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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and
Operational Centre for Eastern
and Southern African States
(Lusaka-based MULPOC)

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES
FOR THE PERIOD 1980/81

A. INTRODUCTION(a) Background and justification

The importance of multinational co-operation and collective self-reliance as a key strategy for economic development and independence has been given the special emphasis it deserves by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in several resolutions and recommendations passed at their various sessions.

It will be noted for example that the seventh extraordinary session of OAU Council of Ministers, held in Kinshasa in December 1978, stressed the significance of co-operative action in Africa and recommended various programmes and mechanisms for accelerating economic co-operation. The fourth ECA conference of Ministers and the thirteenth session of the Commission on the other hand, recognising the urgency of multinational co-operation and the need to integrate national socio-economic activities and policies in subregional and regional programmes through, inter alia, collective action by groups of countries and the continuous participation of the ECA in the formulation and implementation of multinational projects at the grassroots, directed, by means of resolution 311 (XIII) adopted in March 1977 to this effect, that ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MILPOCs) should be established in Africa at sub-regional levels.

The ultimate objectives of the MILPOCs form an integral part of the broad objectives of multinational programming and implementation of co-operative projects and arrangements in Africa embodied in the strategy and guidelines for an action programme^{1/} formulated by ECA on the basis inter alia of policy guidelines, principles and objectives contained in the Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order and the resolution on development and international economic co-operation adopted by the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly. Cardinal among the objectives of the MILPOCs is the promotion of multinational economic co-operation at the subregional levels aimed at the creation of some form of subregional common market or customs union as a step towards subregional and regional economic integration.

The MJLPOC's framework is designed to achieve the stated objectives through the mobilisation of groups of countries for collective action in the identification, formulation and implementation of specific multinational priority projects and programmes which are critical for the promotion of progressive integration process at subregional levels, taking into account the peculiar socio-economic characteristics and constraints prevailing in each subregion. The MJLPOCs machinery is also intended to promote the creation of national institutional arrangements which will ensure that national development programmes are progressively related to subregional and regional or multinational programmes.

The Lusaka-based MJLPOC is one of the five MJLPOCs, which were established in 1977, pursuant to resolution 311(XIII) of the 4th ECA Conference of Ministers. The inaugural meetings of its policy organs - the Committee of Officials and Council of Ministers - held in October and November, 1977, respectively, taking account of the work programme established previously within the framework of UNDAT, defined and approved the MJLPOC work programme and priorities for the period 1977/81, covering the following areas:-

- Trade promotion
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Transport and Communications
- Manpower development and training
- Social development
- Migratory Labour, and
- Assistance to liberation movements.

The MJLPOC policy organs, at their second meetings held in Nairobi, Kenya, in January and February 1978 respectively, approved the 1979/80 cycle of the work programme. The present work programme cycle has been approved by the MJLPOC policy organs at their third meetings held in January 1980 in Gaborone, Botswana, for the period 1980/81. Although the present work programme covers the same priority areas as the previous two cycles of the work programme, it contains a number of new and more well defined projects in the field of trade, agriculture, industry, transport and communications, manpower development and training, social development; migratory labour and assistance to liberation movements under special projects, and advisory services.

(b) The underlying assumptions and strategy

(i) Political good-will

One of the basic assumptions underlying the present work programme is the need for continuous mobilization of political goodwill and commitment to subregional and regional co-operation on the part of the member States of the subregion. In this regard, initiatives will be taken to enlist the fullest cooperation and assistance of all the Governments of the member States in the execution or implementation of the work programme. Thus it is intended to maintain the necessary contacts and consolidate the effective liaison that had already been cultivated with the Governments and appropriate government authorities in the member States in order to ensure timely identification of setbacks or obstacles to the implementation of the projects contained in the work programme;

(ii) Resources

At present the Lusaka-based MULPOC is financed partly from the United Nations regular budget and partly from the extra-budgetary allocation from UNDP. Since the inauguration of the MULPOC the UNDP contribution has increased substantially while the contribution from the regular budget has remained at the same level. Hence another basic assumption of the work programme is that the unfavourable and unstable resources situation which characterised the past work programmes will be radically improved by means of increasing on a regular basis the contributions both from the UNDP and from the UN regular budget as well as by greater exploitation of the resources that can be made available from the UN specialized agencies, donor countries and organisations under the bilateral technical co-operation arrangements.

Considering that the MULPOC is at the threshold of a take-off stage, characterised by a continuous and rapid expansion of the work programme and activities in the subregion, it becomes imperative not only to increase but also to stabilize the resources that are placed at the disposal of the MULPOC partly by drawing more and more resources from the regular budget. This is in accordance with the resolution 355(XIV) of the fifth conference of Ministers adopted at Rabat in March 1979, which stipulates in its operative paragraph 8 thereof that "..... the Executive Secretary should, in the overall interest of the Commission, decentralize the operational activities and resources of the Commission in line with the spirit behind the establishment of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres".

In line with the spirit of self-reliance, it is also assumed that the voluntary contributions of the member States through pledges will not only be increased but also be directed towards supporting the implementation of the MULPOC work programme.

It goes without saying that effective implementation of the present work programme will depend to a greater extent on the approval and material backing, in terms of resources, of the budgetary proposals, accompanying this work programme.

(iii) Work Programme Priorities

One of the strategic characteristics of the work programme is that a deliberate attempt has been made to avoid being over ambitious in the selection of priorities and projects by taking into consideration the salient geopolitical and socio-economic characteristics and peculiar problems of the member States and the subregion as a whole. In this regard some of the essential factors likely to influence the outcome of any co-operative endeavours and that cannot be overlooked include:-

- involvement of the member States in the determination of priorities and projects;
- immense size of the subregion covered by the MULPOC and its imminent enlargement soon after the independence of Zimbabwe and later Namibia and South Africa;
- various differences between the member States of the subregion - difference in the level of economic development, in political and ideological orientation, language and cultural background differences arising out of their respective colonial past;
- considerable number of land-locked, island and the least developed of the developing countries; and
- difficulties in transport and communications.

In the light of these factors the main strategy of the whole work programme is that it has been built around the project on the establishment of the proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States on the assumption that this project or sector will provide the required motive force for the other projects or economic sectors. Thus in the work programme an attempt has been made to establish close relationship between all the projects and the project on the establishment of PTA, with a view to reinforcing the thrust of the PTA and the entire integration process.

B. PRIORITY PROJECTS

The following are the approved priority projects for the period 1980/1981

I. Trade Promotion

- (a) Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States;
- (b) Establishment of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchanges.

II. Agriculture

- (a) Integrated rural development - Tanzania/Zambia project;
- (b) Integrated rural development - Ethiopia/Kenya project;
- (c) Human resettlement and integrated development of nomads - Kenya/Uganda project;
- (d) Tsetse fly control and integrated rural development - Uganda/Sudan project;
- (e) Multinational co-operation in the control of animal diseases and livestock production;
- (f) Exploitation of the fish resources of the major lakes of the sub-region.

III. Industry

- (a) Analysis of national industrial policies with a view to eventual co-ordination and harmonization;
- (b) Establishment of multinational iron and steel industry;
- (c) Establishment of multinational fish-meal and animal feed processing industry;
- (d) Establishment of subregional composite flour development and training centre;
- (e) Establishment of multinational processing and demonstration units for exploitation of animal by-products;
- (f) Development of multinational food and agricultural industry - Tanzania/Uganda Sugar project;
- (g) Establishment of multinational forest-based industry.

