

## Access to essential goods

### A new approach to public development aid



*Jean-Didier Blanchet, new president of Isted*  
*"Access to essential goods and services requires Isted to adapt and reorient its strategic policies."*

In the past two years, international debate on public development aid has received fresh impetus from the Secretary General of the United Nations, Koffi Annan, in his "Millennium Report". The text focuses mainly on global public goods and the financial resources required to make them sustainable and provide access for the greatest number, particularly the poorest.

This issue of the Lettre de l'Isted aims to contribute to the debate by targeting the approach at access to essential goods, consisting in networked services (such as water, transport, energy and hygiene) and access to land and housing. It reports on a number of French initiatives including preparation by a think tank coordinated by Claude Martinand, of a "Declaration on Guaranteed Access to Essential Services" (World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg), activities relating to the water sector conducted at the French-speaking pavilion of the "Water Dome", activities in the run-up to the World Water Forum in Kyoto, or those of the "Cities Alliance" initiative in which Isted is actively involved.

This new approach to development through access to essential goods and services requires Isted to adapt and reorient its strategic policies, by becoming a permanent partner of donors and the European Union, on the one hand, and by building up ties with local authorities and particularly French regional authorities, on the other hand.

Jean Smaghe, who was President of Isted for six years, has successfully conducted important changes as regards better integration of public-private partnership and expertise, and the geographic opening of all developing, emerging and transition countries to the outside world.

Upon succeeding him, and at a time when Isted is preparing to celebrate its 21st anniversary, I am determined to tackle these challenges and, on behalf of all the members, I wish to extend our warmest thanks to Jean Smaghe for his activities and the results achieved.

**Jean-Didier Blanchet,**  
 President of Isted

#### Contents

**1** **Access to essential goods**  
 A new approach to public development aid

**2-5** **Feature**  
 Guaranteed access to essential services. Access to essential services represents one of the basic foundations for a decent life and respect for the environment. However, this situation is not yet a reality for all user-consumers. That is why French public and private actors are mobilizing, as shown by the initiatives described in this issue: the "Declaration on Guaranteed Access to Essential Services" for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, mobilisation for the Kyoto forum, and the Cities Alliance programme

**6-8** **Information update**  
 Events  
 Training  
 Publications

## Guaranteed access to essential services

*Access to essential services represents one of the basic foundations for a decent life and respect for the environment. However, this situation is not yet a reality for all user-consumers, which is why all key French players have rallied around the goals of the French \*Committee for the Sustainable Development Summit (CFSMDD) with a view to drafting a "Declaration on Guaranteed Access to Essential Services".*

**A**s part of the run-up to the Johannesburg Summit<sup>1</sup>, leading French players, members of the CFSMDD\*, – consumers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, administrations, operators and financial institutions – felt it would be useful for France to propose a "Declaration on Guaranteed Access to Essential Services". France enjoys a number of advantages for drafting this declaration as it has public sector organizations working in this area and partnerships between public and private sector operators. It has also set up mechanisms for funding and solidarity and promotes the French experience of public-private partnerships all over the world. The declaration addresses problems encountered in emerging and developing countries, as well as those faced by underprivileged inhabitants, in social or regional terms, of developed countries. It is intended to be a reference for designing and implementing methods to develop essential services. These are the main extracts.

### **Nature and aims of essential services**

The nature and aims of essential services were defined in the implementation measures set out in items 11 and 12 of the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 16 December 1966 and which came into force on 3 January 1976.

### **Essential services are the vital or basic services required for a dignified and decent life, in particular:**

- Collective services for drinking water and sanitation;
- Collective services for hygiene and waste removal;
- Energy distribution services;
- Daily public transportation services;
- Information and telecommunications services.

The required levels of service and expected use must be specified for each service and for each region.

Services become essential as economic and social development progresses.

Thus, to support the development of the regions in question, it must be possible to extend the list of services to include, in particular, access to basic information and communications media (radio, telephone, Internet).

The development of these essential services, which require networks and which make a direct contribution to serving houses and workplaces, must be accompanied by the development of health and social housing services.

<sup>1</sup> World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (South Africa), 26 August to 4 September 2002



AESN

*"Essential services are vital or basic services required for a dignified and decent life" (Declaration on Guaranteed Access to Essential Services).*

### **To provide essential services, natural resources must be preserved**

Water, air, non-renewable or scarce resources (fossil energies, natural materials), natural heritage (biodiversity, virgin forest).

