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Item 6 of the provisional agenda**

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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^{}** E/ECA/CM.14/1.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 1987 ABBREVIATIONS

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ADB ADF AFCAC AFI	 African Development Bank African Development Fund African Civil Aviation Commission 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 - Advanced Level Communications Institute
AFRALTI	- Aerodrones, Air Routes and Grand Aids
AGA AIP	- Aeronautical Information Publications
AIS	- Aeronautical Information Services
AMBEX	- AFI Meteorological Bulletin Exchange Scheme
ARTC	- Annual Regional Telecommunications Conference for Eastern
ANIC	and Southern Africa
ASECNA	- Agence pour la securite de la navigation aerienne en
	afrique et a Madagascar
ATS	- Air Traffic Services
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 Community of West African States
EDF	- European Development Fund
EEC	- European Economic Community
EIB	- European Investment Bank
ESAMI	- Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
ESMT AFESD	- Multi-Country Advanced Level Training Institute - 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
	- Pan-African Telecommunications Network
PANAFTEL	
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
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RAFC	- Regional Area Forecast Centres
RASCOM	- Regional Satellite Communications System
RCTD	- Roads Customs Declaration Document
SATA	- Southern African Telecommunications Administration
SADCC	- Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SATCC	- Southern African Transport and Communications Commission
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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
TCAH	- 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

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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

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CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW 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 programmes remained dim. Indeed, the investment rate in Africa has been falling 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 In the railway subsector, there has been nine more projects than in rate. In the field of ports, there has been four more 1986 under implementation. The only sub-sector in which there was presently under implementation. considerable improvement over 1986 is maritime transport in which seven projects were reported completed and two under implementation as opposed to Air transport recorded an one project reported as completed in 1986. 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. Tn 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 In the postal subsector, 30 projects were under implementation as 1986. 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 programme 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.

<u>Roads and Road Transport:</u> 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.

<u>Rail Transport:</u> 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.

<u>Maritime Transport:</u> 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.

<u>Air Transport:</u> 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 programme 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 ll 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.

<u>Postal Services:</u> 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.

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Implementation	
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Progress	
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Table	

	Total No. on Projects		Number of Projects Monitored	jects		Proje	to date	Projects completed to date		Pro	jects ur	lder Ing	Projects under Implementation	ç
	in <i>r</i> rograme	(J)												
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Rnad	236	74	82	155	201	7	14	50	62	27	49	64	70	
Rail	84	23	З	28	70	0	7	16	14	٢	ઘ	31	40	
Maritime	38	m	0	ц	13	0	0	7	٢	0	0	თ	2	
Ports	Ĺ.	18	æ	ß	55	0	Ч	6	¢	٦	14	26	8	
Air	94 1	24	34	57	69	, 	2	ŋ	п	6	12	23	31	
Inland Water	45	ഹ	7	17	ન	0	0	P==4	64	-	m	٩	ഗ	
Multimodal	11	2	ব	ŝ	1	г	Г	m	Ţ	0	7	7	7	
Total Transport	578	149	160	341	434	4	22	78	109	50	66	160	180	
Telecomunications	215	80	102	135	149	2	12	22	34	10	45	54	60	ł
Broadcesting	120	33	46	64	100	9	ი	11	15	7	17	22	33	
Postal	5-1	33	53	74	115	-	m	9	9	ъ.	14	52	R	
Total Cumunications	4/0	104	201	273	364	6	24	39	55	90	72	102	123	
Total Programe	104J	253	381	614	862	13	46	117	164	80	171	261	303	
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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 Projects of the TAZARA line RAP-60-013 and financed by France and EDF. 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.

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 been 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 Lagos-Nombasa Trns-African Highway.

3. Optimum development of air services

The Regional Technical Committee on Air Transport held its third meeting in Addis Ababa 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 optimum development of air services the Committee 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 Committee, 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 promote exchange of the necessary rights and joint operations, while safequarding 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 establishment 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 of activities for the development of African air services.

4. Manpower Development in Transport

During this reporting period, ECA completed a study on manpower and training needs in transport. The study was carried out into two parts. The 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 reads, railways, air, inland water and maritime transport. The two reports on the study 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 Telecommunications 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 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 Projects completed by 1986	
Category II Projects completed during 1987	
Category III Projects in progress during 1987	
Category IV Projects on which action has been	n initiated
Category V Projects on which no action has I	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 programming 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).

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 IMPELEMENTATION 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 capacities 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 (BOAD)

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, programme 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)

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-The study on railway wagon manufacture (on-going)

-The study on Railway Training Programme (on-going to be completed in 1987)

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-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 telecommunications 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 programme (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)

-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)

(c) Communaute 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 Addis 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 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 Labour 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 ports (Mozambigue)
- (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 provided technical 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/86/046 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 l'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) <u>Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference</u>

The following shipping projects were implemented in 1987: shipping Development of member countries of UNCTAD, Regional Co-operation in Shipping, and Marine Safety Development programme 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) <u>Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)</u>

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 on 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 following projects:

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 31 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

(g) North African Port Management Association (NAPMA)

It was reported that NAPMA executed the following four port projects in 1987.

- (i) <u>HAP-60-001</u> Study on the planning and development of North African Ports;
- (ii) <u>HAP-50-002</u> Establishment of a Subregional Training Centre (on-going);
- (iii) HAP-50-003 Study on tariff harmonization;
- (iv) HAP-60-004 Study on the development of port infrastructure.

(h) Port Management Association of West/Central Africa (PWAWCA)

- In 1987 PMAWCA conducted a seminar for its member ports on simplification of documentation in ports (FAL) in Dakar, Senegal. It also conducted two other sainars on maritime security and pollution and training of trainers in the ports industry in Gambia and Benin respectively.

(i) Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)

During 1987 PMAESA finalized the study on the Establishment of a dredging pool for Eastern/Southern African ports (HAP-50-006).

4. Air Transport

In Phase II programme of the Decade there are 94 air transport projects at an estimated cost of \$1.85 billion classified as follows: 20 maintenance and rehabilitation projects, 26 training and technical assistance projects, 13 inter-State links projects, two regional/subregional projects and 33 national priority projects.

The following organizations implemented air transport projects in 1987: AFCAC, ECA, SADCC and ICAO.

(a) African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)

AFCAC's major activities during the year of reporting were its continued efforts to secure signatures to and ratifications of the Convention on African Air Tariffs Conference (AFRATC) and the organizing of subregional meetings on a co-ordinated network of aircraft maintenance and overhaul

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 AFCAC and ADB had negotiated.

(b) Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)

SADCC implemented the following air transport projects in 1987: a feasibility study on regional co-operation 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 requirements survey.

(c) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

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

Within the Framework of the Mbabane Declaration, ECA organized a meeting of the Air Transport Committee 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 Committee participated.

(d) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Two major problems identified in 1987 were lack of trained 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 Aeronautical Information services.

In order to further assist States, ICAO 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 overcoming shortages of manpower and provided the much needed specialized training, including management training. Within its regular programme ICAO undertook several missions to States and convened several meetings aimed at planning and implementing essential aeronautical facilities. This effort culminated in the development 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 development of human resources by organizing several well attended seminars and workshops. ICAO devoted its efforts in the preparation of the next Limited AFI RAN meeting (Lome 12-17 April 1988) aimed at setting up a new Regional Air Navigation Plan for Africa.

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

In the aerodromes, air routes and ground aids (AGA) field major improvements of aerodrome facilities are in progress in Cameroon, 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 Air 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 (AIS) 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 Personnel Licensing and Training (PEL/TRG) field, ICAO has amended and published the Annex 1 to the Convention in such a way as to enable 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 required 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 upgrade the standards of their personnel.

In the Communication (COM) field, Africa continues to lag behind other areas in the implementation of communications facilities. The lack of implementation of communications 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 users of the air navigational services, the airlines. Progress is being made but unfortunately at far too slow a rate to provide meaningful relief to the current communications difficulties. A special implementation project continued to be co-ordinated with States concerned with the final objective of establishing a regional satellite telecommunications project in FIRs Accra, Kano, Brazzaville, Niamey and N'Djamena and the rehabilitation of acronautical telecommunications was in the final stage of implementation. This project concerning Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania is supported by the European Economic Community (EEC).

In the aeronautical meteorological fields, follow-up action continued on the implementation of the World Area Forecast System (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 Recommended 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, one regional workshop on Air Tariffs was held in Dakar in June 1987 and the conclusion of that meeting should enable Administrations concerned to be appraised of new developments relating to the machinery for the establishment of fares and rates to enable them 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. Emphasis was made on the need to compile meaningful aviation statistics and the use of relevant ICAO documentation, as well as the need to improve the quality and use of aviation statistics in transport policy development, planning and airline marketing.

