despite her good education; 'Singing is my talent' explains the song. Overcoming negative attitudes is something all the *Amashiwi* singers have fought to do, and they are succeeding. They have already successfully become a household name and will attend Zambia's prestigious National Honour and Awards Ceremony later this year. Some of the members of the group are stars in their own right. Maureen Lilanda, with 16 years in the business as a cabaret jazz singer, is currently recording a solo album – 'nine tracks are done and there is one more to go'.

The most traditionally orientated of the artists, *Brian Zanji*, folk musician, performer and storyteller, specialising in traditional instruments, provided much of the percussion, playing the drums, the kalimba, and the silimba. Internationally recognised in Europe, the USA and Africa, *Zanji's* compositions '*Tule Mbeza*' (*Put the Basket Down*), and '*Tikiti*' (tickets), reflect both his 'traditional roots that recall our ancestors' and international experience. The first, based on a folk tale, moralises against jealousy and unkindness while the second makes a comparison between transport systems in Norway and Zambia.

The *Sakala Brothers*, Levi and Moses, not blood brothers but *brothers in culture*, as a musical duo, capture the fibre of traditional music and transform it into a wholly new Zambian rhythm, which draws inspiration from life in the Lusaka townships. 'It's a township jive,' explained Levi. 'With two million Zambians living in Lusaka, coming from everywhere, you've got a melting pot of traditions. Traditional music exists alongside pop music. We've taken the two to create our own sound. Though its roots are traditional, the young appreciate our new rhythms and can relate. Older people are drawn to the traditional origins of the music.' And their music has reached out to large numbers already with songs such as '*Londole*' about a husband begging his wife to forgive him and 'follow' him back home and '*Bayamo*' a celebration of motherhood. These titles already earned them a national award for 'best song' in 1997. Their 1998, album, '*Londole*' stayed at Number One in the charts for eight weeks. Popular not just in Zambia,

the *Brothers'* music is aired across the region's radio stations, in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and South Africa.

Completing the ensemble, with classical talents on the flute and upright bass, acquired at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, London, *Sarah and Nathan*, added much to the sonorous sounds produced. No strangers to Africa, they have worked together on various projects in Tanzania, where Nathan also studied traditional instruments. As well as visiting Zambia in 1995 to work with the *Sakala Brothers*, they have recently formed a trio with Brian Zanji, the results of which, '*Njovo Ku Manzi*' (*Elephants at the water*), a haunting flute and drum melody, was performed with dance movements by *Amashiwi* during the concert. The track is intended for a future CD. Nathan's composition '*Inner Journey*' rounded off the concert. Inspired by their collaborative experience, all the artists in coming together have taken a major step forward in the hope that there will be others in the future. In terms of appreciation of each other's style, Levi Sakala described it as a mixture of British seriousness and relaxed Zambian jamming.



Sarah, making Odi's presence known

And the verdict on the *Odi!* Concert? 'On the Zambian music scene,

rumba from Congo has been very popular here for some time like western pop music, but Zambian music is starting to come through. As we've seen tonight, artists are drawing on traditional music, fusing it with modern sounds, rhythms and even gospel and producing quality music that is attracting wide interest,' explained *Paul de Sousa*, local Lusaka disc jockey, on *Radio Phoenix Independent Radio Station*. Proving this, '*Odi!*', having entered the music charts at Number Nine continues to do well in the Top 20. As they say in *Bemba*, '*Aka Kulya takachepa; akachepa kakufwala*' – *The only thing you cannot share is a shirt* – and truly both the artists and audience alike shared in a wonderful experience. ■



## Liquid Assets

### Fertiliser from the European Commission Food Aid Committee was sold to fund a post drought recovery programme in Zambia's driest regions

In less than two years, with a veritable Midas touch, 27,500 tons of fertiliser has been transformed into liquid gold – water, gallons of it! And not only water but also rehabilitated rural roads and grain sheds, and low-cost housing for rural and peripheral urban communities living in some of Zambia's most drought-affected regions: Southern Province, Lusaka, and Eastern Province. The fertiliser in question was not manure, but it has certainly generated a wealth of positive effects.

In March 1996, at the Zambian Government's request, the European Commission Food Aid Committee donated the fertiliser to assist Zambia's post-drought recovery programme. The fertiliser was sold on a commercial basis through the Agricultural Commodity Exchange so as not to undermine emerging agricultural marketing activities, benefitting 1,200 buyers, both direct users and middlemen who distributed the product country-wide. The fertiliser had generated a total of 10 billion Zambian Kwacha (roughly equivalent to €5.5 million) by February 1998, and given birth to the European Union Fertiliser Development Fund (FDF). This counterpart fund and its joint EU/Zambian Government programme of development projects

essentially targeted the worst impacts of drought.

The programme was designed with the Zambian National Authorising Office (NAO) under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the FDF steering committee and endorsed by the EU Delegation. The fund's management and administration has largely been conducted by the two-man team that make up the FDF Advisory Unit consisting of Simon Cammelbeeck, fund manager (financed by the EU) and his deputy, a government civil servant on secondment.

Starting in July 1997, Mr Cammelbeeck expects to have completed disbursement of the fund by June 1999. Unique not only because of its manifold positive outcomes, it will also be the subject of a TV documentary, currently in production. 18 projects with a total of 80 contracts have been funded to date. 'The overriding factor in conceptualising the programme' explained Mr Cammelbeeck, 'was to have a lean, mean and efficient set up: rapid and targeted (but also timely) disbursement of the funds directly to the project beneficiaries. There's no point releasing money to mend roads during the rains. Flexibility was vital in our project selection procedures and also full accountability'.

'Limited bureaucracy', 'efficient decision-making' and 'making maximum use of existing capacity' were all cited as the elements for achieving tangible results so rapidly. All decisions were referred to the steering committee, consisting of representatives from the Finance Ministry and the EU, an accountant and the fund management. Moreover, where specialist technical knowledge has been required for selecting particular projects, technical experts also joined the steering committee on an ad hoc basis.

'But you had a situation where it was possible to effect same-day release of funds following approval of the steering committee,' he explained. 'In implementing the projects, maximum use has been made of existing professional capacity: government institutions, NGOs, private sector consultants and contractors, all having proven track records in their field of project implementation and who were already working in the designated areas to be given assistance. Delays were further avoided thanks to the fact that the funds were held in dedicated accounts and not sim-

*The grass-fed beef is considered locally to be among the finest in the world. The Tonga people are devoted to their cattle, considering them a walking symbol of their wealth. There are now water supplies for man and beast alike.*





ply transferred to a general government account, as is generally the case with counter-value funds. Following joint government/EU approval they have been rapidly disbursed directly to beneficiaries.'

## Productive and social infrastructure

The fund programme targeted 31 of Zambia's worst drought-stricken districts and has worked to achieve the global objectives of facilitating better access to markets (via improved agricultural production and economic development) and improving living conditions for these rural and peri-urban communities. Development of productive and social infrastructure has been undertaken using a four-pronged approach. As a complement to ROADSIP, the government's major road rehabilitation programme, rural feeder roads have been improved, particularly their drainage. In some cases, bridges and pontoons have been repaired.

In rural areas at the height of the drought more than a million people lost access to reliable water supplies. Women and children were walking up to 20 km daily in search of water. Boreholes designed to service 250 people were being drawn on by over 800. Improved access to safe, convenient and reliable water supplies at the household level was a priority. Rehabilitating dams, drilling new boreholes and installing pumps provides the means not only for more sanitary living conditions but also offers the possibility of developing market gardening.

Improvement of crop marketing and distribution networks has also been addressed, in particular with the construction of grain storage sheds in strategic rural locations.

'With the means to protect their harvests, local communities are more in control of when they sell their grain and can negotiate better for input supplies and prices on the market,' explained Mr Cammelbeek. Special infrastructure projects with immediate impacts were also realised, for instance low-cost housing was constructed in Lusaka.

## A sense of ownership

Community participation has been another key element. 'All the projects have been demand-driven,' stressed Mr Cammelbeek. 'As much as possible we have tried to instil a sense of ownership at the beneficiary level and set up local committees which have actively participated in the realisation of the projects and will be responsible for their maintenance with the local district authorities.'

Despite being less than two hours drive from Lake Kariba and the great Zambezi River, at the time of *the Courier's* visit it was the first time in years that the six-metre-deep water reservoir in Nachibanga, in the Choma District of Zambia's most drought-prone Southern Province was brimming - and so were the villagers, with joy. One of the districts most severely affected by the 94/95 drought, Nachibanga and its water supply infrastructure are well on the road to recovery. Thanks partly to the good rains last season, but in the main thanks to the €212,030 of FDF used by Africare, the contracted water and sanitation NGO, together with the Nachibanga Dam Committee to rehabilitate their dam. It now holds 70,000 cubic metres of priceless liquid. In this pastoral region, the grass-fed beef is considered locally to be among the finest in the world. The Tonga people are devoted to their cattle, considering them a walking symbol of their wealth. There are now water supplies for man and beast alike.

The reason for all the joy is the newly reconstructed dam wall. Standing strong and firm, spanning 143m across the mouth of the reservoir, sprouting sisal and Rhodes grass, to consolidate it while deterring errant cattle, and with stag

grass covering its slope, the dam wall gave little indication that until last October it had stood in disrepair. Breached in the middle, the spill-way eroded and both the down and upstream slopes in very poor condition, the reservoir had been parched. Constructed in 1968, it had already been breached three times. The villagers' repair efforts were only ever temporary, due to lack of funds, with the consequent effects on local water requirements.



The Courier

Cooperation in action  
- for all to see

Mr Chinene, chairman of the Nachibanga Dam Committee described what happened during the drought: 'Many cattle were lost. Without oxen, using only manual labour, the hectare under maize was severely reduced. Growing cash crops was out of the question. Women and children had to walk extreme distances to fetch water. Many men had to leave the village to find work in Lusaka. Hand-dug wells produced no water because the very deep groundwater table was virtually depleted. Humans and cattle were forced to share the little water available, which obviously resulted in poor sanitation and disease - in particular, diarrhoea. People were even reduced to digging up roots to live on.'

But all that has changed!

The reservoir provides water for some 219 households in six surrounding villages over a six-kilometre radius and 1500 cattle. As well as replenishing the water table, it offers a separate well for human use and the possibility of small-scale irrigation of the surrounding land, already earmarked for cash crop production. Mr Chinene remarked smiling that he was already looking forward to seeing it teeming with fish (a heron had already taken up a perch on site), and growing relish (the local green vegetable). 'We should have already started planting the cash crops,' explained Mr Mwiinga, headman of the village, 'but we've been late in finishing the maize harvest.'

Project coordinator David Kabumu described Africare's role, as 'strengthening the community's capacity to reconstruct, manage, operate and maintain their own water facil-

The Nachibanga Dam Committee - working together for water





ities'. This has been achieved by working with the local community, through the eight-person dam committee, who, by holding monthly meetings are now responsible for monitoring the maintenance of the dam wall. Fees are also collected for the use of the water in the reservoir, looked after by Barnabas Mubila, the committee bookkeeper. Locals have been trained to build fences and monitor the dam wall, checking for new breaches and keeping cattle away .

Africare, responsible for the Dam Rehabilitation Project in Southern Province, using ZMK 625 million FDF, have suc-

cessfully rehabilitated 16 dams and are working on a further two in the region to the benefit of some 80,000 people and their cattle over the last two years. 'Columba Ma Ninge!' (Thank you! in Tonga), cried Sarah Mirambo as children excitedly ran about, stopping only intermittently to look curiously at the strangers come to see their dam, chewing all the while on enormous sticks of sugarcane and revelling in glorious winter sunshine. With the Nachibanga Dam Committee, Sarah was out on parade to show off the results of her village's hard toil. This was going to be a day for celebrations and she was going to make sure everyone enjoyed it, with a generous supply of sweet beer, groundnuts and sweet potatoes.

While Simon Cammeelbeek may seem to have been on a two-year long spending spree, Sarah Mirambo and her fellow villagers are dammed pleased with the tangible results brought to Nachibanga!

**'strengthening  
the community's capacity  
to reconstruct, manage,  
operate and maintain their  
own water facilities'**

<b>Zambia - EU cooperation 1990-2000</b>				
<b>Lomé Convention</b>	<b>EDF 7 (€m)</b>	<b>Focal sectors</b>	<b>EDF 8 (€m)</b>	<b>Focal sectors</b>
Lomé National Indicative Programme	110.7	- Productive sector (infrastructure rehabilitation, non-traditional exports, agriculture  - Social sector support to offset structural adjustment impacts	138	Productive, social sectors and macroeconomic management benefit again with programmes building on earlier experience
Rregional funds	41.19	- COMESA secretariat - Trade integration enhancement - Studies: Mpulungu harbour, a major regional trunk road.	12.6 16.0	Regional economic integration (COMESA, SADC)
Sysmin	60.20	Balance of payments support	110.0	Diversification of the economy away from copper.
Structural adjustment facility	96.41	Balance of payment support	58.0	Direct budgetary support
EIB Funds	42.51	Finance for producers of non-traditional exports.	52.60	A capital investment line to support exporters
Emergency Aid	1.20	Refugee aid		
Food Aid	47.49	Emergency response to severe drought	9.9	Food - drought areas, AIDS affected families.
Other Lomé funds	7.04			
<b>Total Lomé funding</b>	<b>406.74</b>		<b>419.1</b>	
<b>Other EC budget lines</b>	<b>5.83</b>	Co-financed European NGO projects, democracy & good governance	<b>1.14</b>	NGO projects in safe water provision, care of AIDS patients, governance food security.
<b>Total</b>	<b>412.57</b>		<b>420.24</b>	



## An ageing world

by Dorothy Morrissey

**The UN has designated 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons. We look at how elderly people in developing countries are faring in terms of income security, health and human rights, in societies that are seeing radical changes in their social and economic structures.**

The world is experiencing a steady increase in the number of elderly people (defined here as the over-60s). In demographic terms, this group is the fastest growing section of the global population. According to United Nations statistics, the number of people over 60 rose by 63% between 1960 and 1980. Between 1955 and 2025, it was predicted that this age group would quadruple in size. Already, more than half the world's elderly people live in developing countries, and this proportion is set to rise to three-quarters by 2025. Lower infant mortality rates, advances in medical care and improved living standards mean that those who survive childhood disease now stand an improved chance of living a long life - no matter where they are on the planet.

### Time for celebration?

Longevity may be regarded as one of the successes of the 20th century, but are older people - especially those in developing countries - really in a position to celebrate? Even in the north, this rapid demographic transition has caught people unawares, and many of the elderly now rank among the most vulnerable in society. How prepared is the developing world for the boom that is about to hit them?

Between 1980 and 2000, the biggest increases in the elderly population will have taken place in Africa and Asia. And in just the first two decades of the third millennium, the forecast is that Sub-Saharan Africa's older population will almost double in size. It took almost a century for this to happen in countries such as France, Belgium and the USA. This raises serious challenges for policy-makers, who may not have the time or the resources necessary to respond. In the USA, the social security system was set up only in 1935, 160 years after independence.

How can developing countries, suffering from lack of resources and often heavily in debt, implement the social policies that are needed to ensure the security of this older generation?

### A seat at the decision-making table

In developing countries older people tend not to be passive dependents, but work much longer than their northern counter-



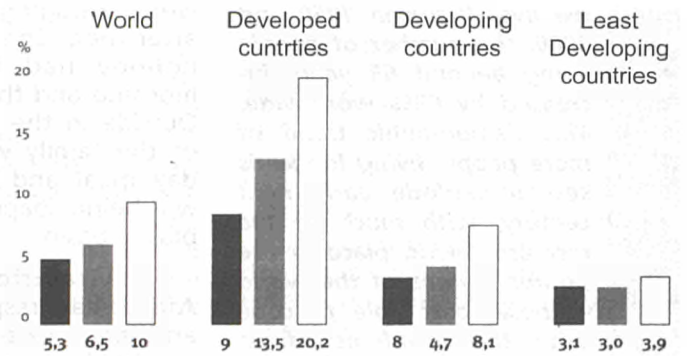
Neil Cooper



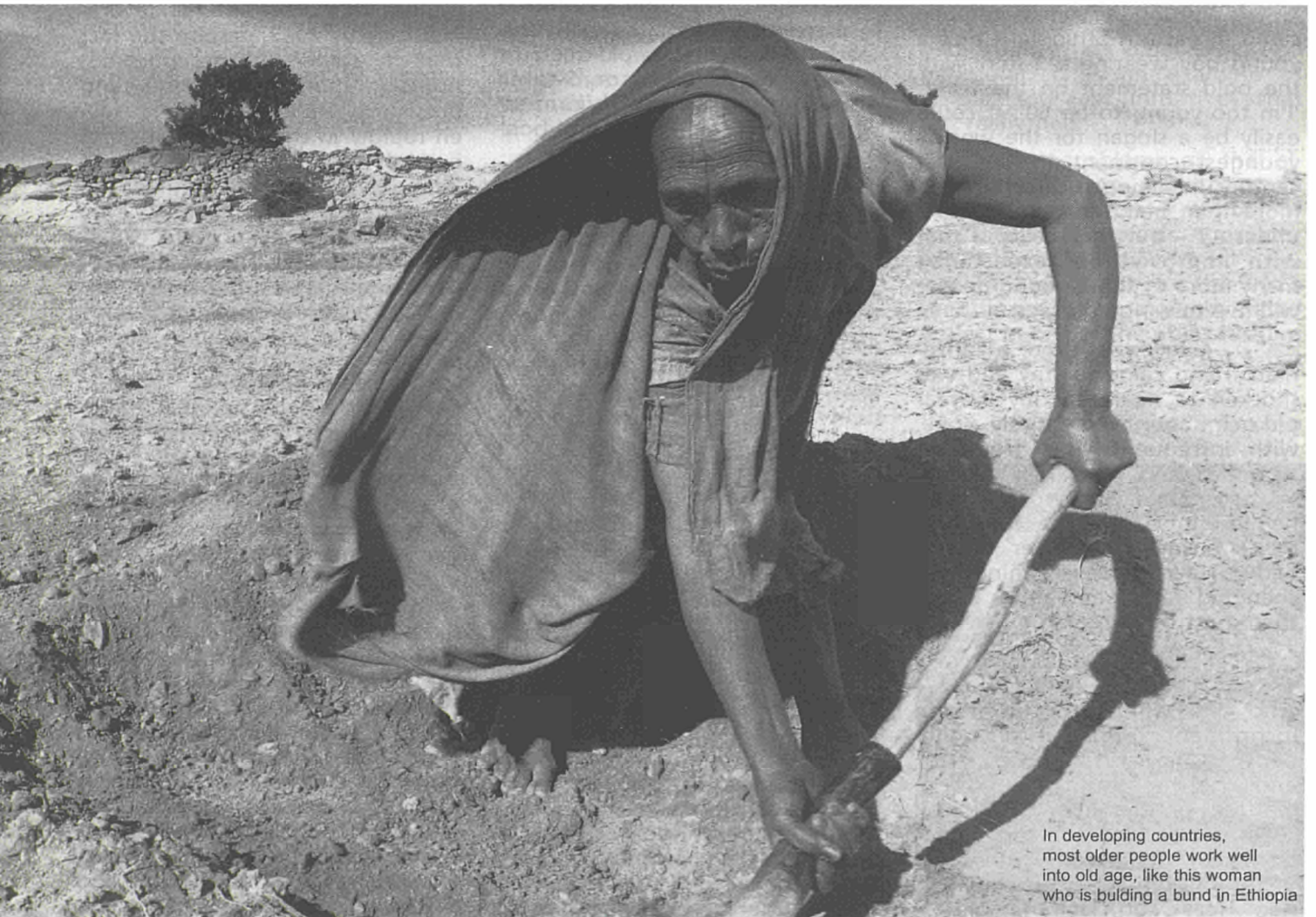
parts. Despite this, their needs are often left out of the policy-making equation: in the HIV/AIDS pandemic, for example, where grandparents are left to look after young children orphaned by the disease and in crisis situations where elderly people are among the most vulnerable, both physically and mentally. In general, when resources are scarce, older people risk finding themselves at the bottom of the list.

Emerging very strongly from this dossier is the message that, in the developing world, elderly people are valuable contributors to their families and communities. As such, they should not be pitied, but rather, in the words of Edward McKinney, (Fulbright Professor at Nairobi University) 'given a seat at the decision-making table'.

### Evolution in the % of people aged 65 and over in relation to the total population



Source: United Nations



In developing countries, most older people work well into old age, like this woman who is building a bund in Ethiopia



# Growing old in Africa

by Ruth Evans

*Ageing is a process that creeps up on us all, wherever we live. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of people living beyond 65 years increased by 63% worldwide. This demographic trend of more people living longer is set to explode early next century, with much of the increase taking place in the poorer nations of the world – those least able to cope with the problems of an ageing population. The UN International Year of the Elderly has been launched to try to make us all more aware of the demographic trends and how they will affect us.*

Visiting a Somali refugee camp in eastern Ethiopia, I met a young boy wearing a T-shirt with the bold statement on the front: 'I'm too young to be 60'. It could easily be a slogan for the world's youngest continent in the 21st century. In some African countries, more than half the population is under 15 – but the reality is that with improved life expectancy, many more of those young people will live to a ripe old age.

A few years ago, a Tanzanian friend came to stay and was shocked to hear that my 92-year old neighbour lived entirely alone, with infrequent visits from her daughter and no family around to help her. 'This would never happen in Africa,' he said. 'Families always look after the elderly.' Now, however, things are changing fast – and much faster than most of us realise.

In Ghana's capital, Accra, I visited one old lady – also 92 – who was blind, toothless and incontinent. Her painfully thin body was covered with bed sores, and she lay on a filthy bare mattress on the floor of a small room, which had two other beds crammed into it, along with a pile of rat-infested rubbish in the corner. Her daughter and grand-

daughter had died before her, and now some distant relatives were grudgingly trying to look after her. She complained that nobody had washed her that morning and that she was hungry. Outside in the courtyard, the rest of the family was eating its mid-day meal and a protesting child was being soaped and bathed in a plastic basin.

Traditionally of course, Africa has respected its elderly, and large, extended families have provided guarantees for old age that would be the envy of many isolated and lonely pensioners in the Western world. In Mali, a tree has traditionally symbolised old age, with deep spreading roots providing stability and leafy branches giving shade against the ravages of the sun. The link between age and wisdom is reflected in many of the traditional words used to describe an old man or woman, like 'elder', or Swahili greetings such as 'Shikamoo' which reflect the respect and honour given to older people.

At the same time, in the absence of pensions and social security systems, children are viewed as security against old age. The more children you have, the more there will be to look after you in your twilight years and the more secure you hope to be.

## Breakdown in family structures

With rapid urbanisation and difficult economic circumstances across the whole continent, many families now find it impossible to look after the elderly, even though they may want to. Extended family structures are breaking down just at the point when the continent will need them most.

According to Dr Nana Apt of the Centre for Social Policy Studies at the University of Ghana, the proportion of Africa's population living beyond 65 is currently, at 3%, the lowest of any world



Too young to be 60... but hopefully, he will be some day!

region. This is set to change dramatically by 2025, despite the fact that in some African countries, notably Zimbabwe, Kenya and Botswana, life expectancy has fallen rapidly in the last few years as a result of AIDS. A baby born in Zimbabwe today is unlikely to celebrate its 40th birthday, even though six years ago, life expectancy had reached an average of 61 years as a result of carefully-devised health programmes.

These shocking statistics are important, not only because they reflect the human tragedy being experienced by so many African families today, but because of what they mean for the future. With so many of the continent's middle generations being wiped out, old people are left increasingly vulnerable. It is often the older generations that are left to look after children orphaned by the epidemic. Just at the time when these old people would otherwise have looked forward to being cared for themselves, they now find they have to take on the difficult and burdensome task of bringing up and providing for – in some instances, numerous – grandchildren, some of whom may also be sick.



Paradoxically, those who do escape the ravages of this epidemic can expect to live longer as a result of childhood immunisation and better health care programmes. The number of the very old in Africa is also expected to grow rapidly, just at a time when the traditional ways of looking after them are breaking down. Many Africans have not yet realised the extent of the problems ahead and are often surprised to hear about it, but statistics (insofar as they exist) show that traditional extended family support for old age is simply no longer working for many people.

Few people outside formal employment have social security or pensions (even in Ghana where there is a well-established social security system, only 10% of the working population – mostly government employees – has any sort of pension provision). As families find themselves unable or unwilling to take on the burden of care, more and more elderly people are now totally destitute. In Addis Ababa, *HelpAge International* estimate there are more old people living on the streets than there are children. They are now carrying out a study aimed at determining the true extent of destitution amongst the elderly.

### Lack of a social safety net

Some countries, are now even thinking the hitherto unthinkable and establishing old people's homes. This is an entirely alien concept in many African societies, something which in the past was largely confined to the white population. Outside South Africa, Zimbabwe probably has the best-developed system of institutionalised care on the continent, with over 100 homes catering for the needs of the elderly. At the expensive end of the market are homes still largely catering for the white community, and at the other end of the spectrum are homes for the destitute elderly, many of them foreign workers. These are mostly men from Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia, who came to work in Rhodesia many years ago and have since totally lost touch with their own families. One man I spoke to had not seen or heard from his wife and children in Malawi for over 40

years. Another old lady told me she had been born in Durban and had been brought to Zimbabwe as a domestic worker many years ago. She had not seen her own two children since then and, as she didn't possess a passport, could not return to South Africa to look for them. 'I am old now,' she said. 'I will die here.'

The government of Zimbabwe currently subsidises the homes but with the deepening economic crises and plummeting Zimbabwe dollar of recent months, many officials and care workers I spoke to questioned whether the country could afford to continue supporting even the most basic institutionalised care for the elderly. In any case, few black Zimbabweans would contemplate placing their own relatives in such homes, even if they could afford the fees. To most, they are a cultural anathema and people are as opposed to institutionalised care as Africans in other parts of the continent. Ghana experimented with two retirement homes in the 1960s. Both failed and had to close because not a single old person wanted to live there due to the stigma of being seen as an outcast with no family to care for them.

Rapid urbanisation across the continent is also having a dramatic effect on many old people. The vast majority of Africa's elderly live in rural villages, and as the younger generations go to the cities in search of work and better prospects, the older generation finds itself increasingly isolated and neglected. For the former, often struggling to make ends meet in the city, it is difficult or impossible to find the time or money to make the trip home. Travel is expensive, often difficult and sometimes dangerous. Communications to rural areas are poor or non-existent and it is usually impossible to find a reliable means of remitting regular funds to rural areas.

Older people are more likely to suffer from a range of medical conditions associated with their age – ophthalmic problems, strokes, dementia and incontinence. Many of these conditions are poorly understood and receive scant resources from medical budgets stretched to the limit. Elderly

people driven from their homes by war and famine are particularly vulnerable.

Although the picture looks gloomy in many parts of the continent, there are also plenty of positive instances of local initiatives to try to help older people. There are also examples of new ways of thinking coming into play in response to the changing social trends. When Rwandan refugees flooded into Karagwe district in northwest Tanzania, local people saw the aid being given by the international community and NGOs to elderly refugees in the camps. It inspired them to try to do something to help their own elderly population in the area. A local NGO called SAWATA was set up with support from donors, and it now helps to make and install low-tech water tanks and cooking stoves in old people's homes, so they do not have to spend hours each day walking to collect scarce water and wood. In each village, local legal advisers have also been trained to give advice to old people on any problems they may have, especially the land disputes that often affect older people in particular. It is an example of simple, low-cost initiatives that can really help.

The problems of the elderly cannot be looked at in isolation, argues *Sister Jember* of the 'Integrated Holistic Approach-Urban Development Project'. Behind that mouthful of a title lies a very impressive community-based project in one of the poorest slums of Addis Ababa. The project has

The SARATA office at Karagwe in NW Tanzania







Preparing food at the day care centre for the elderly in Accra

Ruth Evans

built a day-care centre where elderly people can come for company and a daily meal, and the elderly themselves have started a 'food on foot' scheme to take food to the ill and house-bound who cannot make it to the centre. The elderly are very much seen as an important and integrated part of the community and are given a great deal of help by the community as a whole. In West Africa, *HelpAge Ghana* has set up a similar project. Most of their work so far is based in Accra, where they have also established a day care centre to give old people somewhere to go for company and to get a daily meal. They try to provide medical assistance where it is needed and have organised an 'Adopt a Granny' volunteer scheme to visit people in their homes. 'Most of these old people have nobody to help them and may be very sick', *Simon Enyan*, a 22-year old volunteer, told me. 'It is very important that we look after them because we will also be old one day and will need people to treat us nicely.'

Unfortunately, that isn't always the attitude. In Accra, I met an elderly woman who had been

widowed two months before. With tears streaming down her face, she told me her children had driven her out as a witch. One of her grandchildren had accused her of 'sucking out his wisdom' as an excuse for doing poorly at school. Now her own children will have nothing to do with her, and refuse even to feed her. Even the church would not intervene on the grounds that there was no proof that she was not a witch.

This association of old age with witchcraft is common in many parts of the continent – and usually, but not always, aimed at women. Being branded a witch can lead to destitution, persecution and even death. It is a shocking and stark contrast in a continent that has prided itself on caring for and respecting the elderly.

Although draft legislation to protect the elderly and promote their rights has been mooted in several African countries, including Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Ghana, not one of these proposals has yet made it on to the statute books. It is an indication of the low priority given by overstretched governments to the issues of ageing, despite the growing awareness of the demographic trends facing every African country in the next millennium.

Clearly, governments alone will not be able to meet the demographic challenges ahead. This means that individuals will have to take greater responsibility for planning for their own future and not assume they will be able to rely on their children.

These demographic and social changes call for drastic action by both governments and individuals. New policies and priorities will have to be drawn up to ensure adequate provision from cradle to grave. But these new priorities will be competing for resources that are, in many places, already scarce and over-stretched. The most vulnerable elderly are also usually least able to articulate their needs and demands or make their voices heard.

In Europe and North America, older people are becoming increasingly vocal in advocating their rights and needs, and as their spending power has also increased

with better pension provision, so has so-called 'Grey Power'. Dr Nana Apt predicts that something similar will eventually happen in Africa as younger, educated generations live to a ripe old age and become more vocal in their demands.

Last July, President Nelson Mandela celebrated his 80th birthday by getting married. A more positive role model for the launch of the UN International Year of Older Persons would be hard to find. Although he will soon retire from the South African Presidency, as one of the world's most senior statesmen he has also been one of the continent's most visible and active senior citizens – at a time when many of Africa's elderly are becoming less visible and more marginalised.

The International Year of the Elderly may not make an enormous difference to the continent's senior citizens, but hopefully it will help raise awareness about the forthcoming problems and make people aware that ageing is a natural thing, which comes gradually and to everybody. Barring the discovery of some elixir of eternal youth between now and the millennium, growing old is something we must all face – and it is something for which we must take greater personal responsibility. It will be a challenge for individuals and their families, for governments and for Africa as a whole, as the world's youngest continent comes of age. ■



# Ageing and health

by Dr Claudia Stein and Dr Alexandre Kalache\*

We are all ageing – every day of our lives. Ageing can be defined as the life-long process of progressive change in biological, psychological and social structures of a person. For statistical purposes, 'the aged' are commonly assigned to specific age groups, for example, those aged 60 and above. However, the ageing process begins even before we are born, and continues throughout life.

Although the functional capacity of biological systems (e.g. muscular strength, cardiovascular performance, respiratory capacity) declines naturally after peaking in early adulthood, health and activity in older age are largely determined by the exposures and actions of an individual during their life span.

Research suggests that fetuses undernourished in the womb grow up to be adults more likely to develop chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes. Poor childhood growth is also linked to faster rates of ageing. Malnutrition in childhood, particularly during the first year of life, childhood infections such as polio and rheumatic fever, and exposure to accidents and injuries increase the risk of developing chronic disease and/or disability in later life.

Lifestyle behaviour, such as smoking, alcohol misuse, lack of exercise, and dietary habits leading to malnutrition or obesity, are often acquired in adolescence and early adulthood. This behaviour may add greatly to disease and disability at any age in adult life.

Differences in education, income, social levels and expectations during life increase the diversity of ageing. Higher levels of education and socio-economic status are strong determinants of health at all ages.

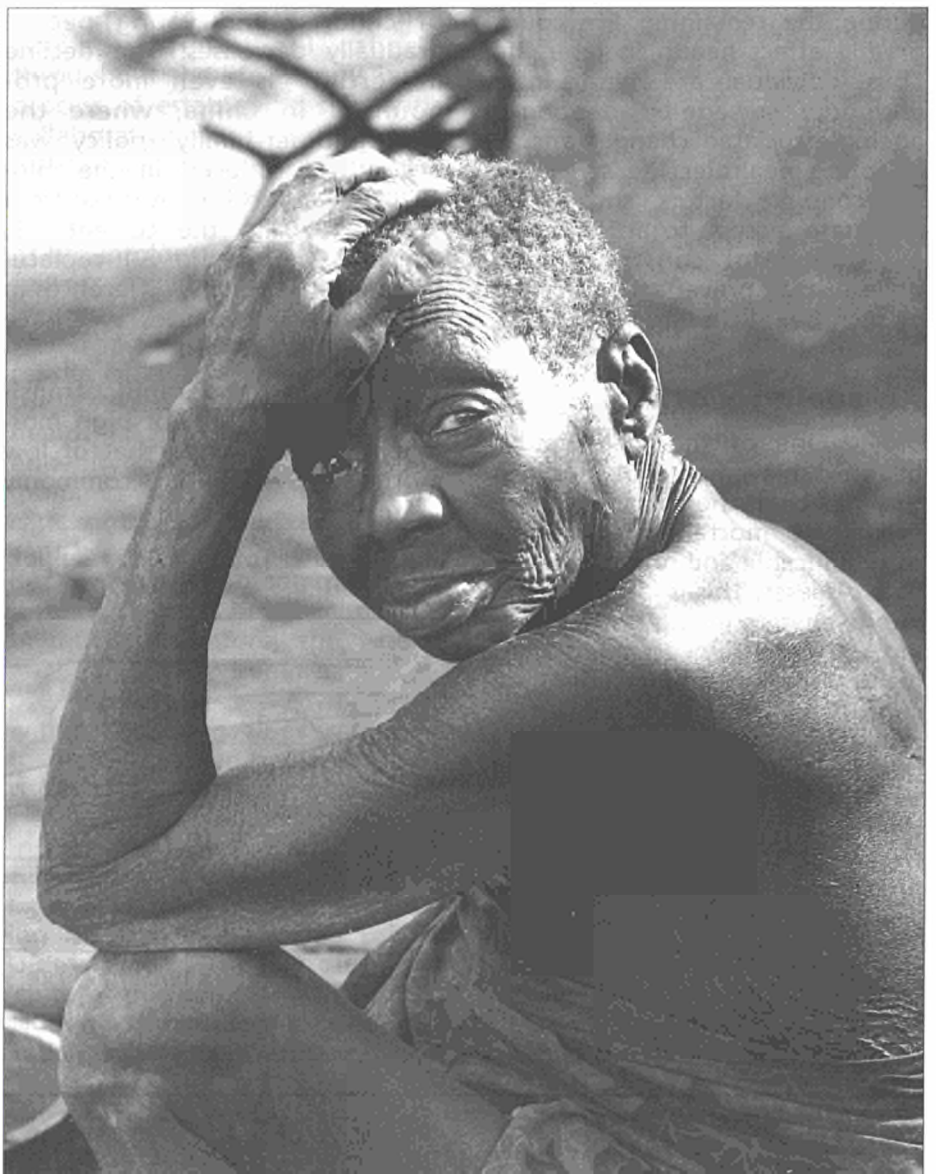
Important *gender* differences exist in the way people age. Throughout the world, wo-

men have a longer life expectancy at birth than men, the largest differences being in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and in some Latin American countries. However, women tend to be affected by more disabling diseases in later life than men.

