

SPORE



Information for agricultural development in ACP countries

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Regionalisation: a stepping-stone to integration?

Despite the waves of globalisation that are roaring across the world, the older notion of 'regionalisation' is gaining favour amongst policy makers on all continents. This time, it appears that regionalisation is being promoted as a defensive reaction to the damage that unfettered globalisation is wreaking on weaker economies and societies. Increased regional cooperation, so people argue, could be a way to strengthen a sector, such as agriculture, before it is fully exposed to the world's market-place. But regionalisation in most ACP countries and regions has not become the powerful force predicted. Dreams can come true, but is regionalisation destined to remain an illusion?

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Rubens Ricupero, characterised regionalisation as "An implicit 'insurance policy' for the developing countries in case globalisation and liberalisation produce undesirable consequences", and as one of the most hotly debated international topics in recent years. Of course, the topic does not concern developing countries alone. Quite the contrary, economic and political cooperation within Europe is still drawing the attention of people from all over the world. For developing countries, however, it may be more of a matter of life and death than it is for the rich,

industrialised nations. For ACP countries it is especially relevant, as negotiations proceed on the future of the Lomé Convention.

Regional integration in the South presented itself as an issue as early as three decades ago, but for a long time it was often more of an ambition than a political reality. How long, for instance, did it take the Organization of African Unity to prepare its members for an African Economic Community? (The Treaty establishing this Community finally entered into force in 1994.) In the Caribbean and the Pacific the sheer lack of infrastructure in itself was an enormous obstacle preventing integration from materialising. After all, most small nations in these

regions had closer relations with former colonial powers overseas than with each other. In the current debate on regionalisation in the South a distinction is made between old and new regionalism. The former is considered to have been an aim in itself, when developing countries refused to join either party in the Cold War that was then raging. The latter is seen much more as an instrument, particularly in order to adjust in one way or another to the globalisation processes underway. At any rate regionalism is not just a matter of increasing trade, but has a clear security dimension and touches on development in the broadest sense of the word.



Photo Jürgen SCHNYTZER/STIL PICTURES

An attractive strategy for the excluded

In a conference on regional integration in November of last year in The Hague, Professor Björn Hettne of Sweden's University of Göteborg pointed out that the 'basic problem with globalisation is that it is uneven and selective'. As a result, he said, the benefits for some are balanced by misery, conflict and violence for others and in the longer run these negative features pose a threat to all humanity.

Against the background of such uncertainties, regionalism is become a strategy to achieve security and development for those excluded by globalisation. Regionalism as a strategy is especially attractive to the so-called 'peripheral' regions, which are politically turbulent and economically stagnant. Their regional arrangements, however, reflect the weaknesses of their state structures and civil institutions. Here regionalism can only work once the nations involved have come to grips with domestic violence and poverty. No wonder they tend to interpret regionalism in a protectionist way. In 'intermediate regions' the character of regionalism is more open. These regions are at present closely linked to one of the three 'core regions', which are Europe, North America and East Asia. The nations in an intermediate region try to conform to the criteria of being part of a core region, which are sustained economic development and political stability. As they succeed in these efforts, they gradually get incorporated into the core.

ACP countries constitute partly peripheral and partly intermediate regions. The Caribbean as a whole is considered to be part of an intermediate region that is becoming 'North Americanised', although the Mercosur bloc in the 'cone' of South America (which comprises Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) may put up some resistance to the neoliberalism prevalent in North America. In the Pacific, especially the southern part, there is a clear tendency of nations being drawn into the core region of East Asia, but at the same time this is counter-balanced by the risk of sinking into the periphery.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Southern and, to a lesser extent, West Africa have the potential to emerge as intermediate regions. William Lyakurwa, Deputy Director of the African Economic Research Consortium, Kenya, considers that 'There is a window of opportunity for sub-Saharan Africa to use regional integration as a supranational mechanism to foster national policy credibility, and as a means for pooling risks between otherwise vulnerable small economies; to resolve conflicts and minimise political risks; to exploit complementarities; and to develop regionally-based links on a reciprocal and mutually beneficial basis.' A lot depends, however, on short-term developments in

Eastern Africa, South Africa and Nigeria. The rest of SSA seems likely to remain in the periphery for an indefinite period of time.

A fair chance to compete?

In the North, the attitude towards regional cooperation in the South is generally positive, provided the governments of the South do not aim at achieving some sort of collective self-reliance in their respective regions. Integration of developing countries in the world economy has always been, and still is, the primary objective of the countries in the core regions, as the European Commission made clear in its Green Paper on relations between the European Union and the ACP countries on the eve of the 21st century (1997). The big questions are: on what terms are developing countries allowed to feature more prominently on the world stage and which role shall be assigned to them? Are they really getting a chance of developing into equal partners, as the rhetoric from the dominant economic powers easily asserts? Or is globalisation merely designed to condemn them to a permanent second-rank position, where their primary functions are to serve as an outlet and dumping place for goods and services from the core regions, and as a source of relatively cheap inputs including manpower? For the time being the multilateral system, in which nearly all nations take part, is not working in favour of the poor countries.

Recent developments in the fields of international finance have made it abundantly clear that the interests of the backbenchers in the world economy are not on the agenda of the powers that be and that even newly industrialising nations run the risk of being set back suddenly (e.g. the Asian crisis). These events once more point to the need for developing countries themselves to get their act together, which requires more effort than ever to make South-South cooperation work.

More realistic food security

An issue that is especially relevant to ACP countries is food security. So far, the advocates of globalisation and liberalisation have not been able to prove that their objectives are compatible with the basic need of food security on the lowest possible level. No wonder the South-North Centre in Lisbon clearly stated in a paper for the 1996 World Food Summit that 'at regional and inter-regional level greater South-South cooperation could contribute substantially to greater food security'. The strongest regional grouping within the ACP group, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), is well-known for the role it plays in regional food security. Percy S. Mistry, Chairman

of the Oxford International Group: 'For the region to achieve and retain food self-sufficiency, the production of maize and other cereals must shift from the irrigated, semi-arid areas of the South African veldt to higher potential rain-fed areas further north in Angola, Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, Malawi, northern Mozambique and southern Tanzania, where regular rainfall is higher (despite droughts) as is soil fertility and water retention capacity... A regional rather than a national approach to this critical strategic challenge faced by SADC would permit the settlement of new land areas in a manner which reconciled meeting the food requirements of the region with the imperative of addressing thorny and urgent land reform and redistribution problems in South Africa and Zimbabwe.'