5. Inland Water Transport

In the field of Inland Water Transport there are 45 projects at an estimated cost of \$326 million out of which 13 projects are concerned with maintenance and rehabilitation, four are training and technical assistance 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 optimum utilisation of port facilities and manpower.

It also organized an Intergovernmental meeting of experts on Development of the Congo/Zaire River Basin, in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 11 to 17 November 1987. The objective was to consider the proposals made by ECA designed to assist the Governments 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 whole. Following the meeting of experts, a ministerial meeting will be convening in 1988 to decide on collective action to take regarding the establishment of the appropriate institution.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Telecommunications

In the field of Telecommunications 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 Telecommunications projects in 1987.

(a) Union of African Posts and Telecommunications (UAPT)

The projects executed by UAPT were:

- (i) Laboratory for the repair and calibration of measuring instruments at Lome (Togo);
- (ii) The centre for monitoring and control of radio broadcasts (Niger);
- (iii) Regional African Satellite Communications System.
 - (b) <u>Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference</u>

SADCC's main activities were in the following fields:

- (i) Study on the harmonization of the satellite communications.
- (ii) Training courses in National Telecommunications Network Planning.
- (iii) Satellite Communications Technology course
- (iv) Earth station Standard A in the Region of Lobito/Benguela
- (v) Expansion of International Telecommunications 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 Courssion for Africa

ECA provided technical advisory services in 1087 to Zaire, Gambia and Uganda. Furthermore, ECA produced three technical publications. These were: The Joint ECA/ITU Manpower and Training Needs Survey for the ECOWAS Countries - E/ECA/CMU/8 May 1987; Expreving Meteorological Telecommunications in Africa for the purpose of improving the African Section of the Global Telecommunications System in collaboration with WMO and FRG - E/ECA/CMU/12 December 1987 and the Economic Impact of Technology Changes on African Telecommunications Systems and Services - E/ECA/CMU/14 December 1987.

Under its bilateral technical co-operation with FRG, ECA also organized in collaboration with ITU, a scainar on planning rural telecommunications. ECA also continued in 1937 providing technical support in the field of PANAFTEL Network. The same type of technical assistances were also provided to RASCOM. The technical assistances provided were to encourage the participation of nationals of every African country in the RASCOM study.

2. Postal Services

In Phase II programme of the Decade, there are 135 postal services projects at an estimated cost of \$522.95 million. They are classified as follows: three rehabilitation and maintenance projects, 10 technical assistance projects, 15 training projects, 17 regional/subregional projects and 89 national projects.

In 1987 the following agencies implemented postal services projects:

(a) Union Africaine des Postes et Telecommunication: (UAPT)

The organization's activities were as follows:

- organization of postal distribution;

- Establishment of a permanent committee between UAPT and airlines;

-Study on the establishment of a stamp printing press in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

(b) Pan-African Postal Union

For the year 1987 and within the context of the execution of its guadriennial programme of activities, PAPU underook a number of operational and training activities. The details of these activities are given below. In

addition to those activities, the General Secretariat of PAPU approached funding institutions with a view to sensitizing them on the requirements for postal development in Africa. The activities were financed either from PAPU's resources of jointly with the UPU and developed countries.

(i) Operational activities

Second meeting of the PAPU/AFRAA Contract Committee: It will be recalled that a Contact Committee was established in Nairobi (Kenya) in August 1985, to liaise between Postal Administrations 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 Committee was held in Nairobi on 8 and 9 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 and African airlines.

Monitoring the time spent in transporting air mail in intra-African relations: PAPU encouraged Postal Administrations 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 PAPU General Secretariat, revealed considerable improvements in some relations, but even longer periods in others. For continued evaluation of the system of transporting mails in Africa, this monitoring operation was repeated towards the end of 1987.

Towards more effective operation of intra-African air routes: The various conferences held in Africa on mail transportation, have always recommended to Postal Administrations to avoid transitting through another continent and, apart from minor exceptions, to systematically utilize shorter and less costly African routes. In order to assist the Administrations to revise their routing plans along these lines, the PAPU General Secretariat, on the basis of the August 1935 ABC, drew up a personalized document, a model intra-African air mail routing plan for each Administration. 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-60-018 on "Preparation of regional and subregional Postal statistics models". Pursuant to resolution 6 of the first conference on mail routing held in Yaounde (Cameroon) in October 1981, PAPU and UPU jointly commissioned consultant to prepare a "Guide to methods and tables with a view to improving knowledge of postal traffic and financial services - sttistics on empty bags" and this document was circulated among all Postal Administrations for their guidance.

(ii) Training activities

One of the objectives of PAPU is "to harmonize the tariff structure among member 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 determining cost price and tariff policy;

- then in Harare, in December 1987, with the support of Switzerland and Canada, a seminar on postal services administration. A similar course and a similar seminar are planned for francophone countries in 1988 and 1989.

(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 African country, postal projects are very often omitted from 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 Community. 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 ADB 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 were carried out by UPU in 1987 in the postal services sector.

(i) <u>Communications</u>: Postal services

UPU's contribution to the implementation of the Decade can be appraised during the course of 1987, both in connection with general measures undertaken in its quest for funding for postal projects, as well as in terms of specific activities undertaken for the execution of regional, subregional and national projects. UPU also contributed funding for consultants missions, research studies and training activities. E/ECA/CM.14/15 Page 32

(ii) Specific activities in respect of specific projects

Contacts with the UNDP have been pursued with a view to obtaining funding for the execution of the project POP-32-003 "Establishment of a multinational postal training school at Beira". The feasibility study has already been carried out and the report is being finalized for publication.

(d) Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PANAFTEL)

The activities of PATU during 1987 were concerned primarily with the PANAFTEL network, the Regional Satellite Communications system (RASCOM) and a number of other operational activities. These are detailed below.

(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 missing links, routing, tariff structures and maintenance.

a. Establishment of the network

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

Sudan - Egypt Nigeria - Cameroon (Lake Chad Basin) Rwanda - Tanzania (KBO) Rwanda - Uganda (KBO) Burundi - Tanzania (KBO)

b. Routing and tariffs

A questionnaire was sent to all administrations of member States in order to update information on the use of the network. In this context PATU collaborated with ITU in the preparatory activities leading to the organization of the meeting of traffic managers, held in Addis Ababa in November/December 1987. The aim of the meeting was to identify problems affecting greater use of PANAFTEL 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 recommendations proposed by the Conference on the Development of Telecommunications, held in Tunis in January 1987, 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 recommendations. The General Secretariat consulted ITU, ECA and ADB on the possibilities of obtaining assistance in this regard.

c. Submarine 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 Satellite Communications System

PATU participated in the meeting of supervisory agencies, that is ECA, ITU, PATU, PAPU and URTNA, held in June/July 1987, in order 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 studies. The suggestions and amendments made at the meeting were reflected in the final draft of the guidelines which were submitted to the 14th IACC meeting 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 from Gabon and Rwanda did not participate in the meeting. PATU also participated in and contributed to the briefing meeting of national coordinators from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mozambigue, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, held in Harare in August 1987. Libya did not attend the meeting. 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 14th meeting of the IACC held in Addis Ababa in July 1987. the Project Director and the two main experts in the RASCOM project, also participated in the meeting for the first time E/ECA/CM.14/15 Page 34

> since their recruitment in March 1987. Ethiopia and Zimbabwe also participated in the meeting in their capacities as subscribers of loans contracted with the ADB. 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 telecommunications 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 recommended by the Conference on the Development of African Telecommunications, held in Tunis in January 1987.

<u>CAMR-MOB 87</u> The General secretariat made African telecommunications administrations aware of the importance of the conference held in Geneva in September/October 1987 and invited them to become involved. PATU was represented by OAU. Through the General 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 telecommunications in Africa: PATU participated in the seminar held in Harare in October 1987 and presented a paper entitled "African prospects for promoting rural telecommunications".

TELECOM Forum 87: PATU participated in the forum 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 telecommunications 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 guidelines and participated in the seminar/workshop.

<u>21st Annual Regional Conference on Telecommunications in East and</u> <u>Southern Africa (ARTC):</u> PATU participated in this annual conference held in Addis Ababa in December 1987, which was aimed at reviewing progress achieved in telecommunications in the subregion.