IV. Transport and Communications

- (a) Establishment of multinational coastal shipping line;
- (b) Establishment of national and multinational freight booking centres;
- (c) Development of inland water transport - Lower Zambezi project;
- (d) Establishment of a transport and communications commission;
- (e) Other projects covered under US\$ 10 million earmarked by the UNDP.

V. Manpower Development and Training

- (a) Conversion of the East African Management Institute into an Eastern and Southern African Management Institute;
- (b) Establishment of a multinational Maritime Transport College;
- (c) Establishment of regional and subregional institutions for training of aviation engineers, pilots, controllers etc.;
- (d) Establishment of wildlife management, research and advisory centre;
- (e) Development of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre.

VI. Social Development

Integration of women in development.

VII. Special projects

- (a) Migratory labour in Southern Africa;
- (b) Assistance to liberation movements.

VIII. Advisory services

- (a) Demographic statistics
- (b) Human settlements regional and town planning
- (c) Building materials and construction industries.

C. PROGRAMME

I. TRADE

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States, (9.341, 9.342, 9.344 and 9.513).

2. Summary description of the project

The scope of this project, which began during the first year of the current plan period, is as follows:-

- (i) Collection and analysis of data on commodities that could form the basis of expanded intra-subregional trade;
- (ii) An examination of appropriate clearing and payments arrangements among the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (iii) The establishment of a preferential trade area and later a subregional common market and eventually of an economic community;
- (iv) Utilization of PTA as powerful motive or propulsive force to exert such growth promoting effects on other projects or economic sectors.

3. Work Plan

Phases I, II, III and IV of this project have been completed as indicated below:-

Phase I: January-December 1977

Basic field studies in trade promotion among the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa were carried out and meetings of officials and ministers to take policy decisions were convened.

Phase II: January-June 1978

Preparation of a draft Declaration of intent and commitment to the principles of establishing a Preferential Trade Area as a first step towards the creation of a subregional common market was undertaken. Extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning was held to affirm their governments' acceptance of, and commitment to, the principle of establishing the PTA, and to establish the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team, its terms of reference and timetable for negotiations. The inaugural meeting of the

Phase III: July-December 1978

Preparation of draft protocols on the rules of origin and on transport and communications. Soliciting the submission by each country of lists of commodities of export and import interest to the country concerned, that could be traded within the PTA. Analysis and matching of such lists. Convening of second meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to consider the final draft protocols and lists of commodities by the countries.

Phase IV: January-December 1979

Preparation of draft Treaty and drafts of the following protocols:-

- Protocol on transit trade and transit facilities;
- Protocol on simplification and harmonization of trade documents and procedures;
- Protocol on standardization and quality control of goods;
- Protocol relating to re-export within PTA of goods imported from third countries;
- Protocol relating to customs co-operation;
- Protocol on co-operation in the field of agricultural development;
- Protocol on co-operation in the field of industrial development
- Protocol on the unique situation of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland;
- Protocol relating to the common list of commodities to be traded within the PTA; and
- Protocol relating to clearing and payments arrangements.

Convening of meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team and assistance in the completion of the negotiations on draft protocols and draft Treaty.

3rd Meeting : held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 5 March 1979, discussed the following:-

- Matters arising from the second meeting;
- Finalization of protocol on the rules of origin;
- Finalization of protocol on transport and communications;
- Consideration of protocol on transit trade and transit facilities;
- Consideration of protocol on simplification and harmonization of trade documents and procedures;
- Consideration of protocol on standardization and quality control

At this 3rd meeting only the protocol on transport and communications was finalised and adopted.

4th Meeting : held in Luanda, Angola, from 12 to 16 June, 1979, considered the following:-

- Matters arising from the 3rd meeting;
- Finalization of the protocol on the rules of origin;
- Finalization of the protocol on transit trade and transit facilities;
- Finalization of protocol on simplification and harmonization of trade documents and procedures;
- Finalization of protocol on standardization and quality control of goods;
- Consideration of special report on BLS countries;
- Consideration of draft protocol and memorandum relating to customs co-operation;
- Consideration of draft protocol and memorandum relating to re-export within the PTA of goods from third countries;
- Consideration of draft protocol and memorandum relating to customs co-operation; and
- Consideration of memorandum on revised list of commodities to be traded within PTA.

At this meeting the following protocols were finalised and adopted:-

- Protocol on transit trade and transit facilities;
- Protocol on simplification and harmonization of trade documents and procedures;
- Protocol on standardization and quality control of goods; and
- Protocol relating to re-export within the PTA of goods imported from third countries.

5th Meeting : held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 19 October, 1979 discussed the following:-

- Matters arising from the 4th meeting;
- Finalization of revised protocol on the rules of origin;
- Finalization of revised protocol relating to customs co-operation;
- Consideration of the memorandum on the revised list of commodities to be traded within PTA;

- Consideration of draft Protocol and memorandum on co-operation in the field of industrial development;
- Consideration of draft Protocol and memorandum relating to the unique situation of the BLS countries; and
- Consideration of draft Protocol and memorandum on clearing and payments arrangements.

At the 5th meeting only the Protocol relating to customs co-operation was finalised and adopted.

Phase V: January-August 1980

Convening of meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team (INT) and offering assistance in the finalization of the negotiations on the draft Treaty and related Protocols which have not been finalised.

6th meeting : held in Gaborone, Botswana, from 14 to 22 January 1980 to consider:-

- Matters arising from the 5th meeting;
- Finalization of revised draft Protocol on the rules of origin;
- Finalisation of revised draft Protocol on co-operation in the field of agricultural development;
- Finalization of revised Protocol and memorandum on co-operation in the field of industrial development;
- Finalization of revised draft Protocol on clearing and payments arrangements;
- Finalization of revised draft Protocol relating to the unique situation of the BLS countries;
- Consideration of draft Protocol relating to the list of commodities to be traded within the PTA;
- Consideration and negotiations on the revised list of commodities to be traded within PTA; and
- Consideration of the draft Treaty on the establishment of the PTA.

At the 6th meeting the following draft Protocol was finalised:-

- Protocol on co-operation in the field of agricultural development.

7th meeting : to be held in Kampala, Uganda, from 29 May to 7 June 1980 to consider:-

- Matters arising from the 6th meeting;
- Finalization of the revised Protocol on co-operation in the field of industrial development;
- Finalization of the revised draft Protocol on clearing and payments arrangements;
- Finalization of draft Protocol on the unique situation of the BLS countries
- Finalization of revised draft Protocol on the rules of origin;
- Finalization of revised draft Protocol relating to the list of commodities to be traded within the PTA;
- Finalization of the negotiations on the revised list of commodities to be traded within PTA;
- Finalization of the draft Treaty for the establishment of the PTA;
- Consideration of the draft report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team.

Phase VI: September-December 1980

2nd Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Development Planning, Finance and Trade:
to be held in Kampala, Uganda, in August 1980 to consider:-

- the draft Treaty for the establishment of the PTA and related Protocols;
- the report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team; and
- setting a date and venue for a Summit of Heads of State and Government to adopt and sign the Treaty.

Summit of Heads of State and Government : to be convened at a date and venue to be determined by the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Development Planning, Finance and Trade to consider, adopt and sign the Treaty for the establishment of the PTA for Eastern and Southern African States.

Phase VII: January-December 1981

Assistance in the implementation of the Treaty and related Protocols, including assistance in the establishment of the Secretariat and other institutions of the PTA.

