

Santo Antão Rural Development Project (SARDEP)

SARDEP (CV/90/008)

REPORT ON 1990



General view of João Afonso, Ribeira de Cha de Pedras, Santo Antão. The newly constructed school is visible in the Centre, in front of it is the new building for the extension service/community Centre.

On the foreground are the bench terraces planted with sugar cane and manioc. The irrigation canals are clearly distinguishable. On places with more water grow fruit trees and coco palms. Steeper slopes are fixed with natural vegetation, or with stone walls in areas for dry land farming.

INTRODUCTION

For this report of the SARDEP activities a new form was chosen. Photos were taken of some of the most important works which have been executed over the last year and the accompanying text explains what has been done and also enters a little in the context in which the activities took place.

This form has been chosen because of the new tasks and setting of the Project. The year of 1990 covers two distinct periods in the project. The period till 31 August was the last part of the fifth phase. A report on this period has already been presented. The main character was still to provide technical assistance. From 1 September till the end of the year was the beginning of the interim phase, which has as its main objective to prepare the way for the definition of the future Cooperation between Cape Verde and The Netherlands.

The Interim phase already tried to put the organizational structures on Santo Antão more on its feet so that in the future they will be better equipped to administer the Netherlands and other funds. This process of support for institution building is still continuing.

In the past The Netherlands cooperation had in fact only one partner, the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries. It is foreseen that in the future also the areas of education and of public health should be included in the activities. Therefor much attention is being given to these areas during the interim phase, in order to get sufficient insight into the real needs, the existing expectations and the official policy.

Much effort also has been put in the writing of the Regional Development Plan for Santo Antão. The plan is to give the general outlook for the development of the island. It will serve as a general guideline for the new democratic structure which is going to be installed on the island. The plan is normative, not directive for the local boards which are to be elected in October of 1991. Many people have collaborated in the writing of the plan. In May 1991 it will be ready in its first version and can then be discussed with the population at large in a great number of public meetings all over the island.

The photographs in this report have been taken by Mr. Homero Fonseca, of MDRP, Regional Direction Santo Antão and processed by Lab Praia Color in Praia. o 1991 SARDEP.

THE ISLAND OF SANTO ANTÃO

The island of Santo Antão is some 790 km: in size. It forms roughly a rectangle of 20km from North to South and 40 km from East to West. The rectangle is tilted and runs in the direction northeast-south west. There is a central ridge, which goes up to 1585m at the eastern side (Pico da Cruz) and 1979m at the western end at Tope de Coroa. The northern and northeastern sides are rugged, with deep valleys cut in the massive mountains. The sides of the valleys often show mighty walls. People are concentrated in the northeastern part of the island, because of better rainfall and therefor better prospects for agriculture in these parts.



Photo 2 Valley of Paúl. On top is the Eastern Upland, Planalto Leste, where the pine forest can be seen. The forest is above the level of the normal height of the clouds.



Photo 3. Planalto Leste, seen from the Valley of Paul. Clouds during large part of the year hang against the higher mountains, leaving the northeastern part of the island in the shadow. This contributes to a reduced evaporation but also to a pleasant climate.



Photo 4. Zona Sul, Santo Antão. Clouds rolling over de mountain ridge on to the dry and flat southern part of the island.

The island was first inhabited after 1548, with some hundreds of people coming in from mainly the island of Fogo and also settlers from the southern parts of Portugal. The island had one single owner; the island was hereditary in the male line. The owner was allowed by the Portuguese Crown to carry the name of Lord of Santo Antão. In 1758 the Island came back to the Crown, since the last owner was accused of conspiracy against the King, his cousin. The administration during these two centuries had been particularly bad, no development could take place during this period. All possible profit was expatriated, brought to Portugal where the owner was.

There was no important economic activity in these years. People survived on goat and monkey breeding and hunting. There were some crops, maize and pumpkin, and some fruits. Cotton was gathered in the wild, so were Jathropha nuts for oil and a lichen for the preparation of a dye. The population gradually had increased to some thousands.

