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UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA: REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE DECADE PROGRAMME

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## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 1987

ABBREVIATIONS

| ADB | - African Development Bank |
| :--- | :--- |
| ADF | - African Development Fund |
| AFCAC | - African Civil Aviation Commission |
| AFI | - Africa-Indian Ocean (AFI Plan is the Air Navigation Plan |
|  | of Afric and Indian Ocean of ICAO) |
| AFIN | - Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network |
| AFRAA | - African Airlines Association |
| AFRALTI | - Advanced Level Communications Institute |
| AGA | - Aerodrones, Air Routes and Grand Aids |
| AIP | - Aeronautical Information Publications |
| AIS | - Aeronautical Information Services |
| AMBEX | - AFI Meteorological Bulletin Exchange Scheme |
| ARTC | -Annual Regional Telecomunications Conference for Eastern |
| and Southern Africa |  |
| ASECNA | - Agence pour la securite de la navigation aerienne en |
|  | afrique et a Madagascar |
| ATS | - Air Traffic Sorvices |
| BADEA | - Arab Bank for Economic Development |
| BDEAC | - Central African States Development Bank |
| BOAD | - West African Development Bank |
| CCCE | - Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique |
| CEPGL | - Communaute, economique des pays des Gronds Lacs |
| CIDA | - Canadian International Development Agency |
| COM | - Communications |
| EADB | - East African Development Bank |
| ECGD | - Export Credit Guarantee Department (U.K.) |
| ECOWAS | - Economic Conmunity of West African States |
| EDF | - European Development Fund |
| EEC | - European Economic Community |
| EIB | - European Investment Bank |
| ESAMI | - Eastern and Southern African Management Institute |
| ESMT | - Multi-Country Advanced Level Training Institute |
| AFESD | - Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development |
| FAC | - Fonds d'aide et de cooperation (France) |
| FINNIDA | - Finnish International Development Agency |
| FRG | - Federal Republic of Germany |
| IACC | - Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee |
| IBRD | - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ICAO | - International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IDA | - International Development Association |
| IDB | - Islamic Development Bank |
| IGADD | - Inter Governmental Authority on Drought and Development |
| ILO | - International Labour Organization |
|  |  |


| IMF | -. International Monetary Fund |
| :---: | :---: |
| IMO | - International Maritime Organization |
| IPCD | - International Programme for Communication Development |
| ITU | - International Telecommunications Union |
| JIU | - Joint Inspection Unit |
| KBO | - Kagera Basin Organization |
| KFD | - Kuwait Fund for Development |
| KFW | - Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederauf baie (FRG) |
| LDC | - Least-Development Countries |
| MET | - Aeronautical Meteorology Field |
| MINCONMAR | - Ministerial Conference of West African States for Maritime Transport |
| NORAD | - Norwegian Agency for Development |
| OAU | - Organization for African Unity |
| ODA | - Official Development Assistance |
| OEDA | - Office for Emergency Operations in Africa |
| OPEC | - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| OPMET | - Operational Meteorological Data |
| PANAFTEL | - Pan-African Telecommunications Network |
| PATU | - Pan-African Telecommunications Union |
| PMAESA | - Port Management Association of eastern and Southern Africa |
| PIDC | - International Programme for Communications Development |
| PMAWCA | - Port Management Association of West and Central Africa |
| PTA | - Preferential Trade Area |
| PEL/TRG | - Personnel Licensing and training field |
| RAFC | - Regional Area Forecast Centres |
| RASCOM | - Regional Satellite Communications System |
| RCID | - Roads Customs Declaration Document |
| SATA | - Southern African Telecommunications Administration |
| SADCC | - Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference |
| SATCC | - Southern African Transport and Communications Commission |
| SFD | - Saudi Fund for Development |
| SIDA | - Swedish International Development Agency |
| SIFIDA | - International Financial Co-operation for Investment and Development in Africa |
| SUDOSAT | - Interim Satellite Khartoum - Port Sudan Connection in operation |
| TAHA | - Trans-African Highway Authority |
| TAZARA | - Tanzania-Zambia Railways |
| ТСАН | - Tripoli windhoek Trans Central African Highway |
| TEAHA | - Cairo-Gaborone Trans-East African Highway Authority |
| TRRL | - Transport and Road Research Laboratory |
| TWAHN | - Trans-West African Highway Network |
| UAR | - Union of African Railways |
| UDEAC | - Central African Customs and Economic Union |
| UNCDF | - United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| UNCTAD | - United Nations conference on Trade and Development |


| UNESCO | - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Organization |
| UNIDO | - United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNSO | - United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office |
| UPU | - Universal Postal Union |
| URTNA | - Union of National Radio and Television Organization of |
|  | Africa |
| USAID | - United States Agency for International Development |
| WADB | - West African Development Bank |
| WAFS | - World Area Forecast System |
| WFP | - World Food Programme |

## CHAPTER I

## OVERVIEN AND SUMMARY

With only one more year to go before the end of the Decade, Africa continues to suffer under a debilitating economic crisis and, in common with other sectors, prospects for achieving the objectives laid down in transport and communications programes remained dim. Indeed, the investment rate in Africa has been faliing since 1980 and is now the lowest among developing regions. Thus, the implementation of the Decade programme promises to be far less than was planned.

An analysis of the rate of implementation of the programme during the year by sub-sector shows hardly any improvement over 1986. With the largest number of projects at 236 the roads sub-sector showed a 66 per cent execution rate. In the railway subsector, there has been nine more projects than in 1986 under implementation. In the field of ports, there has been four more presently under implementation. The only sub-sector in which there was considerable improvement over 1986 is maritime transport in which seven projects were reported completed and two under implementation as opposed to one project reported as completed in 1986. Air transport recorded an implementation rate of 61 per cent. Although the 3 projects in inland water transport that are reported as completed and the four that are in progress represent considerable progress over 1986, when only one was completed and five were in progress, the implementation rate is still very low. In telecommunication there has been some progress in the rate of implementation from which in 1987 was 63 precent compared to 36 per cent in 1986. Also a light progress was recorded for broadcasting project with 15 projects being completed four more than in 1986 and 33 being in progress or 11 more than in 1986. In the postal subsector, 30 projects were under implementation as against 25 in 1986.

The stagnation in implementation rate in 1987 was matched by the lack of growth in assistance of major financing institutions. Although the World Bank's assistance to the sector was 90 per cent higher than in 1986, it was, however, 3.8 per cent less than in 1985 so that over the two-year period there has been insignificant change. As for the African Development Bank, the latest figures available are for the 1985-1986 period and they show a decline of 47.7 per cent.

ECA's own efforts to mobilize resources for the Decade programe came to grief when the two co-financing meetings scheduled for the transit corridor projects of Eastern Africa and West Africa had to be unavoidably postponed to 1988 for reasons beyond ECA's control. Thus no co-financing meeting was held during the year under review.

A number of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations and African intergovernmental organizations continued to execute projects and carry out activities related to the Decade and the details of these are provided in Chapter IV.

## CHAPTER II

## IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN THE PHASE II PROGRAMME

There was very little improvement reported in 1987 over 1986 on the implementation of the second phase programme. In terms of information available on the status of the projects, ECA was able to obtain information on 789 projects or 75 per cent of the 1,048 projects in the programme. 164 projects were reported completed compared to 117 in 1986. A further 303 were reported under implementation.

The progress in each sub-sector is summarized below. Details on implementation by country for each subsector are showin in Annex I.

Roads and Road Transport: With 236 projects, this is the largest sub-sector in the programme. Information was obtained on the status of 192 ( 81 per cent) of projects, as compared to 155 ( 66 per cent) in last year's reports. Out of these 62 projects are reported completed and a further 70 in progress, for 32 per cent completion rate. It is estimated that a further 20 projects which are currently under implementation, would be completed by the end of 1988. This would imply that 82 out of the 236 projects ( 35 per cent) would be completed during Phase II of the Decade.

Rail Transport: Information was obtained on the implementation status of 70 projects (five projects were cancelled from the approved programme). 14 projects have been completed, no change from last year, and a further 40 projects are under implementation, nine more than last year. Thus, there has not been any significant improvement in project implementation in this sub-sector.

Maritime Transport: Out of the 38 projects in this sub-sector, information was available on the status of 13 projects, two more than 1986. Seven are reported completed and two are in progress, as opposed to two completed reported last year.

Ports: Monitoring information was available on 55 ( 79 per cent) of the 70 projects in this sub-sector programme. Nine projects are reported as completed. 30 more projects are under implementation. thus, there has been eight port projects reported completed since last year's report.

Air Transport: Out of the 94 projects in this sub-sector, reliable information was obtained on 69 ( 73 per cent) as follows: 11 completed and 31 in progress for completion rate of 16 per cent. 33 projects were not started and no information was obtained on the status of 19 other projects. thus, even if all the 31 projects which are currently under implementation were to be completed next year, only 42 ( 45 per cent) of the 94 projects in the programe would be completed by the end of the Decade.

Inland Water Transport: There are 45 projects in this sector programme, but information on status of implementation was available only for 19 projects. Of the 19 projects monitored, two are reported completed, five are in progress. Although this is a marked improvement on last year's report when only one project was reported completed and five in progress, the implementation rate is still very poor. Even if all five projects which are currently under implementation were to be completed next year, still only seven projects out of the 45 (16 per cent) would be completed during the Decade.

Multimodal Transport: Out of the 11 projects in the sub-sector programme, information was available on seven projects as follows: Four completed, two under implementation. No information was available on the status of the four regional projects.

Telecommunications: A total of 149 projects were monitored out of the sub-sector total of 215 projects. This represents a significant improvement in terms of monitoring. As a consequence, the number of projects reported as completed rose to 34 that is 23 per cent of the monitored projects. A further 60 projects, or 40 per cent of the monitored projects are under implementation.

Broadcasting: The number of projects monitored in this sector increased from 64 the previous year to 100 this year, which is 83 per cent of the 120 projects in the programme. 15 projects are completed and 33 are still in progress. Thus, by the end of the Decade, not even one third of the sector projects would be completed.

Postal Services: Monitoring information was available on 115 of the 135 projects in the sub-sector, an improvement over the 74 projects monitored last year. Six projects are reported completed and 30 are under implementation, which is not much improvement over the previous year's results of 6 and 25 , respectively.
Takle 1: Progress in Implementation of Phase II Programme, 1987

|  | Btal No. Number of Projectsol Projects Monitored |  |  |  | Projects completedto date |  |  |  |  | Projects under Implementation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Raad | 236 | 74 | 82 | 155 | 201 | 2 | 14 | 50 | 62 | 27 | 49 | 64 | 70 |
| Rail | 84 | 23 | 31 | 58 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 19 | 31 | 40 |
| Maritine | 38 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Ports | 7 | 18 | 38 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 26 | 30 |
| Air | 94 | 24 | 34 | 57 | 69 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 23 | 31 |
| Inland water | 45 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Multimpdal | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Iransport | 578 | 149 | 160 | 341 | 434 | 4 | 22 | 78 | 109 | 50 | 99 | 160 | 180 |
| Telecxmunications | 215 | 30 | 102 | 135 | 149 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 10 | 45 | 54 | 60 |
| Broadcesting | 120 | 33 | 46 | 64 | 100 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 22 | 33 |
| Postal | ! 7 | 33 | 53 | 74 | 115 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 25 | 30 |
| Total Camunications | 410 | 104 | 201 | 273 | 364 | 9 | 24 | 39 | 55 | 30 | 72 | 102 | 123 |
| Total Programe | $104 i$ | 253 | 381 | 614 | 798 | 13 | 46 | 117 | 164 | 80 | 171 | 261 | 303 |

## CHAPTER III

## IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL, SUBREGIONAL AND INTERSTATE

 LINK PROJECTS
## A. TRANSPORT

## 1. Inter-State Link Projects

The current reporting period shows some improvement in the implementation of the category of projects, which are generally acknowledged to be crucial for the physical integration of the continent. Below is the status of their implementation during 1987, based on information partly provided by member States and partly gathered by the ECA.

## (a) Regional projects

Progress has been reported on regional railway projects as follows: RAP-60-006 Rehabilitation of the Ethiopia/Djibouti railway line in progress financed by France and EDF. Projects of the TAZARA line RAP-60-013 and RAP-60-014 Purchase of diesel electric main line locomotives and replacement of locomotive engines completed at this stage, financed by KFW. The following projects are also reported completed: RAP-60-001 Guinea/Mali, updating the feasibility study on the Kouroussa-Bamako (via Siguiri) rail link; RAP-60-016 TAZARA, Purchase of shunting locomotives: RAP-60-020 TAZARA, Construction of villas at the new Kapiri Mposhi station. Progress in the implementation reported on six TAZARA projects: RAP-60-015 Purchase of wagons; RAP-60-017 various activities aimed at track rehabilitation; RAP-60-022 Purchase of quarry equipment; RAP-60-024 Purchase of two breakdown cranes and equipment; RAP-60-025 Provision of signalling and telecommunications equipment and RAP-60-026 Setting up of training facilities and financing of training abroad in new technologies and management. Financing is being sought for two projects: RAP-60-018 Repair of damage caused by rain between Mlimba and Makuboko and RAP-60-023 Construction of terminals at the New Kapiri Mposhi station for the storage and handling of goods. TAZARA project RAP-60-019 Draining of 98 km of track between Gwata and Fuga has been cancelled.

