ISSUE OF THE MONTH: PUBLIC PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS

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1. THE “SAINTLY ALLIANCE” OF THE TNC’S WITH THE UN

“The government and business leaders continue to have options. Let opt therefore to unite the market powers with universal ideals. Let us choose to reconcile the creative power of the private company with the needs of the disadvantaged and the requirement of future generations. Let us assure that prosperity be in reach of the poor. Let us choose an illuminated path towards a shared goal: an open world market for all that benefits all”. Speech by Kofi Annan before the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, 31 January 1998.

This reflection by Kofi Annan, General Secretary of the United Nations, perfectly describes the new UN and its international organism’s profile with respect to its relationship with transnational corporations. The mechanism which guides
these relationships is that of the Private-Public Partnerships. These associations are ever more frequent within the international scenario, in various aspects, both in relationship of investments as with international cooperation. In this web of economic, political and ideological interests, private corporations are acquiring ever increasingly important role over that of international organisms and those systems of the UN in charge of development, environment, food, education or children, without measuring the social and environmental consequences that this change implies.

Currently, this type of initiative, that are being executed at a local, national, regional and international level, are consolidating in various forums such as the Food World Summit, The Convention for Biological Diversity, The Climate Change Agreement among others. Within the Johannesburg World Summit, of 2002, these associations replaced the established multilateral agreements and commitments already established within international law through bilateral agreements between governments, as had always occurred since the Second World War.

The companies, via these initiatives can not only obtain economic revenues, but also improve their “green” and “blue” image for being under the UN flag – and they fragment the cooperation agreements of the UN, breaking away from the traditional multilateral process. In practice they constitute a privatization of international cooperation since it forces a turn from the public sector to the private sector. In fact due to these initiatives, corporations will be able to use the UN logo for there publicity and official documents.

This type of associations are in fact altering world governance and altering irreversibly international relations between states or between states and international organisms, since corporations take on a higher role at the same level as the United Nations and National Sates.

With these PPP a greater power is being handed over to transnational corporations within a global scenario, the same as occurs via their growing economic and political influence, which enables them to avoid legal and social controls. In fact, currently, various transnational corporations already manage a greater budget than the UN who controls 3.160 million dollars from 2004-2005. In this way an unequal relationship of UN submission in the face of Transnational Corporate (TNC) power is being created.

In year 2002 was the year of association between the public and the private, since through the Johannesburg World Summit they were launched as the new societies that would save the world from environmental and social collapse. These partnerships were defined in the following manner by the United Nations:

“A voluntary cooperation agreement (though not without obligations) between parties of at least two different groups of actors (international government organizations, governments, companies, NGO’s or research and academic institutions) that work for a common objective and with a specific goal and therefore share risks, responsibilities, resources, roles and benefits.

In the UN, “partnerships” are proliferating, even before ethical guidelines and regulations have been established for this type of association, or that an evaluation of the political, economic and socioenvironmental impacts be carried out, as of the real distribution of costs and benefits that this type of society
implies. Hundreds of PPP, backed by international organisms, are escaping all type of monitoring or control and system of local, national or international vigilance.

According to the United Nations there are various types of “partnerships”:
- Networks of public policies
- Voluntary standards initiatives for sustainable development
- Associations for the searching for funding and advise
- Associations to facilitate private investment
- Global networks of knowledge and learning
- Operational distributing Associations
- Cooperation at a State level
- Associations to halt issues linked to global health
- Associations to halt global environmental problems

PPP’s between corporations and the UN do not only serve to generate new opportunities for companies to make business, but they also manipulate the UN objectives that have a public interest, promotion of development, wellbeing, eradication of poverty, protection of the global environment, focus, placing corporate interest over public interests.

1.1 FROM VOLUNTARISM TO VOLUMINOSITY

PPP can be of a voluntary nature, such as Global Compact, or of the type were monetary investments are made and which under both parties share benefits and responsibilities. These PPP intentionally confuse the issue of development and corporate responsibility, so that it can be understood that the public interest upheld by the UN are converted to the companies social responsibility, in this way enabling there image to be bathed in an aura of legitimism.

With this tight relationship absurd agreements are reached such as when the High Commissioner for Refuges of the UN meet up with the President of UNOCAL in the Forum for Humanitarian Negotiations. This company has two court cases against it for imposing forced displacement and other human rights violations, as well as having benefited from slave labor on the Yadana gas pipeline in Burma.

The field has been prepared for this type of association some time ago, via various changes in the UN.

In December of 1974, the Center for Transnational Companies in the Economic and Social Counsel (ECOSOC) was created, autonomous organism within the UN Secretariat, that functioned as secretary of the Commission for Transnational Companies, created in the same year with 48 state members and whose aims were to investigate the activities of transnational companies and elaborate a Code of Conduct over these transnational societies. This Code was never approved.

In 1993, a structural reform to the UN starts with the suppression of various organisms such as the TNC commission. The UN General Secretary, decided to transform the Center for Transnational Companies to a Division of Transnational Societies and International Investments under the framework of
agreements from UN’s Conference for Commerce and Development (CNUCED).

For its part the ECOSOC, in July of 1994 decided to transform the Transnational Companies Commission to a Commission of the Counsel for Commerce and Development, moving form the initial interest as a mechanism of establishing social control over transnational companies to that of facilitating “company contribution of transnationals to the growth of development”.

Also in July of 2003, the High Commission was created under the PNUD over Private Sector and Development with the aim of reaching millennium goals. The deadlines of these goals have ever been increased and the commitments reducing, worse still, it is now said that the objectives will only be able to be reached in relation to the complete opening of the free market and with the prerequisite that the private sector be involved in its execution.