(e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The International Telecommunication Union carried out several activities in 1987 in support of UNTACDA and of particular significance were:

- (i) the Conference of African Telecommunications Administrations: In co-operation with the other members of the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee (ECA, OAU, PATU, ADE), the ITU organized the Conference of African Telecommunications Administrations in Tunis in 1937 as called for by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in the Harare meeting (Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.85/64). Among the major outcomes of the meeting was the adoption of the strategy for the development of telecommunications, including broadcasting, up to the year 2000.
- (ii) The implementation of the Resolution of the African Telecommunications Development Conference of Tunis: The ITU has intensified its activities in sensitizing and assisting member countries in implementing the Tunis resolutions and recommendations aimed at accelerating the devlopment of telecommunications, including broadcasting, up to the year 2000. In this connection it has:

-Sensitised the ECA Ministers of Economic Planning during their 13th session conference in April 1987 to pass Resolution No. E/ECA/CM.13/L 610 (XXII) "Development of Telecommunications in Africa" which urged member States to accelerate development of telecommunications at the national level and through collaborative efforts at sub-regional and regional levels by:

.formulating national communications policies and master plans;

.formulating agreements on tariffs and routing arrangements for increased intra-African traffic flow via intra-African telecommunication links;

. carrying out research and development activities at sub-regional and regional levels;

. intensifying human resources training and development at national, subregional and regional levels.

- Assisted a number of member States in preparation of National Master Plans for development of telecommunications and radio and television broadcasting. (e.g. Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana and plans are at hand to assist Mali, Cape Verde in preparing their national master plans. E/ECA/CM.14/15 Page 36

> - Under the main UNTACDA project development of broadcasting in Africa, the ITU has carried out studies in the Eastern Africa and SADCC countries on planning and management of broadcasting systems aimed at assisting these countries to create self-reliance in development planning and efficient management of national broadcasting systems by indigenous staff, through training of senior broadcasting personnel in planning and management skills. This is a project which is implemented on a sub-regional basis, and will be implemented in West followed by Central African subregions in 1988.

(iii) PANAFTEL Network

As the Executing Agency of the PANAFTEL Project under the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee, the ITU in collaboration with the Ethiopian Government Administration organised a meeting of African Telecommunications Traffic Managers Meeting in Addis Ababa 3-7 December 1987, which discussed and analysed the situation of the PANAFTEL Network as of December 1987. The analysis addressed issues like:

- the extent of implementation 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.

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By the end of 1987, 35,000 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 communications 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 Communications System (RASCOM)

Since the last IACC - UNTACDA meeting, the execution of the RASCOM project has progressed well. A meeting of the IACC - RASCOM 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 Committees studies completed by August 1938. Indeed some countries have already sent in their first draft reports;

- the IACC - RASCOM members were happy with the idea of producing a RASCOM - Bulletin;

- the IACC- RASOCM felt that the RASCOMIA Model document was useful to the National Coordination Committee.

- it is expected that the meeting of the Interim Executive Committee of RASCOM will be held sometime in July/August 1988.

- a meeting of Ministers of Telecommunications is expected to be convened during October/November 1988.

(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 ADB has indicated that the rules for ADF 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. A sum of DM1 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. E/ECA/CM.14/15 Page 38

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 programmes aimed at stimulating growth, diversifying their economies and stimulating the development process. This major structural reform undertaken by many African countries to address their development problems has not received adequate donors support. In fact total real net resource flows to the region have continued to decline.

Africa is emerging from one of the worst famines in recent history. Good rains have fallen in a great many parts of the region. Per capital incomes 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 problem continues to intensify in Africa. 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 community 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 victim of the prevailing economic situation in Africa. The UNTACDA programme 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 community, 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 communications. It has also been one of the main contributors to the RASCOM project. In 1987 it made available to ECA an amount of \$5 million for the implementation of regional projects under the Decade programme.

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The UNTACDA phase Ii programme 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 programme 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 programme 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.

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Table 2	SIMMAR OF UNPODA PHASE II PROJECTS THAT HAVE	AIRVICIED FINANCING BY SECTOR	As of December 1987

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Continuing its effort to mobilize resources for UNTACDA projects, ECA had planned to organize two Co-financing meetings during the period under review. The planned meetings were for projects in East African and West African transport corridors. However, the meetings had to be postponed to 1938 for reasons beyond ECA'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\$ 499.5 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 communication. The amount was US\$237.7 million, higher or 90 per cent more than fiscal 1986 and 3.8 less than fiscal 1985.

For the projects financed by the World Bank, additional co-financing was provided by ADB amounting to \$35.0 million; 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 \$3.9 million; Dutch Commercial Bank \$3.9 million; USAID \$1.5 million; Live Aid/Bank aid foundation \$1.3 million 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 Eank also provided \$49.4 for telecommunications. 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 ADE, 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 continued to provide financial support to the development of transport and communications in Africa within the framework of the Fourth cycle Programme (1987-1991).

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CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE DURING THE YEAR

The year 1937 witnessed several significant developments that affected or were related to the implementation of the second phase programme. 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 Committee (IACC-RASCOM) which has served to unify all studies and provide information on the appropriate telecommunications development suitable to Africa's needs for the next two decades. In accordance with resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res/85/55 on RASCOM and the decision taken by the IACC, a project office has been established at the Headquarters of the ITU and became operational in March 1987. In addition, multi-disciplinary National Co-ordination Committees (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 Committee. In order to ensure uniformity among country studies, the project office has prepared guidelines for conducting the national feasibility studies for the use of the various NCCs. The quidelines were approved by the 14th meeting of IACC-RASCOM held in July 1987 in Addis Ababa. The study is expected to be completed in 1988.

In accordance with Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.85/64 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, 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 continue with the work of the World Telecommunications Development to Conference and adopt its recommendations 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 recommendations called for concerted action on all fronts: action by the banks to provide on favourable loans terms; action by the 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 African telecommuncations administration to carry out the recommendations.

ANNEX I Roads and Road Transport

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ANNEX I	Road Transport
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a) Projects with informationb) Under implementationc) Completed

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ANNEX I Railway Transport

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a) Projects with informationb) Under implementationc) Completed

ANNEX Maritime Transport

TOTAL FINANCING	2.82 8.00 3.50 14.32 0.13	
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ANNEX I Ports

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TOTAL	59	55	30	6	1777.61	1729.07	510.79	597.94	1108.73

rojects with information
 Under Implementation
 Completed

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TOTAL FIVANCING 1.80 31.00 2.15 10.51 1.02 2.90 2.90 58.78 EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE LOCAL FINANCING AVAILABLE 0.00 0.00 11.00 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.00 0.00 0.00 Total Cost(US\$m) ORIGINAL REVISED 11.08 31.00 15.70 18.70 59.42 33.20 4.00 30.47 29.822 5.96 5.96 111.23 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.88 36.87 375.45 36.87 375.45 36.87 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.87 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.86 375.88 375.88 375.86 375.87 375.86 375 <u></u> 0000000000 ----- \neg O 9 (a) NMMM Total No. of Project MNMMM d~~ N V ~~ FASO SIERRA LEONE NIGER SEYCHELLES MAURITANIA CAPE VERDE ADAGASCAR SWAZ ILAND DJIBOUTI ETHIOPIA CAMEROON BURKINA BURUNDI COUNTRY IBERIA SUINEA INALAUI JGANDA AMBIA GABON GHANA CONGO ZAIRE SUDAN 060 **ALI** CAR

ANNEX I Air Transport

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1987 Progress Report

ANNEX I Air Transport

COUNTRY	Total No. of Project	(a)	(9)	(c)	Tota] Cost(US\$m) ORIGINAL REVISE	t (US\$n) REVISED	LOCAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	TOTAL
Total National	63	62	28	80	670.53	739.35	142.05	68.05	210.10
REGIONAL	10	~~	ოო	ოო	59.80 59.80	59+30 59+30	36.78 36.78	11.49	43.49 43.49
TCTAL	52	69	31		730.33	799.35	178.83	79.54	253.59
 Projects with information Under information Completed 	ormation				÷		•		

ANNEX I Inland Water Transport

EXTERNAL FINANCING TOTAL AVAILABLE FINANCING	0.30 0.80			0.03 0.03				1.00 1.00	2	
LOCAL E FINANCING F AVAILABLE A	0.00	3.56	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	20.56	
Cost(US\$m) AL REVISED	9.80	32.50	14.50	2.10	22.37	55.00	9.00	9.15	154.52	
Total Cos ORIGINAL	9.80	32.60	12.00	2.10	22.37	55.00	9.00	3.92	146.79	
(c)	Ц	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
(q)	0	2	Ч	Ч	0	0		0	ഹ	
(a)	2	2		m	m	ст	Ļ	ц.	6 T	
Total No. of Project	2	2	1	m	m	m	 4	4	19	
COUNTRY	BURUNDI	CONGO	GABON	MALAWI	NIGER	SUDAN	TANZANIA	UGANDA	Total National	

a) Projects with informationb) Under implementationc) Completed

987 Progress Report

Total No. of Project		
OUNTRY	URKINA FASO •BISSAU ALAWI WANDA GANDA otal National	EGIONAL otal Regional/ Subregional TOTAL