Reasons for the different ageing experiences in men and women are still poorly understood. The differences in the life experiences of men and women, which become more pronounced as they age, may in part explain

the observed gender disparity. Women may suffer adverse effects from pregnancy and childbirth, which may lead to incontinence later in life. Women encounter inequalities in literacy, training, and job opportunities in many societies with life-long consequences, including being less likely to receive social security in older age. In some countries, girls and women have poorer access to adequate nutrition and health care, as well as being more frequently in contact with polluted water from domestic tasks. This leads to greater risk of infection from this source. Women may also have lower degrees of independence and more restrictions on life choices, depending on prevailing social expectations and roles. These factors are associated with poorer health in women and their children. Similarly, the differences

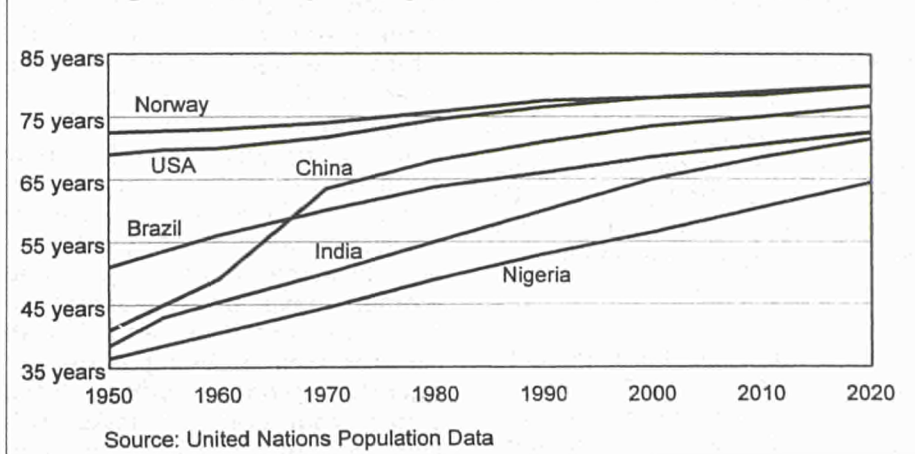
Throughout the world, women have a longer life expectancy at birth than men



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**Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth in selected countries**



in life course for men may reduce life expectancy, as evidenced by their much higher mortality rates from non-communicable diseases and diverse forms of violence experienced throughout life, including old age.

Although an individual has virtually no control over early life experiences and social factors which affect ageing, actions taken during the remaining life course greatly affect health in later life. Thus, individuals are able to influence how they age by adapting to ageing-associated changes and by adopting healthier life styles. Socio-economic factors, such as inadequate access to information, environmental constraints and poverty, may prevent the adoption of such beneficial life styles.

### An ageing world

One of the major public health achievements of this century has been the sharp decline in premature mortality from many communicable and non-communicable diseases. This is largely due to improvements in sanitation, housing and nutrition, in addition to medical innovations, including vaccinations and the discovery of antibiotics. Consequently, life expectancy has risen and is expected to continue to rise in virtually all populations throughout the world (Figure 1). This will lead to a steep increase in the number of people reaching older age.

The sharp increases in life expectancy have been followed by substantial falls in fertility world-wide in developed and developing

countries (Figure 2), mainly due to availability of modern contraceptive methods.

In India, for example, total fertility rates (TFR, the total number of children a woman is expected to have at the end of her reproductive years) decreased from 5.9 in 1970 to 3.1 in 1998<sup>1</sup>. This is a powerful determinant of population ageing, as the number of children and young people gradually decreases. The decline in fertility is even more pronounced in China, where the 'one-child-per-family' policy was officially introduced in the mid-1970s: total fertility rates fell from 5.5 in 1970 to the current 1.8, which is below the 2.1 replacement level<sup>1</sup>. By 2020, differences in TFR between countries will have virtually disappeared.

This demographic transition from a pattern of high mortality/high fertility to that of low mortality/low fertility, is commonly

referred to as 'population ageing', and will be compressed in to an unprecedentedly short period of time in developing countries. While it has taken France 115 years (1865-1980) for the proportion of older people to double from 7% to 14%, it will take China only 27 years to achieve the same between 2000 and 2027<sup>1</sup>.

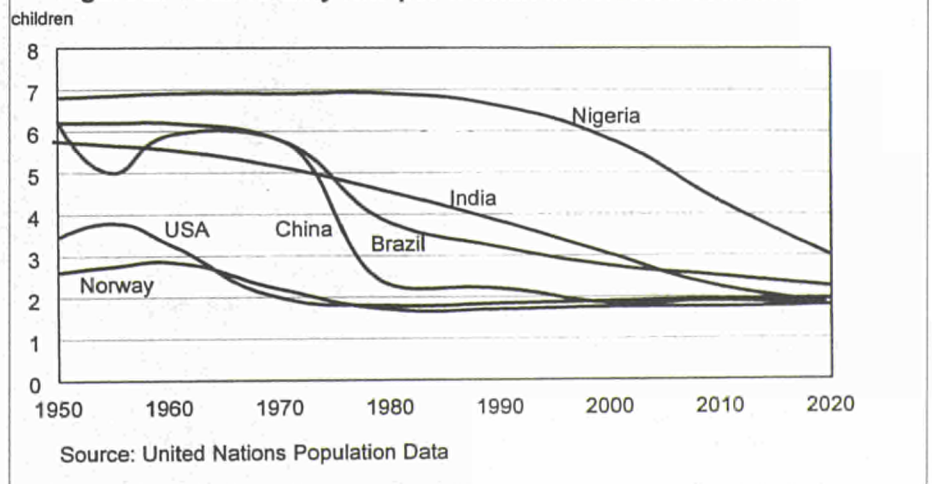
### Implications of rapid ageing

There are currently about 580 million older people (60 years old and above) in the world, with 355 million in developing countries. By 2020 the figures will reach one billion plus, and over 700 million, respectively<sup>1</sup>.

With this rapid growth in the proportion of older people, more people will be at an age of higher risk of developing non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which in turn may result in disability. In fact, NCDs including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer are predicted to be the main contributors to the burden of disease in developing countries by 2020<sup>2</sup>, and will be responsible for over three quarters of all deaths. Notwithstanding this, communicable diseases – though declining – will not have disappeared in those regions<sup>2</sup>, thus leading to the so-called 'double burden'.

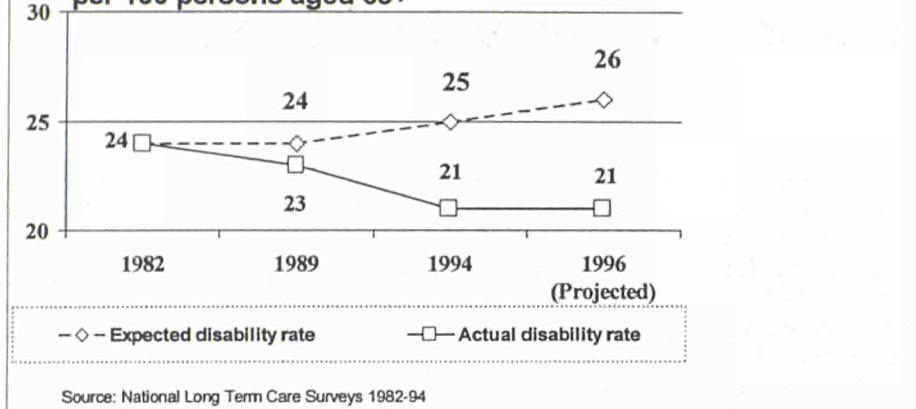
It will be increasingly more likely for more older people to have surviving parents, and the four-generation family will also become common in developing countries. It is projected that in

**Figure 2: Total fertility rate per woman in selected countries**





**Figure 3: Number of chronically disabled Americans per 100 persons aged 65+**



countries with fertility rates below replacement level, such as China, the proportion of older people in the population may exceed the proportion of the very young (aged up to 19 years) in the next century. This implies that in future, one child may have to care for several elderly relatives, and the 'younger old' may be looking after the 'older old'.

Given this population ageing, it is becoming increasingly critical to ensure that populations will grow older while enjoying the highest possible health status. In this respect an encouraging and growing amount of evidence from developed countries suggests that people are maintaining better health in later life than ever before. For instance, there is evidence from some countries that disability rates among older people are actually decreasing<sup>3</sup>. The Long Term Care Survey in the USA has revealed that in the 1990s fewer older people lived with disabilities than was predicted in 1982 (Figure 3).

### The response to population ageing

Rapid population ageing poses immense challenges to health and social services for all countries. Such challenges will be more daunting to developing countries, which are still faced with infrastructural development problems and scarce resources. We have seen how advances in medical technology have offered and, in all probability will continue to offer, solutions to specific ageing-related problems. Unfortu-

nately these technologies are often unaffordable for the majority of the population of such countries. For this reason, and considering the pace of global ageing, radical societal responses are urgently required.

In acknowledgement of this, WHO established its 'Ageing and Health' Programme in 1995. This cross-sectional programme, which promotes health and high levels of functional capacity throughout the life span, is in the process of establishing substantial collaborative work with academic institutions and NGOs world-wide. Its main aim is to ensure the highest possible level of quality of life in older age by investing in factors which influence health throughout life. Since health and well-being in older age are largely results of experiences throughout the life span, work on ageing and health takes a holistic approach, and involves other WHO programmes such as primary health care, nutrition, child and adolescent health, maternal health, gender analysis, non-communicable diseases, mental health and rehabilitation. Therefore, the Ageing and Health Programme aims to play the role of catalyst for action within WHO, as well as in relation to multiple other partners world-wide.

The UN commitment to advocating principles of active ageing has been marked by declaring 1999 the International Year of Older Persons. The UN calls for a 'culture' of ageing, that considers older persons as both beneficiaries and agents of development. It also

urges the promotion of inter-generational solidarity, as well as encouragement of individual life-long development.

### The global Embrace

WHO is taking the world-wide lead in promoting 'Active Ageing'. This principle encourages people of all ages to take steps to ensure greater health and well-being in the later years for themselves and for their communities. During the International Year of Older Persons, the WHO Ageing and Health Programme is launching the 'Global Movement for Active Ageing'. This is a network for all those who are interested in moving policies and practice towards Active Ageing. The Global Movement will be launched by a global walk event, the Global Embrace, on Saturday, 2 October 1999. In time zone after time zone, ageing will be celebrated in cities around the world through individual walk events. The Global Embrace is a round-the-clock/around-the-world celebration to which all countries are invited. It will be followed by the establishment of the 'Global Movement of Active Ageing' – a network conceived to inspire, to inform and to promote lifelong health. It will link local projects to a global community with similar concerns and to people all over the world.

C.S. & A.K.

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# Targeted medical services for older Africans – a new imperative

by Professor Adrian O. Wilson\*

Africa has to face up to the health demands of a rapidly increasing older population. Unfortunately, this growth is not paralleled by a comparable increase in resources allocated for health services. The consequence is that Africa's older people are not just particularly vulnerable as a population sub-group, they are also further marginalised by an institutional inability to meet their needs, whether in relation to provision of hospital or community care services.

The following fictitious case history serves to illustrate this paradox, with a sequence of events typical for older Africans south of the Sahara. It is important to appreciate that the outcome described in this fictitious case is avoidable, even within the stringent constraints imposed by the aforementioned lack of resources.

## An illustrative case history

Mr Kanyemba is 73 years old and has high blood pressure. He lives in an urban, high-density suburb with his widowed daughter and her six children. His son-in-law died of AIDS two years ago. His daughter earns the equivalent of US\$20 per month and out of this, she pays dental and school fees for her children. She also feeds and clothes them and supports all family transport costs. Mr Kanyemba has no pension and is alone at home all day with the youngest of the children, who are not yet at school. One day, a neighbour discovers him collapsed, having suffered a stroke. Assessment on admission to hospital reveals a man who is conscious but drowsy and with a left-sided weakness which makes independent movement almost impossible. Mr. Kanyemba can, fortunately, swallow, but he has a urinary catheter fitted. He is put to bed with the cot sides up and treated with an infusion of intravenous fluids. The hospital physiotherapist visits him for a few minutes and rapidly assesses that she simply cannot afford the time to give him the level of treatment he requires, as she has far too much to do. After four days lying on his back, a five-centimetre deep pressure sore emerges on his backside. This is dressed and treated by the nursing staff. Mr Kanyemba does not progress.

His daughter calls in regularly but her visits become less frequent as she realises that she may soon be called on to care for her father at home, alone. After four weeks in hospital, Mr Kanyemba remains catheterised and immobile. Periods out of bed are irregular and unplanned. He needs feeding, washing and toileting, and he intermittently lies in his own faeces. Finally, 'everything medically possible' having been done, the patient is put into a wheelchair and delivered to the front entrance of the

hospital with a note stating that he has been discharged from his medical ward (the bed is now urgently needed for a new case).

Some hours later, Mr Kanyemba is back home, either delivered by ambulance or collected by a reluctant, anxious daughter. A week later, he is readmitted to hospital, dehydrated and comatose, and he dies shortly afterwards of blood poisoning spread from a contaminated and putrid bedsore. Mr Kanyemba's experience is not uncommon but the sequence of events that follow his stroke result in an entirely avoidable death.

To understand how Mr Kanyemba's death may have been avoided, it is necessary to examine the medical issues in relation to the whole social context in which his illness occurred. It is this essential recognition of the position of medicine for older people (geriatric medicine) in the broader context of the older person that differentiates it from other medical specialties. It has to be recognised that many of the potentially life-threatening consequences of ageing, are due to a lack of training and resources. Simple interventions such as basic training, appropriate support, and targeted medical expertise can make a huge difference to the outcome of cases like Mr Kanyemba's.

## The medical context

The need for a comprehensive assessment of the patient's medical problems is essential. A precise medical assessment must be contextually related to the social and functional history, and this background information is the bedrock of an interdisciplinary approach to health problems associated with ageing. This principle will apply whether the patient is in rural Mali or urban Maputo.

A management plan tailored specifically to the individual is formulated with medical objectives which emphasise mobility, functional independence, and continence. Mobility and continence management plans will be the deciding factors in reassuring the relatives of older Africans that they may assume home care responsibility for an aged relative, in a sustainable fashion.

## Focusing on specific medical problems of ageing

Wherever you are in the world, ageing will produce, to varying degrees, a mix of medical, mental, social and functional (physical) stresses. Medical stress is a result of multiple pathologies, reduced function of organs, too many drugs, and the fact that older people usually fail to present a typical picture of illness. One can add to this the facts that older people have less tolerance to physical stresses, and that there is more than a suspicion of indiffer-

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ence in prevailing medical attitudes towards them. It is then reasonable to surmise that the frail elderly (our most vulnerable) are at most risk, not only in the community, but also in hospital.

The importance of multiple problems to the health of older people cannot be overstated. Taken individually, these problems may appear relatively trivial but when combined, they conspire to produce a cycle of decline which can be devastating. In addition, the tendency for doctors to rely on complex drug treatments often leads to a 'chemical' assault on fragile bodily systems that are much less able to withstand the complex interactions of drugs. This may result in unpredictable and harmful effects on physical and mental health which, in turn, adversely affects the ability of the older person to maintain independence. Allied to this are the mental and psychological problems resulting from bereavement, loss of intellect, social segregation, isolation and, of course, financial hardship.

The problem compounds, and therein lies a recipe for decline. Pressures of living conspire with age to place an intolerable burden on every aspect of the life of the older person. In developing medical services for older people in Africa, special attention must be given to these concerns.

### Targeted medical services

The reality is that Africa cannot afford complex, capital-intensive structures for the provision of care for older people. If there is to be a measure of success in assisting them to survive, it has to be done by using resources that are currently available, and by mobilising the existing talents, energies and commitment of both professionals and lay people. This can be effective in both clinical and cost terms in the primary care context.

Most importantly, systems-based medical care can be encouraged, while the temptation to follow the western medical model of capital-intensive domains and structures should be resisted. Emphasis should be placed on teamwork; mixing skills and breaking down barriers between professions, while developing leadership skills. For services to be effectively targeted, there must be basic and specific knowledge of local older populations and their needs. Good data are the basis for all appropriate activities and interventions.

Thus primary care teams, with care for the elderly at the heart of their programmes, must be developed in collaboration with all major stakeholders. Close relationships between health workers, social services and NGOs will underpin targeted support for older people.

A further desirable complement to such a strategy is generic rehabilitation assistance. To provide this, efforts could be orientated to training cohorts of generic rehabilitationists. These workers are essentially sensible, lay individuals trained by specialists in the basics of mobilisation, nursing, and functional assessment. Overseen by the various professionals, they could provide effective and, most importantly, affordable community support for older Africans. Naturally, traditional healers would be encouraged to play their part within the multi-

disciplinary process which occurs in the local cultural context.

A guiding principle is that care systems are required which keep older people away from hospital, wherever possible and appropriate. To this end, a logical goal would be to develop targeted systems of integrated community care. Nowadays, there is a burgeoning variety of such models in the West. The time is now ripe for the development of appropriate local models in Africa.

### Mr Kanyemba revisited

Returning to our hypothetical case study, when it is discovered that Mr Kanyemba has suffered a stroke, he is admitted to the local hospital. There, his daughter meets with nurses, physiotherapists, and related health workers to develop a tailored treatment plan, which emphasises independence, and an early return home with continuing rehabilitation. Active treatment prevents the onset of pressure sores. The doctors treat the patient's blood pressure.

Once the physiotherapist and occupational therapist have made a treatment plan, this is delegated to a liaison rehabilitation worker who works out the details of the discharge with the daughter so that the latter is confident that she can manage. This worker follows Mr Kanyemba's progress while he is in hospital and continues the treatment following his return home.

Four to six weeks after his stroke, Mr. Kanyemba is able to move independently around the house and supervise his grandchildren, with the support of his daughter and community services.

### Conclusion

There can be no doubt, given the scant resources available to Africa, that the primary care setting must be a priority in targeting care for older persons. Medical provision for senior citizens can be improved by implementing an interdisciplinary and community-based strategy of care without incurring unacceptable extra costs.

At present, however, African health ministries are giving less and less attention to older people, while maintaining their longstanding emphasis on communicable diseases and maternal/child health issues. This neglect has pitfalls. By failing to face up to the realities of a rapidly-expanding older population in Africa, the continent's governments face the prospect of being unable to cope in the future.

It is not too late for ministries to revise their priorities so that planning and targeting of medical services for older Africans, allied to active programmes of health promotion, can take place alongside existing imperatives such as control of infectious disease and maternal/child health. Such a change, in The International Year of the Older Person, would be most encouraging. ■



# Income security for poor older people in developing countries

by Peter Lloyd-Sherlock\*

Discussions about meeting the income needs of older people in developing countries have been dominated by debates about reforming retirement pension programmes. These debates have largely revolved around the relative merits of public and private sector administration of pension funds. The reform of pensions provision is an important issue, particularly for Latin America and former socialist economies, since the sheer scale of these programmes means that they have a significant impact on public sector finances, savings rates and labour costs. However, with the notable exception of South Africa, the majority of older people obtain most if not all of their income from other sources. As such, pension reform in developing countries will have little direct impact on the income security of large swathes of their elderly populations, particularly the poor and vulnerable. Unfortunately, very little research has been conducted into broader aspects of the economic welfare and quality of life of older people in the developing world. This research effort must be extended as a matter of urgency in order to support the development of appropriate policies and interventions.

A key issue is the extent to which population ageing in developing countries is a phenomenon which mainly affects economically-privileged groups, or whether it is occurring across society as a whole, including the poor. Many of the developing countries most affected by population ageing now contain large middle classes. Are these the only groups that are living longer? If

this is the case, the challenge for meeting the income needs of the old will be less severe, since they will be more likely to have pension entitlements, economic assets and other sources of support. Indeed, in this case, equitable policies should seek to target those groups currently less likely to reach old age rather than older people themselves. Unfortunately, there are very few reliable data about the relationship between population ageing and poverty. Although existing information suggests that poorer people are less likely to reach old age, an important and growing minority still do so. Few of this group are likely to have access to a retirement pension or to have made any financial provision for their old age. Indeed, for many of them a protracted old age may have come as a surprise – something which had not happened to their parents or grandparents. While they may only account for a small proportion of older people, they are, without doubt, one of the most vulnerable and economically insecure groups in developing countries.

This article presents a number of observations about the economic condition of poor older people. Rather than give a very general overview, it focuses on three issues. First, it aims to question the conventional view that all older people are financially dependent and make no contributions to the economic welfare of others. Second, it examines the role of grassroots community assistance programmes for older people. Finally, it raises the issue of old age, poverty and gender.

## Economic contributors

A major weakness of current debates about income security in old age is a tendency to assume that elderly individuals are simply the passive recipients of economic support, be it from social security systems or family members. This view is dangerously simplistic, and

is based more on stereotyping than empirical research. In both industrialised and developing countries, older people are more likely to be homeowners and to have accumulated savings. In slum districts, older people have often made considerable investments of time and money in the construction of a home, which they continue to share with other family members. In these cases, some form of inter-generational contract may exist, through which elderly people obtain care from family members in exchange for the transfer of resources, including inheritance rights. However, this important contribution frequently goes unrecognised both by the older people and the beneficiaries.

Older people living in poor households may make a range of other financial contributions. For those who receive them, regular pension payments, no matter how ungenerous they may seem, often provide an important guaranteed source of monthly income in households where younger members are forced to rely on the vagaries of informal employment. Also, the limited research suggests that older people, especially women, are more likely to ignore their own income needs in favour of younger age groups within the family, particularly grandchildren. Surveys conducted by the author in slum districts of São Paulo, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina found that nearly as many older people made a net contribution to the economic welfare of their households as those who derived a net benefit from them. As more successful family members moved away from the family home, older parents were often left to provide for sick or unemployed children. Finally, in extended households the large role played by elderly women in the care of grandchildren and other domestic duties often enables younger women to seek employment beyond the home. In crises, the potential contribution of older people can be especially significant. For example, in post-conflict situations and in areas with high rates of AIDS mortality, older people have often been obliged to take on the role of principal carer for grandchildren.

Debates about pensions and social security reforms overlook the continued economic activity of older people in developing countries. Given the low coverage of formal

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The author's research in South America revealed that in extended households, the role played by elderly women in the care of grandchildren and other domestic duties often enables younger women to seek employment beyond the home

ities which take a strong interest in issues of relevance to older people and in which older people are able to take a leading role. Community programmes may perform a range of income support functions, including the provision of informal credit, and the development of workshop activities. In countries where social welfare schemes for older people exist, they provide advice and support for obtaining benefits and assistance. These should be linked to a wider range of services, such as the provision of basic health care and education, as well as social activities. Perhaps more importantly, they can reduce the sense of isolation experienced by many of the aged and enable them to exchange experiences, articulate concerns and develop confidence, whilst raising the profile of older people in the community at large.

Experience has shown that effective associations for more vulnerable social groups usually do not develop spontaneously and often need support from outside agencies, particularly in the early stages of development. To date, most developing country governments have not taken a major interest in supporting such initiatives. This is surprising, given the large sums spent on old age pensions in some countries, particularly in Latin America. At little extra cost, a more holistic approach to social welfare could be taken, complementing high-cost, ineffectual pension programmes with a range of wider measures designed to help older people to help themselves. One clear exception to this trend is Argentina, where a parastatal agency (PAMI) had established a network of over a thousand day centres for older people by the early 1990s. These provided a wide range of services and proved to be highly popular. Unfortunately, these day centres did not target the poorest and most vulnerable aged and the responsible agency has accumulated enormous debts due to a combination of maladministration and corruption. Also, the centres did little to promote income-generating activities, reinforcing the philosophy of old age dependence on formal social security.

Elsewhere, the task of supporting local-level associations for older people has been left to NGOs and voluntary organisations. Given the lack of resources dedicated to them, these initiatives are usually

small-scale and few and far between. The main emphasis has been on developing informal credit systems, particularly for elderly women. Successful experiences have been reported in a large number of countries, including Ghana, Peru and Thailand. These initiatives required considerable external support (skills and expertise, more than direct funding) in their initial stages, but have the potential to be self-sustaining in the medium-term. Without support, there is little likelihood that similar credit schemes will develop spontaneously, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable. Effective policies are required to promote them. This should be a priority for state action, rather than delegated to a handful of NGOs.

### Income and gender.

In developing regions, there are more older women than men, but the imbalance is much less striking than in industrialised countries. Indeed, in a small number of cases, such as India in 1990, there were more men than women aged 60 years old or over. As such, it may be an exaggeration to talk of the 'feminisation of ageing' as a whole. However, it is apparent that there are important gender differences in terms of the economic opportunities and constraints facing poor older people. Generally speaking, older women are more vulnerable than men. This reflects processes occurring throughout the life cycle (less access to salaried employment, and fewer opportunities to develop workplace skills and accumulate assets for later life, etc) as well as processes occurring once they reach old age (they are more likely to be living alone and are less likely to have pension rights). In studies of slum districts in São Paulo and Buenos Aires, I found a small but significant group of highly vulnerable older people with virtually no sources of income or social support. The majority of these were women, typically widowed, ex-domestic workers who had been abandoned by their families.

Most community programmes have taken a particular interest in older women. In part, this is based on the recognition of the gender bias of formal social security programmes and the key role played by many elderly women

pension schemes, it is only to be expected that elderly people will seek additional forms of income. Estimates from the International Labour Organisation show that nearly half of 60 to 64-year-olds and over a quarter of those aged 65 or more were identified as economically-active in 1990. The limited research conducted in these countries suggests that the aged are more likely to be involved in informal, part-time employment of a kind often under-reported in official surveys. It is unclear whether this reflects a genuine preference to work on a casual basis or is due to the exclusion of elderly people from more formalised employment opportunities.

### Community programmes

The previous section has shown that older people in developing countries have the potential to meet at least some of their own income needs and may even provide support to others. It is important to consider policies which may support these income-generating activities and economic independence. A key area for intervention may be the promotion of community-level activ-



in household welfare. In some contexts, however, it may also reflect specific social difficulties facing older men. The transition from salaried employment, with the workplace as the focus of socialisation, to retirement may be especially problematic for men, particularly in countries with high male labour migration, such as South Africa. Consequently, while not overlooking the general gender bias in income opportunities, it is important not to ignore the particular problems facing older men in developing countries.

### Final thoughts

This article makes some tentative observations about a small number of issues related to the income security of older people in developing countries. Its inability to give the subject a deeper or more complete treatment reflects a dearth of published research and the low priority given to older people in policy. The key message is that there is an urgent need to move away from traditional paradigms of old age dependence to ones in which the true potential of elderly people is recognised. Formal social security programmes may play a role for some of the aged, but their capacity to meet the income needs of poorer groups will be very limited for the foreseeable future. Nor should the family be seen as some kind of panacea for old age support. Rapid processes of change in developing countries are placing a great strain on traditional social structures. In some cases, it is the younger family members who are economically dependent on older people, rather than the other way around. If future research is to provide the basis for effective policies, it must recognise that the economic welfare of older people can only be understood with reference to a range of other factors, including gender, health and social change. ■

## Social security and the elderly: the African experience

by Edwin Kaseke\*

Although the concept of social security is as old as society itself, it has become a topical issue which now occupies the agendas of many governments – particularly in the developing world where social provision is poorly developed. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency to conceptualise it from a western perspective, ignoring non-formal methods of social security.

Taking this perspective, the ILO described social security in 1984 as:

- the protection which society provides for its members through a series of public measures against economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, invalidity and death;
- the provision of medical care;
- the provision of subsidies for families with children.

Thus social security is provided on the understanding that individuals are exposed to contingencies that interrupt their income-earning capacity. These contingencies, listed in ILO Convention no. 102 of 1952, include old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, maternity, employment injury and death. The western viewpoint is that since individuals do not always have the resources to meet the resulting needs, they need to *share risks* and *pool resources*.

Western-style social security takes three major forms: social insurance, social assistance and social allowances. Social insurance is a contributory arrangement that protects workers and their dependents against contingencies that impair their capacity to earn income (Midgley, 1984). The incapacity can be permanent or temporary. Contributions come from both employees and employer (in the case of the self-employed, the employer component is absent). Benefits are pro-

vided as a matter of right, and are paid when a member satisfies the contribution requirements. These may be earnings-related or on a flat-rate basis.

Social assistance, by contrast, is non-contributory and means-tested. It is, therefore, funded from government revenue and is provided in cash or in kind to people of limited means. It is provided only when applicants have no other source of income.

Social allowances are also non-contributory and funded by government. However, they are universal and not, therefore, means-tested. They are paid to groups with special needs such as the elderly, people with disabilities and mothers. They are not a common feature of African social security systems.

There is a fourth category of social security which is largely peculiar to Africa. These are the *provident funds* which were introduced in countries such as Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Provident funds are compulsory savings schemes which provide lump sum benefits to members on retirement or when they are exposed to contingencies such as invalidity or sickness. Employers and employees both contribute to the scheme.

In considering social security from an African perspective, we should also take account of the non-formal systems that operate on the continent. These are largely based on kinship ties and mutual aid. Midgley (p.103) observed that 'the family also provided for those who could not participate fully in its efforts to produce enough for subsistence and exchange: in this way those who were economically active supported the young, elderly, handi-

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capped and sick whose productive capacities were limited or impaired.'

Thus, there are two major categories of social protection – formal and non-formal. It is common for many Africans to draw on both of these systems.

### Non-formal social security

Traditionally, the extended family has always been seen as a social security system providing protection to its members. It is based on the principles of solidarity and reciprocity, involving obligations on members to support each other in times of need. The elderly were respected and revered for their knowledge and wisdom and their role in interceding between the living and the dead. This guaranteed, to a considerable extent, social protection for the elderly. Children too were seen as a source of social protection against the contingency of old age, which explains why African families are usually large.

Industrialisation, urbanisation and westernisation have all led to a gradual disintegration of the extended family system, rendering it ineffective as a social security institution. Consequently, the elderly now find themselves vulnerable. Some children no longer feel obliged to support their parents and this undermines their role as a source of social protection in old age. Others still recognise their obligations but are constrained by the harsh economic climate. This makes it difficult for them to extend effective support to their parents. Overall, the assistance rendered is too little to make a difference to the lives of elderly people.

Recognising the declining role of the extended family, many rural people are establishing mutual aid societies as a form of social protection most commonly, burial societies. These have also mushroomed in urban centres in many African countries. Others include rotating savings and credit schemes which allow members to pool resources and benefit from their contributions on a rotational basis. Unfortunately, the very poor find it difficult to participate in such schemes because they do not have the capacity to make regular contributions.

### How to improve social protection for the elderly

- Strengthen traditional support systems by reasserting the principles of solidarity and reciprocity which have long been the cornerstone of the extended family system. One possibility would be to offer tax incentives to people looking after elderly parents or relatives.
- Lobby for the payment of a living wage to enable workers not just to meet their current consumption needs but also to save and prepare for old age.
- Make it mandatory for employers to provide occupational pensions to their employees, and make pensions transferable.
- Introduce comprehensive social insurance schemes in line with ILO Convention no. 102 of 1952. This should also entail converting provident funds into social insurance schemes to protect beneficiaries from inflation risks.
- Improve coverage of social insurance schemes by providing for voluntary participation by self-employed people, including smallholder farmers.
- Lobby governments to allocate adequate resources for public assistance, bearing in mind that many governments spend considerable resources on programmes that do not enhance human well-being.

### Formal social security

Although African countries operate some formal social security systems, it is clear that most of these are not comprehensive. The schemes that do exist are often disjointed and offer only rudimentary assistance. An analysis of existing schemes in many countries reveals that most provide protection against the contingency of old age or retirement. An example is Zimbabwe's *Pensions and Other Benefits Scheme* which gives a retirement benefit to people who have reached the age of 60 (or in some instances 55), and who have contributed to the scheme for at least 10 years. Those who have contributed for less than 10 years receive a retirement grant paid as a lump sum.

Zambia has been providing an old age benefit under the *Zambia Provident Fund*. The benefit is payable on retirement as a lump sum representing the member's contributions, the employer's contribution and accrued interest. Tanzania has a similar arrangement under the *Tanzania National Provident Fund*. Namibia and South Africa are different in that they provide non-contributory old age pensions wholly funded by government. Consequently, the coverage is wide, reaching most poor elderly people.

Provident funds have inherent weaknesses which make it difficult for them to provide meaningful social protection in old age. The benefits are vulnerable to inflation since they are not based on the social insurance principal. And as the ILO/UNDP observed in a 1996

document, 'there is an absence of insurance and solidarity elements which makes it impossible for those who are unable to maintain lifetime membership to get adequate protection'.

This means that provident fund members do not share the risks of old age. There is no pooling of resources to cover the contingency. As a result, the benefit is minimal and is not linked to the cost of living. Furthermore, the old age benefit provided under such funds is paid as a lump sum, not in the form of long-term income maintenance. This means that income insecurity continues to haunt the beneficiaries of provident funds. The situation is set to improve, however, following decisions by (among others) the governments of Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia to convert their provident funds into social insurance schemes based on risk-sharing, pooling of resources and, most importantly, the introduction of periodic instead of lump sum payments.

A major problem in those countries that operate social insurance schemes and provident funds which provide old age pensions is that coverage is low – ranging between 18% and 30% of the population. The reason for this is that only people in regular employment can be members of such schemes. But formal employees are only a very small percentage of a country's labour force. Most people live in rural areas where there are few formal sector jobs. Unemployment is growing, notably in countries that have structural adjustment



programmes. In these circumstances, a significant percentage of the labour force is denied an opportunity to prepare adequately for old age through savings and/or contributions to social security schemes. It is no surprise that the majority of the elderly still live in abject poverty.

The vulnerability of retired people who did have employment can also be attributed to the inadequacy, or complete lack, of occupational pensions. In former British colonies, such pensions were initially introduced for the white settler community and it was only later that they were brought in for indigenous populations. Even now, occupational pensions are not mandatory in most of the countries under discussion. It is common for low-paid workers to be given objects such as bicycles or wrist watches (in lieu of pensions) when they retire. It is difficult to understand how they can be expected to meet their post-retirement needs.

The assumption has always been that African workers retire to their rural homes. In the case of Zimbabwe, Clarke observed in 1977 that rural areas were considered to be a kind of 'indigenous pension'.

Meanwhile, most of those lucky enough to contribute to occupational schemes receive totally inadequate pensions. The problem is exacerbated by employers who pay wages which fall far below the poverty line. Given that pensions are often calculated on the basis of the final salary, it is self-evident that low salaries today will translate into low pension benefits tomorrow.

The AIDS pandemic in Eastern and Southern Africa has worsened the problem of income insecurity among elderly people in that many of the latter are forced to take over the care of their grandchildren after the death of the parents. Those who die of AIDS-related illnesses seldom leave much, if anything, for their offspring. Grandparents have to use the limited resources at their disposal to support the children, thereby driving them deeper into poverty. There is no doubt that the elderly are now living very stressful lives.

The other form of social security which enables older people to meet their basic needs is the public assistance programme. Most countries in Eastern and Southern

Africa operate such programmes, which offer assistance in cash or in kind to elderly persons who are deemed destitute. Although countries differ in their level of commitment to support the destitute, particularly the elderly, the tendency is for African governments to allocate minimal resources to such programmes. As a result, the help that is available is often inadequate. Kutengule also notes that a sizeable proportion of the funds earmarked for public assistance in Malawi is spent on repatriating destitute people to rural areas. This reduces the amount that accrues directly to the beneficiaries.

Elderly people who cannot look after themselves, or who have no relatives to provide care, are often placed in old people's homes. Here they do not receive public assistance although the institutions often receive *per capita* grants from the government. In some countries, such as Swaziland, the extended family system is still so strong that the elderly are cared for in the community. There are signs though that this will not hold for very long.

There are other factors undermining the effectiveness of public assistance in Eastern and Southern Africa. First, many potential beneficiaries, particularly those living in rural areas, are either unaware of the existence of public assistance or do not know how to access it. Second, such programmes are not poor-friendly in that the offices dispensing the benefits are often located far from the people they are suppose to serve. Poor elderly people cannot be expected to walk long distances and may find it difficult to raise the fare for public transport (if it exists).

Finally, it should be recognised that the implementation of structural adjustment programmes in East and Southern Africa has worsened the plight of the elderly. SAPs have had a negative impact on welfare, undermining both formal and non-formal social security schemes.

## Conclusion

The goal of providing social security to the elderly will remain unfulfilled unless governments recognise that social welfare is vital to national development. Expenditure on social welfare should not be

considered wasteful but rather as an investment in human capital. Public authorities should take a two-pronged approach to the social protection of the elderly with a view to ensuring that their basic needs are met. Efforts should be directed at the young and middle-aged, enabling them to plan adequately for their retirement. And in their own planning for social security in old age, governments should combine the formal and non-formal social security systems, recognising that there will always be a large majority unable to access the formal system because they are not in paid employment. ■

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## The economic condition of elderly Zimbabweans

by Donald J. Adamchak\*

The high fertility and declining mortality in developing countries in the post-World War II period is now beginning to be reflected in ageing populations. The number of people aged 60 or over is rising both in absolute terms, and as a proportion of the overall population. This process will accelerate over the next four decades. Between 2000 and 2025, the '60 and over' category will expand by 129% in developing countries compared with the rise of 46% that is predicted for the developed world. We are already seeing a rapid ageing of the population of east and southeast Asia, but over the next quarter century, the greatest increase will be in Africa (146%). Indeed, the elderly population of that continent will double in just 17 years.

Zimbabwe is experiencing a rapid increase in the number of elderly persons, and the process is set to accelerate. Between 2000 and 2030 the numbers will increase by a factor of 2.9 and by 2050, it is estimated that there will be about 3.5 million people in this age category (about 14% of the population).