Progress is reported on regional port projects of North Africa HAP-60-001 Study on the planning and development of North African Ports; HAP-60-002 Establishment of a subregional training centre for port personnel; HAP-60-003 Study on tariff harmonization in North African ports, all financed by EEC.

Telecommunictions projects report progress on TEP-60-20 Burundi/Rwanda/Tanzania Panaftel Link and TEP-60-028 Rwanda/Uganda, Establishment of Kigali-Kampala link, all financed by ADB.

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Postal regional projects reported in progress are: POP-60-002 UPU, Establishment of a Multimodal postal school at Brazzaville; POP-60-003 UPU, Establishment of workshops for manufacturing small items of postal equipment and POP-60-020 UPU, Training of African postal specialists to promote technical co-operation among developing countries in Africa, all financed by UNDP.

## 2. Trans African Highways

The following progress took place in 1987 with regard to the Highways.

## The African Highway Master Plan

The terms of reference for the African Highway Master Plan have been finalized and submitted to the Government of Italy for consideration and financing. In September 1987 an Agreement was signed between ECA and Italy for the Study of the African Highway Master Plan, as an integral part of the planned Transport Master Plan for africa. The study's implementation is expected to commence early 1988 producing a coordinated and integrated continental Highway Network Plan for African member States by the end of 1989.

The Trans-African Highway Bureau
The ECA Conference of Ministers meeting in April 1987 adopted resolution 604(XXII) which, inter alia, took note of the first Combined meeting of Trans African Highway Authorities requeting the reactivation of the Trans-African Highways Bureau of the ECA in order to alleviate the financial burden for African Countries resulting from the maintenance of serveral Bureau. The burden is unbearable particularly for those countries which belong to more than one Bureau and which therefore are asked to pay several contributions.

Convinced that a single Bureau would adequately serve the needs of African Countries in intensifying and consolidating the efforts aready made towards the rapid development of the Trans-African Highway Network at a lower cost compared with individual Bureau for each Trans-African Highway Authority, the Ministers requested the Executive Secretary of the ECA to reactivate the trans African Highway Bureau in ECA and to provide it with necessary resources for efficient functioning. Accordingly the ECA has prepared a project document for submission to UNDP for financing.

Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority (TAHA)
the Governing council of the TAHA held its meeting in Kinshasa, from 6 to 10 January 1987 and identified inter-country highway projects on the main Lagos-Mombasa Highway and its feeder links, based on the Belgium-assisted Road Inventory which had been completed the previous year.

No progress had kex reported on the TEAH, TCAH and Trans-Sahara Highway by the time this draft report was finalized. The ECOWAS and TAHA have been requested to submit progress on Trans-West African Highway Network and the Lagou horinilua Tins-nfrican Highway.
3. Ontimum develoment of ain servj.ces

The Regional Technical Comittee on Air Transport held its third meeting in Addis Aoaba from 2 to 5 March 1987. The meeting discussed inter alia the problem of liberalization of traffic rights.

To facilitate the granting of the freedom of the air necessary to the optimurn development of air services the Comnittee discussed two texts, that is the Multilateral Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding for the operation of African air services.

These two texts, after being amended by the Cormittee, were submitted to the Plenary Session of AFCAC, held in Brazzaville in May/June 1987.

The adoption of these texts and their implementation during negotiations will prombe exchange of the necessary rights and joint operations, while safeguarding the interests of the airlines concerned.

Regarding the African Conference on Air Tariffs, ECA has undertaken a number of sensitizing actions towards the African States in order to obtain the number of ratifications necessary for the convention on the establishinent of this Conference to come into force.

In the framework of a joint ECA/World Bank project on development of transport in sub-Saharan Africa, ECA has included in the programme of this project a number oi activities for the development of arrican air services.
4. Marpower Develcoment in Transport

During this reporting period, ECA completeci a study on manpower and
 first part deals with manpower and training needs in general and multimodal transport. The second part of the study covers all modes of transport namely roads, railways, air, inland water and maritime transport. The two reports on the stildy have been distributed to member States.

Assistance has been given to ESAMI in conducting a railways management improvement course for SADCC member States and in the evaluation of a course on road transport fleet operations maintenance and management.

## B. COMMUNICATIONS

## 1. The PANAFTEL Network

The Pan-African Telecomunications Network, PANAFTEL, consists of telecommunications circuits interlinking African countries. These circuits are provided by high quality microwave radio, submarine cable and satellite communication systems associated with international telephone switching centres. The importance of the PANAFTEL network is well recognized by the Lagos Plan of Action, the United Nations Transport and communications Decade in Africa and the Arusha Declaration on World-wide Telecommunications Development.

At the end of 1987, more than 40 PANAFTEL microwave VHF and UHF radio relay systems as well as 38 international telephone switching centres had been or were in the process of being installed. These have been supplemented by $8,000 \mathrm{kms}$ of submarine cables and satellite communication earth stations in 41 countries.

Sixty-nine projects listed in the second phase programme are part of the PANAFTEL Network. The status of these Phase II projects is presented herebelow:

Category I
Category II
Category III
Category IV
Category V

Projects completed by 1986
Projects completed during 1987
Projects in progress during 1987
Projects on which action has been initiated
Projects on which no action has been notified

Category I Six projects costing $\$ 32.5$ mn were completed during 1987. These are listed in Table 3A

Category II Eleven Phase II projects were completed by end of 1986, and their estimated cost is $\$ 87.3$ million. These are listed in Table 3B.

Category III Five phases II projects costing $\$ 25.47$ million are in the process of implementtion. These are listed in Table 3C

Category IV There are 23 projects in this cateogry costing about $\$ 98$ million. Sources of finance have been identified for some of them while the rest still remain with finance as yet to be secured. See table 3D

Category V No action has been notified on the seventeen projects listed in Table 3E where estimated cost is approximately $\$ 329$ million.

These achievements have been made possible through the efforts of the countries concerned with the assistance and support of the various Regional and Sub-Regional organizations such as ECA, PATU, UAPT, ECOWAS, SATCC, UDEAC, KBO, CEPGL and international organizations such as ITU and UNDP and several multilateral and bilateral financing institutions.

In spite of these achievements, however, intra-African traffic is still being routed over transit centres outside of Africa. This has been attributed to the frequent outage and unreliability of PANAFTEL circuits due to inadequate maintenacne, shortage of spare parts and fuel supplies. Other factors contributing to the poor utilization of the PANAFTEL network are lack of operational agreements on tariffs and transit arrangements, more attractive transit tariffs offered by transit centres outside of Africa, inadequate dimensioning of exchange and multiplex equipment and problems in coordinating signalling systems.

This matter has been discussed in detail at the meeting of African Telecommunications Traffic Managers held in Addis Ababa from 3 to 7 December 1987. Having identified the problems preventing the efficient use of the PANAFTEL network, the meeting made several proposals and recommendations aiming at improving the efficiency of utilization of the network.

During the earlier phases of the PANAFTEL project assistance and advice was provided in the ralization of the network. This activity has involved the countries concerned in investments totalling several hundreds of millions of US dollars. However, as pointed out above, the operation and maintenance of the installed network is not yet satisfactory, with the result that the benefits derived so far have not been commensurate with the investments made. Consequently the third phase of the PANAFTEL project will lay stress on efficient operation and maximum utilization of the installed network during the 1987-1991 UNDP programing cycle, in addition to providing assistance for the completion of the links yet to be installed.

## 2. Regional African Satellite Communications System - RASCOM

Following the mandate given by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its Fifth Meeting held in Harare, zimbabwe, in March 1986, the feasibility study for the proposed Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) is now being undertaken under the guidance of a special Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC-RASCOM).

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In accordance with Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/65 on RASCOM and the decision taken by the IACC, a project office is operational since March 1987 in the Headquarters of the ITU. Multi-disciplinary National Co-ordination Committees (NCCs) have been established in 48 African countries with the PTT as a focal point, led by a national co-ordinator to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the members of the committee.

In order to ensure some uniformity of country studies, the project office has prepared "Guidelines for Conducting the National Feasibility Studies" for the use of the various NCCS. It has also organized five briefing meetings for all National Co-ordinators in order to provide them with a detailed explanation of the above guidelines.

With regard to financing, some of the estimated $\$ 6$ million cost of the project have been made available. All efforts are being made to complete the necessary details for the remaining funds.

## 3. Manpower Development on Communications

Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 38/150 of December 1983, ECA has carried out in 1987 a survey on manpower and training requirements in communications and transport.

In the telecommunications sub-sector ECA and ITU jointly executed the manpower and training needs survey for the ECOWAS countries. The global report was prepared in May 1987 and subsequently dispatched to member States. In the postal sub-sector a similar study has also been carried out mainly for ECOWAS countries.

Under the bilateral technical co-operation arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany, the ECA organized the second seminar on planning of telecommunications for English-speaking African countries, in co-operation with the ITU. The primary objective of the seminar was to provide a forum where planners from African National Telecommunications organizations could share their experience in specific issues related to the planning, develooment and expansion of telelcommunications to the rural communities with their colleagues and those of the industrialized countries. The seminar was also designed to assist planners in discovering the best way to use existing and anticipated telecommunications systems to support development efforts. The seminar was attended by 32 participants from 23 African countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and equipment manufacturers.

## CHAPTER IV

CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES AND AFRICAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE IMPELEMTATION OF UNTACDA
A. TRANSPORT

## 1. Roads and Road Transport

This mode of transport has 239 projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 5.2$ billion. The projects have been grouped as follows: Maintenance and rehabilitation projects (42), training and technical assistance projects (9), inter-state links projects (126), regional/subregional projects (7) and national priority projects (55).

The activities of the various United Nations specialized agencies and other bodies and African inter-governmental organizations in 1987 are reported hereunder:
(a) International Labour Organization (ILO)

During the reporting year ILO was engaged in vocational training dealing with the development of transport infrastructure supervision and maintenance systems. Technical assistance on the strengthening of the institutional capacitie:s for operating and maintaining road transport fleets was also provided. during the year under review a compendium of case studies on the social and labour aspects of urban passenger transport problems in selected cities in Africa, notably Algiers, Addis Ababa, Casablanca, Abidjan, Dakar, Lusaka, Harare, Lagos and Nairobi was prepared. Other activites carried out by ILO during the year were:

United Republic of Tanzania
Two projects (URT/86/MOS/NAD and URT/86/MO6/NAD) providing advisory serivces, training and technical assistance in connection with the road maintenance programmes for the Tanga and Mbeya roads. ILO also participated in a World Bank/Danida agriculture feeder roads study (URT/86/MO4/DAN).

Zambia
Labour based improvement and maintenance of feeder roads (ZAM/87/MO3/NAD).
Uganda
Feeder roads operational support and training (UGA/86/013)

Cape Verde
Assistance to a labour-intensive work programme (CVI/83/02/ITA and PNUD/CVI/83/004)
(b) Banque Ouest-Africaine de developpement (BOFD)

The Bank financed an amount of $\$ 8.2$ million for the road Boundiali Tingrela in Cote d'Ivoire.
(c) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ECA made the following contributions towards the Decade programme in 1987:

- It provided advisory services to Sierra Leone on review and appraisal of the institutional and operational problems facing its road transport corporation.
- It assisted in providing technical drawings which indicated inter-country links by road between Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan. Assistances provided were related to the requests made by PTA and IGADD.
- Ethiopia received advisory services regarding the feasibility of upgrading the capacity of its road Transport Authority to plan, programe and develop the country's road transport services.
-It participated at the seventh meeting of the Governing Council of TAHA held in Kinshasa in March 1987 and provided technical advice on the establishment of the Secretariat.
- It organized the fourth meeting of highway maintenance in Africa which was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 7 to 11 December 1987. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange views and experience with regard to:
-Financial allocation and mobilization for road maintenance, -Organization and dmanagement of manpower and, -Equipment utilization and labour-intensive methods of road maintenance.
(d) Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

The following projects were ongoing in 1987, under the auspices of SADCC's subsidiary body responsible for transport and communications, the Southern African Transport and Communications commission (SATCC):

- road infrastructure developments of SADCC countries;
- road traffic and transport development;
- package of road safety programmes for Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia; and
- road traffic and transport training;
- the upgrading of the road Mohales Hoek - Quthing - Qachas Nek, (Lesotho)
- the upgrading and reconstruction of the road Taung - Makhotlong - Sani Top, (Lesotho) feasibility study and engineering design completed;
- the upgrading of the road Thaba Tseka - Taung - Mpiti, (Lesotho) feasibility study completed;
- the construction of a new road Ramabanta - Semonkong - Sekake, (Lesotho) Engineering design completed;
- the upgrading of the road Mokhotlong - Oxbow, (Lesotho) design completed.
- in Mozambique the rehabilitation of the road connection to Swaziland, (works on Matola bridge started September 1987)
- in Swaziland the rehabilitation and upgrading of the road Lomahasha Siteki - Big Bend (work completed on section Lomahasha - Siteki)
- the contract twas awarded during 1987 for the road between Karonga in Malawi and Mbeya in the United Republic of Tanzania
-The rehabilitation of the TANZAM Highway (Study completed).
-The study of the road N'zeto-Soyo (Angola); terms of reference prepared for a feasibility study;
-The study of Jwaneng - Maun road link (Botswana) TOR prepared for study;
-Study on the upgrading of the road Blantyre - Mulanje - Maauba Malawi/Mozambique (engineering design completed);
-work was in progress on the rehabilitation of the Zimbabwe - Tete Malawi road;
-Study on Unity Bridge and access roads Mozambique/Tanzania (TOR prepared);
-Study on Kazungula Bridge and the Pandamatenga - Victoria Falls Road Botswana/Zambia/Zimbabwe, (study completed);
-The Rehabilitation of the Lusaka - Kafue - Livingstone - Kazungula road in Zambia, (work is completed on the Livingstone - Zimba section and the rest on going).
-The rehabilitation of the road Kafue - Chirundu, Zambia. (ongoing);
- The rehabilitation of the Lusaka - Kapiri - Chingola - Zaire border road, (Zambia). (engineering study completed)
(e) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

The main preoccupation of ECOWAS during the year under review was feasibility and technical sudies for the remaining sections of the Trans West-African Highway network (Lagos-Nouakchott). It also organized the following meetings:

- Trans coastal route of Benin, Ghana and Togo; the objective was the realization of the said coastal road.
- Consultative meeting of the realization of the Trans-West African road.
- The first meeting of Ministeries responsible for customs, border securiteis, Chambers of Commerces and Union of Land Transport Organizors.
- consultative meeting of Insurance and Re-insurance companies.