Better be sustainable

The concept of sustainable development represents another example that underlines the need for regional integration. Again, the macro-economic policy twins of globalisation and liberalisation have never been seriously tested on their compatibility with this concept, as it was adopted by the world community in the 1992 Rio conference on environment and development. One feature of globalisation as it works at present is increasing mobility, of goods and people. The consequences for the environment are not incorporated in transportation costs,

neither at the producer's nor the consumer's end. It would make sense to ensure that raw materials are – at least partly – processed as near the source as possible instead of being shipped to the other end of the world to be processed and returned again as finished products. Peter B. Robinson, Zimconsult, Zimbabwe: 'In the realm of natural resource management and tourism, properly conceived regional cooperation has considerable potential to contribute to sustainable growth'. In terms of environmentally-friendly criteria, regional integration is good in so far as it enables a group of countries to build a collective fully-fledged economy and change limited domestic markets into a large common market.

Regional cooperation among groups of ACP countries is bound to be discussed, as the future relationship between them and the European Union takes shape. It is to be hoped that in this context the advantages of such cooperation in itself get sufficient attention, even though the political incentives are minimal. As Aliou Jeng, Principal Economist at the African Development Bank explains: 'It is easy for integration agreements to be violated because there is



Cassava flour goes to the regional market on Congo railways

no constituency back home to whom the politician is accountable. He is not required to answer to his people and explain why he has opted out of an integration. To hold the politician accountable, the integration arrangement and the issues related to it have to be extensively discussed and the people have to be informed.' No one should take for granted that regionalism must be a stepping stone to full integration in the world market. In fact, it could – with commitment – provide an alternative to the dogma of globalisation which, as all things mortal, will one day wither and die.

MAJOR REGIONAL GROUPINGS WITHIN THE ACP COMMUNITY

1) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) established in 1975 and renewed in 1993; at present 16 members (about 200 million people); headquarters: Lagos, Nigeria; common GDP US\$ 72.53 billion (1990); intra-ECOWAS trade US\$ 1.43 billion (1991); one major goal, adopted in 1982, was to ensure food self-sufficiency in the West African subregion by the year 2000. Whereas regional trade was 9.8% of all trade by ECOWAS Member States in 1980, this had risen only marginally to 10.5% in 1992.

2) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) established in 1983; 10 members (75 million people); headquarters: Libreville, Gabon; common GDP US\$ 34.7 billion (1990); intra-ECCAS trade US\$ 146 million (1991); in 1992, a comprehensive plan of food security was prepared for the subregion. Intra-regional trade has, since 1980, accounted for just over 2% of the trade of Member States.

3) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which in 1994 superseded the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which itself was established in 1981 and consisted of 22 Member States (240 million people in 1990).

4) Southern African Development Community (SADC) established in 1992 as the successor of the SADCC, the 1980 alliance of the front-line states then facing apartheid; 11 members (over 80 million people); headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana; total GDP US\$ 30.02 billion (1990); intra-SADC trade US\$ 450 million (1991) which does not reflect South Africa joining in 1994 (although in 1992 already half of South Africa's agricultural exports were to Africa, and more than 90% of them were to SADC States.) The overall food, agriculture and natural resources sector (including food security) coordinated by Zimbabwe constituted 25 % of the SADC Programme of Action in the middle of 1993 (120 projects).

5) Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) established in 1973; 13 members (5.67 million people in 1990); headquarters: Georgetown, Guyana; GDP US\$ 1.11 billion (1990); intra-CARICOM trade US\$ 362 million (1991); the three basic objectives are economic integration (resulting e.g. in an increasing flow of agricultural commodities within the region), coordination of foreign policies and functional cooperation in specific sectors (including common services such as the Caribbean Agricultural Marketing Information System). Intra-regional

trade has never exceeded 1% of Member States trade.

6) South Pacific Forum (FORUM) established in 1971; 15 members (over 25 million people, nearly 20 million of whom are in Australia and New Zealand); headquarters: Suva, Fiji Islands; average total GDP of the 13 developing Forum Island Countries (FICs) in the 1980's: US\$ 5.4 million; intra-trade of the FICs US\$ 4.8 million (1991); essentially an informal political forum, it administers the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA) that offers non-reciprocal duty-free and unrestricted or concessional access for virtually all products from the FICs to Australia and New Zealand.

Further reading:

Handbook of Economic Integration and Cooperation Groupings of Developing Countries, Vol. 1 - Regional and Subregional Economic Integration Groupings. 1996. UNCTAD, Geneva.

Regionalism and the Global Economy - the case of Africa. FONDAD. 1996. The Hague.

Regionalism and the Global Economy - the case of Latin America and the Caribbean. 1996. FONDAD, The Hague.

ACP farmers in the corridors of power: A time to sow, a time to reap?

The new farmers' organisations thrusting their way onto the political stage in the ACP countries are nothing if not ambitious. Although not yet fully recognised by their own states, they have already taken their place on the international stage. "The fate of our farmers", they insist, "is decided as much in Brussels, London or Geneva as it is in Bamako or Harare." They have brought to the world scene a long, complex list of demands. They want to be listened to in the hallowed halls of power normally reserved for government officials, diplomats and experts. How can they make their voices heard?

"We are young, but we already have a history", asserts Moussa Para Diallo, a farmers' leader in Guinea. "Farmers' groups have really taken off in the Fouta Djallon region in the last twelve years, as cultivation of potato and onions has increased." The aura of Diallo's Farmers' Federation of Central Guinea (FPMG) now even reaches into neighbouring countries. The Senegalese farmers' leader, Bara Goudiaby, tells a similar tale "We had to re-organise rice growing and market gardening in the Casamance region before we could enter into a dialogue with the government or the World Bank". These two statements point to the fact that in most ACP countries, farmers' organisations are seizing the opportunities offered by

freedom of expression and association, and are organising themselves. This is reflected in the new names and acronyms: FUPRO, the Federation of Farmers' Unions of Benin; the MVIWATA movement in Tanzania; AOPP, the Association of Popular Farmers' Organisations in Mali; CAM, the Circle of Farmers of Madagascar; and UNFA, the Ugandan National Farmers' Association¹. These organisations are actively discussing and debating, and their meetings pour out declaration after declaration. They all have one point in common: a razor-sharp concern for the upcoming series of international meetings that affect them (see box). At least three events loom large on the world stage: the re-negotiation of the current Lomé Convention, a process which started in

WRITING ON THE WALL

"We have the right to information!" was the battle-cry when fifty delegates of farmers' organisations from the South, mainly Africa, set up a network at a meeting in Lorraine, France in early April 1998, convened by the organisation French Farmers for International Development (AFDI). Participants discussed the consequences of increasing liberalisation of world agricultural trade. They insisted above all that professional partner organisations and European bodies should provide them with the information they need to develop their stand-point. They also made a foray into 'Euroland', to present their demands to the European Commission and the Committee of Agricultural Organisations in the European Union (COPA) (1).