### **The right of access to essential services meets the following aims**

Access to essential services is inherent to human dignity. It is one of the foundations for sustainable development and a major factor in protecting the environment. These services also contribute towards the health, safety and well-being of human beings. Their role is to satisfy collective and individual needs around the globe at an adequate level of quality and at a price

which is affordable for the consumer. They must be provided urgently, according to a precise schedule which guarantees the best use of scarce resources: natural resources, expertise, technologies, capital, etc., whilst taking specific local characteristics into consideration.

Finally, these services must be organized in a way that meets the expectations of the populations concerned, in their role as both users and citizens. (...)

### **Principles of guaranteed access**

The principles aimed at guaranteeing the effective provision of essential services relate to both access and use. These principles are as follows:

#### **Water and air are not commodities**

These resources are collective assets which cannot be subject to private appropriation. Public authorities are responsible for knowledge and management of natural resources: inventory, options for collection, distribution, etc.

#### **Public authorities are responsible for organizing essential services**

Public authorities must implement policies that guarantee access to essential services. They are responsible for organizing essential services and also for setting prices for these services. The local dimension, whereby essential services are organized by local authorities and communities, is a dominant factor.

## **The Water Sector at the centre of debate for the first time**

One in four of today's six billion inhabitants lacks access to water of sufficient quality and one in two does not have an adequate drainage system. On city fringes, only 18% of the inhabitants are connected to a drinking water distribution system and 8% to mains drainage. Water degradation from uncontrolled industrial, agricultural and urban waste, together with increasing water-borne epidemics, are now affecting all major urban centres in developing countries. And the prospects are for a huge increase in urban concentrations: 3 cities of more than 10 million inhabitants in 1950 (New York, Tokyo and London), 21 in 2000, 17 of which in developing countries, and more than 50 in 2025. By then, two-thirds of the world's population may be living in countries affected by water problems.

The United Nations General Assembly has set goals in its "Millennium Declaration"<sup>1</sup> that are as ambitious as they are remote, i.e. to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach safe water.

The main step forward of the Johannesburg summit<sup>2</sup> has been to broaden this objective to include sanitation. This success owes much to the determination of the European authorities (c.f. Bonn Declaration, November 2001) and particularly the French authorities who, from very first forums, have been concentrating their efforts on this problem.

The many French public and private actors in the Water Sector who came to Johannesburg determined to act, are now mobilizing for the Kyoto forum<sup>3</sup> and they have plenty of items on their agenda:

#### **Drinking water and sanitation:**

- develop and implement an international monitoring system;
- transform the charter into an international project;

- give substance to French participation in the European initiative;
- help to prepare decisions on the reform of financial instruments for official development assistance (ODA).

#### **Integrated management of water resources:**

- back objectives relating to good ecological status in the European framework directive, particularly through the preservation of wetlands;
- intensify interchange networks and give concrete substance to the integrated management component of the European initiative, a component under France's leadership and responsibility (obtain that the present restriction of this component to transborder basins is abandoned);
- examine food and energy issues and further debate on large dam schemes in conjunction with energy objectives.

The French and Japanese authorities have also decided to join forces to organize a large exhibition in Kyoto on the universal theme of "water and cultivated land". Partners of countries of the Maghreb and the Middle East are in the process of joining the "financers' club". The active role of local authorities, their affirmation as authorities responsible for organizing these basic services and their essential support in the development of local project ownership, will be strengthened.

The next G8<sup>4</sup> will be an opportunity to make the major financial decisions for which the Kyoto interministerial conference was only able to lay the groundwork. This will be the moment when we will know whether the momentum developed together since the 2nd Forum in The Hague<sup>5</sup> in 2000 has been successful.

*(Source: Pierre-Alain Roche, Director of AESN)*

#### **Further information can be obtained from: Seine-Normandie Water Agency (AESN)**

51, rue Salvador Allende  
92027 Nanterre Cedex – France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 41 20 16 00  
Fax: 33 (0)1 41 20 16 09  
Website: <http://www.eau-seine-normandie.fr>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

<sup>2</sup> World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (South Africa), 26 August to 4 September 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Third World Water Forum, Kyoto (Japan), 16 to 23 March 2003.

<sup>4</sup> G8 – Summit of the seven leading industrialized countries and Russia, Evian (France), 1 to 3 June 2003.

<sup>5</sup> Second World Water Forum, The Hague (Netherlands), 17 to 22 March 2000.