## 2. Railways and rail transport

In the rail transport mode there are 84 projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 5.6$ billion. The subsector's programme includes 36 rehabilitation and maintenance projects, nine training and technical assistance projects, 21 inter-state link projects, four regional/subregional projects and 14 national priority projects.

Agencies that participated in implementing Rail transport projects in 1987 were: ILO, SADCC, CEAO and ECA.

## (a) International Labour Organization (ILO)

In 1987 ILO undertook vocational training programme on the development of transport infrastructuree supervision and maintenance systems and on the strengthening of the institutions responsible for operating and maintaining railway rolling stock.
(b) Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

SADCC'S Railway projects that were either completed or were ongoing in 1987 were:
-The study on railway telecommunications and signalling (on-going)
-The study on railway wagon manufacture (on-going)
-The study on Railway Training Programme (on-going to be completed in 1987)
-The rehabilitation of the main railway line in Botswana, namely the Francistown-Northern border section and the Gaborone-Francistown sections both of which were ongoing.
-The rehabilitation of railway telecomunications facilities in Botswana, (on-going).
-The renewal of train working system also in Botswana (on-going)
-The maintenance depot for Botswana Railways (almost completed)
-The Rehabilitation of the Mozambique-Swaziland Railway (study on-going)
-The rehabilitation of the Maputo - Chicualacuala Railway phase I emergency programe (on-going)
-The Motive Power, Rolling Stock and Operation Plan for CFM South Chicualacuala (Limpopo) Line in Mozambique (on-going)
-Track upgrading and rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda section (on-going)
-Track rehabilitation on the Blantyre -Mozambique border (on-going)
-Rehabilitation of 536 km of the Nacala - Cuamba Railway in Mozambique
(on-going)

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-Permanent rectification of landslide (study completed)
-Mechanized Track Maintenance (on-going)
-Rail welding and burn repairs (on-going)
-Solar power parcels (on-going)
-Locomotives (on-going)
-Goods wagons (on-going)
-Manpower Development plan and training facilities (report completed)
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(c) Cormunaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)

CEAO finalized the feasibility study of the project on the plan for the extension of interconnections in the ECA railway network. The study was presented to the Conference of Ministers of Transport and Communications of the Community that was held in Cotonou, Benin, from 1 to 2 December 1987.
(d) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

During the year ECA contributed in various ways to the achievement of the Decade's fundamental objectives. This contribution consisted primarily of the following three activities:
-a sysmposium organized in June in Adäis Ababa in collaboration with the Union of African Railways to consider various managment problems related to maintenance, overhaul and renewal of railway lines. The symposium was attended by 51 participants. Some of the recommendations of the symposium relate to specific studies on tracks to be undertaken by ECA.
-Studies undertaken as part of ECA's regular work programme and which were aimed at improving railway management systems. Training personnel in the application of these methods. Examples of application in some railways. These activities, covering 9 out of 84 projects, or 11 per cent of the total, include.

- preparation of two documents on studies;
- organization of a course at ESAMI;
- field missions in Ethiopia and Senegal.
- The signing of a cooperation agreement between ECA and the UAR. The agreement was signed by the two institutions in July 1987. The working relations thus established will enable ECA and UAR jointly to succeed in achieving their identical convergent objectives, primarily those relating to the transport Decade.


## 3. Maritime Transport (Shipping and ports)

In shipping there are 38 projects identified in phase II programme of the Decade at an estimated cost of $\$ 483.0 \mathrm{million}$. There are five maintenance and rehabilitation projects, 19 training and techniccal assistance projects, three inter-state links projects, seven regional/subregional projects and four national priority projects.

During the year 1987 various agencies implemented shipping projects as follows:
(a) International Iabour Organization

ILO continued to prove Regional consultancy services on maritime questions. An ILO expert is stationed in the Regional ILO Office in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, to assist Africa in the field of Maritime Transport.

There are also 70 port projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 1,849.89$ million; of these 17 are maintenance and rehabilitation projects, seven are training and technical assistance projects, 13 come under the category of inter-State links, six are regional/subregional projects while 27 are national projects.

During the year under review, ILO signed an agreement with the Government of Mozambique for executing a project for establishing the Mozambique Maritime Training Institute in Maputo.

ILO also continued in 1987 with the following activities started earlier: Regional Advisory Services for port questions based in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, reporting to NORAD on the preparation of project document for establishing a port training school in Maputo and on improvement and developing of port training centre in Tanzania; assessment of port personnel training needs of Sierra Leone and a feasibility study for extending existing port training facility in Senegal
(b) International Maritime Organization

IMO's assistance to Africa during 1987 included:

- Assistance in the marine training field was provided to Malawi in order to identify present and future needs. IMO completed a maritime training requirement study in 1987. The project envisages direct support for the development of the Malawi Maritime Training Centre to meet the growing needs of the Malawi Lake Service. The project is expected to cost $\$ 1.1$ million
- In Nigeria IMO undertook the review and updating of maritime legislation. The objective was to provide a basic maritime legal framework for Nigeria.
- Two regional seminars were organized under the auspices of IMO. The first was a seminar on maritime search and rescue in the west African subregion and it was held in Lagos, Nigeria. The second was on the International Convention for the Prevention of pollution from ships (MARPOL) and was organized in Accra, Ghana. The latter seminar's objective was to provide updated information on the practical measures required to implement and enforce MARPOL.
- Under the agency's Advisory Services Programmes, assistance was given to Mauritius and Nigeria in maritime fields at the request of the respective Governments.
-Fellowships were given to Sierra Leone (11), Namibia (10) and Liberia (1), in the fields of mechanics, welding, master mariner, tug and ferry mastership, marine engineering, sea navigation, ship inspection and survey etc.
- For the Regional Academy of Maritime Science and Technology based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, a new phase of assistance was provided in 1987 for the training of African instructors in the Academy.
-IMO jointly organized a seminar on Maritime Safety Administration and Marine Pollution together with PMAWCA and the Government of Gabon in Libreville.
-A provision of fellowship of two weeks duration for training in maintenance of navigational aids was organized in Cape Verde.
- A project consisting of lectures in navigation, engineering, radio electronics for training 120 students over a period of five years, was started at the Cape Verde Maritime training Institute in 1987. Funding for the project was provided by Norway.
- Assistance to Guinea was provided for the training of 12 deck and engine officers at the Academy of Abidjan under UNDP financing.
- The project funds of the Regional Maritime Training Academy, Accra, Ghana provided the salaries of four Egyptian experts lecturing in the Academy in 1987.

A programme of Regional seminars/workshops on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic was developed and approved and a series of seminars/workshops are to be held in the following ports in 1988.
(i) Assab port (Ethiopia)
(ii) Beira and Maputo port.s (Mozambique)
(iii) Cotonou (Benin), Douala (Cameroon), Banjul (Gambia), Lagos (Nigeria), Lome (Togo), Matadi (Zaire) ports.

IMO also provided advisory services to the Mozambique Maritime Training Institute in 1987. This was done in consultation with NORAD which is financing the project.

Assistance to the Sierra Leone ports Authority: currently three fellows are undergoing training in the UK at master marine level.

IMO has also organized Seminars on facilitation for West/Central African ports in 1987.
(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNCTAD's Shipping Division provicied tevimical assistance and advisory services to the following regional projects in Africa.

- Academie Regionale des Science et Techniques de la Mer, Abidjan - An Economist in the field of maritime transport and Senior regional expert in Shipping were provided to the Regional Academy of Maritime Science and Technology in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.
- A shipping expert for the project "Assistance in transit Transport for the land-locked Southern African subregion" was provided;
- Consultants in shipping and freight negotiations were also provided to the project "Assistance to the Ministerial Conference on Maritime Transport for West and Central Africa".
-Assistance was rendered to COBENAM; the national shipping line of Benin. UNCTAD provided a financial expert to assist the company in dealing with its financial matters.
- Strengthening and Modernization of Maritime transport sector in Eastern/Southern Africa - UNCTAD prepared project document for ISCOS and got financing from UNDP
- Shipping policy for land-locked countries. A new project to be financed by UNDP and executed by UNCTAD was approved in July 1987. The objective of the project which covers all African land-locked countries is to institute a co-ordinated provider and user-oriented approach in shipping policy formulation for land-locked countries. Work has commenced on defining the modalities of establishing shippers' councils in land-locked countries and the next step will be to develop guidelines for examining the feasibility of establishing shipping lines on the basis of slot chartering prior to carrying out full-scale investment feasibility studies.
-Assistance to land-locked countries for transit transport. The old projects, RAF/77/017, RAF/78/015 and RAF/78/038 have now been completed and have been replaced by three other projects, respectively RAF/86/046 (Transit traffic and support to the transport sector in Southern Africa, RAF/86/47 (Transit traffic and support to the transport sector in East-Central Africa) and RAF/88/014 (Transit traffic and support to the transport sector in West-Central Africa). RAF/86/0\&6 has been approved and the other two (RAF/86/47 and RAF/88/014) have been submitted to UNDP for approval. The three new projects will aim at achieving the objectives of the old projects and also to improve logistics management along their respective transport corridors by
introducing a through-transport concept in transport management whereby cargo flows will be monitored throughout the transport chain at each interface and logistics support will be provided where needed.
-Maritime legislation. A project on harmonization and modernization of maritime legislation in West and Central Africa has been submitted to UNDP for funding. The project, which is to be executed by UNCTAD in collaboration with MINCONMAR will include semianrs on the issue of harmonization of maritime laws, the development of model maritime legislation and assistance to interested countries in adopting the model legislation.
- During 1987 UNCTAD implemented project RAF/87/123 - Assistance in establishing a harmonized structure of port tariffs and cost accounting systems in the ports of West and Central Africa. A cost-accounting expert commenced work in Abidjan in December 1987 and a port tariff expert was recruited in mid-January 1988 to prepare an outline of a model tariff schedule structure for West and Central Africa. Data processing equipment for developing and testing tariff schedules has been purchased and collection of data on existing tariffs and cost-accounting systems is nearly completed.

During 1987, UNCTAD provided Technical Assistance and Advisory Services to African ports in the following fields: Port Personnel Training, transit transport problems of land-locked countries, Trainmar Training programme for Portuguese Speaking African countries, establishing harmonized structures of port tariffs and cost accounting system in ports of West/Central Africa, Management of maintenance of port equipment, organization and Management of ports, Mechnization and Management of Sao-Tome nd Principe port.
(d) Communaute Economique de 1'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)

CEAO was engaged in 1987 in the preparation of the Maritime Code (policy document) of the Community for the establishment of a Shipping Company for the community.

In its objective to assist land-locked countries of the Community CEAO conducted a study in 1987 related to port facilities in transit countries and availability of adequate rail services to and from ports.
(e) Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

The following shipping projects were implemented in 1987: shipping Development of member countries of UNCTAD, Regional co-operation in Shipping, and Marine Safety Development programe for SADCC coastal States.

In order to improve transport services to and from ports of SADCC member countries, two studies on shipping, clearing and forwarding agencies and on the establishment of Transport Information Bureaux were carried out by SADCC in 1987. In addition the following port projects were executed: port Administrtion projects, feasibility study on improvement of the entrance channel of Maputo port, Improvement of coal terminal at Matola, Container Terminal Equipment and Management Assistance, Beira port Transport Development plan, channel dredging of Beira Port, Improvement of Navigational Aids, Multi-purpose and container handling terminal, study on construction of oil terminal, Improvement of cold storage facilities, study on construction of other terminals such as tobacco, cotton etc, provision of marine crafts, design of container terminal for Nacala port, Development of ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Lobito, Luanda.

## (f) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

In 1987 the following activities were undertaken by the ECA secretariat in its efforts to further develop this sub-sector.

