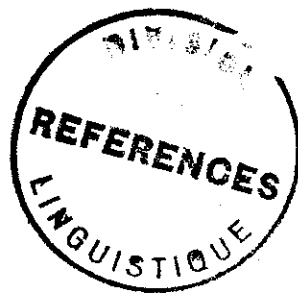


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ECA AND INSTITUTION BUILDING IN AFRICA

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FORWARD

The purpose of this publication is to draw attention to the progress so far made by the Economic Commission for Africa over the years in establishing regional and subregional institutions in Africa. Multinational institution building in Africa has been given priority attention by the Commission since its establishment in view of their importance in increasing the technical and development capability of the continent and in promoting in a practical and concrete manner technical co-operation among African countries.

To achieve the objectives of economic integration in Africa, it is necessary to establish multinational institutions to promote development and foster the creation of economic units geared towards regional economic integration. Such co-operative endeavour enables otherwise weak and minuscule African economies to co-operate and jointly and economically provide for themselves technical services which individually they would have been unable to provide and thereby facilitate their development efforts.

This publication accordingly focuses on the nature, functions and main achievements of African multinational institutions which have been established under the aegis of the ECA for the promotion of technical co-operation and development in various economic and social sectors.

Among the first multinational institutions to be established by ECA are the African Development Bank (ADB), the Association of African Central Banks and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). ADB, to which all independent African States now belong, has after a slow start, developed into a useful tool for development; it has enlarged its sphere of activities and resources. The Association of African Central Banks, to which also all African Central Banks belong, has developed steadily and has established subsidiary organs such as the African Centre for Monetary Studies and the West African Clearing House. Other institutions are steadily playing their active role in forging strong economic links among African economies and in contributing to the growth of African self-reliance. In the last three years, the Commission has made concentrated effort in establishing three technological institutions - the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing and the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research - aimed at accelerating the technological development of Africa. We are now in the process of establishing a regional solar energy institution.

This publication, it is hoped, will enable readers to appreciate the important role multinational institutions are playing in the development of African economies. These institutions belong to African States and can only be as strong as member States make them through the financial, political and technical support that they give them. The strengthening and further development of these vital institutions is a collective responsibility which all member States are obliged to discharge.

Adebayo Adedeji
Executive Secretary

I. ROLE OF INSTITUTION BUILDING IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

In a continent where national markets are small and human and material resources are underemployed, the primary objective of forming subregional groupings is to create markets large enough to make it possible to establish viable production and consumption capacities in industry and in the primary sector; increase absorptive capacities for technology, capital, goods and services; create viable transport networks, pool manpower and financial resources and promote the exploitation of complementarities. To achieve these objectives the formation of subregional economic units as a step towards regional economic integration is considered a sine qua non.

Because of the difficulties that bedevil the promotion of subregional and regional economic co-operation and integration efforts in Africa, such as those resulting from the multiplicity in one subregion of relatively small multinational groupings, unnecessary competition and duplication of effort among such groupings, the fragmentation that the multiplicity of groupings engenders, the dispersal of manpower and financial resources, the conflict of interests and the instability that arise where African countries belong to two or more African intergovernmental organizations and the inward-looking tendencies of the various existing multinational organizations which militate against wider regional co-operation, it is believed that future action should not be directed towards creating more organizations but should rather be directed towards modifying and restructuring the existing organizations so as to broaden their coverage and rationalize their operations. "While recognizing that the diversity of economic and social needs in Africa and the complexity of international economic relations may require or justify the existence of several intergovernmental organizations with varying degrees of co-operation arrangements, it is argued that better results would be achieved through a limited number of large multipurpose organizations which foster the establishment of basic equilibrium among States within the same grouping". 1/

Three approaches have been advocated for rationalizing existing organizations:

- (a) First, the short-term approach of establishing machinery for co-ordinating the activities of neighbouring multinational organizations with identical or similar objectives and of promoting mutual assistance;
- (b) Secondly, the establishment of close co-operation between neighbouring organizations with limited objectives. This would not only increase co-operation in respect of sectors and arrangements that are of common concern to member States but also draw more neighbouring States into the fold;
- (c) Thirdly, the gradual integration of smaller and/or limited sectoral groupings into multipurpose and possibly into larger co-operative arrangements oriented towards a much higher degree of economic integration.

ECA through its Niamey-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) is helping to strengthen and co-ordinate the activities of 25 intergovernmental organizations now existing in West Africa. In this effort, the Niamey-based MULPOC has published the first issue of its "Liaison Bulletin" which is to keep the West African intergovernmental organizations informed of what each is about and achieving as a first step in the laying of the foundation towards the strengthening and co-ordination of the activities of intergovernmental organizations in the area.

The role of the ECA Secretariat in fostering co-operation arrangements among groups of countries and intergovernmental organizations is not confined to West Africa. One of the most important functions of all the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) is forging sound working relationships among intergovernmental organizations and between such organizations and the MULPOCs. Where the Great Lakes Community Countries are concerned, a modus operandi for closer working relationships between the Secretariat of the Communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL) and the Gisenyi MULPOC is contained in a memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Executive Secretary of CEPGL. In Central Africa operational working arrangements have been established between the Yaoundé MULPOC and UDAFAC. In Eastern and Southern Africa specific measures have been initiated for closer co-ordination of the activities of the Lusaka-based MULPOC with the activities of the remaining intergovernmental institutions of the defunct East African Community such as the East African Management Institute which has now been converted into a subregional Eastern and Southern African Management Institute. In North Africa, the work programme of the Tangier-based MULPOC takes account of the programmes of such North African intergovernmental organizations as the Arab League and its specialized agencies and the Maghreb Secretariat with a view to avoiding duplication and strengthening the activities of all co-operation arrangements in North Africa. Thus the MULPOCs take account of the circumstances obtaining in the areas they serve in the formulation and implementation of their work programmes.^{2/}

While some progress has been made in the establishment of mechanisms for co-ordinating programmes of intergovernmental organizations, there has been little progress with respect to the longer-term second and third approaches for the rationalization of existing organizations. Parochial prejudices, which result in unwillingness to join an organization which has already proved to be viable and a tendency to establish rival groupings, have to be overcome.

The role of existing multipurpose organizations in the rationalization of other organizations has been best played in West Africa where ECOWAS is taking steps to co-ordinate the activities of intergovernmental organizations and in Eastern and Southern Africa where the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area could provide a framework for more comprehensive economic integration. CEPGL is beginning to develop into a useful tool for subregional co-operation and arrangements have been made in trade co-operation between UDAFAC as an entity and the States of Central Africa which are not member States of UDAFAC.

^{2/} For a full account of the establishment of the MULPOCs and a report on their activities and progress, see "ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres - A progress Report" (T/CN.11/CAP.7/5).

Multinational co-operation arrangements in Africa do not consist only of multipurpose and limited sectoral organizations; there are also sectoral specialized arrangements such as commodity and service arrangements and specialized institutions. There are very many of these arrangements and institutions established under the aegis of ECA mainly in agriculture, industry, transport, training, natural resources, finance and banking. Profiles of these institutions appear in Section IV of this publication.

As an African regional organization whose work programme and development priorities are determined by African Governments, ECA cannot be regarded as separate from other multinational institutions in Africa. Therefore, the projects sponsored by the secretariat which are in the nature of "specialized co-operative arrangements", should not be regarded as separate from projects of intergovernmental organizations in general. To achieve the best results, co-operative arrangements sponsored by the secretariat should fit in with national and intergovernmental policies on co-operation. The MULPOCs, for example, should be considered inter alia, as a framework for ensuring that full consideration is given to national and intergovernmental policies on co-operation.

The various multinational institutions that have been established, all at the request of African Governments, in fields such as natural resources, science and technology, trade, industry, training and transport and communications have, apart from the African Development Bank and the Association of African Central Banks, all suffered from the ill effects of a lack of political will on the part of African countries. This lack of political will finds expression in various ways, the commonest being that after pressing for the establishment of an institution, many African Governments, even after having approved the legal instruments setting up the institution, concerned, either fail to join the institution or if they do, they fail to give it adequate financial and material support. The net result is that the growth of such an institution is stifled; disillusion sets in and the collective self-reliance of African countries is undermined. Member States must realize that the success or failure of the institutions which have been established at their request for their collective development, lies in their own hands.

The following review of selected multinational institutions illustrates the lack of support which they have experienced in terms of membership, financial and other material support and which has stunted the development of such institutions.

The continent has natural resources in abundance, and their exploitation could contribute dramatically to the economic and social transformation of the region. Yet, ironically, this is the sector where the history of the development of institutions for collective self-reliance has hardly made any headway.

The Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife in Nigeria was established as a result of Commission resolution 14 (VIII) calling on the Executive Secretary to establish training centres in photogrammetry techniques, photo-interpretation of aerial photographs and airborne geophysical surveys.

The Ile-Ife Centre whose membership is open to all West African countries, has since its establishment in 1972 had only four West African member States, namely Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. Several attempts, including promotional missions to other West African countries, have only succeeded in increasing the membership of the Centre by only one country, Mali. This state of affairs has adversely affected the growth and development of a Centre which, if it had had the support of even a bare majority of West African States, could rapidly have become a Centre that could offer better and more varied services for the development of natural resources within the context of collective self-reliance. The four original member States of the Centre have alone continued to shoulder the financial burden of operating the Centre even though more than 90 students from over 12 African countries have received training at the Centre. These countries include Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Kenya, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. Even though Nigeria, the host country, continues to bear the brunt of the financial burden willingly, the fact remains that the four member States of the Centre have not been receiving the material and moral support of the eight other African countries which do not contribute at all towards the operation of the Centre. For this reason, the development of the Centre has been slow and it has not had sufficient funds to undertake any curriculum or physical development.

The sister Centre for Services in Surviving and Mapping in Nairobi, Kenya, which was also established under Commission resolution 14 (VIII), has, as if by design, suffered the same fate as the Ile-Ife Centre. Of the 18 countries of Eastern and Southern African Subregion which are eligible for membership of the Centre, only five countries, namely, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia and Malawi are members of the Nairobi Centre; and Malawi has already served notice to withdraw from the Centre at the end of January 1981. In spite of several promotional missions, the membership of the Nairobi Centre has not increased since its establishment in 1975; indeed, its already small membership is to be decreased. The deleterious effect of all this on the development and expansion of the Nairobi Centre is obvious. Here again, the host country, Kenya, like Nigeria in respect of the Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife, is bearing a substantial part of the financial burden of running the Centre. Besides providing land and contributing money towards the building of the headquarters of the Centre, Kenya alone has until very recently paid its share of the recurrent budget of the Centre. The United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda have begun making contributions to the Centre. The Centre has thus been unable to implement even the modest projects approved by its Governing Council for the years 1978/79 and 1979/80. The budget for 1978/79 was \$US884,557 but for the year 1979/80 it dropped to \$US381,959. The Centre cannot develop and achieve its objectives if only three of its member States are to sustain it. Indeed, all the member States of the Eastern and Southern African Subregion should join the Centre as soon as possible so as to enable it to fulfil the important purposes which African Governments have set for it.

