



# Institutional cooperation in figures

2000 / 2002

France's action around the world



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

# GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
Sub-department for Institutional Cooperation



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## GLOSSARY

### **Inter-ministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID).**

The CICID, chaired by the French Prime Minister, met for the first time in January 1999. It decides, coordinates and assesses public international cooperation and development aid policy.

**General Directorate for International Cooperation and Development (DGCID).** The DGCID promotes the various forms of international cooperation:

- technical cooperation, and aid for economic, social and institutional development,
- cultural cooperation and promotion of the French language,
- scientific, academic and research cooperation,
- worldwide audiovisual activities and new information and communication technologies.

### **Priority Solidarity Fund (FSP).**

The FSP allocates multiyear funding to countries in the Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP), in the form of grants, projects and programmes of investment in equipment and training, in the institutional, social, cultural and research sectors.

**Examining committee.** An internal structure within the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that examines projects before they are presented to the project committee.

**Project committee.** An inter-ministerial structure that examines projects submitted for financing from the Priority Solidarity Fund.

**Title IV.** Annual funding for action.

**Title VI.** Investment subsidies (multiyear expenditure), particularly for development aid.

### **Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP)**

In accordance with French government instructions, the DGCID focuses its action on a Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP) comprising 54 countries in Africa, the Arab world, Asia, the Pacific and Caribbean, 30 of which are among the Least Developed countries (LDCs).

### **Countries in the Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP) at 14 February 2002**

**North Africa:** Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

**Sub-Saharan Africa and Indian Ocean:** Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

**Latin America:** Surinam.

**Asia:** Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.

**Caribbean:** Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti.

**Pacific:** Vanuatu.

**Middle East:** Lebanon, Palestinian Territories, Yemen.

# INTRODUCTION

The overall purpose of institutional cooperation is to put public institutions at the centre of the development process in order to reconcile collective and individual interests. This form of cooperation mainly concerns the central and decentralised institutions of a State, but also calls on civil society, via associations and non-governmental organisations that facilitate relations between citizens and public administration.

*Our geographical priorities are as follows:*

- the countries in the French government's Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP);
- future countries of the enlarged European Union;
- major emerging countries, such as China, India and Brazil.

## I - RULE OF LAW AND PUBLIC FREEDOMS

Cooperation in support of the rule of law and public freedoms focuses primarily on State institutions, and the following institutions in particular:

- ▶ the justice system, in charge of passing judgement;
- ▶ the police, in charge of enforcing the law while preserving individual and collective freedoms;
- ▶ parliamentary assemblies;
- ▶ supreme jurisdictions, such as constitutional courts and public audit offices;
- ▶ other institutions such as the prison system, national human rights commissions, ombudsmen and the legal profession.

This cooperation also helps to defend and advance human rights, working with civil society (associations, NGOs, trade unions, etc.).

### *Action taken*

- ▶ **Education:** the aim is to train judges and police officers to work to the standards of a democratic State. The main training bodies used are the Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature (ENM) and the Service de Coopération Technique Internationale de Police (SCTIP) of the French national police;
- ▶ **Aid to reform and revise the law:** establishment of codes such as the civil, penal and criminal procedure codes, reform of statute law (legal guarantees of judges' independence, laws against organised crime, etc.); translation of basic French legal statutes;
- ▶ **Legal and technical documentation.**



## II - ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Since administrations have the task of executing government decisions and applying laws, they can only fulfil these missions if they are:

- ▶ **legitimate and accountable with respect to their citizens;**
- ▶ **fair and equitable with respect to their own staff;**
- ▶ **effective and credible with respect to users.**

*Our action here concerns three main areas:*

- ▶ **an administrative organisation that guarantees the separation of powers, legal compliance and the execution of public policy;**
- ▶ **a civil service that employs loyal, competent and mobile staff;**
- ▶ **the use of the latest information and communication technologies to improve relations with users.**

### *Action taken*

French expertise in this field is available in a number of forms:

- ▶ **administrative advice and technical know-how**, particularly for the organisation of central and territorial administration, governance, devolution, regulation, delegated management and legal compliance;
- ▶ **support projects for national State reform programmes.**

## III - LOCAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Our action on local and urban development comprises three themes:

- ▶ **support decentralisation processes and strengthen local authorities;**
- ▶ **encourage sustainable urban development;**
- ▶ **implement a regional infrastructure policy.**

The action taken consists mainly of bilateral support projects for decentralisation, sustainable urban development and regional policy.

Technical assistance is provided for national associations of local elected officials on such technical matters as managing local finances, sanitation in urban areas, transport and forms of local governance, particularly in relations with constituents. In Africa we support the Municipal Development Partnership (MDP).



## Allocation of total institutional cooperation funding since 2000

### Annual funding (under Title IV) and multiyear funding (Priority Solidarity Fund)

Action resources come from two types of funding: annual funding granted under Title IV and multiyear funding under Title VI (programme authorisations) granted through the Priority Solidarity Fund.

Over 90% of this funding is managed directly by French embassies.