AESN

*"To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water" (Millennium Declaration).*

### Essential services are public interest services

They comply with the principles of equality of treatment, continuity, as well as with performance objectives and contribute towards social and regional solidarity.

**Collective infrastructures** which are in a monopoly situation and which are directly required for the provision of essential services, cannot be subject to private appropriation, whether for an indefinite and never-ending period.

**Consumers and user-citizens, employees and all stakeholders have a role in defining, organizing, assessing and managing the services.**

Users, including families, and other stakeholders are involved in gathering expectations, choosing organizational solutions and making a joint assessment of the results obtained. To this end, all stakeholders must have access to information and indicators on the technical, economic, social and environmental performance of the services (sustainable development indicators). They must also have the right to call on independent expertise.

The involvement of all parties concerned contributes towards the performance of the essential services.

**Effective implementation of guaranteed access includes systematic evaluation, drawing up the objectives to be achieved, quantifying and selecting the resources to be implemented and establishing a timetable.**

Every level of government and all categories of stakeholders are involved in the process, making use of external evaluations. Governments will give concrete form to their joint approach by adhering to the agreement resulting from this declaration.

They will collate their proposed actions in national programmes and reports. Local authorities will adapt them in charters and implementation plans which can be included in the Agenda 21s drawn up at the level of regions concerned. (...)

### Mechanisms for solidarity and fundings

In view of the unequal distribution of resources, income and populations, access for all to essential services presupposes the creation by public authorities of mechanisms for solidarity and funding. These mechanisms are based on sharing costs and the application of locally appropriate pricing structures, as well as on mechanisms for national and international solidarity.

**At a local level**, there is need to provide geographical and social balance:

- Prices adjusted to the financial capabilities of populations;

- Financial compensation among categories of users and/or provision of public credits.

**At a national level**, there is a need to set up mechanisms for:

- Resource management;
- Investment grants where required;
- Assistance for the authorities that organize the services, to provide access to the skills required for this task and to establish balanced partnerships ("capacity building").

**At an international level**, there is a need to develop:

- Solidarity between the developed and less developed countries;
- Assistance for cooperation operations, in particular at a decentralized level. (...)

### Parties involved in organizing the services

Principles for organizing the services, like those for involving stakeholders, must be defined with a view to efficiency and rapid implementation.

#### Organizing the services

- Identify all stakeholders: public authorities, populations, communities, operators, employees, NGOs, local networks, financial institutions;
- Clearly define the responsibilities of the various stakeholders, distinguishing between levels of involvement, local or national, etc.;
- Mobilize all resources which are available or could be made available: local companies, information and suitable, tried and tested technical skills that save scarce resources, development organizations, existing networks (employment, health, education). Priority is given to demand management, development of local capabilities, synergy between services and to eco-efficiency;
- Create mechanisms for consultation, assessment and demonstration that bring together stakeholders, and in particular, user-citizens and employees. Members of advisory committees have a stake in defining local services and selecting the resources to be used for this purpose. The results are measured by means of performance indicators which incorporate sustainable development indicators.

#### Selecting the methods to be used to manage the services

Public authorities are free to choose between various possible options for managing the services: state control, public organization, contracting to a private or public sector operator or to an association. This free choice, guided by standards for comparing and assessing objectives, should be reviewed periodically and the reversibility of the management method selected should be guaranteed. Public authorities are responsible for guaranteeing the sustainability of the service, renewing and modernizing the installations, within the appropriate time scales.

#### Partnerships between public authorities and private or public sector companies

Mobilizing all available resources requires multi-player partnerships, in particular in the areas of expertise, feedback, funding and guaranteeing the continuity of the actions to be taken.

Contractual relationships are the preferred form for companies' participation.

### Contracting out responsibility for implementation

Contracting out responsibility (construction, operation, etc.) is managed according to the following principles: economic efficiency, social development, environmental protection, fair and healthy competition in the choice of the best bid, mechanisms for assessment and control.

Management of a group of complementary services and allocation of regional licenses, if necessary on an exclusive basis, is carried out where this helps improve economic efficiency. (...)

### Governance and ethics

The appropriateness of organizational choices, fair mobilization of stakeholders and the smooth operation of financial mechanisms presupposes compliance with public interest aims, control over service quality and performance and control over the allocation of public resources, in particular financial resources.