Another of the results of these reforms is the creation of a Fund for a Lasting Development (GSDF) which is a cooperation agreement between the PNUD and a group of giant transnationals. The majority of these companies have been accused of serious human rights violations and environmental damage. Among these is the British Rio Tinto, the North American Oracle, AT&T, , Owens Corning y Dow Chemical, the Swiss-Swedish ABB, the Swiss Novartis, etc. Within the GSDF fund framework is the Venezuelan project, backed by the PNUD and Statoil with the support of Amnesty International for the financing of programs for the capacity building on Human Rights. The Directors Committee of the Fund is shared with representatives of PNUD and transnational companies. The Fund in reality is a private institution at the heart of the UN system. To be part of the Fund, the Transnational Companies pay an initial quota of 50,000 dollars and with this it can exercise a determining role as to the orientations of the pertinent UN organisms and cover up its ill intentioned activities with a humanitarian façade face to public opinion.

The idea of partnerships between the UN and private companies had a new impulse with the launch of the Global Compact in 1999. At this moment it was clearly seen that the new voluntary agreements would fall totally under corporate interests, when the president of the Chamber for International Commerce underlined that by adopting the Global Compact principles never would responsibilities be left to one side in relation to shareholders and consumers.

Currently only the system of the United Nations registers more than 300 partnerships, of which 77 correspond to association that are to do with energy, oil, gas or climate change. In the month of December of 2005 the COP11 for climate change will take place and the first MOP1 of the Kyoto Protocol. It is hoped that from these meeting many more associations of this type occur.

The involvement of TNC in partnerships is strategic for there economic interests. In fact various investigations note that many companies that can use the UN logo and promote it relationship in its publicity, have increased their sales because this link make them more competitive and can access larger markets for their products.

Also, their participation in multiparty dialogues that facilitated through partnerships, provide them with the opportunity of lobbying, greater publicity
and selling an image of being good administrators of public funds or of utilities of the PPP’s. This is guarantying them benefits with privatization, new investments, new contracts and of course avoiding their own legal responsibilities both civil and criminal.

1.2 THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

The UNDP has created it’s own partnership system via its PPP program. The UNDP participates in various networks of PPP among which we find:

The GLN: Global Learning Network: it is a decentralized international association of individuals, centers of excellence, institutions and programs with an interest in creating and sharing knowledge and resources for joint activities between public and private partners at a local level.

Global Knowledge Program (GKP): is a global network that partners information potential and communications technologies for sustainable development under the supposed bases of equal opportunities.

The Capacity Network 2015 ILN for Information and Learning that develops, facilitates and guides communities, the private sector and civil society in general to create public private associations towards sustainable development.

Capacity building network: Established for specialized assistance in a wide range of fields in relation to sustainable development.

The SEED network which is a joint initiative of a series of organizations that includes UNDP, PNUMA and IUCN with the backing of the German, North American, Norwegian and Dutch governments and the Global Compact; includes collaborators to Partnership Central and Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI) and business men.

Other initiatives backed by UNDP are:

Partnership Principle 10 (PP10) which is an association of Type II resultant of Rio + 10 meetings in Johannesburg and that encompasses governments, civil society, international organisms for environment and development.

Making Business Work for the Poor: what is intended through these partnerships is to create the domestic conditions for generating employment and wellbeing that help to achieve the millennium objectives. That is to say create the conditions so that companies can achieve a socially responsible corporate image.

The Equator Initiative: which is a UNDP program designed to reduce poverty via conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity along the Ecuadorian belt, helping communities and local organizations. This initiative has created the Equator Prize, Dialogue between interested parties, the investigation and learning program for the development of Equator Knowledge and Equator Ventures an investment program focused on fussing finances and development with biodiversity and companies.

Partnership Central: is a general framework that disseminates among its members the objectives, motivation and opportunities necessary to find sustainable development partners. That is to say it is like a center for facilitating information and consolidating public private partnerships.
The UNDP with CHEVRON an BP: The UNDP had proposed Global Sustainable Development Facility, an association between this UN entity and various companies, however due to various protests this initiative was dismantled though direct associations between some oil companies and UNDP were maintained. BP Amoco has a fishing project in Angola and Chevron a centre for small business in Kazajstan. Whilst backing these initiatives with UNDP, both companies face court cases for violations of human rights in various parts of the world.

Also UNDP maintains offices for Associations between vehicle fabricators and clean energies.

1.3 THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

UNEP has a Technology, Industrial and Economic division, in which is the PPP program for energy and other issues.

UNEP has various partnerships with the private sector framed within the following issues:

Company Dialogue

Prizes for the best Partnerships

The efficient

Management of Environmental Systems

Work and Employment

Best Practice Industrial Associations

UNEP is part of the Global Compact nucleus. It was UNEP that presented the principals for the voluntary agreement.

Global Compact has more than 2000 subscribed companies that give money for different education programs, social development programs and the environmental projects via the United Nations.

Spaces of a voluntary character such as Global Compact give rise to other abuses. For example, academics from the business schools – “Think Tanks” are ever more submerged in activities that involve Global Compact, such as in the development of applied methodologies for sustainable development programs, as well as on reports and case studies that are frequently used by companies, facilitating the creation of flexible standards, regulations and agreements, even when they are of a voluntary nature. We can quote Shell as an example who provided money for teachers grants in business schools in Lausanne, in Switzerland a very influential school at an international level in matters of business and companies.


This program intends to placate the growing armed conflict for access to resources and allow a supposed peaceful environment to facilitate the entry of oil companies, mining companies and others, or to solve the problems what these companies face due to increased rejection and resistance from local populations in relation to oil activities.

To complete this scenario, UNEP is entering an agreement with 120 banking associates and 75 insurance companies who have signed a declaration on environment and sustainable development!

111and its DTIE division are also stead fast in that companies for part of the Global Reporting Initiative, with headquarters in Amsterdam that promotes companies to publicize voluntarily their reports on their social and environmental corporate responsibilities.