The principle of specific funding requires that the French State's budget be broken down by title, as provided by Article 6 of the 1959 ordinance. The State's recurring expenses include:

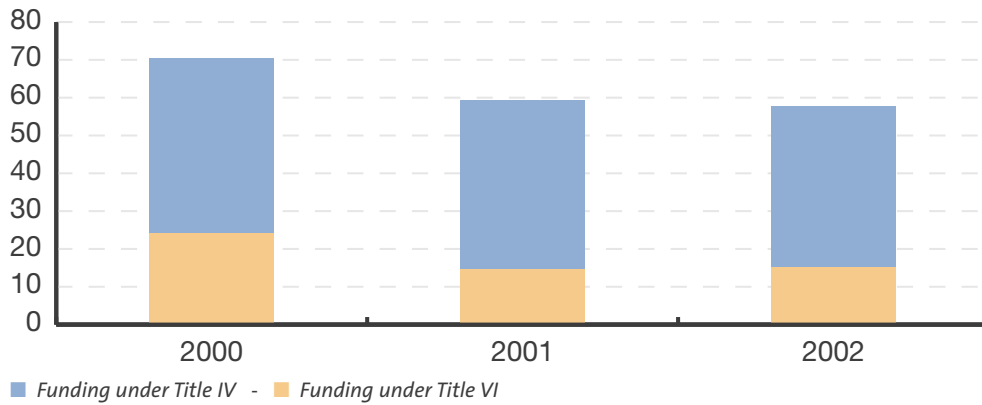
- ▶ ordinary expenditure under Titles I to IV: (I) service of public debt, State pensions and compensation for revenue shortfalls; (II) provision for public authorities; (III) staff and equipment costs for operating services; (IV) State action in the economic, social and cultural fields.
- ▶ capital expenditure under Titles V to VII: (V) direct State investment; (VI) State subsidies for investment; (VII) reparation for war damages.

Year	Annual funding	Multiyear funding	TOTAL
2000	46,055,614	24,300,000	70,355,614
2001	44,740,295	14,600,000	59,340,295
2002	42,797,462	15,100,000	57,897,462

euros

## Allocation of annual and multiyear funding since 2000

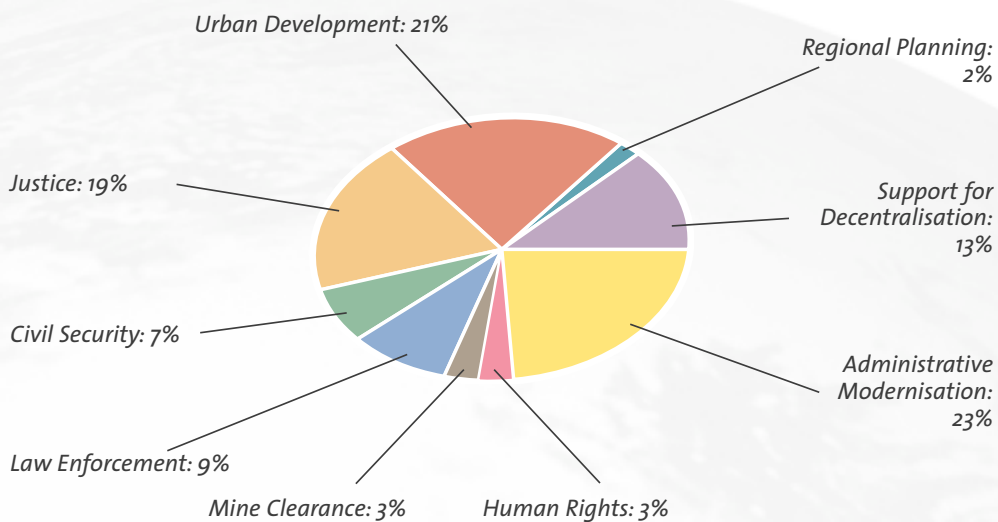
(million euros)



In 2000 the Priority Solidarity Fund was extended to new countries. The enlargement of the ZSP to countries such as Algeria, Lebanon and Vietnam explains the large number of projects approved in 2000. The years 2000 and 2001 should be considered from a medium-term perspective (see first chart p.14).

## Breakdown by sector of Sub-department for Institutional Cooperation activities in 2002 (Titles IV and VI)

2002



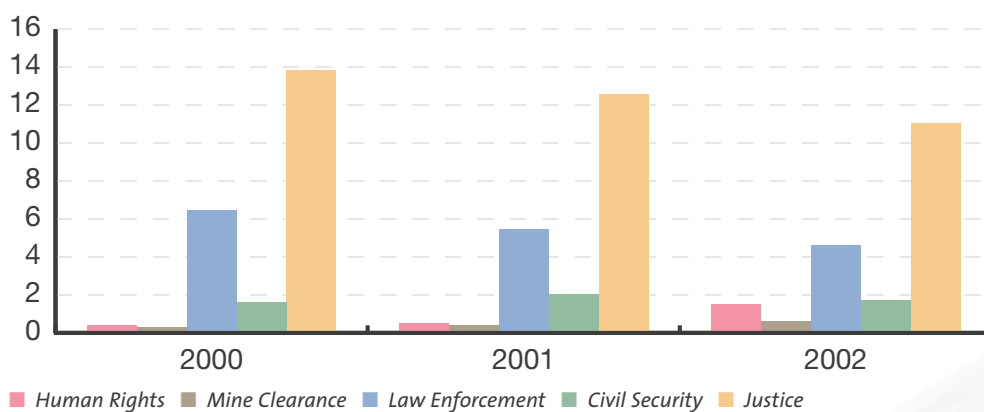
## Allocation of annual funding since 2000 by sector of activity

### Rule of law and public freedoms

Year	2000	2001	2002
Human Rights	315,381	451,669	1,480,774
Mine Clearance	147,824	309,790	608,827
Law Enforcement	6,469,905	5,452,379	4,627,535
Civil Security	1,606,588	2,010,892	1,731,115
Justice	13,842,070	12,570,077	11,010,993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,381,768</b>	<b>20,794,807</b>	<b>19,459,244</b>

euros

(million euros)