Establishment of a working relationship or arrangement between ECA/MULPOC and

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA inputs through its respective substantive divisions will be as follows, besides overall backstopping, for the remaining phases of the project:-

	<u>1980</u> <u>US \$</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>US \$</u>
(i) Financial and monetary expert 9 m/m each year;
(ii) Legal expert 4 m/m each year

(b) UNDP inputs

	<u>1980</u> <u>US \$</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>US \$</u>
(i) Trade economist - staff under Lusaka MULPOC 12x2 m/m for two years;
(ii) Trade expert */ (policy) 4 m/m each year;
(iii) Trade expert */ (promotion) 4 m/m each year;
(iv) Trade expert */ (marketing) 4 m/m each year.

(c) Type of support to be requested from member Governments

The Governments will be providing support at the country level through the national institutional machinery or national advisory negotiating teams. The Governments will also be participating at the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team meetings at their own expenses.

(d) Resources to be requested from specialised agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and OCDC

	<u>1980</u> <u>US \$</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>US \$</u>
(i) Harmonization of industrial policies expert 4 m/m;
(ii) Transit trade and facilities expert 4 m/m;
(iii) Harmonization of Trade documents expert 4 m/m

II. TRADE

1. Project number and title

Establishment of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchanges for Eastern and Southern African States, (9.342.07).

2. Summary description of the project

One major obstacle to the expansion of intra-African trade, including trade between Eastern and Southern African countries, is the lack of information on the availability, pricing and other conditions concerning specific commodities including foodstuffs to be traded between interested countries. As a result, at any one time, particular commodities are in surplus in some countries, while other countries are short of them and have to buy them from outside their respective subregions or even the region as a whole at great cost to themselves. The establishment of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange (s) in conjunction with or as part of the proposed Preferential Trade Area would assist in overcoming these problems and strengthening intra-subregional trade accordingly.

3. Work Plan

Phases I and II of this project have been completed and the report of the consultant is being finalised.

Phase I involved, preparation of terms of reference for feasibility study on the establishment of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange(s) in Eastern and Southern Africa; analysis of data already available; identification of methodological approach to be followed and preparation of detailed outline for feasibility study; identification of the main commodities which could be traded within the framework of the commodity exchange(s) and of present and potential deficit and surplus countries; examination of possible types of exchange(s) and examination of costs and benefits likely to result therefrom; indication of precise mechanisms, modalities, procedures to be considered for the setting-up and functioning of such exchange(s).

Phase III: January-June 1980

- (i) Finalization of feasibility study and preparation of draft legal instrument for the establishment of commodity exchange(s);
- (ii) Convening of meetings of experts and ministers to consider the results of the studies and take decisions on the establishment of agricultural

Phase IV: July-December 1980

- (i) Initiation of implementation of decisions taken, including mobilisation of funds;
- (ii) Extension of the exercise to cover non-agricultural commodities.

Phase V: January-December 1981

- (i) Formal establishment of commodity exchange(s) for Eastern and Southern African States;
- (ii) Assistance in the functioning of the commodity exchange(s) and in the training of required personnel.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA through its substantive divisions will provide backstopping services and the following inputs:-

	<u>1980</u> US \$	<u>1981</u> US \$
(i) Trade expert (commodity) 4 m/m;
(ii) Agricultural marketing expert 4 m/m;
(iii) A Legal expert 2 m/m;

(b) UNDP inputs

Trade economist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC budgeted for under Trade Project I;

(c) Type of support requested from Governments

The Governments are expected to participate at the negotiations to establish agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange(s) at their expenses;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialised agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and ECDC

	<u>1980</u> US \$	<u>1981</u> US \$
(i) Trade consultant (marketing policy) 6 m/m each year;
(ii) 2 commodity exchange experts (agricultural and non-agricultural) 12 m/m each year.

1. Project number and title:

Integrated Rural Development- Tanzania/Zambia Project (9.213.31)^{1/}

2. Summary description of the project

This bilateral integrated rural development project was initiated in 1976 when an ECA/Lusaka/MULPOC mission completed a fact-finding mission and recommended major priority areas which included, bilateral control of animal diseases, production oriented agricultural research, improvement of training and extension services, joint fisheries development of Lake Tanganyika, establishment of joint food processing plants and the rationalization of trade across their common border. The Council of Ministers meeting held in November 1977 recommended, as a first step, the setting up of an Intergovernmental Liaison Committee which would set out priority projects, coordinate and supervise the implementation of the projects. The Intergovernmental Liaison Committee was established in mid 1978 and met for the first time in June 1979 during which meeting the Committee drew up a list of priority project, including fisheries development, border trade rationalization, animal disease control and cooperation in agricultural development, for implementation.

3. Work Plan

This is a continuing project of which Phases I, II and III have already been accomplished as described above. The next phases are as follows:-

Phase IV: February - December 1980

- (i) Border trade rationalization - Tanzania/Zambia: this part of the project is dealt with under the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) project in the context of the relevant draft protocols related to cooperation in the field of agricultural coordination, transit trade and transit facilities, industrial development and the commodities to be traded within the PTA (see work plan under Trade I);

^{1/} The project area includes the Rukwa Region of Tanzania and the Northern Province of Zambia.

- (ii) Bilateral fisheries development project on Lake Tanganyika. This part of the project has been expanded to cover fisheries development on all the lakes of the sub-region. The project is to be executed in collaboration with the Gisenyi based MULPOC, members state and relevant UN agencies. The project is dealt with under a new project in Agriculture i.e. V.Sub-regional Inland Lake Fisheries Development project;
- (iii) Conduct a survey of animal diseases control and livestock production in order to determine mechanisms of diseases control and define areas of cooperation. This is an extension of the sub-regional survey dealt with under Agriculture IV;
- (iv) Collaborate with FAO and other relevant UN agencies represented in the two countries in mounting workshops and seminars for research and extension personnel working in the project area;
- (v) Meeting of the Liaison Committee to review project proposals and agree on time-table for implementation of projects;
- (vi) Meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase V: January - December 1981

- (i) Preparation of design and contract documents for priority projects agreed upon in Phase IV;
- (ii) Mobilisation of financial and human resources for the implementation of the projects recommended under animal diseases control, livestock production and agricultural research;
- (iii) Continue with FAO and other UN agencies in carrying out workshops and seminars for research and extension personnel in the project area;
- (iv) Meeting of the Liaison Committee to assess progress and recommend further action;
- (v) Meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase VI: January - December 1982

- (i) Continue assistance in the implementation of on going projects as recommended in Phase V including mobilization of resources;
- (ii) Follow up on measures recommended and evaluate impact of conducted workshops and seminars as in Phase V(iii) above;

- (iii) Meeting of the Liaison Committee to assess achievements and decide on future line of action;
- (iv) Meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase VII: January - December 1983

- (i) Continue assistance in the implementation of projects recommended in Phase VI;
- (ii) Identify possible projects resulting from evaluation of workshops and seminars in such areas as rural institutions, agricultural development, marketing, transport and communications and trade promotion;
- (iii) Meeting of the Liaison Committee;
- (iv) Meeting of Policy organs for policy decisions.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will continue to provide advisory and consultancy services including backstopping that will be required for the project, especially in the field of animal diseases control and livestock production and workshop management;

(b) UNDP inputs

Rural Sociologist - Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m
 Agricultural Economist-Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;

(c) Type of support requested from Governments

Governments will be requested to provide, at their own cost, experts in the fields of:

- Animal diseases control
- Livestock development
- Rural settlement planning, and
- Administrative liaison officers.