Other examples of UN partnerships are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>PPP</th>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Secretary</td>
<td>Global Compact PNUMA, OIT, UN</td>
<td>Nike, Novartis, Shell, Rio Tinto, BP, DuPont, DaimlerChrysler, ABB, ICC</td>
<td>Launched in 1/99</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>GSDF</td>
<td>Rio Tinto, Novartis, ABB, Dow</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Program for the development of the Private Sector</td>
<td>Chevron, BP</td>
<td>Implemented in Kazajstán and Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>NETAID</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOID</td>
<td>Competative development</td>
<td>Fiat</td>
<td>Initiated in 12/98; for the motor industry in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
<td>Humanitarian Business Forum</td>
<td>Unocal</td>
<td>There has been various meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>PPP are offered</td>
<td>Boucheron, Mitsubishi, NKK</td>
<td>In process</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Prizes for the Youth</td>
<td>Disney &amp; McDonalds</td>
<td>Prizes were</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Program/Partnership</td>
<td>Responsible Parties</td>
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<tr>
<td>OMS</td>
<td>Global Alliance for Humanities Health</td>
<td>Placer Dome, Rio Tinto, otros</td>
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<tr>
<td>OMS, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, etc.</td>
<td>UNAIDS Africa Partnership</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Merck Hoffman-LaRoche, Glaxo Wellcom</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOPS United Nations Office Program</td>
<td>Counsel For Business Advice</td>
<td>varios</td>
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<td></td>
<td>For Services</td>
<td>Launch on 5/00</td>
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### 1.4 THE WORLD BANK AND PPP’S WITH THE OIL INDUSTRY

At an international level, the World Bank has been one of the institutions that with greatest impetus have promoted neoliberal policies, opening up for commerce, privatization and energy projects.

Its projects imply the reduction of the state and a greater opening towards public-private initiatives. Its arguments include the rhetoric of good governance, democracy and a greater participation of civil society in the projects they finance. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), is a Branch of the WB that directly finances the private sector.

To promote the role of the private sector, and assure the formation of PPP, in 1998 the World Bank created the BPD (Business Partners for Development), a network of companies and organizations of the so called civil society, so that tools could be provided to governments, especially for privatization programs.

An example of partnerships in which the Multilateral Bank has been very active in Africa is the NEPAD (New Partnerships for Africa’s Development), which is an initiative launched in July 2002 by 5 African presidents. This proposal appeared from the political and economic elite of the region, under the tutorship of the World Bank (more can be read about NEPAD in the Resistance Bulletin No 54 on the Integration of Africa in web page [www.oilwatch.org](http://www.oilwatch.org)).

The new World Bank’s strategy to focus the millennium objectives was presented as a “world association for reduce poverty” among different sectors, in which companies had been given a protagonist role. The participation of companies is presented as benefactors, but in truth they are the real beneficiaries. This process has been facilitated thanks to the intervention of think tanks or business associations in charge of advising companies and governments on designing PPP. To mention some:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Business in the Community</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centre for Tomorrow’s Company</td>
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<td></td>
<td>International Business Leaders</td>
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</table>
The World Bank Group for Natural Resources (Oil, gas and minerals) (Natural Resources Cluster) of the Program for Business Partners for Development Program was functioning between 1998 and 2002. This action produced various pilot projects between governments, companies and civil society that intended the reduction of social risks to their project, especially those that could be rejected by local populations.

This program is managed by IFC and IBRD of the WB together with British cooperation from DFID, CARE international and numerous energy and mining companies among which we could find:

Anglo American Corp.
BP plc (Reino Unido)
Shell International (Reino Unido)
Norsk Hydro (Noruega)
ICMP Ltd/CESC (India)
Placer Dome (Canadá)
Rio Tinto (Reino Unido)
WMC Resources (Australia)

### 1.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF PPP IN ENERGY

In the majority of these associations the largest oil companies are committed, with the aim of clearing their image and developing an image of corporate responsibility. Some of the partnerships that are currently in implementation and to do with energy are:

- Kenya Olkaria III Geothermal: whose partner is the thermoelectric company ORMAT from the United States.
- In Brazil, BP PRODEEM Solar Project: for the development of photovoltaic systems in schools of the northeast of the country.
- Empowerment of Africa’s black population in the oil industry in South Africa; the partner is BP South Africa. This project focuses on extending participation to South African women in the countries economies.

- Energy for sustainable development. Its partner is Eskom.

- Solar energy in Sri Lanka with Shell. Has backing from Germany

- Johannesburg Climate legacy project 2002 with IUCN for Africa

- Malampaya Deep Water Gas to Power Project, with Shell Philippines

- Energy and Biodiversity Initiative, with the 4 largest oil companies in the world and 5 environmental entities. To read more see Resistance Bulletin No 44 www.oilwatch.org.ec

- Sustainability in the Electricity Utility Industry) con el WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) and 11 of its members

- Global initiative for the reduction of burning of gas, with the World Bank in collaboration with the Norwegian government.

- Africa Energy Fund with backing from ESKOM, as a channel for private investment for energy infrastructure in Africa.

- Mediterranean Oil Industry Group with IPIECA (International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association). This initiative intends to improve contingency plans for oil spills in the Mediterranean.

- Oil spillage contingency plans for the Indian Ocean with GEF of the World Bank.

- IMO/IPIECA Africa Global Initiative with IPIECA, as an answer to and in preparation of oil spill at regional and state level with the view on ratification and implementation of the Convention for Response and Cooperation to Oil Contamination.

Private companies in association with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development –WBCSD has some PPP such as:

AFRICA ENERGY FUND:
Will serve to channel private funds for the infrastructural energy and electrical sector in Africa.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL INITIATIVE
Fiat, the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Unione Petrolifera joined to promote the use vehicles that use methane.

E+Co:
Offers clean energy business initiatives for countries in the Third World.