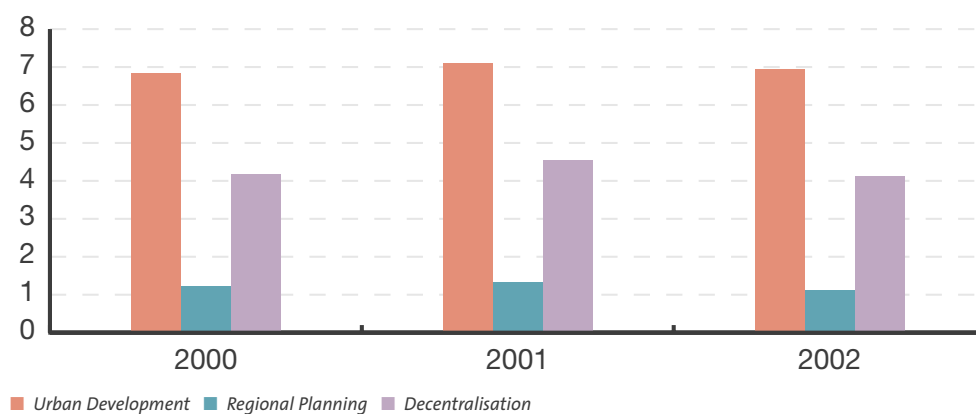


## Local and urban development

Year	2000	2001	2002
Urban Development	6,821,748	7,072,273	6,935,652
Regional Planning	1,168,174	1,306,003	1,124,277
Support for Decentralisation	4,186,926	4,540,776	4,120,747
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,176,848</b>	<b>12,919,052</b>	<b>12,180,676</b>

euros

(million euros)

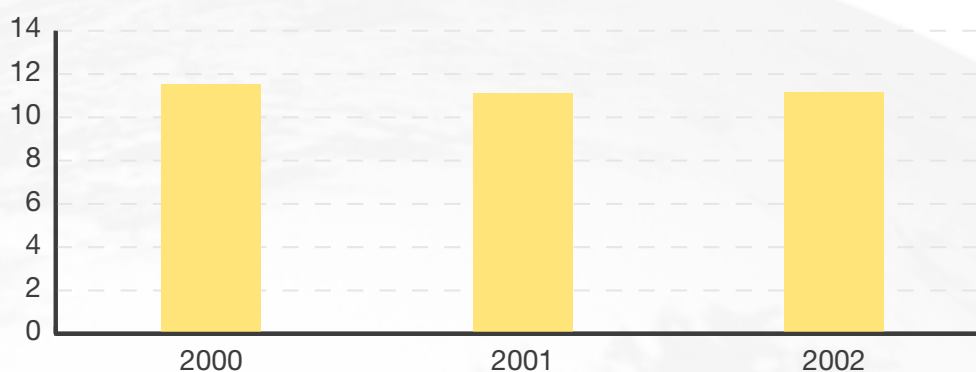


## Administrative Cooperation

Year	2000	2001	2002
Administrative Modernisation	11,496,998	11,026,436	11,157,542
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,496,998</b>	<b>11,026,436</b>	<b>11,157,542</b>

euros

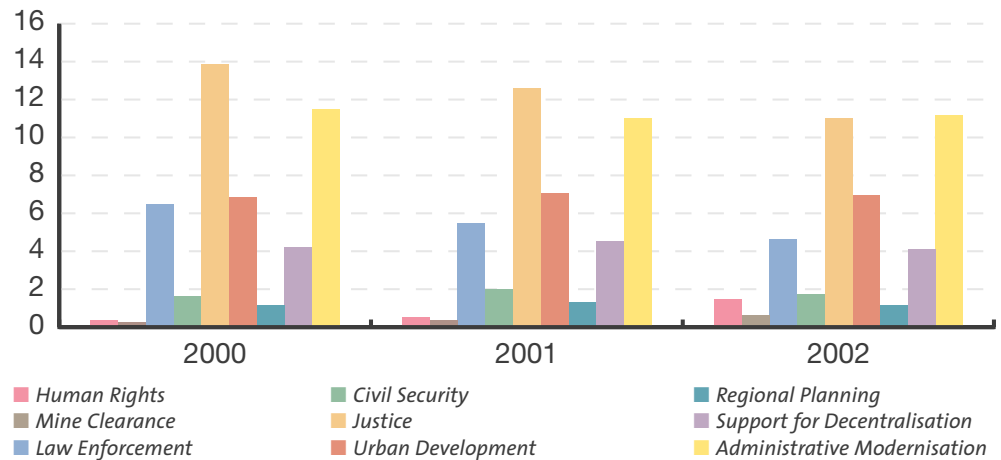
(million euros)



The Administrative Cooperation Office was set up when the French development cooperation system was reformed in 1999.

## Sub-department for Institutional Cooperation's sectors of activity 2000-2002

(million euros)



### Law enforcement and civil security

*The law enforcement and justice systems, the guardians of the application of criminal and civil law, are two institutions crucial for the proper functioning of the rule of law.*

► The French national police has been involved since 1961 in active technical cooperation with what are now a hundred or more countries.

This cooperation is implemented by the Service de Coopération Technique Internationale de Police (SCTIP), using a network of 74 delegations reporting to ambassadors.

Each delegation comprises an internal security attaché, one or more police assistants, and, in certain regions, specialist liaison officers (drugs, immigration, terrorism, territorial security).

Technical law enforcement cooperation was for many years focused entirely on Africa, but now the priorities are the ZSP countries, Central and Eastern Europe, particularly the candidates for European Union membership, Central Asia, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

► Training, advice and exchanges are the three main elements in technical police cooperation.

Training accounts for 71% of French technical cooperation here. The aim is to professionalise officers in beneficiary countries, mainly for fighting crime, maintaining public order and security, combating the drug trade and trafficking in human beings.

► Advice and exchanges mainly concern the restructuring or establishment of law enforcement services and raising the standards of the legislative and regulatory framework.