Demographic change and changes in institutional structures

are taking place side by side (indeed, both are the result of the overall development process). One such change is happening in the family. Family support structures may be becoming less responsive just as the number of elderly people is rapidly increasing. Younger and older generations are becoming physically separated as the former migrate from rural to urban areas. The generations are also moving apart ideologically as the young increasingly receive more education and seek employment in the formal sector. Also, family size has declined in Zimbabwe from 6.5 to 4.3 births per woman in just over a decade.

Traditional norms and social obligations change in the process of societal change. What was once natural now becomes an obligation.

Another problem for Zimbabwe is that it currently has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection in Africa. Nearly one in four sexually active adults is HIV positive. This disease is destroying the middle generation – young adults and middle-aged people, leaving the elderly to care for their orphaned grandchildren. This explains why AIDS is known as the 'grandmothers' disease' in parts of Africa.

As family support has declined during the development process in other parts of the world, alternative mechanisms have been created to fill the void.

AIDS is known as the 'grandmothers disease' in parts of Africa because most of its victims come from the middle generation.

Ruth Evans



\* This article was extracted from publications from two research projects conducted in Zimbabwe in 1988 and 1995. Dr. Adamchak is Professor of Sociology at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA. Collaborators for the 1988 project were: Dr. Adrian Wilson, Andrew Nyanguru, and Father Joe Hampson. Collaborators for the 1995 project were Dr. Adrian Wilson, Dr. Theresa Allain, Dr. Z.A.R. Gomo, and Dr. Jon Matenga. Assistance in the Zimbabwean research projects was provided by the University of Zimbabwe, HelpAge Zimbabwe, the Government of Zimbabwe Central Statistics Office, The Oak Zimbabwe Foundation, and The Rockefeller Foundation.



**Percentage of formal sector minimum wage (the sample generated in the year prior to the survey in 1988 and in 1995)**

	1988	1995
Total sample	34	27
Males	51	30
Females	23	14
Married males	55	31
Widowed males	46	20
Married females	32	21
Widowed females	18	11
Rural males	48	23
Rural females	21	9
Urban males	61	39
Urban females	26	24
Rural widowed females	16	6

In developed nations, this has been done through support systems such as social security and pension programmes. The only countries in sub-Saharan Africa with national pensions (somewhat equivalent to social security) are South Africa (means-tested) and Namibia (non-tested). There is evidence from African countries that family support is changing and, coupled with the demands of the development process, the elderly may be facing an uncertain future. Any decline in traditional family support could be devastating without a commensurate increase in systemic support. The potential decline of inter-generational transfers from children to parents could also negatively affect the transfer from parents and grandparents to younger generations. This is why it is important to understand the socio-economic conditions of the elderly and to assess any changes over time.

We used data from two surveys of elderly Zimbabweans to report on their economic circumstances. Both surveys reflected the rural/urban distribution of households in the country (about 68% rural and 32% urban). The sample sizes were 150 elderly respondents in 1988 and 278 in 1995. Often, sample surveys are the sole source of information on income and cash generation. For several reasons, income is very difficult to assess for older Africans. It is not regular and is not recorded like pensions or social security. There may not be regular

and complete census or survey information. Many old people participate in the informal economy as agriculturalists or in other sales and service activities.

The main sources of cash generation in both surveys were children, agriculture, and the informal economy. Elderly men were more likely to have earned a salary or received a pension than elderly women. Men also relied less on children, agriculture and the informal economy as sources of cash generation. This is consistent with other research which shows that women are the primary subsistence farmers, and that they perform various activities in the informal economy.

Elderly people also receive income from varied sources – which may prove to be a good survival strategy. In 1995, approximately 61% of them received cash from two or more sources. In terms of inter-generational exchange, nearly 62% received money from their children (67% of the women and 55% of the men), although the sums involved were a relatively small proportion of their overall cash income.

What is the economic condition of older Zimbabweans relative to the society as a whole? We used income data from 1988 and 1995 to calculate the percentage of the formal sector minimum wage generated by the elderly (see table).

One qualification is that these figures only demonstrate what the elderly respondent generated and not the income of the entire household. Gathering the latter information from the respondents was not practicable and any results obtained would not, in any case, have been very reliable. However, the data on the elderly people's own income and cash is reasonably accurate. As the table shows, the amount involved is low when compared to the formal sector minimum wage – and the percentage declined between 1988 and 1995. Men generated more than twice as much as women, married people were better off than those who were widowed, and urban residents did better than their rural counter-

parts. The most vulnerable group, rural widowed women, generated only 16% of the formal sector minimum wage in 1988, and just 6% in 1995.

71% of the 1995 respondents reported that they received most support (cash and in-kind) from their children while 8% indicated that other people (mainly relatives) supported them most. 21% received no assistance at all. Support generally came in the form of money, clothing, food, and services.

On average, the elderly Zimbabweans surveyed in 1995 subsisted on only one-fifth of the formal sector minimum wage. But there were significant differences by place of residence, gender, and marital status. As we have noted, men did a lot better than women – mainly because more of them received salaries and pensions. Among females, unmarried women had far less income than those who were married and unmarried rural women were the least favoured of all.

Given that elderly people's income and cash resources are already low, and that there was apparently a drop between 1988 and 1995, any further contraction of the resource base will threaten their survival. The declining trend appears consistent with the economic conditions of the country between surveys. During that time, unemployment rose, the Zimbabwean dollar fell significantly, and structural adjustment programmes made life even more difficult for the poor.

With development and modernisation leading to structural changes in the family as an institution, the elderly (particularly rural widowed women), will be increasingly vulnerable. This is true for Zimbabwe and also, more generally, for sub-Saharan Africa. Governments and donor organisations must be made aware of this phenomenon and of the fact that a devastating situation may develop in the future. Meeting the needs of Africa's elderly should become a priority on everyone's agenda. ■



# The generosity and universality of South Africa's social pension system

by Dr Monica Ferreira\*

South Africa and Namibia are the only countries in Africa which operate a universal, non-contributory social old-age pension system. Namibia inherited its system when it gained independence from South Africa in 1990. The generosity and universality of South Africa's pension system are unique by developing country standards. The system is also unusual when compared to arrangements in other countries in that prior labour-force participation is not a condition for age-qualified individuals to receive benefits.

Access to the system is determined by eligibility criteria. Males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over who pass a test of the level and value assigned to their assets are eligible to receive a monthly pension of R520 (approximately US\$85). Although low in terms of real income, the benefit is equivalent to three times the World Bank's cutoff for absolute poverty and is 2.6 times the *per capita* income of black people. The benefit constitutes a sizeable proportion of median income for black families where the pension is the main source of household cash income.

## Context and apartheid

South Africa had three centuries of colonialism and 46 years of apartheid rule, during which time its people were segregated according to race. People in different race groups were denied equal opportunities for self-advancement. The country also has a legacy of discriminatory, inequitable welfare spending. Although recently emerged from apartheid,

income inequality between whites and blacks (and, since the 1994 elections, between blacks) remains very high, while the majority of the population is very poor.

The social old-age pension was introduced for whites in 1928 and extended to persons in other race groups (blacks, coloureds – people of mixed ancestry – and Indians) in 1944. Historically, the amount of benefit payable to persons in the different race groups was disproportionate, with whites initially receiving four times the amount paid to blacks. However, in the 1980s, the government committed itself to eliminating racial discrimination in social programmes and parity in pension levels was achieved in 1993. During this time, the benefit level for whites declined 40% in real terms, while the real value of the pension available to blacks more than doubled.

The public, pay-as-you-go pension system is financed by the government from general revenues. Its total annual cost to the state is about R10 billion, which is equal to about 1% of GDP and 8% of government expenditure.

## Coverage and consumption

South Africa's population of 41 million is still fairly youthful due to sustained high fertility in the black population. 35% of South Africans are below the age of 14. 7% (approximately 2.8 million people) are aged 60 and over. However 14.2% of whites fall into the latter age group while the figure for the black population is 6.1%. The breakdown of the 60 and over population is 68% black, 22% white, 8% coloured and 2% Indian. More than 90% of older blacks and 80% of older coloured people receive the old-age pension. The figure for Indians is 62% and for whites it is just 16%.

The majority of those who do not receive the pension are

excluded through eligibility criteria (the means test), rather than administrative obstructions. Most retired whites previously had formal sector employment and have private or occupational pensions. Previous generations of black workers were largely excluded from this form of retirement insurance and, as a result, few retired with any private retirement provision. Most black households are so poor that the means test excludes few older people. Among whites, it limits the pension to the poorest.

The pension is individually-based. Married couples who meet the eligibility criteria may receive two pensions. The benefits are not transferable to surviving family members on the death of a pensioner.

There is evidence that in black and coloured households, the consumption of the pension is collective. Widespread unemployment (a rate of about 40% among black people) leads to families regrouping around a pension beneficiary and sharing the pension money to survive. Households in which a pensioner resides are found to have higher average incomes than other households, with the exception of female-headed rural households where adult children are absent (so-called 'skip-generation' households).

Since the lifting of the influx control laws in 1988, there has been massive urbanisation, with young black adults flocking to the cities in search of job opportunities. Frequently, grandchildren are left behind in rural areas to be cared for by grandparents. Invariably, unemployed urban migrants are unable to send remittances to elderly parents in rural areas to augment pension income spent on the care of young children.

Pensioners are thus a principal source of cash income for a large number of households. In rural communities, pension income

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circulates widely and is crucial in combating poverty and reducing material insecurity. The presence of a pensioner in a household is an important determinant of its well-being. Research into the micro-level effects of the pension shows that in black households, significant proportions of the income are spent on food and on the schooling of grandchildren (school fees, books, uniforms and transport). Black grandmothers are especially keen to foster the education of their grandchildren, so that they may have better opportunities in life than they had.

### The impact and sustainability of the pension system

Not only is the number of older South Africans increasing as life expectancy increases – especially in the black population. Coverage of the social pension system has also grown rapidly in recent years, as more individuals have entered the system – especially in the rural areas. The high coverage reflects the widespread acceptability of the pension as an entitlement. Rather than acceptance of this type of welfare assistance being stigmatised, the pension enhances the social status of beneficiaries within black families and households. Pensioners are shown increased respect by their families and have greater discretionary spending power within the household. It is even suggested that pensioners are retained at home by poor families, rather than being cared for in old people's homes, where pension benefits would be used to pay accommodation fees and not shared with the family.

However, there is a downside to the pension system and it also raises policy issues. As eligibility for pension benefits is means tested, applicants are forced to withdraw from the labour market. The system thus affects work and savings incentives for much of the population. The means test discourages many individuals from preserving occupational retirement benefits and retaining assets. Some prospective beneficiaries may be persuaded to



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Black grandmothers are especially keen to foster the education of their grandchildren

hand over their assets to children. Some adult children and grandchildren may exploit and generally abuse a pensioner to obtain the pension income. Although the amount of the benefit is perceived to be low, and its beneficiaries routinely claim that it is insufficient to meet their needs, it has been argued that larger pensions will gradually crowd out support for the elderly by family members.

Pension coverage has grown so rapidly that growth has exceeded budgetary provision in some of the country's nine provinces. Short-term fiscal crises, when no funds were available to pay pensioners, occurred in 1998 in the Eastern Cape and Northern Provinces. The system is also dogged by corruption and fraud, perpetrated by government officials, intermediaries and beneficiaries alike. Some non-qualified individuals try to obtain pension money by devious means. Ghost pensioners are beneficiaries who have died, but whose deaths are not reported and whose families continue to claim the monthly pension by proxy.

Despite such crises and leakages, the system is probably the most effective programme in tar-

geting and reaching economically vulnerable groups. Its benefits reach deep into poverty-stricken communities. It has been shown that pensions help substantially to reduce rural poverty. Of course, the system also plays a major role in maintaining a standard of living for the majority of older South Africans. For the present, the government appears to view it as contributing to family welfare, human capital formation and poverty alleviation – and thus improving the distribution of economic well-being, especially that of children (notably in skip-generation households). Although the pension is intended for poor older individuals, it therefore serves as a vital welfare programme more generally, especially as a source of household income maintenance.

It is not clear what the long-term fiscal burden of the system on the state will be, nor whether it is sustainable. Some economists believe that it will remain affordable as long as the means test remains in place, eligibility criteria are enforced, corruption and fraud are eliminated, and benefits stabilise around present levels. A mitigating factor is that successive cohorts of older people will be better-educated, better-equipped to accumulate savings, and able to benefit from an occupational pension. Thus, in future, fewer individuals will depend on the government for support in old age, thereby reducing the fiscal cost to the state.

However, the country still has a fairly youthful population, and the number of economically-active people available to provide for a rapidly growing older and dependent population is shrinking (due, among other things, to AIDS-related mortality). Given the needs of the young, which the new government regard as a priority, it may be expected that fiscal spending will continue to favour this group and that benefits for the increasing numbers of older people will gradually diminish.



## Focus on refugee situations

### The needs of older people are often overlooked

by Nyorovai Whande\*

The decision to flee one's country is fraught with pain, sadness, fear and a host of other disturbing emotions. While each refugee situation is created by unique circumstances, common reasons include war, social disorganisation, political persecution and natural disasters. The fabric of family life is dramatically altered with serious repercussions for all those involved.

Alterations to the family structure and organisation begin in the pre-flight stage and continue until repatriation. Throughout the process, families are actively involved in responding to their changed world. External factors, such as refugee camp administration policies, affect them and the result is a significant power shift from *internal* to *external* control over key life decisions. Disruptions to the family may intensify as a direct result of this loss of autonomy in the camp situation, and this has a particular bearing on older refugees.

Little research has been done into family coping strategies in a refugee context. Assumptions have been made about the tremendous upheaval that individuals face, yet we understand very little of the day-to-day existence of families in the camp setting.

#### General situation of older refugees

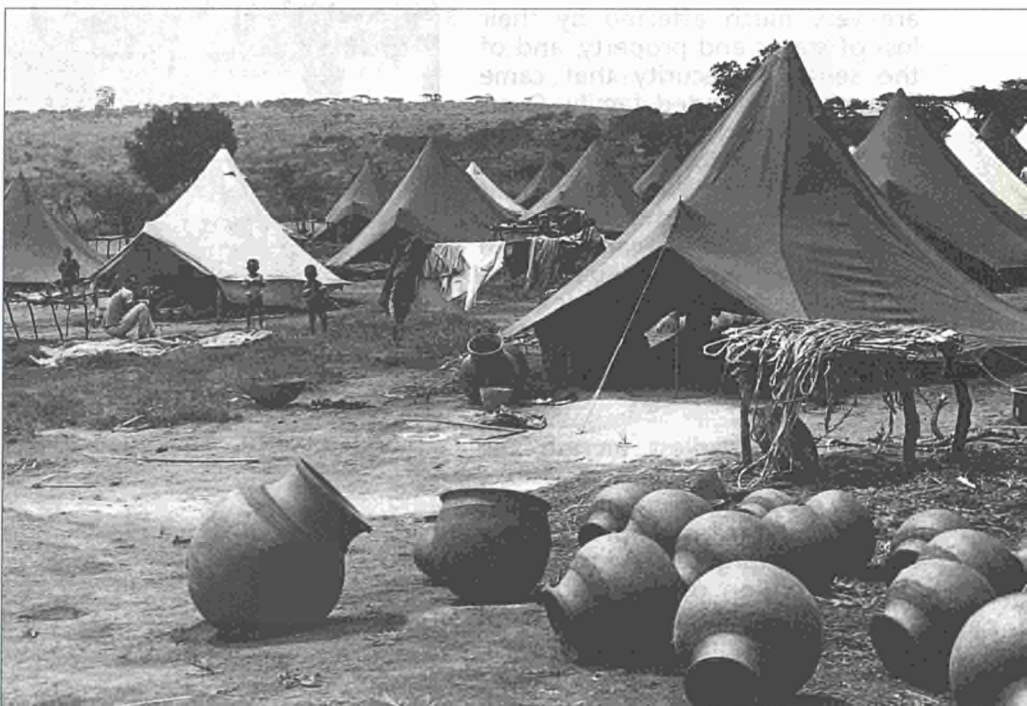
In many cases, where the middle generation is absent for

some, usually tragic, reason, grandparents can find themselves in sole charge of their grandchildren. Such families are likely to be living in desperate poverty in the absence of an employable breadwinner. The physical and mental strains can be enormous as the grandparent struggles to cope, often neglecting his or her own needs in the process. The problem appears to be widespread in refugee situations, and this underlines the need for a more family-centred concept of care, rather than one in which specific groups are singled out for special treatment.

Neither UNHCR nor the bulk of its implementing partners have specialist resources in geriatric care. A notable exception is *HelpAge International* (HAI). UNHCR and HAI are working in partnership to explore ways of making all activities more deliberately inclusive of the elderly. The

hope is that relevant training modules and best practice guidelines can be developed together for dissemination to UNHCR and implementing partner staff. A notable example of the cooperation that already exists is in the continued refinement of nutritional guidelines to include older refugees in special feeding programmes. In traditional feeding programmes, children under five and pregnant or nursing mothers have been targeted. But alerted by the incidence of malnutrition among older refugees in the camps of Tanzania, where the frail elderly are unable to collect water or firewood for food preparation, HAI has developed a number of community care projects. The aim is to encourage neighbours to help those who are alone or who are caring for young grandchildren. HAI also worked with UNHCR in developing the criteria to assess an older person's nutritional status and hence their eligibility for special feeding. For young children, simple measurements of weight, height or arm circumference can determine nutritional status. The natural ageing process, with body shrinkage, may disguise the hunger of the old.

Refugee camp in Rwanda.  
The loss of autonomy  
in a camp situation  
adds to the disruption  
of the family



\* Senior Regional Community Social Services Officer, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, branch office for Kenya. This is an abridged version of a speech delivered by Ms Whande at the African Gerontological Society Workshop held in Nairobi in April 1999.



Refugee settings are characterised by reduced economic circumstances, greater social mobility and more rapid social change – which all have the effect of eroding traditional community values. The elderly no longer enjoy the same authority, care and attention they had in the past. It is worth noting here that the degree of support and respect afforded to older people is by no means uniform in any case. It depends very much on their social status within the community. In short, not all the elderly are elders.

In general, however, the role of older people, especially in rural Africa, is very significant. Their responsibilities may include:

- settling conflicts within their family, neighbourhood or community, and also with neighbouring villages/communities;
- providing counselling on community-orientated planning and development issues;
- telling the oral history through stories about the community and making sure that its continuity and stability are maintained;
- for the female elderly, helping young women in family-related areas such as the changing role of women in refugee households, issues of pregnancy and delivery and so on.

The fact of leaving home and becoming a refugee is probably more painful for older people than any other age group. They are very much affected by their loss of status and property, and of the sense of security that came from their extended family. Overall, they experience a feeling of vacuum and a loss of identity or belonging that can lead to a great deal of trauma and despair. It is believed that this causes both physical and mental problems, often leading to premature death.

### How to enhance the role of older refugees

The neediest among the elderly are often the least visible, and a proper assessment leading to a well-designed programme requires a targeted effort under the supervision of qualified staff. Well-meaning programmes, without adequate guidance from community service officers, can become merely a conduit for materi-

al assistance – without proper follow-up or thought being given to how refugees' self-help attempts might be better supported.

At the other extreme is the situation in the refugee camp where no community service structure has been provided. An evaluation by the UNHCR has revealed that, in the absence of refugee consultative and self-help structures, the needs of older refugees may be completely overlooked and neglected. Only the voices of the most vocal and active refugees are heard.

Securing accurate information about the socio-economic circumstances of refugees and their quality of life is a vital by-product of well-managed community services programmes. Such information is notoriously difficult to come by, but it is essential for the proper design of assistance activities in all other sectors, including the enhancement of community participation and self-help initiatives. Community services projects are not a luxury but a necessity upon which much else can depend. This must be recognised by both donors and the UNHCR, bearing in mind the budget reductions affecting the latter which force it to make difficult choices about essential services.

The scope of UNHCR's responsibility in providing assistance is always problematic and the extent of its involvement in repatriation and reintegration is currently being debated. The difficulties are most graphically illustrated when it comes to the phasing out of programmes that benefit the elderly, particularly where there is a residual caseload of abandoned older persons with no alternative means of support. In phasing out such programmes, support and long-term care arrangements must be established through local NGOs, relevant government ministries or in conjunction with the international development agencies such as WHO, the UNDP and the World Bank.

Experience shows that the new arrangements may not become independently viable unless UNHCR engages with local NGOs early on in a concerted capacity-building effort which goes well beyond the occasional briefing or workshop. National NGOs need to be thoroughly trained in project design and fundraising techniques, and helped in setting up a sound administration and identifying and liaising with potential donors.

The fact of leaving home and becoming a refugee is probably more painful for older people than any other age group





To assist this process, UNHCR is formulating a strategy to enhance NGO partners' effectiveness. This is a field-up process. Key components include: working with governments on procedures and on setting up and registering NGOs; developing guidelines, tools and training modules; and pairing national and international NGOs to plan individual handover strategies.

The UNHCR's cooperation with social affairs ministries remains limited. This may be because the UN body's main counterpart is often a department dedicated solely to refugee affairs or, as is often the case, because the ministry in question is one of the weakest and most underfunded in the national administration.

If the UNHCR wants to phase out its actions responsibly, it must ensure that residual case-loads of needy elderly people become the responsibility of competent government departments.

As part of its phase-out strategy, UNHCR should also seek to ensure a successful transition from relief to development in the social assistance sector. For the elderly, whether refugees, returnees or displaced persons, this means that they should have access to the same services that are available to locals, and that relevant welfare structures should be helped to develop the capacity needed to cope with any added demands. However, in countries affected by war, economic decline or structural adjustment, welfare provision is usually gravely under-resourced and generally low priority. In these circumstances, UNHCR can only hope to influence government policy on welfare provision and funding if its interventions are closely coordinated with sister agencies that are habitually engaged in offering support and advice in this field – particularly the World Bank, but also WHO and UNDP. These and other agencies have, in recent years, become closely involved in assisting governments to manage health care and welfare reforms, and to set up major poverty alleviation programmes. The framework for co-operation between UNHCR and the World Bank of April 1998 is a sound basis for establishing these linkages.

In large, complex programmes, UNHCR's phase-out strategy should be subject to a multi-year plan in which the gradual withdrawal of services in the social assistance sector is linked to the implementation of government welfare reforms and poverty alleviation programmes supported by the World Bank and bilateral and multilateral donors. This requires complex negotiations that need to be initiated well in advance.

The needs and problems of older people in an emergency situation are generally overlooked and not addressed in time. The elderly are physically weaker than the young and are less likely to fight to secure the necessary accommodation, food, ration cards and so on. The UN, NGOs and other actors, including local authorities, should ensure that protection and assistance are given to older people. Elderly refugees are a minority but they are also an easy group to target for special programmes, or for tapping knowledge and experience.

It is recognised that even if the situation in their home country is desperate, many older people will be unprepared to leave. The environment, though hostile, is at least familiar. Some of those who do leave are unable to withstand the rigours of the journey and die *en route*. And many of those who do make it to the refugee camps become invisible to the camp authorities and humanitarian workers because they may only be registered as part of a family rather than individually.

Whenever possible, we should use the positive influence of the elderly to provide calm and control in the otherwise chaotic situation of the refugees during influx and arrival in the border areas. We should help older people regain their identity and role, and enhance the normal activities mentioned above as much as possible. In short, we should help older men and women, as far as possible, to play their positive traditional roles in the refugee camp setting.

### The way forward

UNHCR needs to increase its efforts at improving awareness, policy planning and integrated

projects for older refugees. While their plight can be severe, they should not be seen only as passive, dependent recipients of assistance and, therefore, somehow socially redundant. Older refugees can be valuable resources for their communities, transmitting the culture, skills and crafts that are so important to reaffirm the tradition of the dispossessed and displaced. They are often highly motivated, and ready to make an active contribution to the well-being of their kinfolk – and only become totally dependent in the final stages of disability or illness.

The tragedy of older refugees who have been forcibly displaced is not so much that they have become dependent on others, but they have been robbed of the means to provide for others in the manner they would wish.

To address the problem of older refugees, the following strategies have been identified as most critical to their well-being:

- their integration into all aspects of programme planning and implementation;
- targeted community services projects with competent partners;
- advocacy on behalf of the elderly during the crucial phase-out stages.

Finally, while the elderly clearly have special problems, there is little to be gained from establishing yet another separate refugee category with a distinct set of guidelines and interventions. Rather, a more targeted inclusion of older refugees in all aspects of programme planning and implementation would help the active elderly to be more self-supporting and would promote better community care initiatives for the very old. Up to now, training programmes, income-generation schemes, micro-loan projects and even community development projects have rarely been designed specifically to include older refugees, tap their potential and ensure that their voices are heard. ■



## HelpAge International: working to correct a misleading image

by Mark Gorman

*To mark 1999 – the International Year of Older Persons, HelpAge International (HAI) is publishing the first comprehensive report on ageing and development. In a pre-view, Mark Gorman, Director of Policy and Development at HAI, looks at the situation of older people in developing countries and social policy options that can relieve poverty and uphold the rights of the over 60s – the fastest growing section of the world's population.*

HAI is a global network of organisations working with older people, mostly in less developed countries. In 15 years' experience it has found a huge need for support. There is a serious lack of hard information about the situation of older people, particularly in the less-developed world, but that which does exist indicates that they are likely to be living in poverty, often marginalised by their communities and unable to access even the most basic health and social service provision.

The world's population is ageing rapidly. In 1996 the number of people aged 60 and over rose by about one million each month, with nearly 80% of this increase taking place in the developing world. Given this situation, there has been much talk of the old age crisis – the problems which will occur across societies as the proportion of younger people available to support their dependent elders shrinks to critical levels.

This view subscribes to the commonly-held belief that older people are non-contributors and passive recipients of care and support. Yet HAI's work and research with older people has found that this image is misleading. The fact is that older people are very often resourceful survivors, employing a

range of strategies to support themselves and other family members; and contributing to their communities in a variety of ways, both economic and social. Many people in the developing world work well into their old age, particularly in countries where the majority do not have access to a pension. Census data in Burundi, for example, indicates that 83% of men and 79% of women over 60 are still economically active. Other older people undertake domestic work within the family unit, such as child care and home management, which is unpaid, but which frees other family members to take up paid employment outside the home. A recent study by HAI in Ghana found that older people – both men and women – have very clear family responsibilities and that where they are unable to be actively involved in household tasks, they supervise the activities of younger adults.

Through its work, HAI has found that supporting older people can be an effective way of reducing poverty in communities as a whole. If a crisis is to be avoided, the skills, experience and contribution of older people must be recognised and developed. For this to happen, there is a need for practical projects which tackle basic needs and which enable older people to reach their full potential. If these issues are addressed

by development agencies and policy makers, the ageing of the population can be viewed as an opportunity rather than a crisis. HAI therefore works at a practical level, supporting older people and their communities, at policy level to influence regional, national and international policy, and through its network to support local development and older people's organisations.

HAI's practical work focuses on issues raised by older people themselves, most usually income security and health. It has found that the most effective projects are those which involve older people – during initial needs assessments, in the planning and management of projects and as workers on behalf of themselves and their peers. Most projects are small community-based initiatives which enable older people to access services they are otherwise frequently denied, such as mobile clinics, health education, and income generation projects. Older people are generally, for example, excluded from development initiatives such as credit schemes, in the belief that they are unable to participate due to frailty, ill health, and shorter life expectancy. Yet where HAI has provided micro-credit for older members of the community, they have proved to be an excellent credit risk, with a high percentage of loans being repaid on time and the establish-

*HelpAge International (HAI) is a network of development, community based, social service and research organisations, mostly in less developed countries, which works to improve the lives of disadvantaged older people. It is the only network of its kind, combining support for members and partners, direct programme implementation, research and advocacy. Increasingly HAI is involved in the formulation of national and international strategies and legislation on ageing. The network was founded in 1983 as an independent charity by five organisations from different countries. From these original five agencies, it has grown to the present membership of 61 organisations worldwide. It currently works with over 200 partners in 70 countries, targeting the most vulnerable older people.*

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Grandfather and grandson harvesting the crop in Sudan.  
*HAI has found that supporting older people can be an effective way of reducing poverty*

ment of many successful small businesses. Older women have demonstrated particular skills, frequently overcoming problems like illiteracy and prejudice from other family members to generate their new income. In many such credit schemes older people employ younger family members in their businesses, which is particularly welcome in communities where unemployment is high.

In emergency situations HAI provides direct support to older people and works with other agencies and local partners to ensure the needs of older populations are addressed. ECHO is currently funding HAI to research the situation of older people in emergencies, recommend improvements to general relief programmes and identify best practice in environments where older people are particularly vulnerable.

As governments and development agencies begin to take wider notice of the issues of ageing, HAI has increasingly supported initiatives which put the case for older people. In Bolivia for example, support was given to a public advocacy campaign which resulted in legislation offering health and social security benefits to older people. In countries such as Cambodia, Ghana and Tanzania, HAI has initiated research programmes to highlight the contri-

bution of older people to the development process, and combat the view of them as passive recipients of care. In these situations and elsewhere, the projects have culminated in workshops between government and the NGO sector, examining policy options that respond to the research findings.

At an inter-governmental level also, ageing is beginning to appear on the agenda, although still as an item low down the priority list. This year, for example, the Organisation of African Unity considered ageing at an inter-ministerial meeting, with HAI Board members making presentations. HAI also made a presentation to the European Parliament Development Committee in April 1999 and has supported the work of the UN Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in bringing together countries of the Mekong Basin region to consider joint initiatives to address issues affecting older people.

A start has been made in the area of policy development. However, much remains to be done. Older people are still at the back of the queue of priorities, and progress is sometimes difficult

to maintain. In the Bolivian example mentioned above, a new government reversed many of the benefits given to older people. (The response has been a continuation of the campaign by older people's groups.) Despite the announcement of an International Year of Older Persons by the UN, awareness of older people's issues still remains very low in most countries. So there is still a great need for sustained advocacy work to raise awareness and to address the possibilities for change.

One of the most effective ways to ensure change for older people is to develop the capacity of local organisations working with them. HAI therefore works with various organisations, both as members and partners of the network, to help them carry out their work more effectively. As a network, it offers expertise in the areas of training, fund-raising and good governance, and provides information about a wide range of issues specific to ageing in the less developed world. A new initiative in Africa, for example, is enabling training specialists from all HAI member organisations in the region to meet on a regular basis to further their skills and share them with newer or less-developed groups with an interest in ageing.

Fifty years on from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and eight years since the UN adopted specific principles for older persons covering independence, care, participation self-fulfilment and dignity, the basic and recognised rights of older citizens are still denied or restricted. Older people face insidious age discrimination in the provision of services and access to support. They face persecution and abuse; they are forgotten and made invisible in emergencies; our social support systems are inadequate for their needs; their voice goes unheard or is silenced. Now, in the UN Year of Older Persons and on the threshold of a new millennium, it is more than ever the time to take affirmative action in favour of older people to enable them to take their place as active agents of the development process. ■



# Old Aids

## the impact of AIDS on older people

by Kathleen Okatcha\*

HIV/AIDS is the single most devastating issue facing the world today. It has become our 20th century plague. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated in July 1997 that of the 30 million people who had been infected with the virus, 90% lived in the developing countries. By the year 2000, the figure will have risen to 95%.

Africa - particularly sub-Saharan Africa - has a gigantic share, with 65% of the world's HIV/AIDS cases. In 1995, the WHO estimated that 16 million Africans had been infected by HIV. East Africa was worst hit, with more than one-third of the world's infections. By November 1998, the figure for Africa had shot up to 21 million.

Demographers estimate that Africa's older population will double in size by 2017. However, AIDS will bedevil improvements in health and living, delaying this expected increase in longevity.

### But what about us?

Health professionals, educators, researchers and service planners have neglected the considerable impact of the AIDS epidemic on older people in terms of the risk they face from HIV infection, and as carers of children with AIDS. The economic, health and socio-psychological impact of HIV/AIDS on older persons has thus not been given attention in most prevention and management programmes.

Distorted views are partly to blame for this. For instance, the assumption that HIV/AIDS is a disease of the younger generation has led to the impression that 'older people do not contract the virus'. The evidence, however, shows that although older people make up only a small proportion of HIV/AIDS

sufferers in many countries, it is a significant one.

Because HIV/AIDS is seen as a reproductive issue for the 15-49 age group, education programmes are heavily focused on the younger generation.

In the wake of recent data showing that HIV prevalence among adults is growing at an alarming rate, the need to boost awareness has become critical. In Africa, some 90% of all HIV transmission occurs via heterosexual sex. This is almost 100% preventable but in some Kenyan communities sexually-active older people have remarked, 'a real bull dies with grass in the mouth'.

Dr Zewdie, the World Bank's AIDS coordinator, sends out an appropriate message: 'we need to focus on encouraging prevention, specifically among African youth before they become sexually active.'

Information is available in family planning clinics, youth-orientated publications, areas frequented by young people and sex education centres. Older people are not likely to come across them and when they do may well feel embarrassed to be seen showing interest. They thus remain unaware that they too are at risk of contracting the disease and lack information on how to protect themselves.

### Older people are at risk because:

- it is thought that they fall within the low risk category.
- it is thought that they are least likely to contract HIV/AIDS, so the symptoms which resemble those of other ailments can at times go undetected or are wrongly diagnosed under the general camouflage of so-called normal old age disease.

-undetected and therefore not appropriately addressed, the onset of the disease and eventual death will be quicker, leaving less time for accurate diagnosis.

- medical treatments may be less accessible to older people, since with limited health resources older people are not likely to be considered a priority and if they have a pension at all, it will probably be inadequate for their needs.

If we continue to refuse to accept that the elderly can be infected by HIV, many older people will not be given adequate medical treatment or care as they suffer the onslaught of opportunistic diseases which hasten the onset of AIDS.

It is a fact that, while most older people are unaware of the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, many of them are still sexually active.

A study in America found that 51% of older women and 92% of older men had an active sex life. However, none had considered the use of a condom, and this in a developed society! In Africa, where the elderly are the guardians of tradition and culture, there may well be strong resistance to the use of any preventive measures.

### Result

Older people with or at risk from HIV/AIDS remain silent sufferers, in an environment in which their plight is not fully understood. The impact of HIV/AIDS on older people is judged on health, economic and socio-psychological criteria.

The HIV virus does not differentiate between ages. Like the rest of the population, older people can contract HIV through sex, through the use of unsterilised medical equipment or through contaminated blood products and fluids.



## A case in point

69-year-old Mzee James, sponsored by one of our urban projects in the Rift Valley province of Kenya.

When James' wife died in 1996, aged about 55 years, he was told that his wife had died of cancer of the liver. Because Mzee James was born to squatter parents of the former white highlands, he owns no piece of land on which he could bury his wife, so she was buried among her people! The Luhya tradition does not allow this, as the spirit of the deceased may not leave James' family alone. That is why 'I keep on wondering whether these diseases affecting me should be treated by the district hospital doctors or whether I should go back to my people to help me carry out the required cleansing rites so that I can get better.'

Until January 1999 James was being treated for malaria, coughs and general weakness, opportunistic diseases which passed for diabetes.

The social worker trained by the Catholic Church Social Work Institute and now working for HelpAge expressed her fears but doubted her suspicions because of her cultural values which do not admit that James could have succumbed to what she suspected! She however was adamant that an HIV/AIDS test be carried out and, to her shock, he was found positive.

'Now I realise that the myths about older people's sexuality in our society will have to be talked about publicly if they are to be equipped with education to protect themselves'. Until now, society has looked to the elderly for advice and guidance. Whether the old will accept the teaching of the young is another matter.

## Economic Impact

HIV is expensive in terms of medical care and lost earning capacity. The most economically-active sector of the population tends to bear the highest infection rate. Older persons are thus unexpectedly forced to resume the role of carer and breadwinner, suffering most

from the consequences of the virus. They have to provide medical care, emotional support and income lost when their children, the wage earners, fall sick. This burden can be especially heavy for older people if they themselves have health problems and are economically dependent on their family members.

## True Case History

Philomena Omolo (78) of the St. Francis HelpAge Programme, Asumbi.

The late Philomena Omolo would not agree to be admitted into hospital as she was the sole breadwinner for her four orphaned grandchildren (Clare, 12, Atieno, 9, Brian, 6 and Faith, 2). She died in February 1999, leaving Clare to shoulder the responsibility.

In many African countries particularly the Great Lake Region the economic impact of AIDS on older people is clearly evident as lands formerly tilled by the able-bodied lie fallow, and land is sold to meet the huge costs of medical fees in the hope that the sufferers will get better. For those over 75, the economic impact is more critical when they are unable to assume the role of provider and care thrust upon them because of death of their carers.