### Transparency rules for implementing essential services

To this end, the public authorities, NGOs and public or private sector companies entrusted with the task of providing the essential services define and apply the following transparency rules:

- Strict observance of laws and regulations and of the rules of governance applying to public-private partnerships;

- Prevent the emergence of dominant positions and conflicts of interest;
- Guarantee the application of ethical principles in relations between stakeholders;
- Organize controls and check the authenticity of the information supplied;
- Encourage compliance with aims by means of incentives and sanctions.

Citizens must have access both to this information and to means of appeal against illegal practices and inadequate performance.

(Source: CFSMDD « Essential Services » Working Group)

### Further information can be obtained from: Institut de la Gestion Délégée (IGD)

Claude Martinand, President

84, rue de Grenelle

75007 Paris – France

Tel.: 33 (0)1 44 39 27 00

Fax: 33 (0)1 44 39 27 07

E-mail: [cmartinand@fondation-igd.org](mailto:cmartinand@fondation-igd.org)

Website: <http://www.fondation-igd.org>

## Cities Alliance: Sustaining cities and eradicating urban poverty

The question of access to essential services for the poorest is central to the concerns and the objectives put forward by multilateral financing bodies for development.

The "Millennium Declaration"<sup>1</sup> adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (September 2000) has been the stepping stone that has enabled international conferences to proceed further in a global approach – such as the conferences in Brussels<sup>2</sup> and Monterrey<sup>3</sup> and the Johannesburg Summit<sup>4</sup>. Its eight general goals, which include eradicating extreme poverty and access to essential services (health, education, water-sanitation, housing), form the basis of specific programmes implemented at national or international levels by countries or multilateral donors.

The Cities Alliance programme (CA), launched on the initiative of the World Bank and UN-Habitat in December 1999, which now brings together ten bilateral donors and the Asian Development Bank, reflects these targets. This programme places emphasis on the role of cities in mobilizing the inhabitants, evolving new strategies, and developing legal, institutional and financial instruments in order to reduce urban poverty and "achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020" (cf. Target 11 of the UN Millennium Goals).

Cities Alliance gives particular importance to two types of action:

- Slum clearance through the legalization of land tenure and access to basic services such as water, sanitation or waste collection.
- The implementation of city development strategies (CDS) that give priority to an integrated, participatory urban development approach and local capacity-building.

In addition, in 2002, Cities Alliance has launched a specific initiative to encourage the use of new financial instruments by the public and private sectors. The aim is to provide the poorest with additional resources to improve their dwellings or to facilitate phased construction and access to basic services.

Since the programme was launched, nearly 30 million US dollars have been allocated to projects in the different regions of the world, through joint financing with other partners. These projects have already enabled knowledge to move a step forward in two fields: the potential for



Cities Alliance 2002  
Annual Report

mobilizing private capital to finance housing and access to essential services for the poorest; measures to make land tenure and property rights more secure that are vital to enable the poorest to participate in the improvement of their housing.

An important component of Cities Alliance concerns knowledge dissemination, particularly in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa where there are few projects to date. The Cities Alliance secretariat is seeking to use existing networks – cities networks and

professional networks such as Isted<sup>5</sup> – to inform and promote discussions between professionals and urban policy-makers, particularly in French-speaking countries.

(Source: Anne Charreyron-Perchet, Head of Isted "Cities" Department)

### Further information can be obtained from: Isted

"Cities" Department – Anne Charreyron-Perchet

La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud

92055 La Défense Cedex – France

Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 01

Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 07

E-mail: [acharreyron-perchet@isted.com](mailto:acharreyron-perchet@isted.com)

Website: <http://www.isted.com>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

<sup>2</sup> Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Brussels (Belgium), 14 May 2001.

<sup>3</sup> International Conference on Financing for Development (21 and 22 March 2002).

<sup>4</sup> World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (South Africa), 26 August to 4 September 2002.

<sup>5</sup> Isted is a member of the French Committee of Cities Alliance.

# Information

## News

### PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN AFD AND ISTED

The French Development Agency (AFD) and Isted have just signed a partnership agreement. They have decided to build on their complementarities and combine their efforts towards strengthening and facilitating their action in areas of common interest. This partnership consists mainly in setting up dissemination activities in the form of preparation and joint organization of working groups, sectoral and geographic think



ISTED

*A partnership agreement between AFD, represented by its General Manager, Jean-Michel Severino (centre left), and Isted, represented by its President Jean Smagghe (centre right) was signed on 14 October 2002.*

tanks, events, expertise, assessment, information and publications. It applies to all developing, emerging and transition countries and any other geographic area agreed between the signatories.