► In recent years, the French civil security service has begun to engage in international cooperation.

## Humanitarian mine clearance

*Anti-personnel mines are a scourge that kills or maims some 16,000 people in the world each year. These weapons retain their lethal potential long after combat has ceased, and are a major obstacle to development in the 60 or so countries affected, particularly those where they were massively deployed (such as Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia and Mozambique).*

- ▶ The Ottawa Convention banning landmines was signed on 3 December 1997 by 121 States including France, and became effective on 1 March 1999.
- ▶ France is working through diplomatic channels to support the international community in extending and implementing the Ottawa Convention.
- ▶ Humanitarian mine clearance is intended to eliminate all mines in the affected areas, provide assistance to their victims, raise awareness of landmine dangers and train deminers. The main projects funded by multiyear credits are currently in Cambodia (€1.2 million), Mozambique (€1.8 million), Senegal (€228,000) and Guinea Bissau (€213,000). A €3 million project for Angola is being prepared. All these projects will enable normal economic and social life to resume in highly populated areas.



## » Main partners

## and operators

*Institutional cooperation works with a number of partners and operators:*

- ▶ **French ministries** of justice, the interior, internal security and local freedoms, infrastructure, transport, housing, tourism and the sea, civil service, State reform and regional planning;
- ▶ **Specialist bodies under these ministries that dispense training:** Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature (ENM), Ecole Nationale d'Administration Pénitentiaire (ENAP), Service de Coopération Technique Internationale de Police (SCTIP), Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA), Centre d'Etudes Européennes de Strasbourg (CEES), Instituts Régionaux d'Administration (IRA); Centre National de la Fonction Publique Territoriale (CNFPT);
- ▶ **Civil society**, represented by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Penal Reform International, and trade unions;
- ▶ **Multilateral organisations** such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Council of Europe, United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP).

## › Cooperation

### for Human Rights

*French cooperation policy towards both State institutions and civil society aims to raise the awareness of citizens themselves of their basic rights.*

*A new approach takes the form of three proactive projects with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Penal Reform International (PRI) and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH).*

- ▶ With the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the main objective is to encourage the establishment of national systems to promote and protect human rights, with the help of elected officials and civil society players. Beneficiaries are Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Haiti, Niger, and the UN Sub-regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa in Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- ▶ The project organised with Penal Reform International (PRI) aims to promote penal and prison reform by applying international human rights standards to the administration of justice. It will improve the operation of the criminal justice system and conditions of detention, promote alternatives to imprisonment and strengthen cooperation between the groups of civil society involved.
- ▶ The last decade has seen many movements emerge to defend human rights, but these associations remain fragile. The project devised in partnership with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) is intended to strengthen civil society's influence by providing practical training and networking the various players via the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.

## Allocation of multiyear funding since 2000 by sector of activity

### 1 - NUMBER OF CURRENT\* PROJECTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

Projects approved per year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Justice	1	1	3	4	1	7		
Human Rights					1		2	
Mine Clearance					1			1
Law Enforcement				2	1	7		1
Civil Security				1	1	1	1	1
Urban Development		1		1	1	3	3	1
Regional Planning		1				1	2	
Support for Decentralisation			1	1	1	2	1	2
Administrative Modernisation				1	1	2	3	2
<b>Cumulative total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>

\* Current means that the programme will continue after 31 December 2002. Programmes that terminated between 1 January 1995 and 31 December 2002 are not mentioned.

Note that in 2000 the scope of the Priority Solidarity Fund was extended to more countries (see chart p.6)

### 2 - FUNDING OF CURRENT PROJECTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

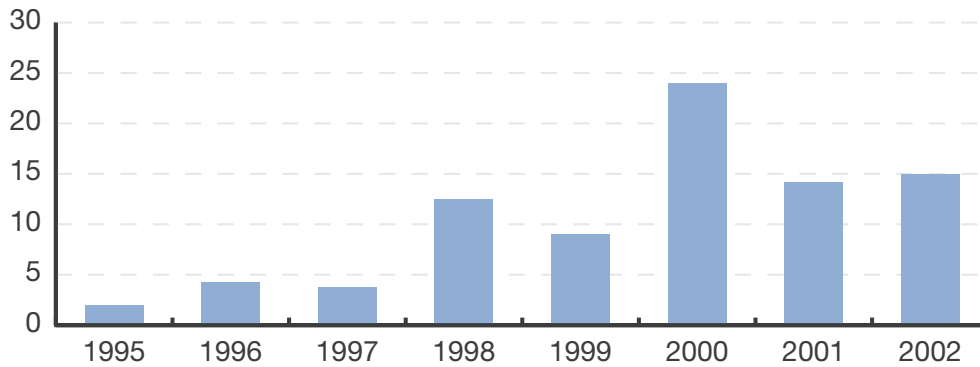
(million euros)

Projects approved per year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Justice	1.5	0.9	2.2	6.3	0.7	6.4			18
Human Rights					1.1		3.6		4.7
Mine Clearance					3.1			1.2	4.3
Law Enforcement				0.9	0.7	9.3		0.4	11.3
Civil Security				0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	6.6
Urban Development		1.8		1.5	1.2	2.6	3.7	5	15.8
Regional Planning		1.4				1.5	2.3		5.2
Support for Decentralisation			1.5	1.5	0.5	2	0.6	3.5	9.6
Administrative Modernisation				0.6	1.1	1.4	3.3	2.6	9
<b>Cumulative total</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>