) Projects with information
) Under implementation
) Completed

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	TOTAL FINANCING		0.40	0.12	3.40	6.29	1.00	11:21	5.00	5.00	16.21	
	EXTERNAL	AVAILABLE	0.00	0.12	3.40	5,50	0.80	9.82	5.00	5.00	14.82	
•	LOCAL FINANCING	AVAILABLE	0.40	00.0	0.00	0.79	0,20	1.39	0.00	0.00	1:39	
		REVISED	0.40	0.12	3.40	6.29	1.00	11.21	5.00	5.00	16.21	
ANNEX I Multimodal Transport	Total Cost(US\$m)	ORIGINAL	0.40	0.12	1.05	7.10	0.14	8.81	5.00	2.00	13.81	
modal		()	*1	 1		0	0	m			ব	
Multi		(q)	0	0	0			3	0	0	2	
		(a)	 i	~ 1	 1	4-1	2	v 0	***	 4	2	

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	•	TOTAL	44 44 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	
		EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	E1 0.00 0.	
		FINANCING AVAILABLE	- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	
•	ons	(US\$m) REVISED	25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 27	
	ANNEX I ommunicati	Total Cost Original	2000 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
	Telec	(c)		
•		(9)	10-0-000000-4000000400-m	
	-	(a)	るてらするですのですのです。 20100100100100100100000000000000000000	
		Total No. of Project	るてちょうううううすち るしょ ろしょう うっちょう うっち	
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1987 Progress		COUNTRY	BURUNDI CAMEROON CAR CHAD CAR CHAD CONGO DJIBOUTI EGYPT EGYP	

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1987 Progress Report

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		·		Telec	ANNEX	ANNEX I ecommunications	:				•
JUNTRY OF	Total No. of Project	(a)	(q)	(c)	Total Cos ORIGINAL	Cost(US\$m) iINAL REV	S\$m) REVISED	FINANCING AVAILABLE	ENG NG NG	EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	TOTAL FINANCING
TANZANIA	4			ন	0	1.23	4		Ó.00	4.40	
	က •	⊊ ~4	5	N	1	46.62	00	50.72	0.00	20,60	20.60
UGANUA	ო			0	2	17.94	17		0.00	7.30	
BURKINA FASO	\$	·	• •	ហ	0	5.52	13		0.52	000 • 00 • 00	
ZAMBIA	8	04		ا مىچە .	1	16.29	22		5.20	15.80	
ZIMBABWE	ო	·		2	,4	28,89	37		6.70	28.70	
Total National	157	(f) 			32	1151.23	1240.1	97 1	80.34	387.72	263.
REGIONAL (TEP)	28		o	V	•••	008.00	000	00		• (11	, , , ,
PEGTONAL (SAD)) c		` •	- t c	-1 +		077	5.40		10.00	53.34
	V (> '		00.0	¢	00.	0.00	9.00	6.00
lotal Kegional	05	1	0	ব	2	231.73	234.23	.23	0.00	59.34	59.34
TOTAL	187	149		60	34	1382.96	1475.20		180.34	447.06	627.40
a) Projects with information	2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1										

a) Projects with information
 b) Under implementation
 c) Completed

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ANNEX I Broadcasting

OTAL CING	0 H C	100 47 ml «	40000	000	0000000	0.00 6.12 0.02	
F I NANC		m					- 100 4
EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	$\sim \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$,	000000	000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 3.02 1.39
LOCAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	0 - ~		0000	,000'A	000000	0.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.0000.0000.0000	1.00 0.80 0.00 0.00 0.16 0.16
COST(REV)	- 0 m N		,	, o w o r	, 40000 10004	4.36 14.29 0.23 12.69	13.2/ 2.40 10.16 9.70 41.25 20.52
COST(ORG)	N O 47			0000	008000 14004	44000	13.2/ 2.40 10.16 9.70 20.21 19.02
(c)	┍┥┍┥┍┥	-0-0	00-0	00-0	000440	0 1 0 0 0 0	0-00-0
(q)	┍┥┍┥┍┥	000-	0-0-	0010	100000	00400-	-0004M
(a)	5 m m	დ ი ო ძ	~ N H H N		しててかか	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ならてりて
Total No. of Project	m m N	හ භ භ ব	' ヽ ー ヽ '	0 0 m m	ッななしのし	く り ら り く く	и — იი ი ა ი
COUNTRY	BENIN BOTSWANA BURUNDI	CAMEROON CAPE VERDE CAR CHAD	COMOROS CONGO DJ IBOUTI EGYPT	EQ.GUINEA ETHIOPIA THE GAMBIA GHANA	GUINEA KENYA LIBERIA MADAGASCAR MALAWI	MALI MAURITANIA NIGER RWANDA SAO TOME SIEPDA I FOME	A A

ANNEX I Broadcasting

LOCAL EXTERNAL FINANCING FINANCING TOTAL COST(ORG) COST(REV) AVAILABLE AVAILAFLE FINANCING (c) (q) (a) Total No. of Project COUNTRY

0.00 17.66 133.56	133.56
0.00 4.41 1.10 57.07	57.07
0.00 13.25 0.00 76.49	76.49
22.05 25.21 2.80 515.62	515.62
22.05 25.80 2.50 639.35	639.35
- 1 0 0 - 1 0 0	5
33 T & O	33
1000 1000	100
104 104	104
ZAIRE ZAMBIA ZIMEAEWE Total National	TOTAL

Projects with information Under implementation Completed c Q Q

ANNEX I Postal Services

1987 Progress Report

COUNTRY BENIN BOTSWANA BOTSWANA BURUNDI CAR COMOROS COMOROS CONGO CONON CONGO CONCO CONGO CONCO CONCO

1987 Progress Report

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ANNEX I Postal Services

TOTAL	000000 000000 000000 000000 0000000000	50.55 2.39
EXTERNAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	24.89 1.34
LOCAL FINANCING AVAILABLE	900000 900000 9000000	25.67
COST (REV)	28.35 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.30 28.40 28.40 28.40 28.40 28.40 28.40 28.40 29.40 20.400	458. 50 10.07
COST (ORG)		470.25 26.92
(c)	00-000000	n –
` (4)	0	20 20 20
(a)	-04-rmr0m	108
Total No. of Project	-04-100000	108
COUNTRY	SIERRA LEONE SUDAN SUAZILAND SWAZILAND TANZANIA TANZANIA TOGO BURKINA FASO ZAIRE ZAMBIA ZIMBABUE	Total National Total Regional

Projects with information Under implementation Completed

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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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TOTAL FINANCING	16.00	4.00	6.70 6.83 6.83 6.83 0.83 0.83	2.85 2.85 2.93 2.93 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95	3.1 0 2.00 0.10	50.00 80.000	190000 100000 100000	27,46 7,06 3,50 90,00 100,00
CU-F I NANCE			KFW/BOAD/ECOWAS BADEA/BOAD/EDF/AD8/ECOWAS	KFW/KF/UAE/World Bank		BADEA/SF/ADB/OPECF. EDF/KAFED/OPECF. CCCE/EDF	World Bank/Netherlands	KFW/ADB
SOURCE				UCCE FAC UNESCO BDAD UNDP	OPEC	ADB Libya UNDP World Bank	World Bank World Bank France ADB	ADB EDF Italy
ANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	00*0	0.00	6.70 0.75 0.75 0.75	800-04 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	1.00 0.00 0.00	o 0 4000000 4000008800 4000008800 400000088000	0.4 M M M 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0 0	0.00 90.00 72.00 72.00
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	16.00	4.00	0.00 0.08 0.083 0.083	0.00 0.00 0.65 0.033	500 1000 1000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	+00000	27.46 0.00 8.50 8.53 8.53
	00° 009	36.00	10.35 0.835 0.835 0.833 0.67	989-974 989-974 989-974 989-974 989-974	0.00 0.00 0.06 0.08	0.00 4.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	99999999 999999 999999 99999 99999 99999	69,30 7,500 8,550 8,550 10,00 10,00 10,00 10,00
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$m) ORIGINAL REVISED	600.00	36.00	7.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2.60 0.20 0.18	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.440.40 0.0000000000000000000000000000	69.30 9.350 8.550 8.550 8.550 8.550 8.550 8.550
PROJ. NUMBER	RAP 01-001	RAP 02-002	RDP 03-002 RDP 03-003 RDP 03-004 RDP 03-004 RDP 03-005		88P 04-001 88P 04-002 PDP 04-001	RDP 05-001 RDP 05-002 RDP 05-002 RDP 05-002 HAP 05-005 HAP 05-005 INP 05-005 INP 05-001 INP 05-001 INP 05-001 INP 05-001 INP 05-001	TEP 05-005 TEP 05-005 TEP 05-005 BRP 05-003 BRP 05-003 BRP 05-003 PUP 05-004	ROP 06-001 ROP 06-002 ROP 06-003 ROP 06-013 ROP 06-013 ROP 06-012 RAP 06-001
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COUNTRY	ALGERIA	ANGOLA	BERNIN BEENIN BEENIN BEENIN BEENIN		BOTSWANA BOTSWANA BOTSWANA	BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI BURUNDI	BURUNUI BURUNUI BURUNUI IUNUNUI IUNUNUI IUNUNUI IUNUNUI	CAMERODN CAMERODN CAMERODN CAMERODN CAMERODN CAMERODN