#### ► Contact:

Isted  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 24 06  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 23 31  
E-mail: [isted@i-carre.net](mailto:isted@i-carre.net)  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>

### A NEW HEAD FOR THE CITIES DEPARTMENT

Anne Charreyron-Perchet, a graduate in regional and urban planning of the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA), is the new Head of the Isted "Cities" Department. She replaces François Croville who has been appointed Cultural Counsellor for cooperation and cultural action in Luanda (Angola).

From 1979 to 1989, she was task officer successively for the International Association Futuribles, Arene, the French Department of Urban Planning and Landscapes, Carrefour International de la Communication, and the Urban Plan. In 1990, she joined the Department of Economic and International Affairs of the Ministry of Public Works as Task Officer for North America, the Caribbean and multilateral financing bodies. She then took up the position of Head of the

Approvals Activity Mission of the Île-de-France Regional Public Works Directorate (1997-2000). In 2000, Anne Charreyron-Perchet was seconded to the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, La Villette, as Deputy Director for Regional and International Valorization.

#### ► Contact:

Isted  
"Cities" Department  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 01  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 07  
E-mail:  
[acharreyron-perchet@isted.com](mailto:acharreyron-perchet@isted.com)  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>

### DEVELOPMENT AID: A CGPC-DAEI SEMINAR



ISTED

*At the seminar organized by CGPC and DAEI, there were many French and foreign participants involved in development aid.*

A seminar on the theme of public development aid, organized jointly by the General Council for Highways and Civil Engineering (CGPC) and the Department of Economic and International Affairs of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing, Tourism and the Sea (DAEI-METLTM), took place on 25 October 2002 (Paris-La Défense).

Representatives of the Administration – Public Works and the CGPC, Foreign Affairs and the Treasury – and the principal French bodies competent in the field of development aid, together with French and foreign specialists, met together to discuss the following subjects:

- population issues;
- conflict management and crisis emergence;

- the multilateral and bilateral development aid context and the part played by populated area planning and regional planning;
- the French aid framework and its development.

The seminar drew attention to the increasing lack of population investments in countries of the South and showed that in a global world, the countries of the North cannot disregard this issue, because if they do, population growth is liable to become unsustainable and conflicts will multiply.

The Ministry of Public Works confirms the importance of population issues in crisis and conflict prevention and management, and has expressed its readiness to engage in study and debate on the subject, in relation with the development aid bodies. The task will be to conceptualize this approach by integrating an in-depth economic, technical and political analysis. An issue of the Cahiers du Conseil, produced by the CGPC, is soon to be devoted to this subject.

#### ► Contact:

Isted  
Veronica Rengifo, Task Officer  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 01  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 07  
E-mail: [vrengifo@isted.com](mailto:vrengifo@isted.com)  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>

### DEPARTURE OF HEAD OF ROADS DEPARTMENT

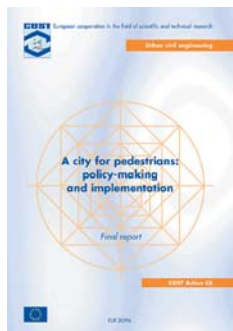
Jean-Philippe Lanet has left the post he held since 1995 as Head of the Isted "Roads" Department to join the French Embassy Economic Department in Madrid (Spain) as Head of the Transport, Public Works and Environment Sector.

His duties are performed in an acting capacity by the Deputy Head, Guy Poirier.

► **Contact:**

Isted  
"Roads" Department  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 00  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 07  
E-mail: gpoirier@isted.com  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>

**COST TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**



*COST action C6 (Town and infrastructure planning for safety and urban quality for pedestrians) has published its final report on five years of work. (ref: EUR20296)*

The COST Transport Technical Committee held its 80th meeting in Paris on 21 and 22 October 2002 in Paris-La Défense (France). The Isted "Transport" Department was involved in preparing this meeting organized by the French representatives to the Committee, Christian Chenez (Directorate for Research and Scientific and Technical Action - DRAST) and Pierre Debeusscher (General Council for Highways and Civil Engineering). Items on the agenda: examination of current COST actions and new proposals, presentation of research activities undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing, Tourism and the Sea (METLTM), particularly those connected with Predit (interministerial land transport research and innovation programme).