## Funding of FSP projects approved each year since 1995 and current at 31 December 2002

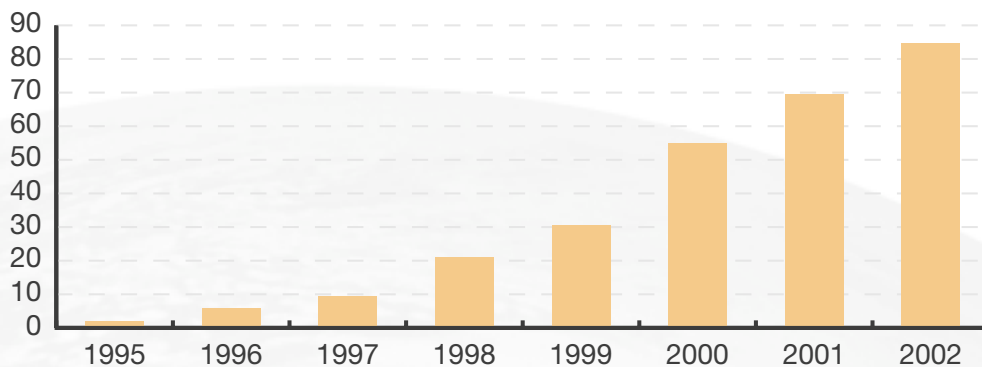
(million euros)



Overall, the curve of FSP projects is ascending with a peak in 2000 reflecting the inclusion of new countries in the ZSP.

## Cumulative funding of FSP projects since 1995 and current at 31 December 2002

(million euros)





## Regional cooperation

► **Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)** comprises national associations of elected officials from West and Central Africa. It supports national policy dialogue between States and local authorities with a view to decentralisation and local development. The MDP runs a number of capacity-building programmes for African local authorities and projects to link these authorities to institutional bodies for African integration

([www.pdm-net.org](http://www.pdm-net.org))

► **Organisation for Harmonising Business Law in Africa (OHADA).**

The OHADA treaty to harmonise business law in Africa was signed in Port-Louis, Mauritius on 17 October 1993. Its purpose is to encourage economic development and regional integration by:

- providing its member-States with a single, simplified business law offering the necessary legal and judicial security for all economic agents;
- promoting arbitration as the instrument of first choice for settling contractual disputes.

**The sixteen current member-States of OHADA** are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

France provides a financial contribution to the operating costs and activities of the organisation.

([www.ohada.com](http://www.ohada.com))





### 3 - CURRENT FSP PROJECTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

Project	Approved in	Funding (€)
<b>Regional Planning</b>		
› Partnership to develop Greater Antananarivo in Madagascar	2001	760,000
› Institutional support to implement regional planning policy in Morocco	2000	1,520,000
› Urban integration and neighbourhood cooperation in Togo	1996	1,370,000
› Support for ZSP regional planning policies	2001	1,520,000
<b>Decentralisation</b>		
› Support for decentralisation and urban development in Benin	2000	1,220,000
› Support for decentralisation in Cape Verde	2001	610,000
› Support for decentralised management of urban authorities in Madagascar	1998	1,520,000
› Support for devolution and decentralisation in Mali	2002	2,590,000
› Support for devolution and decentralisation in Mauritania	2000	760,000
› Support for decentralisation and regional development in Namibia	2002	910,000
› Support project for decentralisation and local development (PADDEL) in Senegal	1997	1,520,000
› Support for legal compliance and financial controls in local authorities in Madagascar	1999	457,347
<b>Mine Clearance</b>		
› Participation in UNDP mine clearance action in Mozambique		
› Mine clearance	1999	3,048,980
<b>Urban Development</b>		
› Support for urban development in Phnom-Penh (Cambodia)	2001	1,220,000
› Support programme for urban development (PRODEV) in Congo	2002	5,000,000
› Support for municipal management and urban development in Congo	2001	1,220,000
› Project for local authority development in Côte d'Ivoire	1996	1,830,000
› Structure plan and urban services in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	2001	1,220,000



Project (cont.)	Approved in	Funding (€)
» Support programme for urban and municipal development (PADUM) in Equatorial Guinea	2000	460,000
» Support for urban and municipal development in Niger	2000	910,000
» Support for local development in Casamance (Senegal)	2000	1,220,000
» Urban sanitation, liquid and solid waste	1999	1,220,000
» Implementation of new guidelines for urban development	1998	1,520,000
<b>Human Rights</b>		
» Support for human rights protection and development of democratic culture in Cameroon	1999	1,067,143
» Promotion and protection of human rights (UNHCHR)	2001	2,000,000
» Support for penal and prison reform (PRI)	2001	1,600,000
<b>Justice</b>		
» Support for the restructuring of the judicial system in South Africa	2000	609,796
» Support for public justice service in Benin	1998	2,286,735
» Strengthening of judicial institutions and support for prisoners' social reintegration in Burkina Faso	1998	609,796
» Support for the rule of law in Burundi	1999	609,796
» Support for reconstruction and national reconciliation process in Burundi	1998	2,286,735
» Support for the rule of law in Cambodia	2000	1,768,408
» Support for the strengthening of judicial institutions in Congo	1998	1,067,143
» Support for modernising administrative and judicial framework in Cuba	2000	487,836
» Support for law reform in Ethiopia	2000	609,796
» Improvement of the judicial system in Gabon	1997	686,020
» Support for the justice system in Haiti	1997	762,245
» Support for legal and judicial reform in Madagascar	2000	609,796
» Ten-year justice development programme (PRODEJ) in Mali	2000	1,524,490
» Support to establish the rule of law in Rwanda	1997	762,245
» Rehabilitation of the judicial system in Chad	1996	914,694
» Training for magistrates and promotion of the rule of law in Vietnam and South-East Asia	2000	762,245
» Support for implementing the business law harmonisation treaty in Africa	1995	1,524,490