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ANNEX II LIST DF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

TOTAL	31.00 24.00 7.15 7.15 7.50	29.00 2.50 12.00 2.55 2.55 2.75 2.75 2.55 2.75 2.55 2.55	0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0. 20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.	1000-001 2000-001 2000-001		0.43
CDFINANCE			Italy/USAID Italy/USAID		EEC/EDF/ADB World Bank/FKDEA EDEAC/World Bank	BADEA/SFU/DPECF./CCCE/FAC	
ECURED TERNAL SOURCE	0.00 6.67 CCCE 2.33 CCCE 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 4.00 EDEAC 0.00 5.34 n/a	0.05 BIT 0.70 USAID 10.00 0.30 8.00 FRG 1.00 EEC 1.00 EEC 0.06 World Bank	0.15 World Bank 0.15 FRG 3.20 n/a 3.20 n/a 0.00	ADB	1.23 WOLLY BANK 1.151 BADEAC 3.53 1.10 FRG 0.00	0.43 n/a
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	31.00 17.33 8.74 7.15	22-50 12-20 1-75 1-75 1-75 1-75 1-75 1-75 1-75 1-75	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	000000 00000 00000 00000 000000 0000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00
	31.00 24.00 7.15	24.00 172.000 172.000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	11.20 13.30 1.150 1.10 1.10 1.10	7.57
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$m) ORTGINAL REVISED	11-00 12-00 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	21,200 21,250 21,344 21,300 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 21,200 20,2000 20,200000000	0014 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 200	000 0000000000000000000000000000000000	4.00 22.50 1.50	181-10 191-10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6.26
PRNJ. NUMBER C	06-001 06-001 06-002 06-003	EF 06-004 BRP 06-001 BRP 06-002 BRP 06-002 POP 06-001 POP 06-003 POP 06-003	RDP 07-001 RDP 07-003 RDP 07-003 RDP 07-005 SHP 07-001 HAP 07-001 HAP 07-001	AIP 07-001 AIP 07-002 ERP 07-001 BRP 07-001 BRP 07-003 BRP 07-003 BRP 07-003 BRP 07-004	ROP 08-001 ROP 08-002 ROP 08-003 ROP 08-003 ROP 08-003 ROP 08-005	RDP 08-005 AIP 08-001 TEP 08-002 TEP 08-005 BRP 08-005 BRP 08-005 POP 08-002 POP 08-007	BRP 09-005
P.D. INTRV	CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON	CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON CAMEROON	CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE	CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE CAPE VERDE	20000 8800 8800 8800 8800	000000 4444444 8888888 888888888	CHAD

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LIST OF UNTACOA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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TOTAL FINANCING	120.60	43 1 40 1	8 43	90°0	00.71 20.71			2.00	0.59	0.10	0.74	40 0 0	9 1 1		00.9	3.07	0.72	20,00	2,80	2,00	00.1	186,80	00°0	000		8.0	00° 10° 10°		0.50	14.00	44°00 28	06.0	0.70
CO-F INANCE	ADB/FAC/CCCE/EDF/SDF/	EAC/CCCE	BADEA/ADB/FAC									Italy/FRG					France/FRG					World Bank/ADB								·			
SOURCE					にくめ	Ľ.	e/	6			ĝ	ł	E E E E E	100 100 100	AFFSD	0					MUTIC COUR						-	WOLIG BUNK				Italy	World Bank
	115.30	1,36	4.93				C	•	000	0.00	0.65 ADB	0.09	2.90 00		8.00 AF	3 07 10	0.72	0,00	0000	0.00		15.80	00.0	00.0	32	8000			000	00.0			
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	5,30	0.18 4 00	3.50	0,06 1	000		00.1	33	0.00	0.10	0.09	00.0	0.00 \$	88	00.0	0.00	0.00	20.00	2.80	2.00	0.15	171.00	00.5	0,0	9 9 9 9 9	00	3.50		05.0	14 00		0.25	0.16
	150.00	2.00	32.22	0.40	12,00		00.4 4 + K			0.10	18.74	0.09	2.5 7	4. 11. 11.	. 00 . 00	3,07	0.72	20.00	2.80	110.00		283.00	20.00	20.00		22.00	00 1		1.20	122.00		0.60	0.70
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$m) ORIGINAL REVISED	120.00	2.00	32.55	0.40	200 75 75	14.10	1.14		0.59	0.10	18.74	0.09	22	20.00		N N	0.37	20.00	6.00	42,00 42,00	0.09 0	125.00	25.00	11.80	20.07	0.0	02.5		1.20	110.00	3. ₹	0 60	1.20
NUMBER 0	11-001	11-001			* *		-		***	A.4	12-002	• •						13-001	13-002	15-001					-	• • •	-				~ ~		
PROJ.	RAP	HAP	INP	dNI	167	L () 1) L - F		200	dod	404	ROP	HAP	AIA	2 U U	TEP TEP	8RP	909 1	TEP	989	408 ang		ROP	5 2 2	402 202		2 2 2 2	45		₽₩	AIA		TEP	TEP
COUNTRY	CONGD	CONGO	CONGO	CONGO	CONGO		CONED	CONGO	CONGO	CONGO	DJIBOUTI	DIEDUTI	IIIIIII		DJ BOUTI	DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI	EGYPT	EGYPT	ETHIOPIA ETUIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIUPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	E INJUFIA ETHIODIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA
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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

TOTAL FINANCING	4000M	3.70 1070.00	1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 101	100000 100000 1000000	៲ឣ៓៹៵៸៹៹៹៸៹៹៓៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹ ៲ឣ៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹៹	
CO-FINANCE		France/UN/596/Italy/ Belgium/Netherlands		World BAREYERCYUNSULOWER SFR/ADB	EEC/EDF ADB/World Bank World Bank/Japan/SF/EEC Wonp/ICAD UNDP/ICAD UNDP/ICAD	
SOURCE	- Sweden Italy World Bank World Bank				ດດດອດແລະ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ ເຊີ	5
ANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	1,25 0,040 0,540 0,05	0.00 535.00	0000 0000 0000	8001 910 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010		5
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	30000 31000 31000 31000 31000	3,70 535,00	37.50 37.50 14.50		ၟၜႍၟဨၴၜၜၜ ^ၯ ၜႜႜႜႜႜၛၴၜၜၜၜၜၛၜ ၜၜၑၑၑ ၟၜၟၟၛၟၜၛၜၛၜၛၟၜႜၜၜၜၜၜၜၛၜ ၜၜၜၛၜ ၟၜၟၟၛၜၛၜၛၜၛၜႄၜၛၜၜၜၛၜၜ ၜၜၛၜၜ	
ED COST (US\$∞) 1 REVISED	4000 900 900 900 900 900 900 90 90 90 90	3,70 1070,00	440,00 37,50 14,50 14,00	16, 40 20, 00 20, 00 20, 00 20, 00 20, 00 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	NDODYOVAL & BOOM NDON NON (000000000000000000000000000000000000	22.00
STIMATE ROJECT BIGINAL	ర్థించింది. సంగంభ	4,00 853,00	440.00 140.18 12.00 16.00	12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	ийо 4 йо 6 й - у во С и у обо 0 4 и во 4 и о С и у обо 0 4 и во 4 и о	22.00
		مشاشعه و	16-002 16-001 16-001 16-003	17-001 17-001 17-002 17-002 17-003 17-003		
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TOTAL FINANCING 12.00 2.20 46.00 0.12 0.04 40.45 24.29 47.28 47.48 44.00 11.25 11.25 7.50 7.50 10.19 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 7.20 France/Dutch/World Bank/ DECF World Bank/BADEA/SFD/ OPEC Fund FAC/World Bank/CSTT World Bank/EEC/KFW BADEA/SFD/EEC A08/World Bank ADE/World Eank SDF/BADEA/AUB CO-FINANCE 0.00 55.8 30.1 0.00 9.00 EEC 0.00 Morld Bank 7.75 FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL SOURCE France SF0 SF0 ADP n/a 0.00 0.30 CIDA n/a 12,00 2,00 46,00 0 0,02 0,04 4040400 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 37.71 0000 0000 0.00 17.80 4.19 33.00 27.00 0000 0.60 7 20 ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$a) ORIGINAL REVISED **220.00 111.00 15.** 12.00 5.60 47.50 0.12 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1.00} \\ \textbf{61.00} \\ \textbf{61.00} \\ \textbf{4.19} \\ \textbf{27.00} \\ \textbf{27.00} \\ \textbf{27.00} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 40.45\\ 2.80\\ 777.29\\ 477.48\\ 447.00\\ 11.25\\ 1.50\\ 0.50\\ 0.50\\ 10.19\end{array}$ 10.40 35.40 10.00 33.70 $\begin{smallmatrix} & 182.00 \\ & 125.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 105.00$ 12.00 30.00 30.00 0.12 0.16 27,0028.00 35.00 40.50 5.90 5.90 5.90 5.90 5.90 5.90 16.47 22.00 0.74 46.00 53.00 PROJ. NUMBER 19-001 19-002 19-002 19-005 19-005 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-003 19-003 19-003 19-003 19-003 20-001 20-002 20-002 20-001 20-003 21-001 21-002 21-002 21-005 21-005 21-005 21-005 R0P 22-001 R0P 22-002 R0P 22-003 R0P 22-004 R0P 22-005 R0P 22-005 R0P 22-003 22~00**4** 22~00**5** 22~00**8** 23-001 23-002 ROP ROP ROP HAP HAP d Mu d Od ROP COTE D'IVOIRE 6.8155AU 6.8155AU 6.8155AU G. BISSAU 5. BISSAU GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA COUNTRY LESOTHO LESOTHO KENYA KENYA

LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

TOTAL FINANCING France/Dutch/World Bank/ DECF World Bank/BADEA/SFD/ OPEC Fund FAC/World Bank/CSTT World Bank/EEC/KFW BADEA/SFD/EEC ADE/World Bank ADB/World Eank SOF/BADEA/ADB CD-FINANCE Bank ESTIMATED PROJECT COST(US\$m) FINANCING SECURED ORIGINAL REVISED LOCAL EXTERNAL SOURCE World 5F0 5F0 ADB n/a 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12.00 2.00 46.00 0.12 0.04 17.00 33.00 33.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 0,00 8.0 8.0 12.00 52.60 47.50 0.12 0.16 61100 61100 73300 77.00 77.00 $\begin{array}{c} 40.45\\ 22.80\\ 47.29\\ 11.25\\ 1.50\\ 7.50\\ 10.19\\ 10.19\end{array}$ 12.00 30.00 0.12 0.16 61.00 33.00 27.00 27.00 28.20 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 20.000 19-002 19-002 19-002 19-003 19-003 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-001 19-002 19 PROJ. NUMBER 20-001 20-002 20-001 20-001 20-003 21-001 21-002 21-005 21-005 21-005 21-005 21-005 40 40 4 4 4 4 404 MW ROP ROP RAP RAP RAP COTE 0'IVOIRE 6.BISSAU 5.BISSAU 6.BISSAU G.BISSAU G.BISSAU COUNTRY GUINEA HENYA Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya

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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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CO-FINANCE	KFW/ADB/World Bank/CCCE/	CCCE/SIFIDA/UNEFICO		UMDP/India	Spain/Morocco	FINIDA/SIDA	EDF/BUAD BADEA/IBD EDF/ADB/IED/BADEA/SFD/ CDEC =		SF0/OPECF./ADB
SOURCE	USAID CCCE FAC	CCCE -	EDF ASECNA ASECNA KFW KFW KFW		EEC	Finland UNDP	ADB CIDA	UNOP FRG Belgium	
EXTERNAL	000104 000104 00000	2.85 0.63	4001 12000 1400 1420 1420 1420	0.00	00000 n°0000 n°0000	156.70 17.30 0.03	15. 20 35. 0 50. 68 60. 58 80.	0.00 9.88 0.00 1.83 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0	24,10
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	0000000 0000000 00000000	000 900 900	888888 88888 88888 88888 88888 88888 8888	0.06 0.02	50000 125.00 125.00	0.000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	50000 100000 100000	2.90
)ST (US\$m) REVISED	0.90 0.60 0.63 21.70 21.70 21.70 54.00	6.08 4.24 9.03	1001 12007 12007 12007 1247 1247 1247 1247 1247 1247 1247 124	0.3 6 0.23	3.00 60.00 15.20 15.20	193.70 123.70 4.00	16.00 5.00 39.65 80.00	и 9.000 1.12 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9	27.00
ESTIMATED PROJECT CC ORIGINAL	1.00 3.53 2.17 20.00 20.00	6,08 2,20 9,03	24,00 24,00 24,60 24,47 24,47	0.35 0.73	40.00 153.00 150	193.70 150.00 4.00	16.00 5.00 39.65 80.00	3.90 9.18 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19 9.19	61.00
NUMBER	28-009 28-001 28-001 28-003 28-003 28-003 28-004	28-001 28-001 28-002	29-001 29-003 29-003 29-002 29-003 29-003	30~002 30~003	31-002 31-002 31-002 31-002 31-002	32-001 32-002 32-003	33-001 33-002 33-002 33-004 33-004	33-001 33-001 33-001 33-001	34-001
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ANNEX II LIST DE UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

000 9998 1.20 TOTAL FINANCING 0.40 0.57 24.42 Italy/CCCE/KFW/World Dank World Bank/KFW/CCCE EEC/World Bank World Bank/USA EEC/UNDP World Bank/BOAD POAD/SIFIDA CO-FINANCE CIDA World Bank Horld Bank AUB EEC ADB ADB Denmark ESTIMATED PROJECT COST(US\$m) FINANCING SECURED PROJ, NUMBER DRIGINAL REVISED LOCAL EXTERNAL SOURCE ХFи Ж 108 108 2,a REE CONCO CONCO 19/9 1010 1010 1010 1010 5/1 ADB 6/9 0004414 00046080 0000 0000 0000 0.3 00.00 000-8888 1.20 24.32 5.80 2.60 0.35 2.60 0.35 24.32 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6.20 22.2012.4-6. 5.80 24.32 39-001 39-002 39-002 39-002 40-001 40-002 40-003 40-003 40-003 40-001 40-001 37-001 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-002 37-004 37-009 37-017 37-021 35-002 35-002 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 35-003 34-002 AIP 38-001 COR COR HA ROP BRP BRP d L L L SIERRA LEONE SIERRA LEONE SIERRA LEONE SIERRA LEONE SIERRA LEONE SEYCHELLES SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SCMALIA SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL SENEGAL COUNTRY NIGERIA RUANDA RWANDA RUDAUDA

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0400-0-0-0 969555555 20 00 8 80 0 00 8 80 2.40 TDTAL FINANCING 2.50 KFW/AFESD/Abu Dhabi EEC/World Bank/UK/Japan World Bank/USAID/France/ Rumania/Egypt WorldBank/NORAD/FINIDA/ Netherlands France/Dutch ₩ • NORAD/USAID NDRAD/510A France/EEC CD-FINANCE EEC/Japan FRG/SFD SDF /KFW EEC/EDF 25.00 World Bank 8.40 0.00 0.00 2.50 USAID 7.50 9.00 0.60 Frence 4.30 4.40 Italy 2.40 A08 3.80 Italy 0.26 0.00 5.70 5.00 NDRAD 0.00 25.50 73.90 73.90 SOURCE CIDA EDF COCE 観光 ADB Ш Ш 5 20.00 0.50 106.80 7.68 88 88 2.**4**0 0.00 ESTIMATED PROJECT COST(US\$m) FINANCING SECURED ORIGINAL REVISED LOCAL EXTERNAL 10.00 0.00 3.50 0.140 0.50 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.00 8000 8000 8000 2.50 0.00 10.00 45.00 8.45.00 8.45.00 2 00 5 00 2.4013.00 20.00 0.50 12.80 2.00 8.00 39.00 13.00 102.60 0.13 0.18 20.00 0.50 106.80 12.80 $\frac{2}{30},00$ 1.80 0.47 4.32 0.48 9.00 **4**3-001 **4**3-002 **4**3-002 **43-003** 44-002 44-003 44-001 44-001 42-002 42-003 42-003 42-002 42-002 43-005 43-005 43-001 PROJ. NUMBER 41-001 41-003 41-003 41-001 41-005 42-00**3** 42-001 **41**-001 **41**-001 **41**-001 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **41**-002 **43-001 43-002** 43-004 43-001 ROP HAP AIP PUTER POP ч, SWAZILAND TANZANIA COUNTRY SUDAN 1060 1060 1060