- An inter-governmental meeting of experts on the establishment of a Ministerial Conference on Maritime Transport for East and Southern Africa was organized in September 1987 in Addis Ababa. The meeting wasorganized pursuant to resolution ECA/UNTACDA/res.83/87 adopted by the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held in Cairo in 1983. Pursuant to the same resolution, ECA also organized a meeting for member states of the Tangier MULPOC and assisted them in creating a sub-committee or maritime transport affairs.
-ECA also made an effort to secure funding from UNDP for originating, early 1988, a preparatory conference of African countries on the Convention of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences pursuant to the ECA's resolution Res.599/XXII. The purpose of this important meeting is to establish a common position among African countries prior to the Review of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, to be held in Geneva in November 1988.
- The activities of ECA in the field of ports in 1987 included advisory services, technical asistance, study on the improvement of port productivity rates, the publication of guidelines on training of dockers/supervisors and a study on cargo handling equipment.
- ECA's activities have contributed to the implementation of the

On productivity rates - HAP-02-001, HAP-24-002, HAP-39-002, HAP-40-001 and HAP-42-002; On Cargo handling equipment HAP-07-001 and HAP-11-002; On Training - HAP-10-002, HAP-12-001, HAP-15-004, HAP-19-002 and HAP-40-002.

The Inter-governmental Meeting of African Chief Executives of Ports and Senior Officials on improvement of productivity rates in African ports that was held from 29 to 3l October 1987 in Addis Ababa was an important meeting that afforded the participants an opportunity to exchange views and ideas on African port problems. The meeting recommended ways and means of improving port productivity rates in African ports.

ECA also provided advisory services, on the request of these countries, to Congo and Zambia. ECA staff also attended the annual council meetings of the Port Management Associations and presented technical papers on regional co-operation and also reported on the progress of implementation of UNTACDA port projects.
(g) North African Fort Management Association (NAPMA)

It was reportod that NAPMA wecuted the following four port projects in 1987.
(i) HAP-50-001 - Study on the planning and cievelopment of Nortin African Ports;
(ii) HAP-50-002 - Establishment of a Subregional Training Centre (on-going):
(iii) HAP-50-003 - Study on tariff harmonization;
(iv) EAP-60-0Ge - Stucy on the development of port infrastructure.
(h) Port Managenent Association of mest/Contral Africa (PAMCA)

- in 1987 pmánca concucted a seminar for its monbor ports on simplification of jocunentation in ports (FaL) in Dakar, Sonegal. It also conducted two other sminars on maritime security and pollution and training of trainers in the ports industry in Garbia and Denin respectively.
(i) Port Managenent Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)

During 1937 Prifesn finalizec the study on the Establishnent of a dredging pool for Eastern/Southern African ports (HAP-G0-006).

## 4. Air Transport

In Phase II programe of the Docade there are in air transport projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 1.85$ billion classified as follows: 20 maintenance and rehabilitation projects, 25 training and technical assistance projects, 13 inter-State links projects, two regional/subrogional projects and 33 national priority projects.

The following organizations inplenented air transport projects in 1987: AFCAC, ECA, SADCC anc ICRO.
(a) African Civil Aviation Comission (AFCAC)

AFCAC's major activitius during the yoar of reporting were its continued efforts to secure signatures to and ratifications of the convention on African Air Tariffs Confaronce (afRãTC) and the organizing of subregional meatings on a co-ordinated network of aircreft inaintenance and overhaul

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centres in Africa. As regards the former, the Secretary-Generals of AFCAC and AFRAA together visited cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria in September and November 1987 respectively and held very encouraging discussions with the officials of the countries which led to the belief that they will soon sign the Convention. Regarding the subregional meetings on the co-ordinated network of aircraft maintenance and ovrhaul, these were held in November 1986 and June/July 1987 with financing from Norway which both $A F C A C$ and adE had negotiated.
(b) Southern African Developinent Coordination Conference (SADCC)

SADCC implemented the following air transport projects in 1987: a feasibility study on regional co-oporation in civil Aviation, a study on co-ordinated utilization of aircraft maintenance facilities, a study on community and legislation in Civil Aviation and a Civil Aviation manpower and training requirments survey.
(c) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ECA gave technical support to $A F C A C$ in formulating policies for improving African air transport and the organization's work programme. A similar technical assistance was extendea to AFRAA to promote the Convention on African Air Tariff Conference.

Within the Framework of the Mbabanc Declaration, ECA organized a meeting of the Air Transport Comaittee in 1987 which focussed on three areas, namely, promotion of a multinational airlines and joint operations, exchange of traffic rights and the establishment of a regional data bank. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa in March and 18 members of the Comnittee participated.
(d) International Civil aviation Organization (ICAO)

Two major problens identified in 1987 were lack of trainec and experienced manpower and a serious lack of communications facilities and services which in turn affected the provision of Air Traffic, Meteorological. Search and Rescue and Aoronautical Information services.

In order to further assist states, ICfo devoted a lot of effort to developing technical assistance projects for the States to which it is accredited with the main focus on the UNDP new Programming Cycle (1987 to 1991), with some notable results. This has helped in overcoining shortages of inanpower and provided the much needed specialized training, including management training.

Within its regular progranne ICAO undertook several missions to States and convened several meetings aimed at planning and implementing essential aeronautical facilities. This effort culminated in the develoment of rationalized communication plans for the air transport sub-sector. Direct assistance was provided to states in need of strengthening their aviation infrastructure through special implementation projects financed by the ICAO budget. Funds were allocated to the developant of human resources by organizing several well attended scminars and workshops. ICAO dovoted its efforts in the preparation of the next Limited AFI RAN meating (Lome 12-17 April 1988) aimed at setting up a new Regional Air Navigation Plan for Africa.

In the Technical Assistance field ICAO nade substantial efforts to obtain funding for projects which it had identified within its own progranme. In 1987 ICAO implemented 51 projects financed by UNDP under its country programe in 35 . States. Of these 51 projects 28 are ongoing. Under the UNDP Regional Programe ICAO implemented in 1987, nine regional projects. Trust funds in 1987 permitted the implementation of 14 projects in 13 States. The overall technical assistance programe for Africa consisted of $\$ 22.28$ million under UNDP's Country programne, $\$ 6.1$ million under UNDP's Regional Programme, $\$ 1$ million from Trust funds and 387 fellowship awards.

In the aerodrones, air routes and ground aids (AGA) field major improvements of aerodrome facilities are in progress in Caineroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Plans exist for the construction of new aerodromes in Algeria, Cameroon, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

In the Air Traffic Services (ATS) field, efforts to optimize the ATS route network in Africa continued with the objective of shortening flying distances and conserving fuel. Several meetings were held with States in order to assist them in implementing hir Traffic Control Services and in resolving operational problems that affect various regions the continent.

In the Search and Rescue field (SAR), the ICAO Regional Offices provided assistance and advice.

In the Aeronautical Information Services (iIS) field, ICAO continued its efforts in assisting States to implement the uniform application of Annex 4 and Annex 15. However, greater efforts were still to be made in this field as indicated by reports on missions to States. It has been identified that lack of trained personnel, funds and equipment was the main reason non-implementation of the many international specifications expected of member States. In this regard, ICAO continued providing its technical assitance to train qualified staff in Aeronautical Information Services and Cartography.

In the personncl Licensing and Training (PEL/TRG) ficld. ICAO has amended and published the Annex 1 to the Convention in such a way as to enablo it to be of more assistance to Civil Aviation Departments specially in the developing countries. As a follow-up to its manpower and training survey of pilots and aircraft technicians, regional surveys were undertaken which are expected to assist in improving the level of performance to the reguired ICAO Standards and recommended practices. Such surveys have been instrumental in identifying the need of establishing certain courses, seminars and workshops, therefore enabling States in the region to upgrace the standards of their personnel.

In the Communication (COM) field, Africa continues to lag behind other areas in the implementation of comunications facilities. The lack of implementation of comunications facilities is an extremely serious problem on its own, but the lack of implementation of communications facilities adversely affects other air navigational services such as Air Traffic Control, Search and Rescue, Meteorology and additonally handicaps the prime usors of the air navigational services, the airlines. Progress is being made but unfortunately at far too slow a rate to provide meaningful rolief to the current communications difficulties. A special implementation projoct continued to be co-ordinated with States concerned with the final objective of astablishing a regional satellite telecomunications project in FIRs Accra, Kano, Brazzaville, Niamey and N'Djamena and the rehabilitation of acronautical telecommunications was in the final stage of implenentation. This project concerning Conoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania is supported by the European Econoinic Comanity (EEC).

In the aeronautical meteorological ficlds, follow-up action continued on the implementation of the World Area Forecast Systom (AFS). Assistance was provided to States in their effort to improve international air navigation. Special attention was given to the implementation of aeronautical meteorological offices during missions carried out to States.

In the Aviation Security field, assistance is being provided by ICAO to States for the development and improvement of aviation security services. Progress is being made but much remains to be done.

In the Facilitation field, emphasis was placed on achieving greater compliance with international Standards and Recomnended Practices as reflected in Annex 9, 8th Edition, to the Chicago Convention, taking into account relevant recommendations adopted by AFCAC Plenary Sessions.

With regard to international air tariffs, ene regional workshop on Air Tariffs was held in Dakar in June 1987 and the conclusion of that ineeting should enable Adninistrations concorned to be appraised of new developments relating to the inachinery for the establishnent of fares and rates to onable thern to take appropriate actions. ICAO also published its annual studies on fares and rates which analyse differences in international fares and rates and the economics of passenger fares including differing levels in airlines operating costs. A workshop on forecasting and economic planning was held in Nairobi in July 1987.

In connection with Aviation Statistics, ICAO held a workshop on Aviation Statistics in Nairobi (July 1987) to which participating Administrations concerned discussed and exchanged views. Enphasis was made on the need to compile meaningful aviation statistics and the usc of relovant ICAO documentation, as well as the need to improve the quality and use of aviation statistics in transport policy devaloment, planning and airline marketing.

## 5. Inland Water Transport

In the field of Inland water Transport there are $\$ 5$ projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 326$ million out of which 13 projects are concerned with maintenance and rehabilitation, four are training and technical assistanco projects, 17 are inter-state links, five are regional/subregional projects and six are national projects.

## Economic Commission for Africa

Only ECA has reported any activities in this sub-sector. It provided advisory services to Zambia on the reorganization of the administration of the lake port of Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika and to advise on the optinum utilisation of port facilities and manpower.

It also organized an Intergovernmental meeting of exports on Development of the Congo/Zairo River Basin, in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 11 to 17 November 1987. The objective was to consider the proposals nade by ECA designed to assist the Governnents of the riparian States to jointly plan and establish an appropriate body capable of ensuring the joint development of the basin and the rational exploitation, conservation and management of its water and related resources for the benefit of the reparian States as a wholc. Following the mecting of exparts, a ininisterial meeting will be convening in 1988 to decide on collective action to take regarding the astablishment of the appropriate institution.

## B. COMMUNICATIONS

## 1. Telecomunications

In the field of Telecomnunications there are 216 projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 2,692.20$ million. The projects can be broken down as follows: 15 projects of rehabilitation and maintenance, five Technical Assistance projects, 22 Training projects, 75 projects of regional/subregional nature, 99 projects of a national character.
the following agencies implemented Telecomunications projects in 1987.
(a) Union of African posts and Telecomunications (UAPT)

The projects executed by UAPT were:
(i) Laboratory for the repair and calibration of measuring instrunents at Lone (Togo);
(ii) The centre for monitoring and control of radio broadcasts (Niger):
(iii) Regional African Satellite Comunications System。
(b) Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

SADCC's main activities were in the following fields:
(i) Study on the harmonization of the satellite commications.
(ii) Training courses in National Telecommunications Network Planning.
(iii) Sateliite Connunications Technology course
(iv) Earth station Standard $A$ in the Region of Lobito/Eenguela
(v) Expansion of International Telecomunications Services in Angola
(vi) An International Transit Switching Contre in Gaborone.
(vii) Digitalization of the Trunk Network, Malawi
(viii) Microwave Link Mbeya-Karonga-Mzuzu, Malawi/Tanzania.

## (c) Economic Comssion for africa

ECA provised tochnical devisory services in 1887 to 7 aira, Garioia and Uamaia. Furthermore, EC probuced thres technicil publications. These wers: The Joint ECi/ITU Manpower ans Training Noeds Gurvey for the BCone Countrios - E/ECA/CMU/8 ify lS?7: Inoroving metoncoloricat iolonomunications in africa for the purpose of improving the African action of the Global Telecomnunications Systom in collaboration with mMO and FRG - E/ECA/OMU/12 Decmiber 1587 and the Economic Impact of lochnology Changes on African Telecommunications Systas and Survices - E/ECM/:MJ/1: Decombor 1987.

Under its bilateral technical co-oneration with $F$, GG GCA also organized in collaboration with $I J_{r}$ a scuinar on planning rural talecomanications. ECA also continued in lo, provicing technical support in the fiold of PAPAFTEL Network. The sane tyoe of technical assistances were also provideủ to RASCOM. The technicil assistances provices were to encourage the participation of nationals of every african country in the RASCOM study.

## 2. Postal Services

In Phase II programe of the Decaoe there are 135 postal services projects at an estimated cost of $\$ 522.35$ million. They are classifier as follows: thre rehabilitation and inaintenance projects, 10 technical assistance projects, 15 training projects, 17 royional/suipregional projects and 39 national projects.

In 1587 the following agencies implomented rostal sorvices projects:
(a) Union Africaine des postes et Telecosmanication: (UAPT)

The organization's activities were as follows:

- organization of ?ostal Iistribution:
- Establishment of a permant comittoe betwoen JAET and airlimes;
-Study on the establishont of a stanp printing press in ouagadougou. Eurkina Faso.
(b) Pan-African Postal Union

For the year 1597 and within the contaxt of the execution of its子uadriennial programie of activities, PAPU underook a number of operational and training activities. The details of these activitios are given bolow. In

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addition to those artivitios, the corral bocrariat of Dou approaches Funding institutions with a view to sonsitizing them on the reguirenents for postal development in AErica. The activitios were financed eithor from PApl's resources of jointly with the JJPu an? Jovelopo? countries.