This situation can be as bad as that of expecting a frail old person to be left in the care of grandchildren after the death of their parents. Young children are unlikely to offer adequate care especially if they have to become the family breadwinners as they are likely to migrate in search of jobs, leaving the elderly impoverished and lonely.

## Socio-Psychological impact

Loneliness is one of the main problems of the old, whose families have died of AIDS, leaving them with a tremendous burden of grief and insecurity. The difficult realisation that their child is dying may be coupled with problems of accepting that their child has AIDS. This may entail accepting for the first time that

their child has engaged in extra-marital sex. Even if the older person is able to cope with this knowledge, they must still deal with the possibly negative reactions of friends and neighbours. At a time when they most need support, older people may experience a considerable degree of social isolation if they are rejected by friends, or simply if they no longer have as much time to visit and socialise.

Indeed, the prejudice against older people as HIV/AIDS victims or carers is most devastating in cultures where older people are highly respected. Since they are not expected to be sexually active, it may be shocking for relatives and community members to realise that they have been having sexual relations, especially if outside marriage or if the older person has had multiple partners or used commercial sex workers. This leads to loss of face and family honour within the extended family as well as within the community, magnifying the feelings of shame, guilt and depression felt by older people.

Similarly, older people who have HIV/AIDS themselves are often isolated by their families, leaving them destitute and traumatised. These problems are exacerbated where, as happens all too often, there is no support or education for the older persons.

## What can be done?

People of all ages are at risk from HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS programme strategists should address all groups of people affected included the elderly, otherwise the expected longevity of older persons might turn out to be a fallacy!

Counselling on the socio-psychological impact of HIV/AIDS should be made available within easy reach of the elderly in their own local environments.

The 15-49 age range must be educated about prevention of HIV/AIDS but people of 55+ must also be addressed so that they are made aware that they are at risk. Appropriate information and communication materials should be produced for this.



Strategies to care for HIV/AIDS-positive orphaned children need to be put in place at community level as the skill of care and magnitude of the problem can not be left to older people, who are ill-equipped to cope - emotionally, financially and physically.

Subsidies should be made available for carers of orphaned children and policies and laws and systems put in place to protect their rights, especially for property inheritance of both orphans and widows.

NGOs in collaboration with National Governments should strive to help the economic plight of older persons through development of income-generating activities to help them deal with the economic demands placed on them by their unfamiliar roles.

The HIV/AIDS scourge is the last straw for the crumbling and already overburdened traditional system of care and support for older people. National Governments need to address this issue in all planning programmes. Who will care for the elderly when they cannot care for themselves?

The elderly cannot and must not be seen as an extension of the population pyramid that tapers off to oblivion and is forgotten. They are an integral part of society, with a greater role to play than ever before.

**\* Chief Executive, HelpAge, Kenya. This is an abridged version of a paper presented at the AGES Conference held in Nairobi on 12-16 April, 1999.**

## Facts and Figures

About 90% of all HIV transmission in Africa occurs via heterosexual sex; this is 100% preventable.

This underscores the need to spread public awareness, a critical aspect of prevention, to all vulnerable groups.

An estimated 87% of the world's children infected with the HIV virus live in Africa.

This places the care givers at risk unless they know how to protect themselves

AIDS has lowered average life expectancy by as much as 10-17 years in some African countries. Hardest hit is Zimbabwe where AIDS has reduced life expectancy by more than 20 years.

The expected increase in life expectancy for older persons due to improved medical services may prove a fallacy if HIV/AIDS programmes on creation awareness do not target all groups at risk.

AIDS has overtaken malaria and other diseases as the leading cause of death for adults between the ages of 15-49

Increased Lifetime Risk of Dying from AIDS. The World Bank gives the following statistics: Ethiopia (11%), South Africa (24%), Kenya (31%), Uganda (35%), Tanzania (39%), Malawi (43%), Botswana (44%), Zimbabwe (53%), Zambia (68%).

95% of Africans infected with HIV/AIDS live in abject poverty.

With the death of economically-active breadwinners, nothing is left for care givers to fall back on.



## Regionally a grim picture exists

Africa has some 10% of the world's population, and 63% (21 million) of the world's HIV/AIDS cases.

An average of 3,800 adults in Africa are infected daily. No part of Africa is untouched by the disease.

About 87% of the world's infected children live in Africa.

AIDS has lowered average life expectancy levels by as much as 17 years in some African countries. Zimbabwe is hardest-hit - life expectancy is reduced by more than 20 years.

AIDS has overtaken malaria and other diseases as the leading cause of death for adults between the ages of 15 - 49.

95% of Africans infected with AIDS live in abject poverty.

## Implications

Resources are already overstretched.

Older people are also part of this group. Public awareness is a critical part of prevention and needs a serious boost.

Care givers are at risk unless they know how to protect themselves.

Older people may not benefit from the anticipated life expectancy increase due to improved medical services.

Increased Lifetime Risk of Dying from AIDS. World Bank figures are as follows:

Ethiopia 11%; South Africa 24%; Kenya 31%; Uganda 35%; Tanzania 39%; Malawi 43%; Botswana 44%; Zimbabwe 53%; Zambia 68%.

When the breadwinners die, nothing is left for those taking care of orphaned children.

### The incidence of HIV/AIDS cases among older people

Country Cases	Age group	Year	% of total recorded HIV cases
India	over 50	1998	11%
Thailand	"54	"	3.8%
U.K.	"50	1996	11%
Malaysia	"50	1996	1.4%
U.S.A.	"50	1997	11.0%
Kenya <sup>3</sup>	"50	Jan. 1997	3.8%
	50-59	Jan. 1997	2.95%
	60+	Jan. 1997	0.86%

Sources for all countries except U.S.A. and Kenya adopted from Tansy Evans (1996:2)



## Wisdom and witchery

by Kate Forrester Kibuga\*

Tanzanian newspapers have highlighted a deeply disturbing trend in certain rural areas involving a rise in the number of 'witchcraft killings', the victims being elderly women. The problem is most common in the north of the country. This is not the way it has always been. Older women traditionally hold an important and respected role in society, as advisors and in ceremonial functions. Many still do to this day.

In their advisory role, they guide young girls to make wise decisions and live their lives according to traditional practices. In some communities, there are periods when adolescent girls go into retreat with older women to prepare themselves for marriage. Many older women also take part in the traditional councils of elders, which used to be the main bodies regulating village society.

The ceremonial role of older women has several facets. They organise the traditional pre-marital activities including the negotiations and actual handing over of the dowry. In the Mwanza region, in the north, the oldest woman in the community makes the ceremonial *lupundu* cry, to mark the moment when the herd of cattle (the dowry) leaves the groom's homestead. A similar *lupundu* cry is made by the oldest woman in the bride's community to mark the approach or arrival of the livestock. Many older women also take part in customary rites to maintain harmony in the community and to ensure that favourable weather conditions occur each year. This may, for example, involve the performance of secret rituals at the graves of stillborn twins whose location is only

known to the older women of certain clans. It may entail offering selected foodstuffs or livestock (such as milk, bananas, white goats or black hens) at ceremonies on sacred hilltops or under ancient trees.

The third role of older women is their day-to-day function within the family, which usually involves looking after grandchildren, and in particular, telling them stories when the day's work is done. There is an especially strong bond between Tanzanian grandmothers and their grandchildren. Older women also take on light household tasks, such as picking through grains, preparing vegetables and weaving mats or baskets.

However, it seems that nowadays, the advisory and ceremonial roles of elderly women, and even their valued position within the family, are diminishing as society changes. Meanwhile, they are increasingly expected to take on a much more active role. This is connected to a decline in family support, often due to migration of younger people from villages, and the increasing difficulty of meeting basic needs in a new and harsh economic climate. Many older women are now forced to generate income simply to keep themselves alive, and to pay for medical treatment. Others

have shouldered the responsibilities of running a family, having been left with grandchildren by parents who have either departed from the village or died, or by young single mothers who cannot cope with bringing up their children.

Older women themselves say that they are now viewed in a different light. Rather than being sought out for advice, their destitution and struggle for day-to-day survival has undermined the respect they once commanded. They report that young people often regard them with scorn and are no longer willing to listen to them or take their advice. The younger generation are said to see the village context and the wisdom of their elders as irrelevant to their aspirations, and feel that they know more about the modern world than their grandmothers.

Belief in witchcraft is as old as society itself, but it has always been kept in check, in part by the councils of elders as the collective wisdom of older people. But nowadays, more and more older women are being accused of being witches, and such accusations often have grim consequences.

The typical course of events can be illustrated by the story of *Shoma Ngeleka*: she lived comfortably with her sons and daughters-in-law in the home where she had moved when she married in the 1950s. Her husband

There is an especially strong bond between Tanzanian grandmothers and their grandchildren



\* Tanzania-based freelance consultant specialising in social research, and participatory and gender issues. This is an abridged version of an article submitted by the author.





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had died many years previously, but had ensured that his wife would be provided for in her old age by leaving much of the property in her care. She was devoted to her grandchildren and spent much time with them when the other adults were out working in the fields. Then two of the smaller grandchildren became sick. As the days lengthened into weeks, there seemed to be nothing the local traditional healer could do for them, and the children became weaker and weaker. In the end, the family, suspecting witchcraft, went to the village diviner. He pointed the finger at Shoma, suggesting that she was casting an evil spell on the children. Horrified by this news, her oldest son contacted a group of local thugs who were prepared to do anything, for a price. Shoma herself, reviled by the family, fled to a distant hut. One night soon afterwards, two hooded youths broke in and hacked her to death with machetes.

So why is there this alarming trend in some rural areas? One reason that has been suggested is that the circumstances and appearance of older women conspire against them. Nowadays, many more widows live alone than before, and if they are not seen much around the village, an air of mystery may grow up around

them. They have no support to counter witchcraft accusations. They are weak, vulnerable and usually poor, so do not have the resources to fight. They may often have physical signs which influence those inclined to believe in witchcraft: for example, bloodshot eyes from cooking over a smoky fire all their lives, and the inescapable characteristics of old age anywhere (wrinkles, bags under the eyes, grey hair, twisted limbs and gnarled hands).

But this is clearly not the full explanation. We also need to look at the wider picture. It seems likely that the upsurge in killings is also a reaction to sudden changes in Tanzanian life – social upheaval, frightening new diseases, freak weather conditions which devastate agriculture, and huge increases in living costs. People may be casting around for scapegoats – and finding them in the form of defenceless older women.

There will also be those who are greedy, and impatient to inherit the resources of the elderly. Trumped up accusations of witchcraft may be one of the easiest ways of getting their hands on the coveted property. Or they may see the trend as offering business opportunities. A diviner who successfully identifies witches will attract customers, while the contract

The value of older people within the family is under threat as society changes

killers (a very small minority, it should be stressed) may find the 'business' more profitable than working the dusty soils of a crop field.

It is important to emphasise that older women in many communities throughout Tanzania are still held in great respect, are frequently consulted for their wisdom and are still asked to carry out the traditional rites. There are a lot of places where witchcraft is not seen as a sinister force and killings do not take place. But the evidence of a rise in witchcraft accusations, mistreatment and killings is a disturbing trend now seen in various parts of the country. It is a problem, according to older women themselves, to which even the wisdom of the elders has no answer. ■



## An eight-volume epic charts the history of the African peoples

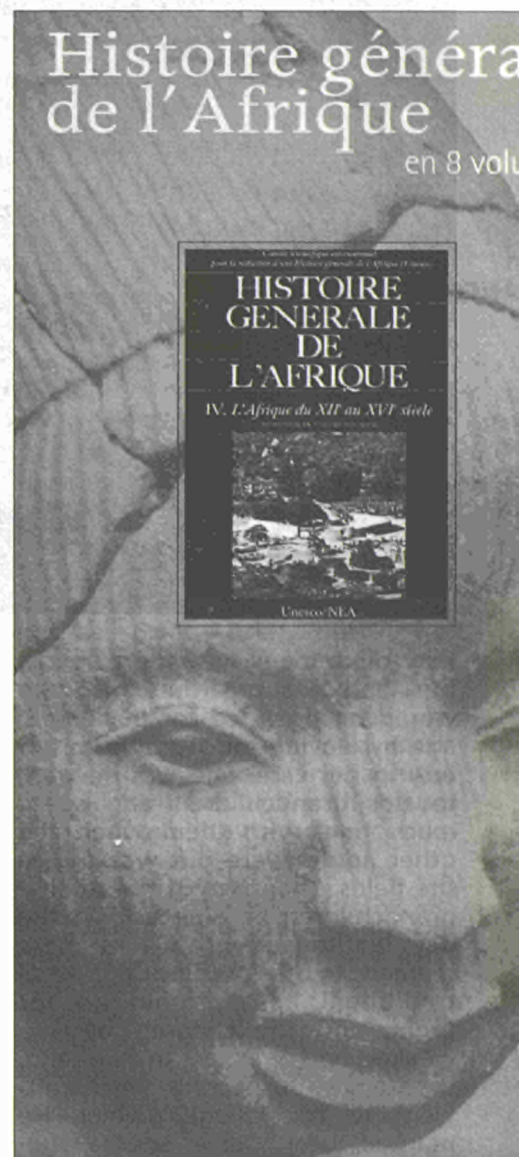
The final volume of the *Histoire générale de l'Afrique* ('A general history of Africa') – the HGA – has at last been published. This ambitious project, started by UNESCO in 1964, has taken 35 years to complete. The HGA, in the form of collections of specialised articles, is the impressive result of international intellectual cooperation, and now Africa and the rest of the world have an unrivalled tool at their disposal. The project follows the story of Africa from prehistory to today and offers a fresh standpoint on the history of a continent about which hasty conclusions have too often been drawn.

Members of the international scientific committee responsible for overseeing production of the HGA had a specific objective: 'To correct the inaccuracies arising from Africa's having been viewed through the distorting lens of colonial stereotypes'. In other words, a different view of Africa had to be promoted and its contributions to mankind's common heritage revealed. It was in 1964 that the UNESCO General Conference, meeting in Paris, gave the green light for this ambitious project, at a time when UNESCO was anxious to set up an inter-cultural dialogue. Newly independent countries in Africa and Asia were keen to confirm their cultural identities to the world and to have them rehabilitated and better known. The context in which this project was born was that of the creation of the OAU, the World Festival of the Art of Black Nations in Dakar and the International Conference of African Studies in Accra – in short, the backdrop was one of a global renaissance of African culture. The matrix of history is essential to confirming and acknowledging cultural identity, so, before moving on to aspects of the work's publication, it was necessary to provide the means for research and enquiry into the cultures it was proposed to review.

The project developed in a number of stages. Firstly, historians dealt with origins. From 1965 to 1970, research was carried out into sources of African history, i.e. oral, archive-based, archaeological or linguistic records. Five years were devoted to campaigns of excavations and to drawing up a record of oral traditions, particularly in the valley of the Niger River, where a Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies Through the Oral Tradition (CELTHO) was set up at Niamey (there is another in Botswana – the EACROTANAL – in Gaborone). The second stage, from 1970 to 1980, was given over to composing the work, which consisted of setting up an international scientific committee responsible for overseeing the process. The structure of the volumes was mapped out at that time: paste-ups/artwork were set up, and authors for the various articles were sought, with a single director responsible for each volume.

The publication stage began in 1980. Volumes I and II came out in 1980-81 and thereafter as permitted by the work of the directors and their chapter-author colleagues. From 1990 onwards, however, financial difficulties, due to the departure of the United States and other Member States from UNESCO, weighed heavily on the organisation. A new strategy was set up, allowing the publication of the final volumes through extra-budgetary financial contributions. The eighth and last volume in the series has now been published and the completion of the work celebrated at a meeting in Tripoli in May 1999. Volume VIII relates to contemporary Africa, and the director is *Ali Mazrui*, a political historian from Kenya and the co-director is *Christophe Wondji*, who is responsible for the series at UNESCO. Mr Wondji is unable to conceal his enthusiasm for the project: 'It is essentially an analysis of liberation movements, decolonisation, the reconstruction of the continent, development problems and international relations'. He has one regret: not having been able to take the 1990s into account, this having been an eventful decade for Africa.

He went on to say: 'Each volume is specific, having required an effort of memory in reviewing the heritage of Western historiogra-



phy, which describes civilisations with an oral tradition as being inferior in some way, thereby erecting barriers between a White, developed Africa and a stationary, Black Africa awaiting outside influences'. How is this represented in the text? Before giving a few examples, Christophe Wondji points out that the preparatory stages did not discriminate between the various scholars. All the world's major specialists working on Africa in their own countries were invited to take part. Even within the 39-strong international committee, one third were non-Africans: Americans, English, Brazilians and specialists from the Caribbean all made a contribution. 'In fact, we took particular care to



incorporate data from within African history, thereby systematically refuting the clichés of so-called universal history'. The HGA principally challenges the thesis according to which Black Africa has no inner dynamic. 'It has always been thought that the State structures of pre-colonial Africa, together with its artistic structures, were due to contributions from outside, that Blacks were somehow incapable of creating civilisations. On such points as these, we took account of authentic African traditions, demonstrating that these states and kingdoms came into being endogenously, that Africa was creative and not simply a receptacle for civilisations born of Islam or from elsewhere. The use of iron did not come from the Northern hemisphere, domestication of agriculture from Asia. And then there is the great controversy of ancient Egypt, started by *Sheikh Anta Diop*, which postulates the earlier presence of Blacks in ancient Egypt – this debate has given rise to a number of controversies, which are covered in Volume II'.

Foreign colleagues took part in the debate on the process of 'refocusing' on Africa, and they worked towards the same goal. Account was taken of their viewpoints, and issues on which opinion diverged were clearly indicated in the works in question. To re-cast history is no easy task – there were many points of friction. Some were cleared up, such as those relating to the slave trade. Although it was widely accepted that the number of Blacks exported into slavery was not so large (6 million according to some), that the continent had not been radically depopulated, 'we were able to demonstrate that enormous numbers of people left, and that, for every Black exported, three to four other people died. We corrected the figures and concluded that the final total is about 40 million Africans'.

### Publicity and distribution

Publication of the last volume actually marks the start of a new venture: publicising and distributing the series. Two editions of the collection have been printed: a main edition in three languages (French, English, Arabic) and five translations (Chinese, Spanish, Japanese and Portuguese). An abridged edition has been published in French and in English, together with three translations into African languages (*haoussa, kiswahili, peul*), to promote greater awareness of the work

## Histoire générale de l'Afrique

Volume I  
Méthodologie et préhistoire africaine

Directeur du volume:  
J. Ki-Zerbo

Volume II  
Afrique ancienne

Directeur du volume:  
G. Mokhtar

Volume III  
L'Afrique du VIIe au Xie siècle

Directeur du volume: I. Hrbek

Volume IV  
L'Afrique du XIIe au XVIe siècle

Directeur du volume:  
D.T. Niane

Volume V  
L'Afrique du XVIe au XVIIIe siècle  
Directeur du volume: B.A. Ogot

Volume VI  
Le XIXe siècle jusque vers les années 1880

Directeur du volume: J.F. Ajayi

Volume VII  
L'Afrique sous domination coloniale, 1880-1935

Directeur du volume:  
A. Adu Boahen

Volume VIII  
L'Afrique depuis 1935

Directeur du volume:  
A.A. Mazrui  
Codirecteur: C. Wondji

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amongst local populations. The first problem was one of distribution networks. Distribution of the series in English does not seem to have posed much of a problem. As regards the French versions of the main edition, a succession of publishing houses has been employed to publish and circulate it, giving rise

to production delays, inadequate supplies and nebulously written joint publishing contracts. The second problem relates to the cost of the work for the populations of developing countries: one volume costs 45.73 (CFAF 30 000). This was why the abridged version was published (12.20 or CFAF 8 000), but it remains inaccessible to teachers, students and intellectuals in poor countries. The need now is to define an efficient promotion strategy, because 'almost 20 years after its first volume was launched, sales of the HGA represent only 4% of the investment made. Its low level of circulation may be attributed in particular to a failure to target any promotion campaign.'

UNESCO has its own distribution circuit: books first go to national commissions, which inform African ministries. Then there are outlets in African capitals, but everything depends on their selling flair. Sales have been disappointing, so UNESCO is seeking to develop a strategy whereby it would enter into an association with commercial and publishing partners in order to set up a distribution circuit. The international scientific committee has made enquiries in Tripoli and has approached a number of governments. Certain proposals have already been formulated, particularly the organisation of consultations with publishers, media circles and teaching partners, with a view to studying precisely what is involved in promoting and using this work for the purposes of teaching and cultural education (video cassettes, CD ROM, documentaries). Nevertheless, the major challenge is to work out how to incorporate this 'corrected' history into school books throughout the world.

A work of reference, the HGA offers the public at large a different and constructive viewpoint on the history of the African continent. Its promoters are aiming higher, however: they want the series to serve as a point of departure for the expression of key ideas, so that populations can coexist without papering over their differences in a climate of mutual understanding. For Christophe Wondji, this is the only hope of seeing peace spread throughout the world. ■



# Something for everyone at Harare Festival

by ish Mafundikwa\*

The inaugural *Harare International Festival of the Arts* (HIFA) was held in the Zimbabwean capital from April 28 to May 2 1999. The five-day extravaganza, which presented theatre, dance, music and visual arts from Europe, Southern Africa and the Americas, is being hailed as an unqualified success. It may be early days yet, but the event is already being compared to similar festivals such as Grahamstown in South Africa and Edinburgh in Scotland, on which it is modelled.

The diversity of the programme ensured something for everyone. Sandwiched between the opening choral rendering of *Carmina Burana* and the closing and uplifting performance by the London Community Gospel Choir, festival goers enjoyed an arts and culture cocktail never before experienced in Zimbabwe.

The festival is the brainchild of 34 year old *Manuel Bagorro*, a Zimbabwean classical concert pianist who returned to the country recently after spending 14 years in London. 'We have got so much going on in the arts sector in this country and it has been a dream of mine to showcase it,' said Bagorro. 'Cultural tourism can be a big money earner for the country and once the festival is established, we should have many visitors from abroad going back and spreading the word about the many positive things Zimbabwe has to offer.' Bagorro also highlighted the 'feel good' factor. 'Zimbabwe is currently experiencing hard economic times and a festival of this nature provides a distraction from these problems, albeit temporarily.'

Judging by the number of people who turned up for the different shows, the festival accomplished this. The streets of central Harare, normally almost deserted after hours, were humming during the festival. 'It's really unique to see

the people coming out in such large numbers; the ambience is just unbelievable,' said a diplomat whose country was one of the festival's major sponsors.

Obtaining funding for an event of this magnitude was the major hurdle in transforming Bagorro's idea into reality. Besides lobbying foreign embassies and donor organisations, he also approached private companies. 'Corporate sponsorship is the key to the growth of HIFA and I had to convince companies that they would get mileage from being financially associated with the festival.' Major firms, which are notorious for penny pinching when it comes to the arts, surprisingly opened their coffers and gave generously to HIFA, making it the biggest sponsored event in Zimbabwe. 'We got the targeted Z\$6m in cash and kind, and some airlines donated tickets for artistes to travel to and from the festival', said Bagorro.

While some, including *Steven Chifunyise*, secretary at the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, are optimistic that the arts will benefit from more corporate sponsorship after the success of HIFA, theatre director *Dr Susan Hains* is a little more cautious. 'HIFA is a high profile, highly visible event and companies will fall over themselves to be part of it,' she acknowledged. But she pointed out that she had been struggling for more than 13 years to obtain corporate sponsorship for various theatre projects, with very little success. She blames part of this reluctance on the government which offers no tax relief to firms for arts sponsorship or even for donations to charities. Another reason, she noted, is that artistes are not taken seriously. 'Not too many people here view the arts sector as a business or as a serious employer,' she complained. She hopes that events such as HIFA might raise the profile of artistes in Zimbabwe.

Besides the entertainment, described by many as of high quality, local artistes also had the opportunity to network and experience current trends in other countries. *Helge Skoog*, a Swedish director, noted that Zimbabwean theatre

was, to a great extent, 'one-dimensional'. 'I hope when theatre practitioners come to see productions from other countries, they can learn something,' he said. This sentiment was echoed by Susan Hains who argued that Zimbabwean theatre tended to be too pedantic and 'preachy'. 'Most local productions lecture but do not inform or entertain.'

One theatrical highlight of the festival was the play '*Ipi Zombi?*' by the *Third World Bunfight* theatre company from South Africa. The play is based on a true story and deals with the collision of cultures and religions in Black South Africa. It is a superb mixture of music, dance and narration. 'You experience the cleansing and healing of theatre in that production,' said Hains. Dance buffs also had more than their share. There was a variety of traditional African dance groups, modern dance from troupes such as the *Tumbuka Dance Company* and tango from Argentina.

Besides *Carmina Burana* and the London Gospel Choir, other big crowd pullers were *Mahube*, an ensemble of 12 leading musicians from Zimbabwe, South Africa, Malawi and Mozambique, and the French reggae group *Baobab*.

One of the most voiced criticisms of the festival was the lack of participants from the continent beyond Southern Africa. Bagorro countered this by saying that his initial aim was to put Zimbabwean talent under the spotlight before going further north. 'We have already made a start with the very talented Mahube. The next festival should see more African countries represented.' With the promotion of Zimbabwean arts and artistes in mind, the festival's media awards were limited to Zimbabwean participants.

Whatever happens, the Zimbabwean arts and cultural landscape will never be the same again. If the festival organisers are able to build on the lessons of the initial effort, HIFA should, like the Grahamstown festival, grow into one of the biggest annual cultural events in sub-Saharan Africa. ■

\* Journalist based in Harare.



# Banana production – food security's major economic challenge

by Eric Fouré and Hugues Tezenas du Montcel\*

700 million people suffer from malnutrition today. Feeding the world – particularly the developing countries – is one of the major challenges of the next century. Bananas could be part of the answer. They are the fourth most important food crop in the world after rice, wheat and maize, and a staple food in many countries. World production stands at 86 million tonnes.

Bananas are a food source for over 400 million people in tropical countries and are vital to the peasant farmers who produce, consume or sell them at local markets, and also for the most underprivileged populations. For many developing countries, banana exports are an important source of income.

After rice, wheat and maize, bananas are the most important food crop in the world.

\*CIRAD



Ninety per cent of production is consumed locally, particularly in the poorest countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. More than other food crops, bananas protect such populations against food shortages and have become their basic foodstuff. In some regions, bananas are the main crop.

Over 120 countries produce bananas, with world production estimated at 85 million tonnes, 30 million tonnes of which is plantains. Of this volume, 98% of bananas and all plantains originate from developing countries.

The poorest nations supply 42% of total banana production. The production of cooking bananas (plantains and other bananas) is estimated at 20 million tonnes for the continent of Africa, which produces approximately 50% of the world's plantains (25% coming from South America, 15% from Asia and 10% from Central America).

Per capita consumption varies from country to country: from 2 kg/hab/year in China to 50 kg/hab/year in Oceania and even 250 kg/hab/year in East Africa (Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi), particularly in cooked form or as beer.

## Not just eaten off the tree

In some countries, mashed banana is often the first solid food given to infants. Green bananas, which have been dried and processed into flour, are also used in baking. In the Philippines, they produce banana ketchup, and the heart of the pseudo-trunk is greatly valued in India and Ethiopia. In the Far East, the male buds are eaten as a salad vegetable. The pseudo-trunk is used for building dams or for feeding livestock. The fibres are used to make ropes, clothing and fishing nets, and the leaves are also extremely useful as a roofing material.

Recognition of the industry's diversity allows produce to be better utilised and, through processing, new uses for bananas to be identified.

Banana trees grow in very different environmental conditions. The growing methods used, and the harvesting, transport and marketing processes involved in banana production are many, and depend on the final product and the variety or varieties used to meet the needs of the consumer or end-user.

The genus *Musa* is extremely diverse and individual regional characteristics are illustrated by the existence of four highly specific sectors:

- banana trees in East Africa (for cooking, beer)
- banana trees in the Pacific (Popoulou and Maia Maoli)
- banana trees in Pisang Berangan (Indonesia) and Saba-Cardaba (Philippines)
- plantains in West and Central Africa.



### Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)

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The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) was established in 1983 under the Lomé Convention between the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) Group of States and the European Union Member States. CTA's tasks are to develop and provide services that improve access to information for agricultural and rural development, and to strengthen the capacity of ACP countries to produce, acquire, exchange and utilise information in these areas.



There is also great diversity within the various export sectors, in terms of how these relate to target products and new market opportunities:

- plantains (regional markets and international trade in Colombia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic)

- *Figue sucrée*, *Figue pomme* and *PomelPrata* (Malaysia, Thailand, Colombia, West Indies, Brazil, Australia)

- ecological, biological bananas (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic).

Local processing of bananas for human consumption (flour, crisps, beer, ketchup), animal feed (fruits, leaves) or industrial uses (starch, textiles) is a further demonstration of the industry's great diversity.

## Organisation of markets and marketing

The development of markets in terms of organisation, marketing, consumption and seasonal instability bear witness to the dynamic nature of the sector. The phenomenon most frequently encountered and analysed, concerning bananas for local consumption as opposed to dessert bananas for export, is the size of markets in major urban centres.

The volume and the nature of the markets vary. In developed, non-producer countries, the market is ethnic in character and is part of the foodstuff-diversity phenomenon. In producer countries, the size of the market compared with production varies a great deal. There is an uninterrupted range of situations where supply and demand are alternately dominant, which should lead to different methods of intervention.

An in-depth analysis of supply and demand and their variations is still pending. In most countries, it comes up against considerable methodological problems.

In terms of consumption, various analyses show that although bananas play a major role in food security for rural households, they also have a flexible response to the evolution of demand in urban environments.

This observation leads one to accord great importance to the



Bananas and plantains are grown under very varied systems and highly diverse climatic and soil conditions.

sector's current development, characterised by a dissociation between food-security requirements and the solvent demand of urban markets.

In all cases, the main concern of those responsible for marketing produce is to overcome short- and medium-term variations. Traditional systems often work satisfactorily where the State is unable to intervene to any degree. Where the market dominates production, efficiency is sought in the marketing system as the result of a concern to reduce costs to consumers and/or to strengthen the producers' position.

Agricultural research is often called upon to support government action, in the absence of a satisfactory analysis of the situation. Above all, it aims at improving supply.

Market evolution requires socio-economic research to be stepped up, in order to meet both market needs and those of the end-consumer.

## Production systems

It is also interesting to examine systems of production and types of farming, and to analyse the factors in their evolution.

Bananas and plantains are grown under very varied systems and highly diverse climatic and soil conditions. For example, in Central Africa, plantains are part of food-production systems, but the development of cash crops (coffee, cocoa, etc.) where plantains are present temporarily or permanently strengthens their position in industrial-type production systems.

The development of certain commercial outlets has also promoted the establishment of mono-specific, often reasonably extensive, plantain crops, after forests have been cleared.

At present, production systems correspond to more or less advanced diversification strategies and to differing degrees of marketing for bananas, compared with crops grown solely for consumption.

In order better to identify the constraints on the various types of production, there is a need to draw up diagnoses in

## Symposium in Douala

The strategic role of bananas and plantains in food security and the diversity of methods of production and consumption became clearly apparent during the 68 scientific presentations at the international symposium on banana production, held in Douala, Cameroon, from 10 to 14 November 1998.

Organised by the CRBP (Regional Banana and Plantain Research Centre) and the INIBAP (International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain), in collaboration with the CTA and the CIRAD (International Centre for Agricultural Research for Development) this colloquium, held under the auspices of MINREST (Cameroon's Scientific and Technical Research Ministry) also received support from the European Union, French cooperation arrangements and the FAO.

For the first time, this symposium offered a socio-economic clarification of banana production for non-industrial purposes. Bananas are an essential component in terms of food security in many developing countries.

The 120 delegates at this conference, from Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Europe, showed great interest in the five topics on the agenda: importance in economic and food terms; diversity and dynamic nature of the industry; organisation of markets and marketing; production systems; and, the response of research to constraints in the industry.

The objective of this workshop was to evaluate the size and importance of banana production in each of the world's regions (countries, sub-regions, regions), the general trends surrounding such production and the latter's place in rural development, agricultural policy, economics and society, as well as in food terms.



peasant-farmer environments. Such diagnoses require study adapted to the various levels of analysis: the plot of land, the farm, the micro-region and the sector over a whole region.

### The response of research to constraints in the sector

Acknowledgement and understanding of the dynamics of the various sectors have been tackled in previous workshops. It is important to consider the suitability of the responses proposed by research in light of the principal existing constraints.

Greater industry understanding of consumers' and a need to offer producers opportunities for improving production are now of paramount importance.

Research should concentrate on the four major components of food security: supply; marketing and distribution; consumers' access to produce; and use.

### Supply

The role of current research in the field of genetic enhancement (creation of new varieties/hybrids with greater agricultural potential and resistance to various parasites) and of crop protection, for creating sustainable crops should be examined.

Another top priority is research into soil-fertility problems, to promote sustainable production given the ongoing increase in population and subsequent reduction in the amount of land available.

### Marketing and distribution

Accurate and reliable statistics are needed if the evolution of supply and demand is to be monitored.

The development of watchdog organisations to monitor distribution and marketing networks has been strongly recommended. Indeed, the setting-up of market watchdog organisations (relating to production and consumption) in producer countries and regions should allow improved acquisition of such data. The experience of the CRBP (Re-

gional Banana and Plantain Research Centre) in Cameroon is useful in the exchange of information both at regional and international level.

### Consumers' access to produce

Access to produce differs, depending on whether the population in question is rural or urban. Rural populations always have satisfactory access to produce, irrespective of their degree of poverty. In urban environments, on the other hand, bananas and plantains are still expensive, and it is usually only the better-off who can afford them.

Differences in price between rural and urban markets appear to be due principally to the perishable nature of the fruits and to the large number of middle men involved in the distribution and marketing chain.

Better consumer access to produce would thus come about principally through improved road infrastructures, transport and storage.

The cost of the produce in urban environments is not the

only constraint imposed on consumers. Types of consumption differ between rural and urban areas, and other products, such as rice, compete with bananas and plantains on account of their being "user-friendly".

Research is important in promoting the marketing of products which are more suited to consumers' requirements.

### Use

The creation of new products would help to meet consumers' expectations. Such diversification of food and non-food products (fibres, cosmetic products, etc) from banana trees would stimulate production by generating added value for the product. There also seems to be a need to improve products in terms of quality and consumer safety. ■ E.F. & H.T.d.M.

## CTA information on plantains and bananas

The dominant role of plantains and bananas in the economy and nutrition of many ACP countries was recognised by CTA at the outset of its activities, and in 1987 CTA organised a major seminar in Montpellier, France, on information systems for these two crops. CTA's partner for this event was the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain (INIBAP), through which CTA continues to support information needs for these crops.

In recent years, CTA has supported INIBAP's newsletter *Infomusa* and the journal *Musarama*. These publications are produced in both English and French; they are conventional hard copy journals at present, but steps are being taken to facilitate their availability in electronic format. CTA has also supported the copublication of INIBAP's Technical Guideline series, which is distributed by INIBAP and which addresses the needs of the research community. Support to *Musalogue*, through which INIBAP will catalogue genetic diversity in the genus *Musa*, is under active consideration.

CTA offers its subscribers a practical handbook on plantain bananas:

*Plantain bananas*, The Tropical Agriculturalist

Tezenas du Montcel, H.

CTA/Macmillan, 1987, 112pp.

ISBN 0 333 44813 8

CTA No. 88, 10 credit points to CTA subscribers

A CTA copublication written and published in eastern Africa is also available to CTA's subscribers:

*Bananas and their management*

Ngeze, P.B.

CTA/Kagera Writers and Publishers, 1994, 120pp.

ISBN 9976 982 37 2

CTA No. 659, 5 credit points to CTA subscribers

Finally, information on bananas is frequently carried in CTA's own bulletin *Spore/Esporo*. *Spore 74/Esporo 24* (April 1998) carried a 3-page feature on trade-related aspects of banana production, and the February 1999 issue gave readers a brief update of the quota situation.



Dossier

# Leather and hides — how can Euro-African collaboration be enhanced?

The leather industry is based on the valorisation of hides, a product located at the crossroads of breeding and meat production. It is the leather industry's job to maximise the economic potential of this raw material while minimising waste.

Many projects have been set up in Africa since the Sixties, but most of them have not survived due to the lack of external financing, except in South Africa, which is a major manufacturing base. Today, the large, often State-owned projects clearly contrast with the private SMEs and their increasing dynamism.



Ethiopia Tannery

## A potentially competitive sector

One of the major difficulties encountered in the leather and hides sector in Africa has been and remains the establishment of a sufficiently strong system in which all the key regional actors

interact, exchange ideas and resources, in view of increasing capacities.