Elsewhere, the same theme. A reporter of Cameroon's monthly magazine "The Voice of the Peasant" tried to interview people in the streets of Yaoundé about the Lomé agreements but met only with the perplexed looks of passers-by. "Bring the Convention out into the open" was the demand of African and Caribbean participants at the 'Colours of Lomé' meeting in Brussels in June 1998. Here farmers' organisations showed their concern of being caught in a 'spider's web' of texts, and showed their hope of being able to protect their farmers' rights. Mercy Karanja, a Kenyan leader, summed it up: "Beyond the technical considerations, people have to recognise that lifting trading barriers poses a human problem of considerable proportion. It is a matter of survival for millions of rural families."

(1) See "Paroles paysannes" (September 1998), AFDI, 11 rue la Baume, Paris 75008, France. Fax: +33 142895816.

(2) The meeting was supported by three NGOs: the Belgian Collective for Food Strategies, SOS Faim Belgium and SOS Faim Luxembourg.



African and European farmers meet down at the farm in Lorraine, France

September 1998, and should be completed before February 2000; the Convention of London, which regulates the food aid policies of donor nations and which is due to be renewed before June 1999; and lastly, discussions on the agricultural component of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Confusion before coordination

"The machine just rolls on relentlessly" says a worried Antoinette Aba'a, a cocoa producer in Cameroon. "We and our governments must stop our 'empty chair' policy in international negotiations. Otherwise, others will decide upon our own future, and our children's future, for us." It is not easy, though, to have a say. "For years we have been knocking on the doors of power, and of the American and European negotiators", chips in Renwick Rose, a banana grower and director of the Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA) in the Caribbean. "But they do not always regard us as worthy negotiating partners. And that while we contribute almost 60% of export earnings for every island from St Vincent to St Lucia"². Small wonder that farmers' organisations are frustrated, harassed by their lack of information and government enthusiasm to involve them.

"It is not necessarily a lack of goodwill" retorts Maurice Ouikoun, advisor to the Minister for Rural Development of Benin. "I maintain a permanent dialogue with farmers' leaders. But, to be honest, if they ask me to produce documents about the results of the most recent debates of the WTO, I can't. And from what I know of the situation in Africa in general, the case of Benin is typical." On the side of the



N'Diogou Fall



Moussa Para Diallo

European Commission, people are keen to demonstrate their noble intentions. Commission spokesperson Philippe Darmuzey: "Take our Green Paper, which lists proposals for renewing Lomé. It emphasises a desire for partnership with civil society – the 'decentralised stakeholders' in our jargon – and in there we include, of course, farmers' organisations." A Senegalese farmers' delegate, N'Diogou Fall, raises the stakes: "That's encouraging, but how can we start this dialogue? The real issue now is to move from words to action. The Green Paper also says that the war on poverty is a central objective. Well it may be, but where in the fields of Africa can we see evidence of that?" (See box.)

Reaching out without over-stretching

The strident efforts of farmers' organisations to get farmers' interests recognised and taken into account are helped along by their many links to the world of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Yannick Jadot, a member of the Solagral association, is one of them. "What is at stake for the farmers' organisations in the upcoming negotiations is how to broaden the debate. The issue is how to move beyond the simple reorganisation of food aid to adopting proper national policies for food security, and how to get farmers' social and environmental concerns integrated into trade negotiations." Added to this is the need to ensure linkages between the knowledge systems of experts and farmers. Obstacles are legion here too. Farmers' organisations are inexperienced, and admittedly in need of training across the board. The pressure of sharing common goals leads some groups to fall by the wayside. "In Central Africa, the farmers' movement is breaking up and re-forming in satellite groups" despairs the farmers' leader Jeanot Minla Mfou'ou of Cameroon³. Then again, the few real 'leaders' of farmers' organisations are often pulled away from their roots by demands on all fronts, sometimes from afar. In Mali, the leadership of the Cotton and Food Growers' Union (SYCOV) has been replaced. SYCOV's new general-secretary, Yacouba Doumbia, explains: "It is true that we are too vulnerable to the instability of the world markets for us to ignore the international dimension of the production chain. But at the same time, and I admit it is hard, we have to deal with our immediate concerns. We have to try to get a better price for our farmers' cotton"⁴. Daouda Diagne of Inter-réseaux, another support organisation, sums it up: "Farmers' organisations want their autonomy". The difficulty is that they want to do this while globalisation is going on. They have no choice but to organise, one way or another, on all fronts.

1 See "Etats désengagés, paysans engagés. En Afrique et en Amérique latine". 1997. Editions FPH, 38 rue St Sabin, Paris 75011, France.

THE SPIRIT OF LOMÉ, SEEN FROM SENEGAL

N'Diogou Fall is a farmer in Risso, a small village near Thiès. He is also secretary-general of the Federation of Senegalese NGOs (FONGS). The name sounds like it would be a voluntary sector group, but it is in fact a farmers' organisation. Indeed, its leader stresses, "It is a powerful federation. We have 3,500 groups spread through the ten regions of the country, and 150,000 paying members. From where we stand, the liberalisation of world trade looks like unfair competition", he asserts. "In my village, Californian rice is sold at a lower price than rice grown here. The United States gives direct assistance to its farmers, which seems to me jolly close to subsidising their exports". He raises his voice. "What do we want? Do we really want millions of farmers from impoverished areas of Africa and elsewhere to flood into the towns? Then we really would have to use those 'safety nets' they are always talking about!" He calms down. "I used to see the Lomé Convention as being an opportunity for farmers in ACP countries, even poor farmers, to earn a living from their products. And now people are tearing it to shreds because its economic results have been somewhat limited. It is as if they were preparing to pack it off to retirement. Europe would come out of this affair with honour if it managed to reform the instrument, which is the Convention, whilst keeping the original spirit of cooperation between North and South."

This is an invitation to explore how to balance the aspects of (de-)regulation with special dispensations for the least-developed countries. An invitation to find alternatives to the fast-track, single-minded implementation of global trading agreements using WTO rules.

(1) Whether by means of the WTO or a future Lomé Convention, additional measures will be required for the gradual establishment of free exchange zones such as the Southern African Development Council, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Economic Community of Central African States. Such "transitional" aid has yet to be defined.

2 See "A world of bananas", Spore 74

3 Executive secretariat of the network "Agricultures paysannes et modernisation en Afrique" (APM-Afrique), BP 10008, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Fax: +237 20 50 20. His remarks were made during a regional seminar held in January 1998 in Ebolowa, southern Cameroon, organised with support from CTA.

4 This point is on the agenda for the framework agreement on the management of the 'cotton production chain' between the State, the Malian Textile Company (CMDT) and SYCOV.