The East African Mineral Resources Development Centre was brought into being in 1977 when the required fourth signatory State, the Comoros, signed the Agreement establishing the Centre; the other three member States are Ethiopia, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. This Centre, which aims to assist member States in various ways in the exploitation of their mineral resources, was established in pursuance of Commission resolution 205 (IX) of February 1979. In spite of several representations made to the countries in the subregion, the number of signatory States remained unchanged for several years. The Centre is effectively receiving financial support from only three of its four member States, namely, Ethiopia, Mozambique and its host country, the United Republic of Tanzania. The latter has followed the examples of Nigeria and Kenya as host countries, in providing a site for the headquarters of the Centre, temporary office accommodation and a supplementary special contribution of \$US120,000 towards the establishment of the Centre. Because of the limited membership of the Centre its budget for 1978/79 was only of the order of \$US100,000. Consequently, the chances of the Centre developing its full potential are very limited indeed. It is estimated that if all the potential member States were to join the Centre it would need \$US1 million each year to maintain all its physical facilities and operational activities at full strength. The contributions by all 18 member States could range from \$US9,260 for the Comoros to \$US125,963 for Zambia on the basis of the formula for their contributions to the budget of the OAU. It is also estimated that the Centre, when operating at full strength, would earn from the technical services it could render to African countries some \$US800,000 each year, thus making it a viable project.

The African Remote Sensing Council established in pursuance of TCA Conference of Ministers resolution 280 (XII), adopted in February 1975, did not come into being until July 1979 when the signature of the tenth signatory State required to bring the Council into being was finally obtained. Up to now, only just over a quarter of the African countries which constitute its potential membership, have joined the Council.

A more alarming development is the fact that potential donors who promised assistance to such institutions as the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre and the Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping at the time of their establishment now appear to want to give assistance to these Centres only if their membership is increased so as to give them a more truly subregional nature. Potential members of the Centres, it is also believed, are waiting to see how well the Centres develop before joining them. The unhealthy vicious circle thus engendered is one that applies not only to the above Centres but also to all institutions which lack substantial subregional or regional membership.

In the field of Science and Technology, more than in any other, the combined effort of African countries is required if their capability to absorb, adapt and develop technology is to be sustained. The establishment of the African Regional Centre for Technology was proposed in the Agreed Conclusions of the Third Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Nairobi, December 1975);

it was confirmed by the Fourth Conference of Trade Ministers of the member States of OAU (Algiers, November 1975); the Conference of Ministers of Education of African States (Lagos, February 1975); resolution 87 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and, lastly, resolution CM/Res/513 (XXVII) of the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers (Mauritius, July 1976). This much-hailed regional Centre has up to the present, only just over half of the African States which constitute its potential membership.

One of the most important instruments for the promotion and development of the existing minimal trade among African countries, is the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations. This organization has its origins in both Conference of Ministers resolution 247 (XI) of February 1973 and resolution 310 (XXI) of May 1973 of the OAU Council of Ministers. The 26 member States of the Organization are Algeria, Burundi, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Zaire and Swaziland. As a tool for the promotion of intra-African trade, open to all 50 FCA and OAU member States, its membership of barely half the potential number is not encouraging.

Out of the total existing membership of 26, only about one third pay their contributions towards the biennial budget of the Association. For instance, for the biennium 1975-1976, only eight member States, the United Republic of Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Rwanda and the Sudan together paid \$US160,953.06 out of the total budget for the biennium of \$US439,510. This trend has persisted and has adversely affected the growth and operational dynamism of the Association.

At the Third Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Nairobi, December 1975), it was first decided that an African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing open to all 50 member States of FCA and OAU should be established. This was reaffirmed by the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. The Centre which is expected to play a leading role in achieving an industrial breakthrough in Africa is, inter alia, to assist African countries in the design of machinery, the manufacture of prototypes suitable for the industrial needs of Africa and the establishment of foundries and forges for the production of machine parts, components or simple machinery for small-scale or rural industries. This Centre was formally established at Cotonou in April 1977 with its headquarters in Ibadan, Nigeria. The actual membership of the Centre now exceeds twenty.

Apart from the African Development Bank and the Association of African Central Banks, the lack of financial support for intergovernmental institutions by its member States is the bane of all intergovernmental institutions established under the aegis of FCA at the request of African Governments, and which, in accord with our accepted principle of collective self-reliance, are all to be operated principally on the basis of contributions from member States.

The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), one of the most prestigious institutions established by ECA as far back as 1964, has a rather large membership of African countries. Out of 50 potential member States, IDEP has 37 actual members, namely, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Chad, the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia. On the face of it, this would seem to augur well for IDEP but in fact without the generous assistance which IDEP continues to receive from UNDP, the Institute would have long ceased to be because several member States do not pay their contributions regularly or at all.

It is clear that the problems that face African multinational institutions are mainly the result of two basic factors, namely, restricted membership which, in turn, affects the finances of the institutions, and the apparent reluctance of some member States to pay their contributions, or a combination of both. It is undeniable that, given the limited resources of African countries, institutions for co-operation such as those referred to in this publication are essential to the economic and social development of Africa. What is therefore required is some method of ensuring that such institutions achieve their full quota of membership and that sufficient funds are available to them to ensure their efficient and effective functioning.

Since, however, the vital role of appropriate multinational institutions to the economic and social development of Africa cannot be gainsaid, steps must be taken to ensure that new multinational institutions are established only after careful consideration of their necessity, objectives and activities and where there is clear indication that they will obtain the political as well as the financial support of African countries. As regards existing multinational institutions they should also receive the fullest political and financial support of African countries. The Second Extraordinary Session of Heads of State and Government of OAU laid down in the Lagos Plan of Action that the following guidelines should be followed for the strengthening of existing multinational institutions and the establishment of new ones:

- "(i) The Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of the OAU in co-operation with UNDP and major donors, should undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which they may be better rationalized, co-ordinated or harmonized or what new multinational institutions shall be required;

- (ii) Existing multinational institutions should be strengthened by the prompt provision to them of the political and material support of all African States which supported their establishment, since without such support, the purposes of the establishment of the multinational institutions would be undermined and frustrated;
- (iii) No new multinational institutions should be created unless their creation has been thoroughly examined and after the possibilities offered by national institutions of existing multinational institutional ones, have first been fully considered.

In addition, appropriate arrangements should be made for the use of existing or future mechanisms and institutions in the promotion of technical co-operation among African countries on the one hand and between the African countries and other non-African developing countries on the other hand, as recommended by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Technical Co-operation among developing countries (TCDC)".

II. TYPES OF ECA SPONSORED INSTITUTIONS

Since the first ECA institution -- the African Develop Bank (ADB) was established in September 1964 several other regional, subregional and multinational institutions have been established under the aegis and sponsorship of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa or for which the secretariat of the Commission has been actively involved in collaborating with other organizations to establish and develop. Accordingly, these institutions virtually all of which are African intergovernmental institutions, have developed varying degrees of constitutional relationship with the Commission and the degree of the Secretariat's involvement in their operational programmes also varies considerably.

The various institutions may be classified simply according to functions and services offered or alternatively according to their constitutional relationship with the Commission. Most of the multinational institutions have personnel training and research functions; a few are financial institutions; a number of them foster regional co-operation at the sectoral level or multisectoral cooperation at the subregional level; while a few others are designed to promote technological development and the identification, evaluation and exploitation of natural resources.

The basis for the classification of institutions in this publication is the simpler one of the constitutional relationship of each institution to the Commission and its principal legislative body -- the ECA Conference of Ministers. By this criterion, four categories of institutions can be identified as follows:

Category I: ECA Institutions and Organs: These are by legislative decisions or resolutions of the Commission established as integral parts of the ECA structures or constituent organs for its operational activities such as Multidisciplinary Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) and ITPP.

Category II: ECA Sponsored Institutions: These are intergovernmental institutions established by ECA resolutions or decisions of the Commission and emanated from the work programme and priorities of the Commission. Invariably these institutions were conceived, planned and brought into existence by the secretariat under mandates and specific directives of African States through appropriate regional, subregional or multinational legislative organs. Examples are the African Development Bank, African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research and African Regional Organization for Standardization.

Category III: ECA/OAU and ECA/United Nations System Sponsored Institutions: Institutions falling under this category have the same constitutional relationship with ECA as those of Category II. They were established by resolutions of the Commission and emanated from the work programme and priorities of the Commission. In addition, the mandates for their establishment also received the sanctions of OAU and/or the United Nations General Assembly or of other Agencies of the United Nations System calling for joint action by ECA and OAU secretariats, or by ECA and other Agencies of the United Nations System. These institutions were planned and brought into existence by the joint efforts of ECA and OAU secretariats or ECA and other Agencies of the United Nations System. Examples are the African Regional Centre for Technology; the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development; and the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa.

Category IV: Institutions ECA assisted in establishing: These are institutions for which ECA secretariat played an active role in promoting their establishment and development. For this group of institutions, ECA served as one of the agencies which collaborated to bring these institutions into existence. They do not have any ECA

resolutions mandating the secretariat to establish them and consequently, have no constitutional link with the Commission. In a number of cases, FCA provided interim secretariat for these institutions until they were strong enough to establish their own secretariats. Examples are the West African Rice Development Agency, Association of African Central Banks, African Association for Training and Development and the African Association of Tax Administrators.

Basic information on various FCA sponsored and FCA promoted institutions, classified under the appropriate categories as above, is presented in the Section that follows under "Profiles of Institutions".

III. PROSPECTS OF INSTITUTION BUILDING IN AFRICA

African States are increasingly moving towards taking concrete action for the realization of their declared policies on development and goal of economic survival through collective self-reliance, co-operation and economic integration. It is, therefore, not surprising that very few regional and subregional intergovernmental institutions were established during the 1960s and that an increasing number of developmental institutions were brought into existence during the 1970s. Most of these institutions are training, research and service institutions.

If the Lagos Plan of Action that was adopted by African Heads of State and Government in April 1980 is to be fulfilled in an effort to make African countries economically independent or to substantially reduce their present over-dependence on the industrialized countries, it is a matter of vital necessity that existing intergovernmental institutions that have been established and/or promoted under the aegis of the Commission should be made more effective in their operations and should benefit all, and have the full political and material support of all African States.

In terms of the implementation requirements of the Lagos Plan of Action, there are still a number of areas where African States both individually and collectively lack the required institutional capabilities. These gaps have to be filled in the years ahead in order to make African States collectively self-reliant. Another direction in which institution building and strengthening is urgently needed is in the areas of production, distribution and services. These are areas where African multinational organizations and enterprises are needed to initiate joint effort in the exploitation of natural resources, in the manufacture and distribution of commodities in common demand by several African countries or by their public enterprises, and in the provision of specialized commercial services such as consultancy, intra-African air-freight services, etc.

In response to development needs, it is envisaged that during the 1980s greater effort will be directed to consolidating and strengthening existing African multinational, subregional and regional institutions. At the same time, a few more relevant regional, subregional and multinational institutions would need to be established and developed in support of collective self-reliance and economic integration. The 1980s will still be a decade for laying Africa's basic infrastructures that will guarantee self-sustaining, internally self-generating economic growth within the framework of regional economic integration. In this immense task of institution building and strengthening of the Commission, a great deal will depend upon the commitment of African governments, the support that they give to their Commission

and their readiness to fulfill their financial obligations to the various institutions that they have collectively decided to establish. The institutions in turn must be constantly conscious of their missions and be results oriented.

A further dimension to the prospects for the 1980s is the increasing desire for closer co-operation among the various institutions on the one hand and between the institutions and the Commission on the other. This is because African development and modernization task is a collective one and both the institutions and ECA secretariat should be seen to be working in concert as joint labourers in the vineyard.

IV. PROFILES OF INSTITUTIONS

Category I: ECA Institutions and Organs.