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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

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CDUNTRY	PRDJ. N	NUMBER	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$m) ORIGINAL REVISED	OST (US\$@) REVISED	FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	SECURED EXTERNAL	SOURCE	CD-FINANCE	TOTAL FINANCING
1060	TEP 4	4-003 4-003	6.50 00	18.60	0.00	18.60		ADB/BOAD/CCCE/EIB	18.60
1060 1060		44-011 44-006	840 899	2.00	0.00	2.00 0.00	n/a		2.00
UGANDA	ROP 4	6-001	20.00	13.69	1,74 0,07		EEC	CEC/Man14 Davy	13.69
UGANDA	RAP 4	46-001	6.10	12.50	8	12,20	France		
UGANDA	RAP 4	200-9	40.50	83.13	0.15	67.07 86.4		India/Fro/France/EEC UK/World Bank/Italy/	5.13
UGANDA	RAP 4	6-004	3.35 2	17.00	00.0		KFW	ណ៍	8,00
UGANDA	AIP 4	46-003	23.00 23.00	38.00	0.20	10.75		WOLID SANK/FKG World Bank/UNDP/UK	10.95
UGANDA	AIP 4	6-004 2014	15.00	15.00	00.00	16°.5			56. E
UGANDA	AMM AMM	6-00-0 00-0	0.06	33	0.00	1.00	80191UB FFC		38
UGANDA	MMP 44	5-003	0.08	•	•		2) • •
UGANDA	TEP 4	6-001	00.5 2.00	00°. E	0.0 0	0 1 1		World Bank/UNDP/France	3.00
UCANDA 156ANDA			4 4 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00,00	 ວິນ ສ	JUND		() 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
UGANDA	BRP 44	5-005 5-005			r • •				20.0
UGANDA	BRP 46	5-002	8.27	23.21	2,08	1.43		World Bank/UNICEF/Japan/	3.51
UGANDA	BRP 46	5-013	1,75	1.30	1.30	0.00		סגי	1 30
	ROP 47	7-002	36.00	59.50	0.00		World Bank		20,00
BURKINA FASO	ROP 41	£00-1	27.00	15.50	00 10 10	13.00		ADB/Norway	15.50
BURKINA FASU BURKINA FASD	RAP 47	500-2	44.00 23.60	40. KU		44, 50 4, 10		WORIG BANK/AUS THIND/ENDED	58-52 52 52
BURKINA FASO	AIP 47	-001	8.00	23.60	10.01	0.0			10.00
BURKINA FASO	MMP 4	7-002	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.0			0.40
BURKINA FASU	TEP 47	-003	Z 10	$2.10 \\ 0.46$	88	2, 20 2, 20 2, 20 10	ECOWAS Fund FCOWAS		2.10
BURKINA FASO	TEP 47	-003	0.21	8.20	0.01	0.05	UNESCO		0,06
EURKINA FASD	TEP 47 TED 47	400-	0.91	0.91	00°00	0.72	COWAS		21°0
	ERP 47	-001	00.9	0 <u>7</u> .2	0.15		Netherlands		1 40
EURKINA FASD EURKINA FASD	88P 47 POP 47	47-003 47-001	8-20 3-40	8.20 1,00	0.01	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	NESCO		0.13
ZAIRE	RAP 48	-001	200.00	200.00	28,00	54.60		ADB/World Back/FRG	8.2.40
ZAIRE	RAP 48	48-002	2.60	0.24	0.24	0.00			0,24
ZAIRE		-003	42,00	109.84	10.00	23.00		SF/CCCE/Belgium	33.00

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ANNEX II LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

FINANCING	2.70 8.40 0.60 1.76	нносмобочейно 86100886484655	1000040044 100004004	AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA AZARA
CO-FINANCE	ADB/World Bank	World Bank/Italy		EDF/IDB France/EDF TAZARA/USA EEC/Austria/SIDA/TAZARA
SDURCE	World Bank FAC	EDF BADEA KFW ADB CIDA France	USAID Italy Japan Ireland Dutch	KRO ECCIMAS KRO ECCIMAS FRG CIDA
S SECURED EXTERNAL	2.70 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	. 04400000040000 0800100000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.4444085488 8988998 89889999999999999999999999
FINANCING LOCAL E	0.00 0.10 0.05 0.10 0.00 0.10	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000 00000000000000 00000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	89.50 002500 1208	444408099440 89938098844699893	10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	0.1.1.4.1.0.2.4.4.8.4.4 4.0.1.0.0.4.4.4.8.4.4.4 4.0.1.0.0.1.0.0.5.5.0.0.0 8.0.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.000000
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (US\$m) DRIGINAL REVISED	80.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50		20000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
NUMBER C	48-004 48-002 48-002 48-003 48-003		60000000000000000000000000000000000000	· · ·
PROJ.	AAP AAP AIP		000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	
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LIST OF UNTACDA PROJECTS THAT HAVE ATTRACTED FINANCING

TOTAL	17.20 17.20 11.40	1.40 1.00 1.00 1.30		4.78 43.84 0.30 0.20 6.00 6.00 0.44 0.47 0.47 0.47
CD-FINANCE	EEC/FINIDA SIDA/STCC TATADADAD	UNDP/ECOMAS	Norway/ADB	Special Fund ADE/RED UNDP/UNESCO/ITU/FRG/ Italy
SOURCE	Sweden TALARA	ر الم الم الا	UNDP UNDP CIDA France	បា •
FINANCING SECURED LOCAL EXTERNAL	ె స్ ల - రాజుల్ ల రాజుల్ ల			5.00 UNDP 5.00 UNDP 0.30 UNDP 0.20 COM 9.00 COM 6.00 6.00 0.77 INDP 0.47 INDP 0.47 INDF 0.47 INDF
FINANCIN	- 5000 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 500 - 50	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	27.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST(US\$a) DRIGINAL REVISED	1,50 1,50 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00	0.13 5.30 0.50	20.00 38.00 0.50 0.70 9.46	
ESTIMATED PROJECT C ORIGINAL	75,00 36,00 36,00 36,00 1,30	0.13 0.13 0.30 0.50	20.00 38.00 0.50 0.70 0.70 0.70	5.00 207.77 0.20 9.00 3.50 1.20 1.20 0.72 9427.98
. NUMBER	P 60-021 P 60-022 P 60-022 P 60-022 P 60-023 P 60-023 P 60-023	P 60-019 60-001 60-002 60-003	60-003 60-003 60-006 60-007 60-007 60-007 60-007 60-007	60-003 60-001 60-016 60-020 60-002 60-002 60-002 60-020 60-020 60-020 60-020
PROJ.	а а а а а а а а а а а а а а а а а	SHP HAP HAP	ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA ALA	MEPOP
COUNTRY	TAZARA TAZARA TAZARA TAZARA TAZARA TAZARA	MINCOMAR NORTH AFRICA NORTH AFRICA NORTH AFRICA	ETHIOPIA GABON CEPGL GEF 3L REGIONAL SENEGAL	UNCTAL: ITU PATU JAPT JAPT CANZANIA/RWANDA/ CANZANIA/RWANDA/ CANZANIA/RWANDA/ CCA/DAU/ITU/UNESCO/ URINA/PATU UPU JAPT UPU

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ANNEX III

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Table 3A

Category I Projects completed during 1987

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	Code	Country	Projects description	Cost US\$M
1.	TEP-27-004	Malawi	Tolegraph and telex equipment	12.00
2.	TEP-43-003	Tanzania	Tanzania-Malawi microwave link	0.18
3.	TEP-47-004	Eurkina Faso	Microwave link between Fada N'Gourma Porga (Burkina Faso) and Natitingom (Benin)	0.91
4.	TEP-49-001	Zambia	Extension of satellite earth station	14.40
5.	TEP-50-015	Regional	Survey of East African submarine cable	0.30
6.	TEP-60-021	Malawi	Malawi-Tanzania microwave link	4.50
				32.29