Its development faces various problems: although the first phases of leather tanning are correctly mastered by some of the African producers, there is a genuine lack in the harvesting of hides, a weak link between production and processing and a lack of consistency in the quality of processing operations. That results in the export of products with low quality, a lack of know-how, technology, added value, processing installations and pertinent information.

Great efforts have been made to provide solutions to these problems which contribute to the commercial weakness of this sector in Africa. The leather sector is one of the fields in which African countries have the possibility to export semi- and manufactured products. Continued economic deregulation in a number of African countries leads to a situation in which the local industries are no longer protected from competi-

In Ethiopia and elsewhere, the quality of raw materials affects the value of more elaborate products

tion, and their competitiveness becomes a matter of survival.

An important development is the fact that leather is no longer a standard raw material. Rather, it has become a specialised product whose demand is as varied as the market niches it satisfies. In light of this, satisfying the various market demands requires more and more technical know-how, advice in terms of quality and fashion, and the understanding of preferences demonstrated by consumers. The most lucrative markets are also the most difficult to penetrate.

The obstacles to the exporting of raw materials and to the importing of products from the leather and hides sector have proliferated over the past decades. They constitute a genuine threat as they provide erroneous indications to operators in the sector and contribute to the artificial development of regional production capacities that do not meet the real needs of the global mar-



CDI

The Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) is a joint ACP-EU institution created in the framework of the Lomé Convention linking the European Union with the 71 ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific). Its objective is to support the creation, expansion and restructuring of industrial companies in ACP countries. To this effect, the Centre promotes partnerships between ACP and European companies. These partnerships may take various forms: financial, technical and commercial partnerships, management contracts, licensing or franchise agreements, sub-contracting, etc.

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ket. The lack of market orientation and frenzied production without prior environmental impact studies have led to bottlenecks in the market as well as to serious pollution threats. The first ones in danger are those who work in the tanneries themselves.

### The Leather and Hides Sector in Europe

The European tanning industry is at the heart of the global leather network. It accounts for nearly 50% of the global raw material imports, 25% of the world production of raw materials and 30% of the global production of finished leather and hide products.

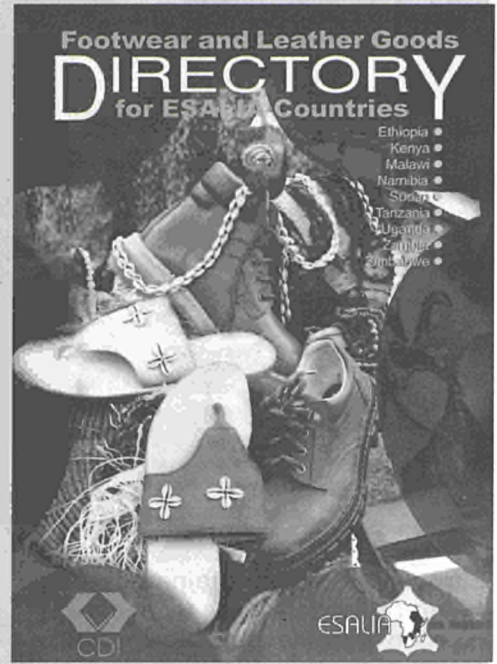
On a national level, Italy alone represents 60% of the European industry, Spain 12%, France, Germany and Great Britain between 4 and 6%. The European companies – more than 3,000 that directly employ some 50,000 persons and generate annual turnover in the neighbourhood of EURO 9.5 billion – absorb approximately 80% of African exports. Europe plays a major role in the sector's long-term development, not only in terms of trade but also market development, training, research and development and environmental technology. In this regard, CDI has for a number of years provided substantial assistance to this sector of activity, via ESALIA in Africa and in collaboration with COTANCE in Europe.

### ESALIA: the African intermediary

A successful name in the sector is ESALIA (Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industries Association). It is an association

### A data bank

One of ESALIA's accomplishments made possible by CDI is the creation of a Leather and Trade Information Data Bank for Eastern and Southern African countries. Two directories – one on raw materials and tanneries, and the other on shoes and other finished products – have been made with CDI financial backing. These publications aim to provide information to current and potential buyers of leather products sold by ESALIA producers as well as to potential investors or joint venture partners. These directories contain useful background information on the countries concerned as well as characteristics of the raw materials, shoes and leather products they offer.



created so that national associations in the leather and shoe sectors can interact. These associations belong to nine countries from Eastern and Southern Africa: the Association of Ethiopian Tanners, the Association of Kenyan Tanners, the Malawi Leather Industry, the Namibian Leather and Related Products Industry, the Sudanese Leather Association, the Tanzanian Leather Association, the Ugandan Leather and Related Products Industries, the Zambian Leather Association and the Zimbabwean Leather Industries. The leather sector plays – directly or indirectly – a major role in the region's economic development. With its 94.5 million head of cattle, 65.53 million sheep and 57.56 goats, the region annually produces 9 million cattle hides, 16 million sheep skins and 16.2 million goat skins. In addition to the labour required in the primary sector, these figures indicate the

quantity of raw material available for the production of elaborated articles in the leather and hides sector.

Following the success of ESALIA, the sub-regional West African Association of Professionals in Leather, Hides and Related Products was recently created. It is to be hoped that this French-speaking organisation will function with as much success as ESALIA. Mali, Senegal and Niger have a very interesting raw material potential, both in terms of quantity and quality.

### COTANCE: the European intermediary

The Confederation of National Associations of Tanners the European Union (COTANCE) is the representative body of the European leather industry. Switzerland and Norway were the first countries from outside of the

Compared production  
(1998 FAO report based on 1996 figures)

Developing countries	Developed countries	World	In millions of USD
Leather and hides	570.7	4,847.9	5,418.6
Cattle, sheep and goat leather and hides	6,380	6,672.7	13,052.7
Processed leather (pre-tanned and finished, all types)	6,380	6,672.7	13,052.7
Shoes with leather uppers	17,786.2	25,658.9	43,445.1
Meat, beef, mutton and goat meat	2,600	15,300	17,900





Elico-UAF Ethiopia

Workers at Elico-UAF in Ethiopia

European Union to join the confederation, once this type of expansion became possible in 1996. Created in the form of a non-profit association, it aims to internationally promote the European interests in the sector. COTANCE also acts as coordinator of GERIC (European Group of Leather Research Institutes), which included all the European Union's technological centres working on research and development for the leather industry. Among the many results are concerns regarding the respect of the environment in the regions where leather is exploited.

### COTANCE's strategy for Africa

The strategy outlined hereafter was adopted in Porto on January 20, 1998, during a meeting organised by the APIC, a Portuguese member of the federation. COTANCE and its member associations aim to eliminate all types of protective measures. This goal must guide the efforts made in Europe-Africa relations in the mutual interest of the parties concerned. COTANCE and its member associations can contribute significantly to the economic integration of the European and African leather industries, the former offering the latter a valid model in economic and environmental terms.

COTANCE feel it imperative to only allow the private sector to organise trade fairs so as to avoid public mismanagement that could perturb normal market operations.

That being said, the financing and public support of Euro-African projects must be exploited to the maximum and in a concerted manner in order to obtain the best possible results. Thus, COTANCE is proud that the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) in Amsterdam is considering financing a programme aimed at improving the leather and hide classification and pricing system in Kenya, Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania. The European leather industry has expressed its interest in taking an active part in the elaboration and implementation of the project.

Following the CDI action, the investment bankers at the

Consistency in quality is a permanent challenge



SECO

European and national levels are invited to join their forces with those of COTANCE to maximise the valorisation potential of raw materials in Africa, in the great interest of the international leather community. Related industries – such as accessories and components, chemical products and machines – have also been called upon to take part in the initiative.

### CDI in action

CDI provides assistance to ESALIA to help it attain some of its objectives as well as institutional reinforcement; in this case, it gives members the opportunities and means to exchange their points of view on subjects related to the leather industry. ESALIA also wants to promote and protect the interests of this industry in the region providing or seeking information on the problems of common interest and by transmitting these solutions to members. Other promotional actions aim to improve the sales of leather industry products inside and outside the region as well as attain and maintain quality standards corresponding to market prices. To help see clearly, market studies and other forms of statistical and economic research are encouraged to help ESALIA members.

Among the development activities assisted by CDI through ESALIA are the participation of companies in known trade fairs, with specific goals in mind: first of all, reinforce and expand the international market share of African leather and related products; next, exhibit the African products to foreign buyers and consumers, products that will improve the overall image of Africa as a supplier of leather and related products; last, show as many as possible of the African leather products because numerous European traders have admitted their lack of awareness in the sector.

Since 1997 when the collaboration began, African companies have taken part in the Linepelle trade fair in Bologna (Italy) and in the Africa Leather Fair in Johannesburg (South Africa). During this period, trade exchanges valued at EURO 14 million have been generated with semi-finished



## The Lineapelle trade fair in Bologne

Organised from May 5 through 7 1999, this semi-annual meeting was highlighted by new records and various hopes.

It is estimated that the volume of trade related to the global leather and imitation materials industry amounts to some USD 70 billion with Italy leading the way in the production of equipment, accessories, and semi-finished and finished products.

This year, 1,534 exhibitors from 46 countries and 30,000 buyers from 116 countries took part in the Lineapelle fair. Contrary to other fairs in the same sector, this one was enhanced by an increase in the volume of business handled as well as in the satisfaction of those who took part. This was accomplished in spite of the deterioration of the global market recorded over the past two years, including in Italy. The weakness of raw materials and the stagnation of demand have led to rather dim perspectives for 1999 and will necessitate restructuring in the companies if the situation does not improve. Only certain fields have remained sheltered from difficulties, such as leather for upholstery or the automobile sector and the shoe sector.

The wealth of new products exhibited at Lineapelle rekindled customer interest. Bright colours are back, associated with shapes inspired by technological research. The fashion presentations reserved for large professionals that will take place on September 28 and 29 at Palazzo Albergati (region of Bologne) will set the tone for the 2000-2001 autumn-winter season.

*From left to right: Thierry Poncet of the Technical Centre for Leather Shoes and Goods (France), Gustavo Gonzalez-Quijano Vasquez, Secretary-General of COTANCE, Mary-Jane Caudron of CDI, and Sergio Conti of the Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria (UNIC)*



and finished leather products sold by the companies that took part in these fairs. The trade fairs have enhanced the image of the leather sector in Africa. The Northern and Southern African countries are known to be linked to the European leather sector and do not usually identify themselves with the rest of the continent: the Northern and Southern African leather products have a good

image on the international market. These trade fairs, through cooperation with COTANCE and UNIC (Italian Tanners Association), have provided other African countries with opportunities to make themselves more visible on the market.

CDI also co-financed a visit organised in March 1999 for the members of the Italian Tanners Association with their Ethiopian

counterparts. Discussions involved the global situation of the leather sector in Ethiopia, the joint venture possibilities, matters of quality, trade and investment regulations (see Partnership Nr. 42).

In cooperation with COTANCE, CDI is currently organising an industrial partnership meeting on leather for West African French-speaking countries and European tanners. It will take place from October 12-14 1999 in Dakar (Senegal); it will gather the maximum number possible of leather and hide producers, West African merchants and tanners, as well as a delegation of European tanners. Seminars, personalised visits and visits to sites in the Dakar region are part of the programme elaborated by CDI and COTANCE. The execution of the project benefits from support provided by the Technical Centre for Leather Shoes and Goods (France) and UNIC (Italian Tanners Association). CDI, COTANCE and UNIC cooperate with the recently created West African Sub-regional Association of Professions in Leather, Hides and Related Products.

Among the other activities scheduled or underway is the training programme in leather finishing at Lowveld Leather Products Ltd. in Zimbabwe where a tannery management expert and a leather finishing technician will help reorganise the finishing department. Elsewhere, a training course on shoe conception in sub-Saharan regions was organised in June in Durban (South Africa) and in early July in Thika (Kenya) with the participation of entrepreneurs from the region. There is a chance that, in the near future, CDI will evaluate the needs indicated by ten ACP companies that took part in the above trade fairs as a follow-up to CDI actions.

CDI is increasingly called upon for various projects and types of actions, a fact that illustrates the intense activity in this sector in Africa. Europe is currently fine-tuning its assistance and technico-financial policy in this field.

*CDI Contacts: Mary-Jane Caudron and Anani Adade-Helledy*



# Mali — At the crossroads of Africa

Mali is a member of two large sub-groups: the UEMOA (West African Economic and Monetary Union), which represents a market of 61 million consumers, and the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), with more than 200 million consumers.

A West African Republic whose current president is Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali covers an area of 1,241,238 km<sup>2</sup>, or 1/25 of Africa. It is bordered by Mauritania on the north west, Algeria on the north east, Niger on the east south-east, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south west and Senegal on the west. Endowed with an essentially dry and hot Sudano-Sahelian climate, the country has no access to the Atlantic Ocean, but two major rivers cross its territory: the Senegal (669 km in Mali) and the Niger (1,780 km in Mali). The capital is Bamako, the official languages are French and Bambara. The currency is the CFA Franc. The country is in the GMT time zone. In 1998, the population was estimated at 9.8 million residents with an annual growth rate of 2%.

The north and the centre of the country are in the saharan zone. The main economic activity is nomadic livestock breeding and herding. The less arid south, is more densely populated and more favourable for

Evolution of major national production levels 1996-1997		
Production	1996	1997
Agricultural products	F CFA 138 billion	F CFA 158.5 billion
Breeding products	F CFA 29 billion	F CFA 30.7 billion
Mining products	F CFA 40 billion	F CFA 117.7 billion

varied economic activities. Mali is known, for its cotton (522,000 tons produced in 1998) and wool, its milk industry as well as its leather and hides sector. Construction materials are experiencing growing industrial exploitation. Moreover, fabrics, basketry, pottery and sculptures are among the country's many export products. Mali agriculture offers a wide variety of products destined for markets throughout the world. Among the main fresh produce are mangoes and green vegetables. Peanuts, rice, corn and shea nuts are sold on both domestic and foreign markets.

Mali has confirmed deposits of gold (with increasingly prosperous exploitation), iron ore (reserves estimated at more than 1 billion tons), bauxite (reserves estimated at 1.2 billion tons), manganese (reserves estimated at 10 million tons), diamonds, phosphates and marble.

Preparation of 'wet blue' at the Tannerie de l'Afrique de l'Ouest SA

## Strong support of the private sector

Since 1980, Mali has been implementing a major reform programme encouraged by the International Monetary Fund. In addition to the full or partial privatisation of certain companies (telecommunications and electricity), the Mali government has made great efforts to strengthen the private sector, the driving force of all economic development. These efforts involve developing the legal and statutory framework for business. Among these are a new investment code, a new trade code, a new mining code, a new employment code and the creation of a one-stop desk for all investment information, managed by the National Industries Management. An effort to harmonise the national texts with those of the UEMOA is underway. A National Centre for Investment Promotion (NCIP) has been created. With the advent of multi-party politics in March 1991, Mali has resumed economic growth: the annual growth rate for 1998 was 4.6%, compared with 6.7% in 1997, and the average rate of inflation for 1998 was 4.2% (2.8% in 1997). The budget deficit amounted to 7% of GDP compared with 14% in 1994. For 1998, the GDP has been evaluated at F CFA 1,573 billion. The improvement of the business climate has drawn a significant flow of direct investment: from F CFA 689 million in 1995 to F CFA 6 billion in 1997, excluding investments in the mining sector. The 1997 figures reveal that the major clients for Mali's products are the UEMOA (55.4%), Western Europe (26.9%) and Asia (13.4%).

## CDI's assistance

Over the past three years, CDI assistance, with the support of the NCIP, has made it possible to generate approximately EURO 8 million in new investments, 260 direct jobs and EURO 15 million of turnover. The Centre will concentrate its efforts on the following sectors: meat/milk, leather and hides, construction materials and textiles. Based on the conclusions of a sectoral study on textiles, a partnership meeting for UEMOA countries is scheduled for October or November 1999 in Bamako.

CDI Contacts: Hamed Sow and Alioune Badara Ndiaye.





# Maragra

## Renovation of a large sugar project in Mozambique

Nationalised, re-privatised and re-capitalised with CDI assistance, the Maragra sugar company in Mozambique appears now on the road to major success, both in terms of production volume, turnover generated and the quantity of labour involved. It associates investors from Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa.

The Maragra project involves one of the four renovated sugar refineries in Mozambique working toward regaining annual production of 55,000 tons of sugar. Created in 1910 by Portuguese industrialists, this company began by growing bananas for export to the Transvaal (South Africa).

Imposed export restrictions to South Africa severely affected the original investors who then turned their attention to sugar cane. A feasibility study illustrates the project's viability. The family business, *Marracuene Agricole e Commercial*, was restructured to form *Marracuene Agricole Acucareira*, 'Maragra' in short.

The growing of sugar cane began in 1960; a sugar refinery was built in 1968. Production began in 1970 and attained a peak of 44,100 tons in 1973. But in March 1974, the change in government led to the nationalisation of the sugar fields and refinery. Production collapsed and was stopped in 1984. At the end of the eighties, the progressive return to economic deregulation enabled Portuguese industrialists to begin negotiations with the Mozambique government. In 1994, all the properties and installations were returned; the renovation of the sugar complex became their new objective. Word was then sent out to potential investors who wished to invest in Maragra and



Sugar cane processing

to lend their technical and marketing know-how.

### CDI interventions

A feasibility study co-financed in 1995-96 by CDI, ICEP, FCE and the British sugar group of Tate & Lyle confirmed the economic interest in the project. The project was presented in 1996 by CDI to the European Investment Bank (EIB) in Luxembourg. The same year, the Portuguese industrialists entered into negotiations with the large South African sugar group, Illovo Sugar Ltd, which took over from Tate & Lyle. Illovo is specialised in the growing of sugar cane, the production of sugar, the refining and packaging. With seven sugar refineries and 44% of the market representing 1.1 million tons of sugar per year, Illovo is the largest sugar producer in South Africa and on the African continent. A preliminary meeting to finance the project was organised in April 1996 between the EIB, Illovo and the Portuguese promoters. The negotiations finally led, in 1998, to the restructuring of the sugar complex into two entities: Maragra Acúcur (production unit) and Maragra Commercial (marketing unit). Illovo acquired

50% of the capital of Maragra Acúcur.

The total amount required for the renovation of the installations and plantations is estimated at EURO 61 million. In early 1998, the financing was entrusted to Standard Bank of London. The financing plan foresees a EURO 25 million capital contribution by Illovo and a EURO 37 million long-term credit, underwritten by the major European financing and development institutions (EIB, Proparco, DEG) as well as by the World Bank (via the International Financing Company) and the South African Development Bank. The credit contracts are scheduled to be signed in late June 1999.

The actual renovation work on the sugar refinery began in May 1998 and is expected to take eighteen months. Thanks to additional CDI assistance, the operational Mozambique team is trained in sugar refineries in South Africa and Malawi. In the long run, it should replace the expatriates who currently hold key posts because of the shortage of local expertise. Maragra Acúcur and Maragra Commercial employ more than 1,300 workers, including some ten expatriates. The stimulus for the local economy is huge, because the company requires some 3,000 seasonal workers.

Production for 1999 should reach 19,000 tons and will gradually increase to 55,000 tons – its current maximum capacity – by 2001. The entire production is destined for the local market and should be sold in Maputo or neighbouring areas. Mozambique could also benefit from an annual export quota of 15,000 tons to the United States. Negotiations are underway to also obtain an export quota for the European Union.

CDI Contact: Jean-Marie Roth



## Iacona Engineering Metal furniture manufacturing in Ethiopia

Co-financing of equipment installation and technical training: CDI has paved the way for an expansion of activities whose profits for 1998 were nonetheless reduced by the war with Eritrea.

CDI began working with the promoter – Robert Iacona – in 1989 by financing the expansion study for his factory then known as Asmara Metal Manufacturing. This company was already producing office furniture as well as equipment and furniture for hospitals and homes.

Thanks to CDI, a new painting cabin was installed in 1997. Since then, a new guillotine shear, a new hydraulic press and a new folding machine have also become operational. In addition to the improvement of the firm's products up to European standards, this equipment contributes to the development of activities.

Another form of assistance provided by CDI began in 1998. A production expert was put in charge of training a team to be fully trained in using the new equipment and managing the production line.

The assistance work focuses on the following tasks: the reception of raw material and inventory management; the preparation of raw material, the overall evaluation of production flows and procedures; the preparation of models for mass production tools; the elaboration of parameters for quality control at all stages of production; the definition of maintenance procedures for the machines and the choice of techniques for the packaging of finished products, both for the local and export markets.

Although the assistance took place in a very satisfactory



manner, the 1998 profits were nonetheless reduced by the war with Eritrea.

■ *CDI Contacts: Paolo Baldan and Anani-Adade Helledi*

## Sénéfrais Exploitation of the 'new fresh' process in Senegal

The Diop company in Senegal decided – with its French partner, Meta-Concept – to create Sénéfrais to exploit the 'new fresh' packaging process.

This project uses a procedure that enables the conservation of fresh vegetables such as green beans, under modified pressure, for 21 days in the original state of freshness. The Euro 1.2 million investment for the creation of the company was entirely provided by equity.

The project's ACP promoter is a Senegalese company recently created by the incorporation of Diop and the capital contribution of BioAfrica. The latter is the investment company set up by Meta-Concept to buy interests in companies using its new procedure, particularly in Africa. Diop is the main Senega-

Training of personnel on the newly installed equipment

lese exporter of fruits and vegetables.

The market targeted is that of the European Union. Sénéfrais needs to inform the various European intermediaries – importers, purchasing centres, super markets, even consumers – of the advantages that the 'new fresh' packaging offers.

To carry out its marketing plan – sale of 150 tons of new fresh in 1999 and 500 tons in 2000 – Sénéfrais called upon CDI for assistance. The marketing assistance includes various steps. Among them are: conception of an information brochure on the procedure; putting Sénéfrais in direct contact with the major European operators in the field of string beans and explaining to them the logistics advantages (among others) of the procedure; launching a demonstration programme in a few pilot sites and organising visits to Sénéfrais by two or three potential distributors. The CDI intervention is aimed at transforming Sénéfrais' technological breakthrough into a marketing advantage.

■ *CDI Contacts: Sebaltiao Ditutala and Henriette Acquah Dode Malenge.*



## In brief

### Cameroon: success of a poultry project assisted by CDI

Robert Jourdain, a well known figure for 45 years in French-speaking Africa for his accomplishments in the poultry field, was recently officially given a decoration for his merits. In 1994-95, when Cameroon was going through a very difficult period, this bold entrepreneur took on a challenge that was considered unworkable by many: against the advice of numerous experts and international financial organisations, he decided to re-open one of the three former State poultry complexes that had been forced to shut down. With the persistent support of CDI, he won the bet and succeeded in privatising and renovating the company. With two increases in capital since 1995 and annual production of more than 2 million chicks, the Mvog-Betsi poultry complex is an increasingly viable concern.

The awarding of the Cameroon Knight of Merit on March 23, 1999, by Mr. Hamadjoda Adjoudji, Minister of Breeding, Fishing and Animal Industries, to Mr. Robert Jourdain also honours the efforts made by CDI to develop the poultry sector in Cameroon.

■ *CDI Contacts: Babs Adenaike and Julien Nahayo*

### Garment manufacturing: Contracting Leipzig

From February 13 through 15 1999, CDI sponsored a group of seven Zimbabwe garment manufacturing companies so that they could exhibit their goods at the Leipzig (Germany)

trade fair, mainly oriented towards the markets of central, eastern and southern Europe but also towards the Middle East and Far East. Thanks to collaboration between Zimtrade, the Centre of Productivity NPC-NECCI and CDI, the exhibiting companies were prepared and assisted to take part in this event. CDI assistance was part of the framework of a long-term assistance programme to the Zimbabwe garment manufacturing sector.

■ *CDI Contact: Jorge Borges*

### Minetime International mining congress

The international congress Minetime held from June 9 through 15 1999 in Düsseldorf (Germany) was organised in the framework of efforts made by CDI to develop the mining sector in ACP countries, with a focus on its interventions in the SADC zone. Minetime is a decennial fair that welcomes more than 2,000 exhibitors. This edition will benefit from reinforced collaboration among the SADC Mining Co-ordination Unit, the GTZ (German Technical Co-operation) and CDI. The sub-sectors targeted encompass construction materials and both ferrous and non-ferrous exportable ores. Particular emphasis will be placed on the transfers of know-how and technology, export promotion and the environmental management of mining projects.

■ *CDI Contacts: Sid Boubekeur and Jorge Borges*

### Walloonia-Gabon partnership

Following the example of other industrial twinning programmes underway with France, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Belgium, this proposition concerns a similar programme between Walloon and Gabonese entrepreneurs. The general objectives of the programme are numerous. First of all, the programme seeks to develop a

selected group of existing companies from the Gabonese industrial sector, with priority being given to the following fields: metal working and mechanical sub-contracting, agro-industry, plastics, wood and construction materials. Criteria have been defined to select the small and medium-size Gabonese companies likely to make the most of the programme. The Walloon companies chosen will be industrial concerns corresponding to the motivational and expertise criteria sought.

Prolonging this development effort, it will be necessary to enable the Walloon and Gabonese companies to conceive and carry out multi-faceted partnerships. That will be accomplished by bringing companies from the same guilds together, a method known as 'twinning'. This programme is scheduled to be spread over one year.

■ *CDI Contacts: Georges Tatepo and Orlando Perez Diaz*

### Guide on dimension stone in Southern Africa

The global expansion of the dimension stone sector and related industries encouraged European operators to search for new resources in ACP countries, particularly in Southern Africa because of its rich variety of marbles and granites.

The guide, compiled by CDI with the support of the SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) secretariat and the European Commission, contains geological information on the Southern African countries and a description of their specific projects. This richly illustrated guide - which costs EURO 60 - can be ordered from Informstone SA: PAE-Asuaran, Edificio Enécuri (M2), 48150 Sondica (Vizcaya), Spain. Tel. (+34) 094/471.01.89. Fax: (+34) 094/453.08.13. Internet: www.informstone.es E-mail: infstone@sarenet.es.

■ *CDI Contact: Sid Boubekeur*

#### Calendar of coming Industrial Partnership Meetings

Name of the event	Country (s) concerned	Place	Date
Mission for Portuguese leather industrialists	Cape Verde	Lisbon and Cape Verde	01/07/99
New extraction technology for tropical fruits	ACP countries	France	01/09/99
Mission for French perfume industrialists	Madagascar	Madagascar	01/10/99
Mission for European textile operators	Pacific	Fiji	15/10/99
Mission for Italian food sector industrialists	Central Africa	Cameroon	30/11/99

#### Calendar of Industrial Partnership Meetings and Seminars

Sector	Country (ies) concerned	Place	Date
Tanning	Western Africa	Dakar	15/10/99
Cotton threads and fabrics	UEMOA	Bamako/Dakar	15/11/99
Flowers	Eastern and Southern Africa	Kenya/Uganda/Zambia	01/11/99CDI



## Development NGOs take stock

What role will the Development NGOs have in the future? This was the subject addressed by delegates to the 25th General Assembly of the Development NGOs, who met in Brussels from 15 to 16 April 1999 together with their principal partner, the European Commission. The 900 Development NGOs from the 15 national platforms reviewed the changes that had taken place over 25 years of cooperation.

The Chairman of the DNGO/EU Liaison Committee *Mike Aaronson* referred in his opening speech to the challenges it had promised to take on: redefining the role of the Development NGOs in European development cooperation; improving working relationships between the Development NGOs and the Commission; and, finally, influencing the nature of the relationship the EU would have with the development world in the next millennium.

However, procedural questions dominated the meeting. Firstly, the NGOs were highly critical of EU-imposed procedures, which they thought too bureaucratic and which, in their opinion, were a handicap to the smooth running of development operations and caused delay in projects. According to the Chairman of the Liaison Committee, a large number of contracts had been blocked because of the blanket imposition of bank guarantees on the NGOs. Another problem was 'excessive' prudence in the wake of scandals revealed in the press, leading to an increase in rigorous checks on where EU subsidies ended up and other verification measures. The NGOs stressed the need for a redefinition of the nature of their relationship with the EU.

There was also much discussion on matters of transparency and of the accountability of those involved in development – ethics and practice, consistency and relevance of actions, and the requirement for

transparency also concern donors and sponsors.

The role of the DNGO/EU Liaison Committee is to contribute as much as possible to the running and monitoring of the EU's development cooperation, emergency aid and other policies affecting relations between the Union and the southern hemisphere, whilst offering civil societies in that hemisphere a voice in Europe, encouraging a positive and progress-oriented European approach to international affairs and striving to improve quality, the field of application and the impact of the EU's cooperation and foreign assistance.

## Facing up to His Excellency the Market

The implications of world trade were once again examined during the conference entitled 'From the MIA to the Millennium Round' organised at the European Parliament by the Green Group on 27 and 28 April 1999. Multilateral trade negotiations concern particularly the partners of developing countries who are attempting to devise a common approach before the start of the Seattle cycle (USA), scheduled for November 1999. Participants at this meeting voiced their concerns: according to the Greens, the process of globalisation is continuing to intensify social inequalities, to damage the environment and to exacerbate economic insecurity, while financial crises continue uninterrupted. Despite this, new economic liberalisation projects are still being launched.

The MIA (Multilateral Investment Agreement), which was to be concluded last year, was finally abandoned by the OECD in December 1998. Riding on the crest of this victory, delegates at the conference congratulated themselves on the fact that the resistance movement formed by the mobilisation of grass roots associations and groupings, trades unions, NGOs, politicians and citizens from around the world had ultimately defeated supporters of the MIA. Based on this experience, the

international conference organised at the European Parliament brought together opponents of ongoing economic and financial deregulation who were seeking alternatives with a view to guaranteeing a better quality of life for the inhabitants of the planet. The method they used was the study of MIA clones, analysing preparations for the WTO Millennium Round and the Lomé reform in order to have all the facts to hand to enable them to draw up alternatives.

This international conference followed on from the third P7 conference (representing the world's seven poorest countries, as opposed to the G7), which focused on negotiation of the Lomé accords. Those taking part from the southern hemisphere raised the issue of the direct access of civil society in the South to Community funds.

## First conference of Economic and Finance Ministers from French-speaking countries

Investment and international trade: these were the subjects on the agenda for the 44 Economic and Finance Ministers from the States and Governments of French-speaking countries, who met for the first time in Monaco on 14 and 15 April 1999. In their joint declaration, they stressed the importance of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in Seattle and reaffirmed that the purpose of the WTO (World Trade Organisation) was to receive all members of the international community. The Finance Ministers from French-speaking countries intend to step up their collaboration whereby they hope to encourage the international trade system to contribute more to sustainable development and to fulfilling the aspirations of marginalised populations. The ministers pledged to take action to promote the creation of a stable political and legal environment, favourable to an increase in investment and trade, particularly through the harmoni-



sation of existing legal structures and the implementation of training and information campaigns.

## Nigeria

In a joint communiqué, the European Commission and Nigeria announced a resumption of development cooperation in the wake of preliminary discussions between the Community's executive, the transitional government and the new Nigerian authorities. Full resumption of cooperation became effective as of 1 June 1999 and follows on from the coming to power, on 29 May 1999, of Mr *Olusegun Obasanjo*, the first Nigerian President to be democratically elected after 16 years of military rule, confirming the EU Council's recent decision to lift the last remaining sanctions.

By October 1998, the Council had already lifted most of the sanctions imposed on Nigeria in 1995 on account of human rights violations committed by the previous regime of General *Abacha*. However, development cooperation (suspended earlier in the wake of the cancellation of the June 1993 presidential elections and the seizure of power in November 1993 by General *Abacha*) continued to be restricted to campaigns supporting human rights and democracy and to alleviating poverty by means of decentralised cooperation.

The European Commission announced its intention to focus future cooperation on the campaign to eradicate poverty, the promotion of democracy and good governance, anti-corruption measures and full integration of Nigeria into the global economy through the fostering of trade and investment. The new Nigerian government fully endorsed these objectives. The conditions and details of the actions envisaged will be established as part of a forthcoming joint agreement within the context of Nigeria's national indicative programme under the Lomé Convention.

The Nigerian government is scheduled to receive technical assistance in the drafting and implementa-

tion of projects and programmes financed by the European Development Fund (EDF). A joint study has just been launched into the judicious long-term use of available funds to serve the interests of the Nigerian population.

'Contributing to the consolidation of democracy, to good governance and to economic and social development is important not only for the Nigerian people, who have suffered a military dictatorship for too long, but also for Western Africa and Africa as a whole', added *João de Deus Pinheiro*, Commissioner responsible for cooperation with the ACP countries. (Agence Europe)

## Europe against traffic in light weapons in developing countries

As part of its development cooperation policy, the EU's Development Council has paved the way for a campaign against the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled transfer of light weapons (approximately 500 million light weapons are involved). The aim is to help solve this global problem, which is a major obstacle to the economic and social development of countries and regions in crisis and promotes the exploitation of children as soldiers. In point of fact, it is already possible to purchase light weapons very cheaply. The Council is of the opinion that an integrated, global approach is necessary, at international level, in order appropriately to address the complexity of the problem and its political, economic and social causes and to take account of the security aspect as a fundamental condition for development.

## Do not neglect the most underprivileged nations

The UN Secretary General, *Koffi Annan*, from Ghana, warned the world's industrialised countries that they should not let the Koso-

vo situation divert their attention from the global economic crisis which continues to threaten the stability of developing countries. In a letter addressed to German Chancellor *Gerhard Schroeder*, President of the European Council and G8 leader (at the meeting from 18 to 20 June), *Koffi Annan* stated that, in recent years, poverty, development aid and external debt had become no longer just a cause for concern but constituted a global disaster.

The financial crisis which shook East Asian countries, the Russian Federation and Brazil took only a few months to reverse the economic and social gains achieved over several decades and jeopardised the political and economic reforms launched by most of those countries.

The UN Secretary General also made reference to the quality of life in Asian countries, whose economies had been most sorely tried, asserting that it had cruelly deteriorated, as was the case, also, in Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand.

According to recent UN figures, there has been a slowing-down of world growth of approximately 50%, from 3.6% in 1996 to 1.9% in 1998. Predictions are no better for 1999 (1.9%), which led the Secretary General to comment that the objectives of eradicating poverty and of promoting social progress in developing countries that had been adopted by the international community were quite simply 'impossible to achieve' while the growth in world production continued at this unsatisfactory level.

Aware of the reduction in aid from Western donors, *Koffi Annan* called for adequate steps to be taken to alleviate the burden of debt on developing countries, principally for the world's 48 least developed countries (LLDCs).

For the record, the G8 group consists of the US, Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia. (IPS)





### Produire du poisson à coût modéré

(Producing fish at a reasonable cost)

by Victor Pouomogne. *Preses Universitaires d'Afrique. L'Africaine d'Édition et de Services, B.P. 8106, Yaoundé, Cameroun.*

ISBN 2-912086-11-6. 236pp.

This manual, which is devoted to the subject of pisciculture in tropical Africa, aims to make a number of fishing techniques more widely accessible. Based on his experience in Cameroon, the author, a senior researcher at IRAD (Institut of Agricultural Research for Development) explains the basics of fish-breeding, management and maintenance of ponds. He also deals with questions of how to feed and stock fish and their commercialisation. It is a useful work for those with a particular interest in the subject.

### Civil society participation in a new EU-ACP partnership: report of a workshop

*Inzet (Vereniging voor Noord-Zuid Campagnes), Keizersgracht 132, 1015 CW Amsterdam. Tel (31 20) 627 33 39, Fax (31 20) 627 3839, e-mail: admin@inzet.nl* €5.50 (DFL 12.50).

In this publication, you will find the report of a two-day workshop, organised by INZET, that was held in Amsterdam in January 1999. The event brought together 11 representatives of ACP civil society and 14 of their European counterparts to discuss principles and possible instru-

ments for the participation of civil society in a new ACP-EU partnership. The volume contains a position paper setting out the participants' conclusions and recommendations, a workshop report prepared by development journalist, Bram Posthumus, and two background papers by George Huggins (International Development Consulting) and Youssouf Cissé (of CONGAD, the Senegalese umbrella organisation for development).

### Architectural Heritage of the Caribbean

by Andrew Gravette. *Signal Books Ltd., Third Floor, 9 Park Street, Oxford OX1 1HH. Tel (44 1865) 724 856, Fax (44 1865) 201 906, e-mail: info@signalbooks.co.uk*

ISBN 1-902669-08-8 (cloth), 1-902669-08-8 (paper). £29.99 (cloth), £14.99 (paper). 288pp.