Here after the island came for two decades in the possession of the Companhia de Grão Para e Maranhão, a private company for the exploitation of the Portuguese colonies. The island and the population were most severely exploited, a situation which was made worse by some particularly harsh famines. The period till 1856 showed a much freer society, however with some terrible famines, especially in 1831 and 1855/56. After most of the worst famines the population had fallen back to some 5.000 to 7.000. This could well be the number of people which the island could ecologically support.

After the last famine in 1855/56 the Portuguese government started to help the suffering population, with the creation of jobs which paid just enough for the people to survive. The first work created was road building, the road from Janela along the coast to Carvoeiros (now: Porto Novo). It employed some 800 people and did not prevent large scale starvation on the rest of the Island. During later famines the government was much more successful and large numbers of dead were only reported in the beginning of the twentieth century when the work schemes were dropped. During the second half of last century the population could increase till around 20.000. The extra people had to find a place to live and they moved up the mountain sides and took every small bit of available land in use, provoking heavy erosion in the meantime.



Photo 5. Cirio, Ribeira das Patas, dwelling on the foot of the mighty crater wall. At some of the lower parts springs occur, which sometimes can be used for irrigation of the terraces.

The increased population combined with the weakening of the environment called for still more lands and an intensification of agriculture. Whereas in the nineteenth century agriculture was still relatively successful and confined to the more fertile valleys and to reasonably well protected upland, in the beginning of the twentieth century the catastrophe must have become clear. Massive and large-scale erosion occurred, leading to a loss of soil to the level of bare rock. Regardless the famines which took a great number of lives, the population still increased further, till the present level of around 42.000, which was reached in around 1970. It is clear that the island could not sustain these large masses.

After the terrible famine in 1947 the Portuguese government decided to restart the work schemes, which had been halted for half a century. Although a beginning was made already in 1948, these schemes had to

grow during the fifties to reach a level of an estimated 9.000 people employed in the beginning of the sixties. They were employed in afforestation, road building and rehabilitation of irrigation works. The alternative had been to immigrate, mainly to the other Portuguese colonies.

The work schemes in the second half of last century had employed hundreds rather than thousands of people. The present work schemes have already been going on for some 40 years now. At the moment some 6.000 workers are involved. The schemes have become already a part of life, it now already spans three generations. It is reality for the people. The island offers little alternatives. Those alternatives that exist are in the process of being more fully exploited. Some new ideas exist. But still there is no real job for everybody, so for the time being the frentes, as the labor gangs are called, ought to continue as the government is working out new plans to reconvert the existing frentes.



Photo 6. Curral das Vacas, Ribeira das Patas. Wherever water is available, there is agriculture. Land without access to irrigation is still prepared and kept ready in case the rains would come. Normally an annual crop like maize, which is the most important food crop on Santo Antão needs during the cycle of some 120 days a minimum of three good and well-placed showers. The area shown produced good harvests in 1980 and 1984 only for rain fed agriculture. Still the land is prepared every year in the hope that sufficient rain will fall, after which the farmers can sow. Of Santo Antão's 5500 hectare of rainfed agricultural land on average only 3500 ha can be sown and only 1500 ha will produce a harvest, albeit meagre in general terms, of say for maize between 250 and 550 kg per ha.

LABOUR GANGS OR FRENTES

During the Portuguese time special labor gangs were formed as a way to create work and therewith an income for those who most needed it. It is a form of humanitarian aid. And it was considered much more