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Table 35

Catero	ory II :	Phase	II projects	completed by and of 1985	
	<u>Code</u>		Country	Project description	Cost US\$M
1.	TEP-13-001		Egypt	Construction of Aswan-Wadi Halfa (Sudan) microwave link	20.00
2.	TEP-15-006		Ethiopia	Implementation of broadband microwave link between Assab (Ethiopia) and Djibouti	0.96
3.	TEP-17-001		Gambia	National trunk switching centre, Banjul	0.78
4.	TEP-17-002		Gambia	Banjul telecommunication project	17.50
5.	TEP-35-004		Rwanda	Extension of the capacity of interurban microwave link	2.53
6.	TEP-35-006		Rwanda	Extension of the CT3,CTN and local exchanges	8.36
7.	TEP-37-001		Senegal	Extension of the "Fraternity" submarine cable (Abidjan - Dakar)	0.35
8.	TEP-37-00?		Senegal	Extension of the inter- national telephone transit exchange	4.00
9.	TEP-37-004		Senegal	Extension of the inter- national telex cxchange	1.00
10.	TEP-41-005		Sudan	Upgrading of Umm Haraz international earth station	1.00
11.	TEP-50-001		Regional	Segru - Mopti (MLI)	1.05
				Ouagadougou - Bolgatanga (GHA)	1.35
				Accra - Bolgatanga (GHA)	28.41

87.29

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Table 3C

Category III Projects in progress in 1987

	Code	Country	Project description	Cost US\$M
1.	TEP-19-001	Guinea 🦿	Establishment of an inter- national communications transit centre	4.00
2.	TEP-50-021	Regional	Sub-Regional coordinating meeting	0.80
3.	TEP-11-004	Congo	Extension of the earth station at Moungoumi	0.64
<u>Ą</u> .	TEP-41-006	Sudan	Retrofit and rehabilita- tion of the Sudan domestic satellite system (SUDOSAT)	17.00
5.	TEP-60-001	Regional	Mali-(GUI)-Tambacounda (SEN)	0.96
			Kedougou (SEN) - Mali (CUI)	0.54
			Zinguinchor (SEN)-Banjul (GMB)	1.00
			Sokoto (NIR)-Firni N'Konni (NER)	0.53
				25.47

25.47

Table 3D

Catego	ory IV Projects	on which action	has been intitiated	
	Code	Country	Projects description	Cost US\$M
1.	TEP-05-004	Burundi	Extension of the satellite earth station capability	0.12
2.	TEP-06-008	Cameroun	Establishment of a domestic satellite station (Douala)	12.70
3.	TEP-08-011	Central African Rep.	Installation of tropospheric scatter link Bangui - Impfondo (COG)	1.50
4.	TEP-09-001	Chad	Reconstruction of the satellite earth station at N'Djamena	8.33
5.	TEP-14-001	E.Guinea	Establishment of a satellite earth station and related facilities	8.00
6.	TEP-14-003	E.Guinea	Provision and installation of a telex and international telephone exchange	0.18
7.	TEP-19-009	Guinea	Extension of Intelsat B Station	2.00
8.	TEP-24-001	Liberia	Telecommunications expansion/ Standard A Station	15.00
9.	TEP-35-001	Rwanda	International link Mt. Jari (Rwanda) - Ngara (United Republic of Tanzania (KBO)	0.20
10.	TEP-35-002	Rwanda	International link Cyangugu (Rwanda)-Eukavu (Zaire) (CEPGL)	0.16
11.	TEP-35-003	Rwanda	International link Kigali- Bujumbura (Burundi) KEO	1,50
12.	TEP-37-005	Senegal	Installation of a second earth station	6.70

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Table 3D (cont'd)

Category IV Projects on which action has been intitiated

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	Code	Country	Projects description	Cost US\$M
13.	TEP-39-002	Sierra Leone	Telecommunications satellite station, Standard A	୫ .୦୦
14.	TEP-41-001	Sudan	Implementation of Sudan - Egypt (Atbara-Wadi Halfa- Aswan) Microwave radio relay system	6.00
15.	TEP-42-001	Swaziland	Provision of four wire/ trunk transit switching exchanges (SATCC)	4.32
16.	TEP-43-001	Tanzania	Tanzania - Rwanda micro- wave link, Ngara terminal	
17.	TEP-43-002	Tanzania	(K&O) Tanzania-Burundi microwave link (KBO)	0.13 0.47
18.	TEP-42-004	Tanzania	Tanzania-Uganda microwave link (KPO)	0.45
19.	TEP-60-019	Sub- region	Survey of Comoros-Madagascar United Republic of Tanzania link	0.04
20.	TEP-60-020	KBO	Burundi-Rwanda-United Republic of Tanzania-Uganda PANAFTEL link (KBO)	٥.00
21.	'TEP-60-028	Rwanda	Rwanda/Uganda: Establishment of Kigali-Kampala inter- national link (KEO)	0.82
22.	TEP-60-001	Regional	Tete (MOZ)-Katete (ZME) (SADCC)	1.05
			Nampula (MOZ)-Mtwara (TGK) (SADCC)	2.474

Table 3D (cont'd)

Catego	ory IV	Projects on	which action	has been intitiated	
				Chingren (ZMB)-Lubumbashi (ZAI) (SADCC)	0.693
				Eəmako MALI)-Siguiri (GUI) (ECOWAS)	0.522
				Cabinda (AGL)-Pointe Noire (PRC)	
				Bakounda (GAD) - Makmbera (PRC)	
				Bissau (GNP)-5oke (GUI) (ECOWAS)	
				Piche (GNE)-Kounddourn (GUI) (ECOWAS) Beira (MOZ) - Tete (MOZ) (SADCC)	7.80
23.	TEP-6	0-002	Regional	Kigoma (TGK)-Kalemi (ZAI) (CAPTAC/UDEAC)	
				Kribi (CME)-Libreville (GAE) (CAPTAC/UDEAC)	
					98.16

Table 3D

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Catego	ry V	Project	ts on v	which no act	ion has been notified	
		<u>Code</u>		Country	Project description	Cost US\$M
۰.		TEP-15	-007	Ethiopia	Implementation of Ethiopia - Sudan (Bahr Dar - Gedaref) microwave radio relay system	1.84
2.		TEP-15	-001	Gabon	Extension of the telecommu- nications network (Northeast Axis)	•
3.	•	TEP-18	-004	Ghana	Wenchi Bui - Wa - Lawra - Hamale/Burkina Faso Border UHF radio link	• 5.93
4.		TEP-13	-005	Ghana	Lunyani - Eerekim - Dormaa	
					Ahenkro - Sampo/Yamosikro (Côte d'Ivoire) UHF radio link	2,18
5.	TEP-3	34-001	Niger	ia	Lagos -Port Harcourt submarine cable	15.20
6.	TEP-	34-003	Niger	ia	Third satellite earth station replacement of Lanlate I	1.00
7.	TEP-3	34-005	Niger	ia	International telex exchange at Enugu	6.40
8.	TEP-3	34-005	Niger	ia	Abuja international swithching contre	9.60
9.	TEP-3	34-009	Niger	ia	Provision of radio relay routes in transmission network	140,40
10.	TEP-	34-010	Niger	ia	Installation of telex/Gentex switching equipment	37.80
11.	TEP-:	34-001	Niger	ia	Modification of terminal equipment for the domestic satellite communications system	• 43.20

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Table 3E (cont'd)

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Catego	ory V Projec	ts on which no act	tion has been notified (Cont'd)	
	<u>Coõe</u>	Country	Project description	Cost US \$ M
12.	TEP-41-002	Sudan	Implementation of Sudan - Ethiopia (Gedaref - Eahr Dar) microwave radio relay system	2.50
13.	TEP-41-003	Sudan	Feasibility study and preliminary field survey for the continuation of the VHF link across the north - western Kenyan border to Kapoita, Torit till Juba	• 0.50
14.	TEP-44-001	Тодо	Reinforcement of the Ouagadougou - Lome - Cotonou microwave links	2.50
15.	TEP-50-001	Mauritania	Atar (MTN) - Akjout (MTN)	1.50
			Aguetot - Choum (MTN)	0.24
			Juba (SDN) - Kitals (KEN)	
			Juba (SDN) - Kampala (UGA)	
			Zinder - Gure - Diffa (NER)	
			Kampala Mbarara (UGA) - Goma (ZAI)	
			Nouakchott (ETN) - Selibabi (MTN) (ECOWAS)	3.32
15.	TEP-50-002	Regional	Beira (MOZ) - Nampula (MOZ) (SADCC)	15,50
		,	Beira (MOZ) - Maputo (MOZ) (SADCC)	. 21.75
			Hargeisha (SOM) - Mogadishio (SOM)	

Table 3E (cont'd)

Category V	Projects	on which no act	ion has been notified (Cont'd)	
	Code	Country	Project description	Cost US\$M
			Zambezi (ZMB) - Angola	
			(AGL) (SATCC)	

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Luanda (AGL) - Kinshasa (ZAI)

329.00