<b>Administrative Modernisation</b>		
› Support for modernisation of the civil service in Cambodia	2002	1,400,000
› Modernisation of the civil service in Congo	2000	945,184
› Aid for State capacity-building in the areas of sovereignty and rule of law in Laos	2002	1,230,000
› Support for the rehabilitation of the births, marriages and deaths registry Madagascar	1998	609,796
› Capacity-building for public services in Mali	2001	1,219,592
› Support for administrative reform in Mozambique	2000	457,347
› Support for institutional reform and administrative capacity-building in Yugoslavia	2001	1,013,723
› Revision of administrative cooperation action	2001	1,067,143
› Support for social dialogue	1999	1,067,143
<b>Law Enforcement</b>		
› Support for public safety and police training in South Africa	2000	457,347
› Support for the police in Burkina Faso	2000	990,918
› Support for the restructuring and restoration of the public law enforcement service in Cameroon	2000	609,796
› Support for public order and police training in Côte d'Ivoire	1998	914,694
› Support for the Mauritanian Ministry of the Interior	1999	609,796
› Support for security and crime prevention in Namibia	2000	609,796
› Support for the Centre National de Répression du Trafic Illicite des Drogues in Niger	2000	518,329
› Support for public safety in Senegal	2000	914,694
› Institutional support for internal security in Surinam	2002	405,000
› Support for the professionalisation of national security in Chad	2000	609,796
› Contribution to implementing the stability pact for South-East Europe	2000	4,573,470
<b>Civil Security</b>		
› Management of natural risks and civil protection in Cameroon	2002	2,400,000
› Support for civil security in CAR	1999	1,143,367
› Support for the strengthening of civil security in Congo	2001	1,067,143
› Organisation of fire-fighters' emergency services in Côte d'Ivoire	1998	883,469
› Contribution to regional cooperation on civil security in Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) States	2000	1,067,143

## Scholarships

### Training

*Scholarship programmes for overseas officials and students are the major instrument of French policy for supporting initial and in-service training in the institutional field. Most of France's centres of higher education (grandes écoles, universities, specialist institutes) either train the scholarship-holders in the same classes as their French equivalents or provide customised courses".*

In 2002, for example, 2,375 individuals were granted scholarships as part of institutional cooperation.

### I - VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

#### Rule of law and public freedoms

Year	2000	2001	2002
› Human Rights	40,562	65,684	272,350
› Mine Clearance	19,012	45,051	111,978
› Law Enforcement	832,112	792,908	851,116
› Civil Security	206,628	292,432	318,394
› Justice	1,780,266	1,827,993	2,025,189
<b>TOTAL scholarships</b>	<b>2,878,580</b>	<b>3,024,068</b>	<b>3,579,028</b>

euros

#### Local and urban development

Year	2000	2001	2002
› Urban Development	854,604	861,078	859,020
› Regional Planning	146,345	159,011	139,248
› Support for Decentralisation	524,523	552,858	510,378
<b>TOTAL scholarships</b>	<b>1,525,472</b>	<b>1,572,947</b>	<b>1,508,646</b>

euros

## Modernisation Cooperation

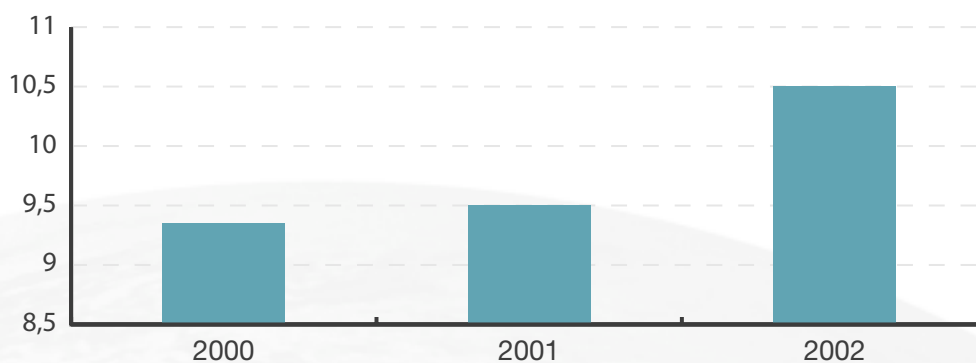
Year	2000	2001	2002
Administrative Modernisation	4,925,107	4,901,611	5,422,570
<b>Administrative Modernisation</b>	<b>4,925,107</b>	<b>4,901,611</b>	<b>5,422,570</b>

euros

The Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) has designed a new range of courses for non-French participants. These cover the current radical changes occurring in most administrations as a result of the redefined role of the State with respect to globalisation and regional integration, and the use of new information and communication technologies.

## 2 - VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED FROM 2000 TO 2002

(million euros)



Scholarship funding rose 10.5% from 2001 to 2002, and 13.5% from 2000 to 2002. It now accounts for 24.5% of total annual action funding, compared with 20% in 2000.



## Technical Assistants

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs recruits technical assistants from its annual funding to work on cooperation projects in overseas administrations.

The technical assistants are made available to the State concerned for service in national structures or inter-State bodies (see map on p. 23).