- I(a) 1. Name of Institution: ECA/MULPOC, Tangiers
2. Headquarters and Address: ECA/MULPOC, P.O. Box 316, Tangiers, Morocco
3. (a) Date established: 25-26 March 1979
 (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA Conference of Ministers Resolution 311 (XIII).
4. Geographical Area Served: North Africa
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981):
 Morocco, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and the Sudan
6. Objectives of the Institution: Promotion of multinational economic co-operation among the member States with a view to the creation of a subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration.
7. Organs of the Institutions: The organs of the MULPOC comprise:
 (a) meetings of officials/experts representative of member States
 (b) conference of plenipotentiaries representative of member States.
8. Main Programme Activities: Although constrained by resource availability the Tangiers MULPOC has started the implementation of only the following three projects:
 (i) promotion of intra-subregional trade;
 (ii) co-operation in the field of energy;
 (iii) establishment of a North African Graduate Institute of Management.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | US\$ 230,291 |
| - Contribution of member States | US\$ - |
| - Contribution by other organizations | US\$ not available |
| (b) Total capital budget: | |
| - Contribution by member States | US\$ not available |
| - Contribution by other organizations | US\$ not available |

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The Tangiers MULPOC work programme was approved by the Inaugural Meeting of Plenipotentiaries in March 1979. Since then priority projects have been identified, the work programme integrated into ECA work programme and a close co-operation forged with other subregional institutions. Missions have been conducted in the fields of trade, energy and manpower, the reports and recommendations of which await approval by the MULPOC policy organs. The constitution of the North African Graduate Institute of Management is now ready for approval by the policy organs of the MULPOC.

- I(b)
1. Name of Institution: Lusaka MULPOC
 2. Headquarters and address: ECA/MULPOC, P.O. Box 647, Lusaka, Zambia
 3. (a) Date established: November 1977
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA Conference Ministers resolution 311 (XIII).
 4. Geographical Area Served: Eastern and Southern Africa
 5. Participating member States (as of January 1981): Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
 6. Objectives of the Institution: Promotion of multinational economic co-operation among the member States with a view to the creation of subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration.
 7. Organs of the Institutions: The organs of the MULPOC comprise:
 - (a) meeting of officials/experts representative of member States
 - (b) council of ministers representative of member States.
 8. Main Programme Activities: The main programme activities are:
 - (i) establishment of a preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African States;
 - (ii) integrated rural development;
 - (iii) animal disease control in Mozambique and Zambia;
 - (iv) multinational conference on animal disease and promotion of animal production;
 - (v) migrating labour in southern Africa
 - (vi) conversion of selected national institutes of higher learning into multinational institutions.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget US\$50, 120
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$150, 120
- (b) Total capital budget:
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$ not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The main achievements of Lusaka MULPOC are:

- (i) Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States: One meeting of Minister of Trade, Finance and Planning and seven meetings of officials have been held. The eighth meeting of officials to be followed by a second extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning are scheduled to be held in Maseru, Lesotho, from 12-22 January 1981.
- (ii) Migratory Labour in Southern Africa: The Southern Africa Labour Commission consisting of Ministers of Labour from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe has been established. Malawi, Zambia and the Liberation Movements have attended as observers.
- (iii) Conversion of selected national institutes of higher education and specialized training into multi-national institutes:
The East African Management Institute in Arusha has been converted into a subregional institution.
- (iv) Conference on animal diseases: a subregional conference or co-operation in the control and eventual eradication of animal diseases and promotion of animal production was held in Gaborone, Botswana in September 1978.

- I(c)
1. Name of Institution: ECA/MULPOC, Yaounde
 2. Headquarters and address: ECA/MULPOC, B.P. 336, Yaounde, Cameroon.
 3. (a) Date established: March 1978
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 311(XIII).
 4. Geographical area served: Central Africa I
 5. Participating member States as of 1 January 1981: Central African Republic; Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, United Republic of Cameroon, Chad.
 6. Objectives of the Institution: Promotion of multinational economic co-operation among the member States with a view to the creation of a subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration.
 7. Organs of the Institutions: The organs of the MULPOC comprise:
 - (a) meeting of officials/experts representative of member States;
 - (b) council of ministers representative of member States.
 8. Main programme activities: The main programme activities of Yaounde MULPOC by sectors are:
 - (i) Transport: - pre-feasibility studies of main trunk and feeder roads of the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African Highway;
- assistance to member States in the creation of a Central African Transport Committee and in the setting up of the Mombassa-Lagos Trans-African Highway Authority;
 - (ii) Agriculture:- creation of a network of institutions for agronomic research and joint agricultural research programmes in Central Africa;
 - (iii) Trade: - promotion of trade among the countries of Central Africa. Assistance in the creation and operation of a machinery for trade promotion between coastal and inland countries as well as the creation of indigenous multinational institution for import and exports;
 - (iv) Co-operation: setting up of a framework for co-operation between UNDAC and non-UDAC countries on the one hand and between UDEAC secretariat and ECA/MULPOC on the other.

9. Budget for 1980-1981

- (a) Total current budget: US\$ 350,000
- contribution by member States US\$ -
- contribution by other organizations US\$ not available

- (b) Total capital budget:
- contribution by member States US\$ not available
- contribution by other organizations US\$ not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

Yaounde MULPOC has since its establishment achieved the following results:

The activities scheduled under its transport project have been completed, while the activities under agriculture, trade and economic co-operation are currently in progress.

An agreement between UDEAC secretariat and ECA/MULPOC on co-operation between the two institutions has been concluded, and Ministers of UDEAC have already agreed to the arrangement while the agreement of Heads of State is expected by December 1980.

I(d) 1. Name of Institution: Gisenyi ECA/MULPOC

2. Headquarters and address: ECA/MULPOC, P.P. 170, Gisenyi, Rwanda

3. (a) Date established: October 1977

(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 311(XIII).

4. Geographical area served: The Great Lakes Community

5. Participating member States (as of January 1981): Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire

6. Objectives of the Institution: Promotion of multinational economic co-operation among the member States with a view to the creation of a subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration.

7. Organs of the Institute: The organs of the MULPOC comprise:

- (a) meeting of officials/experts representative of member States
- (b) council of ministers - representative of member States

8. Main Programme Activities: The main programme activities of Gisenyi MULPOC are:

- (i) Study of the mechanisms for the harmonization of industrial policies in member States of the Great Lakes Economic Community (CEPGL), the main industrial projects covered are:
 - (a) study on the exploitation and utilization of peat and gas in (CEPGL) countries;
 - (b) organization of transport on Lakes Kivu, Tanganyika and Victoria;
 - (c) co-operation and co-ordination of air transport between national airlines;
 - (d) setting up of a fish processing plant;
 - (e) processing of ply-wood;
 - (f) interconnection of electric cables.
- (ii) Harmonization of customs regulations, payment arrangements and investment codes of CEPGL countries;
- (iii) Co-operation in the field of agronomic research;
- (iv) Integration of women in the development process.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: US\$250,500
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$ 250,500
- (b) Total capital budget:
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$ not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment: The main achievements include the completion of the report on mechanism of the harmonization of industrial policies.

Continued progress on the ongoing studies of project (a) through (f) above by consultants and the joint ECA/UNIDO Division.

The report on the harmonization of customs regulations, payment arrangement and investment code has been completed.

Co-operation in the field of agronomic research is in progress and so is the project on the integration of women in the development process.

An agreement for co-operation between CEPGL secretariat and ECA/MULPOC has been duly signed.

- I(e)
1. Name of Institution: ECA/MULPOC, Niamey
 2. Headquarters and address: ECA/MULPOC, B.P. 744, Niamey, Niger
 3. (a) Date established: June 1978
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 311(XIII)
 4. Geographical area served: West Africa
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Benin, Cape Verde Islands, Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Upper Volta, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Senegal, Sierra Leone.
 6. Objectives of the Institution: Promotion of multinational economic co-operation among the member States with a view to the creation of a subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration.
 7. Organs of the Institutions: The organs of the MULPOC comprise:
 - (a) meeting of officials/experts representative of member States;
 - (b) council of ministers representative of member States.
 8. Main programme activities: The main programme activities of Niamey MULPOC are:
 - (i) Completion of a comprehensive directory of intergovernmental organization in West Africa, with a view to identifying areas suitable for co-operation between two or more organizations;
 - (ii) Identification of training needs of intergovernmental organizations in West Africa and preparation of training programmes tailored to meet such needs;

- (iii) Publication of a periodic bulletin highlighting the major activities and programmes of West Africa intergovernmental organizations;
- (iv) Co-ordination of activities related to the integration of women in the development process;
- (v) Providing assistance to ECOWAS in the harmonization of customs regulations between CEAU, ECOWAS and Mano River Union.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: US\$409,000
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$ 9,500
- (b) Total capital budget:
 - contribution by member States US\$ not available
 - contribution by other organizations US\$ not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment: The main achievements of Niamey MULPOC are:

- The first issue of the directory of intergovernmental organizations has been completed and will be presented to the MULPOC Ministerial meeting in February 1981
- The first part of the study on identification of the training needs has been completed and the second part is in progress.
- The "number zero" issue of the bulletin has been completed, and will be presented to the MULPOC Council of Ministers in February 1981.
- A first report on the harmonization of customs regulations between CEAU, ECOWAS and Mano River Union has been completed.
- The implementation of the work programme relating to the integration of women is in progress.
- With the assistance of MULPOC the West Africa intergovernmental organizations have now institutionalized their annual numbers of consultations both at Experts and Chief Executives levels.

Category II. ECA Sponsored Institutions

Sectoral Grouping of Institutions

- II. A. Agriculture
- II. B. Finance and Banking
- II. C. Industry
- II. D. Natural Resources
- II. E. Social Development
- II. F. Statistics
- II. G. Technology
- II. H. International Trade
- II. I. Transport and Communications
- II. J. Training

- II. B. (i) 1. Name of Institution: African Centre for Monetary Studies
2. Headquarters and address: 15 Bd. Fr. Roosevelt B.P. 1791, Dakar, Senegal
3. (a) Date established: 1 January 1978
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: -
4. Geographical Area Served: African Central Banks or similar monetary institutions of independent African countries that are members of AACB
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Central Banks of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Reserve Bank of Malawi, Bank of Mauritius, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, BEAC, BCEAO, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.

6. Objectives of the Institution: To promote the economic development of Africa through the better understanding of banking and monetary matters and the inter-relationship between these matters.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
- Assembly of Governors of the AACB
 - Governing Council composed of two members from each of the subregional committees of the AACB as well as a non-voting member from the country in which the Centre is established. The Council elects one of its members as Chairman on a rotational basis.
 - The Directorate comprising the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, appointed by the Governing Council
8. Main Programme Activities: The Centre is mainly a research institution. The pace of activities at the Centre during 1980 was set by the symposium on "Monetary Theory and Policy in Africa". Besides the organization of the symposium, the Centre undertakes research projects on monetary matters, participates at international conferences of relevance to monetary and banking fields, and endeavours to implement the Inter-Bank Placement Programme.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 464,751.50 | Paid contribution 1980-1981 (as of December 1979) |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US No breakdown | |
| - Contribution by Other organizations | \$US No breakdown | |
| (b) Total capital budget: | \$US 2,180,329.- | Total contribution (including paid up 1980-1981 as of December 1979) |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US No breakdown | |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US No breakdown | |
10. Summary of achievements since establishment:
- Since the Centre became operational in 1978, its main activities consisted of research publications, planning and implementation of its training programme as well as participation at conferences and seminars.