dignifying for the people to work then to live on hand-outs. It was also hoped that the work schemes would contribute to the development of the Island, that the works in themselves also had a purpose. During the last century that purpose was always road construction, such as the already mentioned road from Janela to Carvoeiros in 1855 in which 800 people were involved and also from Cha de Igreja via Ponta do Sol and Vila de Ribeira Grande to Paúl, in which 400 people were involved. After the famine of 1947 it was first considered to take on the afforestation of huge parts of the island with labour gangs, they wanted to plant 20.000 ha of production forest, especially eucalypt and pine. The first plantations failed, eucalypt had been planted near Mesa, which was already then bone dry. The area only became green during the period 1950-1962, just like the rest of the island, because of the exceptional rains. From this period also dates the animal production station, which stands forlorn in the middle of a moon-like landscape. All traces of those first plantations have now vanished. Later ones were much more successful, like the beautiful pine forest on Planalto Leste, which was planted mainly in the period 1952-1956 and which is now ready for harvest. Road construction still continued to be one of the main tasks for the frentes. Some 120 km of paved roads have been built over the last 40 years, the main part after independence. The quality of the roads is excellent, especially when taken into consideration the dazzling heights at which they were hewn into the mountains and the extreme difficulties of the landscape in which they too had to be made.



Photo 7. Region Sul, Santo Antão. Some people of a frente of the Ministry of Public Works working on roads construction. This road will eventually go to Tarrafal the Monte Trigo, a small but fertile Valley at the western flank of the Island, where there is also an important fishing community. There is now only a monthly connection by ferry boat, or a trip on foot. which used to take 8 hours and was done at night because of the heat. People are used to a division of labor, the men dig or are the bricklayers, the women carry the stones. Only last year it was possible to equalize pay for both sexes. The project played an important role in the new rules towards that.

PLANALTO LESTE

The SARDEP project started in 1977 on the Eastern Highland, or Planalto Leste. It is part of the central ridge, which runs north east-south west. The whole area was called Perimetro de Moroços in the past, when the Portuguese planned, already in 1936 to completely afforest it. They had to wait till after the war, 1946 before they picked up the idea again. After the big famine of 1947 the need arose to create work on a large scale, as a form of humanitarian aid. In 1948 the work started, preparing the terrain, building the roads and planting the trees. The Planalto Leste has the most favorable growing conditions, it has relatively good soil and captures the most rain. It is close to densely inhabited zones, from which the work folk can come. The work of the first years proved to be not successful, some technical difficulties occurred, but also the wrong sites were chosen, and the wrong species were planted, for instance eucalypt in the Mesa area. In the period 1952-1956 pine trees were planted at the north eastern edge of the Planalto Leste. These trees not only received a reasonable amount of rain, but they also helped clouds, which bumped into them, condense. This way they received extra moisture, which they probably used all themselves to grow. The Portuguese probably planted some 2.000 ha of which most afterwards disappeared, because of drought. The Portuguese also became active in irrigation works, road building and erosion control in lower areas, where they also worked with labor gangs.

In a certain way the project took over the work from the Portuguese program. It was requested to do so by the government of Cape Verde, shortly after independence. In the beginning one of the main tasks was simply to provide work in order to guarantee an income at survival level.



Photo 8. Planalto Leste. Next to providing work the project also became more and more involved in the integral development of the island. A social infrastructure is built. The photo shows the cooperative shop at Agua das Caldeiras, which was Rabobank, on top of which an infirmary is

now in the final stage. There is a permanent health worker at the Planalto. The whole region is above 1.000 m with much wind and frequent fog and low temperatures. The execution of the construction works is always completely done by the frentes. An adult cypress tree stands at the right, it must have been planted in the fifties. financed by the Netherlands.



Photo 9. The standing pine forest, planted in the Portuguese time, is now ready for harvesting. An exploitation plan has been worked out by the project and is introduced. 350 ha is fit for exploitation. In combination with FAO a training course was organized for woodworkers. After cutting the trees are de-branched and the logs are hauled by a forestry tractor, which arrived in 1990. The logs are taken to the sawmill at Agua das Caldeiras. Here they are sawn into boards, to be used for construction purposes. The wood is sold locally. The saw dust is used for bedding in the stables and can be collected for free. Offal wood is used for the housing of animals, for fencing or for fuel wood. It is sold for the price of first grade fuel wood. Fuel wood is normally provided by acacia and similar species of which branches are cut off for this purpose. Thinning of pine but also of certain acacia stands provide round wood, to be used for construction supports, for construction of animal housing and for poles. Thinner, but tough, round wood is used for tool handles, especially for haws and spades. It is sold internally to the Ministry of Rural Development or of Public works.