ENERGY WISDOM PROGRAM – EWP
Are programs for energy efficiency and emission reduction.
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANIES

This initiative offers business models for countries in the South.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR EMISSION REDUCTION

Lead by the World Energy Counsel which aims to facilitate projects for industrial emission reduction.

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR EMISSION REDUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

This is a World Bank initiative in collaboration with the Norwegian government which aims to help the oil industry and governments reduce emissions in projects of gas burning.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN INDONESIA

Seven electricity companies have joined strengths to develop an electric project in rural areas of Indonesia.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Eleven members together with various NGOs are implementing sustainability and electricity projects.

DEVELOPMENT OF WEST AFRICAN GAS MARKET

It is an initiative to establish a general framework for the Gas market in West Africa.

ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN YEMEN

The Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen has established a program with the Yemen Ministry for Energy to develop, health, education, water supply and electricity projects.

The list of associations and companies is endless, especially in relation to energy. What follows in some of the companies and associations that have development projects or CO2 gas emission reduction projects in the world.

- Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers (BMW Group, DaimlerChrysler, Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Mazda, Mitsubishi Motors, Porsche, Toyota y Volkswagen
- American Honda
- American Petroleum Institute
- Asian Clean Fuels Association
- Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles (acea)
- Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst (AECC)
- Association of International Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM)
- BP America, Inc.
- European Fuel Oxygenates Association (EFOA)
- Engine Manufacturers Association
- Ethyl Corporation
- International Fuel Quality Center (IFQC)
- International Truck and Engine Corporation
- Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA)
- Japan Petroleum Energy Center (JPEC)
Some of the NGOs involved are:

- Blacksmith Institute
- Environmental Defense
- Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI)
- Environmental & Energy Technology & Policy Institute
- Energy & Environmental Saving Ventures (EESAVE) (Ghana)
- The FIA Foundation – Reino Unido
- Forum For Environment (Etiopía)
- Global Environment and Technology Foundation
- Komite Penghapusan Bensin Bertimbel (KPBB) (Indonesia)
- ukulkan Foundation/Fundación Kukulkan (Guatemala)
- Lawyers’ Environmental Action Team (Tanzania)
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)
- Southern Centre for Energy and Environment (Zimbabwe)
- The Lead Group (Australia)
- Trust for Lead Poisoning Prevention
- World Resources Institute (Estados Unidos)

The neoliberal ideology which promotes PPP associations maintains that all social and environmental objectives can be reconciled via “Good Will”, efficiency and a greater “participation of civil society”, via partnerships. New terms such as “stakeholders” or parties involved are now widely used to refer to all the parties of the new associations. Within this context, these can be states, NGOs, indigenous groups, local governments and of course companies.

2. EMBLEMATIC CASES OF PPP WITHIN ENERGY

We will discuss in greater detail three PPP within energy that clearly show how oil companies via these types of projects aim to improve conditions and guarantee so that their operations can progress and improve their corporate image, using as an excuse local governance and development.

2.1 COLOMBIA: BP IN CASANARE

This partnership involves BP Exploration Company in Casanare, Colombia. For more than 10 years oil activities have been carried out ins is conflict zone of this South American country.
As with any other oil business, BP in Colombia places priority on cleaning its image due to growing impositions of legal demands in relation to violations of human rights and socioenvironmental impacts. To try to achieve this, the company has promoted three PPP strategies.

A multisector Forum to promote in the long term participation in economic planification and democratic development at a regional level;

A program for a “leadership and governance school”, which has already graduated 200 pupils of the public government, private and civil society sector on issues such as ethics, social justice, conflict resolution, planning and development of community projects;

A joint project between the state, the community and business for the construction of community paths between communities and the project in the Niscota site. The company is evaluating the level of impact that this type of project has on its corporate image and its acceptance within communities.

THE CONTEXT

The lower region of Casanare has a population of approximately 270,000 inhabitants, and is found in the North East of Colombia. Before the 90’s its people lived from agriculture and ranching, but from 1991 things changed when oil exploitation initiated. Though some services sector of the region directly involved themselves with the oil company and so improved their income, for the majority of people it has been a curse.

From 1987 BP operated various oil blocks in the Department of Casanare, which included the Cusiana and Cupiagua oil fields which correspond to almost half of the oil production of Colombia. 20% of production is destined to pay Colombian state royalties. From this 47.5% is transferred to the Departmental government of Casanare and 12.5% to local municipalities within oil regions. This money however even though the law states that it should be invested in social projects to improve the local populations conditions, it is not.

As a way of white washing its institutional image the company uses the strategy of community relations within a political context of regional development.

THE PROCESS AND ACTITIES OF THE PPPS

In 1998, BP conformed an association with the Regional Government; however the interest of this entity declined. Therefore in 1999 BP together with the Business Partners for Development (BPD), started to promote the creation of a three way association focused on long term development for an economy non dependent on oil. The initial activity of BP was to create a multisector forum that could act as a platform to launch PPP associations. The idea was that greater responsibilities would be assumed than had previously been undertaken by CODEPLA, the departmental official agency in charge of regional development. By 2000 the three areas of PPP associations had been formed.

-Management Group – The founder of this space is made up by a networked backed by the government, two regional NGOs (one independent and one formed by BP and its partners in the consortium), BP and ECOPETROL. The catholic diosesis church of Yopal joined later, as did the Governance of the Regional Chamber of Commerce and representatives of rancher’s organizations
and other sectors. The first activity was to create an analysis plan over the use of the land.

- Governance and Leadership Schools – The management group identified three barriers to the development of “good governance” in the area and for an appropriate economic development of the region: (i) a lack of knowledge of civil society over the way the government acts, and how to access resources and develop projects; (ii) a fear of possible reprisals due to different political standpoints, and (iii) a lack of awareness of what is improving governance in the region. The leadership program receives funding directly from BP, Local Municipalities and the Departments Governor. The curriculum was established by BP, ECOPETROL, the municipalities and the Casanare Unitropico University. The first 200 participants where tutored for two days a month, during 8 months on issues such as ethics, leadership, law, participation, environmental development, sustainable agriculture, gender issues, etc.