One of the major activities undertaken by the Centre at the beginning of 1980, was the holding of the First Symposium on Monetary Theory and Policy in Africa which was widely received by financial, banking, economic and academic institutions all over the world. The Centre has completed research studies on "Implications of the European Monetary System for African Countries" and "Harmonization of Exchange Control Legislations and Practices in the East African Subregion". The Centre continues to publish monthly its "Financial News" which provides information on current developments in monetary and banking fields of relevance to African countries. The Inter-Bank Placement Programme of the Centre is meant to encourage Central Banks exchange members of their staff in order to benefit from a wider banking experience.

- II. B. (ii)
1. Name of Institution: African Development Bank (ADB)
 2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
 3. (a) Date established: Agreement signed on 4 August 1963, came into force on 10 September 1964
 - (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Commission resolution 27(III) of February 1961 and 52(IV) of 1 March 1962.
 - (c) Geographical area served: All independent African countries
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Angola, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Somalia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Sudan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Swaziland, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Morocco, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Zaire.
 6. Objectives of the Institution: To contribute to the economic and social development of its member countries either individually or jointly by promoting the investment of public and private capital in Africa.
 7. Organs of the Institution:
 - Board of Governors and alternates of all members
 - Board of Directors and alternates composed of nine members elected by the Board of Governors
 - The Directorate, comprising the President, elected by the Board of Directors, at least one Vice-President elected by the Board on recommendation of the President.

8. Main Programme Activities: Priority is given to subregional and multinational projects in the fields of agriculture, transport, industry and public utilities.
9. Budget for 1980-1981
 - (a) Total current budget:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
 - (b) Total capital budget:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Contribution by member States | \$US <u>5.25 billion*</u> |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: ADB has become an important source of financing both for national and multinational projects in Africa. The 1970s have witnessed double and triple increases in lending figures compared with earlier years. In 1974 the Bank established the African Development Fund, followed in 1976 by the establishment of the Nigerian Trust Fund.

* The actual capital stock of the ADB is 1.22 billion unit of account. However, the Board of Directors has recommended an increase of the capital from 1.22 to 5.25 billion upon admission of some non-regional industrialized and oil-exporting countries after ratification by the majority of African member States.

- II.B. (iii)
1. Name of Institution: Association of African Central Banks (AACB)
 2. Headquarters and address: C/o African Centre for Monetary Studies, 15 Bd. Fr. Roosevelt, B.P. 1791, Dakar, Senegal
 3. (a) Date established: Articles of Association adopted at Accra, Ghana on 13 August 1968 and entered into force on 17 December 1968
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Commission resolution 95 (IV) The recommendation to establish an AACB was adopted at a Conference of Governors of African Central Banks convened by ECA in 1966
 4. Geographical Area Served: All Central Banks of independent African countries.

5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Central Bank of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy, Mali, Mauritania, Bank of Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Guinea-Bissau, Reserve Bank of Malawi, BEAC, BCEAO
6. Objectives of the Institution: To promote co-operation in monetary banking and financial matters in the African region.
7. Organs of the Institution:
 - Assembly of Governors composed of the Governors or Presidents of African Central Banks or heads of similar monetary institutions which are members of the Association
 - Executive Committee composed of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Association and the Presidents of the Sub-regional Committees.
 - Sub-regional Committees composed of the Governors, Presidents or heads of the institutional members of the Association in a subregion.
8. Main Programme Activities: Programme of work includes continuing research, training and seminars and provision of technical assistance and advisory services to member States in the field of banking and finance.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
 - (a) Total current budget:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | US\$ <u>Not available</u> |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
 - (b) Total capital budget:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Contribution by member States | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US <u>Not available</u> |
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: The Association has established the African Centre for Monetary Studies as its executive organ.

- II. C. (i)
1. Name of Institution: African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)
 2. Headquarters and address: PMB 19 Ibadan, Nigeria
 3. (a) Date established: 5 April 1979
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution 1(IV) Fourth Conference African Ministers of Industry
 4. Geographical Area Served: All African States
 5. Participating member States (As of 1 January 1981): Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Comoro, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.
 6. Objectives of the Institution:
Undertake the design of machinery and equipment in areas of priority essential to the economic development of the member States; manufacture prototype or limited quantities of machinery and equipment adapted at the Centre; develop and bring to satisfactory operating status, machines and equipment designed for, or adapted to specific tasks under the operating conditions required in the member States; assist the member States in the establishment or improvement of national institutions or teams capable of undertaking the design and adaptation of machinery and equipment in selected sectors of industry; assist the member States in the establishment or improvement of engineering workshop, foundries and forges for the production of machine parts and components necessary for industrial development; undertake on behalf of, or assist the member States, in the production of prototype machines and equipment developed to meet local needs and specifications; assist in the further training and development of skills of technical personnel employed in African institutions engaged in design and or manufacture of machines and machine parts; organise and maintain within the Centre a data bank on engineering design and manufacturing in various sectors of industry which are of economic interest to member States; assist in the development of machinery specifications and standards within the African Region and disseminate within the member States information on the activities of the Centre and on technological progress in design and manufacturing which may be of assistance to institutions and organizations operating in this field within the member States.
 7. Organs of the Centre:
(a) The Council consisting of the Ministers or Commissioners responsible for industry in the Government of each member State; Ex officio, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa or his representative who shall not have a vote, Ex officio, the Executive Director

of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or his representative who shall not have a vote, Ex officio; the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity or his representative who shall not have a vote and Ex officio, the Executive Director of the Centre who shall not have a vote.

It shall be the responsibility of the Council to formulate the policy and general guidelines for the achievement of the objectives of the Centre.

(b) The Executive Board, consisting of the following:

- Ex officio, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa as Chairman;
- One-third of the number of member States elected by the Council
- Ex officio, a representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization who shall not have a vote
- Ex officio, a representative of the Organization of African Unity who shall not have a vote.
- Ex officio, The Executive Director of the Centre who shall not have a vote

(c) The Management and such other subsidiary organs as may be established in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Management consists of the Executive Director as Head of the Centre and the Heads of Departments of the Centre.

8. Main Programme Activities:

- (a) Undertake surveys in member States of existing institutions, organizations and firms in the design and/or manufacturing fields;
- (b) As a result of the above, selection of categories of machinery and equipment for adaptation, design and development in the areas of concentration provided for at the Centre, namely agricultural processing machinery, vehicles and transportation equipment, construction machinery and material handling equipment;
- (c) Development of training programmes and courses for design engineers and for draughtsmen, including courses to be offered at country level;
- (d) Type studies of machinery and analysis of performance requirements of equipment in selected industry and transportation sector with a view to proposing regional equipment standards in close liaison with ARSO and national standards bodies;

- (e) Assistance to national institutions and workshops in the development of spare parts production for machines and engineering equipment;
- (f) Provide an information service on design problems and design techniques to national institutions concerned with design and or manufacturing of tools and machines.

9. Budgets for 1980 and 1981

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 2,089,760 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 1,773,960 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US 315,800 |
| (b) Total capital budget: | |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 11,730,000 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US - |

10. Summary of Achievements since Establishment:

Since the meeting of Plenipotentiaries held on 4 April 1979 when the constitution of the Centre was signed and the Centre formally established, the main activities were the recruitment of technical and administrative staff, the mobilization of financial resources and the preliminary work going on the build-up of the physical infrastructure of the Centre (construction and buildings). The Centre being at the stage of physical establishment, it will take sometime before concrete results are achieved in terms of its established objectives and mission.

- II. D. (i)
1. Name of Institution: Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) (formerly East African Mineral Resources Development Centre (EAMRDC))
 2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 1250 Dodoma (Tanzania)
 3. (a) Date established: 14 September 1977
(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission Resolutions 205(IX), 238(XI), 261(XII), 297(XIII)
 4. Geographical Area Served: Eastern and Southern African Subregion
 5. Participants member States (as of 1 January 1981): Comoros, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda (Kenya and Zambia not officially signatories members)
 6. Objectives of the Institution: Advisory services: operational and laboratory specialized services, guidance in planning and execution of mineral development projects training on the job and short practical courses; dissemination of data and promotion of multinational co-operation
 7. Organs of the Institution: The organs of the ESAMRDC are:
 - Governing Council of all members;
 - Executive Bureau of the Governing Council composed of 4 members (not statutory)
 - Technical Advisory Committee composed of 6-12 membersThe Executive Secretary of the ECA is ex-officio member of the Governing Council and of the Executive Bureau of the Governing Council. An ECA representative is ex-officio member of the Technical Advisory Committee.
 8. Main Programme Activities:

The main programme activities undertaken by the Centre during its Operational Phase One (mid 1980-1982) are:

- (i) Consultancy and advisory services upon request in the field of prospection, exploration development and exploitation of mineral resources, including hydrocarbons, groundwater and geothermal resources and in strengthening of national organization to undertake activities in this field

Its specific activities include:

- Assessment of iron ore deposits in Ethiopia and Tanzania
- Appraisal of prospects in South West Uganda for Cu, Au, W, Ta/Nb, Sn.

- Building materials in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania
 - Geothermal potentiality in Comoros, Uganda, Tanzania
 - Hydrocarbons potential in Tanzania, Mozambique and Comoros
 - Groundwater survey in Comoros and Zanzibar
 - (ii) Systematic collection and storage of data from geological and mining activities of the subregion and their appropriate dissemination
 - (iii) Provide services in the field of repair and maintenance of equipment for laboratory and field surveys
 - (iv) Promote technical co-operation in transfer of technology and exchange of data in the field of mineral development among the participating countries of the subregion
 - (v) Organize workshops, short-term courses and programme of training abroad for the national technical personnel of the subregion
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 1,584,500 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 354,000 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US 668,000 (UNDP) |
| | \$US 130,000 (UNTAFD) |
| | \$US 275,000 (Other donors) |
| (b) Total capital budget: | |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US No information |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US No information |

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The Director of the Centre was appointed during the month of June 1978 and the Chief Technical Adviser commenced his duties in April 1979. The two, together with a small number of locally recruited support staff, constituted the staff of the Centre based in Dodoma for the preliminary phase of the establishment of the project which ended in July 1980.

The main activities undertaken by the Centre during the preliminary phase in close collaboration with ECA, included, furnishing the temporary office space provided by the host Government in Dodoma consisting of seven office rooms and a lecture hall; making the necessary arrangements with the host Government for the purpose of securing housing accommodation for the staff expected to be employed during the next phase of the project

scheduled to commence in April 1980; up-dating and elaborating project documents related to building laboratories, equipment, programme of work, UNDP project assistance, personnel, budget for the Centre, etc; promoting support for the Centre from the countries of the subregion; mobilizing resources from donors; organizing meetings of donors in May 1979 and of the Governing Council in August 1979.

The ESAMRDC officially launched its Operational Phase One activities as of July 1980. In addition to the Director General of the Centre and the UNDP Chief Technical Adviser, three other experts financed by the UNDP, two from the subregion, one from other donors and one seconded by ECA, have already assumed their responsibilities in Dodoma.

A library and documentation unit is being established. Consultative services on the organization of a State Mining Corporation were given to the Government of Uganda and the compilation of various data for subregional maps started during the last quarter of 1980. The architectural design and project of execution of the final buildings and premises of the Centre is under preparation and will be ready on 31 December 1980.

- II. D. (ii) 1. Name of Institution: African Regional Centre for Technology
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 2435, Dakar, Senegal
3. (a) Date established: November 1977
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Decision at Plenipotentiaries meeting in Kaduna, Nigeria, November 1977
4. Geographical area served: Member States of the ECA and the OAU
5. Participating member States: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia
6. Objectives of the Institution: To generate increased consciousness of the role of technology in national development; promote development of technology within Africa and by Africans; and bring about a more judicious approach to the acquisition of technology appropriate to the needs of the African region.