## (i) Operational activities

Second meeting of the PAPU/AFRAA contract Comittee: It will be recalled that a Contact Comnittee was established in Nairobi (Kenya) in August 1985, to liaise between postal ndministrations and African airlines, with a view to finding solution to various problems encountered in their mutual relations and also in order to improve the transportation of mails by air. the second meeting of this Contact Comaittee was held in Nairobi on 3 and 3 January 1987 to assess the status of studies it had been entrusted to undertake. A report on the proceedings of this meeting was circulated among postal Administrations ana African airlines.

Monitoring the time spent in transporting air mail in intra-African relations: PAPU encouraged Postal Aministrations to make use of test letters to monitor time spent in transporting air mail within the context of their reciprocal relations. Thirty-seven administrations participated in this operation; the perusal of test-letters received at the fapu General Secretariat, revealed considerable improvenents in sone rolations, but even longer periods in others. For continued ovaluation of the systen of transporting mails in Africa, this monitoring operation was repeated towards the end of 1987.

Towards more effective operstion of intra-African air routos: The various conferences held in ffrica on mail transportation have always recommended to postal Aiministrations to avoid transutting through another continent and, apart from minor xxceptions, to svstematically utilize shorter and less costly frican routes. In order to assist the Aministrations to revise their routing plans along these lines, the fripu General Secretariat, on the basis of the August 1936 ABC , drew up a personalize document, a model intra-African air mail routing plan for each meninistration. None of these plans involved transitting outside the continent. This document was distributed to all African Postal Administrations, which should revise it periodically so as to reflect changes or cancellations in the routes involved.

Organizing postal Statistics: This activity is very similar to Decade project POP-50-018 on "Proparation of regional and subregional postal statistics models". Pursuant to resolution 5 of the first conference on mail routing held in Yaounce (Cameroon) in October 1931, PAPU and upU jointly comissioned consultant to prepare a "Guide to nethods and tables with a view to improving knowledge of postal traffic and financial services - sttistics on mpty bags" and this document was circulated anong all postal Administrations for their guidance.

## (ii) Training activities

One of the objectives of PAPU is "to harmonizo the tariff structure anong mernber States, so as to establish tariffs compatible with good quality services and sound financial management of postal services". In order to attain this objective, PAPU organized for the benefit of anglophone countries in Africa:

- firstly, in Nairobi, in October 1987, with the assistance of the UPU a course on methods of deternining cost price and tariff policy:
- then in Harare, in December 1087, with the support of Switzerland and Canada, a seminar on postal services administration. A similar course and a similar soninar are planned for francophone countries in 1988 and $198 \%$.
(iii) Information on international cooperation in postal services

The Technical Consultative Meeting held in Brazzaville in October 1985, under the auspices of ECA, clearly revealed the lack of interest financial backers have in projects connected with the development of postal services. It is also common ground that in almost every fifican country. postal projects are vary often omitted fron national development plans, owing to the numerous needs to be met. PAPU, therefore, took the initiative of sensitizing funding institution on the importance of postal projects. Thus, two missions were mounted to the headquarters of the African Development Bank and the European Economic Comunity. These first-ever contacts were very successful: senior officials of the ADB undertook to include postal projects in the Bank's future lending operations and as a result of its visit PAPU was, for the first time, invited to the annual meetings of the Association of African Institutions for Development Financing and th ADE which were held in Cairo in June 1987. EEC officials were equally appreciative of PAPU's contact visit and briefed the PAPU delegation on the terms under which postal projects may qualify for EEC financing.
(c) Universal Postal Union

The following activities wero carried out by UPU in 1987 in the postal services sector.
(i) Communications: Postal sorvices

UPU's contribution to the implomentation of the Decade can be appraised during the course of 1907, both in conncction with general measures undertaken in its guest for funding for postal projects, as well as in torms of spocific activities undertaken for the execution of regional, subregional and national projects. UPU also contributed funding for consultants missions, rescarch studies and training activitias.
(ii) Specific activities in rospect of specific projects

Contacts with the UNDP have bern pursued with a viow to obtaining funding for the execution of the project POP-32-003 "Establishment of a multinational postal training school at Beira". The foasibility study has already been carrisd out and the roport is being finalized for publication.
(d) Pan-African Telocommunications Union (PANAFTEL)

The activities of PATU during 1 r87 wer concerned primarily with the PANAFTEL network, the Regional Satellito Comunications system (RASCOM) and a number of other operational activities. These are dotailed bolow.

## (i) PANAFTEL

With regard to the operations and extension of PANAFTEL, the activities of the General Secretariat were concentrated mainly on monitoring the implementation of inissing links, routing, tariff structures and maintenance.
a. Establishment of the network

With regard to the implenentation of PANAFTEL, negotiations are in progress for the execution of the following projects:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sudan - Egypt } \\
& \text { Nigeria - Caneroon (Lake Chad Basin) } \\
& \text { Rwanda - Tanzania (KBO) } \\
& \text { Rwanda - Uganda (KBO) } \\
& \text { Eurundi - Tanzania (KBO) }
\end{aligned}
$$

b. Routing and tariffs

A guestionnaire was sent to all administrations of meniber States in order to update information on the use of the network. In this context PATU collaborated with ITU in the premaratory activities leating to the organization of the neoting of traffic finnagers, held in Addis Ababa in November/Decamber 1987. The ain of the neeting was to identify problems affecting greater use of PANAFTEs, in the routing of intra-African traffic and to propose appropriate solutions.

Studies are still in progress with a view to harmonizing tariffs in Africa.

In order to implement the recomendations proposed by the conference on the Devolopment of Telecommanications, held in Tunis in January 1387, which required PATU to progressively undertake the activities of the TAF group, the PATU Board of Governors requested the General Secretariat to consider the implications of this recomnendations. The General secretariat consultod ITU, ECA and ADB on the possibilities of obtaining assistance in this regard.

## c. Subnarine cables

The general secretariat still ensures follow-up of the development and expansion of the system of submarine cables in the region of the Atlantic Ocean. The report on the preliminary feasibility study on the submarine cables along the east African Coast is being considred.

## (ii) Regional African Satcllite Communications System

PATU participated in the neeting of supervisory agencies, that is ECN, ITU, PATU, PAPU and URTNA, held in June/July 1987, in ordor to review the project of guidelines for conducting feasibility studies on the RASCOM project at national level. The meeting also made it possible for the project's permanent staff to explain to the officials of supervisory agencies, the part they have to play in these stuclies. The suggestions and amendments made at the meeting were reflected in the final draft of the guidelines which were submitted to the 14th IACC nketing for its approval.

PATU participated in and contributed to the briefing sessions for national coordinators from Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Burundi, Gabon, Madagascar, Rwanda and Zaire, which took place in Kinshasa in July 1987. National coordinators fron Gabon and Rwanda did not participate in the mecting. PATU also participated in and contributed to the briefing meeting of national coordinators from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mozambioue, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, held in Harare in August 1987. Libya did not attend the ineeting. National co-ordinators all approved of the organization of the briefing sessions because they were useful for providing a better understanding of the need for feasibility studies at national level and the expected results.

PATU was given the responsibility of supervising studies undertaken in Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.
(iii) Other activities
-PATU participated in the lath meeting of the IACC held in Addis ababa in July 1987. the Project Director and the two main experts in the RASCOM projact, also participated in the meeting for the first time
since their recruitment in March 1987. Ethiopia and Zimbabwe also participated in the meeting in their capacities as subscribers of loans contracted with the $A D B$. The meeting approved the guidelines for conducting feasibility studies at national level.

- In order to involve subregional economic organizations in this campaign, they were requested to indicate their respective approach to the promotion of industrialization in the telecomunications sector in Africa. Their response would enable the Union to draw up a realistic. programme for the development of telecommunications industries in Africa. The Union should collaborate with UNIDO, ECA and ITU in this campaign as recomended by the Conforence on the Development of African Telecomunications, held in Tunis in January 1987.

CAMR-MOB 87 The General secretariat made African teleconmunications administrations aware of the importance of the conference held in Geneva in September/October 1987 and invited then to becone involved. PATU was represented by OAU. Through the Gencral Secretariat, the radio beacon signals for locaating disasters (RLS) operated by IMMARSAT, were installed on one of the vessels of the zairean shipping company (CMZ) for experimental purposes.

Seminars on the planning of rural telecomanications in Africa: PATU participated in the scminar held in Harare in October 1987 and presented a paper entitled "Mfrican prospects for promoting rural telecomunications".

TELECOM Foruf 87: PFITU participated in the foruin in Geneva in October 1987 and made a presentation entitled "The RASCOM project, the new dimension to PANAFTEL: towards an African community by the year 2000".

Regional seminar/workshop on the planning of (VHF/UHF) radio and television: This seminar/workshop held in Dakar in November/December 1987, was aimed at preparing African telecomunications staff to participate effectively in the work of the second session of the regional conference for the planning of Radio Television in VHF/UHF scheduled for 1989. PATU made a presentation on the general guicelines and participated in the seminar/workshop.

2lst Annual Regional Conference on Telecomnunications in East and Southern Africa (ARTC): PATU participated in this annual conference held in Addis Ababa in Deceraber 1987, which was ained at reviowing progress achieved in telecomunications in the sunregion.
(e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The International Telecomunication Union carried out several activities in 1987 in support of UNTACDA and of particular significance were:
(i) the Conference of African Telecomunications Acministrations: In co-operation with the other members of the PaNAFTEL Co-ordinating Cormittee ( $E C A, O A U$, PATU, $n D F$ ), the ITU organized the Conference of African Telecomunications Administrations in Tunis in 1037 as called for by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in the Harare meeting (Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/ReS. $85 / 64$ ). Anong the major outcomes of the meeting was the aroption of the strategy for the development of telecomunications, including broacasting, up to the year 2000 .
(ii) The implementation of the Resolution of the African Telecomunications Developnent Conference of Tunis: The ITU has intensifiod its activitios in sensitizing and assisting monber countries in implenenting the Tunis resolutions and recomendations aimed at accolorating the devlopment of telecomunications, including broadcasting, up to the year 2000. In this connection it has:
-Sensitised the ECA Finisters of Econonic Planning during their 13th session conference in hpril 1987 to pass Resolution No. E/ECA/CM.13/L 610 (XXII) "Development of Telecomunications in Africa" which urged member States to accelerate development of telecomunications at the national level and through collaborative efforts at sub-regional and regional lovels by:

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- formplating natival Cunumications policies
and master plans:
-formulating agreements on tariffs and routing
arrangomonts for incroased intra-African traffic
flow via intra-African telecomunication links:
    carrying out research and development
activities at sub-regional and regional levels:
- intensifying human resources training and
developinent at natiomai, subregional and
regional levels.
- Assisted a number of member States in proparation of National Master Plans for develoment of telecommications and radio and television broadcasting. (e.g. Halawi, Zimbabwe, Eotswana and plans are at hand to assist Mali, Cape Vorde in preparing their
``` national master plans.
- Under the main UNTACDA project develoment of broaccasting in Africa, the IrU has carried out studios in the Eastern Africa and SADCC countrics on planning and management of broadcasting systems aimed at assisting these countries to create self-reliance in development planning and efficient nanagement of national broadcasting systams by indigenous staff, through training of senior broadcasting personnel in planning and management skills. This is a project which is implomented on a sub-regional basis, and will be implemented in West followed by Central Airican subregions in 1988.
(iii) PANAFTEL Network

As the Executing Agency of the PANAFTEL Project under the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Comittee, the ITU in collaboration with the Ethiopian Governinent Administration organised a meeting of African Telecommunications Traffic Managers Meeting in Addis Ababa 3-7 Decomber 1987, which discussed and analysed the situation of the PANAFTEL Network as of Decomber 1987. The analysis addressed issues like:
- the extent of implomentation of PANAFTEL Network in the different subregions of Africa:
- the operational, status of the network:
- the extent or capacity of utilization:
- the possibilities the network offers for traffic routing within Africa (intra-African traffic routing):
- the extent to which users needs are presently met and indeed;
- the constraints hindering the effective utilization of intra-African telecommunications links.

By the end of \(1987,35,000 \mathrm{kms}\) length of microwave radio relay links were completed with 38 international telephone switching centres; and 8,000 km of sub-marine cables together with satellite comunications earth stations in 41 of the 45 countries participating in PANAFTEL projects.

The detailed information relating to PANAFTEL Projects completed by 1986, 1987 and those in the process of implementation is provided in the report of the PANAFTEL Coordinator under chapter III of this report.
(iv) Regional African Satellite Comunications System (RASCOM)

Since the last IACC - UNTACDA meeting, the execution of the RASCOM project has progressed well. A mecting of the IACC - PASCOM held in Geneva in December 1987 in which:
- it was stated that as of now, 49 African countries have nominated their national coordination committees and are actively participating in the RASCOM study;
- the full complement of project execution staff has been recruited with the recent recruitment of the supporting staff;
- the IACC- RASCOM want the National Co-ordinating Comittees studies completed by August 1938. Indeed some countries have already sent in their first draft reports:
- the IACC - RASCOM menbers were happy with the idea of producing a RASCOM - Bulletin;
- the IACC- RAASOCM felt that the RASCOMIA Model document was useful to the National Coordination Comittee.
- it is expected that the meeting of the Interim Executive Comnittee of RASCOM will be held sonetine in July/August 1988.
- a meeting of Ministers of Telecomiunications is expected to be convened during October/November 1988.

\section*{(v) Financing of RASCOM}

The OAU announced its intention to contribute \(\$ 200,000\) to the RASCOM study. This gesture was very well received by the IACC - RASCOM.

The \(A D B\) has indicated that the rules for \(A D F\) funding are likely to be changed during the March 1988 Board Meeting. This may affect the RASCOM financing modality from loan to grant; but this was subject to the Board's decision. Two countries, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia, have requested soft loans from ADB for the RASCOM study.

Other financing sources are: Italy \(\$ 1\) million, ITU \(\$ 480,000\) million, UNDP \(\$ 480,000\), OAU \(\$ 200,000\) and UNESCO \(\$ 15,000\). \(\&\) sum of DMil million iis still being negotiation with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. A number of other countries have indicated a wish to participate in financing RASCOM.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNTACDA
African countries, in accordance with their reaffirmation at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU and the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1986, have drawn up reform and recovery programes aimed at stimulating growth, diversifying their economies and stimulating the developinent process. This major structural reform undertaken by many African countries to address their development problems has not received adeguate donors support. In fact total real nat resource flows to the region have continued to decline.

Africa is emerging from one of the worst fainines in recent history. Good rains have fallen in a great many parts of the region. Per capital incones should rise this year for the first time since 1980. Even so, there is little reason to celebrate. Low-income Africa is poorer in 1987 than it was a generation ago in 1960. Notwithstanding some measure of economic recovery, the debt problen continues to intensify in ffrica. In the majority of the countries, total debt now exceeds half of GDP. Africa's attempts to help itself will continue to fail without additional resources from the international commenity and financial institutions.

Economic recovery, sustaining economies reform, and enhancing the severely eroded improt capacity of the region through some combination of debt relief and additional financing are closely interrelated. Economic recovery, in turn, is essential if the trend of worsening poverty is to be reversed.

The investment rate in Africa has been falling since 1980 and is now the lowest among developing regions. Therefore, the transport and communications sector has also been a victin of the prevailing economic situation in Africa. The UNTACDA programe which was declared by the international community has not been given even half of the resources required from donor countries to date.

With the Decade having only one year to go, indications are that the level of project implementation will be far less than expected and without immediate support from the international coumunity, the transport and communication sector will continue to experience major constraints.

UNDP has continued to bear responsibility for financing the co-ordination Unit of UNTACDA in addition to country regional projects in the fields of transport and communicatjons. It has also been one of the main contributors to the RASCOM project. In 1987 it made available to ECA an anount of \(\$ 5\) million for the implementation of regional projects under the Decade programe.

The UNTACDA phase Ii programe consists of 1,048 projects for all sectors of transport and communication at a total estimated cost of \(\$ 18,322\) million. Financing so far has been \(\$ 5,903\) million or 32 per cent of the prograrme total cost. The analysis shows that out of the total financing secured US \(\$ 3,664\) million or 62 per cent was from external sources while \(\$ 2,239\) million or 38 per cent was from African countries. This shows that the international community have only contributed 20 per cent of the total resource required by the programme while African countries have financed 12 per cent of the programe in spite of severe economic problem and low level of external resources provided to the continent. A detailed list of projects that have attracted financing to date with identified source is shown in Annex II.

The following table has been prepared, on the basis of information received from African countries and various publications, to show a summary of UNTACDA projects that thave attracted financing by sector and per cent of contribution of donor countries, financial institutions vis-a-vis African countries to the implementation of UNTACDA Phase II projects.
SUMARYY OF UNIACDA PFASE II PROECCIS THRT HAVE


Continuing its effort to mohilize resnurces for UNTACDA projects, ECA had planned to organize two Co-financing metings during the period under review. The planned meetings were for projects in East African and West African transport corridors. However, the neetings had to be postponed to 1538 for reasons beyond ECĀ's control.

During the period under review various donors and financial institutions provided financial support for the development of transport and communications in Africa. Since it was not possible to obtain the information on all contributors, only partial information is given below.

The World Eank (IBRD and IDA) provided US \(\$ 493.5\) million for transport and communication projects in Africa during fiscal year 1987, out of which US \(\$ 346.7\) was for transport and US \(\$ 152.8\) was for comnunication. The anount was uS \(\$ 237.7\) million, higher or 90 per cent more than fiscal 1986 and 3.3 less than fiscal 1985.

For the projects financed by the World Eank, additional co-financing was provided by \(A D B\) anounting to \(\$ 35.0\) raillion: CCCE \(\$ 22.9\) million, EDF \(\$ 23.0\) million; ADF \(\$ 15.8\) million; KfW \(\$ 15.3\) million; ODA \(\$ 13.4\) million; SIDA \(\$ 11.0\) million; Italy \(\$ 10.0\) million; Netherlands \(\$ 3.2\) million; Dutch Conmercial Bank \(\$ 3.9\) million; USAID \(\$ 1.5\) million; Live Aid/Eank aid foundation \(\$ 1.3\) inillion and GTZ \(\$ 1.0\) million.

The African Development Bank (ADE and ADF) provided US \(\$ 130.44\) million for transport and communications projects in Africa. The transport sector received \(\$ 131\) million, out of which \(\$ 101.8\) million was for roads: \(\$ 17\) million for Air transport; \(\$ 11.37\) multisectoral and \(\$ 0.86\) million for Ports. The Bank also provicuad iv. for telecoimunications. Compared to previous allocation (FY 1984-85) to this sector, there has been a 47.7 per cent decrease during the 1985-1986 fiscal years.

For the projects financed by \(A D E\), Co-financing has been provided by Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF) \(\$ 9.9\) million, SAFC \(\$ 11.9\) million, IDA \(\$ 5.28\) million, ODA \(\$ 4.71\), UNSO \(\$ 5.71\) and Norway \(\$ 2.82\) million.

In addition to financing the UNTACDA Co-ordination Unit, UNDP has cuntinued to provide financial support to the development of transport and communications in Africa within the framework of the Fourth cycle Programme (1987-1991).

\section*{CHAPTER VI}

\section*{SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND PROELEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE DURING THE YEAR}

The year 1937 witnessed several significant developments that affected or were related to the implcmentation of the second phase programe. The drought and the economic crisis which occupied the attention of African countries and the international community in previous years continued to be the major pre-occupation during this year too.

The feasibility study for the proposed Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) started in 1987 under the guidance of a special Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Connittee (IACC-RASCOM) which has served to unify all studies and provide information on the appropriate telocomunications development suitable to Africa's needs for the next two decades. In accordance with resolution ECA/UNTACDA/ROS/86/55 on RASCOM and the decision taken by the IACC, a project office has been established at the Headguartors of the ITU and became operational in Narch 1987. In addition, multi-disciplinary National Co-ordination Connittees (NCCS) have been established in 48 African countries with the national FTT as a focal point, led by a national co-ordinator to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the members of the Comnittec. In order to ensure uniformity among country studies, the project office has prepared guidelinas for conducting the national feasibility studies for the use of the various iNCCS. The guidelines were approved by the lath meeting of IACC-RASCOM held in July 1987 in Addis Ababa. The study is expected to be conieted in issb.

In accordance with Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res. \(95 / 54\) of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth meeting in Harare, Zinbabwe, in March 1986 which recognized the important role of telecommunications in the socio-economic and cultural development of all countries, the African Telecommunications Development Conference was held in Tunis, Tunisia in January 1987. The primary objective of the Conference ewas to continue with the work of the World Telecomnunications Development Conference and adopt its recommenations with a view to meeting the requirements of the African region. In this respect, the Conference drew up a series of recommendations for the development of telecommunications in Africa over the next five years and beyond. In particular, the recomnendations called for concerted action on all fronts: action by the banks to provide loans on favourable terms: action by tho international development organizations, such as ECA and ITU, to provide the necessary technical assistance; action by the African IGO's to provide the political push for this development; and action by each hfrican tolacomuncations administration to carry out the recommendations.

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\hline UINEA \\
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\hline AURITANIA \\
\hline OROCCO \\
\hline IGER \\
\hline IGERIA \\
\hline WANDA \\
\hline ENEGAL \\