(d) Resources to be requested from specialised UN agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Animal disease control expert	6	12	12	12
Livestock development expert	-	12	12	12
Agronomist	-	6	12	12
Rural institutions expert	-	6	6	12
Agricultural engineer	-	6	12	6

II. AGRICULTURE

1. Project number and title

Integrated Development Project Kenya/Ethiopia (9.213, 9.532, 9.551)

2. Summary description of the project

This is a bilateral integrated development project between Kenya and Ethiopia which focuses on the co-operation of the two governments in the three major development projects i.e.:

- (i) The joint planning of the development of the Dawa River Basin, involving resettlement of the local inhabitants through integrated development in livestock, agriculture (irrigated) and the development of hydro-electric power for the area;
- (ii) The joint establishment of an integrated development programme in wild-life, fisheries and tourism in the Omo-Turkana (Rudolf) sub-basin;
- (iii) The improvement and construction of roads leading to and through the area, including the completion of the Moyale-Isole international road on the Kenya side, as well as all the necessary feeder roads within the area as specified in the Ethiopia-Kenya Regional Development Programme.

3. Work Plan

This is a continuing project of which Phase I was partially completed by end of 1978 when the terms of reference for "Kenya/Ethiopia Regional Development Programme" were formulated and negotiations with EEC for financing the project were made.

Phase II: January-December 1980

- (i) Execution of studies on the Omo-Turkana (Rudolf) sub-basin integrated development in wildlife, fisheries and tourism by the European Economic Community;
- (ii) Further negotiations by the two countries and EEC to finance the implementation of the other two projects which are part and parcel of an inter-related package programme as specified in the "Kenya-Ethiopia Regional Development Programme".

Phase III: January-December 1981

- (i) Mounting of interdisciplinary missions to prepare action-oriented programme of implementation of the Dawa-River Basin project and the Road infrastructure project;
- (ii) Conducting feasibility studies of the projects and recommend timetable of implementation plan for the consideration by the Lusaka-based MULPOC Council of Ministers meeting.

Phase IV: January-December 1982

- (i) Preparation of designs and contract documents for the Dawa-River sub-basin project;
- (ii) Preparation of a study report containing clear recommendations of the feasibility or non-feasibility of the construction of the required roads, including their timing, stages and standard of construction. The recommendations should include special justification to the economic and social purposes of the roads, as well as the environmental and ecological aspects of the project.

Phase V: January-December 1983

- (i) Mobilization of resources both financial and manpower for the implementation of the projects;
- (ii) In close collaboration and participation with the two governments initiate project by project the implementation of the projects according to the priority time schedule already agreed upon.

Phase VI: January-December 1984

- (i) Prepare progress report on project implementation for submission in the first instance to the two governments and later to the ECA Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers;
- (ii) Continue implementation of projects.

4. Inputs(a) ECA inputs

ECA will provide experts in the following fields:-

- (i) Water resources engineer;

(iv) Range management expert;

(v) Economist;

(vi) Demographer;

(b) UNDP inputs

Rural Sociologist Lusaka MULPOC	24 m/m
Agricultural Economist Lusaka MULPOC	24 m/m

(c) Type of support requested from the governments

The two governments will be required to provide experts as follows:-

- (i) Livestock specialist;
- (ii) Agricultural economist;
- (iii) Geologist;
- (iv) Regional Planner/Rural Settlement Planner;
- (v) Fisheries expert;
- (vi) Wildlife expert;
- (vii) Tourism expert;
- (ix) 4 Liaison officers.

(d) Resources to be requested from UN agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and ECDC programmes

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
(i) Photogrammetrist (Remote sensing)	6 m/m	6 m/m	-	-	-
(ii) Hydrometeorologist	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(iii) Hydrologist	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(iv) Soils expert	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(v) Cartographer	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(vi) Demographer	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(vii) Geologist	6 "	6 "	-	-	-
(viii) Irrigation specialist		12	12	12	12
(ix) Civil Engineer		12	12	12	12
(x) Energy specialist		12	12	6	6
(xi) Fisheries expert		12	12	6	6
(xii) Industrial engineer		12	12	6	6
(xiii) Agro-industry expert		12	12	12	12
(xiv) Development economist		12	12	12	12
(xv) Administration		12	12	12	12

III. AGRICULTURE

1. Project number and title

Human Resettlement and Integrated development of nomads : Kenya/Uganda.

2. Summary description of the project

This is a new project. The third meeting of Officials of the Lusaka MULPOC held in Botswana in January 1980 recommended to the Council of Ministers the inclusion of this project in the Lusaka MULPOC work programme. The project involves bilateral efforts in the settlement of the nomadic Karamojong tribesmen of Uganda and their neighbouring Turkanas in Kenya. This project, it is envisaged, will stabilise the nomads and settle them in permanent and stable rural settlements at which they can participate in the development of their respective countries. This recommendation was endorsed by the Council of Ministers with the proviso that the implementation of the project be withheld until consultations between the two governments have been completed. However, the following is a tentative proposed phased work plan for the project for the initial period of two calendar years depending on the decisions of the consultations of the two governments.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: January-December 1980

- (i) Undertake desk work based on studies which have already been made on the nomadic tribesmen in both in Uganda and in Kenya;
- (ii) Initiate contact with the two governments to ascertain their joint decision on the project;
- (iii) Consult the two governments on terms of reference for the establishment of an intergovernmental consultative machinery for the project;
- (iv) Undertake prefeasibility field missions to the countries to arrange the setting up of an intergovernmental Liaison Committee;
- (v) Meetings of Officials and Ministers to receive recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase II: January-December 1981

- (i) Field an interdisciplinary fact finding mission to the project area;
- (ii) Finalize mission report and submit to the two governments;
- (iii) Meeting of the intergovernmental Liaison Committee;

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA advisory services personnel based at Lusaka MULPOC will provide initial inputs in the project. ECA will further provide backstopping services in Rural Settlements planning, Agricultural economics, Livestock development, Agronomy, Cartography and Sociology for field studies.

(b) UNDP inputs

Rural Sociologist - Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m
Agricultural Economist - Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m

(c) Type of support requested from Governments

The governments will be requested to assign, at their own cost, experts in the field of rural settlements, agricultural economics, range management, agronomy including administrative liaison and local transport and services during field missions.

(d) Resources to be requested from other UN agencies, donor countries and organisations under the TCDC and ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	m/m	m/m
(i) Livestock development expert	-	6
(ii) Regional/Rural Settlement Planner	-	6

IV. AGRICULTURE

1. Project number and title

Tsetse Control and Integrated development - Uganda-Sudan.

2. Summary description of the project

The third meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Gaborone, Botswana in January, 1980, recommended the inclusion of this project in the work programme of the Lusaka-based MULPOC and directed that its implementation be closely co-ordinated with the North Africa MULPOC work programme. The project involves bilateral co-operative efforts between Uganda and Sudan in the eradication/control of tsetse fly along their common frontiers covering the Palobek/Atyak area in Uganda and the Nimule/Torit area in South Sudan. Coupled with the eradication of the fly in the area, consideration will be given to the potentialities of the area for permanent human settlements, hence its being considered under the overall title of Integrated Rural Development sector of the work programme.