All the village is a stage!

The theatre is often seen as a mirror in which spectators can see their own reflection. Since time immemorial, comedy has been used as a means of dealing with problems by poking fun at them.

In Chad, the 'farmers animation' team of APICA (the African Community Initiatives Support Service) uses the mirror technique in 'village theatre' to help pass on farmers' organisations development messages. The service aims at facilitating the work of local groups by teaching them some theatrical techniques. Simple improvisation alone will not work if a play is really going to catch people's attention, inform them and popularise issues in rural life, as well as point towards solutions. Three aspects are essential for a play to hit home: the setting has to

relate to specific local problems; the actors must be good; and the play's producer must understand development issues as well as theatrical presentation.

The follow-up discussion to the play should be well-prepared, in order to help people understand specific problems. In the region of Moissala and the centre of Doli, for example, the questions asked by local people showed that not only had they enjoyed the play, but that they had grasped the key messages better than they would have by means of a 'traditional' community development approach. It is to be hoped that the theatrical approach becomes more widespread, and that there will be many more plays for the 'major players' in the village.

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Fewer fish landed in the Seychelles

This year only 163 tons of fish have been caught in the Seychelles compared to 500 tons in the same period last year: a fall of 60%. This means a financial loss for the fishermen of \$US 600,000. The

decline of the catch has led to a shortage of fish on the island's markets. This is a problem, since the Seychellians are, above all, consumers of fish. (*Afrique Agriculture, August 98*)

Biological control against locusts expands

Negotiations with three companies have begun for the commercial production and sale of Green Muscle®, the biological insecticide for use against locusts and grasshoppers. Mass commercialisation will make it widely available to farmers who face plagues of these insects. Green Muscle consists of spores of the fungus *Metarhizium*. Although it is applied in a manner similar to a chemical insecticide, the response time is much slower. Grasshoppers and locusts take six to ten days to die. However, they are slowly incapacitated during this period, eating and moving much less than healthy insects.

Green Muscle – the name is registered in the United Kingdom – has been developed by a group of international research organisations called LUBILOSA (Lutte

Spores of the *Metarhizium* flavoviride fungus – which has killed this *Ornithacris turbida* locust – are the basis of a new biological insecticide



Photo CIRAD/PIAFAS

Biologique contre les LOcustes et les SAuteriaux) – biological control of locusts and grasshoppers. LUBILOSA is a joint project by CAB International, GTZ, the Benin station of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Mango sales soar

World mango production has doubled in the last twenty years. In 1997, 22 million tonnes were produced, 10 million in India alone. In Europe, it is now the fourth tropical fruit imported after pineapple, avocado and banana, with half the region's con-

sumption of 70,000 tonnes being in the UK.

Recommended reading: The Mango. Botany, Production and Uses. Edited by R E Litz. 1997. 592 pp. ISBN 0 85199 127 0, CAB International. CTA number 832. Available from CTA for 80 CTA credit points.


You can survey clearly now

As agricultural services strive to deliver more with less, it is increasingly important to be able to measure needs and impact. Agriculturists want information on farmers' opinions, status, marketing, volumes of crops grown and sold, performance of animals, censuses of fruit trees, pests and disease populations, etc.


Surveys are essential tools for getting at this information, and of all ACP regions, the Caribbean is probably the most 'survey-minded' and certainly the most surveyed. With a long tradition of social science research combined with certain strengths in statistics, many Caribbean States have much experience relevant to agricultural surveys.

This experience is now available to all ACP States through

'How to plan and conduct a successful survey', a new technical bulletin of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). Its eight pages – produced with CTA support – are packed with practical guidelines on defining survey goals, designing and testing the survey instrument (such as a questionnaire), selecting a representative sample, gathering and processing data, and writing an accurate and useful report. The author, Bruce Lauckner, never ceases to stress the human side: building a skilled team, solving problems, allocating resources.

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of, for instance, kerosene and peanut oil (7:3) in order to spray it. Green Muscle does not affect mammals, fish or birds but caution is recommended in applying the product near bee colonies.

 **Sources and Contacts:**
Website:
www.cgiar.org/spipm/lubilosa
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(IITA) and AGRHYMET/DFPV in Niger.

The stations in Niger and Benin have pilot units, where Green Muscle is produced. It is available as a dry powder, which has to be dissolved in a mixture

Attieké production is good business

Attieké is a delicious form of couscous made from cassava. In



Bouaké (Côte d'Ivoire), a women's cooperative group is achieving pleasing results with a semi-industrial processing unit, developed by the Ivorian Company for Tropical Technology (I2T). They now produce 2.5 tonnes of attieké a week, and profits have risen by 25% compared with their previous production of 1 tonne of attieké a week, using other, more difficult and barely profitable techniques. The simple-to-use unit comprises a grinder with a capacity of 800 kilos of cassava an hour; a semolina unit/defibrillator (300 k/day); a dryer (100 k/ hour); and a cooker (500 k/day). Including installation

costs, this unit sells for the equivalent of \$US 12,000 and is especially appropriate for women's cooperative groups working in urban areas. In Côte d'Ivoire, the processing of cassava in all its forms is almost exclusively done by women, and the crop represents 20% of the country's food production.

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Photo Jean-Jacques LEMASSON/OKSIOM

IPM gets organised

In agriculture-oriented circles the world over, IPM has become a well-known catch word. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is defined by FAO as encouraging the farmer to use 'all suitable methods' to control pests. Sometimes organic, sometimes non-organic. To each his or, as the case may be, her own.

Many IPM initiatives are underway, some with support from CTA. The IPM Europe network brings together European IPM research teams. The network can offer the ACP farmer and researcher useful services. Its database is more usefully interrogated through its user-friendly managers than through its Internet interface: they will willingly give relevant details of almost 600 research projects, a list that is growing at the rate of 10% a year.

The idea for an African IPM Forum was promulgated at ICWESA, an IPM communications and information workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Nairobi in March 1998. ICWESA's concerns were to share information among IPM bodies, principally through electronic networks.

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Grain as collateral

The provision of loans using warehoused grain as collateral, could give Ghanaian, Ethiopian and Zambian farmers more financial breathing space in the future. The Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) is supporting a new credit programme in the three countries. An important advantage is that the farmers can decide themselves when to sell the grain. Usually the crop is sold immediately after harvesting. However, prices are usually low then. Another benefit of the scheme is that there will be less seasonal variation.

The CFC, an intergovernmental financial institution established by the UN, will only provide funds for technical assistance and capacity building. Overall, the programme will cost around two million \$US. The loans have to be provided by local banks. The major task for the programme is to strengthen and create confidence in the storage sector according to Jonathan Coulter, agricultural economist of the National Resources Institute, who will coordinate the credit programme. He has previously worked for a simi-

lar scheme in Ghana. In that programme around 4,000 tons of cassava were stored, the harvest of some 1000 farmers. Two local banks provided the loans.