\hline IERRA LEONE \\
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\hline UDAN \\
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\section*{ANNEX I
Railway Transport}

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\hline BURUNOI & 2 & * & 0 & 1 & 11.08 & & & & \\
\hline CAMEROON & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 31.00 & 31.00 & 31.00 & 1.80 & 1.80 \\
\hline CAPE VERDE & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 15.70 & 31.00
24.70 & 31.00
2.00 & 0.00 & 31.00 \\
\hline CAR & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 18.70 & 11.20 & 2.00 & 10.15 & 2.15 \\
\hline CONGO & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 59.42 & 11.20
59.42 & 0.00
1.02 & 10.51 & 10.51 \\
\hline DJIBOUTI & 5 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 33.20 & 33.20 & 1.02
0.00 & 0.09 & 1.02 \\
\hline ETHIOPIA & 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 148.21 & 33.20
181.60 & 58.00 & 2.91 & 2.90
58.78 \\
\hline GABON & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4.00 & \(\begin{array}{r}1.00 \\ \hline 1.90\end{array}\) & 0.00 & 0.00 & 58.78 \\
\hline CHANA & 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 30.47 & 4.00
17.90 & 8.65 & 0.09 & 0.00 \\
\hline GUINEA & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2.22 & 17.92 & 8.65
0.00 & 3.50 & 12.15 \\
\hline LIBERIA & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2.22
1.00 & 2.22
0.17 & 0.00
0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\
\hline IADAGASCAR & 4 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 29.82 & 18.17 & 0.00 & 0.17 & 0.17 \\
\hline ralauil & 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 29.82 & 18.84 & 3.72 & 1.83 & 5.57 \\
\hline fali & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 5.96 & 31.48 & 4.70 & 4.71 & 9.41 \\
\hline MAURITANIA & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 11.23 & 13.27 & 0.26 & 5.63 & 5.89 \\
\hline Mauritius & 3 & 3 & O & 1 & 2.86 & 2.86 & 0.00 & 0.0 ? & 0.07 \\
\hline NIGER & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1.86
36.88 & 1.37 & 0.08 & 0.21 & 0.29 \\
\hline SEYCHELLES & 1 & 1 & , & 1 & 36.88 & 36.83 & 0.00 & 0.83 & 0.88 \\
\hline SIERRA LEONE & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 3.80 & 5.80 & 1.20 & 0.00 & 1.20 \\
\hline SUDAN & 6 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 75.61 & 9.61 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\
\hline SWAZ ILAND & 1 & 6 & & 1 & 73.45 & 80.25 & 4.02 & 8.40 & 12.42 \\
\hline TOGO & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 30.00 & 26.00 & 11.00 & 4.30 & 15.30 \\
\hline UGANDA & 4 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 12.80 & 12.80 & 0.32 & 7.68 & 8.00 \\
\hline BURKINA FASO & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 41.71
8.00 & 56.71 & 0.20 & 14.70 & 14.90 \\
\hline ZAIRE & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 8.00
12.80 & 23.60
12.80 & 10.00 & 0.00 & 10.00 \\
\hline ZAMBIA & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 30.75 & 12.80
30.75 & 5.10
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0.00 & 5.70 \\
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ANNEX I
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\footnotetext{
a) Projects with information
b) Under implementation
c) Completed
}




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ANNEX I
Eroadcasting \(\operatorname{cost(ORG)} \begin{array}{r}\text { LOCAL EXTERNAL } \\ \\ \text { FINANCING FINANCING }\end{array}\) SNIDNENIG
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Projects with information Under implementation
Completed
COUNTRY

Postal \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ANNEX I } \\ & \text { Services }\end{aligned}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\varepsilon 乙 \cdot 9 乙\) & てく，9て & LS．89力 & L1． 260 \\
\hline \(\nabla \varepsilon \cdot \tau\) & 50.1 & 20.01 & 26.92 \\
\hline \(68 \cdot \mathrm{tz}\) & \(\angle 9^{\circ} \mathrm{SZ}\) & OS．85t & \(5 て \cdot 0<t\) \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) & \(08^{\circ} \varepsilon\) & \(09 \cdot \varepsilon t\) & \(0<\cdot \varepsilon!\) \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) & 89＊0 & \(\varepsilon 9^{\circ}\) 乙 & \(09^{\circ}\) 乙 \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & ¢ \(\varepsilon \cdot 8\) ¢ & 5E．82 \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) & 51.0 & \(0 \varepsilon \cdot \varepsilon\) & 俚•8 \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) &  & ても＊とて & 乙モ・ย乙 \\
\hline 00.0 & SI． 0 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{EI}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{\varepsilon}\) โ \\
\hline \(97 \cdot 0\) & 79．1 & OS＇\(\varepsilon\) & \(8 \chi^{\prime} \cdot \varepsilon\) \\
\hline 00.0 & \(00 \cdot 1\) & 10.5 & 加•守 \\
\hline \(00 \cdot 0\) & \(00 \cdot 0\) & \(89^{\circ} \mathrm{\varepsilon}\) & \(89^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) \\
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CCCE/EDF
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 04 & Et＊O & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & LS． & 92.9 & 500－60 dya \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} & & & & & 060 & 200－80 d0d \\
\hline & & 00.0 & \(20^{\circ} 0\) & ¢S． & ご「 & 200－80 dod \\
\hline & 94． & 01． & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & O1．\({ }^{\text {c }}\) & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(500-80\) dy \\
\hline & & ES＊ & 00.0 & OE＇EL & OE＇E & coo－80 d 31 \\
\hline &  & 2 L － & BS．0 & 05．1 & O5＇ & 200－80 d 31 \\
\hline & & 15.01 & 00.0 & のでした & 0L． 81 & 100－80 dr＊ \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{4feg fldom} & SS． 2 & \(00^{\circ} 9\) & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\) & 900－80 d0y \\
\hline & & \(00 \cdot 0\) & \(90^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\) & \(90^{*}\) & 05． & 560－80 dod \\
\hline  & & 81.9 & \(00^{\circ} 9\) & \(85^{\circ} 9\) & \(75.7 \%\) & 700－80 doy \\
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
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\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{808} & 24.9 & 16.0 & ¢1． & \(99^{\circ} \mathrm{B}\) & E00－80 d08 \\
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\hline & & & & & oz．0 & ［00－20 dya \\
\hline & & & & & 58.0 & z00－20 dea \\
\hline & e；\({ }^{\text {d }}\) & oz＇ & \(00 \cdot 0\) & 95＇ 2 & 58.0 & 100－20 dya \\
\hline & 98. & \(55^{\circ} 0\) & 00.0 & \(00: 1\) & OG＊\({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) & L0\％ 20 d 1 \\
\hline & quea pldon & \(55 \cdot 6\) & 00.0 & 02.9 & 02.9 & z00－ 20 dIV \\
\hline & & 00.0 & \(00 \cdot 2\) & 00.81 & 00.6 & 100－L0 dIV \\
\hline & ＊uea Fl 50 m & \(90^{\circ} 0\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 08.5 & 08.5 & E00－20 d \\
\hline & 337 & \(00^{\circ} 1\) & 09.0 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Ez}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Cz}\) & 100－LO \(100-20\) dHS \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{\[
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\]} & ¢ay & \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \cdot{ }^{\circ}\) & 09.0 & \(00 \cdot 7\) & \(95^{\circ}\) & 900－L0 doy \\
\hline & & 60．01 & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 05．\(\underbrace{\text { d }}\) & OSEt & 500－20 dox \\
\hline & arbsi & 02． 0 & £ \(\chi^{\circ} 0\) & \(56^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(29^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & E00－20 dox \\
\hline & 11a & 50.0 & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & coso & 910 & 100－20 day \\
\hline & e／u & サE．5 & £ع．\(\downarrow\) & 19.9 & CL．S & 900－90 dod \\
\hline & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & SL． 1 & 05.8 & \(05^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & E00－90 dOd \\
\hline & epruso & \(00^{+}\) & os．z & Os．9 & \(96^{\circ} 8\) & 200－90 d0d \\
\hline & 2 6308 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & E¢．5！ & ＋8．\({ }^{\circ}\) & 100－90 d0d \\
\hline & & 00.0 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{ZL}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Ci}\) & 900－90 d89 \\
\hline & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(05^{\circ} z\) & \(05^{\circ} 8\) & \[
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\hline & & 00．0 & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{L}\) & \(51 \%\) & 05．G & 800－90 d 31 \\
\hline & 3032 & \(\Sigma \Sigma^{*} Z\) & \(\checkmark<\cdot 8\) & 20．11 & \(00^{\circ} 5\) & 200－90 dz1 \\
\hline & 3030 & 29.9 & E \％ 21 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{bz}\) & 58\％ & 500－90 dヨ1 \\
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\section*{COUNTRY \\ }



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\hline 25＇ & & & & 00.0 & 150 & 06＊0 & \(89^{\circ} 0\) & 200－85 & 088 \\
\hline \(55^{\circ} 0\) & & & uedw & \(00^{\circ}+2\) & \(06^{\circ}\) & \(96^{\circ} \mathrm{LZ}\) & 6サ＊ 8 C & L00－83 & d31 \\
\hline \(06{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{LZ}\) & & & USiter & 旬了 \({ }^{\text {\％}}\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & \(8!\% 2\) & 句を & 509－87 & d31 \\
\hline 919 & & & ueser & E6 \({ }^{\circ}\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 56.5 & E6＊ & \＄00－85 & d 31 \\
\hline 20．5 & & & uedef & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & 00.0 & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\) & 100－81 & d3t \\
\hline 50.8 & & & y & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{5}\) & \(00^{\circ} 8\) & \(00^{*} 51\) & Ocicz & 500－81 & div \\
\hline 60： 16 & & & & SE & 59.0 & \(6 L^{*}\) \％ & 6L＂ & \(300+8\) & dit \\
\hline 00\％ & OYSI／dann & & & 519 & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 13． & \(8 \square^{4}\) & 100－81 & dIV \\
\hline 510 & Q⿴囗I／／dun & 1ued & P109M & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 0¢0 & O2＊0 & 700－81 & dyt \\
\hline 950 & 1s．der／iveg 9：son & 小ued & pusm & 198 \({ }^{\circ}\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & \(00^{\circ} 8\) & 60\％8 & 300－81 & dta \\
\hline 82\％ &  & & & \(8 \mathrm{E} \times 2\) & \(5 E \cdot 8\) & E2．\({ }^{88}\) & \(52^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\) & 100－81 & d \(\ddagger+\mathrm{H}\) \\
\hline E2． 88 &  & & & 57 & \(00 \cdot 0\) & EL．F & EL＇ & 200－83 & d 489 \\
\hline 51\％ & duegrlom／ad & पibed & Aldam & 050 & 98， 38 & \(90^{* 2}\) & 90.87 & 100－81 & dv8 \\
\hline OL \(2 Z\) & & & & 70\％ & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 27＊29 & Lz＊ 69 & ti0．85 & CDy \\
\hline 9\％＊ 6 & & & & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & \(80^{\circ} 0\) & \(85^{\circ} 0\) & \(88^{*} 0\) & cborel & 40g \\
\hline 96＊ & & & deder & \(0 \cdot 6\) & \(00 \%\) & \(00 * 2\) & 90 29 & 750－8！ & dos \\
\hline \(90 \cdot 2\) & & &  & 00 & 0\％＇s： &  & 88.82 & 010－8 & d08 \\
\hline 9000 & & quea & E1．50M & 919 & \(00^{\circ}\) & \％10 & 950 & L00－9\％ & d08 \\
\hline ortor & 407／033 & for & ¢！ & 00＊ & O！\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \(60^{+2} 2\) & 5769 & \(500-5\) & d0d \\
\hline 0985 & －130） & & 333 & \(90 \%\) & 60 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\) & （0）\(\%\) & coy－8！ & d0y \\
\hline & & & & & & & 96＊ & comuti & d8d \\
\hline \(5 \%\) & & & \(5{ }^{\text {gid }}\) & \(6{ }^{50}\) & \(9 \%\) & 50 & O2． & 600－L5 & d40 \\
\hline \(64^{6}\) & & & 98d & 62． & ＇0 & 8 CL & 9\％ & 200－2 & 3 1 \\
\hline 96\％ & & & （1） & & D， 0 & 边 2 & 82.0 & 600－2： & d 31 \\
\hline 819 & & & & ¢0\％ & 20 & का \％ & \(0{ }^{\circ}\) & \(509-25\) & dod \\
\hline 里： 5 &  & & & 08.8 & 9＊ & 94•85 &  & 1，00－25 & 107 \\
\hline & & & & 0＊ & 69\％ & O975 & 90．91 & 500－95 & d31 \\
\hline 3076 & & & & （1） & 勺s＊ & \(95^{5} 5\) & 90＋ & 100－9． & dNI \\
\hline 鸟河 & & & & \(0 \cdot 6\) & 95＊28 & \(65^{\circ} 28\) & 83＂0t & \(560-91\) & d V \\
\hline 9s． & & & & \(0 \cdot 6\) & O＊I & \(00^{*} 8 t\) & 9＊0tt & 500－90 & 3\％ \\
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\hline 5y＇s & & ม15 & flamm & 920 & 96 & 76.9 & 96.0 & 900－5 & d31 \\
\hline \(70^{\circ} 0\) & & 144．d & P110m & －\(\square_{9}^{\circ} 6\) & \(95 \cdot 6\) & 029 &  & 600－5 & d31 \\
\hline \(0 \pm 0\) & & & AEI & 980 &  & \(65^{\circ} 0\) & \(78{ }^{\circ} 9\) & 600－5 & d 31 \\
\hline 950 & & & यapams & \(52 \cdot 5\) & 50.9 & 95＊ & \(188^{*}\) & 800－5 & d 3 i \\
\hline & & & 3040 & & 74007 & 0351034 & 70NTST & y3awn & －rodd \\
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COUNTRY




LIST GF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATtracted financing



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음맘믐
LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 90． 28 &  & & \(00.8 \%\) & 00.01 & 78．807 & \(00 \cdot 8\) & coo－gt d \(\quad\) ¢ \\
\hline \(\square \sigma^{\circ} 0\) & & & \(00 \cdot 0\) & tz：0 & tr \({ }^{\circ} 0\) & 90\％\({ }^{\circ}\) & 800－8t d d 4 \\
\hline \(69^{\circ} 88\) & 54．s／ueg pirm／80\％ & & 99＊＊5 & \(00 \cdot 82\) & \(00 \cdot 008\) & \(00^{\circ} 002\) & 100－8b d d \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline \(51 \%\) & & & \(00 \%\) & ちよ0 & 00\％1 & ot \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & 100－Lb dod \\
\hline 90.6 & & DOS3n & \(50 \cdot 0\) & 50.0 & 02．8 & \(02 \cdot 8\) & coo－Lt dy \\
\hline 6t． 1 & & spueldayten & t5．\({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 51.0 & \(05^{\circ} \mathrm{L}\) & \(00 \cdot 9\) & 100－2t dya \\
\hline IS． 0 & & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & LSO & \(08^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(28^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & 500－2t d 31 \\
\hline 2L＇0 & & SUMO2］ & 2LO & \(00 \%\) & 16.0 & \(16^{\circ} 0\) & tolo－2t d \({ }^{\text {di }}\) \\
\hline 90.0 & & OJS3N\％ & 50.0 & 10．0 & \(07 \cdot 8\) & 上＇0 & E00－Lt d3 \\
\hline 99.6 & & StMOS3 & \(99^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & 00.0 & \(99^{\circ} 0\) & E9．0 & 200－2t d 31 \\