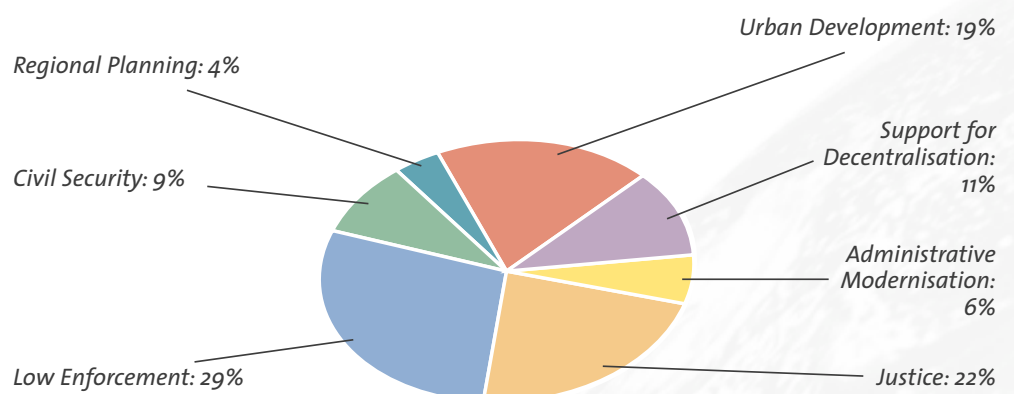
They generally work as:

- ▶ advisors in ministries,
- ▶ technical and financial monitors of FSP projects.

There are also regional technical assistants working with bodies such as:

- ▶ the Common Court of Justice and Arbitration of the organisation for business law harmonisation in Africa (OHADA) in Abidjan;
- ▶ the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, on decentralisation and urban development and judicial matters;
- ▶ the Brazilian Federal Economic Fund (CEF) and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for Southern Cone countries in Rio de Janeiro, on the management of historic city centres, access to urban services for disadvantaged groups and investment funding for local authorities.

### I - TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AT 31 OCTOBER 2002

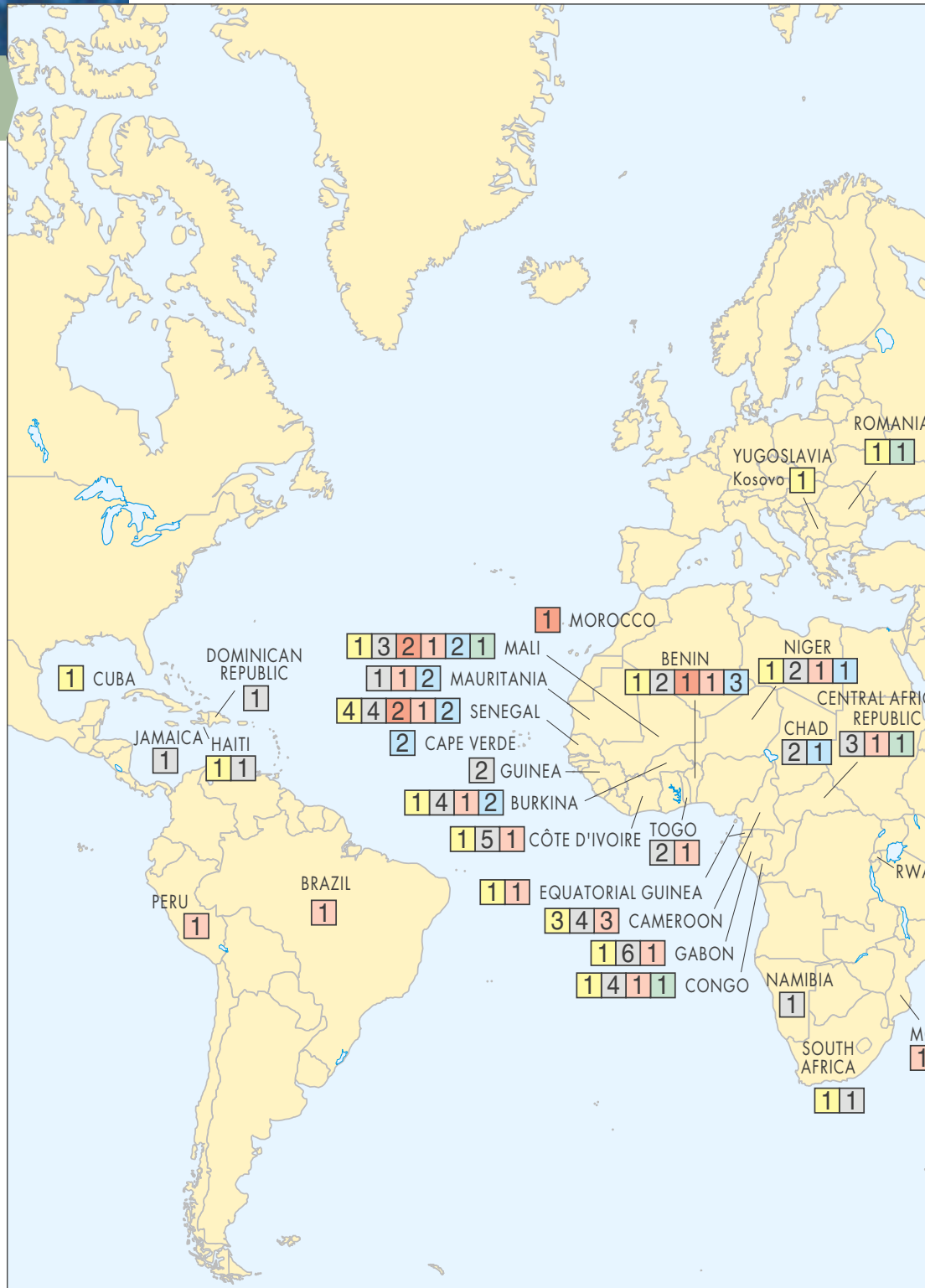


## 2 - TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS AT 31 OCTOBER 2002 BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND COUNTRY