3. Work Plan

Phase I : January-December 1980

- (i) Liaise through ECA headquarters, with the North Africa MULPOC and plan the preparations of initiating work on the project;
- (ii) Co-ordinate with FAO, WHO and other UNG agencies in undertaking a desk study on the collection of all available data on tsetse infestation in the project area;
- (iii) Setting up an intergovernmental consultative machinery for the project;
- (iv) Preparation of a detailed work plan for the project;
- (v) Meeting of Lusaka MULPOC Policy Organs.

Phase II : January-December 1981

- (i) Continuation of consultations with the governments of Uganda and Sudan on terms of reference for the required studies and on possible sources of finance;
- (ii) Completion of terms of reference and negotiations for funding of field studies;
- (iii) Field fact finding mission to the project area;

Phase III : January-December 1982

- (i) Preparation of design and contract documents for the approved projects;
- (ii) Assistance in the mobilisation of resources required for the implementation of the project;
- (iii) Initiation of the implementation of the project;
- (iv) Meeting of Lusaka MULPOC policy organs.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will be expected to provide advisory, consultancy and backstopping services.

(b) UNDP inputs

Rural Sociologist - Lusaka MULPOC staff
Agricultural Economist - Lusaka MULPOC staff
Counterpart experts based at North Africa MULPOC

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments will be requested to assign, at their own cost, national experts in tsetse control, rural development, livestock development, veterinary, agricultural, including administrative staff for liaison work. Also the governments will be expected to provide local travel and secretarial services during missions.

(d) Resources to be requested from the UN specialised agencies, donor countries and organisations under the TCDC and the ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
(i) Tsetse control expert				
(i) Tsetse control expert	-	6 m/m	6 m/m	
(ii) Veterinary expert	-	6 "	6 "	
(iii) Rural Settlement Planner	-	6 "	6 "	
(iv) Agricultural Economist	-	6 "	6 "	
(v) Agronomist	-	6 "	6 "	
(vi) Hydrologist	-	6 "	6 "	
(vii) Civil Engineer (Railways and Roads)	-	-	6 "	

V. AGRICULTURE1. Project number and title

Multinational Co-operation in the control of animal diseases and livestock production (9.213).

2. Summary description of project

This project was initiated in 1977. In August 1978 a subregional conference of experts in animal diseases and livestock production drew up tentative plans for subregional co-operation in the control of animal diseases and strategies for livestock production. Furthermore, the FAO/ECA Regional Conference held in Arusha, Tanzania, in September 1978, adopted livestock development as a priority project for the African Region, thus giving the project more significance.

A follow-up inter-agency meeting, consisting of representatives of OAU/IBAR, FAO, WHO and Lusaka MULPOC, was held in Lusaka in May 1979, and recommended, inter alia, specific strategies of implementing the project and emphasised the need of mounting a subregional survey on animal diseases and livestock production. The project has also become important in the context of the proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

3. Work Plan

This is a continuing project. Phases I and II have so far been accomplished in close collaboration with OAU/IBAR and FAO. The project now continues as follows:-

Phase III : January-December 1980

- (i) Finalization of the establishment of the OAU/IBAR subregional Advisory Committee;
- (ii) Completion of the survey report on methods of subregional control of animal diseases control and livestock production;
- (iii) Convening of the first meeting of OAU/IBAR subregional advisory committee to consider the survey report on animal diseases control and livestock production;
- (iv) Convening of a subregional meeting of experts to consider the recommendations of the OAU/IBAR subregional advisory committee and adoption of a work programme for implementation of the project;

- (vi) Initiate negotiations for the use of the Botswana Foot and Mouth vaccine plant at the subregional level;
- (vii) Continue with the compilation of the subregional inventory of research and training institutions related to animal diseases and livestock production;
- (viii) In collaboration with FAO, WHO and OAU/IBAR undertake feasibility study on the establishment of a subregional Zoonosis centre;
- (ix) Meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase IV : January-December 1981

- (i) Preparation of design and contract documentation for priority projects agreed on subregional co-operation in disease control and livestock production;
- (ii) Draw agreement documents for the establishment of a subregional Zoonosis centre, and for plenipotentiaries meeting for ratification;
- (iii) Mobilization of resources for implementation of the project;
- (iv) In consultations with OAU/IBAR and FAO finalise negotiations for the establishment of subregional tick and tick-borne disease centres;
- (v) In consultation with OAU/IBAR, FAO and other UN agencies undertake a feasibility study on the expansion of the Botswana Foot and Mouth vaccine plant for use on a subregional level;
- (vi) In collaboration with OAU/IBAR and FAO convene a meeting of experts to review work programme of the project;
- (vii) Meetings of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase V : January-December 1982

- (i) Finalization of agreements and other relevant documentation for the establishment of tick and tick-borne and Foot and Mouth vaccine centres, preparation of work programme and mobilization of resources to enable production of vaccines for the sub-region;
 - (ii) Service the implementation of projects on animal disease control and livestock production;
 - (iii) Consolidate establishment of the subregional Zoonosis centre and implement work programme;
- Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take

Phase VI : January-December 1983

- (i) Assistance in the implementation of recommended projects under Phase V including mobilization of the necessary resources;
- (ii) Convening of OAU/IBAR subregional advisory committee meeting to review progress and submit recommendations to the intergovernmental meeting of experts;
- (iii) Meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take decision on further implementation of the project.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will continue to provide advisory, consultancy and backstopping services in fields relevant to animal disease control and livestock production;

(b) UNDP input

Rural Sociologist - Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m
Agricultural Economist - Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments will be requested to co-operate in making their training, research and vaccine production facilities available for expansion into subregional facilities. Governments will also be requested to assign to the project, at their own cost, nationals who are experts in the field of animal disease control and livestock production. Governments have been requested to sponsor their senior Veterinary and Livestock development officers to meetings of experts as and when convened by OAU/IBAR and the Lusaka MULPOC;

(d) Resources to be requested from other UN agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and ECDC programme

	1980	1981	1982	1983
(i) Veterinary expert	6 m/m	12m/m	12m/m	12m/m
(ii) Livestock development expert	6 "	12 "	12 "	12 "
(iii) Tick and Tick-borne diseases expert	6 "	12 "	12 "	12 "
(iv) Zoonosis expert	6 "	12 "	12 "	12 "

VI AGRICULTURE

1. Project number and title

Subregional Lake Fisheries Project.