Photo 10. Agua das Caldeiras. The mobile sawmill acquired in combination with FAO. Logs can be produced during the whole year and over a short period be sawn. The mill can then be used on other islands.



Photo 11. Cova, one of the four main craters on the island, a beautiful, almost perfectly round caldera. On the fertile floor the tree nursery can be seen. The forest appears at the top.



Photo 12. Cova, the tree nursery. Polyethylene bags are filled up with specially prepared soil. These are put in beds and sown. After the first suitable shower during the planting season, usually in September the young trees are planted. Before that they have already been distributed over the various planting areas, since with rain the forest roads tend to become impassable.



Photo 13. Planalto Leste. A successful afforestation, 4-year-old acacia on individual terraces

THE RIBEIRAS

In the ribeiras, the valleys, which are deeply cut into the massive mountain system, an important part of the project's activities took place. At the valley floors protection walls are built, together with the interested farmers, who take part in the construction costs. The walls are to protect the very valuable land from inundation when after some heavy rains, the river all of a sudden begins to flow. At the foot of the mountains terraces are made, or restored. These are very productive. In the past the valley floor used to be the most productive land, and some of the adjacent area on the slopes. Huge deposits of debris have now covered these floors, and only at the sides some agriculture remains possible. The project has improved and or constructed captations for water underneath the valleys or captured the springs higher up. This water is then lead to deposits, when these are filled up it runs via irrigation canals to the fields. Farmers have the rights to so and so many minutes of water, according to size of their land and to other not always very clear criteria. In the valleys there are various irrigation systems, one above the other. The water which is lost in the upper system might reappear in an underlying one and still be used. The efficiency of the whole valley system is much more important than that of the separate irrigation systems. It is important to remember that water is one of the major constraints for agriculture on Santo Antão.

Above the terraces is the zone for rain-fed agriculture, with works of various types for soil protection. On top of that is the area for afforestation, a zone in which the natural vegetation, and in the river beds some

dams protect the soil from being washed away, avoid further erosion and help the rainwater to penetrate the subsoil or the fissures in the rocks.



Photo 14. Alto Mira valley. General view, showing terraces and an irrigation canal at the foreground, right. At the far side on the mountain side, upper part muretes, small walls can be seen which keep the soil in place. The terrain behind these walls is still steep, but the water loses its velocity with the walls, so it can never gather sufficient speed to do any considerable damage.



Photo 15. Alto Mira valley. A water reservoir. The water is first captured at a spring, which is a little higher up. Left from the reservoir the canal can be seen. This goes to the more hospitable part of the valley where agriculture is possible on the terraces on the mountain slope. Construction in this terrain is difficult, because of uncertainty about the underground, which has to serve as support and which during excavation for the foundation might still present surprises. Also, the transport of building material is difficult since there are no roads. The building material: sand, cement, gravel and concrete blocks have to be carried, usually by the women, on their heads. The burden of the women and the role they play in society tend to be undervalued by the men on Santo Antão



Photo 16. Ribeira da Cruz. A freshly constructed masonry irrigation canal.



Photo 17. Alto Mira. Irrigated agriculture. This area is important for vegetable production.

EDUCATION

The project has been active in the field of education on Santo Antão, mainly related to two distinct activities: adult literacy training and investment related to school construction and restoration.

The projects support to adult literacy training is mainly related to the workers in the frentes, who have the opportunity to go to the classes, partly on their own, partly during working time. The Ministry of Education executes this training program. Some doubt had arisen in regard to the efficiency of the program. A study showed that a need exists to further stimulate the trainers and that better material, but not the program in itself, should be provided. The spaces used often leave much to be desired. It is foreseen that some moveable, simple classrooms will be acquired during 1991.