7. Organs of the Institution:

- The Council consists of the minister responsible for technology in the government of each member State of the Centre; the Executive Secretary of ECA; and the Secretary General of the OAU
- The Executive Board consists of one third of the number of member States of the Centre; the Executive Secretary of ECA as ex officio Chairman; a representative of the OAU; the Executive Director of the Centre as ex officio Secretary; and representative of United Nations Agencies with activities relevant to the work of the Centre as observers.
- Secretariat made up of Executive Directorate; the Directorate for Technological Consultancy Services; the Directorate for Training; the Directorate for Technological Information and Documentation; and the Directorate for Administration

8. Main programme activities

- (i) Technological Consulting Services: surveying and identifying technological requirements in the member States in the development, transfer and adaptation of technology for national socio-economic development and designing and providing appropriate technological services in response to requirements.
- (ii) Training: Monitoring training needs in the development and transfer of technology in member States; and designing and executing appropriate programmes to assist in meeting such needs.
- (iii) Information and Documentation: Promoting the development of information and documentation services aimed at enhancing the technological development of member States and running the library of the Centre.
- (iv) Administration: Providing support services in the management of the Centre's financial, personnel and other general services (transport and maintenance of equipment, stores and supplies).

9. Institution's Budget for 1980-1981: (To be determined in February 1981)

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

- (i) Establishment of the physical facilities for the operation of the secretariat in Dakar
- (ii) Initiating a Programme of Work for the Centre for 1982-1986; this will be reviewed by Council in February 1981.

- (iii) Preparation and submission of a project proposal to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology, and securing the concurrence of the Fund
- (iv) Promotional activities among the United Nations Agencies and OAU.

II. D. (iii) 1. Name of Institution: African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)

2. Headquarters and address (full): Under Negotiation

3. (a) Date established: 11 January 1977

(b) Resolution concerning the Institution: 315(XIII)

4. Geographical area served: Entire Africa (50 countries)

5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia.

6. Objectives of the Institution:

- (a) To promote standardization activities in Africa
- (b) To elaborate African regional standards
- (c) To promote Africa's socio-economic development by operating standardization activities
- (d) To harmonize the views and participation of member States in international standardization work.

7. Organs of the Institutions:

- (i) The General Assembly of ARSO consisting of the member States of the Organization
- (ii) The Council of ARSO consisting of the President, Vice President, Treasurer and six elected member States
- (iii) The General Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General, and
- (iv) Technical Committees responsible for the preparation of African Regional Standards, comprising representative drawn from member States willing to participate in the work of ARSO Technical Committees.

8. Main programme activities:

- (i) Preparation and issuance of African Regional Standards
- (ii) Quality control activities
- (iii) Certification marking operations
- (iv) Metrology
- (v) Testing and applied research for quality improvement
- (vi) Technical information services in standardization and related activities
- (vii) Assistance to member States and consultancy services in standardization
- (viii) Training programmes in standardization and allied matters, and
- (ix) Participation in international standardization activities

9. Budget for 1980-1981: (Two years)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 431,500 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 431,500 |
| (b) Total capital budget: | \$US 278,400 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 81,500 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US 196,900 |

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

- (a) The General Secretariat has been established and is operating its activities from a temporary location at the ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, till the ARSO Headquarters Agreement is concluded with the Government of the host country
- (b) Administrative and technical rules and procedures necessary for the operation of the activities of ARSO have been elaborated and approved
- (c) The medium-term programme of work and priorities of ARSO have been drawn up and approved
- (d) Preparatory activities have been finalized for the establishment of Technical Committees (ARSO/TCs) responsible for the elaboration of African Regional Standards in eight principal and priority working fields.

- (e) At a number of expert meetings and ministerial conferences sponsored by ECA, OAU and other organizations, ARSO outlined and stressed standardization as being an essential economic activity, as a result of which the significance of standardization and that of ARSO's activities in promoting intra-African trade and facilitating Africa's socio-economic development and integration have been reflected in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa
- (f) Information on standardization activities of member-States has been compiled, printed into a booklet and distributed widely for use by all concerned
- (g) Relations and working contact have been established with donor agencies and other international organizations interested in standardization.

- II. I. (i) 1. Name of Institution: Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa
2. Headquarters and address: Port Management Association of Eastern Africa, P.O. Box 40309, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
3. (a) Date established: 18 April 1973
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: -
4. Geographical Area Served: Eastern and Southern Africa
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Djibouti
6. Objectives of the Institution:
- (a) To seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardization of African ports operations, equipment and services of ports and harbours
- (b) To ensure with the participation of other ports and harbours authorities, similar institutions and interested governments the co-ordination and development of the activities of the members of the Association.
- (c) To establish and maintain relationships with transportation institutions, associations, international organizations and governments for the study of matter of interest to the Association
7. Organs of the Institution: Council of the Association consisting of the representatives of the State Members:
8. Main programme activities:
- (a) To establish a Permanent Organization of Port Management
- (b) To establish a subregional Training Centre in the field of ports management for Eastern and Southern Africa
- (c) Procurement of port's equipment
- (d) Facilitation of transit from land-locked countries through Eastern Africa ports.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: \$US 109,027.23
- Contribution by member States \$US 109,027.23
- Contribution by other organizations \$US -
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States \$US N.A
- Contribution by other organizations \$US N.A

10. Summary of achievements:

- (i) Adoption of its constitution
- (ii) Preparation of the project document for Ports Statistics in collaboration with UNDP and ECA
- (iii) Preparation of terms of reference for a feasibility study for the creation of a multinational shipping company for the Eastern African countries bordering on the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea and for the Indian Ocean islands.

- II. I. (ii) 1. Name of Institution: Port Management Association of North Africa
2. Headquarters and address: Port Management Association of North Africa, 10 Avenue de la Republique, Tunis
3. (a) Date established: 1974
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: -
4. Geographical Area Served: North Africa
5. Participating member States: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
6. Objectives of the Institution:
- (a) To seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardization of North African ports operations, equipment and services of ports and harbours
 - (b) To ensure with the participation of other ports and harbours authorities similar institutions and interested governments the Co-ordination and development of the activities of the members of the Association
 - (c) To establish and maintain relationships with transportation institutions, associations, international organizations and governments for the study of matters of interest to the members of the Association
7. Organs of the Institution: Council of the Association consisting of the representatives of the State Members
8. Main programme activities:
- (a) To set up a training centre in the field of ports management in collaboration with ILO
 - (b) To establish a Union of the Arabic ports
 - (c) To assist the ECA in the implementation of the projects within the Transport and Communications Decade of Africa.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: \$US 89,120
 - Contribution by member States \$US 89,120
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US -
- (b) Total capital budget: Not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

- (a) Facilitation of the transit cargo via North African ports
- (b) Unification of cargo documents

II. I. (iii) 1. Name of Institution: Port Management Association of West/Central Africa

2. Headquarters and address: Port Management Association of West/Central Africa, 12 Park Lane, Apapa 14, Lagos, Nigeria

3. (a) Date established: 12 October 1972

(b) Resolution establishing the Institution:

4. Geographical Area Served: West and Central Africa

5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Liberia, Zaire

6. Objectives of the Institution:

- (a) To seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardization of African ports operations, equipment and services of ports and harbours
- (b) To ensure with the participation of other ports and harbours authorities, similar institutions and interested governments the co-ordination and development of the activities of the members of the Association
- (c) To establish and maintain relationships with transportation institutions, associations, international organizations and governments for the study of matters of interest to the members of the association

7. Organs of the Institution: Council of the Association consisting of the representatives of the State Members.

8. Main programme activities: To prepare the terms of reference for a study of minimization of costs of dredging; to carry out the project "Harmonization of port statistics".
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
 - (a) Total current budget: Not available
 - (b) Total capital budget: Not available
10. Summary of achievements:-
 - (a) Preparation of the terms of reference for a study of minimization of cost of dredging
 - (b) Implementation of the project "Harmonization of port statistics".

- II. J. (i) 1. Name of Institution: African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 53763, City Square Post Office, Nairobi, Kenya
3. (a) Date Established: 24 July 1979
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution 348(XIV) of 27 March 1979 of the ECA Conference of Ministers
4. Geographical area served: All member States of ECA and OAU
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981) Ghana, Kenya, Egypt, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta
6. Objectives of the Institute:
- To train technical personnel at the higher levels required for economic and social development in all sectors, undertake research in technical education and in technology and in particular:
- (i) provide advanced courses for higher-level technicians and technologists;
 - (ii) organize post-experience skill-upgrading and technology appreciation courses for engineers;
 - (iii) train technical teachers and instructors;
 - (iv) establish and operate an Industrial Production Centre (teaching factory) to ensure industry oriented training;
 - (v) provide clearing house facilities for the exchange of information and course materials on technical education;

- (vi) undertake research on technical training methodology, development and production of instructional materials, adaptation of technology and project research to solve technological bottlenecks;
- (vii) provide consultancy and advisory services to member States in the field of technical education and training.

7. Organs of the Institute:

The Institute has the following organs and administrative structure:

- (a) The Governing Council which is a ministerial policy-making body consisting of one representative of each State member of the Institute; the ECA Executive Secretary, ex officio; the Secretary-General of OAU, ex-officio; representatives of other international agencies invited by the Council; the Director-General of the Institute, ex-officio; and the Chairman of the Academic Board, ex-officio.
- (b) The Academic Board, consisting of the Director-General of the Institute as Chairman; the Deputy Director-General; all Heads of Centres/Departments; the Registrar; two academic staff representatives; and eight persons appointed by the Council on a geographical basis.
- (c) The Establishment Board, which is responsible for the general welfare of the staff and students and for fostering mutual understanding, consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, two elected heads of Centres/Departments, two elected administrative staff, two elected academic staff, and two elected students.
- (d) The Directorate of the Institute; is made up of the Chief Executive Officer i.e., the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General and a cadre of administrative staff and Heads of Departments/Centres.
- (e) Subregional branches, committees and other subsidiary organs as the Governing Council may deem necessary.

8. Main programme activities: The Institute offers training courses and research activities in technical training and education and these activities will be organized in under-disciplinary centres. Its post-graduate training programme will take the form of project research by task forces. The Industrial Production Centre will produce goods for the open market as well as instructional materials for technical education institutions while training students on the job.

9. Budgets for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: \$US 3,618,500
 - Contribution by member States \$US 2,959,900
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US 658,600
- (b) Total capital budget: \$US 793,500
 - Contribution by member States
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US 793,500

10. Summary of achievements:

The Director-General of the Institute took up his appointment in August 1980 and started operating from temporary premises at Kenya Polytechnic. The main activities since his appointment have been the short-listing of core staff for appointment and consultations with African Governments to secure membership and mobilize financial resources. A feasibility study report and Master Plan of the Institute, executed by Educansult of Canada, was completed and distributed to all member States and co-operating organizations during October 1980. Approaches have been made to prospective donors to obtain funds for the construction of the permanent buildings and purchase equipment for the Institute. Membership and contributions from member States have been rather slow in forthcoming. This single factor has considerably affected the planned start of initial training courses early 1981.

- II. J. (ii) 1. Name of Institution: Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI)^{1/}
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 3030, Njiro Hill, Arusha Tanzania
3. (a) Date established: 28 February 1980
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Inter-governmental Agreement signed on 28 February 1980

^{1/} The predecessor of the Institute was the East African Management Institute incorporated in 1974 by an Act of the East African Legislative Assembly and owned by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. With the demise of the East African Community, ECA was requested to initiate action for the conversion of the Institute into a subregional institution and the former Partner States agreed to the conversion which was effected in February 1980.