2. Summary of description of the project

- (a) This project was originally initiated in 1977 by the Lusaka MULPOC as a bilateral Zambia/Tanzania fisheries research and development project in Lake Tanganyika, under the main Integrated rural development Zambia-Tanzania project (see I Agriculture); also the fish meal project which was part of I Agriculture is dealt with under III Industry;
- (b) At the Council of Ministers meeting held in Nairobi in 1979 it was decided to broaden the project to include all the four countries sharing Lake Tanganyika i.e Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi and Zaire and that its implementation be closely coordinated with the work programme of the Gisenyi MULPOC;
- (c) Subsequently at the Council of Ministers meeting held at Gaborone, Botswana in January 1980, it was recommended that the Lusaka MULPOC, in collaboration with FAO, should expand the project to cover the fisheries development of the Great Lakes, as well as, the minor lakes in the subregion. The project includes the creation of a subregional Lake Fisheries Commission;
- (d) The major objective of the project is to remove obstacles to expansion, improvement and utilization of fish and fish products in the subregion by:
 - (i) strengthening channels of sharing information on fisheries development and research-oriented activities being undertaken by the member States either at national, bilateral or multilateral level;
 - (ii) mobilization of resources to enable member States to undertake fisheries research on the estimation of fish stocks, fish cropping management, fish marketing and other related socio-economic research; fisheries training at all levels and the transfer and adaptation of fishing technology;

- (e) It is envisaged that the establishment of a subregional Lake Fisheries Commission, in the context of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) would facilitate cooperation and coordination necessary for achieving the objectives specified above;

3. Work Plan

Phase I: January - December 1980

- (i) In collaboration with Gisenyi MULPOC, FAO, CIFA and other UN agencies, as well as, governmental and non-governmental organisations, undertake the collection and analysis of all available data on fisheries development in the subregion;
- (ii) Using the findings of (i) recruit a consultant to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of the Lake Fisheries Commission, including drafting legal instruments for the setting up of the Commission;
- (iii) Convene meeting of Officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase II: January - December 1981

- (i) Finalisation of the feasibility study on the setting up of the Lake Fisheries Commission;
- (ii) Convening of an intergovernmental meeting of experts to review and assess the report of the feasibility study;
- (iii) Mobilization of resources for funding the operations of the Commission;
- (iv) Meetings of Officials and Council of Ministers to consider the report and take policy decisions.

Phase III: January - December 1982

- (i) Recruitment of staff for the Secretariat of the Commission;
- (ii) Formal establishment of the subregional Lake Fisheries Commission;
- (iii) Continue mobilization of resources for funding the operations of the Commission;
- (iv) Technical assistance in the Commission in formulating projects and working relationships with the Secretariat of the Preferential Trade Area;
- (v) Meetings of Officials and Council of Ministers to consider recommendations

Phase IV: January - December 1983

- (i) Assistance in the initial functioning of the Commission by mobilising internal and external resources;
- (ii) Meetings of Officials and Council of Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will be requested to provide advisory, consultancy including backstopping services in relevant fields;

(b) UNDP inputs

Rural Sociologist - Lusaka MULPOC
Agricultural Economist - Lusaka MULPOC
Relevant expert - Gisenyi MULPOC

(c) Type of assistance requested from governments

The governments are expected to participate in the negotiations to establish the sub-regional Lake Fisheries Commission; also when the Commission has been established, government will be expected to cooperate in the functioning of the Commission;

(d) Resources to be requested

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
(i) Fisheries Economist	6	12	6	6
(ii) Fisheries Biologist	-	6	6	6
(iii) Environmentalist	-	6	-	-
(iv) Fisheries Technologist	-	-	6	6
(v) Fisheries Training expert	-	6	6	6
(vi) Fish-Industrial expert	-	6	6	6
(vii) Legal expert	3	6	-	-

I. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title
Analysis of national industrial policies with a view to eventual co-ordination and harmonization (9.332).

2. Summary description of the project

The project is aimed at analysing the industrial policies of the countries of the subregion with a view to facilitating fruitful harmonization and rationalization of subregional industrial development policy including the evolution of a common position on issues on the on-going industrial consultations (under UNIDO) for the redeployment of industry in the subregion. Phase I of the project has been done, leading to the preparation of the revised draft Protocol and memorandum on co-operation in the field of industrial development in the proposed Preferential Trade Area.

3. Work Plan

Phase II: January-December 1980

Finalization of the draft industrial Protocol by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team and identification of further areas requiring co-operation and progressive harmonization of industrial policies. Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase III: January-December 1981

Assistance to governments in order to enable them to facilitate effective co-operation in the harmonization and rationalization of their industrial policies in the context of the PTA.

Phase IV: January-December 1982

Continued assistance to the Preferential Trade Area in preparation and implementation of viable multinational industrial projects in order to reduce duplicative investment tendencies and exploitation by foreign transnational monopolies and expand complementarity of the member States' economies.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA/UNIDO will provide backstopping, consultancy and advisory services.

(b) UNDP inputs

Senior industrial adviser, staff member of Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m.

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments will participate at the intergovernmental meetings at their own expense.

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialised agencies and other donor

II. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

Establishment of multinational iron and steel industries (9.332).

2. Summary description of the project

Prefeasibility study on multinational integrated iron and steel complexes and related metallurgical industries based on iron, ore and related mineral deposits in the subregion. The existing feasibility studies will be reviewed and examined for the purpose of submitting recommendations to governments.

This is a continuing project originally initiated at the inaugural meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC policy organs in October - November, 1977. The first phase of desk studies involving review of strategy and evaluation of existing data was completed by ECA/UNIDO Industry Division in 1979. Continued collaboration with UNIDO is envisaged.

3. Work Plan

Phase II: January-December 1980

Countries of the subregion will be visited for updating of the feasibility studies, for identification of projects and preparation of project profiles. An intergovernmental meeting of experts will be convened to select projects for implementation and the necessary mechanisms for executing the projects. Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase III: January-December 1981

Assistance will be given to countries in project development, project design and timely start of machinery installation. There will also be a physical planning input regarding the impact of the envisaged iron and steel complexes and their environmental implications on pollution of water, air and soil and other important related issues.

Phase IV: January-December 1982

Assistance will be given to the countries in mobilizing financial resources for funding installation of industrial plants.

Phase V: January-December 1983

Continued assistance will be given to ensure timely progress of installation.

Phase VI: January-December 1984

Assistance will be given to ensure timely completion of installation of plants.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA/UNIDO will provide the necessary dackstopping, advisory and consultancy services.

(b) UNDP input

An industrial economist, staff member of Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m.

(c) Government inputs

- (i) Full participation of national experts as members of the team or counterparts to consultant(s) on specific projects during the field work.
- (ii) Participation of national experts and government officials in meetings following the mission or consultants' visits.

(d) Additional resources required from donor countries or organizations under TCDC and ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>
(i) Iron and steel metallurgist	6 m/m
(ii) Mineral and metal economist	6 m/m
(iii) Economic geologist	6 m/m
(iv) Iron and steel specialists	12 m/m

III. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title
Establishment of a fish-meal and animal feed processing plant (.....).

2. Summary description of the project

This project is an outcome of the integrated rural development project in the Northern Province of Zambia and Mbeya-Rukwa regions of the United Republic of Tanzania. In their consultations with the Secretariat during June - July, 1979, in Kasama and Dar es Salaam, respectively, officials of the two governments gave first priority to implementation of a fish-meal processing project and shelved other projects, like cereal, oil-seed and vegetable oil processing to a later stage.

A production unit for processing animal feed from fish-meal is also envisaged in the project in order to alleviate the existing acute feeder shortage faced by the livestock and poultry farmers.

Phase I, involving identification of the project, was accomplished in 1979.

3. Work Plan

Phase II: January-December 1980

- (a) Undertake a feasibility study;
- (b) Convene a meeting of the Intergovernmental Liaison Committee to consider recommendations of the feasibility study i.e. suitable plant site, existing fish enterprise(s) that will be a nucleus for a growing industrial enterprise, recommendations to their respective governments regarding appropriate management mechanism and other issues.
- (c) Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase III: January-December 1981

Assistance to governments in mobilizing of financial resources for installation of the industrial plant, and to speed up implementation of the project.

Phase IV: January-December 1982

To complete installation work of all units of the plant.

4. Inputs

- (a) ECA input

ECA/FAO and ECA/UNIDO will provide backstopping, consultancy and advisory services.

- (b) UNDP input

One industrial economist, staff member of the Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m.