Reminder: the COST initiative (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technological Research) coordinates research activities conducted by

teams from the 34 member countries. Many COST actions concern transport and urban civil engineering (more information available from <http://cost.cordis.lu>).

► **Contact:**

Isted  
"Transport" Department  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 26 16  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 26 76  
E-mail:  
franck.charmaison@i-carre.net  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>

**PREDIT STAND AT SITEF**



ISTED

*View of the Predit stand at the International Fair of Innovation and Future Technologies.*

Sitef, the International Fair of Innovation and Future Technologies (<http://www.sitef.com>), was held at the Parc des Expositions in Toulouse (France), from 23 to 26 October. Main themes: information sciences and technologies, life sciences and technologies, aeronautics, space, transport, energy, environment and materials. This 2002 edition drew 900 French and foreign exhibitors and 60,000 professional visitors. The Permanent Secretariat of the Predit Interministerial Land Transport Research and Innovation Programme, held a stand throughout the event to present its activities. Isted was in charge of organizing the logistics.

► **Contact:**

Predit Permanent Secretariat  
Tour Pascal B  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 15 68  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 15 22  
E-mail:  
predit@equipement.gouv.fr  
Website: <http://www.predit.prd.fr>

**PREDIT PROGRAMME LAUNCH SEMINAR**

On 1 October, 2002, the Interministerial Land Transport Research and Innovation Programme (Predit) held a meeting for its steering, policy and implementing bodies together with fifty guests, to finalize the Predit 3 work programme (2002-2006). Isted provided assistance for the logistical organization of this launch seminar held in the Pierre-Mendès France Conference Centre at the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry.

► **Contact:**

Predit Permanent Secretariat  
Tour Pascal B  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 15 68  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 15 22  
E-mail:  
predit@equipement.gouv.fr  
Website: <http://www.predit.prd.fr>

**MOROCCAN NATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS**

The 6th Moroccan National Road Congress organized by AMPCR (Permanent Moroccan Association of Road Congresses) was held in Agadir (Morocco) on 3 and 4 October 2002 on the theme: "Roads: a basic social service". The following sessions were scheduled: Economy and Development; Earthworks and Drainage; the Carriageway; Road Operation and Service to the User; Engineering Structures; Urban Roads. This congress provided an opportunity to present some road projects under Franco-Moroccan cooperation, particularly on road safety. This cooperation programme is based on a three-year technical and scientific cooperation convention between the Road Directorates in both countries and is financed by the Cooperation and Cultural services of the French Embassy in Rabat.

► **Contact:**

Isted  
"Roads" Department  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 00  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 78 07  
E-mail: gpoirier@isted.com  
Website: <http://www.isted.com>



**CNFME: 2003 CATALOGUE**

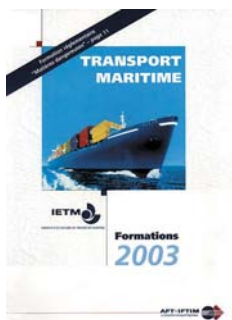


The National Training Centre for Water Professions (CNFME) has just published its 2003 catalogue. 205 options are available, 37 of which are new, amounting to 322 continuing professional education sessions on river management, municipal water services and industrial processes. The full training programme can be viewed and downloaded from the Internet.

► **Contact:**

CNFME  
Pascal Boyer,  
Commercial Manager – 22, rue  
Édouard Chamberland  
87065 Limoges Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)5 55 11 47 00  
Fax: 33 (0)5 55 11 47 01  
E-mail: p.boyer@oieau.fr  
Website:  
<http://www.oieau.fr/cnfme>

## IETM: 2003 TRAINING



The Institute for the Economy of Maritime Transport (IETM) offers a wide range of services from the organization of continuous training seminars, to tele-education and intra-corporate training. To meet new regulatory requirements, additional training on IMDG regulations (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code) is provided in the 2003 training portfolio. The training programme centres around six main themes: maritime transport and international trade; the maritime transport environment; ocean chartering; liner shipping; hazardous materials; goods protection.

The sessions are conducted by specialized trainers and professionals from the transport, logistics and international trade sectors.