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Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
Fax: +31 20 6760231

jects to encourage young people, many of them orphans, to become farmers. Regionally, a strong call 'to integrate the issue into core policy' was made recently at a conference, held in Harare in June 1998, on 'Responding to HIV/AIDS: Technology Development Needs of African Smallholder Agriculture', to ministries dealing with rural development. The lead organiser of the conference was the Southern African AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS), and supporters included SIDA-Sweden, UNDP, the World Bank, UNAIDS, ISNAR and CTA.

The urgent call of the meeting is easier made than done, with phrases like 'actively respond to the needs of the emerging clientele' being used instead of recognising up front that much of the productive population, female and male, has been decimated by AIDS. Time perhaps to call the AIDS epidemic what it is: a human disaster that requires action, not empty phrases.

 **Contact:** SAfAIDS,
PO Box A 509, Avondale,
Harare, Zimbabwe.
Fax: +263 14 336195
Email: info@safaids.org.zw

On our 'Mailbox' page we publish extracts from letters received by the editorial team at CTA. These letters have been selected for their potential interest to other readers of *Spore*. Readers are therefore invited to send us further information on subjects covered in *Spore*.

Spore would also be pleased to receive short articles and news items on agriculture and rural development in ACP countries; these will be considered for publication in our 'In Brief' pages. Finally, under the heading 'Viewpoint', we will continue to publish personal opinions on the subject of agricultural development in general.

Please send your correspondence to *Spore* at CTA in the Netherlands (see back page for our address) and please note that we are unable to return manuscripts.

PLANT VIROLOGY IN AFRICA

Professor Roger Hull, of Norwich, England, writes in support of the Viewpoint article by Dr M Tresh published in *Spore* 76 entitled *The future of plant virology in Africa*. "I strongly support the need for the enhancement of the input to virology in Africa. One only has to look at the problems in Uganda with ACMV¹ sweeping down from the north and BSV² advancing from the south. As you pointed out there are three aspects; diagnosis, epidemiology and resistance or control. On the first, I consider that the best approach is for there to be regional diagnostic centres, say southern Africa, eastern Africa and western Africa. Having regional centres overcomes some of the problems of quarantine. These can be set up initially targeted at one crop and then expanded to take in other crops. If they are linked to an industrialised country lab or labs the development of diagnostics can be done by cooperation. The epidemiology is best done by NARS³ and here, once again, some input from outside the lab is needed. Also, there needs to be a forum whereby experiences and information can be exchanged on a regular basis — how about an African Society for Plant Pathology? With the increased use of information technology there could also be a website or sites for efficient communication. On control or resistance there is a strong case to be made for the use of transgenic protection against viruses. I have just completed a study on uptake pathways from transgenic rice and it is likely that there will be an initiative for testing RYMV⁴ transgenic protection in Africa.

So I would support the initial step of having a conference but this needs to have a target. I would suggest that the initial target could be the setting up of an appropriate forum and *ad hoc* group of people who could advise on how individual countries can benefit from all major advances in tackling their virology problems."

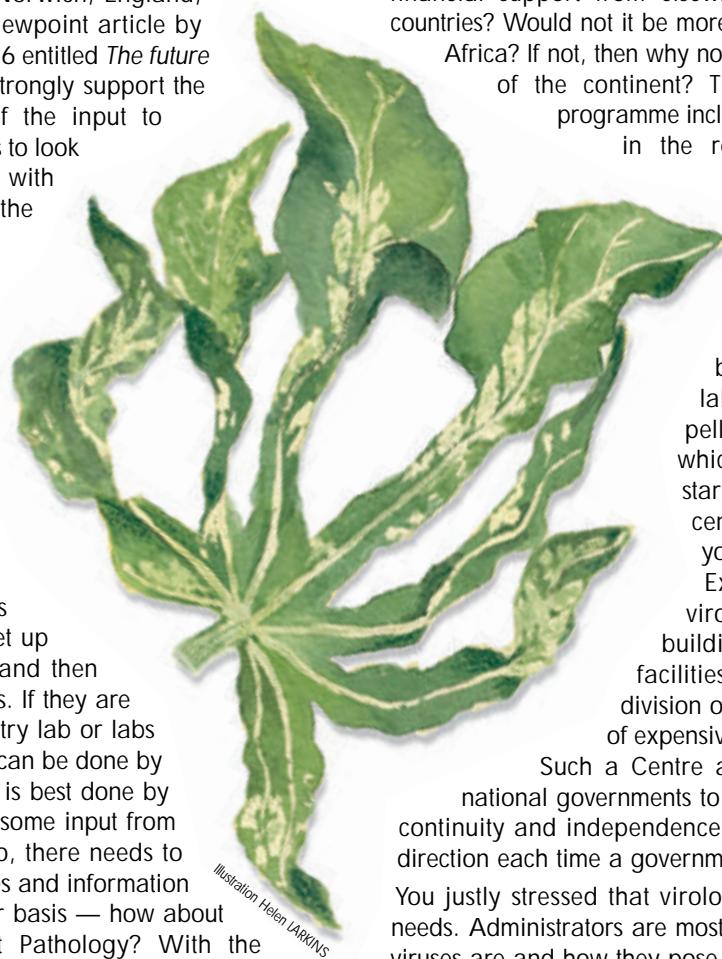


Illustration Helen LARKINS

Dr Mawuena Y. Dieudonne Gumedzoe of the University of Benin also writes in support of *The future of plant virology in Africa*. "Virologists have to make practical proposals to policy makers. It is a good idea that an African Centre of Excellence in Plant Virology should be established. We have to indicate the cost of such a Centre. What should be the linkages between the Centre to be established and other existing centres of CGIAR⁵, the NARS and the NGOs⁶? The objective of such a Centre could be to conduct fundamental and applied research in plant virology through training sessions and collaborative projects. The Centre should produce antisera and develop diagnostic techniques for the NARS."

Dr Luther Bos of the Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, The Netherlands sent some critical remarks on the same article "Why are you concentrating on sub-Saharan Africa? Is it to include South Africa, hoping that either it will now advance so rapidly that it could support other parts of Africa, or that with the recent political changes there might be moral and financial support from elsewhere to aid it in aiding nearby countries? Would not it be more realistic to just talk about Tropical Africa? If not, then why not include the Moslem Northern part of the continent? Thanks to the ICARDA⁷ virology programme including continuing systematic surveys in the region (with various unexpected results), we now know a lot more about the viruses of the legume crops from Morocco to Iran and Turkey to Yemen, Sudan and Ethiopia.