- (c) Other resources to be requested from UN specialised agencies and donor countries or organizations under TCDC and ECDC programme

	1980
(i) One agro-industrial economist	5 m/m

(ii) One fish processing technologist	5 m/m
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IV. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title
Establishment of a subregional composite flour development and training centre.
(.....).

2. Summary description of the project

The fifth conference of African Ministers of Industry meeting in Addis Ababa in October 1979, directed the FAO/ECA Advisory Group, on Food and Agricultural Industries Development in Africa, to provide the necessary technical know-how and training for production of composite flour in Africa. This was again endorsed and recommended by the third meeting of Lusaka MULPOC Policy Organs on January 23 to 29, 1980, in Gaborone, Botswana.

The FAO/ECA Advisory Group in co-operation with UNIDO will utilize indigenous grains such as maize, sorghum, millet and cassava for production of composite flour and will compile technological processes for supplying to countries of the subregion.

It is expected that this project will draw from the experience of Sudan and Senegal where production of indigenous non-wheat flour or composite flour has been achieved resulting in considerable savings on foreign exchange.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: January-December 1980

A feasibility study will be undertaken to determine suitable location for a centre for the subregion.

Phase II: January-December 1981

Installation of equipment at the centre. Work out production and training programmes. Take measures to ensure full participation of the countries in the project.

Phase III: January-December 1982

Technical assistance will be given for establishment of units, in selected existing food processing factories of the subregion, for increasing production of composite flour.

Phase IV: January-December 1983

Assistance to establish additional number of composite flour production units in selected existing food processing factories of various countries and to popularize the project as widely as possible in the subregion.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA/FAO : In addition to providing backstopping, consultancy and advisory services the ECA Secretariat, through the ECA/FAO Industries Development Advisory Group, will provide the following experts:-

	<u>1980</u>
(i) One general food-processing technoligist	6 m/m
(ii) Two cereal food-processing technologists	6 m/m
(iii) Two animal product and by-product technologists	12 m/m

(b) UNDP input

An industrial economist, staff member of the Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m

(c) Government inputs

Governments will be requested to provide^s/suitable unit , in the existing food-processing plants, for the production of composite flour in order to minimize investment cost; and co-operate in the training programmes.

V. INDUSTRY1. Project number and title

Establishment of processing and demonstration units for animal by-products (.....).

2. Summary description of the project

At their third meeting in January 23 to 29, 1980, the Lusaka MULPOC Policy Organs directed the ECA/FAO Advisory Group to provide the necessary technical assistance for the development of food, agricultural, animal products and by-products processing industries in the subregion. The latter project is selected because of the availability of relatively abundant raw materials in the subregion.

It is envisaged that some residual material from hides and skins, discarded as waste in tanneries, can be processed to produce glue. Where facilities exist, animal bone can be processed to supply poultry feed and to fabricate fertilizer substitutes. Blood-meal can be processed also to produce poultry feed. Various projects of this nature, requiring moderate capital investment, will be identified by the ECA/FAO Advisory Group during the same mission relating to the composite flour project described under IV. Industry.

3. Work PlanPhase I: January-December 1980

Some suitable units will be identified within the existing processing plants of the subregion for undertaking feasibility studies.

Phase II: January-December 1981

Technical assistance will be given to respective countries in implementation. These units will serve as demonstration centres to other countries of the subregion for proper utilization of their idle resources.

Phase III: January-December 1982

Assistance for the establishment of increasing number of units for popularizing the project as widely as possible in the subregion.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA/FAO will provide backstopping, consultancy and advisory services as indicated under IV. Industry;

(b) UNDP input

One industrial economist, staff member of Lusaka MJLPOC 24 m/m;

(c) Governments input

Governments will be requested to provide the required investment for establishment of units for processing animal by-products in the existing food or meat processing plants.

VI. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a sugar industry (.....).

2. Summary description of the project

The fifth conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in October 1979 in Addis Ababa, accorded the highest priority to the development of food industries for alleviating the existing food shortage and malnutrition in order to reduce dependence on imports of food and enhance sub-regional self-sufficiency.

Basing its decision on the recommendations of the African Ministers of Industry, the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers, at its third meeting on January 28-29, 1980, in Gaborone, directed the Lusaka MULPOC to include a bilateral sugar project between Uganda and Tanzania in its work programme. It was suggested that the Kagera River basin seemed suitable for the development of a sugar-cane plantation and subsequently for the establishment of a sugar mill.

In view of its importance in the context of the envisaged PTA programme, high priority will be given to this project.

3. Work plan

Phase I: January - December 1980

- (a) Consultations with the Governments concerned to agree on a project outline.
- (b) Undertake a fact finding mission.
- (c) Convene a meeting of government officials to consider recommendations of the fact finding mission and to establish the work programme.
- (d) Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase II: January - December 1981

- (a) Undertake a feasibility study.
- (b) Convene a meeting of government officials to consider the feasibility study and to establish the work programme.
- (c) Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase III: January-December 1982

Assistance to Governments to mobilise financial resources for project implementation including, possibly, land clearing and construction of irrigation works.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA/FAO/UNIDO will provide backstopping, consultancy and advisory services;

(b) UNDP input

One industrial economist, staff member of the Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;

(c) Government inputs

Governments will be requested to provide counterpart technical staff during prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

(d) Other resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor countries or organizations under TCDC and ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>
(i) One sugar technologist	4 m/m
(ii) One sugar-cane specialist	4 m/m
(iii) One agronomist	4 m/m
(iv) One hydrologist	4 m/m

VII. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

Establishment of forest-based industries: subregional wood-pulp and paper complexes, and integrated match industries (.....).

2. Summary description of the project

Despite vast timber resources, African countries import semi-finished products from industrialized countries for their existing paper factories and some even for their match factories. Africa is known to be a net importer of forest products.

One of the handicaps for the development of forest-based industries is the size of national markets which cannot absorb minimum capacities of industrial plants and which does not enable realization of economies of scale. It is envisaged that subregional industrial cooperation will facilitate creation of large markets to make for economic exploitation of forestry resources.

The African Ministers of Industry, at their fifth conference in Addis Ababa in October 1979, accorded high priority also to the development of forest-based industries in order to encourage exploitation of local resources and to facilitate self-sustaining industrialization in the subregion.

Basing its decision on the recommendations of the African Ministers of Industry, the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers, at its third meeting on January 28 to 29, 1980, in Gaborone, Botswana, directed the Lusaka MULPOC to take steps to initiate planning and preparation for the establishment of forest-based industries in the subregion with particular reference to wood-pulp and paper complexes and integrated match industries.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: January-December 1980

- (a) Consultations with the Governments concerned to agree on the project outline;
- (b) Undertake a prefeasibility study;
- (c) Submit progress report of the prefeasibility study to MULPOC Policy Organs.

Phase II: January-December 1981

- (a) Consultations with the Governments concerned on wood-pulp and paper projects approved by the MULPOC policy organs to agree on project outline;
- (b) Undertake feasibility studies;
- (c) Convene a meeting of governments officials to consider recommendations of

(d) Report to MULPOC policy organs.