4. Geographical area served: Eastern and Southern African Subregion
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981) Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

6. Objectives of the Institution:

To promote sound management in the public services and parastatal enterprises of member States by improving the performance capabilities of administrators and managers at both national level and inter-governmental institutions.

7. The organs of the Institute are:

- (a) Board of Governors: a policy-making body consisting of an elected chairman; an elected deputy chairman; a representative of each participating member States; non-voting representatives of such other international, regional and private business organizations as the Governing Board may from time to time invite; a non-voting senior member of the academic staff of the Institute elected for that purpose by the academic staff; and the Director of the Institute, ex-officio.
- (b) Academic Board: responsible for the approval and review of the academic and research programmes of the Institute. It consists of the Director and the Deputy Director of the Institute; all Heads of Divisions; the Registrar; four members elected by the academic staff from amongst themselves two persons appointed by the Governing Board; and such other persons as may be co-opted by the Academic Board.
- (c) The Directorate: responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Institute. It consists of the Director and the Deputy Director of the Institute.

8. Main programme activities:

The Institute's activities are in three main areas:

- (a) Training: Organizing advanced training programmes for different levels of personnel from the public services and parastatal enterprises in its member States, particularly in the areas of general management, project management financial management, port operations management, physical distribution management and human resource management.
- (b) Consultancy: specific consultancy assignments at the request of member States
- (c) Research: Studies and research projects in support of its training and consultancy services.

9. Budget for 1980 :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Total current budget | \$US 750,000 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US 650,000 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US 100,000 |
| (b) Total capital budget: | \$US 305,000 |
| - Contribution by member States | \$US (Not available) |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US (Not available) |

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The agreement concerning the establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute was signed by six member States on 28 February 1980. The Board of Governors have met twice and started its business.

The recruitment of international experts to help the Institute carry out its functions are nearing completion and some of the Institute's staff have been sent on fellowships for advanced training. The Institute operates rather ambitious training programmes manually and have accomplished important consultancy assignments for its clients. The Director of the Institute and ECA Executive Secretary have continued their sustained efforts to secure more States to subscribe to the Institute's Agreement. Comoros, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have already ratified the Agreement while Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have already indicated their interest in membership of the Institute.

- II. J. (iii)
1. Name of Institution: Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques (IFORD)
 2. Headquarters and address: IFORD, P.O. Box 1556, Yaounde, Cameroon
 3. (a) Date established: 9 November 1971
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA resolution 230(X) of 13 February 1971
 4. Geographical area served: French-speaking countries of Africa
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comores, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea (Conakry), Upper Volta, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire.

6. Objectives of the Institute:

The main objectives of the Institute are:

To organize intensive training courses; refresher courses and workshops in population related fields; undertake research on demographic trends and socio economic development in Africa; undertake research work in countries served by the Institute on population related fields; and to provide consultancy services on population related fields; and to provide consultancy services on population related projects in countries served by the Institute.

7. Organs of the Institute:

- A Governing Council comprising one representative each of UNFPA, ECA and Government of Cameroon, and 12 representatives of participating member States.
- A Consultative Committee consisting of six population specialists from participating member States; two lecturers elected from the staff of the Institute; one representative each of ECA, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, non-governmental organizations involved in population work in Africa, UN organizations supporting the Institute and the Director of the Population Division in United Nations Headquarters.
- A Directorate made up of Heads of the Department of Studies, Department of Research, Administrative and Finance Section, Library and Documents Section and Publications Section.

8. Main Programme Activities:

Formal training: Demographic training at post-graduate level for one or two years. This training aims at providing students with a solid theoretical training in demography, a practical experience in data collection and analysis of population data and an indepth understanding of the interrelations of population and economic and social development as a prerequisite for the development of population policies in their respective countries.

Research: The research programme also aims at developing interest in demographic research within French-speaking African countries. In this way, seminars and workshops are organized to stimulate interest in this field and to create greater awareness of population problems in the region.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Total Current Budget: | \$US 931,000* |
| - Contribution by Cameroon Government | \$US 126,000 (1979/1980) |
| - Contribution by other organizations (UNFPA) | \$US 805,000 |

* excluding 34,000 by France and 70,000 by USAID

- (b) Total Capital Budget: Not available
- Contribution by member States Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations Not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The Institute has so far trained 104 students for the countries it serves; assisted the Congo in the analysis of its census; undertaken infant mortality surveys in five capitals of the countries it serves; and organized national and subregional seminars on fertility and mortality.

- II. J. (iv)
1. Name of Institution: Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)
 2. Headquarters and address: Accra, University of Ghana, P.O. Box 96 Legon, Ghana
 3. (a) Date established: 3 December 1971
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA resolution 230(X)
 4. Geographical area served: All English-speaking countries of Africa
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
 6. Objectives of the Institution:
 - (a) to provide higher level training in population studies to the countries it serves;
 - (b) undertake research and studies in support of training;
 - (c) offer advisory services to the countries served by the Institute at the request of the countries.
 7. Organs of the Institution:
 - (i) A Governing Council responsible for the overall development and evaluation of the Institute's training and research programmes and for its proper functioning, is made up of: four members appointed by the Government, of whom one shall be designated by the Government as the Chairman of the Governing Council; four members appointed by the United Nations, of whom one shall be designated a representative of the Secretary-General, the second as a representative of the Executive Secretary of ECA, the third shall be the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Ghana or his representative and the fourth the Director of the Institute.

- (ii) An Advisory Committee consisting of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa or his designee; the Director of the Population Division of the United Nations or his representative; up to three experts designated by the Government; three experts from three of the States served by the Institute (other than the Republic of Ghana), to be chosen by rotation (as far as possible) by the United Nations in consultation with the Governments concerned; a representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population two representatives to be designated by the United Nations from interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the countries served by the Institute; a representative selected by the senior faculty members of the Institute; and the Director of the Institute.

8. Main programme activities:

The Institute offers 3 main types of courses:

- (i) a twelve-month course of study leading to the Graduate Diploma in Population Studies of the University of Ghana;
- (ii) a twelve-month course leading to the Master of Arts degree in Population Studies of the University to which persons who have obtained the Graduate Diploma in Population Studies or an equivalent qualification with high standing are admitted;
- (iii) a course of study leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Population Studies of the University of Ghana.

9. Budget for 1980-1981

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 946,000 |
| - contribution by Ghana Government | \$US 258,000 (1980-1981) |
| - contribution by other organizations (UNFPA) | \$US 698,000 |
| (b) <u>Total capital budget:</u> | \$US Not available |
| - contribution by member States | \$US Not available |
| - contribution by other organizations | \$US Not available |

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

The Institute has during the past eight years of its existence trained 180 students in its post-graduate diploma course. Of these 57 have continued to do the Masters degree while two are doing the Ph. D. course at the Institute and eleven others doing Ph. D in Universities outside the Africa region.

The Institute has given advisory services to some of the countries served by it. The most notable among these are:

- the assistance given to Government of Libya in the analysis of its 1973 census;
- the assistance given to Government of Sudan in the analysis of its census;
- the assistance given by the Institute in conjunction with ECA in the conduct of five surveys to help provide data for the planning of new capital of Nigeria.

The Institute has also established a Population Information and Documentation System for Africa, which has started to publish the publication PIDSA abstract in the field of population studies in Africa; it is the only one of its kind in the whole region.

The Institute also publishes a quarterly newsletter, African Demography, which provides information on research activities and the movement of personnel working in the field of population in Africa.

Category III. ECA/OAU and ECA United Nations System Sponsored Institutions

Sectoral Grouping of Institutions
(same as category II above)

- III. E. (i)
1. Name of Institution: African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD)
 2. Headquarters and address: WAHDA Quarters, Zawla Road, P.O. Box 11008 Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Telephone 70903, Tripoli
 3. (a) Date established: January 1977
(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution 2 (II) adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (later endorsed by resolution 295(XIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers and by the OAU Council of Ministers, Libreville, July 1977).
 4. Geographical area served: The entire African region
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Zaire.
 6. Objectives of the Institution:
The main objectives of the Centre are:
 - to train high-level personnel required for research, training, and development in the social fields;
 - to organize seminars, undertake applied research programmes and to develop indigenous teaching materials;
 - to undertake or contribute towards research aimed at the development of rural programmes;
 - to contribute to the formulation of national strategies for social development programmes;
 - to provide assistance to national universities and social work institutions in the field of training; and
 - to initiate and maintain relations with other centres, institutions and organizations having objectives or engaged in activities similar to those of the Centre, within and outside the African region.

7. Organs of the Centre: The organs of the Centre are the following:

- (a) The Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, is the supreme organ of the Centre and consists of the Minister responsible for Social Affairs in each member State of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Organization of African Unity.
- (b) The Governing Board, consists of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, (ex officio Chairman); a representative of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity; and two representatives from each of the four sub-regions of Africa, designated by the Conference for two years in conformity with the English alphabetical order.
- (c) A Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of a representative of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa; a representative of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity; the Executive Director of the Centre, ex-officio Chairman; one senior staff member of the Centre representing the professional staff of the Secretariat of the Centre; four African specialists designated by the Governing Board of the Centre; the President of the Association for Social Work Education in Africa; the Director of CERDAS (Centre for Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in Social Science for Sub-Saharan Africa); such co-operating States and Organizations as may be designated by the Governing Board; and such specialists or representatives of institutions, as the Governing Board may co-opt on any particular matter.

8. Main programme activities:

- (a) For the biennium 1981-1982 the main programme activities of the Centre are as follows:
 - (i) As part of promotional activities, the Centre will compile two comprehensive reports on research and training in the field of social development, deficiencies, gaps, etc.
 - (ii) Research to elucidate the new concept of social development, involving:
 - Identification and analysis of different social systems and forces of social change in Africa;
 - Determination and evaluation of existing philosophies, policies and programmes of social development in African countries;

- Identification and analysis of critical elements of social development such as rural development, health, food supply systems, appropriate technology, literary, refugee problems, women and youth;
- (iii) Research to develop and refine appropriate methodologies, approaches and tools for use in operationalizing the new concept of social development;
- (iv) Initiation of research and development of indigenous teaching/learning materials and curricula for various categories of users in different social settings.
- (b) (i) Seminar for research workers, educators and directors of social development training institutes to elucidate the new concept of social development;
- (ii) Participatory Workshop for policy-makers and top-level administrators on the new concept of social development and its applications
- (c) (i) Initiation of a Journal/Newsletter
- (ii) Establishment of information unit and clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: \$US 2,022,400
- (b) Total capital budget:
 - Provisional premises with furniture and equipment supplied by Host Government
 - Not available

10. Summary of main achievements since establishment:

- (a) An Expert Group Meeting on ACARTSOD convened in Tripoli in January 1980 and it defined the short -, medium -, and long-term programme activities of the Centre after having evolved a conceptual framework for social development in Africa.
- (b) The Third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs met in October 1980 and appointed the Executive Director of the Centre, approved its programme of work for the biennium 1981-1982 and its budgetary estimates for the same period. It also constituted the Governing Board which held its first meeting in Addis Ababa on 13 and 14 October 1980.