You are ignoring the work that is being done in the tropical virology laboratory at Agropolis in Montpellier, France, by Thouvenel *et al.* which is a continuation of the work started at the Adiopodoume research centre in Côte d'Ivoire. (...) As for your suggestion of a local 'Centre of Excellence', good work on plant virology requires continuity for the building up of expertise and reliable facilities. It requires size and internal division of labour for justifying the purchase of expensive equipment, and for critical mass.

Such a Centre also requires independence from national governments to keep local politics out and ensure continuity and independence from political winds that change direction each time a government falls.

You justly stressed that virology is characterised by particular needs. Administrators are mostly insufficiently aware how unique viruses are and how they pose special problems for research and control.

You are also right in saying suitable overseas training courses for tropical staff are increasingly falling short because of lack of tropical experience in advanced countries."

1 ACMV: African Cassava Mosaic Virus

2 BSV: Cassava Brown Streak Virus

3 NARS: National Agricultural Research Systems

4 RYMV: Rice Yellow Mottle Virus

5 CGIAR: Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

6 NGO: Non-governmental organisation(s)

7 ICARDA: International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas



Ms Tsakani Ngomane is Director for Regional Services in the Department of Agriculture, Land and Environment of the Northern Province of South Africa. She sees a central role for agricultural home economists in the struggle for gender equity in her nation's agriculture. Currently vice-chair of CTA's Advisory Committee, she is a clear voice in the 'post-Lomé' debate about relationships between the 71 ACP States and the European Union after the existing Lomé Convention expires early in 2000.

As we try to define future co-operation and partnership options for EU and ACP States, we must emphasise the important role that women can play in agriculture. Basically survivors, women are central to the agenda as the primary processors and labourers in a sector still dominated by men. We have to make gender mainstream, and establish gender-sensitive management as an integral part of agricultural development initiatives.

The EU's 'Green Paper' of September 1997 gave several opportunities for change, referring to new instruments and partnerships, and to more active participation by non-governmental players. It embraced several complementary objectives, including combating poverty, promoting sustainable development and the progressive integration of ACP agriculture into the world economy. Whilst urging economic growth through competition and private sector development through regional integration and trade development, the Paper tried to merge economic, environmental and societal interests, while respecting various stages of development of the ACP States — that is, it sought to differentiate.

The response of the ACP Group, in the Libreville Declaration of November 1997, called for greater unity and solidarity, and a focus on three priority areas: growth, competitiveness and employment; social and cultural policies; and regional integration. The guiding principles were institutional support and capacity building; a gender sensitive approach; and sustainable environmental management.

This strategic position was reaffirmed in May 1998 by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, and the ACP NGO Forum. Both emphasised the eradication of poverty, the promotion of gender equity in project cycles, and of women as participants and beneficiaries.

One fundamental area where differentiation is not — or should cease to be — an issue is women in development. Targets have been set to ensure that gender issues are fully mainstreamed by 2000, but they will not be reached unless deliberate steps are

taken to implement the guiding principles of co-operation.

Correcting the obvious: targetting women

I believe that correcting the obvious gender imbalance is the major entry point for developing social and economic empowerment programmes. Women, especially resource-poor rural women, are important stakeholders. In the agricultural sector alone, their productive roles surpass by far their reproductive role. As invisible actors in development, their contribution to socio-economic development and poverty alleviation is poorly understood and most often deliberately under-estimated.

Globally, women produce more than half the food that is grown. In sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, they produce up to 80% of basic foodstuffs but receive less than 5% of extension resources. The importance of targeting the real clients in agricultural development whether on primary production, resource conservation, training, technology development, land matters, and access to credit cannot be overemphasized.

It's not a power struggle

Development institutions need to move away from regarding gender issues as a power struggle between men and women, because that is not the case.

The question to ask is who is the primary client, the end-user of services provided? Responding to this question will shape our staffing policies, capacity building programmes, allocation of agricultural resources (land, farm inputs), development of appropriate technologies and extension service delivery strategies.

The Post-Lomé debate provides clear guidance and direction for gender mainstreaming. I recognise gender issues as a

Gender issues: not a power struggle

cross-cutting phenomenon which should be approached holistically within the larger context of agricultural development in general. However, leading institutions in the sector need to take deliberate steps to involve women at all levels if the target of 2000 is to mean anything real. Let us see more capable women at the policy-making level, more women extension officers and home economists in research stations, training institutions, on the farms in the villages, at the processing plant, the boardroom, yes, at all levels of the agricultural chain.

Women: help the men!

To the women out there¹, I urge you to reinforce our organisational efforts and assist our male partners in development to implement gender-sensitive management programmes. The agreements between the EU and ACP countries prove their commitment to ensure visibility of the role of women and of the potential to turn the poverty situation of ACP countries around.

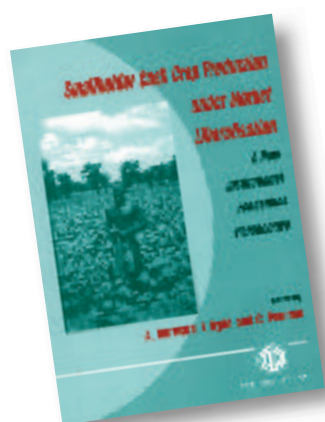
CTA's mandates in information management are aimed at improving access to technologies for increasing agricultural productivity, commercialisation, food security and rural development, as the Libreville Declaration stated. Central to these mandates is the empowerment of women in agriculture and rural development.

We recently decided to strengthen CTA's work in the analysis of specific needs for supporting rural women's organisations, in the emphasis of extension services and in prioritising cooperation with institutions that have specific programmes on the role of women and poverty alleviation in agricultural and rural development. I hope this work addresses the issue of targeting the right client and will serve as an example for ACP national institutions to follow.

¹ A recent readership survey showed that more than 90% of *Spore* readers are male.

The opinions expressed in this Viewpoint are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the CTA.

Market liberalisation and smallholders



Economic growth and market liberalisation are widely regarded as the way to reduce poverty and increase food security among the rural poor in the world. If so,

then the assumptions underlying market liberalisation theory need adjusting, argues this book. Many smallholder cash crop producers face difficulties in accessing finance and market information, and thus, in becoming independent, competitive, economic agents in an efficient market economy. One case study describes cashew production in southern Tanzania. It shows that trade liberalisation of cashew production has provided incentives to farmers to increase production. That this does not happen is due, according to the authors, to the fact that the majority of poor farmers have no access to finance to purchase sulphur, an essential input for cashew production.