The project sponsored 25 literacy training groups, or "Culture Cycles", 25 more were paid out of the counter value funds of the Netherlands food aid. Since 1st of September 1990 all frentes are paid out of the counter value funds of the (increased) Netherlands food aid to Cape Verde. Since then, all 50 training groups are paid out of the same funds.



Photo 18. Vila de Ribeira Grande. A group of women in an adult literacy training group, or Culture Circle". They attend from 7 till 9 o'clock in the morning every day. After one year they can take an exam, the passing of which will allow them to proceed to the second part. Also of about one year's duration. The passing of the exam at the end of that year will give them the equivalent of four-year primary school education. That is the standard level of schooling, as primary school education only used to have a four-year course, or Elementary Basic Education (EBE). It is foreseen that in the future also professional adult training courses will be held as a third cycle and the people who pass the tests will have the equivalent of six years of schooling, the Complementary Basic Education (EBC) The trainers of the Circles are partly volunteers, partly ill trained young adults in need of a job.



Photo 19. Garça, Manta Velha. A new community is in the process of being formed. To the left is the Health Post, build by the UNICEF project. In the center is the cooperative shop, which occupies the ground floor. On the first floor is the private school (EBC-level) which was initiated by the cooperative and which the SARDEP project helped finance. A new classroom is being constructed on the second floor. To the right is the public tap and washing place. On the foreground the generator house can be seen. Nearby is also the new extension service building/future community Centre, the kindergarten under construction, the house of the women organization and the primary school (EBE).



Photo 20. Garça, Manta Velha. Inside a classroom of the private (cooperative) school.



Photo 21. Figueiral. Kindergarten run by the OMCV, the Cape Verde Women Organization. It opened in 1990.



Photo 22. Ribeira Grande. The "Central School" now is home to the new secondary school, the 7th to 9th grade. The project financed the interior and exterior painting of the building.



Photo 23. Lombo Branco. Construction of a basic school (EBE) financed by the project. The old school was completely inadequate. The building will be ready in April 1991.



Photo 24. Agua das Caldeiras, Planalto Leste. The Kindergarten is almost ready.



Photo 25. Porto Novo. Kindergarten "O Ninho". The building was painted, and a wall put around the playground. Some minor repairs took place.



Photo 26. Porto Novo. The children of the Kindergarten pose for the Photo together with the staff. The director of the school, Dona Aurora, is one of only four people with an education as a kindergarten teacher. She regularly trains all others working in this field on Santo Antão. The kindergarten is run by the Cape Verde Solidarity Institute (ICS)



Photo 27. Pico da Cruz, on the Planalto Leste. General view of Elementary School EBE. I came ready in early 1991. The flat building includes a residence for the teacher. The wall in front surrounds the school yard.



Photo 28. Pico da Cruz, Planalto Leste. A view of a classroom.



Photo 29. João Afonso. Classroom in the new Basic Complementary School (EBC). The school building itself is shown on the picture on the cover. The school construction was co-financed by the Municipality of Ribeira Grande and SARDEP, which paid for two classrooms out of the Interim phase budget.



Photo 30. Martiene. EBE school, co-financed with UNICEF Project, one classroom financed.



Photo 31. Ribeira Grande. The white building to the left is the Red Cross Kindergarten. The construction is now ready and has been taken into use in the beginning of April 1991.

It has a beautiful, protected play yard. The children come in with 4 years of age and stay for two years, they are allowed to attend primary school at the age of 6, rather than 7 for the other children.

They attend school in the morning as well as in the afternoon, five days a week.

The building complex to the right is the Elementary Basic School, EBC, or 5th and 6th grade of Ribeira Grande. Four additional classrooms were financed by the project. As soon as sufficient capacity exists in Cape Verde, the required minimum school attendance will be raised from four to six years.