- III. H. (i) 1. Name of Institution: Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO)
2. Headquarters and address: 9 rue Antaki, P.O. Box 23, Tangiers, Morocco
3. (a) Date established: Statutes of the Association was signed on 18 January 1974 and became operational in July 1977 when the Secretary-General was appointed
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolutions 247(XI) ECA; 310(XXI) OAU
4. Geographical area served: All ECA and OAU member States
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Tunisia, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Algeria, Libya, Burundi, Senegal, Mali, Central African Republic, Somalia, Cameroon (as of 1978)
6. Objectives of the Institution: The main objectives of the Association are to foster regular flow of information and communication between African countries in trade matters and to assist in the harmonization of commercial policies of African countries in order to promote intra-African trade. The Association is also to serve as an instrument for the promotion of trade, market research and export oriented investments in Africa.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
General Assembly of all State members of the Association.
8. Main programme activities:
1980/81 programme of work consists mainly in strengthening the General Secretariat through the establishment of a Trade Information Centre. It also emphasized the need to encourage close co-operation both between national trade promotion organizations and between the Association and international organizations concerned with the promotion of intra-African trade.
- AATPO's main programme activities, therefore, consist of:
- (a) Strengthening trade promotion infrastructure among member States by concentrating efforts on institution building and servicing in sectors of Inter-African Trade Development and trade information collection and dissemination;
- (b) Co-ordination of activities of trade promotion institutions by encouraging trade promotion organizations in a given subregion, to carry out joint-programming activities;
- (c) Establishing effective co-operative arrangements with international, regional and subregional trade promotion agencies.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: \$US 855,678.00
 - Contribution by member States \$US Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US Not available
- (b) Total capital budget: \$US Not available
 - Contribution by member States \$US Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US Not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

AATPO has been involved with the organization of regional trade promotion related seminars such as the AATPO/PRODEC Seminar on Promotion of Trade by State Trading Organizations (17-28 March 1980) and AATPO/ECA Seminar for heads of African trade promotion organizations (22-26 September 1980).

III. I. (i) 1. Name of Institution: Union of African Railways

2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 687 Kin 1, Kinshasa, Zaire

3. (a) Date established: 23 September 1972

(b) Resolution establishing the Institution:

- The Convention establishing the Union of African Railways signed on 23 September 1972 (Constitution of the Union of African Railways).
- OAU Resolutions CM/RES.507 (XXVII) and CM/RES.544 (XXIX) making the UAR a specialized Agency of the OAU responsible for railway development in Africa
- Co-operation agreement signed in Tripoli on 20 February 1978 between OAU and UAR in pursuance of Resolution CM/RES.544 (XXIX).

4. Geographical area served: The entire African region

5. Participating member States: Angola, Algeria, Benin, Niger, Ghana, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Djibouti.

6. Objectives of the Institution:

The objectives of the Union are:

- to seek the standardization, expansion, co-ordination and improvement of railway services of the member of the Union with a view to linking them to each other and to other means of transportation linking the African region to the world;
- to establish and maintain relationships with other transportation undertakings or associations and interested governments and institutions for the study of matters of interest to, and the co-ordination and development of the activities of the member of the Union.

7. Organs of the Institution:

The Union of African Railways has the following organs:

- (a) The General Assembly, comprising representatives of State Members
- (b) The Executive Board
- (c) The General Secretariat

8. Main programme activities:

The main programme activities of the UAR are carried out by the following established standing committees, whose work is co-ordinated by the General Secretariat and reported to the General Assembly every year:

- Materials Committee (responsible for establishing materials and equipment specifications and standards)
- Signalling and Telecommunications Committee
- Supplies, Accounts and Investment Committee
- Training and Personnel Committee
- Documentation and Information Committee
- Permanent Ways Committee
- Traffic Committee
- Data Processing Committee

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Total current budget: | \$US 841,861 |
| - Contribution by member Railways | \$US 841,861 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | \$US - |

- (b) Total capital budget: \$US -
- Contribution by member railways \$US -
- Contribution by other organizations \$US -

10. Summary of achievements since establishment:

Before the establishment of the Union of African Railways, the scope of activities of each African railway were strictly limited by the geopolitical and physical boundaries of the country or countries to which the railway belonged. In effect, there was no exchange of information and experience on technical, management, training and other aspects of railway operations among African countries.

This is no longer the situation in Africa today, because of the significant achievements of the UAR. Not only is information and experience regularly exchanged among African railways, but permanent Committees, consisting of experts from several railways have been established. These committees carry out detailed technical studies on various aspects of railway management, training operations and etc. and draw up uniform rules, regulations and standards for all African railways. The work of these committees is of a permanent and continuing nature and some of their achievements are briefly outlined below:

Materials Committee - has established the technical characteristics of (a) type of standard covered wagon; (b) type of standard high-sided open wagon; and (c) two types of standard flat wagons and has prepared technical leaflets on: couplings, maintenance and repair norms applicable to trailing stock, and compressed - air brake, in addition to specifications for cast wheels and the establishment of joint subregional plants for the manufacture of wagons.

Supplies, Accounts and Investment Committee has developed standardized nomenclature to be applied by all African Railways.

Training and Personnel Committee has carried out work which has resulted in the establishment of four African Railway Training Institutes (ARTI) in Zaria, Brazzaville, Lusaka and Warden and has also set up centres for competitive examinations for admission into the Institutes.

Documentation and Information Committee has done preliminary work for the publication of a magazine "African Railway" as well as a statistical year-book. Rules and regulations governing the proper functioning of a Documentation Classification System have been established.

Permanent Way Committee has carried out studies and other technical work relating to structures and vehicle gauges and technical specifications of track equipment.

Signalling and Telecommunications Committee has adopted recommendations on (a) co-operation among African railways for equipment and information exchange; (b) the possibility of temporarily linking the regulation command posts of two border networks; and (c) the development and modernization of telecommunications facilities.

Traffic Committee has prepared a draft agreement on Trade and the movement of materials between and among networks and this has been sent to member railways for comments and observations.

Data Processing Committee has completed preliminary work on the application of modern data processing methods (computers) by African railways.

These achievements are not only substantial, but also constitute the critical factors in the eventual inter-linkage of the various networks as advocated for within the context of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade Programme.

Category IV. Institutions ECA Assisted in Establishing

Sectoral Grouping of Institutions

(same as category II above)

- IV. A(i) 1. Name of Institution: West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).
2. Headquarters and address: E.J. Roye Memorial Building, P.O. Box 1019, Monrovia, Liberia
3. (a) Date established: December 1971
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Constitution adopted ... at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Dakar, Senegal in 1970.
4. Geographical Area served: All African States.
5. Participating member States: Membership open to all African States. At present the following countries are members: Benin, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta, Guinea Bissau became an associate member as from 1975.
6. Objectives of the Institution: to promote and increase the quantity and quality of rice produce in West Africa.
7. Organs of the Institution:
- Governing Council made up of a representative from each member State;
 - The Advisory Committee;
 - The Scientific and Technical Committee;
 - The Executive Secretariat.
3. Main Programme Activities:
- Research Programme
 - Development Programme
 - Training Programme
 - Documentation
 - Seminars and workshops.

9. Budget for 1978: The Association's administrative and development budget amount to about US\$ 3 million per year. The data for 1980-1981 are not available.

Sources:

| <u>In cash:</u> | | (US\$ 000's) |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Member countries | 1 122 | |
| Other organizations..... | 2 932 | |
| Total funds in cash | 4 054 | |
| <u>In kind:</u> Total | | 589 |
| Total funds available | | 4 643 |

10. Summary of achievements since establishments: The Association has initiated the following research projects: a co-ordinating unit; a seed processing and storage centre; multi-site tests; increasing the number of varieties used; soil and fertilisation and plant protection. The Association has also carried out various development prospects, including a regional seed multiplication centre and a multidisciplinary body to render assistance to member States. It also provides training for junior middle-level and senior staff for rice farming and has a modern documentation and statistics centre.

- IV. B(i) 1. Name of Institution: West African Clearing House (WACH)
2. Headquarters and Address: Bishop Building, Lamina Sankoh Street, P.M.B. 213, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
3. (a) Date established: May 1975
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: No information
4. Geographical Area Served: West African Subregion
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Gambia, Mali, Senegal, Benin, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tomé & Príncipe.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To promote the use of currencies of the member States within the subregion for trade transactions and to bring about economic co-operation and encourage the liberalization of trade and monetary co-operation within the subregion.

7. Organs of the Institution:

- Governors of Central Banks of each member country
- The Directorate comprising the Executive and Deputy Executive Secretaries.

8. Main Programme Activities: Organize seminars, study tours and participates in international meetings on monetary, financial or banking matters.9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget: US\$1,735,000
- Contribution by member States US\$1,150,000
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ 585,000
- (b) Total capital budget: US\$ Not available
- Contribution by member States US\$ Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ Not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment: Organized two important seminars on "The Role of Commercial Banks in the Promotion of Intra-African Trade" which were held in March and October 1980 in Monrovia and Accra respectively. A third seminar was also held in Freetown on 24 and 25 November 1980. WACH has participated in various international monetary and financial meetings. Study tours were made to Moscow and Port of Spain to study the Rouble system and the issuing of travellers' cheques system respectively.IV. B(ii) 1. Name of Institution: Central African Clearing House2. Headquarters and address: Not yet fixed, but under consideration by the Subregional Committee.3. (a) Date established: 25 January 1979 when the Agreement was signed.(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Decision of the Central Africa Subregional Committee of the African Central Banks Association.4. Geographical Area Served: Central Africa.

5. Participating member States: (as of 1 January 1981): Zaire and BEAC's members, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To promote the use of the currencies of the members of the Clearing House of the Subregion in trade and other transactions; to bring about economies in the use of foreign reserves of the members of the Clearing House; to encourage the members of the Clearing House to liberalize trade among their respective countries and to promote monetary co-operation and consultations among members of the Clearing House.
7. Organs of the Institutions: The Exchange and Clearing Committee with representatives of members.
8. Main Programme Activities: No information
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
 - (a) Total current budget: US\$ Under consideration
 - Contribution by member States US\$ by the Exchange and
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ Clearing Committee
 - (b) Total capital budget: US\$ of the Clearing House
 - Contribution by member States US\$ Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ Not available
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information.

- IV. B(iii) 1. Name of Institution: Association of African Tax Administrators (AATA)
2. Headquarters and Address: c/o United Nations
(interim) Economic Commission for Africa
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
 3. (a) Date established: February 1980
 - (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: ECA work programme and priorities.
 4. Geographical area Served: All African States.

5. Participating members (as of 1 January 1980): Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Republic of Central Africa, Comores, Egypt, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo and Zaire.
6. Objectives of the Institution: The objectives of the Association are:
 - (a) to promote co-operation in the field of taxation policy, legislation and administration among African countries;
 - (b) to hold meetings of technical and administrative personnel in tax administration for the exchange of ideas and sharing of experiences;
 - (c) to organize seminars and training workshops on specific problem areas in taxation policy, legislation and administration; and
 - (d) to promote co-operation in developing and using training and research facilities and institutions for tax administrators.
7. Organs of the Institution:
 - (a) The General Assembly, consisting of two representatives designated by the minister responsible for Finance in the Government of each member State of the Association and persons invited in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 paragraph 6 of the constitution.
 - (b) The Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Association; Chairmen of the subregional committees; the Secretary-General and the Deputy-Secretary-General of the Association, Ex-officio;
 - (c) Four Subregional Committees:
 - (d) The Secretariat, comprising the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and such other staff as the Association may employ.
8. Main Programme Activities: The programme of activities of the Association comprise the following:
 - (i) Meetings: in the form of (a) Training courses - these are organized by the Subregional Committees as well as by the Secretariat; (b) Conference - This is a meeting of technical and administrative personnel in tax administration and normally takes place at the time of the General Assembly meeting of the Association. At these meetings technical themes in taxation policy and administration are discussed.