Better known for its sand and sea, the Caribbean has its historic buildings. A region colonised by Spanish, French, British and Dutch settlers, its architecture reflects an unparalleled variety of influences. Its buildings are also testimony to a history of slavery and constant immigration, revealing the legacy of African, Asian and North American styles and techniques. The wealth of the islands' sugar plantations has left behind a tradition of great houses, while inter-European conflict can still be traced in many well-preserved forts and naval bases. Spanish cathedrals and convents, Dutch gabled warehouses, English country houses and French ironwork market buildings: all these have survived the perils of earthquakes and hurricanes.

Featuring over 5,000 architectural sites across the region, this comprehensive guide describes churches, plantation houses, fortresses and ordinary homes. With a useful glossary of architectural terms and advice on what to look out for, it covers notable and interesting buildings in islands from the Bahamas to Trinidad. The book is illustrated with colour plates and drawings.

### Guide to solar refrigerators for remote areas and warm countries

*International Institute of Refrigeration, 177, boulevard Malesherbes, F-75017 Paris, France. Tel. (33 1) 42 27 32 35, Fax (33 1) 47 63 17 98, e-mail: iifiir@ibm.net*

US\$24. Bilingual (EN/FR). 128pp.

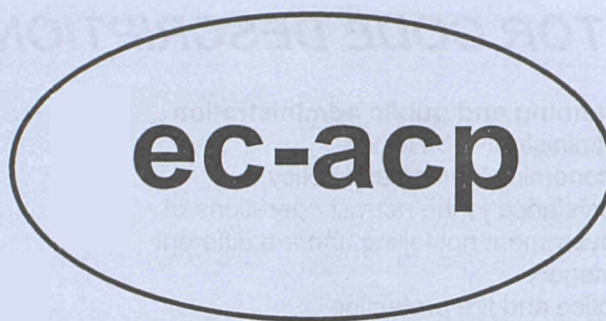
This volume is designed to inform readers about how to go about choosing appropriate solar power for refrigerators in remote warm areas. It gives details about collectors and cells, refrigeration cycles and performance. It also describes photovoltaic and thermal systems, setting out the various advantages and disadvantages. Finally, it deals with a number of practical questions including operating conditions, technology, sizing and cost.



# Operational summary

n° 109 - July 1999

(Position as at 18 June 1999)



## European Development Fund schemes

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of schemes funded by the European Community under the EDF (Lomé Convention).

### Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups

- Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) country projects.
- Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) projects.
- Regional projects

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

### 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, equipment supplies, technical assistance etc.)
- Any methods of implementation for example, international invitations to tender).
- The stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation)

### Main abbreviations

€	Euro
Resp. Auth.	Responsible Authority
Int. Tender	International invitation to tender
Acc. Tender	Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. Tender	Restricted invitation to tender
T.A.	Technical Assistance
EDF	European Development Fund (e.g. EDF 7 = 7th European Development Fund)
Est.	Estimated

### Blue Pages on the INTERNET

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg08/pabli-en/introbp1.htm>

Correspondence about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr Franco Cupini,  
European Commission  
B28 6-108,  
200, rue de la Loi  
B-1049 Brussels

Please cover only one subject at a time.

**Note: Participation in EDF schemes is strictly confined to ACP or EU firms.**



## SECTOR CODE DESCRIPTION

### **AAz Planning and public administration**

- AAa Administrative buildings
- AAb Economic planning and policy
- AAc Assistance to the normal operations of government not falling under a different category
- AAd Police and fire protection
- AAe Collection and publication of statistics of all kinds, information and documentation
- AAf Economic surveys, pre-investment studies
- AAg Cartography, mapping, aerial photography
- AAi Demography and manpower studies

### **ABz Development of public utilities**

- ABa Power production and distribution
- ABai Electricity
- ABb Water supply
- ABc Communications
- ABd Transport and navigation
- ABe Meteorology
- ABf Peaceful uses of atomic energy (non-power)

### **ACz Agriculture, fishing and forestry**

- ACa Agriculture production
- ACb Service to agriculture
- ACc Forestry
- ACd Fishing and hunting
- ACe Conservation and extension
- ACf Agriculture storage
- ACg Agriculture construction
- ACH Home economics and nutrition
- ACi Land and soil surveys

### **ADz Industry, mining and construction**

- ADa Extractive industries
- ADai Petroleum and natural gas
- ADb Manufacturing
- ADc Engineering and construction
- ADd Cottage industry and handicraft
- ADe Productivity, including management, automation, accountancy, business, finance and investment
- ADf Non-agricultural storage and warehousing
- ADg Research in industry technology

### **AEz Trade, banking, tourism and other services**

- AEa Agriculture development banks
- AEb Industrial development banks
- AEc Tourism, hotels and other tourist facilities
- AEd Export promotion
- AEe Trade, commerce and distribution
- AEf Co-operatives (except agriculture and housing)

- AEG Publishing, journalism, cinema, photography
- AEh Other insurance and banking
- AEi Archaeological conservation, game reserves

### **AFz Education**

- AFa Primary and secondary education
- AFb University and higher technical institutes
- AFbi Medical
- AFc Teacher training
- AFci Agriculture training
- AFd Vocational and technical training
- AFe Educational administration
- AFf Pure or general research
- AFg Scientific documentation
- AFh Research in the field of education or training
- AFi Subsidiary services
- AFj Colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.

### **AGz Health**

- AGa Hospitals and clinics
- AGb Maternal and child care
- AGc Family planning and population-related research
- AGd Other medical and dental services
- AGE Public health administration
- AGf Medical insurance programmes

### **AHz Social infrastructure and social welfare**

- AHa Housing, urban and rural
- AHb Community development and facilities
- AHc Environmental sanitation
- AHd Labour
- AHe Social welfare, social security and other social schemes
- AHf Environmental protection
- AHg Flood control
- AHh Land settlement
- AHi Cultural activities

### **Alz Multisector**

- Ala River development
- Alb Regional development projects

### **AJz Unspecified**



## ACP STATES

### ANGOLA

**Reconstruction support programme.** €55m. Relaunch of economic and social activities. Improvement of basic social services and living conditions, poverty alleviation, increase of production and of basic communication possibilities, amelioration of basic infrastructures, participation in mine-clearing operations, support for demobilisation. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF ANG/6036/001 - AGz, AHz.

**Support for training of lawyers and academics in the Law Faculty of Agostinho Neto University (FDUAN).** €0.8m. Training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF ANG/7018/000 - AFB

### BAHAMAS

**Road Rehabilitation of Queen's Highway on Acklins Island.** €5.2m. EDF €2.2m, Government of the Bahamas €3m. Construction/ infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 8. EDF BM/7001/001 - ABd.

### BELIZE

**Improvement of Hummingbird Highway (2nd segment - Sibun River Bridge to Belmopan).** Resp. Auth.: Govt. of Belize. €13.7m. Construction, T.A., studies. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/6001/002 - ABd

**Drugs Demand Reduction Programme.** Est. cost €1m. EDF part €0.3m; Government of Belize €0.7m. Training, T.A., supplies. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/7004/000 - AGc

**Social Investment Fund (SIF) Belize** Total cost: €1.6m. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 8. EDF BEL/7003/000.

**Coastal Zone Management Project** Total cost: €6.25m. 8th FED: €0.6m; UNDP/GEF: €4.87m; IDB: €0.1; GOB: €0.23m; other (ONG): €0.45. Strengthening of capacity for the management of coastal and marine resources. Supplies of equipment/Inputs; T.A. including studies. Date financing March 1999. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/7006/000 - AHf, ACd, AJz.

**Financial Management Development Project - Training Development Centre.** Total cost: €0.8. EDF 8: €0.5m; DFID/UK: €0.2m; government of Belize: €0.1m. Improvement of public service in financial management. Supplies of equipment/Inputs; T.A. including studies, training. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/7005/000 - AAz

**Conservation and sustainable use of the Barrier Reef Complex.**

Est. cost: €0.6m.

Struggle against barrier reef complex ecosystem degradation.

T.A., monitoring, equipment, maintenance.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/7006/000. AHf, AEc

**Upgrading of Karl-Heuser Memorial Hospital, Belize City.** Est. cost: €1.6m.

Construction/Infrastructure; supplies of equipment/Inputs. T.A. including studies.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF BEL/6004/001. AGa, AGz.

### BENIN

**Improvement works on the Sémé-Porto Nova road. (12.711 km).** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics et des Transports. €20m. Infrastructure works and installation of road signing. Works, supervision. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7132 - ABd

**Support programme for structural adjustment (PAS III- 1997/98):** €27.5m. Reinforcing the macro-economics of the country. Project in execution. EDF 7, 8.

EDF BEN/7200/003 - AAC

**Support for the modernisation of the Ministry of Finance.** €1.9m. T.A. including studies; supplies. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF BEN/7012/000.

**Improvement of highways in the framework of the municipal development in the town Parakou.** Total estimated cost: €6m.

Improvement of traffic. Works. Studies, support to the PUD (Parakou Urban District), control and surveillance. Date financing April 1999. EDF 7.

EDF BEN/7006/000 - ABz, ABd, ADc.

**Project for a periodic maintenance of the road network.**

Total estimated cost: €37.5m

Transport cost reduction.

Construction/Infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8

EDF BEN/6002/002.

ABc, ABd.

**Project for the city of Cotonou access and transit road network construction**

Total estimated cost: €16m.

Construction/Infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7, 8.

EDF BEN/6002/003. ABc, BENIN-

### BURKINA FASO (REG) :

**Construction of the Natitingou-Porga road**

Total estimated cost: €23m

Construction/Infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF BEN/7014/000. ABc, ABd

### BOTSWANA

**Sysmin - support to base metal industry (Copper-Nickel-Cobalt).** Resp. Auth.: BCL Ltd., €33.7m. To deepen the shaft of the Selebi-North mine, to reach a new ore-body, equipping it and carrying out new prospective drilling to identify new ore-bodies. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF SYSMIN/BT 9999/001 - ADA

**Botswana Tourism Development Programme (Foundation phase).** Resp. Auth.: Dept of Tourism (DoT), Commerce and Industry. €1.91m. Short- and long-term T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF BT 5019/001 - AEc

**Trade Development Programme (Phase I).** Resp. Auth.: Department of Trade and Investment Promotion. €1.7m. To support trade diversification and export promotion. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF BT/7008 - AEe

**Vocational training programme, Francistown** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Est. cost €17m. Vocational Teacher Training College and Vocational Training Centre (VTTC/VTC). Construction, supplies of equipment, T.A., works, feasibility study. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF BT/7004/001 - AFd

**Wildlife Conservation and Management Programme.** Est. cost €7m. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8

EDF BT/6001/002 - ACz

**Community forestry development.** Est. cost €2m. Supplies of equipment; T.A., incl. studies; training, NGO and community co-operation. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: July 1998. EDF 8.

EDF BT/6021/001 - ACc.

New projects appear in italics

### BURKINA FASO

**Support project for the reform of the pharmaceutical sector.**

Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé - Direction des Services Pharmaceutiques (DSPH) and CAMEG €1.6m. Line of credit, works, equipment and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF BK/7017 - AGc

**SYSMIN - Rehabilitation of the Poura mine.** Resp. Auth.: I.G.R. International Gold Resources Corporation. €11m. Works by direct agreement. Supplies and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF SYSMIN BK/9999 - ADA

**Ouagadougou dam classified forest development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau. Est. cost €1.2m. EDF part €0.3m. Cofinancing with CFD (F), The Netherlands (possible). Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF BK/7023 - AHf

**Support for decentralisation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère Administration Territoriale et Sécurité. Est. cost €2m. Works, supplies, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF BK/7024 - AAa

**Support for the structural adjustment programme 1996-1997.** General import programme. EDF €6.4m. T.A. foreseen. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF BK/7200/004 - AAC

**Support for judicial provision.** Est. cost €1m. Training of magistrates and improvement of judicial services. Project on appraisal. EDF 7

EDF/BK/7027 - AAz

**Support for rural development.** Est. cost €24.2m. Financing of action for rice-growing, for support action, financing the rural environment and for information about markets. T.A., works and supplies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8

EDF BK/7032/000 - ACA.

**Support to the Sectoral Programme PASEC-T and to the Periodical Maintenance of Asphalt Roads (2nd Phase).**

Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Infrastructures, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme.

€44m. T.A., works.

Financing decision taken in July 1998. Project in execution.

FED 8. FED BK/6017/002. ABd.

**Support Programme for basic education.**

**Total cost: €10m.** Improvement of educational infrastructures.

Infrastructure; supply of equipment; training.

Date financing: May 1999. EDF 8.

EDF BK/7016/000. AFz.

**Periodic maintenance and improvement of 1000 Km of beaten track roads.**

Est. cost €41m Construction/Infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF BK/6017/003. ABc,

### BURUNDI

**Support Group for the National Authorising Officer.** Est. cost: €1.95m.

Reinforcement of the administration of Burundi. T.A. including studies; supply of equipment/Inputs. Training

Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF BU/7014/001. AAz.

### CAMEROON

**Support for the people of Lagdo.** Resp. Auth.: MINEPIA. €3m. Preservation and improvement of the social-economic situation around Lake Lagdo.



Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF CM/6002/002 - ACa

**Regional economic integration programme in Central Africa - infrastructures part** €98m. Building of the Bertoua-Geroua Bulai road. Project in execution. EDF 6,7 and 8. EDF CM/7002/001 - ABd.

**Rural development project in the Lagone and Chari regions.** Food supply security. Combating poverty. Est. cost €9m. Construction, T.A., studies, supplies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF CM/5004/002 - ACh

**Programme of road maintenance (PERFED II).** Resp. Auth.: MINTP. Est. cost €52m. Construction, T.A., studies. On appraisal. EDF 8. Date foreseen for financing: July 1999 EDF CM/6031/002. ABd

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme 1998-1999.** Est. cost €25m. Budgetary support. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF CM/7200/002 - AAC.

**Urban Development Programme (FOURMI II).** Est. cost €3.5m. Construction, T.A. incl studies, supply of equipment, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF CM/7006/001 - AHb.

#### CAPE VERDE

**Maio Island rural electrification.** Est. cost €1.945m. Improvement of living conditions. Supply of electricity, Works, supplies and T.A. Int. tender n. 4257, already launched to supply electrical equipment in 3 lots. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF CV/7009/000 - ABa,i

**Santo Antao water supply and sanitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Coordination. €1.4m. Works, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF CV/7011 - ABb

**Distribution of Water and Sanitation of the Town Praia.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la coordination économique. €6.5m. Construction - infrastructures; T.A., including studies. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF CV/5002/001 - ABb, AHc.

**Road Infrastructure for Santo Antão Island. Construction of the Janela road at Porto Novo.** Resp. Auth.: NAO. Est. cost Improvement of the N'djamena-Moundou itinerary. T.A. including studies; construction/infrastructure. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF CD/7012/001. ABc, ABd.

#### COMOROS

**Sea-access to Moheli Island.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement - Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. €3.25m. Works, by int. tender. T.A. for further investigations, tender dossier and works supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF COM/6006/7003 - ABd

**Technical Management Unit for the NAO for managing and coordinating Community aid.** €1.7m. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF COM/7009/000 - AAz.

**Moroni Harbour fitting out and development.** Est. cost: €1.5m

Better management of the Harbour. Construction/infrastructure. Supply of equipment/inputs; T. A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF COM/6001/001. ABz, ABd, ABc

**Multi-annual Programme for Micro-achievements.** Est. cost €4.25 m

Improvement of life conditions in rural areas.

Construction/infrastructure. Supply of equipment/inputs; T. A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF COM/7102/000. Aib.

#### CONGO (REPUBLIC)

**National Road N°1. Brazzaville-Kinkala (Matoumbou).** Est. cost €0.95m. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. Environmental, economic, technical studies; project of execution and tender dossier. Project on appraisal. EDF 4, 7.

EDF COB/7011/000 - ABd.

#### CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

##### All projects suspended

**Rehabilitation Support Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Coordination and Management Unit. Est. cost EDF €84m. and an indicative amount of €6m from the Commission's budget under heading B7-5076 'Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures for developing countries'. Regions selected: Kinshasa's economic hinterland, the Greater Kivu and the two provinces of Kasai. Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and farm access roads. Support for production and marketing, support for basic social infrastructure. T.A. and evaluation. Project suspended. EDF 6 & 7. EDF ZR/6033 - AAC

**Strengthening of the provisional health support programme.** €45m. Rehabilitation of health service structures in Kinshasa, Kasai and Kivu. Support for the health service at the basic and intermediate levels. Reinforcement of basic juridical services. Works, supplies and T.A. Programme will be implemented by NGOs but there will be a tender for supplies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing 1st half 98. EDF 7. EDF ZR/6029/001 AGz

**Support programme for the preparation of elections.** Resp. Auth.: Commission Nationale des Elections (CNE). €30m. T.A., support for democratisation. Project suspended. EDF 7. EDF ZR/6034/00 - AAC

**Support programme for the reinsertion of displaced persons in the Kasai Province. (PARK).** €2m. The programme will be implemented by CARITAS (NL), OXFAM (UK) NUOVA FRONTIERA (I) GRET (F) and RAUL FOLLEREAU (F). Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF ZR/7255/001 - ACa

#### COTE D'IVOIRE

**Support for the structural adjustment programme (GIP V).** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. €25.5m. General import programme. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 6 & 7. EDF IVC/7200/004 - AAC

**National Agricultural Census.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Est. cost: €4.4m. Creation of a real new starting point for the introduction of a permanent system of agricultural statistics. T.A., supplies of equipment and studies. Date financing: December: 1998. EDF 8.

EDF CIV/7018/000 - ACz.

**Support Programme for decentralisation and town and country planning.**

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Home Office and Decentralization. Total cost: €49.5m. EDF part: €47m. Infrastructures needed to strengthen human resources (schools and universities). T.A., training and studies. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 8.

EDF CIV/7001/001 - AAz.

**Support to Health Sector.** €30m. Support for the reform Programme of Health's organization. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8. EDF CIV/6011/002 - AGz.

#### DJIBOUTI

**Support for the structural adjustment programme 1996-97** General import programme. €4.1m. T.A. foreseen. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF DI/7200/001 - AAC

#### DOMINICA

**Eco-Tourism Site Development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade Industry and Tourism (MTIT). Est. cost €0.558m. EDF: €0.5m, local: €0.058m. Works, equipment and training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF DOM/6002/001 - ACa

**Agricultural Diversification Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Diversification Implementation Unit (DIU). €2.25m. Production Credit Scheme. Abattoir Project, Citrus Processing Study, Shipping and Transportation System Project, Quality Assurance, Market Information Service, Export Credit Programme, Monitoring Evaluation, T.A. Works by acc. tender. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF DOM/7002 - ACa

**Elimination of solid waste.** Resp. Auth.: Min. of Communications, Works and Housing. €1.65m. Restoration of two depots for household waste. Installation of a new waste disposal depot. T.A. by restricted tender; works by acc. process. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF DOM/7003 - ABz.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**Support programme to prevent STD/HIV/AIDS.** EDF part €1.35m. Training, T.A., supplies, evaluation. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF DO/7016 - AGz

**Water supply and sanitation in the poorest areas of Santo Domingo.** Est. EDF part €26m. Construction/infrastructure, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

ABb, AHc.

**Project for the improvement of technical and professional education.** Est. EDF part €13m. Construction/infrastructure, supplies, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

AFd

**Programme to strengthen the health system.** Est. cost: €12m. Resp. Auth.: National Authorising Officer. Restructuring the system of regulating, acquiring and distributing medicine. Development and reinforcement of health institutions at central and provincial levels. T.A., training and qualification of national staff. Project on appraisal. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8. EDF DO/7008/001 - AGz.

**Rehabilitation Programme in the Southwest Region.** Total cost: €1.98m. Retention wall; water supply; reinstallation of 'Enriquillo' radio connection. Date financing: January 1999. EDF 8. EDF DO/7026/000.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

**Rehabilitation and extension of the Malabo water supply and sanitation systems.** Resp. Auth. Ministry of Public Works. €12m. Construction, infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Date financing November 1998. EDF 7.

EDF EG/6007/000 - ABb, AHc.

**Support for continuation and extension of the "Reproductive and Childless Sanity" programme (Phase II).**

Est. cost: €0.512,5 T.A. including studies; supply of equipment/inputs. Evaluation.

Date financing: June 1999. EDF 6.

EDF EG/7005/000. AGb, AGz.

#### ERITREA

**Sector study on national water and irrigation potential.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Water resources €4.5m. Assess the various demands for those resources, determine the potential for their sustainable development, present strategies for their development, and lay the foundations for their management. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF ERY/7002 - ABb

**Upgrading of the Nefasit-Dekemhare-Tera Imni road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Construction. Est. cost €20m. Road works. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF ERY/7004 - ABd



**Rehabilitation of transmission lines, substations and distribution system in Massawa area.** Resp. Auth.: Eritrean Electric Authority. Est. cost €10-12m. Works, supplies and T.A. Feasibility study: INYPSA (Sp). Financing decision foreseen in July 1998. Int. tenders no. 4320 and no. 4321 for supplies and tender no. 4318 for works launched with a conditional clause. Respective deadlines for submission: 22.07.98., 07.07.98 and 22.07.98. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF ERY/7001 - ABa,i

**Livestock Promotion, support for the Improvement of the Sanitary Environment of the National Herd.** Est. cost €1.2m. Equipment, infrastructure, vaccines, training of veterinary services personnel. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF ERY/7005/000 - AGz, AFd

**Short-term assistance programme for reconstruction and restoration.** €20m. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF ET/7001/000.

## ETHIOPIA

**Rehabilitation of the Addis Ababa - Jima road, Addis Ababa - Abelti (180 km).** Adm. Resp.: Ethiopian Road Authority. €80m Improvement of the road network. Works, supervision, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7, 8. EDF ET/7005/002 - ABd

**Support to Transport Sector Project (TSSP).** Resp. Auth.: Ethiopia Road Authority. €2m. Works and supplies. T.A. Development transport policy, improvement of programme management road handling capacity, activity coordination. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF ET/7005/001 - ABd

**Addis Ababa water supply project.** Resp. Auth.: Addis Ababa Water Supply Authority. AAWSA. €19.5m. Works, equipment, T.A. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 7.

EDF ET/5006/002 - ABb

**Higher Education development support.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education, NAO. €1.999m. Equipment works. Project in execution. EDF 6, 7. EDF ET/7016/001 - AFz, AFb

**Addis Ababa - Woldiya Road Rehabilitation project.** Total cost: €120m. Construction/infrastructure. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF ET/7020/000 - ABd

**Preservation of the rock-hewn churches in Lalibela.** Resp. Auth.: Centre for Research and Conservation of the Cultural Heritage in Ethiopia. Est. cost: €0.3m. Design through open international competition of protective shelters above five churches built in the 11th century. Invitation to tender will be published in the JOCE early 1999. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF ET/70007 - AEi

**EC Programme Support Project (PSP).** €0.67m. T.A.; short term training, seminars, workshops, study tours. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 7.

EDF ET/7023/000 - AAz

## FIJI

**New Rewa River Bridge and Town Bypass.** Est. cost €12.3m; EDF part €10m. Construction/infrastructure; T.A., incl. studies. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in September 1998. EDF 6, 7. EDF FIJ/7012/000 - ABd.

**Environment Programme.** Est. cost: €10.6m. EDF part: €9m; government of Fiji: €1.6m. Sustained reduction of health risks. Welfare of urban and periurban population in greater Suva area. Construction/infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF FIJ/7015/000 - AGz, AHf.

**Design and Supervision of the construction of the new Rewa Bridge.** Total cost: €1.2m. T.A. including studies. Date financing: May 1999. EDF 7.

EDF FIJ/7012/001. ABc, ABd.

## GABON

**Support for the rehabilitation of the territory** Construction of the Lalara-Mitzi road. Auth. Resp.: Ministre de l'Equipement et de la Construction. €23.4m. Mainly works, some supplies and service contracts. Project in execution. Tender for works to be launched in May 1998. EDF 8.

EDF GA/7006/000 - ABd.

**Technical Assistance for the National Authorising Officer.** Est. cost: €1.05m. Improvement of the identification, the implementation, the follow-up and the evaluation of EU's financed projects. T.A. including studies training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF GA/7004/000 - AJz.

## GAMBIA

**Support to the Education Sector Programme (SESP).** Total cost €5m

Improvement of education sector quality.

Studies. Training. Date financing: May 1999. EDF 8. EDF GM/7007/000. AFz.

**Co-ordination of European Community Programmes in the Gambia.**

Est. cost: €1.9m T.A.; local staff. Studies, local experts and evaluation.

Date financing: May 1999. EDF 8.

EDF GM/6004/002. AJz.

**Support to Decentralized Rural Development** Est. cost: €14.8m

T.A. including studies, training. Construction/infrastructure.

Date financing: June 1999. EDF 8.

EDF GM/6004/003. ACz, Alb.

## GHANA

**Human resources development programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. €3.8m. Supply of equipment, T.A., evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF GH/7003 - AFz

**Western Region Agricultural Development Project.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Food and Agriculture. €12m. T.A., buildings and training, supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF GH - ACa

**Woodworking Sector Development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Lands and Forestry. €4.85m. Supply of equipment, overseas training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF GH - ACc

**Transport Infrastructure Programme Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Roads & Highways. €54m. Works, supplies, supervision, training. Axle load control equipment, consultancy studies, training of Highway Sector Staff. Project in execution. EDF 6 and 7. EDF GH 6001 ABd

**Small towns water supply project.** Resp. Auth.: Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation. €15m. Construction of water supply systems. Strengthening of institutions responsible for operations and maintenance. Consultancy services, including community mobilisation, preparation of tender documents and supervision of works, works contracts. Works. T.A. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 7. EDF GH/6006 - ABb

**Decentralised Cooperation Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. €1.5m. Equipment, construction, training and current inputs of grassroots programmes. TA for implementation and evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF GH/7008 - AJz

**4th Microprojects Programme, 2nd tranche.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. €4m. Improvement of health, water and educational

facilities. T.A., evaluation and contingencies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF GH/6102/000 - AHb

**1998 Structural Adjustment Support Programme.** €21.4m. Project in execution. EDF 8. EDF GH/7200/005 - AAC

**Rural electrification programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Mines and Energy. €9.5m. Supply and erection of electricity lines, supervision, training. Project on appraisal. Financing decision expected in May 1998. EDF 7. EDF GH - Abai

**GRATIS (Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service), Phase III.** Est. cost €3m. Project on appraisal. Financing decision expected at the beginning of 1999. EDF 8.

EDF GH/6004/002

**Support to the Ghana Audit Service** €4.8m. T.A. incl. studies, supplies. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8.

EDF GH/7020/000 - AAC.

**Health sector support** €11m. Reinforcement of primary health services. Private sector involvement in health services. T.A., supplies of equipment through 'Procurement Agent' and financial support. Project on appraisal. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF GH/7022/000 - AGe.

**5th Micro-projects Programme.** Est. cost: €23.8m. Improvement of living standards among poor rural communities. Construction/infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF GH/6102/001. AFa, AFci, AGb, AHb.

**Rural Electrification Programme in Western Region.** Est. cost: €10 m. Regional development. Construction/infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: June 1999. EDF 7. EDF GH/7011/000. ABa, ABai, ADc, Alb.

**Transport Infrastructure Programme. Phase III.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Roads & Highways. €56m. Works, supplies, supervision, training. Axle load control equipment, consultancy studies, training of Highway Sector Staff. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: June 1999. EDF 8. EDF GH/6001/002. ABd.

## GRENADA

**Microprojects Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Labour, Social Services, Community Development. €0.22m. Water supply, road improvements repairs and extension of schools, medical and community centre and sports grounds. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF GRD/7102 - ABz

**Rehabilitation of the Bellevue-Grenville Section of the Eastern Main Road - Grenville-Mama Cannes Portion.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. €2m. Works by direct labour, small T.A. and supply of equipment for repairs. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF GRD/7002/001 - ABd

## GUINEA

**Pilot programme for the development of secondary towns.** Resp. Auth.: Direction nationale de la décentralisation. €1.91m. Technical cooperation, TA and training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF GUI 7008/000 - AHa,b

**Diversification Aid. The Agriculture Component.** Extension of the Family Plantation Programme in Soguipah. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forests. €5.5m. Cultivation of rice fields and rubber plantations and the development of transport infrastructures. Works, supplies, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF SYSMIN GUI/9999/000 - ACe, AGe, AHf

**Diversification Aid. The Road Infrastructure Component.**



Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works and the Environment. €74.5m. Works, T.A., supervision, studies. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF GUI/9999/000 - ABd.

**Urban health support project** Est. cost €1.2m. T.A., studies Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF GUI/6005/000 - Agz

**The Dabola-Dinguiraye Programme (High Guinea)**. €13m. Training, construction/ infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies, supplies, support fund. Date financing: Nov 1998. EDF 8. EDF GUI/6002/002 - ACa.

**PASSIP - Programme to support the health system in the Guinean interior**. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health.

€13.2m. Decentralisation support and building management capacity. T.A., construction/development of infrastructures, supplies and training. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF GUI/6022/002.

**Support to strengthen financial management in public hospitals**. Support to MSP's DAAF. €1.3m. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF GUI/7031/000.

**Crédit Rural de Guinée (CRG)**.

Total cost: € 1.941m.

Budgetary aid; investment. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8. EDF GUI/7035/000. AAc.

**Construction of a bridge in Nianfarando over the Serenge in PK 74 of the Faranah and Kissidougou road**. Est. cost: €1.5m.

Works. Date financing: May 1999. EDF 6.

EDF GUI/6021/001. ABc.

## GUINEA BISSAU

**Bridge construction in Sao Vincente**.

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Est. cost €27m. Works and works supervision. Project on appraisal EDF 8.

EDF GUB/7014/000 - ABd

**Support for road maintenance**. Est. cost €8m. Construction, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF GUB/6013/001 - ABd

**Institutional support for the road sector**. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Est. cost €1.95m. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 8. EDF GUB/6003/002 - ABd

**Construction of Municipal Slaughterhouses at Bissau, Gabu, Bafaté**. Est. cost €1.91m. Construction, supplies, T.A. incl. studies, budgetary support. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. ACh

**Rural and Semi-Urban Hydraulics Project** Est. cost €4m. Construction, supplies, T.A. incl. studies, budgetary support. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. ABb

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme**. Est. cost €8m. Budgetary support, T.A. incl. studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF GUB/7200/001 - AGe, AFe.

## GUYANA

**Rehabilitation of sea defences and shore zone management**. Est. cost €20m. Construction, T.A. studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF GUA/6003/004 - ABd

**Support Programme for Economic Reforms** €5.29m. T.A., feasibility study, training. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF GUA/7200/003 - AAb.

**Support Programme for Economic Reforms**. Est. cost: €4.9m

Budgetary aid. Date financing: June 1999.

EDF 8. EDF GUA/7200/004. AAC

## HAITI

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme II**. €10.8m. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF HA/7200/001 - AAC

**Support for the structural programme.**

**Utilisation of satellite imagery for the exploitation of Haitian territory**. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE). €1.8m. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF HA 7007/000 - AAz

**Support for decentralised cultural initiatives**. Resp. Auth. Ministry of Culture. Est. cost €0.75m. T.A., supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF HA/7155/000 - AHl

**Road rehabilitation in the western area of the South Peninsula**. Est. cost: €47.36m. Works, T.A. Project on appraisal. Project on appraisal. EDF 7, 8. EDF HA/7012/000

**Support Programme for Local Initiatives**. Est. cost €1m. T.A. incl. studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF HA/7013/000 - AAb.

**Support for Structural Adjustment.**

**Programme III**. Total cost: €21.3m.

Implementation of the macro-economic Programme for: Education, Health, Customs, Taxation, De-concentration, Budget execution procedures. Financial support; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: March 1999. EDF 8. EDF HA/7200/002 - AAC, AAb, AFz, AGz, AJz.

**Rural development Programme in Center and South areas of Haiti**. Total cost: €23m. Projects' investment; support to financial dealers. Local and international T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF HA/7001/001 - AAF, ACa, ACb, ACe, AEa

**Support Programme for improved governance of the education sector in Haiti**. Total cost: €4.2m. Appropriate technology for information management and administrative and financial monitoring.

T.A., departmental funds, training, operating costs. Date financing: May 1999. EDF 8.

EDF HA/7018/000. AFb, AFd, AFe, AFh.

**Support Programme for governance of the Health sector in Haiti**. Est. cost €2m

T.A. including studies; supply of equipment/Inputs. Budgetary Aid, training. (to be defined after feasibility study).

Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF HA/7019/000. AGz, AAC.

## JAMAICA

**Northern coastal highway improvement project. Segment 3 (Ocho Rios - Port Antonio - Fair Prospect - 116 km)**. Resp. Auth.: Government of Jamaica. Est. cost €80m.

Construction, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7, 8. EDF JM/9999/000 - ABd

**Regional project - University of the West Indies**. International tender no. 4268 already launched for supply, in four lots, of electronic equipment for administration. Project in execution.

**Institutional strengthening and road rehabilitation**. Auth. Resp.: Ministry of Transport and Works. Cost €13.5m. Works, supervision and supply of vehicles and equipment. International tender no. 4279 already launched for supply, in ten lots, of various equipment.

**Public sector modernisation**. Est. cost €1.95m. Feasibility study, T.A. and training; institution building Project in execution. The feasibility study is currently being prepared. EDF 7 - AAb

**Savanna-La-Mar waste water project**. Est. cost €15m. Feasibility, works and supervision. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in 1999. EDF 8 - AHb

**Rural water supply - Phase 2**. Est. cost €10m. Feasibility, works, supervision and T.A., incl. studies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: 1st half of 1999. EDF 8. EDF JM/6003/001 - ABb

**Trade Development project**. Est. cost €6m.

Investment and trade promotion. T.A., incl. studies; training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: end of 1998. EDF 8. EDF JM/5021/001 - AEE

**Small and Micro Enterprise Credit Scheme, 2nd Programme**. Est. cost €5m; EDF part €4m. T.A., incl. studies; training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: 2nd half of 1999. EDF 8.

EDF JM/5020/001 - AAb.

**Poverty Reduction Programme (Social Investment Fund/Micro Projects Programme)**. Est. cost €53.6m; EDF part 6m. Supplies of equipment/inputs; T.A., incl. studies; training. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: end of 1998. EDF 8.

EDF JM/7001/001 - AHe.

**Eastern Jamaica Agricultural Support Project (EJASP)**. Est. cost €6m

T.A. including studies; local staff; sub-projects. Date financing: June 1999.

EDF 8. EDF JM/7004/001. ACz, AAb, ABc.

## KENYA

**Farming in tsetse infested areas**. €14.6m.

Refine the techniques to trap the tsetse fly and develop better technologies to prevent infections. Monitor the environmental impact of the techniques. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF KE/7011 - ACa

**Family Health Programme**. Est. cost €28.710m. Reproduction health status of Kenyan family planning services broadened. EDF €14.81m, ODA (UK) €13.9m. Project in execution. EDF 6 EDF/KE 7015 - AGb

**Technical Education**. €5m. Raising the level of performance of existing teaching institutions. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF KE 6005/001 - AFb

**Trade Development Programme**. Resp. Auth.: Export Promotion Council and a Special TDP Committee of private and public sector members and the European Commission. €4m. Trade Promotion and Marketing Programme, Training, Equipment, T.A. and Monitoring and Evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF KE/7008 - AED

**Small scale and informal sector enterprises**. Est. cost €10m. Development of micro-enterprises and informal sector of the economy. Project in execution. EDF 6, 7.

EDF KE/7009 - AEe,f

**Northern Corridor rehabilitation programme** €79.5m. Rehabilitation of priority roads and establishment of a sustainable maintenance system plus T.A. Date financing March 1999. EDF 7, 8.

EDF KE/7010/002 - ABd.

**Mai-Mahiu/Naivasha Road rehabilitation**. Est. cost €25m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF KE/7010/003 - ABd

**Community development**. Poverty alleviation. Est. cost €12.5m. Financial facility aimed at priority activities identified by local communities. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF KE/7018 - AHb

**Support for the establishment of key functions and programmes at the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR)**. Resp. Auth.: Ministries of Planning and National Development and Finance and Office of the President. €1.993m. Training, Consulting and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF KE/7016/00 - AAb

**Support to sustainable tourism development**. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. €1.97m. Advice on and design of a financially self-sustainable Tourism Board. T.A., equipment, training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF KE/7014 - AEC

**Support Services Programme (SSP)**. Resp. Auth.: NAO - Ministry of Finance. €1.795m.



Ad hoc support and project preparation, monitoring and evaluation facility. Framework contract. Support to the Office of the NAO of EDF. Training and equipment. Framework contract by restr.tender after short-list. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF KE 7012. AAc

**Agriculture/livestock research programme.** €8.3m. Works and supplies. Project in execution. EDF 6.

EDF KE/6000/001 - ACa

#### **Diversification of tourism base**

Est. cost: €10m. Construction/Infrastructure; supplies of equipment; T.A. including studies; training. Project on appraisal.