THE WORKSHOP

The SARDEP project has, out of the necessity for adequate repair and maintenance of the rolling stock, collaborated with the partner organization, the Regional Direction of the Ministry of Rural Development in the financing of a workshop. The main part of the construction was put down in SARDEP's fourth phase. In the beginning of 1990, some additional working space could be taken into use. There is now a spray paint room, the carpenter shop has changed to a more suitable room, and the spare parts division is enlarged forcing to look for new space for the office, which was constructed on top of the carpenter's workshop.

The project does not give financial support to the workshop anymore, during the interim phase. Services and replacements of spare parts are paid for. Further support was denied in view of the opinion that a workshop which is so well equipped and stocked should be able to run independently. The project regrets that still no adequate management has been found to put the workshop on its own feet. It also regrets,

that after years of insistence, also from Netherlands officials, the Cape Verde authorities did not replace the manager.



Photo 32. Ponta do Sol. Workshop of the MDRP. To the left of the staircase is the room to fine tune motors. The staircase leads to the office from where the whole area can be overlooked. Underneath the staircase the doors to the carpenter's workshop can be seen. To the right the flap-doors are of the spray-paint room.



Photo 33. Ponto do Sol. MDRP Workshop. A view in the newly installed carpenter's workshop.



Photo 34. Ponta do Sol, MDRP workshop. A look in the enlarged spare parts storeroom. The place is well organized. Also note the second floor in a part of the room, used for less current articles.



Photo 35. Ponta do Sol, MDRP workshop. View of the grease pit.



Photo 36. Ponta do Sol, MDRP workshop, the yard of the workshop, as seen from the office.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE

The project has given considerable attention, time and financial support to put the extension service on its feet. The main idea is to train extensionists in a two-year course. The extensionists are recruited from the various valleys and zones on the island and go back there after training. A building, "Nucleus" will be built for them there, this will also serve as a meeting room and a community Centre. A house will be built on the meeting room for the extensionist to live with his or her family. Besides that, an agricultural Centre will be constructed for larger meetings, for the continuation of the training of the extensionists, for other courses and in order to have a place where larger numbers of rural people can be trained, and special courses be held.



Photo 37. Extensionists. The rural extensionists were recruited from the different valleys already with the intention that they would go back there later. After analyzing similar services at the other islands as well as the experiences from Santo Antão it was proven to be important that candidates should be well selected on social abilities and be given a thorough training of two years. This training was provided in Ribeira Grande, with active participation of all staff members of MDRP and of SARDEP. But in order to avoid the precocious leaving of the extensionist it showed to be necessary to provide them with simple but adequate housing in the zones they came from and also give them sufficient status so that they can feel at ease in their work. The picture was taken during a fraternization meeting at the end of a course in Rapid Rural Appraisal and shows besides the extensionists also the animators, who work together with the UNICEF project on Santo Antão. These animators are involved in self-help programs for water supply to the rural areas and for basic sanitation. The extensionists work principally as rural development agents, taking up initiatives and ideas that live with the population and develop these and find solutions together with the population.



Photo 38. Extensionist training. Field training of the extensionists. In this case two people of the staff of the Ministry of Rural Development, who also participated, talking to a woman in Ribeira das Patas as she explains a problem of her area.



Photo 39. Afonso Martinho. The agricultural Centre, the main building. The construction is still going on but is expected to be concluded in July 1991.

The outdoor amphitheater is visible on the foreground, it is planned next to the demonstration plots.



Photo 40. Afonso Martinho, overview. The main building is in the center of the property. The flat area below, and just above the village's tennis court, is to be used for experimental plots. The nursery for fruit trees is already installed, so is a small nursery for afforestation trees. There is an area for research on vegetables in use. An area is set aside for demonstrations on afforestation. A considerable area will be used for sugar cane, the most important crop on the island. The area near the central building is for demonstration plots.



Photo 41. Afonso Martinho, Agricultural Centre (right) and almoxarifado (left)

The Centre at Afonso Martinho will be the basis of the extension service. There will always be an extension worker on duty to help with the most immediate questions of the population. Also, technical advice on matters related to agriculture can be obtained here. The Centre has next to the central task also a task in the zone which it immediately serves. The other zones will have their own nucleus and have the information they want from their own extension worker.