Road Nunchia-Morcote-Morcote is a small community 20Km from Nunchia, North of Yopal the capital of Casanare. It is a mountainous region with guerrilla presence and that of BP. The construction of the road allowed the involvement of the population in maintaining the road in part control the opposition form insurgence to the oil Project.

The involvement of the regional government in the proposal has been difficult; however the management group played a mediator role as facilitator in dialogues to obtain participation. For the BP this is very important since the aim is to develop and development plan, that would be focused on the use of economic resources that would be financed through oil activities. For this the objective is to transform the Management Group into a formal Corporation in the long term with new mandates and own funding.

2.2 NIGERIA: SHELL IN THE NIGER DELTA

This case refers to the association between Shell Petroleum Development Corporation (SPDC) in Nigeria for the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, achieve the widening of the social license of the company and facilitate the environmental permit. The project for the EIA of the SPDC had plenty of funds from the multilateral agencies.

SPDC has adopted this initiative to hand over once again the gas field operations in the Utapate region of the Niger Delta when it was expelled during the previous decade and with a three party pilot Project for the application of the EIA.

To try and reduce the continual and growing complaints from local populations, Shell has developed an initiative of workshops with local populations, government agencies and investigation institutions. The involvement of these organizations has served to ensure a better quality of EIA from Shell, increase trust in the local population and create mechanisms to share social and environmental risks. With this last objective attention has been made over mitigations of impacts on health via the improvement of medical infrastructure attracting interest from donor agencies and government.
BACKGROUND

The Nigerian oil revenues have served very little or nothing at all to enable local populations reach some type of social well being, on the contrary since oil activities started, the communities of the Niger Delta are poorer. Though the countries oil production is around 2'000.000 bbd, Nigeria is one of the poorest countries of Africa and the world.

For this reason from 1990, protests and cases of resistance have increased considerably in the Niger Delta. The claims are in relation to not only environmental aspects but also that companies, especially Shell have been accused of human rights violations. In this way Shell was ousted out of one of the Delta regions where it had operated for several years, though it has continued to try and reenter at whatever costs.

Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) is the largest company in Nigeria it is responsible for 40% of extraction of crude oil. SPDC is the operator of the joint venture with the state industry Nigerian National Petroleum Company, Royal Dutch/Shell, Elf and Agip. Shell operates in a concession area of 31,000 km2.

According to Shell, the main investment risks are protests and claims from local populations. In fact, Shell alleges that it lost the previous licitations because the competitor company had offered greater community benefits.

Annually Shell invest close to US$50-60 million dollars on social and local community aspects in the country, but it is not willing to invest more in infrastructure or other social costs without sharing the risk with other partners.

SPDC has carried out almost 20 EIA’s each year. Each EIA supposedly will serve to (a) mitigate possible environmental and social damages; (b) carry out the supposed positive impacts and (c) document the results in the fulfillment of legal government requirements.

From there the need for Shell to create PPPs for the implementation of EIAs.

**PRIORITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PPP (DEVELOPMENT OF THE EIA IN UTAPATE): SOCIAL, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- The situation of Communities:
  Adverse permanent effects due to oil activities in the area of the Project. The aim is to focus on this problem or see the possibility of buying the lands from the communities in the project.

- Priorities for the EIA consultants:
  Mitigate the effects of new oil installations on the soil and water bodies. Mitigate the effects of the flow of emigrants and workers into the local population.

- Priorities for the Company:
  Mitigate the effects of new installations in relation of soil and water. Mitigate the
pressure of the size of infrastructure and the capacity of communities to withstand the flow of migrants and temporary workers.

- Other priorities
Mitigate the effects of possible oil spillages and other incidents on sources of water and fishing. Mitigate the problems that occur due to the influx of workers such as pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, alcoholism, and prostitution.

For the conformation of the group the following is required:

- The selection should be on the bases of complementary resources that the partner can provide.
- Partners must be prepared to manage jointly the EIA, not only as counterparts but also as permanent partners and with responsibilities and commitments in the long term.
- The partners must provide economic resources to mitigate the negative impacts of the project.

RESULTS FROM THE PPP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFITS FOR SHELL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost Benefited for the EIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Community Development”</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clearing of corporate image</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obtaining operating licence</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EIA and environmental management plan</th>
<th>Greater definition of the social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Assure that the management plan is being monitored by supposedly independent parties.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence in the communities</td>
<td>Reduce inter and intra community conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Capacity</td>
<td>Use the EIA process as a starting point for the communities to defend their needs. Shell expects that communities improve their capacity for dialogue and negotiation with the companies, government and donor agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SECTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility of Public Institutions</td>
<td>Help the government to create bridges between public and private and other international agencies. Provide a framework of accountability from the government to monitor communities and oil royalties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Stability</td>
<td>Help local authorities in fulfilling their electoral promises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the government's capacity</td>
<td>Improve the government's capacity for community development projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Benefit of government expenditure</td>
<td>The PPP process for the EIA provides a source of income from the company, donor agencies which can give rise to a potential saving for the government in its social development programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At no moment has the inclusion of community representatives as partners in the proposal been contemplated. However, Shell is already carrying out the PPP projects with community involvement. One case is the Center for Development of Fishing Capacities (drying and smoking), via capacity building and provision of credits to cultivate yam, repairing of boats and literacy programs as well as the installation of an electricity plant. The partners of this PPP are:
- SPDC that provides the money
- VSO that provides capacity building
- Groups of youngsters in the community
- Local teachers for the literacy program
- Universities
- Various NGOs for diagnostics, training, etc.