\hline  & & furs stmaja & 01．\({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 00.0 & 91\％ & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\) & 100－2t d31 \\
\hline 06.0 & & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(00^{*} 0\) & 06.0 & \(06^{\circ} 0\) & zoo－Lt dww \\
\hline 00.01 & & & \(00 \%\) & \(00 \cdot 01\) & OR＇Ez & \(00 \%\) & 100－Lt dry \\
\hline 5 c & 93d0．d／dan & & 01．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \(56^{\circ} 61\) & II．IE & O7 \(9^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & 100－Lt d d \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline \(5 z \cdot 8 t\) & 30\％／ruea plsom & & \(05^{\circ}+\square\) & \(52 \cdot 5\) & \(5 z \cdot 8 t\) & \(00 \cdot 8\) & \(500-\angle t\) doy \\
\hline 05．51 & cemson／ady & & 00．EI & \(05^{\circ} \mathrm{z}\) & 05．51 & \(00 . L Z\) & E00－Lt doy \\
\hline \(90^{\circ} \mathrm{Oz}\) & & व4－7 FiJCM & \(00 \cdot 08\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 05．65 & 00．92 & ZOO－Lb dod \\
\hline OL 5 & & & 00.0 & OE． 1 & OE． 1 & SL＇！ & £50～9t dya \\
\hline & 94J & & & & & S9． & 900－9t dya \\
\hline \(15 . \Sigma\) & Weder／a33INn／xued flsom & & とが「 & \(80^{\circ} 2\) & たとて & LZ＊8 & 200－9t dya \\
\hline E0＇ 5 &  & & 6．1 & 时1 & 51．96 & 22\％ & 500－96 d8a \\
\hline \％\({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & & dun & OE＇t & \(00 \%\) & OE．\({ }^{\text {\％}}\) & 08.6 & coo－9t d \({ }^{\text {cos }}\) \\
\hline \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & aruess／donn／atea flsom & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & 00.0 & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{\Sigma}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) & 100－9t d31 \\
\hline & & & & & & 90.0 & 200－96 dWW \\
\hline \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{L}\) & & 233 & 08.0 & 076 & 09.1 & \(90^{\circ} 0\) & 500－9t dWW \\
\hline 09.1 & & m斤斤6！ag & \(00^{\circ}\) & \(00 \%\) & 00.1 & 51.0 & E00－94 dNI \\
\hline \(50^{\circ} 5\) & donn／objr／Fuea P1．dom & & \(56^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\) & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & \(00^{\circ} 51\) & \(00^{\circ} 51\) & 500－9t dIV \\
\hline 56.01 & Hiddanilxueg fisom & & \(5 L .01\) & 08．0 & \(00 \cdot 88\) & \(00 \cdot \varepsilon z\) & coo－9t dIV \\
\hline 51.20 & 94d／yuea Fisom & & 98．55 & \(64^{\circ} 9\) & \(86^{\circ} 67\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{zL}\) & \(500-9 t d y d\) \\
\hline \(00^{\circ} 8\) & & M．13 & \(0{ }^{0} 6\) & \(00 \cdot 0\) & 00.25 & SE＊E & \(600-9 t d y\) \\
\hline E1．5 & hietr／xuea plam／an & & \(86^{\circ} \mathrm{b}\) & ¢5．0 & E5「8 & 0s．0t & E00－96 d \(\mathrm{dty}^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline \(86^{\circ} \mathrm{G}\) &  & & gz＇sz & \(\Sigma L^{\circ} 0\) & 20．zて1 & 00.58 & 200－9t d \(\mathrm{d}_{6}\) \\
\hline 95＇35 & & a cuedj & 05：\({ }^{\text {cid }}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & 05＊2b & O1．9 & 100－9b d \(\quad 8\) \\
\hline ES．\(\sum\) & ruea pisom／3ق3 & － 039 & \(90^{*}\) 25 & L0\％ & \(58^{\circ} 5\) & 91．151 & 200－9t d0y \\
\hline 69.51 & & 233 & \(56^{\circ} 6\) & －\(<\cdot \underline{1}\) & \(69^{\circ 5}\) & \(00^{\circ} 02\) & \(100-96\) d0y \\
\hline 08.0 & & & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & OR．O & os＇o & \(00^{\circ} 0\) & 900－6t dod \\
\hline \(00 \cdot z\) & & e／u & \(00^{\prime} \mathrm{Z}\) & \(00^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & \(00 \cdot 2\) & \(00 \cdot z\) & 150－tb d 31 \\
\hline & & & & & & 00．8 & 500－6t d 31 \\
\hline 0985 &  & & 09.8 & 00.0 & 09＊85 & \(05^{\circ} 9\) & c00－bt d31 \\
\hline  & B2NVNI 500 & 338005 & 7wy \(31 \times 3\) a38ก1235 & \(7 * 307\) ONITNYNI 5 & \begin{tabular}{l}
a3sin 34 \\
（W\＄SN）
\end{tabular} &  & y3awn royd \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

LIST OF UNTACOA PROJECTS THAT have attracteo financing


Table \(3 \mathrm{~A} . .\).

Category I Projects completse during 1.037
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Code & Country & Projects rescription & \[
\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { USW }{ }^{n}}
\] \\
\hline 1. & TEP-2.7-00^ & nalawi & Tolegraph anc telex equipment & 12.00 \\
\hline 2. & TEP-43-003 & Tanzania & Tanzania-Malawi microwave link & 0.18 \\
\hline 3. & TEP-47-004 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Eurkina } \\
& \text { Faso }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Microwave link between Fada \\
W'Gourma Porga (Burkina Faso) \\
and Natitingom (Enin)
\end{tabular} & 0.91 \\
\hline 4. & TEP-40-001 & Zambia & Extension of satellite earth station & 14.40 \\
\hline 5. & TEP-60-016 & Regional & Survey of East African submarine cable & 0.30 \\
\hline 6. & TFP-60-021 & Malawi & Nalawi-Tanzania microwave link & S. 50 \\
\hline & & & & 32.20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 35
Catergory II :
Code Phase II projects completed by end of 1985

Coce
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Country & Project Coscription & \[
\frac{\text { Cost }}{\operatorname{USWM}}
\] \\
\hline Egypt & Construction of Aswan-itacii Halfa (Sudan) nicrowave link & 20.00 \\
\hline Ethiopia & Inplementation of broazband microwave link hetween Assab (Ethiopia) and Djibouti & 0.96 \\
\hline Garbia & National trunk switching centre, fanjul & 0.78 \\
\hline Gainoia & Eanjul telecomunication project & 17.50 \\
\hline Rwanda & Extension of the capacity of interurban microwave link & 2.53 \\
\hline Evanda & Extension of the CT3,CTN and local exchanges & 3.36 \\
\hline Senegal & Extension of the "Fraternity" submarine cable (A'jidjan - Dakar) & 0.35 \\
\hline Senegal & Extension of the international tolephone transit exchange & 4.00 \\
\hline Senegal & Extension of the international telex cxchange & 1.00 \\
\hline Surdan & Upgrading of Unmi Haraz international earth station & 1.00 \\
\hline Regional & Segru - Hopti (MLI) & 1.05 \\
\hline & Ouagadougou - Bolgatanga (GHA) & 1.35 \\
\hline & Facra - Bolgatanga (GHn) & 28.41 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
3. TEP-17-001

Garwia National trunk switching centre, tanjul
0.78
4. TEP-17-002.

Gantia Eanjul telecomunication project
17.50
5. TEP-35-OOA

Rwanda Extension of the capacity of 2.53
6. TEP-35-006

Ewanda Extension of the CT3,CTN and local exchanges
7. TEP-37-001

Senegal Extension of the "Fraternity" submarine cable (Abidjan - Dakar) 0.35
8. TEP-37-002 Senegal Extension of the international tolephono transit exchange
4.00
9. TEP-37-004
10. TEP-41-005
11. TEP-50-001

\section*{Table 3C}

Category III Projects in progross in 1087
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Code & Country & Project description & \[
\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { US\$M }}
\] \\
\hline 1. & TEP-19-001 & Guinea & Establishment of an international comunications transit centre & 4.00 \\
\hline 2. & TEP-50-021 & Regional & Sub-Regional coordinating meeting & 0.80 \\
\hline 3. & TEP-11-004 & Congo & Extension of the eartin station at Moungoumi & 0.64 \\
\hline 4. & TEP-41-006 & Sudan & Retrofit and rehabilitation of the Sudan domestic satellite systen (SUDOSAT) & 17.00 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{5.} & TEP-60-001 & Regional & Mali-(GUI)-Tambacounda (SEN) & 0.96 \\
\hline & & & Kedougou (SEN) - Mali (GUI) & 0.54 \\
\hline & & & Zinguinchor (SEN)-Sanjul (GME) & 1.00 \\
\hline & & & Sokoto (NIR)-Eirni N'Konni (NER) & 0.53 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Table 3D} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Category IV Projects on which action has been intitiated} \\
\hline & Code & Country & Projects description & \[
\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { US } \$ M}
\] \\
\hline 1. & TEP-05-004 & Eurundi & Extension of the satellite earth station capability & 0.12 \\
\hline 2. & TEP-06-008 & Cameroun & Establishment of a domestic satellite station (Douala) & 12.70 \\
\hline 3. & TEP-08-011 & Contral African Rep. & ```
Installation of tropospheric
scatter link Bangui -
Impfondo (COG)
``` & 1.50 \\
\hline 4. & TEP-09-001 & Chad & Reconstruction of the satellite carth station at N'Djamena & 8.33 \\
\hline 5. & TEP-14-001 & E. Guinea & ```
Establishment of a
satellite earth station anc?
related facilities
``` & 8.00 \\
\hline 6. & TEP-14-003 & E.Guinea & Provision and installation of a telex and international telephone exchange & 0.18 \\
\hline 7. & TEP-19-009 & Guinea & Extension of Intelsat \(B\) Station & 2.00 \\
\hline 8. & TEP-24-001 & Liberia & Telecomunications expansion/ Standard \(f\) Station & 15.00 \\
\hline 9. & TEP-35-001 & Rwanda & \begin{tabular}{l}
International link Mt. Jari \\
(Rwanda) - Nigara (United \\
Republic of Tanzania (KBO)
\end{tabular} & 0.70 \\
\hline 10. & TEP-35-002 & RWancia & International link Cyangugu (Rwanda)-Eukavu (Zaire) (CEPGL) & 0.16 \\
\hline 11. & TEP-35-003 & Rwanda & International link KigaliEujumbura (Burundi) KFo & 1.50 \\
\hline 12. & TEP-37-005 & Senegal & Installation of a second earth station & 6.70 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3D (cont'd)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Cocle & Country & Projects description & \[
\frac{\cos t}{\text { US } \$ M}
\] \\
\hline 13. & TEP-39-002 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Sierra \\
Leone
\end{tabular} & Telecomunications satellite station, Standard A & 6.00 \\
\hline 14. & TEP-41-001 & Sudan & Irplementation of Suoan Bgyet (Atbara-badi HalfaAswan) Microwave racio relay syste? & 6.00 \\
\hline 15. & TEP-42-OCl & Swaziland & Provision of four wire/ trunk transit switching exchanges (SATCC) & 4.32 \\
\hline 16. & TEP-43-001 & Tanzania & \begin{tabular}{l}
Rrazani - Rweña micro- \\
wave link, Ngara terminal
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline 17. & TEP-43-OO2 & Tanzania & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
(\mathrm{Ki}, 0)
\] \\
Tanzania-gurundi microwave link (KEO)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0.13 \\
& 0.47
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 18. & TEP-42-004 & Tanzania & Tanzania-Uganda microwave link (KDO) & 0.45 \\
\hline 19. & TEP-60-019 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Sub- \\
region
\end{tabular} & Survey of Comoros-Mac̃agascar United Repuolic of Tanzania link & 0.04 \\
\hline 20. & TEP-60-020 & KBO & ```
Burunči-Rwanda-United
Republic of Tanzania-Uganca
PANAFTEL link (KEO)
``` & 9.00 \\
\hline 21. & 'TEP-60-028 & Rwanda & ```
Rwanda/Uganda: Establishment
of Kigali-Kamala inter-
national link (KEO)
``` & 0.82 \\
\hline 22. & TEP-60-001 & Rerional & Tete (MOZ)-Katete (ZME) (SADCC) & 1.05 \\
\hline & & & Fanpula (HOZ)-Mtwara (TGK) (SADCC) & 2.474 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ANNEX III
Page ö
Table 3D (cont'd)

Category IV Projects on which action has been intitiatod

> Chingren (ZNE)-Lubumbashi (ZAI) (SARCC)

Eamako MALI)-Siguiri (GUI) (ECONAS) 0.522.

Cabinda (HGL)-Pointe Noire (Dic)

Eakounca (Gry) - plakmiona (PER)

Bissau (GNE)-5oke (GUI) (ECONAS)

Fiche (GNE)-Kounddourn (GUI) (ECONAS)
Eeira (MOZ) - Tete (MOZ)
(SADCC) 7.80
23. TEP-50-002

Regional Kigoina (TGK)-Kalemi (ZAI)
(CIPTAC/UDEAC)
Kribi (CME)-Li引reville (GAE)
(CAPTAC/UDEAC)
darle 35
Category \(V\) Projects on which no action bas beon notified
Code Country \(\quad\) Project coscription \(\quad \frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { ISSM }}\)

Inplonentation of Ethiopia Sudan (Tahr Dar - Gecaref) microwave ralio relay syster 1.8 A
(
Ahenkro - Sampo/Yanosikro
(Côto d'IVoiro) UHF radio
link

> Lagos -Port Harcourt sumarine cable

Third satellite earth station
replacenent of Lanlate I \(\quad 1.00\)
International tolex exchange 6.40
at Enugu
Abuja international swithching
contre
Provision of racio relay routes in transmission network 140,40

Installation of telex/Gentex switching equipmont 37.80
"rocification of terminal
equipnent for the domestic satalite communications systen

ALNEX III
pagu 8
Table 3E (cont'S)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Coco & Country & Project doscription & \[
\frac{\operatorname{cost}}{\text { USW }}
\] \\
\hline 12. & TEP- \(11-002\) & Sudan & Irplonentation of Suann Ethiopia (Gedaref - Eahr Dar) nicrowave radio relay system & 2.50 \\
\hline 13. & TEP-41-003 & Sucian & Feasibility study and prelininary field survay for the continuation of the VHF link across the north - wastern Kenyan border to Kapoita, Torit till Jub? & 0.50 \\
\hline 1 1. & TEP-44-001 & Togo & Reinforcenent of the Ouagarougou - Lome Cotonou nicrowave links & 2.50 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{15.} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{TEP-60-001} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{Mauritania} & Atar (ITN) - Rkjout (\%TN) & 1.50 \\
\hline & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Aguetot - Choum (itit) \\
Juba (GNN) - Kitals (KEiN)
\end{tabular} & 0.24 \\
\hline & & & Juba (SDN) - Kmpala (UGS) & \\
\hline & & & Zinder - Gure - Diffa (NER) & \\
\hline & & & Kanpala marara (UGA) Gonk (ZAI) & \\
\hline & & & Nouakchott (itN) - Selibabi (MTN) (ECOHAS) & 3.32 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{15.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{TEP-50-002} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Regional} & Beira ( MOZ ) - Nampula ( MOZ ) (GADCC) & 15.50 \\
\hline & & & ```
Beira (MOZ) - Maputo (MOZ)
(SADCC)
``` & \[
21.75
\] \\
\hline & & & Hargeisha (SOM) Mogadishio ( \(\mathrm{SO}^{4}\) ) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3E (cont'd)

Category \(V\) projects on which no action has been notified (Cont'd)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Code & Country & Project doscription & \[
\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { US } \$ M}
\] \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Zanbezi (ZNBS) - Angola } \\
& (A G L)(S A T C C)
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Luanda (AGL) - Kinshasa } \\
& \text { (ZAI) }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    * E/ECA/TPCW.9/1/Rev.1.
    ** E/ECA/CM. 14/1.