Photo 42. Garça de Cima, Manta Velha. The building for the extension service. It is almost finished. The door to the left opens into a room for special tools to be used in the community, like a knapsack sprayer and pruning tools, but also as a deposit for necessary products etc. The other door enters into the meeting room, with space for 30 people. Next to this room is a small office for the extensionist. The staircase leads to the apartment on the first floor and to the roof terrace. Manta Velha is one of the areas which is developing as a village, it is attracting some basic services. The extension nucleus is next to the house of the Cape Verde Women organization and also next to the new kindergarten. The school, the cooperative shop, the water tap, the washing place and the health post are all nearby.



Photo 43. Ribeira de Torre, Maria Guedinha. In this valley a new Centre is being constructed. A cooperative shop was opened last year here. It is next to a kindergarten, which was built by the community, with help from SARDEP. The meeting room and office for the extensionist are built on top of the shop, his apartment on top of the kindergarten. For the future the members of the cooperative hope to find finance for the construction of a library/study room on top of the meeting room.



Photo 44. Paul, Cabo de Ribeira. Extension nucleus, similar to the one on photo 42.



Photo 45. Paul Valley, Rocha Grande. The extension nucleus is ready and freshly painted. It has not yet been taken into use. The architecture for the buildings is the same. The buildings were designed by the local architect Pedro Delgado.



Photo 46. Janela. Extension nucleus. The building at the time of the picture was well advanced. Like all others the photo was taken in January 1991



Photo 47. João Afonso. The construction of the extension nucleus can be seen on the right. The building will look the same as the others. There was a little delay with the start of the construction, due to difficulties in acquiring the site. The school, which is partly financed by the project stands to the left. See also the photo on the cover.



Photo 48. Afonso Martinho. Plot of all sugar cane varieties from Santo Antão at the agricultural Centre, for observation. The project also introduced new varieties from Brazil. 32

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The SARDEP project also in the year 1990 give substantial support to the writing of the Santo Antão Regional Development Plan. This plan contains the basis for the development policy of the island. The various chapters have been written by 26 different subcommittees which submitted their work to a general assembly. The editing committee worked further on it to give it a readable and understandable form. In May 1991 the Plan will be discussed with the population after which the newly elected members of parliament, together with the local administration will draw up a revised version, which in its turn will be negotiated with the government to find its definite form. The future Netherlands cooperation will be fitted into this plan.



Photo 49. Ribeira Grande. The MDRP building is at the center. The building is enlarged, and the extension could be taken into use in the beginning of 1990. Some space was reserved exclusively for the Regional Development Plan. A library is in the process of being set up. Various related services also have offices here, the Agrarian Reform Commission, SARDEP, the plant protection laboratory of INIA, the Italian fruit growing project. Three apartments were included in order to help somewhat diminish the great need for housing space for the technicians working with the MDRP and related services.



Photo 50. Ribeira Grande. SARDEP office in the MDRP building. The coordinator meets a commission from Porto Novo, led by Dr. Carlos Brito, in order to discuss possible financial help for community development.



Photo 51. Ribeira Grande, the computer room of the MDRP building. The MDRP is now well equipped with office machines, used for administration, for reports, for technical calculation and for accounting. Often the need for their use exceeds greatly their availability.



*Photo 52. Ribeira Grande. Library/documentation Centre at the MDRP building. The library is still in the phase of being set up. It is open to the public.
It will contain all reports written on Santo Antão, as well as technical information on rural development and agriculture.*



Photo 53. Ribeira Grande, the meeting room for the Agrarian Reform commission in the MDRP building. The room was constructed in 1990 but will probably never be used for its intended purpose because of new politic insight of the present government. The room will be used for other meetings and for courses. The need for such spaces is still big.