What the company has achieved is that the communities lose trust with its local governments and instead trust them for their community development causing a political crisis and representability in the region.
2.3 PHILIPPINES: SHELL AND SOLAR ENERGY IN RURAL NEGROS

The state company Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) has recently launched a program for distribution of solar energy in Eastern Negros. The government in this region, signed for this memorandum of understanding with PNOC, Shell Solar Philippines Corporation, the Southern Sun Solar Power Company and the Philippine Veterans Bank and Sta. Catalina Rural Bank.

BACKGROUND

The Project for solar energy development by PNOC in association with the Dutch government and the Energy Department of the EU, is a five year program for the installation of 15.100 Family Solar Energy systems in rural areas that do not possess electricity. This pilot project in the region of Eastern Negros. The systems cost US$667, but locals will have to cover half of the costs $300 if they want the system, they can obtain bank credits for this. These systems are for a use of 200 Wh a day, that is to say 10 hours for 4 light bulbs or 5 hours of a radio cassette and 3-4 hours of a small TV. The installation started in Barangay Nangka in Bayawan City.

3. PARTNERSHIPS IN THE CARBON MARKET

After the COP11/MOP1 carried out in Montreal in December of 2005, this type of associations will proliferate in the countries of the South, some PPPs have already been occurring in the carbon market.

The Carbon Finance Business of the World Bank plays an important role in this emergent Carbon Market. PPPs such as the Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF), the Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) and the BioCarbon Fund are spreading considerably in the countries of the South under the backing of the World Bank.

3.1 THE PROTOTYPE CARBON FUND

Is an association that started between 17 companies and 6 governments, administrated by the World Bank. It started to operate in April 2000 as the first carbon fund as pioneer in the Market and it has become a business opportunity for many contaminating companies

Partners of PCF:

Government of Canada
Government of Finlandia
Government of Norway
Government of Sweden
Government of Holanda
Japanese International Cooperation Bank
### 3.2 COMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CARBON FUND (CDCF)

The CDCF provides financing for small projects in rural areas in countries of the South. The fund is a PPP initiative between International Emissions Trading Association and UNFCCC. It started to operate in July 2003. At the beginning it had a capital of $128.6 million with 9 governments and 15 corporations. The CDCF backed projects for the “carbon emissions reduction” in impoverished communities of the South.

#### Partners of CDDF:

- Government of Austria
- Regional government of Brussels, Belgium
- Regional government of Valonia, Belgium
- Government of Canada
- Government of Italy
- Government of Luxemburg
- Government of Holand
- Government of Spain

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPRESA</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>País</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Petroleum - Amoco</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>United Kingdom and Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chubu Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chugoku Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Bank</td>
<td>Finances</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrabel</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortum</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Finlandia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaz de France</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kyushu Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIT Carbon</td>
<td>Comerce</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsubishi Corp.</td>
<td>Comerce</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norsk Hydro</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RaboBank</td>
<td>Finances</td>
<td>Holand</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Shikoku Electric Power Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statoil</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Tohoku Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokyo Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<th>EMPRESA</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>País</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASF</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daiwa Securities SMBC Principal Investments Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>Finances</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricidade De Portugal (EDP)</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDESA</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Natural</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göteborg Energi AB</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 THE BIOCARBON FUND

The World Bank has put in motion this new fund for projects that capture and conserve carbon in agroforest systems. The fund is a PPP that promotes conservation of biodiversity and poverty reduction. It started off with $51.3 million capital.

The partners of BCF:

Government of Italia
Government of Luxemburg
Government of Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agence Française de Développement</td>
<td>Cooperacion for Development</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco-Carbone como representante de Lesley Investments Ltd.</td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okinawa Electric Power Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Japan Iron and Steel Federation</td>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumitomo Chemicals</td>
<td>Chemical and pharmacy</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suntory</td>
<td>Food and Drinks</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.4 OTHER FUNDS FOR CARBON EXECUTERS VIA PARTNERSHIPS

Some of the other funds that are in place are:

WORLD BANK PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION: This program aims at reducing emissions of the World Bank and has developed local projects to
reduce carbon emissions in areas of implementation of projects that they finance.

THE NETHERLANDS CLEAN DEVELOPMENT FACILITY: The WB announced an agreement with Holland in 2002 for the establishment of a credit fund that would serve to buy carbon emissions under the Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

NETHERLANDS EUROPEAN CARBON FACILITY: Holland acting via its Ministry for Economy, the WB and International Financing Corporation (IFC) in August f 2004 signed an agreement to buy green house effect gas emissions that will benefit the state of Holland via projects of Joint Implementation in countries with an economy in transition.

THE DANISH CARBON FUND Started to function in January of 2005. Currently it has as partners two energy companies Energi E2 and Elsam. It is carried out under the Kyoto Protocol framework and MDL.

ITALIAN CARBON FUND: In 2003 the WB with the Italian government created a fund to buy thousands of tones of carbon from countries in the South and transition economies. Within KP and MDL and IC.

THE SPANISH CARBON FUND: Was created in 2004 between the Spanish Ministry of Economy and the WB. It was established to buy carbon emission reductions under the KP via the use of clean technologies in the South and transition economies.

Sources:
http://www.corpwatch.org
http://www.partnerships.nl
http://carbonfinance.org
4. OIL IN THE TROPICS

4.1. SENEGAL

In the last few years, the Senegal government has promoted an aggressive campaign to explore oil onshore and offshore. This year promotion has been very intense which has lead to practically the whole of the Senegalese territory being in concession for oil.

From the beginnings of exploration 50 years ago in Senegal 150 wells have been drilled, but recent exploration in the Gulf of Guinea and with new technologies the country expects to become an important Sub Saharan oil producing country.

Elf drilled some years ago along the basin that is on the disputed boarder between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. An independent tribunal in 1985 dictated that the limits were established in accordance to the old Portuguese and French colony, but Guinea-Bissau rejected this decision and appealed to the International Court of Justice, the same one who in 1991 ratified these limits. Guinea-Bissau accepted this decision.