The authors expound a 'new institutional economics perspective', which is an adjusted, more practical elaboration of existing free market ideas. This perspective incorporates problems of market failures and the incentives of smallholder producers to find institutional responses to these problems.

Smallholder Cash Crop Production under Market Liberalisation, A New Institutional Economics Perspective. Edited by A Dorward, J Kydd and C Poulton. 1998. 274 pp. ISBN 0 85 199 277 3 Publishing Division, CAB International Wallingford, Oxford, OX 10 8DE, UK. Fax: +44 1491 833508 Email: cabi@cabi.org

The state of privatisation

Where two decades ago the state led the development process, now it is expected to be a facilitator. In agriculture and natural resources, monolithic state management has been replaced by partnerships of public and non-public groups, ranging from the commercial to the community-based, practising 'common pool resource management'.

But decentralisation, privatisation and partnerships are not the sure way to poverty alleviation and redistribution of opportunity that was once promised. "A government that is, in principle, more accessible to the poorest



because of its proximity is also more accessible, and often more accessed, by the richer members

of society." That risk was obvious when privatisation first became fashionable, and the need to focus on the poor still grows in urgency. It is a shame that the authors, often renowned for being ahead of their time, have only been able to speak out after the cutting edge of privatisation has chopped down so much.

Natural Resource Management and Institutional Change By D Carney and J Farrington. 1998. 120 pp. ISBN 0-415-18604-8 £ 40.00 Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK

The many sides of land tenure

Issues related to land tenure are becoming increasingly important worldwide. Basically, land is scarce. Urbanisation, soil degradation, nature conservation, land reform, conflicts over ownership and the conversion of pastoralist areas to arable lands are examples which indicate the variety and complexity of the issue. In terms of agricultural development, poverty alleviation and attaining social equity, land tenure plays a crucial role. This book reviews a multitude of aspects regarding land tenure. Although 'the guiding principles on land tenure in development cooperation' are

intended to apply German development cooperation approaches more effectively, the book's focus and practical values are broader. It can also be read as a resource guide and/or an introduction to land tenure in general. The book is peppered with examples from all over the world and includes a CD-ROM and a video featuring a land trust model in Voi, Kenya. *Land Tenure in Development Cooperation: Guiding principles.* GTZ no. 264. 1998. 252 pp. ISBN 3 88085 521 8 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Postfach 5180, 65726 Eschborn, Germany. Fax: +49 6196 79 1115



The customer is always right!

This motto not only holds true for current commercial marketing strategies, but in the field of development cooperation client-oriented approaches are being increasingly adopted as well. Bottom-up and participatory approaches are examples of this.



If development cooperation is considered as services to target groups or partner organisations in the South, the development organisation has to redefine its role as service provider. The ongoing process of liberalisation and decentralisation in many developing countries has led to a different role for the state or government. Previously, foreign development organisations were mandated to implement government policies. Nowadays, these organisations have to make relationships with the customer the central focus of attention. Moreover, they have to precisely define the kind of services they offer. In 'Analysing Service Provisions', the German development organisation GTZ starts doing that for its own role in the irrigation sector. It introduces instruments to analyse services and service provision.

Analysing Service Provision: Instruments for development cooperation illustrated by examples from irrigation. GTZ no. 263. 1998. 103 pp. ISBN 3 88085 520 x Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit Postfach 5180, 65726 Eschborn Germany. Fax: +49 6196 79 1115

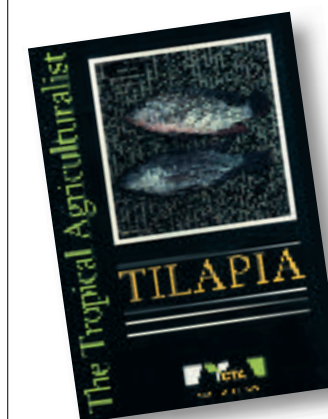
New in *The Tropical Agriculturalist* series

Three new handbooks have recently appeared in the Macmillan/CTA series *The Tropical Agriculturalist*. All are available from CTA for 10 CTA credit points each.

Tilapia

In this guide J Arrignon examines the needs, breeding and farming systems of this popular fish. He discusses the development and management of a tilapia farm and provides information on problems related to health, environment and farming practices.

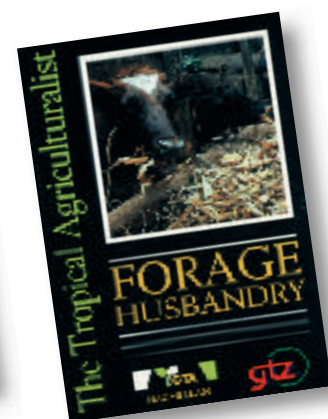
1998. 88 pp., ISBN 0 333 57472 9, CTA number 878



Forage Husbandry

This book by W Bayer and A Waters-Bayer covers the principles of forage husbandry, the functions of forage resources and their integration into wider farming systems, the management of forage systems, and the conservation and uses of forage. A list of important forage species is included.

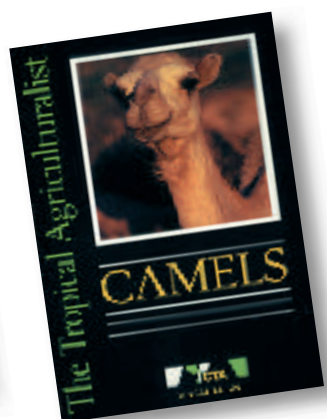
1998. 208 pp., ISBN 0 333 66856 1, CTA number 879



Camels

The topics covered in this guide to camel management include: origins, domestication and distribution of camels, breeds, production systems, physiology, reproduction, nutrition and health. The author, R T Wilson, also reviews the uses of camels, particularly for milk production and as a means of transport.

1998. 144 pp., ISBN 0 333 60083 5, CTA number 880



The dilemma of livestock and the environment



One of the greatest challenges facing mankind today is to satisfy the nutritional needs of the growing world population while at the same time preserving resources such as land, water, air and biodiversity. Livestock are a crucial element in this balancing process. Demand for livestock products is growing and livestock are, through their multiple functions, a cornerstone of most rural populations world-wide. Livestock occupy 60% of the world's land area and therefore interact, sometimes negatively, with a large part of the world's natural resources. To develop one without destroying the other was the central focus of an international conference, held in June 1997 and organised by World Bank, FAO and IAC. The proceedings of this conference contain the papers presented, and the conclusions and recommendations of the conference workshops. Spanish and French texts of the recommendations are included.

Livestock and the Environment. Edited by Arend J Nell. 1998. 294 pp. ISBN 90 70785 14 5 Netherlands Guilders (NLG) 50 or \$US 28. International Agricultural Centre, PO Box 88, 6700 AB Wageningen, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 317 418552 Email: iac@iac.agro.nl

Unless otherwise stated, the books on these two pages are not available from CTA. Readers are advised to write to the publishers for further information.