EDF 8. EDF KE/6024/001. AEz, AEc

#### **Community conservation Programme**

Est. cost: €5m. Improvement of biodiversity conservation. Construction/Infrastructure. Supplies of equipment; T.A. including studies; training. Project on appraisal.

EDF 8. EDF KE/7021/000. ACz, ADj.

### **KIRIBATI**

**South Tarawa Recycling Programme** Adm. Resp.: Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources and of Works & Energy. Estimated total cost €0.495m. Setting up of a centre for the maintenance and refurbishment of abandoned machines and vehicles. Supplies. Project on appraisal - EDF 7. EDF KI/7008. AHf.

### **LESOTHO**

**Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.** Resp. Auth.: Water and Sanitation Authority. Est. cost €4m. Implementation of urgent water-supply and sanitation systems in the urban and peri-urban areas. Feasibility study and contract document. Preparation for urgent water supply and sanitation intervention. Short-lists to be done. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF LSO/025 - ABb, AHa

**Road Transport Infrastructure Programme.** Total estimated cost: €37.7m. Development and maintenance of a road network. Construction/Infrastructure; supplies of equipment/Inputs; T.A. including studies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF LSO/6016/002 - ABc, ABd

**Transport infrastructure - axle load control.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. €0.85m. Construction, evaluation. T.A., equipment - restricted tender. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF LSO/6016/000 - ABd.

**Urban water supply for six towns.** Resp. Auth.: Government of Lesotho; Water and Sewage Authority (WASA). Est. cost €1.996m. Works, T.A. Project in execution.

EDF 7. LSO/7002/000 - ABb

**Assistance for the 1998 General Election** Resp. Auth.: Government of Lesotho Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). Est. cost €0.5m. Supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF LSO/7009/000. AAC

**Assistance to the Bureau of Statistics** Total estimated cost: €1.101m. Strengthening of the Lesotho's Bureau of Statistics (BoS) improvement of the use of statistical information throughout all levels of government. T.A.; training, equipment, evaluation. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF LSO/6018/000 - AAC, AAa.

### **LIBERIA**

**Freeport of Monrovia emergency rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Government of Liberia. €1.95m. Supplies, engineering services and works. Project in execution. EDF 6. EDF LBR/5019/001 - ABd

**2nd Rehabilitation Programme for Liberia.** Resp. Auth.: European Commission on behalf of the Government of Liberia. €27m. Works, supplies, services. Resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees and rehabilitation of infrastructure.

Project in execution. EDF 6. EDF LBR/7001/002 - AAC.

### **MADAGASCAR**

**Road infrastructure rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth. Ministère des Travaux Publics. €72.5m. Rehabilitation works, supervision. Project in execution. EDF 6, 7.

EDF MAG/7004 - ABd

**First decentralised cooperation programme.** Resp. Auth.: National Authorising officer and Head of EU Delegation and authorised NGOs. €1.9m. Works. Supplies of equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7

EDF MAG/7022/000 - AGz, AHz

**Support-training for rural development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural. €1.2m. Developing the role of the farmer's organisations. Training, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAG/7029/000 - ACb

**Decentralised training programme for regional private tourism operators.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Tourisme. €1.9m. T.A. training, evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 1, 2, 3 and 4. EDF MAG 6039 - AEC

**Professional organisation of rural sector and agricultural loans.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Dév. Rural. €1.91m. T.A., training, evaluation. Works, supplies, T.A. and services. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAG/7003 - ACa

**Support for Training Programme (FORMFED) Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. €0.9m. T.A., equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAG/7028 - Afd

**Support for the Structural Adjustment programme 1997-98.** €27m. General Import Programme. Project in execution.

EDF 7 MAG/7200 - AAC

**Improvement of the income of the coastal population in the South-Western region.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural. Est. cost €0.613m. Increasing seaweed production. Recruitment, shipbuilding, T.A. equipment and training. Project in execution. EDF 6.

EDF MAG/7024/001 - ACd, AHd

**Priority Support for a National Health Policy.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. €1.95m. Works, equipment, T.A., training, feasibility study. Project in execution. EDF 6.

EDF MAG/6041/000 - AGe, AFbi

**Priority health project.** Support for a national health service to alleviate poverty. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Est. cost €15m. EDF 8. Project on appraisal.

EDF MAG/6041/001 - AGe

**Rehabilitation of the customs system.** Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Régies Financières. Total cost €0.42m. T.A., supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAG/7200/001 - AAC

**Support for Structural Adjustment Programme II.**

Est. cost €43.4m. T.A. including studies, budgetary aid. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: September 1998. EDF 8. EDF MAG/7200/002 - AAb

**Pilot project to support rural development in the regions (PAIR).** €1.98m. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF MAG/7029/001. Ace, Alb.

**Equal opportunities and development project** €0.41m. Promotion of equal opportunities in social and economic development. Financial support, supplies, equipment; T.A. including studies. Date financing: November 1998.

EDF 8. EDF MAG/7049/000. AJz

**Programme to rehabilitate the National Statistical System (NSS).** €1.825m. T.A., local

appraisal, works and studies. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 6.

EDF MAG/7013/000. Aab, AAe

**Hydroelectric micro-power station in Maroantsetra.** Total estimated cost: €1.93m. Works, supplies; surveillance and control. Date financing February 1999. EDF 8. EDF MAG/5018/001.

**Project for the rehabilitation of social structures in the "Grand Sud" of the island** Total estimated cost: €1.95m. Feeding of drinking water in rural areas; construction of social structures; rehabilitation of water walls. Construction/Infrastructure. Date financing June 1999.. EDF 8.

EDF MAG/7003/003 - ABb, Ala, AHz, AHg

### **MALAWI**

**Soil conservation and rural production.** Resp. Auth.: MOALD. €23m. EDF €15.5m, local €1.3m, counterpart funds 5.7m. Water supply, sanitation, supply of fertilizers, T.A. and training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/5001/002 - ACe

**Support to the Forestry Department.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources. €4.4m. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7

EDF MAI/5001/003 - ACc

**Health Programme. Strengthening Health Ministry capacities in the framework of planning, decentralisation and equipment maintenance.** Training, infrastructures, equipment and T.A. €18.7m. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAI/6009/002 - AGe

**2nd Lomé IV Micro-project Programme.** €6m. Improvement of infrastructures in rural areas building and rehabilitation of schools, health centres, water points. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAI/7012/038 - ABz, ABb, AGa

**Land Utilisation Study.** €1m. Studies. T.A. survey. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/6029 - AAg

**Rehabilitation of the Karonga-Chilumba-Chiweta Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Supplies. €33.5m. Construction, supervision of works, training of technical staff. Financing date November 1998. EDF 8. EDF MAI/6022 - ABd

**Physical assets management in the health sector.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. €6.45m. Construction, supplies, T.A., studies, training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/7018/000 - AGe

**Rehabilitation of Chipoka Port - Lake Malawi** Est. cost €3m. Construction, supplies of equipment. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF 6022/001 - ABd

**Urgent maintenance of roads and bridges** Resp. Auth.: Government of Malawi. €1.994m. Works. Supervision - restr.tender. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/6022/002 - ABd

**Programme for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among high risk groups.** €0.78m. T.A., equipment, training. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAI/7001/000 - AGz

**Community education programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and Community Services (MOWCAS), Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, Posts and Telecommunications (MOIBPT). Est. cost €1.55m. Training, workshops, equipment, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/6009/003 - AGb, AGc

**Safe Motherhood and Child Welfare Initiative** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. €1.52m. Works, supervision of works, supplies of equipment. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAI/6009/000 - AGz

**Feeder Roads Rehabilitation Programme.** Est. cost €30m. Construction/infrastructure, T.A., incl.



studies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF MAI/6021/004 - ABd.

**Institutional support for the Private Sector in Malawi.** Total estimated cost: €1.92m. T.A. incl. studies, training, supplies. Date financing March 1999. EDF 7.

EDF MAI/7024/000 - AAb.

**Asycuda - Phase II. Support for the customs reform programme.** Est. cost: €5.8m. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. Construction/development and modernisation as foreseen by Phase I plus T.A. Date financing November 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAI/7012/001 - AAb.

**3rd Microprojects Programme.** €15m. Improvement of infrastructures in rural environment with community participation. Buildings, school rehabilitation, health centres, water points. Environment protection activities. Evaluation and contingencies, T.A. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAI/7102/039 - ABb, AGa, AHf.

**Support for Health Reform and Decentralisation.** €14m. Supplementary funding for Chiradzulu District Hospital. Project on appraisal. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 8.  
EDF MAI/6009/005.. AGa

**Assistance for civic and voter education for local and national elections.** €1.97m. Regional workshops, production of materials, logistics, monitoring, PMU administration and management. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAI/7022/001. AAe

## MALI

**Geological and mining sector survey.** Adm. Resp: Ministère de l'Energie et des mines. €15m. Aerial geophysical prospecting, geological mapping, mining prospecting, sector-based survey. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MLI/9999 - ADa

**Support for the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment.**

€0.8m. T.A. incl. studies, training, supplies. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MLI/7024/000 - AAc.

**Support for the Transport Sector Programme** €85m. Construction/ infrastructure, supplies, T.A. incl. studies, training. Date financing: November 1998.

EDF 8. EDF MLI/7004/001 - ABd.

**Support for the Coordination of Development Activities in the Northern Regions** €1.85m. Supplies, T.A. incl. studies, training. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF MLI/7025/000 - Alb.

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme V.** €29.4m. Date financing: July 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF MLI/7200/004 - AAc.

**Support to western African sub-regional integration.** Total estimated cost: €1.85m. T.A. including studies; Programme activities implementation. Date financing March 1999. EDF 8. EDF MLI/6007/003 - Alb, AAc

**Support for the use and analysis of the result of the third population and habitat census.** Est. cost: €0,555m. Human resources; equipment and supplies.

Date financing: May 1999. EDF 7.

EDF MLI/7029/000. AAe, AAf, AAh.

## MAURITANIA

**Kaédi and Mederda drinking water supply.** €2.6m. Improvement of living conditions. Works and T.A. Rehabilitation, strengthening and

improvement of water systems. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 8, EDF MAU/7012/000 - ABb

**Support for the programme to strengthen institutional capacity (PRCI).** Resp. Auth. Ministry of Planning and Finance. €1.865m. Supplies and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MAU/7200/002 - AAc

**Rural development in rainy areas** Est; cost €4.5m. Works, supplies, T.A. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/7014/001 - ACb, ACg

**Oasis rural development in the Atar region** Est. cost €5m. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/7025/000 - ACb, ACg

**Diversification of irrigated agriculture.** Est. cost €4m. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/7015/001 - AAc

**Support for Structural Adjustment (Phase III).** Est. cost €11.2m. T.A., incl. studies; budgetary aid. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/7200/003 - AAb.

**Coordination Unit for Programmes financed by the EU.** €1.95m. T.A. incl. studies, supplies. Date financing: December 1998. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/6007/004 - AAc.

**Support for Population Censuses** €3m. Supplies, T.A. incl. studies, training. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAU/7200/004 - AAi.

**Gold Survey.** €2.75m. Construction/ infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies, supplies, budgetary support. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 8. EDF MAU/7002/001 - ADa.

**Development of drinking water network in rural environment** Est. cost: €4.7m. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Energie. Works, supplies of equipment. Network equipment with photovoltaic solar pumps. T.A. plus management of drinking water service. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF MAU/7012/001 - ABb.

**Chinguetti community development project** Est. cost: €2.7m

Improvement of the economic and social environment. Construction/Infrastructure; supply of equipment/Inputs. T.A. including studies, training; budgetary aid. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF MAU/6007/005

ABb, ABc, ABd, AEc, ACi.

## MAURITIUS

**Irrigation of the Northern Plains.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. €9m. Works, supplies, T.A. Restricted tender for T.A. (ag. diversification). Project in execution. EDF 7

EDF MAS/7002 - ABb

**Mahebourg market.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Government. €1.85m. Promoting agricultural diversification, and upgrading the city centre. Feasibility study. Works, supplies, T.A. Financing date August 1998. EDF 7. EDF MAS/7008 - ACe

**Phoenix-Nouvelle France 2nd carriageway.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. €4m. Upgrading the existing Phoenix-Nouvelle France road to a dual carriageway. Works, T.A. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAS/7010/001 - ABd

**Upgrading of sewerage infrastructure of housing estates.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Est. cost €7.4m. Rehabilitation/ provision of sewerage infrastructure to 10 housing estates. Works. T.A. for supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF MAS - AHa

**Training of police officers.** €0.43m. T.A. and training. Project in execution. EDF 7  
EDF MAS - AAd

**St. Martin sewage treatment plant extension-stage 1.** Provision of adequate treatment of sewage from the Plains Wilhems area. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life. €16.7m. T.A., services. Date financing December 1998. EDF 8.

EDFD MAS/7005/000 - ABz

**Technology Development in Private Firms** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry and Commerce. €2.9m. T.A., monitoring and evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MAS/7013/000. AAb

**Anti-Erosion Programme in Rodrigues.** Est. cost €5.047m. EDF part €3.3m; Government of Mauritius €1.747m. Construction, T.A., supplies, training. Financing date: November 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MAS/6003/002 - ACb.

**Support of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.** Est. cost €7m. Budgetary aid, T.A. incl. studies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF MAS/7011/001 - AAb.

**Enhancing the competitiveness of Mauritius Freeport.** Total cost: €1.95m. Studies, T.A., equipment and evaluations. Date financing: October 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8. EDF MAS/7015/000. ABd

**Support for the Clothing Technology Centre** Total cost: €1.365m. T.A., training; equipment, evaluation. Date financing: January 1999. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF MAS/6002/001. Adb, Adg.

**Poverty alleviation; Micro-project Programme** Est. cost: €2m.

Construction/Infrastructure. T.A. including studies/ supplies of equipment/Inputs.

Training. Project on appraisal.

EDF 8. EDF MAS/7016/000. AAb.

**Rehabilitation of Sewerages in Housing Estates.** Est. cost: €4m

Construction/Infrastructure. T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF MAS/7005/001. AHc.

## MOZAMBIQUE

**Socio-economic reintegration of young people.** Resp. Auth: Ministry of Culture. Est. cost €1.95m. Supplies, T.A. and pilot actions. Project on appraisal. EDF 6.

EDF MOZ/7017 - AHb

**Rehabilitation of the rural health system.**

€22m. Rehabilitation and renovation of 3 rural hospitals and 2 health centres. T.A., works and supplies of essential medicines and equipment, Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MOZ/7018 - AGa,e

**Social reintegration in Zambezia and Niassa provinces.** €5.6m. Health, education, rural life (farming, fishing, setting up of micro-enterprises), urban economic development. The projects will be carried out by NGO's and the provincial authorities. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MOZ/7255/06. Afz, Agz, Ahz.

**Support for the structural adjustment programme GIP II.** €15m. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF MOZ 7200/001.. AAc

**Support for the judicial system.** Est. cost €2m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF MOZ/7022 - Ajz

**Computerised system for the population register and issue of identity cards.** Resp.

Auth.: Ministry of Internal Affairs. €1.995m. Supplies, T.A. Int. Tender. Project in execution. EDF 6. EDF MOZ/7024 - AAz

**Private sector development.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Interior Affairs, NAO. Est. cost €1.98m. Studies, training, TA. Project on appraisal. EDF 6, 7, 8.

EDF MOZ/7023/000 - AEe



**Support for municipal elections** Resp. Auth.: National Electoral Commission. €9.5m. T.A., equipment and materials. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF MOZ/7027/001 - AAC

**GIP III - General Import Programme** Resp. Auth.: Government of Mozambique. Est. cost €60.9m. Structural adjustment support. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: June 1998. EDF 8.

EDF MOZ/7200/002

## NAMIBIA

**Namibia Integrated Health Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Social Services. €13.5m. Infrastructures, equipment, training and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NAM/7007 - AGz

**Expansion of NBC transmitter network and production facilities for educational broadcasting.** Resp. Auth.: Namibian Broadcasting Corporation. Est. cost €5.7m. EDF €5m, local €0.7m. Works, supply of equipment, technical training and technical consultancies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NAM/7005 - AFI

**Rural Development Support Programme for the Northern Communal Areas.**

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development. €7.7m. Strengthening of the agricultural extension service, training of extension officers and establishment of a rural credit system. Supply of office equipment, vehicles, agricultural inputs, T.A., training, evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NAM/7011 - ACa

**Rural Towns Sewerage Schemes.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Local Government and Housing. €1.88m. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NAM/7015 - AHc

**Namibia Tourism Development Programme.** (Foundation Phase). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment and Tourism. €1.882m. Establishment of a tourism board and commercialization of the gov. resorts (Wildlife resorts). Staff training. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF NAM/7010 - AEc

**Livestock Marketing Project.** Resp. Auth.: Directorate of Veterinary Services - Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Dept., €3.75m. Construction of buildings, water and road infrastructure, provision of equipment materials, tractors for quarantine farms in the Northern Communal Areas. All by acc. tenders or restr. tenders. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF NAM/7020 - ACa

**Support for the regional control programme against the Tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis.** Resp. Auth.: Dept. of Veterinary Services. €0.39m. Protection of the East Caprivi and control of the Katima Mulilo Bovine trypanosomiasis. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/5420/003 - ACGe

**Support for implementation of the Cross Border Initiative.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Industry. €5.37m. T.A., supplies and line of credit. Project in execution. Int. tender no. 4319 for supplies launched. Deadline for submission: 07.07.98. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7012/022 - AEde

**AIDS Programme.** Est. cost €1.5m. Reduction of sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF NAM/(REG)/8000/003 - AGz

**Rural Development Phase II. Research Extension Management Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development. €7.45m. Support to the rural development programme. Infrastructures and supply of equipment. Management programme, T.A. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF NAM/7011/001 - ACa.

**Education programme.** Est. cost €12m. Construction, supplies, T.A., training. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in July 1998. EDF 8.

EDF NAM/7001/001 - AFa, AFb, AFd, AFI

**Seed production project** To support the establishment of an efficient, sustainable staple crop seed production system. Est. cost €2m. Feasibility study to be carried out. Project on appraisal. EDF 8

EDF NAM/7011/002 - ACa

**Trade and Investment Development Programme (TIDP).** Est. cost: €3.6m

Reinforcement of the private and public sector capacities. Aid to SME. T.A.

Date financing: June 1999. EDF 8.

EDF NAM/7024/000. AAb, AAF.

## NIGER

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme 1997-98.** €15.8m. Project in execution. EDF 7, 8.

EDF NIR/7200/004 - AFe, AGe

**Institutional support for the NAQ** Assistance to maximise the effectiveness of Community aid. Sectoral reforms and macro-economics. €1.3m. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF NIR/7110/003 - AAb

**Strengthening basic education in the Tillabéri department in the framework of the large-scale irrigation programme in the Niger valley.** €1.77m. Construction, training, equipment, T.A., evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NIR/7011/000 - AFa

**Support to craftsman's trade - PROFORMAR II.** Resp. Auth. Ministère de l'Artisanat. €1.85m. T.A., supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NIR/7101/011. AFD

**Support for Structural Adjustment** Est. cost €15.8m. Budgetary support, T.A. incl. studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF NIR/7200/005. AFz, AGz, AHz.

**Rehabilitation of the Niamey-Dosso road**

Est. cost: € 17.5m. Trade improvement.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8

.EDF NIR/7030/000. AEe, ABc, ABd, Alb.

## NIGERIA

**1998/99 Support for elections in Nigeria.**

Total est. cost: €1.9m. Improvement of the capacities of INEC (Independent National Electoral Commission). T.A., organization and financing of civic education, training and computer equipment. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 7. EDF UNI/7019/000. AAz, AJz.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**Human resources development programme, phase II (HRDP II).** €24m. Construction of and improvements to educational buildings. Scholarships, training and T.A. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF PNG/6008/002 - AFb

**Islands Region Environmental Programme** €6m. Eco-forest environmental programme. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF PNG/7007/000. AHf.

## RWANDA

**Return and social reintegration of students currently still in the central and east European states.** €0.996m. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF RW/7012/002 - AAC

**The First Priority Programme for of Employment Creation (PPGE).** Est. cost 1.99m. Construction/ infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies,

supplies. Financing date August 1998. EDF 7. EDF RW/7012/003 - AHb

**Structural Adjustment Support Programme (SAF I).** Resp. Auth.: Government of Rwanda. Est. cost: €24.6m. Budgetary support. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: December 1998. EDF 6, 8.

EDF RW/7200/000. Aac, Aab.

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

**Modernisation of Saint Kitts & Nevis hospitals. supplementary finance.**

Est. cost: €3.116.672. Improvement of medical care. Construction/Infrastructure; supply of equipment/Inputs. T.A. incl. studies

Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: July 1999.

FED 6, 7, 8. SCN/7001/001 AGz, AGa.

## SAMOA

**Rural water supply programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. Est. cost €16.7m. Preparatory study, works, supplies, project management. Project on appraisal. EDF 7 and 8. EDF WSO/7002/000 - ABB

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

**Support for the Structural Adjustment Programme.** €0.9m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF STP/7200/001 - AAC

## SENEGAL

**St-Louis regional development programme** €22.5m. Job creation, lines of credit, T.A. to the SME's, training studies. Health centres, clinics, medical equipment and consumables, training, information, T.A. to the Direction Régionale in St-Louis and to the Service des Grandes Endémies in Podor. Drainage network, sanitation. Environmental protection with wind breaks. T.A. Study of a water-engineering scheme in Podor. Works by acc. tender. Supplies by int. tender. T.A. by restr. tender. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF SE/6002/7002 - ACa

**Support for the PNLS-MST (Phase III)** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economics, Finance and Planning. Est. cost €3m. T.A., works. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing end of 1998. EDF 8.

EDF SE/7003/001 - AGz

**Direct Budgetary Support for Structural Adjustment.** Est. cost €27.9m. T.A., including studies, budgetary aid. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: June 1998. EDF 8. EDF SE/7200/003 - AAB

**Rural Development in Podor. Transitory Phase 1998.** Est. cost €0.7m. Resp. Auth.: NAO. Training, works, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF SE/6002/002 - ACa, Alb

**Support Programme for the Health sector.** Est. cost: €9m. Local authorities' support methodology implementation. Decentralization project. Infrastructures and equipment working, training and studies. T.A. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF SE/6002/003 - AGz, AGa, AGc, AHb, AGE

## SEYCHELLES

**Victoria market rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Est. cost €1m. EDF €0.77m, local €0.23m. Works and improvements. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF SEY/7011 - ACb

**Anse Royale landfill.** €2.85m. Construction of a fully-engineered landfill. Works, supplies, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF SEY/6009/000 - AJz

**Le Niol water treatment works.** €1.35m. Resp. Auth: NAO. Rehabilitation and extension of water



treatment works. Works. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 8.  
EDF SEY/7012/000 - AFh

#### SIERRA LEONE

**Improvement of Freetown - Conakry road link.** Est. cost€30m. Reconstruction of about 120 kms of road from Masiaka in Sierra Leone to Famoreah in Guinea. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF SL/7004 - ABd

**Sierra Leone roads authority (SLRA) support programme.** Resp. Auth.: SLRA. €22.5m. To strengthen SLRA's management capacity, support maintenance operations, rehabilitate 160 km of road, provide training and equipment to enable local private contractors to increase their role in road works. Rehabilitation works, equipment, T.A. to SLRA. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF SL/7002 - ABd

**Management and protection of wildlife in Outamba Kilimi National Park (OKNP).** Resp. Auth.: NAO. Est. cost€1.98m. Development of sound management plan for sustainable protection of wildlife and ecosystem in park. Improvement of local infrastructure and community development. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF SL/7003 - AEI, AHf

**West North West Craftsman's Trade Fisheries and Community Development Phase II** €1.98m. Technical cooperation in fisheries. T.A. and training. Financing date January 97. EDF 7. SL/6004/001 - ACd.

**Urgency Procedure - 1998 Structural Adjustment Support Programme.** €8.5m. Financial support plus T.A. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF SL/7200/001. AabAAz.

#### SOLOMON ISLANDS

**Guadalcanal road: Aola-Matau.** Resp. Auth. Ministry of Transport, Works and Utilities. Est. cost €6m. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. Tender for a study expected to be issued in June 1998. EDF 7. EDF SOL/7001 - ABd

**Population Census 1997.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. €1.885m. T.A. and training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF SOL/6001/000 - AAi.

**Programme Management Unit** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Development Planning. Est. cost €1.2m. Institutional support. Supplies, works, services, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF SOL/6022/000 - AAz

**Structural adjustment Support Programme** Est. cost: €3.7m.

T.A. including studies. Budgetary aid.

Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: July 1999. EDF 8.

EDF SOL/7200/000. AAz.

**Rural training Centres - Phase II.** Est. cost€ 1.5m. Decrease migration by rural youth. Construction/Infrastructure. Training. Supplies of equipment; T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF SOL/6003/002.

AHh, AFci, AHa, AHb.

**Rural Fisheries Enterprises - Phase III.** Est. cost: €1.5m. Increase income in rural areas. Supplies of equipment; T.A., training. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF SOL/6010/002. ACz, ADd.

**Reconstruction of Ministry of Finance Building.** Est. cost: €1m

Increase of economic growth. Construction/Infrastructure. T.A. Date financing: June 1999. EDF 7. EDF SOL/7008/000. AAa.

#### SOMALIA

**2nd rehabilitation programme.** €47m. Inter-sectoral approach. The project will be implemented by NGOs and T.A. Project in execution. EDF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. EDF SO/6029 - AAC

#### SURINAME

**Timber Institute.** Control of logging and reforestation activities. Est. cost€3.5m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7

EDF SUR/7005 - ACc

**Road from Nickerie to the Suriname-Guyana ferry terminal.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Est. cost€8.4m. Construction of 29.5 km road. Project on appraisal. EDF 6.

EDF SUR/5602/001 - ABd

**Sysmin programme to upgrade and expand the electricity and telecommunications sectors.** Est. cost€20.72m. Works, supplies, T.A. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in June 1998. EDF 7.

EDF SUR/9999/000 - Abai, ABc

**Rehabilitation and extension of the Port of Paramaribo, the 'Nieuwe Haven Terminal'.** Est. cost €20.5m; EDF part €13.5m. Construction/infrastructure; supplies of equipment/inputs; T.A., incl. studies. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in January 1999. EDF 7, 8.

EDF SUR/7013/000 - ABd.

**Environmental Management Programme** €0.59m. Date financing: September 1998. EDF 7. EDF SUR/7012/000 - AHf.

**Support to the Road Authority.**

Est. cost: €1.847m. Improvement of the road network quality. T.A., provision of equipment and supplies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF SUR/7001/003. ABz, ABc, ABd.

#### SWAZILAND

**Maize Marketing and Storage.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. €1.555m. Rehabilitation and expansion works by acc. tender. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF SW/5005/02 - ACa.

**Support for implementation of the Cross Border Initiative.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry. €1.5m. T.A., training, supply of equipment. EDF 7. Project in execution. EDF REG/7012/024 - AAz

**Development of smallholder irrigation in the Lower Usuthu River basin.** Resp. Auth: GOS. Est. cost€16m. Construction, supplies, studies, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF SW/7007/001 - ACa

**Strengthen Government Capacity in Trade Policy Analysis, External Trade Relations and Trade Promotion.** Est. cost: €1.2m. T.A., supplies; training; Consulting Inputs. Date financing: March 1999. EDF 8.

EDF SW/7005/000 - AEz, AEe, AAb, AAF, AEd, AFj

#### TANZANIA

**Mwanza-Nyanguge Road and Mwanza urban roads rehabilitation, and Nyanguge-Musoma overlay.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communications. Est. cost€55m. Rehabilitation of 67 km of trunk roads (Nyanguge-Mwanza and Mwanza airport) and rehabilitation of Mwanza sewerage system (main works). Design study-going. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF TA/6021 - ABd

**Mwanza Water Supply. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water energy and minerals. Est. cost €21m. Works, pumping equipment, studies and supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF TA/5005(7) - ABb

**Iringa Water Supply.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. Est. cost€22m.

Pumping, treatment, storage and distribution. Works, equipment, design and supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF TA/7009 - ABz

**Mwanza/Shinyanga-Nzega road rehabilitation.** Resp. Auth. Ministry of Works. Est. cost€70m. Project on appraisal. EDF 6, 7 and 8. EDF TA/7012 - ABd

**Institutional strengthening for the education sector development programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Culture. €1.91m. T.A. (short term), training and equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF TA/7023/000 - AFd

**Special programme for refugee-affected areas.** Resp. Auth.: Prime Minister's office. €22m. Rehabilitation of the Mwanza Airport runway, contribution to the Kagera road maintenance programme, improvement of the Kigoma-Nyakanasi gravel road (335 km) Shortlists established. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF TA - ABd

**Institutional strengthening for improved water supply and sewerage services in four towns** €1.985m. T.A., training, works and supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7

EDF TA/7014/000 - ABb

**Support for the introduction of Value Added Tax.** Resp. Auth.: Government of Tanzania. €1.945m. TA (restr. tender), training, taxpayer education, publicity, testing of procedures. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF TA/7200/003 - AAz, AAb

**Rehabilitation of the Mwanza Sewerage System.** Est. cost€2.5m, EDF part €2m. Construction/infrastructure; supply of equipment/inputs; T.A., incl. studies; training. Project on appraisal.

EDF 7. EDF TA/7014/001 - ABb.

**Emergency (El Nino) Road Repairs** €7.7m. Construction/infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF TA/7027/000 - ABd.

**Structural Adjustment - SAF IV.** Est. cost €61.9m. Budgetary aid, T.A. incl. studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF TA/7200/004 - AAz.

**Institutional strengthening for the Tourism sector.** Total cost: €1.75m.

Tourism development. Long term expert, short-term consultants, workshops, and promotional activities. Date financing: March 1999. EDF 7. EDF TA/7013/000. AEc, AEz.

#### TOGO

**Aid for the voluntary reintegration of refugees from Togo.** Resp. Auth.: Min. Du Plan. Est. cost €0.43m. Project under the direction of CARE Togo. Socio-economic contribution for the reintegration of 17,000 Togo refugees in their place of origin. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF TO/7006 - AHe

**Support for a group of producers in the Savanes region.** Est. cost€1.8m. Resp. Auth: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Construction, supplies, T.A., training. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF TO/6003/001 - ACa

**Development of basic mining information** €1.11m. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. Studies. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF SYSMIN/TO/9999 - ADa.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Training project for young farmers (AYTRAP).** Assistance for the young farmer to create rural enterprises. Est. cost€7.3m. EDF €5m. local €2.3m. Line of credit, T.A. and monitoring. Project in execution.



EDF TR/7002 - ACa

**Support for Caribbean Business Services Ltd.**

(CBSL). Resp. Auth.: NAO. Est. cost€0.347m. Support for SMEs through management advice and the transfer of technology. T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF TR/7006/000 - ADe

**Rehabilitation of the L'Anse Fourmi -**

**Charlotteville road.** Est. cost€3.5m. Construction, T.A., feasibility study. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF TR/5013/000 ADc

**TUVALU**

**Development Support Programme.** Total estimated cost:€1.9m. Contribution to human resource development and environmental protection. Construction/Infrastructure; supplies of equipment/Inputs; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF TV/7005/000 - AHZ, AFa, AFh, AHf

**UGANDA**

**Water supply in Hoima, Masindi and Mubende.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Natural Resources. Est. cost€12m. Rehabilitation of catchments, treatment plants and water distribution network. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF UG/7010 - ABb

**Third structural adjustment support programme (SASP 3).** Resp. Auth. Ministry of Finance. Est. cost€51.06m. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7, 8.

EDF UG/7200/002. AAc

**Uganda Blood Transfusion Service. Phase 3.** Est. cost€2.5m. Supplies, T.A. incl. studies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF UG/6012/004 - AGz.

**Human Resources for Health.** Est. cost€12m. Construction/infrastructure, T.A. incl. studies, supplies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF UG/6012/002 - AGz.

**Improving sexual and reproductive health** €8m. Grants to NGOs and costs of Project Implementation Unit. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF UG/6012/003 - AGz.

**Northern Corridor Road Project (Kampala-Katuna section).** Est. cost:€54m. Sustainable improvement in transport services. Construction/infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7, 8. EDF UG/7004/001 - ABc, ABd, Aib

**Feasibility Study and other preparatory activities for the Northern Corridor Road Project (Kampala-Katuna section).**

Total cost: €1.4m. Sustainable improvement in transport services. Studies and planning.

Date financing: April 1999. EDF 7.

EDF UG/7004/002. ABc, ABd, Aib.

**Support to Universal Primary Education.**

Est. cost: €31m. Policy of eradication of poverty. Budgetary aid. T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF UG/7015/000. AFz.

**Feasibility study and other preparatory activities for the Kampala by-pass road**

**project.** Est. cost: €1.15m. Improvement of the flow of transit traffic around Kampala City. T.A. including studies. Date financing: June 1999. EDF 7. EDF UG/7023/000. ABd.

**VANUATU**

**Education development programme.** Est. cost €7.5m. To increase enrolment in junior secondary school and to improve the quality of education delivered. T.A., supplies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF VA/7005/001 - AFa.

**Rural Tourism Development Programme** Total cost: €0.75m. Education/training sessions in tourism management; T.A., establishment of a

website. Date financing: November 1998. EDF 8. EDF VA/6012/000.

**WESTERN SAMOA**

**Rural water supply programme.**

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance.

Estimated cost: €16.7m

Preparatory study, works, supplies, project management. Project on appraisal.

EDF 7, 8. EDF 7002/000. ABb.

**ZAMBIA**

**Forestry Support Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Environment. Est. cost€1.6m. Training supply of equipment, studies and T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7009 - ACc

**Rehabilitation of the Kabwe-Kapiri Mposhi and Chisamba Roads.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Est. cost€26m. Works and supervision. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF ZA/6014/001 - ABd

**Capacity building in the Bank of Zambia.** Strengthening of the banking and financial sector. Macroeconomic management and planning.

Resp. Auth.: Bank of Zambia. €1.15m. T.A., supplies and training. Project in execution. EDF 6. EDF ZA/7020/000. Aeh

**Technical Assistance to the Roads**

**Department.** Resp. Auth.: Dept. of Roads.

€1.9m. Provision of long-term T.A. to the Roads Department and implementation of a formal training programme for the department's professional and technical staff. Studies, training. Project in execution.

EDF 8. EDF ZA/7022/000. ABd.

**Educational Capacity Building Programme**

€10m. Planning and delivering effective relevant education and training. Feasibility study, T.A., construction, budgetary aid and training. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7003/003.. AFz, AFh, AFi.

**Urban Market Development** €1.95m Construction, T.A., incl. studies.

Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7011/000. ACf.

**Private Sector Development Programme**

Trade and enterprise support facility/micro-credit project. €8m. Project in execution.

T.A., studies, training. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7010/001. AEz, AEe.

**Export Development Programme - Phase II.**

Increased exports of non-traditional goods. Est. cost: €6m. T.A., training.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF ZA/5017/002. AEd.

**Assistance to the Wildlife Sector - Phase II.**

Improvement in management of wildlife resources. Est. cost:€10m. Feasibility study.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF ZA/7002/001. AEc.

**Agricultural sector support** Est. cost:

€0.5m. T.A., study, credit facility. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF ZA/7023/000. ACa.

**Economic Management Support Programme - Phase II.**

Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Est. cost:€4m.

T.A., feasibility study, financial aid, training.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF ZA/7018/001. AAC.

**Rehabilitation of the Monze-Zimba Road.**

Total cost: €37.5m. Construction, T.A. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8. EDF REG/7323/001. ABd.

**Strengthening of the Zambian Safe Blood Transfusion Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry

of Health. €3.735m. T.A., supplies of equipment, training. Project in execution.

EDF 8. EDF ZA/7003/002. AGd.

**Drugs Master Plan Implementation** €1.1m.

Supplies of equipment, T.A., miscellaneous. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7019/000. AGz.

**Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF IV).**

€53.69m. Financing decision taken in July 1998. EDF 8. EDF ZA/7200/005. AAC.

**Health sector support Programme**

€4m. Resp. Auth.: Central Sanitary Council of the Ministry of Health. Reinforcement of districts and communities for the management of health services plus T.A. and training on communication strategies.

Date financing: December 1998. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7024/000. AGE.

**Public Welfare Assistance Scheme**

Total cost: €1.16m. Providing useful assistance to the most needy. T.A. and training including workshops; equipment.

Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF ZA/7026/000.. AHZ, AGz.