In 1995 the Agence de Gestion et de Cooperation-AGC between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal was created for the joint development of oil and fishing activities, in the region previously in dispute. In accordance to the established by the Court the countries would have to divide their profits in the following way: Senegal would receive 85% of the profits and Guinea-Bissau 15%. If new reserves were discovered this economic treaty would have to be reviewed.

In the Senegalese territory in December of 1997 Benton signed a memorandum of understanding with Petrosen for 45% of the interests of the onshore block. Benton also received the exclusive concession to evaluate and reprocess
geographical data for the area of deep waters. On its behalf, the Texan Vanco Energy signed an agreement with the government to the deep waters area with Dakar with an extension of 32,000 Km2. This area extends from the Gambia boarder to the Mauritanium boarder. The license is the largest concession in the country. Vanco is the operator with 90% participation and Petrosen has 10%. Also the Australian Roc Oil signed an agreement with the Senegalese government in October of 1999 for the exclusive exploitation of the offshore Blocks I, II and III Casamance with a surface area of 8,187 Km2. La Roc has 92.5% and Petrosen 7.5%.

In 1998 the US company Benton Oil and Gas signed and agreement with AGC to drill the bi-national oil field Dome Flore. According to that established by CIJ the terms of agreement were reviewed in August of 200 it was established that Dakar would receive 80% of the interests, whilst Bissau would receive 20%. It is calculated that the offshore finding has estimated reserves of 50 million tones of heavy crude oil.

International Fortesa, a company with headquarters in Texas discovered between 600 and 1000 million in reserves in the offshore basin of Casamance South of Senegal. The other onshore field Diam Niado and its satellites it is hoped will produce close to 7,000 million cubic feet of gas until the end of 2000. The new sites are found in deep water and it is calculated that the reserves will reach 3,000 million cubic feet.

Other companies that are exploring offshore and onshore in the country are: Vanco Energy, Roc Oil Company, Fusion Oil and Gas y Benton Oil and Gas. Also Tullow Oil has permission to operate in the peninsula of Dakar. In February of 2000 the Australian Fusion Oil & Gas was concessioned for the operation of one of the 4 areas administrated by AGC.

Recently Energy Africa acquired the license to explore the area north of the Senegal Sea. Tullow has 60% of the interest. At a later date in 2004, Dana acquired 30% of Tullow, also in July 2004 Hunt Oil Company via its Senegal Hunt Oil Company subsidiary signed an agreement with Petrosen. This agreement allowed Hunt to explore in the offshore fields of Sangomar and Rufisque. The surface area covers approximately 15 thousand Km2.

In March 2005, Sterling signed with Markmore Energy (L) Ltd. (a private company whose owner was the magnate Tan Sri Halim Saad) for the offshore Dome Flore field. Three wells have been drilled in the field that is found 50 meters below sea level and 70 km off the coasts of Senegal.

Though its upstream industry is still small, the current production of gas in Senegal is 40 million cubic meters a year and its proven reserves are 2,999 million cubic meters. Senegal is the 4th country in West Africa for its refining capacity. The most important is the SAR refinery of Dakar with a capacity for 1 million tones a year.

Sources:

http://www.mbendi.co.za
http://www.petrosen.sn/blocks.htm
4.2. PARAGUAY

The president Nicanor Duarte has announced an aggressive exploration camping for hydrocarbons in the Paraguayan territory. 26 million Ha are currently in exploration. This is principally due to Paraguay having inserted into the energy integration project of South America based on natural gas. British and Paraguayan capitals are targeted to identify profitable geographical area in the Chaco of Paraguay.

In part this new oil boom is due to the fact that now there is access to documents recovered from the United Status – and hidden for more than 60 years – which includes results obtained from the drilling of 48 wells in the decade of the 40s.

This occurs as an answer to the claim made by Paraguay in October of 2004, when in March 2003 the agreement was signed with the US Company RD inc. According to sources from the Ministry of Energy and Mining, the region has gas reserves to supply the majority of the country of 6 million inhabitants for more than 20 years and the existence of oil is not discarded.

We continue by partially reproducing an article that appeared in the month newspaper Monde Diplomatique in November of 2005 on new oil activities in Paraguay and its relationship with corporate interests.

“MENONITAS, OIL AND RANGERS IN PARAGUAY
Por César Sánchez Bonifato

By mid 1926 the first menonitas reached Paraguay to establish in the inhospitable Borreal Chaco. They originated from Canada and Germany; they were introverted strange in dress and very hard workers. In the negotiations for obtaining permission from Parliament and the Liberal president Eligio Aya, it took the active participation of the Banker Samuel Mc Robert, of the Metropolitan Phoenix and Trent Corporation of New York.

Not very far from the first settlements in the middle of the territory in dispute with Bolivia, hydrocarbon reserves had been found in the anticlines of the Altiplano. Drowned by the condition of Mediterranean State Bolivia searched exit routes to export the mineral with backing from Standard and California Oil, both firms were represented by the US ambassador in Chile Spruille Bradem, who later maintained serious conflicts with Juan Domingo Peron from Buenos Aires.

The Bolivian president Daniel Salamanca carried out before his colleague Hipolito Irigoyen the construction of the pipeline between Tarija and Santa Fe. Irigoyen opposed the construction because he wanted to maintain Argentina outside of the conflict that he could foresee. Since the Chileans had removed him from the Pacific, the Bolivian in there enthusiasm to export oil via water, had no other option that to continue searching a way to reach the river of Paraguay.

Since Irigoyen was removed with the military cope headed by Jose Felix Uriburu nobody could stop the war that resulted in the Chaco between 1932 and 1935 by two depopulated and impoverished nations that left a count of 100.000
deaths. A tragedy caused due to foreign interest, not very well known in the rest of the continent.