Photo 54. The conference room in the extension of the MDRP building.



Photo 55. Planalto Leste. Agua das Caldeiras. A house build for the personnel of the forestry service. The house is near the Forestry Centre (Casa Forestal), which also serves now as a nucleus for the extension service. Also, the extensionist lives in a house nearby. The house was built by the regular frentes from the Planalto Leste.

PAPASA

The PAPASA project, the Santo Antão artisanal fishery project, is closely related to SARDEP, in that both are financed by the Netherlands government and there is one coordinator for both projects. The PAPASA is now entering an important phase in which all productive activities will be privatized and the services to the fishermen be brought under a national coordination.



Photo 56. Ponta do Sol. PAPA, boat construction.



Photo 57. Ponta do Sol, PAPA. The building and installations.

KAP PROJECTS

In 1990 two KAP projects came ready, the public library in Porto Novo, administered by the local sports club, for which funds were made available for materials to upgrade the building and acquire some furniture and the public library in Ribeira Grande, run by the youth organization, for which books were financed.



Photo 58. Ribeira Grande. A look in the public library



Photo 59. Porto Novo. A look in the public library. REPORT ON 1990

SARDEP-STAFF

In 1990 SARDEP counted with the collaboration of these people on its staff:

Grabowsky and Poort team:

- Leo A. Schoof, coordinator
- Ben Haagsma, soil and water conservation expert, deputy coordinator
- Gideon van Melle, forester and ecologist, during phase V, till August
- Luigi Agosti, workshop manager, during phase V, till August
- Bram Janssen, administrator.

Bilateral Associate Experts:

- Ms. Anje Wind, socio-economist
- Rene Magermans, economist with PAPASA

Other staff, all on local contract:

- Ms. Gerda Bos, secretary, till December
- Anacleto Morais, secretary, from September

- Ms. Marian Alkemade, soil and water conservation expert, part time, till September
- Ms. Deirdre Hyde, ecological artist, till March
- Carlo Arena, economist, January-April
- Ms. Patrícia Goulart Bustamante, agronomist, January-April
- Ms. Alexandra Lee Delgado, from September, with Min. of Education
- Silvino Lima, planner, with Regional Plan Ms.
- Annet S. de Boer, epidemiologist, with Min. of Health.

The year 1990 was divided into two vary distinct parts for the project: the fifth phase of SARDEP run till 31 August, when funds run dry, and the SARDEP Interim Phase, which was formulated in March 1990, which started on 1 September 1990.

The fifth phase had put emphasis on technical assistance and worked mainly in the area of soil and water conservation, which it did through humanitarian aid in the form of providing jobs via the frentes, the labor gangs. Some 3900 people worked in the scheme and were paid either directly from SARDEP funds or the counter value funds of Netherlands food aid to Cape Verde. Also help was given to the setting up of a social infrastructure on Santo Antão, especially the building of schools and some support to the health care system. Substantial support was given to the rural extension service. training the extension workers, and the building of a network of extension/community Centres. (see also the Report on SARDEP Phase V. January- August 1990).

The Interim Phase has a completely different character. During its course, it runs till December 1991, the Regional Development Plan will be further elaborated, and its implications studied, and the various structures which probably will receive support during the possible further Netherlands cooperation on Santo Antão will be strengthened. The support for the traditional partner of SARDEP, the regional Direction of the Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries, continuation of past activities. However, no direct technical assistance is supplied any more. The interim phase is used as a period to reconsider the form of the Cooperation as well as the objectives. During the same time, the Republic of Cape Verde is going through exiting changes in its political system and is restructuring itself and redefining its values and priorities

will continue as far as it concerns the continuation of past activities. However, no direct technical assistance is supplied anymore. The interim phase is used as a period to reconsider the form of the Cooperation as well as the objectives. During the same time the Republic of Cape Verde is going through exiting changes in its political system and is reconstructing itself and redefining its values and priorities.

Ribeira Grande
 Leo A. Schoof
 Project Coordinator