ALSO RECEIVED

Analysis of Pastoral Camel Husbandry in Northern Kenya

By B Kaufmann. Hohenheim Tropical Agricultural Series 5. 1998. 195 pp. ISBN 3 8236 1286 7, \$ US 32. Margraf Verlag, PO Box 105, 97985 Weikersheim, Germany. Fax: + 49 7934 81 56 Email: margraf@compuserve.com

Lupins as Crop Plants: Biology, Production and Utilization

1998. 480 pp. ISBN 0 85 199 2242, \$US 100. CABI, address given below.

Tropical Moist Forest Silviculture and Management

1998. 484 pp. ISBN 0 85 199 2552, \$US 100. CABI, address given below.

Science under Scarcity

1998. 624 pp. ISBN 0 85199 299 4, \$US 75. CABI & ISNAR, see address for CABI given below.

Agricultural Values of Plant Genetic Resources

1998. 304 pp. ISBN 0 85199 295 1, \$US 75. CABI, address given below.

Soil Erosion at Multiple Scales: Principles and Methods for Assessing Causes and Impacts

1998. 416 pp. ISBN 0 85 199 290 0, \$US 110. CABI, address given below.

Controlled Atmosphere Storage of Fruits and Vegetables

1998. 288 pp. ISBN 0 85 199 267 6, \$US 100.

CAB International, Publishing Division, Wallingford, Oxford, OX 10 8DE, UK. Fax: +44 1491 833508, Email: cabi@cabi.org

The INASP Directory of Organisations and Networks in Rural Development: Africa

1998. 230 pp. ISBN 0 9522989 7 x International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), Pilot Edition.

INASP, 27 Park End Street, Oxford, OX1 1HU, United Kingdom Fax: +44 1865251060 Email: inasp@gn.apc.org Website: www.oneworld.org/inasp/index.html

The changing face of international radio

Radio, the major communication medium in many ACP countries, is changing fast. Since 1990, there has been a massive surge in the number of rural radio stations, now totalling more than 400, according to a recent survey for CTA. Urban stations have grown even more. Yet international stations continue to attract listeners, especially as they increasingly re-broadcast through local FM stations, in addition to short-wave, which is still used by more than 15% of radio listeners in Africa.

The longest-running agricultural programme in international radio is *The Farming World*, broadcast weekly on BBC World Service, with more than 2,000 broadcasts in the last 40 years. Equally useful information is provided by other broadcasters' 'magazine' programmes (station details are given at end):

DW: *Man and Environment; Coopération et Santé*

RFI: *Terres nourricières*

RNZI: *Innovations*

VOA: *Agriculture Report*

WRN: *Earth and Sky*

Other stations, such as All-India Radio, Brazil's Radio Globo, Radio Japan or Radio Switzerland feature technical and agricultural stories in their news programmes.

ACP stations have growing international audiences, through broadcasting worldwide on the Internet, and exchanging programmes, sometimes with CTA support.

Now that the Afristar1 satellite has been launched (October 1998), the USA-based Worldspace plans to (re)-broadcast the programmes of 100 stations to Africa early in 1999, using digital broadcasts with high quality reception (which requires a special receiver). Ameristar1 and AsiaStar1 satellites will start later in 1999. Worldspace will carry several ACP stations (including stations in Benin, Kenya, Ghana and Uganda).

Another consortium, the World Radio Network, offers the selected output of 25 key international stations, such as South Africa's Channel Africa.

BBC: BBC World Service, Bush House, London W2B 4PH, UK. Website: www.bbc.co.uk

CA: Channel Africa, PO Box 91313, 2006 Auckland Park, South Africa.

Fax: +27 11 482 3506

Website: www.channelafrica.org

CBC: Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, The Pine, St. Michael, Bridgetown, Barbados.

DW: Deutsche Welle, 50588 Cologne, Germany.

Fax: +49 221 389 3000

Website: www.dwelle.de

RNZI: Radio New Zealand International,

PO Box 2209, Auckland, New Zealand

Website: www.actrix.gen.nz/biz/rnzi

RFI: Radio France International,

116 av Pres. Kennedy, 75220 Paris cedex 16,

France. Website: www.rfi.fr

VOA: Voice of America, 330 Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20547, USA.

Worldspace: Washington, USA).

Website: www.worldspace.com

WRN: World Radio Network, 10 Wyvil Rd,

London SW8 2TG, England.

Fax: +44 171 896 9000

Website: www.wrn.org

The International Listening Guide which provides details of 5,000 radio stations worldwide is available from ILG, PO Box 1112, 34567 Homburg, Germany. Website: www.ilg.de

The OneWorld Radio News Network helps stations to exchange programmes, and broadcast them via the Internet. <http://nl.oneworld.org>

See also the radio pages on www.cta.nl

IIRR: Assisting with teaching and learning

Suppose you are interested in learning how to grow a lot of food on a little land, by the use of organic fertilizers, local plants and natural pesticides, or how appropriate technologies can offer cheap alternatives to poor farmers. In which case, you might want to browse through a publication or follow a course at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). IIRR focuses international outreach activities around health care, agriculture and management of natural resources. The organisation works to improve the quality of life of rural poor people in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

This non-profit organisation produces a variety of publications on topics ranging from sustainable agriculture to community health care to environment and natural

resources. Here, IIRR is an international resource. Their materials are written in simple, easily understandable language and are illustrated with numerous drawings. Many are produced in workshops that bring together farmers, representatives from government and NGOs, with artists and editors.

This participatory approach is an important element of IIRR's workstyle. For several years, IIRR has experimented with a 'cluster approach' for strengthening institutional capacity. A 'cluster' is a group of organisations banded together by sector, geography, common development focus or other affinity factors. The advantage of working in a cluster is that it stimulates a critical mass for mutual learning, sharing experiences and improving coordination, follow-up and impact.

IIRR has provided participatory training courses to over 9,000 development professionals from more than 2,500 organisations working in 91 countries. Some upcoming courses are listed in the *In Brief* section of this *Spore*. IIRR also provides tailor-made courses and technical assistance services upon request. IIRR is based in the Philippines and has regional offices in Belgium, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, and the USA.

Website: www.cav.pworld.net.ph/~iirr/

IIRR-HQ, Y.C. James Yen Center
Silang 4118, Cavite, The Philippines.

Fax: +63 46 4142420

Email: iirr@cav.pworld.net.ph

or: roa-iirr@cav.pworld.net.ph

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Médiateurs, W-Alexanderpoort 46, 1421 CH Uithoorn, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 297 540 514. E-mail: paul.osborn@mediateurs.org

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