CORPORATION FIGHT

The Argentinean government of Agustin P. Justo strongly linked to Great Britain, backed Paraguay through the handing over of arms, fuel, food, bank credits and information on the movement of the troops on the border. The Bolivians received military assistance from Germany and Chile as well as planes and money from the US. Various battles occurred close the mennotites colonies. The Paraguayan displacement was devastating, reaching the Andes were the oil wells in the hands of the North Americans stood. As if by magic there was a cease fire, starting a negotiation that culminated in the Peace Treaty in 1938 in which the chancellor Carlos Saavedra Lamas received the first Nobel Price for Argentina.

Now nobody argues that it was a fight for the dominium of the oil bed in the heart of MERCOSUR, in a time when heads of the South American armies where influenced by Nazi fascist ideals. The interests of Shell and Standard, were added to the arms building that took advantage of the political situation to test its new cannons, machine guns, fire launchers, grenades and even aero artillery, later used in the second world war, where the death industry won fortunes. This happened 70 years ago. Never have the Bolivians separated from the state industry YPFB and via private and official investments, they exploited there findings with disparate results. They knew how to lick with their neighboring countries via oil and gas pipelines that transport the rich mineral to the Atlantic ports. In Paraguay however the attempts to extract oil did not prosper, though there were clear signs of existence in the region of Formosa Salta and bordering with Bolivia.

In a talk given by Alfredo Stroessner in 1988, months before being ousted, he expressed that “whilst I govern I will not allow oil companies to enter because they always cause problems that end badly….“ As is know the dictatorship imposed, lasted for 35 years…..

En charla con Alfredo Stroessner en 1988, meses antes de ser derrocado, éste expresó: "mientras yo gobierne no dejaré que se metan los petroleros porque causan problemas que siempre terminan mal...". Como es sabido, la dictadura que impuso perdió 35 años...

THE TURNS IN HISTORY

Who now runs along the Spanish Avenue Asunción, where the embassies and schools to which sons of diplomats assisted to, will find an imposing church. It belongs to the Anabaptists “Roots” founded by the Dutch father Enno Simons whose name identifies the menonitas throughout the world.

The wife of the president Nicanor Duarte Frutos and various of the ministerial cabinate are identified with the religion to which George W Bush also adheres too, as well as other members of the White House. Not very far from Philadelphia the main city of Chaco Paraguay, that grows due to the unrelentless work of the menonites, Stroessner sent to be built – with funds
from the State Department – an airport of 3200 meters in length, adapted to operations for very large airplanes. The base called Mariscal Estigarribia was inaugurated just at the time when the British fought to recover the Malvines in 1982.

Paradoxically, Paraguayan radios controlled by the dictatorship, retransmitted BBC bulletins into Spanish, which led to dishearten and uncertainty in the Argentinean local population.

Last September 44 trucks from Santa Cruz de la Sierra arrived at the Gabino Mendoza fortress not far from the Bolivian territory; the trucks brought machinery and technology as part of an operation ordered by Duarte Frutos, backed by North American multinationals. Among the companies are CDS Energy, Morrison Minning and Paraguay & Gas. According to the Ministry for Energy and Minning, Hector Ruiz Diaz “now we are finally going to have our own oil, because more than 20 drillings proved positive results”.

Strange coincidences in the difficult current world context: exotic religions that spread their “Bibles electronically” via TV; the Moon sect that came from Corea to appropriate extensive properties in the Alto Paraguay, joined to multinationals dedicated at localizing oil reserves and fresh water fly over the vast territories of South America.

We should follow closely the case of Paraguay. There the rangers move comfortably: they have diplomatic immunity to develop their social works and train native soldiers” in the combat against terrorism and drug traffickling, as occurs in Colombia.

US military stayed in Paraguay from 1985 fulfilling specific missions, including pilots that fly planes with high power radars (AWAC) and modern equipments to control the expansion of cultivations of marihuana – that currently threatens in becoming the main income of the Guarany farmers – and the income from cocaine originating from Bolivia. It is note worthy that last may, the Paraguayan legislation approved in secret session the project carried out by Duarte Frutos, providing immunity to members of the Command South with headquarters in Panama. Its numbers are increasing, it is estimated that from the 270 currently present the numbers will reach 2000 by 2006. These troops are found dispersed throughout the department of Alto Parana that limits the Missions with Brazil, whose capital City is Ciudad del Este, on the triple frontier. At the same time, they patrol the departments of Canindeyu and Amambay, borders with the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso do Sul and Parana, where there are constants mobilizations of the powerful “Movimiento de los de Sin Tierras (MST) of Brazil.
5. REVIEW

"Le pétrole du Tchad - Rêve ou cauchemar pour les populations" (Chad's oil or nightmare) is a book by Martin Petra and Naygotimiti Bambe that describes the events occurred due to the construction of the oil pipeline Chad-Cameron. Some questions are posed over the future of the communities within the framework of this project, in part financed by the World Bank and it analyses the international monitoring of this project. It also provides various declarations and experiences from numerous participants in the process.

The original version was written in German in 2003 and translated into French recently.

The authors are aiming that through the book hope can be given to the men and women who committee to making a better world where peace reigns. The experiences described allow conclusions to be drawn that could inspire other groups, individuals and organization that fight for their rights in Africa.

For more information:
mtpetry@t-online.de

6. POETRY

LOS RÍOS HABLAN
Raquel Ilonbe - Guinea Ecuatorial

Los juncos tapen mi cuerpo,
mis pies, mi cara,
que nadie vigile
que escucho en silencio el agua
de los ríos que me hablan.

El sonido de las piedras,
al rozarse con el agua,
son besos de tarde y luna,
y besos de madrugada.

Un día me dijo alguien
que los ríos nunca hablan,
que sólo siguen su curso
y sin palabras escapan.

Qué triste pasé aquel día
al escuchar sus palabras,
me fui corriendo hacia el río
para que él me explicara
por qué yo le oigo tan claro
y otros no le oyen nada.

Fin...\