**ZIMBABWE**

**Minefield clearance in N.E. Zimbabwe.** €10m. Rural development, clearance of landmines. Minefields survey. Works, supervision. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF ZIM/7004 - ACa

**Trade development programme - import/export** Est. cost€9m. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/6001/002 - AEd, AEe

**Tourism development programme - master plan.** Resp. Auth.: Government of Zimbabwe. Est. cost€1m. Feasibility study. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/6008/002 - AEc

**Health Sector Support Programme** Total cost: €24.5m. Project on appraisal. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7002/000 - AGe.

**Education sector support programme**

Improvement of education system. Est. cost €14m. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7009/000 - AFa, AFe

**Natural resources project.** Est. cost€2m.

Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7012/000

**Agricultural services and management project (ASMP).** €12.7m. Works, supplies, T.A. Financing date October 1998. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7011/000

**Decentralised cooperation programme.** Est.

cost€6m. Project on appraisal. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7013/000. AJz

**Support Services Framework Contract** Est. cost€1.2m. T.A., incl. studies. Improved effectiveness of NAO's office. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8.

EDF ZIM/7016/000 - AAC

## OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

### BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

**Beef Island airport terminal** Est. cost€16.84m. Works, supplies. Project on appraisal. EDF 6.

EDF REG/6631/001

**Hamilton Lavity Stout Community College Learning Resource Centre.** Resp. Auth.: Territorial Authorising Officer, Road Town.



€2,484,200. Works. Construction of a learning resource centre for the existing HLS Community College. Project in execution. EDF 7. 7 OCT VI/005/6 - Afb

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

### Agricultural Development.

**Aid Project for the management of land and hydraulics to install young farmers.**

€1.234 m. Study. Project in execution.

EDF 6. EDF POF/6010/000. ACg.

**Preservation of environment in the Outumaoro region. Est. cost € 9.3m.**

Preservation of the environment.

Construction/Infrastructure; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal.

EDF 6, 7. EDF POF/7870/000. AHc.

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - ARUBA

**Tourism development programme.**

€5m. Training, T.A., marketing in Europe. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7835 - AEc

**Technical Assistance to the National**

**Authorising Officer.** Technical assistance will be given to promote sound and effective management of external aid. €1.3m. T.A. supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NEA/7012/000. AAc

**Netherlands Antilles social action programme.**

Est. cost €13.2m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7, 8.

EDF NEA/7011/000

**Small Enterprises Stimulation Programme in the Netherlands Antilles (SESNA).** €7.488m.

Financing decision taken in July 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF NEA/7009/000 - AAb.

## NEW CALEDONIA

**New aquarium.** To increase the capacity and improve the infrastructure of the aquarium. Est. cost €4m. Construction, T.A. and supplies. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF NC/6009/001 - AEc

## ST. HELENA

**Wharf improvement project.** Resp. Auth.: Public Works and Service Department. Est. cost €1.743m. To increase the safety and efficiency of Jamestown Port by upgrading wharf facilities for passenger and cargo handling. Works, supplies. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen at the end of 1998. EDF 7. EDF SH/7001 - ABd

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

**Water and sewerage in Providenciales.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works, €3.7m. Water supply works and pipes. T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF TC/7001 - AHb,c

## WALLIS AND FUTUNA

**Creation of improved structures for pig-rearing.** Resp. Auth. EDF authorising officer for the territory. Est. cost €0.11m. To establish viable production structures adapted to market conditions. T.A., training, follow-up. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF WF/7009/000 - ACa

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### AFRISTAT

**Support for AFRISTAT (economic and statistical control).** €0.9m. Improvement in the quality of statistical information. T.A., supplies and equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7106/004 - AAc, AFd

**10 MEMBER COUNTRIES OF AGM - BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, COTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, CHAD, TOGO**

**Promotion of a regional grain market in West and Central Africa.** Resp. Auth.: NAO-Mali. Est. cost €12m. Creation of a regional grain market. Promotion and strengthening of initiatives by private operators. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/6175 - ACf

### INTRA-ACP

**Strengthening of fisheries and biodiversity management in ACP countries.** Resp. Auth.: ICLARM, Manila (Philippines). €5m. T.A., management, supply of equipment, data base creation. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7012/016 - ACA

**COLEACP, Interim Project.** Commercial development in exports and in the field of horticulture. Est. cost €1.86m. Training, T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/6900/032 - AEe

**Business Assistance Scheme for Exports (BASE)** Est. cost €30m. To expand receipts from exports and tourism by improving enterprises' export competitiveness and trade facilitation skills. T.A. training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF REG/70001/020 - AEd.

**Support to regional cooperation for HIV/AIDS control.** €20m. T.A., studies, supplies, equipment, training. Date financing: October 1998. EDF 8.

EDF REG/8000/004 - AGz, AGc, AGe

**Interuniversity support programme - Level 3 - in French-speaking sub-Saharan countries**

Est. cost €1.976m. Training, equipment and educational material. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7004/014 - AFb

**Support for Regional Economic Integration.**

Est. cost €1.75m. T.A. incl studies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/6929/003 - Alb.

**Installation of the African Virtual University (AVU).** Est. cost €1.1m. Institutional capacity building, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF REG/70012/35 - AFb.

**Surveillance on HIV/AIDS in developing countries.** €2,994,942. Perform an in-depth assessment of the current situation about HIV/AIDS/STD and RISK data. Studies on public health surveillance. T.A., financial support. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: December 1998.

B7.6211 - SURV 98/1.

**ACP - countries; financing for the visit of the ACP sec. in Geneva.** €1.1m. Supplies of equipment, T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7007/002.

**IMF/EU Seminar Programme for Macroeconomic Management** €1.9m. Training seminars. T.A. including studies. Date financing: December 1998. EDF 7, 8.

EDF REG/7004/015.

**Analysis and Information System for Fisheries (AISF).** €3m. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7104/000.

**Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)**

Total cost: €72m. Improvement of animal

productivity in order to struggle against poverty in cattle rearing sector. Date financing May 1999. EDF 7, 8.

EDF REG/5007/005 - ACz, ACa, ACb, AEa, AHf.

**Organisation of ACP's regional seminars about the World Trade Organisation** Total cost: €1,693,896m. Preparation of ACP States for the new multilateral trade negotiations; distribution to ACP States of a better information about the WTO. T.A. including studies; supplies of equipment/ inputs. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7004/016 - AAe, AFj, AEe

**Support to the Collaborative Masters Programme in Economics for Anglophone Africa (AERC) - Phase II** Total estimated cost: €17.655m. EDF part: €5.725m; others (ACBF, The Netherlands, Norway, SIDA/SAREC, USAID, Mac Arthur Foundation): €11.93m. Increase of the number of qualified economists in Sub-Saharan Africa; improvement of the capacities of departments of economics in local public universities. Training; T.A. including studies; supplies of equipment/Inputs. Project on appraisal. EDF 7, 8.

EDF REG/7004/011 - AFe, AFb, AFd, AFh.

**Support to ACP's cultural events in the Member States of the European Union** Total estimated cost: €3m. Improvement of diffusion of products in the sectors of Edition, Discs, Video, Movies. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8. EDF REG/7005/043 - AFj, AEc, AdD, AEg, AEI, Alb

**Participation of ACP's states to meetings organized by the Paritary Assembly or by the ACP-EU Council of Ministers.**

Est. cost: €3.6m. T.A.. Date financing: April 1999. EDF 8. EDF REG/6005/003. AFj, AJz.

**Support to the integration of the ACP countries in the world commercial system** Est. cost: €10m. Better knowledge of the WTO rules. T.A. including studies, training. Supply of equipment/Inputs.

Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: July 1999. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7004/017. See also REG/7004/016. AJz.

## CARIBBEAN REGION

### Caribbean Postal Union.

Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. €0.5m. T.A. and other action necessary for the creation of the Caribbean Postal Union. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG/7605 - ABc

**Caribbean Telecommunications Union.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. €0.5m. T.A. for the accomplishment of the C.T.U. and the harmonisation of legislation on telecommunications within the Cariforum member states. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7605/001 - ABc

**Education policy and dialogue.** Resp. Auth.: Cariforum S.G. €0.45m. T.A. for regional common policies in three education areas: basic education, technical and vocational training, language teaching. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7607 - AFa,d

**Cultural Centres.** Resp. Auth.: S.G. Cariforum. Est. cost €1.965m. Promote cultural identity and foster mutual knowledge of the rich cultural panorama. Restoration of buildings, supply of equipment, T.A. in artistic fields and management. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG 7610 - AHi.

**Tertiary level programme.** Est. cost €5.946m. Upgrading tertiary level education and teacher training. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG/6628/001 - AFb

**Cariforum Regional Environment Programme.** Resp. Auth.: SG Cariforum. Est. cost €11m. Environmental management action, programme for protected areas and community development, management and expansion of marine and coastal park and protected areas. Terrestrial



parks. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF REG/7613 - AHF

**Programming Unit Cariforum Secretariat** €0.725m. Equipment, office supplies, T.A. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG 7615 - AAc.

**CARIFORUM Programming Unit** Resp. Auth.: CARIFORUM. €3.94m. T.A. to the Secretary General of CARIFORUM to help in the allocation, preparation and implementation of regional funds under Lomé IV. T.A., supply. Project in execution. EDF 7 and 8. EDF REG/7615/001 - AAb

**Caribbean News Agency Development Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Regional Authorising Officer. €4.179m. Establishing a CARIFORUM Information Network by setting up a coordinating centre and mechanisms and archives and increasing radio, TV and Cana wire services. T.A., supply. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG/7605/003 - ABc

#### CARIFORUM STATES

**Caribbean Regional Trade Development Programme (CRTDP).** Resp. Auth.: CARIFORUM. Est. cost: €11.2m.

T.A., information services. Date financing: June 1999. EDF 8. EDF REG/7601/004.

AJz, AEz.

#### CARIFORUM STATES

**Strategic Planning in Public Services**

Total cost: €1.3m. Institutional support.

Training. Management and co-ordination. T.A.; equipment and communications.

Date financing: June 1999. FED 8.

FED REG/70012/036. AAc.

#### COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE CBI

**Standardisation and quality assurance.** Resp. Auth.: COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). Est. cost €2.543m. TA and training. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF REG/7321 - AEe

**Regional Integration in Eastern and Southern Africa.** Assistance to COMESA Secretariat. €1.95m. Training, supply of equipment, evaluation and services. T.A. short-term. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7316 - AAc

**Regional Telematics Network Services (RTNS).** Trade development. Est. cost €1.93m. T.A. short-term by restr. tender. Publicity for the project, network implementation, maintenance and evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/RPR 517 - AAc.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

**CIESPAC, Public Health Education Centre in Central Africa.** €1.98m. Student accommodation, equipment, scholarships. T.A. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7205 - AFb

**ECOFAC II, Forest ecosystems.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Rep. of Congo. Est. cost €16m. Develop national and regional capacities for good management of forest resources. Works, supplies and T.A. Project in execution EDF 7.

EDF REG 6203/001 - ACc

**PROCULTURE - Central Africa regional cultural Programme.** Est. cost €1.98m.

Cultural policy implementation support.

T.A. including studies; supply of equipment/Inputs. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financing: end April 1999.

EDF 8. EDF REG/6079/002.

Alb, AHi.

#### CHAD-CAMEROON-CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Ngaoundéré-Toubo-ro-Moundou Road.** €102m. Construction, T.A. Financing date October 1998. EDF 8.

EDF REG/7203/001 - ABd.

#### EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

**Statistical training centre for Eastern Africa in Tanzania.** Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. €5m. Widening of capacity. Construction of classrooms, offices and housing. Project in execution. EDF 5.

EDF REG/5311(7) - AFb

**Combatting the tse tse fly in East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda).** €20m. Evaluation, training and research. T.A., equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/736 - ACa, ACe

**Lake Victoria Fisheries Research Project (Phase II).** Project headquarters in Jinja, Uganda at FIRI-Fisheries Research Institute. EDF part €8.4m. T.A., supplies, training, monitoring and evaluation. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG/5316/001 - ACd

**Tanzania rehabilitation programme for refugee affected areas and related infrastructure.** €20m. Rehabilitation of roads and conserving the environment in refugee areas. Date foreseen for financing: December 96. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7322/001 - ABd

**Uganda - Kampala by-pass.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Road construction. Est. cost €35m. T.A. works. Project on appraisal. EDF 7,8. EDF REG/6304/001 - ABd

**Support for economic integration** €2m. T.A., incl. studies; training. Financing date August 1998. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7162/000 - AAb.

#### COMESA

**Regional Harmonisation of Customs and Trade Statistics Systems.** Est. cost: €12.6m. T.A.; long/short term experts.

Date financing: June 1999.

EDF 8. EDF REG/7332/000. AEz, AJz.

#### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS

**Guarantee Fund for Private Investment Financing in Western Africa.** FGIPAO, Lomé. Creation of a Guarantee Fund to cover partially credit risks given by Banks to the private sector. Est. cost €22.5m. EDF €3.8m. Others: France, Germany, EIB., Commercial Banks (E.U.). Development Agencies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7115 - AEz

**Regional programme to combat drugs.** Est. cost €5.1m. Elaboration of training programmes and national plans. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG/7135 - AGz

**Second ECOWAS Commercial Fair.** Total estimated cost: €0.95m. Support for ECOWAS Member State participation (16 States). Advertising, promotion. T.A. Project on appraisal. Date financing: February 1999. EDF 8. EDF REG/7121/001.

#### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF IGAD

**IGAD Household Energy Programme.** Resp. Auth.: IGAD Executive Secretary. Est. cost €1.9m. T.A. to initiate pilot projects in the area of household energy, define the role and organize the setting up of a regional unit to coordinate activities, and develop working relationships with national and sub-region institutions in IGAD's member countries. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG - ABa

**Development of the artisanal fisheries sector.** The promotion of artisanal fisheries and fisheries trade. Improvement of the level of services available in the post-harvest field of artisanal fisheries in IGAD member states. Est. cost €7.8m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7314/000 - ACd, AFd

**Grain marketing training programme.** Resp. Auth.: IGADD Executive Secretary. €1.99m. T.A., equipment, evaluation. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF REG/5359 - ACa

#### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION (IOC) - COMORES, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES

**Integrated Regional Programme for Trade Development (PRIDE).** Resp. Auth.: I.O.C. Secretariat. EDF €9.3m. T.A. training, management. Project in execution. EDF 7. EDF REG 7503 - AEz.

**Indian Ocean University.** Resp. Auth.: IOC. Est. cost €1.925m. Training. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7506/000 - AFd

**Technical Unit for the Management and Coordination of Community Aid in the Indian Ocean Region.** €1.3m. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 8. EDF REG/7509/000 - AAz.

#### PACIFIC ACP STATES

**Pacific regional agricultural programme. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Forum Secretariat - Fiji. €9.265m. Improvement and dissemination of selected crops, agricultural information and techniques to farmers. T.A. and supply of equipment. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG 6704/001 - ACa

**Pacific regional civil aviation. Phase II.** Resp. Auth.: Forum Secretariat. Fiji. €4.9m. Supply of security, air traffic control, navigation and meteorology, and training equipment. T.A. Date foreseen for financing May 96. EDF 6 and 7.

EDF REG/7704 - ABc,d

**Pacific Regional Waste Awareness and Education Programme.** Resp. Auth.: Forum Secretariat. €0.6m. T.A. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7714 - AHf

**Air communications - upgrading of Fua'amotu Airport in Tonga.** Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Est. cost €0.34m. Construction, supplies of equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7704/001 - ABc

#### MEMBER COUNTRIES OF PTA

**Regional integration in East and Southern Africa.** Assistance to PTA Secretariat. (Preferential Trade Area). Short and long-term. T.A., studies, training. Est. cost €1.5m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7316 - AAb.

#### SADC

**SADC Intraregional Skills Development Programme.** Est. cost €12.5m. Training. Skills development through specialised courses. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen in May 1999. EDF 8.

EDF REG/7435/000 - AFb, AFd.

**SADC Water and Land Management.** Est. cost €4m. Training, T.A. Project on appraisal. Financing decision foreseen early 1999. EDF 8.

EDF REG/6415/001 - AFci.

**SADC Regional Vegetation Project.** Est. cost €1.8m. T.A., supplies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.

EDF REG/7410/000 - ACb.

#### SADC - ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND TANZANIA

**SADC Regional MCS of Fishing Activities.** Resp. Auth.: SADC - Sector Coordinator for Marine Fisheries. €13.34m. To improve national and regional management capacity of marine fishery resources. Feasibility study, T.A., supplies. Date financing: November 1998.



EDF 8.  
EDF REG/6406/000 - ACd.

#### **SADC - ECOWAS - ECOCAS**

**Pilot project for sectoral industrial Forums: EU - SADC.** Mining Forum - MAT-CONSTRUCT-AGRO-IND. Admin. Resp.: CDI, Brussels. Monitoring and follow-up. €0.5m. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/7428 - ADb.

**Regional Programme for Livestock Disease Control in the SADC Region.** Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Programme/SADC Animal Disease Control Programme. €10m. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/5406/003.

**SADC Regional Food Security Training Programme - Phase II.** €3m. Training; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/6420/001.

**Statistical Training in the SADC Region.** €5m. Training; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/6446/000.

**SADC Regional Drug Control Programme (SRDCP).** €3m. Training; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/7423/001.

**EU-SADC Investment Promotion Programme.** €15m. Training; T.A. including studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF REG/7426/000.

**Implementation of SADC Plan of Action for HIV/AIDS.** €3m. Project on appraisal. EDF 8. EDF REG/7432/001.

**SADC-EU Mining Investment Forum (MINES '99).** Total estimated cost: €1.9m. Launch of partnership with foreign investors. T.A. including studies; training. Supplies of equipment/Inputs. Project on appraisal. EDF 7. EDF REG/9999/000 - AAb, AAF, ABa, ADA

#### **SAHEL COUNTRIES**

**Support to strengthen vaccine independence in Sahel Africa.** €9.5m. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/7012 - ACa

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

**CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**  
**Bertua-Garoua Boulai Road.** Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics (Cameroon). Rehabilitation and improvement of transport infrastructures between Douala and Bangui. Est. cost €50m. Prequalification for services. Project on appraisal. EDF 6.  
EDF REG/CM/CA/7002/001 - ABd

#### **MALI-GUINEA**

**Flood forecast and control, hydrological simulation for the Niger upper basin.** Est. cost €6m. EDF €5.175m. France (foreseen) €0.375m. Denmark (foreseen) €0.15m. Mali-Guinea (foreseen) €0.3m. Flood forecast system, hydrological model of local simulation with parametric regionalisation, a ming system via telecommunication and satellite teletransmission. Statistical studies. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.  
EDF REG. 6181 - AHf, AHg.

**BURKINA FASO, CAPE VERDE, GAMBIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, CHAD**  
**Regional environmental training and information programme.** Resp. Auth.: Institut de Sahel in Bamako. €16m. T.A. training, supply of equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/6147/001 - AFz, AHz

**BENIN, BURKINA FASO, COTE D'IVOIRE, MALI, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO**

**Support for the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).** Promotion of regional economic integration. Resp. Auth. UEMOA Commission. €12m. Project in execution. EDF 7.

EDF REG/7106/02 - AAF

**Support for the ENAREF.** €0.9m. T.A., training, equipment. Project in execution. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/7106/003 - AAc, AAF, AFd

#### **BENIN, CAMEROON, COTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA, GUINEA, TOGO**

**Regional Programme to relaunch pineapple production in West and Central Africa.** Resp. Auth.: Execution unit composed of one senior expert, T.A. and one junior expert. €1.995m. T.A. studies, evaluation. Project on appraisal. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/7138 - ACa

#### **GUINEA, GUINEA BISSAU, SENEGAL, MALI**

**Support for the Rational Management of the Natural Resources of the Niger and Gambia Basins.** Est. cost €23m. T.A. incl. studies, construction/ infrastructure, supplies, training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/6137/001 - AHf.

#### **ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, BURKINA FASO, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**African Wildlife Veterinary Project.** Resp. Auth.: OAU - Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources. €1.6m. T.A., training, evaluation, contingencies. Financing decision taken in June 1998. Project in execution. EDF 7.  
EDF REG/5007/004 - AHf.

#### **WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

**ASECNA's Regional Training Programme**  
Total estimated cost: €14.2m. Improvement of the know-how of the flight control authorities of the ASECNA's member countries. Construction/Infrastructures; supplies of equipment/Inputs; training. Project on appraisal. EDF 8.  
EDF REG/5004/001 - ABd, AAg.

## **DELEGATIONS OF THE COMMISSION IN ACP COUNTRIES AND OCTS**

**Angola**  
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Luanda C.P. 2669  
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James Fort Building  
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Tel. (1 246) 4274362 - 4297103  
Fax (1 246) 4278687  
Telex (0392) DELEGFED WG 2327

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01. B.P. 910 Cotonou.  
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Fax (229) 315328

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P.O. Box 1253,  
North Ring Road, Gaborone  
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Telex 2403 DECEC - BD  
Fax (267) 313626

**Burkina Faso**  
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Ouagadougou.  
Tel. (226) 307385 - 307386 - 308650

Fax (226) 308966

#### **Burundi**

Avenue du 13 Octobre,  
B.P. 103, Bujumbura.  
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Fax (257) 224612  
Telex FED BDI 5031

#### **Cameroon**

105 rue 1770, Quartier Bastos,  
B.P. 847 Yaoundé.  
Tel. (237) 201387 - 203367  
Fax (237) 202149

#### **Cape Verde**

Achada de Santo Antonio,  
C.P. 122, Praia.  
Tel. (238) 621392 - 621393 - 621394  
Fax (238) 621391

#### **Central African Republic**

Rue de Flandre,  
B.P. 1298, Bangui.  
Tel. (236) 613053  
Fax (236) 616535

#### **Chad**

Route de Farcha,  
B.P. 552, N'Djamena.  
Tel. (235) 528977 - 527276  
Telex 5245 KD  
Fax (235) 527105

#### **Congo (Democratic Republic)**

71 Avenue des Trois Z,  
B.P. 2000, Kinshasa.  
Tel. (by satellite) (871) 685 053 336  
Fax: (by satellite) (871) 685 053 337

#### **Congo (Republic)**

Avenue Lyautey (opposite Italian Embassy),  
B.P. 2149 Brazzaville.  
Tel. (by satellite) (871) 761.480.259  
Fax (by satellite) (871) 761.480.261

#### **Côte d'Ivoire**

18 rue du Dr. Crozet,  
B.P. 1821, Abidjan 01.  
Tel. (225) 212428  
Fax (225) 214089

#### **Djibouti**

11 Boulevard du Maréchal Joffre,  
B.P. 2477, Djibouti.  
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Fax (253) 350036

#### **Dominican Republic**

Calle Rafael Augusto Sanchez 21,  
Ensanche Naco, Santo Domingo.  
Tel. (1 809) 5405837 - 5406074  
Fax (1 809) 5675851

Telex 4757 EUROCOMSD DR

#### **Eritrea**

Gainer Street 1,  
P.O. Box 5710 Asmara.  
Tel. (291 1) 126566  
Fax (291 1) 126578

#### **Ethiopia**

P.O. Box 5570,  
Addis Adaba.  
Tel. (251 1) 612511  
Fax (251 1) 612877  
Telex 21738 DELEGEUR - ET

#### **Gabon**

Bas de Gué-Gué,  
B.P. 321, Libreville.  
Tel. (241) 732250  
Fax (241) 736554

#### **Gambia**

10, 10th Street South,  
Fajara  
P.O. Box 512, Banjul  
Tel. (220) 495146, 497846, 497847  
Fax (220) 497848

#### **Ghana**

The Round House, 81 Cantonments Road,  
P.O. Box 9505, (Kotoka International Airport),  
Accra.  
Tel. (233 21) 774201 - 774202 - 774236  
Fax (233 21) 774154

#### **Guinea**

B.P. 730 CONAKRY.  
Tel. (224) 464942  
Fax (224) 461874



**Guinea Bissau**

Bairro da Penha,  
C.P. 359, 1113 Bissau.  
Tel. (245) 251027 - 251071 - 251469 - 251471  
Fax (245) 251044

**Guyana**

72 High Street, Kingston,  
P.O. Box 10847, Georgetown.  
Tel. (592 2) 64004 - 65424  
Fax (592 2) 62615

**Haiti**

Delmas 60, Impasse Brave n°1,  
B.P. 15588, Pétion Ville, Port au Prince.  
Tel. (509) 494480 - 493491  
Fax 490246

**Jamaica**

8 Olivier Road, P.O. Box 463,  
Constant Spring Road, Kingston 8.  
Tel (1 876) 9246333/4/5/6/7  
e-mail eudeljam@wtjam.net  
Fax (1 876) 9246339

**Kenya**

Union Insurance Building, Ragati Road,  
P.O. Box 45119, Nairobi.  
Tel. (254 2) 713020 - 713021 - 712860 - 712905 -  
712906  
Fax (254-2) 71.64.81  
Telex 22483 DELEUR KE

**Lesotho**

167 Constitution Road,  
P.O. Box MS 518, Maseru.  
Tel. (266) 313726  
Fax (266) 310193

**Liberia**

EC Aid Coordination Office,  
UN Drive, Mamba Point, Monrovia.  
Tel. (231) 226273  
Fax (231) 226274

**Madagascar**

Immeuble Ny Havana,  
B.P. 746 Antananarivo 101.  
Tel. (261 20) 22 242 16  
Fax (261 20) 22 645 62  
E-mail delcemad@bow.dts.mg

**Malawi**

Europa House,  
P.O. Box 30102, Capital City, Lilongwe 3  
Tel. (265) 783199 - 783124 - 782743  
Fax (265) 783534

**Mali**

Avenue de l'OUA, Badalabougou Est,  
B.P. 115, Bamako.  
Tel. (223) 222356 - 222065  
Fax (223) 223670  
e-mail: eudelmlil@cefib.com

**Mauritania**

Ilot V, Lot 24,  
B.P. 213, Nouakchott.  
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Fax (222 2) 53524

**Mauritius**

8th floor, Batiment St. James Court,  
Rue St. Denis,  
Port Louis, B.P. 1148  
Tel. (230) 2116295 (6 lines)  
Fax. (230) 2116624  
E-mail. Europe@bow.intnet.mu

**Mozambique**

1214 Avenida do Zimbabwe,  
C.P. 1306, Maputo.  
Tel. (258 1) 490266 - 491716 - 490271  
Fax (258 1) 491866  
Telex (0992) 6-146 CCE MO

**Namibia**

4th Floor, Sanlam Building, 154 Independence  
Avenue,  
9000 Windhoek.  
Tel. (264 61) 220099  
Fax (264 61) 235135

**Niger**

B.P. 10388, Niamey.  
Tel. (227) 732360 - 732773 - 734832  
Fax (227) 732322

**Nigeria**

Lagos  
Knorr House,  
Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue (opposite 1004 flats)

**Victoria Island**

P.M.B. 12767, Lagos  
Tél (234 1) 2617852, 2610857  
Fax (234 1) 2617248

E-mail: ecnig@infoweb.abs.net

**Abuja**

Tel. (234 9) 5233144 - 5233146  
Fax (234 9) 5233147

**Pacific (Fiji, Kiribati, Western Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)**

4th Floor, Development Bank Centre, Victoria  
Parade,  
Private Mail Bag, Suva.

Tel. (679) 313633

Fax (679) 300370

e-mail: eudelfiji@eu.org.fj

**Papua New Guinea**

The Lodge (3rd Floor), Bampton street,  
P.O. Box 76, Port Moresby.  
Tel. (675) 3213544 - 3213504 - 3213718  
Fax (675) 3217850

**Rwanda**

Avenue Député Kamuzinzi 14,  
B.P. 515 Kigali.  
Tel. (250) 75586 - 75589 - 72536  
Fax (250) 74313

**Senegal**

12 Avenue Albert Sarraut,  
B.P. 3345, Dakar.  
Tel. (221) 8231314 - 8234777  
Fax (221) 823.18.83

**Sierra Leone**

Wesley House, 4 George Street,  
P.O. Box 1399, Freetown.  
Tel. (232 22) 223975 - 223025  
Fax (232 22) 225212

**South Africa**

P.O. Box 945, Groenkloof 0027, Pretoria.  
Tel. (27-12) 464319  
Fax (27-12) 469923

**Sudan**

3rd floor - AAAID Building,  
Osman Digna Avenue,  
P.O. Box 2363, Khartoum.  
Tel. (249 11) 775054 - 775148  
Telex 23096 DELSU SD  
Fax (249 11) 775393

**Suriname**

Dr. S. Redmondstraat 239,  
P.O. Box 484, Paramaribo.  
Tel. (597) 499322 - 499349 - 492185  
Fax (597) 493076

**Tanzania**

38 Mirambo Street,  
P.O. Box 9514, Dar es Salaam.  
Tel. (255 51) 117473 (pilot) - 117474 - 117475 -  
117476

Fax (255 51) 113277

Telex (0989) 41353 DELCOM TZ

**Togo**

Avenue Nicolas Grunitzky 37,  
B.P. 1657 Lomé.  
Tel. (228) 213662 - 210832  
Fax (228) 211300

**Trinidad and Tobago**

The Mutual Centre,  
16 Queen's Park West,  
P.O. Box 1144, Port of Spain.  
Tel. (1 868) 6226628 - 6220591  
Fax (1 868) 6226355

**Uganda**

Rwenzori House, 1 Lumumba Avenue,  
P.O. Box 5244? Kampala.  
Tel. (256 41) 233303 - 233304  
Fax (256 41) 233708

**Zambia**

Plot 4899, Los Angeles Boulevard,  
P.O. Box 34871, Lusaka.  
Tel. (260 1) 250711 - 251140  
Fax (260 1) 250906

**Zimbabwe**

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110 Leopold Takawira Street,  
P.O. Box 4252, Harare.  
Tel. (263 4) 707120 - 707139 - 752835  
Fax (263 4) 725360

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Tel. (1 268) 462 2970  
Fax (1 268) 462 2670

**Bahamas**

2nd floor, Frederick House, Frederick Street,  
P.O. Box N-3246, Nassau.  
Tel. (1 242) 325 5850  
Fax (1 242) 323 3819

**Belize**

1 Eyre Street,  
P.O. Box 907, Belize City.  
Tel (501-2) 32 070  
Fax (501-2) 72.785

**Comoros**

Boulevard de la Corniche,  
B.P. 559, Moroni.  
Tel. (269) 732306 - 733191  
Fax (269) 732494  
Telex 212 DELCEC KO

**Equatorial Guinea**

Route de l'Aéroport,  
B.P. 779, Malabo.  
Tel. (240 9) 3284  
Fax (240 9) 3275

**Netherlands Antilles and Aruba**

Scharlooweg 37,  
P.O. Box 822, Willemstad (Curaçao).  
Tel. (599 9) 4618488  
Fax (599 9) 4618423

**New Caledonia (OCT)**

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Noumea.  
B.P. 1100, 98845 Noumea Cedex.  
Tel. (687) 277002  
Fax (687) 288707

**Samoa**

4th floor, Ioane Viliamu Building,  
P.O. Box 3023, Apia.  
Tel. (685) 20070  
Fax (685) 24622

**São Tomé and Príncipe**

B.P. 132, São Tomé.  
Tel (239 12) 21780 - 21373  
Telex 224 DELEGFED ST  
Fax (239-12) 22683

**Seychelles**

P.O. Box 530, Victoria, Mahé.  
Tel. (248) 323940  
Fax. (248) 323890

**Solomon Islands**

2nd floor, City Centre Building,  
P.O. Box 844, Honiara.  
Tel. (677) 22765  
Fax (677) 23318

**Somalia**

EC Somalia Unit,  
Union Insurance House (first floor),  
Ragati Road, P.O. Box 30475, Nairobi, Kenya.  
Tel. (254 2) 712830 - 713250 - 713251  
Fax (254 2) 710997

**Swaziland**

Lilunga House, 4th Floor, Giifillan Street  
Mbabane.  
P.O. Box A.36, Swazi Plaza, H101  
Tel. (268) 42908 - 42018  
Fax (268) 46729

**Tonga**

Mailletaha, Taufa'ahau Road,  
Private Mailbag n° 5, Nuku'Alofa.  
Tel. (676) 23820  
Fax (676) 23869

**Vanuatu**

Moore Stephens House, Ground Floor, Kumul  
Highway, Higginson Street  
P.O. Box 422, Port Vila.  
Tel. (678) 22501  
Fax (678) 23282



Austria  
Belgium  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Ireland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom

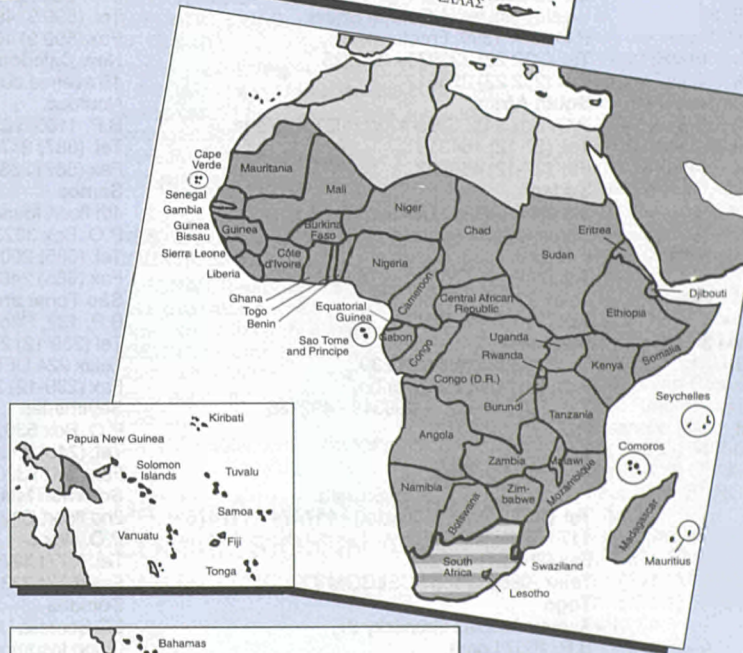
France  
(Territorial collectivities)  
Mayotte  
St Pierre and Miquelon  
(Overseas territories)  
New Caledonia and dependencies  
French Polynesia  
French Southern and Antarctic  
Territories  
Wallis and Futuna Islands

Netherlands  
(Overseas countries)  
Netherlands Antilles  
(Bonaire, Curaçao,  
St Martin,  
Saba, St Eustache)  
Aruba

Denmark  
(Country having special  
relations with Denmark)  
Greenland

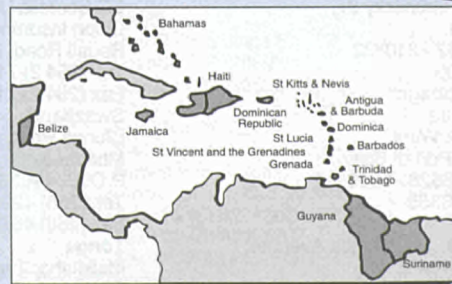
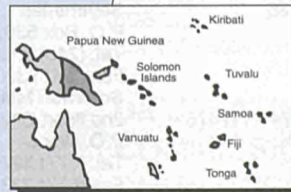
United Kingdom  
(Overseas countries and  
territories)  
Anguilla  
British Antarctic Territory  
British Indian Ocean Territory  
British Virgin Islands  
Cayman Islands  
Falkland Islands  
Southern Sandwich Islands  
and dependencies  
Montserrat  
Pitcairn Island  
St Helena and dependencies  
Turks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

**THE EUROPEAN UNION**



**THE 71 ACP STATES**

Angola  
Antigua & Barbuda  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Comoros  
Congo  
Congo (ex-Zaire)  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
Equatorial Guinea  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Grenada  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Papua New Guinea  
Rwanda  
St Kitts and Nevis  
St Lucia  
St Vincent  
St Vincent and the Grenadines  
Samoa  
Sao Tome & Principe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
South Africa\*  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Tonga  
Trinidad & Tobago  
Tuvalu  
Uganda  
Vanuatu  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe



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Tel.: 743 06 00

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or territory

\*Not all provisions of the Lomé  
Convention apply to South Africa



## not just for the young



Neil Cooper

### **Older people making music in the Caribbean**

Older people all over the world are getting together to counter the loneliness and isolation that often come with old age. Associations are springing up where senior citizens gather to support one another practically, emotionally and politically. They feel that there is more to old age than just survival, and they have the right to enjoy the rest of their lives.

In Jamaica the *Memory Bank Project* has recorded and performed the music, stories and knowledge of older people. Some 1500 songs have been taped, and ceremonies, celebrations and activities of more than 20 groups have been recorded, photographed or filmed. Projects like this one raise older people's self esteem by making them feel valued in society. The jazz band here shows that it really works.