### ► Contact:

AFT-FC-IETM  
46, avenue de Villiers  
75847 Paris Cedex 17  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 42 12 51 11  
Fax: 33 (0)1 42 12 51 10  
E-mail: [ietm@aft-iftim.com](mailto:ietm@aft-iftim.com)  
Website:  
<http://www.aft-iftim.com>

## CEBTP: 2003 TRAINING

The Experimental Centre for research and studies in building and public works (CEBTP) has published its Formation 2003 training catalogue. This covers the main areas of activity in the building sector: acoustics, co-ordination of works, diagnosis, construction law,



environment, foundations, materials, soil mechanics, pathologies, quality, regulations, rehabilitation, finishings, structures, earthworks and heat engineering.

### ► Contact:

CEBTP  
Training Department  
Domaine de Saint-Paul  
102, route de Limours  
78471 Saint-Rémy-les-Chevreuse  
Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 30 85 24 90  
Fax: 33 (0)1 30 85 24 87  
E-mail: [formation@cebt.fr](mailto:formation@cebt.fr)  
Website: <http://www.cebt.fr>

## Publications

### CERTU 2002 CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS



The Centre for Studies on urban planning, transport, utilities and public construction (Certu) has just published the 2002 catalogue of its publications. The fields covered are road planning and operation, urban and

regional planning, public construction; the environment; information technologies and systems, transport mobility.

To discover the most recent publications, the catalogue can be viewed on line. It is regularly updated on the Certu website.

### ► Contact:

Certu  
9, rue Juliette Récamier  
69456 Lyon Cedex 06  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)4 72 74 58 00  
Fax: 33 (0)4 72 74 59 00  
E-mail:  
[certu@equipement.gouv.fr](mailto:certu@equipement.gouv.fr)  
Website: <http://www.certu.fr>

### DAEI, AT THE HEART OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES



In its 2001 Activity Report, the Department of Economic and International Affairs (DAEI – Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing, Tourism and the Sea) has sought not only to present the past year's actions but also to give a better understanding of its role and how it works. As Paul Schwach, the Director, points out "Producing data and summaries, disseminating information – these form the mainstream mission of DAEI, whose role is to approach the Ministry's activities from a cross-cutting and forward-looking perspective.

### ► Contact:

METLTM-DAEI  
La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex  
France  
Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 21 60  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 21 56  
Website:  
<http://www.equipement.gouv.fr>

Isted, a non-profit organization, is a platform for study and debate, information and action, at the service of its public and private members in the public works, transport, planning and environment sectors. It facilitates their international activities, optimizes the use of French knowhow throughout the world and helps to implement international programmes with third country leaders.

### Isted members

ADP  
APPIA  
ASFA  
BCEOM  
BIDIM GEOSYNTHETICS S.A.  
CERTU  
CETU  
CIEC  
CITÉS UNIES FRANCE  
CMTP-MAUGUIN  
CNPS  
COFIROUTE  
COLAS  
CTA  
DEMIETER TECHNOLOGIES (MALET)  
DEXIA INTERNATIONAL  
EGIS PORTS - SOFREMER  
ENPC  
ENTPE  
EUROVIA BÉTON  
EUROVIA SERVICES SNC  
FORMEQUIP-AITPE  
GEOEXPERT  
GIE VILLES NOUVELLES  
GROUPE HUIT  
IAURIF  
ICEA  
IED  
IGN FRANCE INTERNATIONAL  
INGEROP  
INRETS  
IRD (EX-ORSTOM)  
JEAN LEFEBVRE  
LCPC  
OIE  
PORT AUTONOME DE DUNKERQUE  
PORT AUTONOME DE LA  
GUADELOUPE  
PORT AUTONOME DE MARSEILLE  
PORT AUTONOME DE PARIS  
PORT AUTONOME DU HAVRE  
PUCA  
RATP  
RESEAU DES CETE  
ROCK  
SCETAUROUTE (GROUPE EGIS)  
SECMAIR  
SEFI  
SER  
SETRA  
SIR (Groupe SCREG)  
SNCF INTERNATIONAL  
STERELA  
SYSTRA  
TAD AGENCE  
USIRF-SFERB

### La Lettre

Publication Manager:  
Jean-Didier Blanchet,  
President of ISTED.

Chief Editor:  
Xavier Crépin,  
ISTED General Manager.

Subeditor: Anne Baron.

Design, layout and creation:  
Louma Productions, 34150 Aniane.

Isted - La Grande Arche, Paroi Sud  
92055 La Défense Cedex - France

Tel.: 33 (0)1 40 81 24 06  
Fax: 33 (0)1 40 81 23 31  
E-mail: [isted@i-carre.net](mailto:isted@i-carre.net)  
Internet address:  
<http://www.isted.com>

# ISTED