	Justice	Law Enforcement	Civil Security	Regional Planning	Urban Development	Support for Decentral.	Administrative Modernisation	TOTAL
AFGHANISTAN							1	1
BENIN	1	2		1R*	1	2+1R*		8
BRAZIL					1R*			1
BURKINA FASO	1	2	2		1	2		8
CAMBODIA	1				1		1	3
CAMEROON	3	2	2		3			10
CAPE VERDE						2		2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		1	2		1		1	5
CHAD		2				1		3
CHINA			1					1
COMOROS		1				1		2
CONGO	1	3	1		1		1	7
COTE D'IVOIRE	1R*	3	2		1			7
CUBA	1							1
DJIBOUTI	1	2			1			4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		1						1
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1				1			2
ETHIOPIA	1							1
GABON	1	4	2		1			8
GUINEA		2						2
HAITI	1	1						2
INDIA					1			1
JAMAICA		1						1
KENYA					1			1
LAOS							1	1
MADAGASCAR	4	2			3			9
MALI	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	10
MAURITANIA		1			1	2		4
MOROCCO				1				1
MOZAMBIQUE					1		1	2
NAMIBIA		1						1
NIGER	1	2			1	1		5
PERU					1			1
ROMANIA	1						1	2
RWANDA	1							1
SENEGAL	4	3+1R*		2	1	2		13
SOUTH AFRICA	1	1						2
THAILAND	1+1R*				1R*	1		4
TOGO		2			1			3
VANUATU					1			1
VIETNAM	1							1
YUGOSLAVIA1							1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>

\*R : regional technical assistant

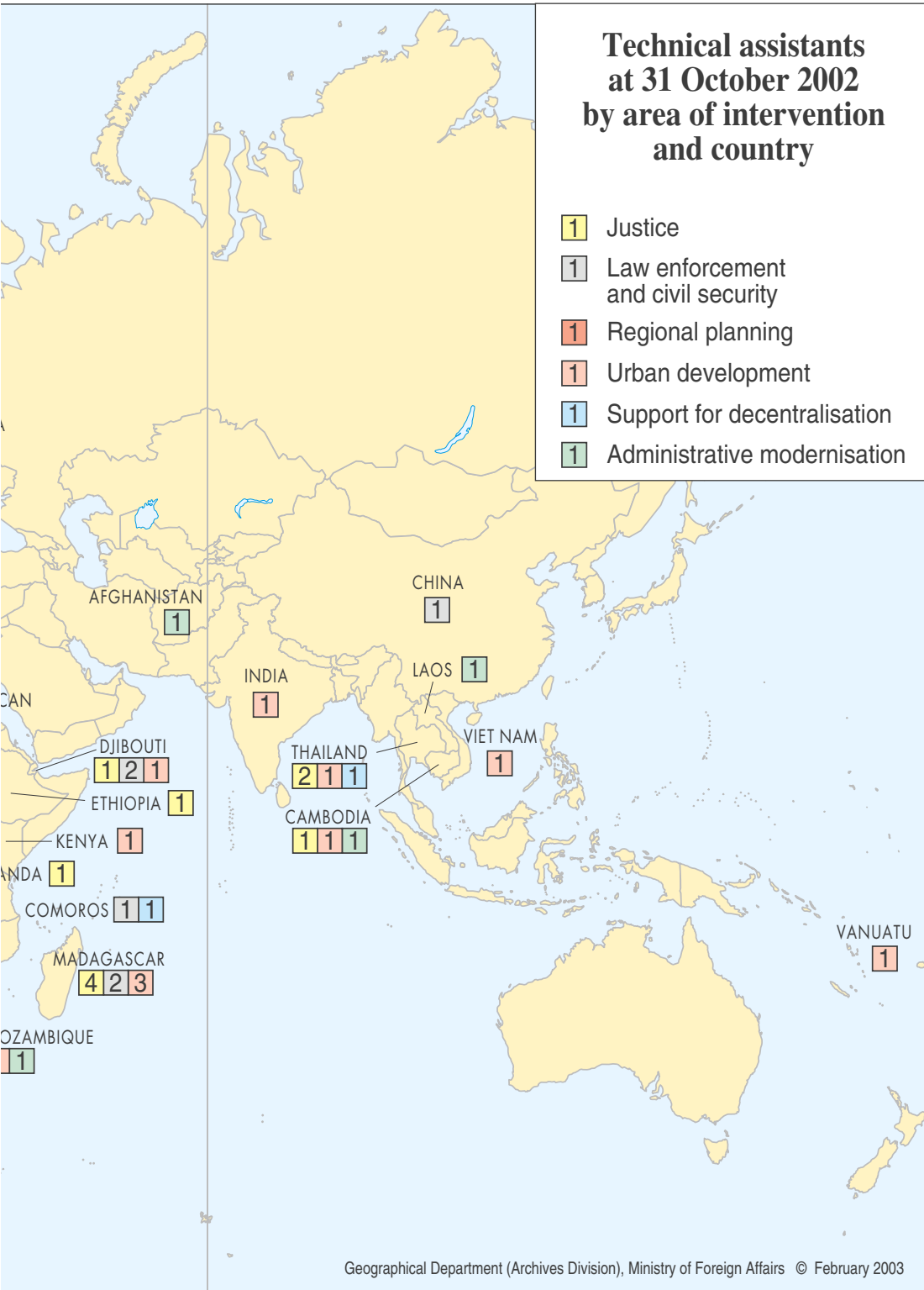
### 3 - TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND COUNTRY AT 31 OCTOBER 2002





### Technical assistants at 31 October 2002 by area of intervention and country

- 1 Justice
- 1 Law enforcement and civil security
- 1 Regional planning
- 1 Urban development
- 1 Support for decentralisation
- 1 Administrative modernisation





**MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES**

Direction générale de la Coopération internationale et du Développement - DGCID

Direction du développement et de la coopération technique

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