- (ii) Study and research activities in the field of taxation policy, legislation and administration. This is done at the initiative of the secretariat and on request by member States of the Association.
- (iii) Technical assistance provided by the Association to member States in the field of tax policy, legislation and administration.
- (iv) Publication of study and research reports aimed at disseminating information and providing guidelines for the improvement of taxation policy, legislation and administration in African countries.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

- (a) Total current budget US\$ 60,000
 - Contribution by member States US\$ 60,000
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ Not available
- (b) Total capital budget:..... US\$ Not available
 - Contribution by member States US\$ Not available
 - Contribution by other organizations US\$ Not available

10. Summary of achievements since establishment: The Association since its establishment in February 1980 has not yet become fully operational but some of its Subregional Committees intend to organize during the biennium 1980-1981 subregional training courses on aspects of tax policy, legislation and administration.

IV. F(i) 1. Name of Institutions:

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE ET
D'ECONOMIE APPLIQUEE (STPA participat-
ing Centre)

2. Headquarters and address: B.P. 406, Rabat, Morocco

3. (a) Date established: 1961

(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: First session of
Conference of African Statisticians held in 1959 (Centre de
Formation des Ingénieurs des travaux statistique)

4. Geographical Area Served: French-speaking countries, particularly
North Africa.

5. Participating member States: (as of 1 January 1981): Guinea,
Mali, Zaire, Comoros, Congo, Cameroon, Mauritania.

6. Objectives of the Institution: Training of professional and
middle-level staff in the field of statistics, applied economics
and data processing for the public administration, as well as the
semi-public and private sectors.

7. Organs of the Institutions: No information.

8. Main Programme Activities: Training and research activities in the
field of statistics and data processing.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

(a) Total current budget: US\$ No information

- Contribution by member States US\$ No information

- Contribution by other organizations... US\$ No information

(b) Total capital budget:

- Contribution by member States US\$ No information

- Contribution by other organizations... US\$ No information

10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

- IV. F(ii) 1. Name of Institution: ECOLE DE STATISTIQUE D'ABIDJAN
(STPA participating centre)
2. Headquarters and address: 08 B.P. 3, Abidjan 03 Cote d'Ivoire
3. (a) Date established: 1961
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: First session of the Conference of African Statistician, held in 1959 (Ecole d'application a la Direction de la Statistique)
4. Geographical Area Served: French-speaking African countries.
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Mali, Rwanda, Central African Republic, Upper Volta, Chad, Congo, Benin, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Zaire.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To provide training for statistical technicians at the middle and professional levels.
7. Organs of the Institutions: A Governing Council of 14 members as well as a Directorate.
8. Main Programme Activities: Training and organization of "stage pratique" for students.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: US\$ No information
- Contribution by member States US\$ No information
- Contribution by other organizations... US\$ No information
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States US\$ No information
- Contribution by other organizations... US\$ No information
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

- IV. F(y) 1. Name of Institution: INSTITUT DE STATISTIQUE, DE PLANIFICATION ET D'ECONOMIE APPLIQUEE (STPA participating centre)
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 294, Yaoundé, Cameroon
3. (a) Date established: 1961
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: First session of the Conference of African Statisticians, held in 1959 (Centre International de Formation Statistique)
4. Geographical Area Served: French-speaking African countries.
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Upper Volta, Togo, Niger, Zaire, Madagascar, Chad, Burundi, Guinea, Mali, Central African Rep., Gabon, Senegal, Mauritius, Benin, Congo, Cameroon.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To provide statistical training both at sub-professional and professional levels to meet manpower requirements.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
- Governing Board
 - Academic Board
 - Directorate
8. Main Programme Activities: In addition to training programmes the Institute organizes the "stage pratique" (attachment to a statistical service) for its students.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: \$US No information
- Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

EASTC

- IV. F(vi) 1. Name of Institution: EASTERN AFRICAN STATISTICAL TRAINING CENTRE UNIVERSITY OF DAR-ES-SALAAM (STPA participating centre)
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 3591, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
3. (a) Date established: 1965
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: The third session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in 1963.
4. Geographical Area Served: English-speaking countries, particularly East Africa.
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To provide statistical training facilities for the East African and neighbouring English-speaking countries.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
- Advisory Board of 10 members
 - Directorate
8. Main Programme Activities: Sub-professional training programmes; organization of field surveys during sessions.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: \$US No information
- Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information.

- IV. F(vii) 1. Name of Institution: INSTITUT AFRICAIN ET MAURICIEN DE
STATISTIQUE ET D'ECONOMIE APPLIQUEE
(STPA participating centre)
2. Headquarters and address: P.O. Box 1109, Kigali, Rwanda
3. (a) Date established: 1976
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution ECO
(XVIII) Res. 9.
4. Geographical Area Served: French-speaking African countries
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Benin,
Central African Rep., Mauritius, Mali, Senegal, Chad, Congo, Togo,
Burundi, Upper Volta, Niger, Rwanda, Gabon.
6. Objectives of the Institution: To provide facilities for training
of professional personnel in statistics and applied economics need
for economic and social planning in the countries of the region.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
- * Governing Council of OCAM member States
 - Academic Board of 14 members
 - Directorate
8. Main Programme Activities: Training and research activities.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: \$US445,000
- Contribution by member States \$US360,000
 - Contribution by other organizations ... \$US 85,000
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States \$US -
 - Contribution by other organizations ... \$US -
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

- IV. F(viii)
1. Name of Institution: INSTITUTE DES TECHNIQUES DE PLANIFICATION ET D'ECONOMIE APPLIQUE (STPA participating centre)
 2. Headquarters and address: 11 Chemin Doudou Mokhtar-Ben-Aknour, Algiers (Algeria)
 3. (a) Date established: 1970
 4. (b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution ECO (EXVIII) Res. 9.
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981):
 6. Objectives of the Institution: To fill the gap in qualified statistical staff in Algeria.
 7. Organs of the Institutions:
 - Directorate
 - No information on its advisory organs.
 8. Main Programme Activities: The teaching programmes at professional level include research activities.
 9. Budget for 1980-1981: \$US No information
 - (a) Total current budget \$US No information
 - Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
 - (b) Total capital budget:
 - Contribution by member States \$US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations \$US No information
 10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

- IV. F(ix) 1. Name of Institution: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA AND SWAZILAND (STPA participating centre)
2. Headquarters and address: University College of Botswana, P.O. Box 22, Gaborone, Botswana
3. (a) Date established: 1976
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution:
4. Geographical Area served: Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia
5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia
6. Objectives of the Institution: To produce adequately trained and qualified statisticians; to enhance the technical competence and quantitative skill of non-statistical professional staff.
7. Organs of the Institutions:
- Directorate
 - No other information
8. Main Programme Activities: Training programme at middle and professional levels.
9. Budget for 1980-1981:
- (a) Total current budget: US No information
- Contribution by member States US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations US No information
- (b) Total capital budget:
- Contribution by member States US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations US No information
10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information.

- IV. F(x)
1. Name of Institution: STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO
 2. Headquarters and address (full): P.O. Box Roma, Via Maseru, Lesotho
 3. (a) Date established: 1976
 4. (b) Resolution establishing the Institution:
 5. Participating member States (as of 1 January 1981): Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia
 6. Objectives of the Institution: Improving statistical knowledge as a means to an end rather than simply as an educational ending itself.
 7. Organs of the Institutions:
 - Directorate
 - No other information
 8. Main Programme Activities: Middle and professional level training programmes.
 9. Budget for 1980-1981:
 - (a) Total current budget: *US No information
 - Contribution by member States *US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations *US No information
 - (b) Total capital budget:
 - Contribution by member States *US No information
 - Contribution by other organizations *US No information
 10. Summary of achievements since establishment: No information

- IV. I(i) 1. Name of Institutions: African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)
2. Headquarters and address: 15, Ed de la Republique,
P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal
3. (a) Date established: January 1969
- (b) Resolution establishing the Institution:
- Recommendation No. 3 of the conference on air transport held in November 1964, in Addis Ababa and organized by ECA and ICAO, to create an organization of Civil Aviation in Africa,
 - Resolution CM/Res/166 (xi) of the eleventh session of the Conference of Ministers of OAU held in Alger in 1968,
 - Constitution of AFCAC adopted at a meeting held in Addis Ababa in January 1969,
 - Resolution CM/Res. 357 (xxv) of the Conference of Heads of State of the OAU held in Kampala in July 1975.
4. Geographical area served: The entire African Region
5. Participating member States: The following thirty nine (39) States have ratified the Constitution of AFCAC: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Gahan, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.
6. The objectives of AFCAC: The Commission is a consultative body whose purpose is to provide a framework for the discussion of measures for the co-ordination and co-operation of the civil aviation activities of its member States and to promote the co-ordination and better orderly development of African air transport.
7. Organs of AFCAC:
- (i) The Bureau: responsible for directing, co-ordinating and orienting the work programme during the two year interval between ordinary Plenary Sessions of the Commission. The President and four Vice-Presidents representing the four subregions constitute the Bureau.

- (ii) The Plenary Sessions: The Plenary Session is the supreme decision-making body of AFCAC, taking decisions on activities of the Commission and is responsible for the establishment and approval of the Budget Estimates for direct expenditures.
- (iii) The Secretariat: The activities of the secretariat include preparation of meetings and implementation of recommendations approved by the Plenary Sessions and of decisions taken by the Bureau as well as participation in meetings of other organizations. The secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General.

3. Main programme activities of AFCAC:

- The main programme activities are:
 - Study of contribution of the civil aviation to development of tourism,
 - improvement of the collection of civil aviation statistics,
 - preparatory activities and studies of air fares and rates,
 - development and regulation of non-scheduled operations,
 - co-ordination of airlines' schedules,
 - improvement of facilitation situation in AFCAC member States,
 - standardization of the duration and content of identical training courses,
 - training of Civil Aviation Personnel,
 - establishment of training centres,
 - promotion of bilateral air transport agreements,
 - development of air services network between the Arab and African countries,
 - examination of possibilities of airline co-operation and integration,
 - aviation medical matters,
 - study of problems caused by aircraft noise.

9. Budget for 1980-1981:

(a) Total direct expenditures:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| - Contribution by member States | \$US417,353 | 543,413 |
| - Contribution by other organizations | *US417,353 | 543,513 |

(b) Total capital budget: *US Not available

(c) Indirect expenditures are normally to be borne by ICAO.

10. Summary of major achievements of AFCAC since establishment:

- (i) Organized a seminar on advanced pilot training. The seminar identified the critical needs of African countries for senior pilots and as a result AFCAC embarked on a programme of creating two regional Pilot Training Centres in Africa.
- (ii) Organized a seminar on Aviation Medicine especially with regard to the problem of sickle cell anaemia.
- (iii) Organized seminars for each of the four sub-regions in airline co-operation and integration.
- (iv) Sponsored a study, which was financed by UNDP and executed by ICAO, on the "Potential Contribution of Civil Aviation to African Economies".
- (v) Sponsored a study, which was financed by UNDP and executed by ICAO, on the "Manpower and Training Requirements of African countries in Civil Aviation". On the basis of the findings of the study a Donors Conference was organized by AFCAC, OAU and UNDP in Geneva in May 1978.
- (vi) Promoted the creation of a regional Pilot and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Training Centre for Francophone countries in Franceville, Gabon. A seminar effort for Anglophone countries has resulted in the conversion of the Ethiopian Training School into a regional one for Anglophone countries.