Phase III: January-December 1982

Assist in mobilisation of financial resources for industrial plants and in overall execution of the project.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA/FAO will provide the following backstopping, consultancy and advisory services:-

	<u>1980</u>
(i) One wood technologist	6 m/m
(ii) One paper technologist	6 m/m
(iii) One forestry specialist	6 m/m

(b) UNDP input

One industrial economist, staff member of the Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m

(c) Government inputs

Governments will be requested to provide counterpart technical staff during prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

I. TRANSPORT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a multinational Coastal Shipping Line.

2. Summary Description of the Project

- (a) The countries of the area are at present served predominantly by deep-sea shipping lines which operate to destinations outside Africa, coastal shipping which can link the countries with each other has been neglected. As the long distance surface transport is poorly developed and expensive, the development of coastal shipping is of great importance for the promotion of intra-subregional trade. Co-operation between the existing shipping lines, pooling of services and, in the future, establishment of a multinational coastal shipping line for the sub-region, will reduce reliance on foreign shipping lines.
- (b) The immediate objective of the project is: to study the possibility of establishing a multinational coastal shipping line in the subregion on the basis of existing coastal lines through pooling of their services, with long term objectives of promoting intra-subregional trade in the context of the proposed PTA, reducing reliance on foreign shipping lines and also reducing transport costs.

Phase I: September 1979 - December 1980

This is an on-going project and a feasibility study is currently being conducted in order to:-

- (a) Identify existing coastal shipping capacity and related facilities in the subregion, with the view to finding out what role these can play towards achieving the desired goal,
- (b) Identify commodities and the volume thereof that can economically sustain the proposed venture,
- (c) Establish and recommend the most suitable type(s) of vessels to carry the commodities available, as well as future traffic,

- (d) Find out how the existing coastal services can best be pooled in a more co-ordinated manner in order to diversify and rationalise their utility more economically as a prerequisite to the eventual establishment of the proposed line;
- (e) Identify and recommend the management structure.

Phase II: January- December 1981

- (a) Study of financial and manpower requirements;
- (b) Examine prospects of starting a tanker service for the transportation of fuel and other liquid cargoes;
- (c) Convene a meeting of coastal shipping operators (or governments as the case may be) to map out the areas and to decide on the extent and modalities of co-operation, especially on matters relating to freight tariff, cargo reservation, sailing schedules, berthing priorities and facilities, maintenance and repair of vessels and training of seafarers and other personnel;
- (d) Draft articles of agreement; and
- (e) Convene a meeting of MULPOC organs to consider recommendations.

Phase III: January - December 1982

The third phase will entail signing of the articles of agreement and mobilisation of funds to assist the implementation of the recommendations for the establishment of the multinational coastal shipping line.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will provide backstopping and other consultancy services, as required in order to ensure co-ordination of the activities;

(b) UNDP inputs

- (i) Transport Economist at Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;
- (ii) The project is included in the programming of the US\$10 million earmarked by UNDP for inter-country co-operation in transport and communications in the subregion;

(c) Type of support to be requested from Governments

Governments will be required to provide the following assistance during the study and execution of the project:

- (i) Counterpart personnel to co-ordinate action and collection of data;
- (ii) Provide the required data and other necessary information;
- (iii) Provide transport to the mission for internal movement during collection of data.

(d) Additional resources to be requested from specialised UN agencies and donor countries or organizations under TCDC and ECDC programmes

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
(i) Shipping expert	6 m/m	2 m/m
(ii) Financial expert	3 "	-
(iii) Naval Architect	3	-

II. TRANSPORT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of national freight booking centres and creation of multi-national centres.

2. Summary description of the project

(a) Little attention has been given by the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa to the choice of ships for the carriage of their trade. The exports and imports of these countries are usually placed on foreign ships by private and foreign shipping agencies operating in or outside the subregion. In these circumstances, there is hardly any motivation to seek the most competitive services and rates. Moreover, the operation of a multiplicity of agencies, without any co-ordination, deprives the countries of the opportunity of securing the most economical form of transport for their foreign trade. Establishment of national, and in the future, multinational freight booking centres will enable co-ordination of shipments, reduce transport costs and save foreign exchange.

(b) The immediate objective of the project is to study the existing trade and shipping practices and provide a programme of the establishment of national freight booking centres.

The ultimate objective of the project is to establish multinational freight booking centres in order to achieve reduction on transport costs and save foreign exchange.

3. Work Plan

Work on this project started in 1976, but had to be discontinued because of lack of financial resources. A prefeasibility study was conducted in 1976 and this is regarded as Phase I of implementation of the project. However, in the light of the current negotiations on the establishment of the proposed Preferential Trade Area for the subregion it is proposed to continue the project, after the launching of the Preferential Trade Area. The PTA is bound to change the existing trade and shipment policies, thereby facilitating co-ordination of shipments. A Protocol on transit trade and transit facilities has been included in the PTA protocols and it should contribute to the implementation of this project. Hence the project is phased from 1981 as follows:-

Phase II: January-December 1981

- (i) Studies of data, documents, papers and recommendations prepared in 1976 during the preliminary study;
- (ii) Study of existing trade and shipping traffic and practices in the project area;
- (iii) Collection of necessary data and information;
- (iv) Studies on requirements for improving the efficiency of freight booking centres and joint measures for harmonization and rationalisation of the operation of the centres;
- (v) Preparation of a report, including programme for the establishment of national freight booking centres;
- (vi) Convening of a meeting of experts to consider the report and
- (vii) Convene meetings of the MULPOC policy organs to consider recommendations and make decisions.

Phase III: January - December 1982

- (i) Studies on economic, technical and legal aspects of creation of multinational freight booking centres;
- (ii) Preparation of a report including a programme for the establishment of multinational freight booking centres;
- (iii) Convening a meeting of experts to consider the report;
- (iv) Complementary studies, if required, to assist the implementation of the programme for the establishment of the centres;
- (v) Studies of operational aspects of the freight booking centres, to assist the centres in their first phase of operation.

4. Inputs(a) ECA inputs

The Transport, Communications and Tourism Division at ECA Headquarters will provide advisory consultancy and backstopping services and ensure liaison in the co-ordination of activities;

(b) UNDP inputs

Transport Economist at Lusaka MULPOC - 24 m/m

(c) Type of support to be requested from Governments

- (i) Facilities for meetings in form of hall and auxilliary secretarial services;
- (ii) Provision of data and other information on trade;
- (iii) Provide counterpart personnel to co-ordinate activities for mission.

(d) Additional resources to be requested from specialised UN agencies and donor countries or organizations under TCDC and ECDC programmes

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
(i) Expert in clearing and forwarding	6 m/m	12 m/m
(ii) Shipping Expert	3	3
(iii) Financial Expert	-	6
(iv) Legal Expert	-	6

III. TRANSPORT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a joint inland water transport venture on the Lower Zambezi River.

2. Summary description of the project

- (a) The Zambezi River is navigable between Chirundi, on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe and Chinde on the Indian Ocean coast, except for the interruption by the Cabora Bassa Dam. However, despite the fact that the river was in the past used for transport, it is not presently used as water-way, mainly because of the political situation in the area;
- (b) Use of the river as an inland water-way would greatly assist development in the three States, viz Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia and would generate agricultural and mining activities in the Zambezia Province of Mozambique. Zambia and Zimbabwe would benefit by having a direct water transport connection to the sea as well as having inland ports at Luangwa and Chirundu, respectively. In addition, the project would generate trade among the three States and would play a significant role in the proposed PTA.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: January - December 1980

- (i) Carry out study to establish hydrological behaviour of the river particularly below the Cabora Bassa Dam in order to determine the average draft available to sustain operations throughout the year;
- (ii) Study of the spillway and other physical features of the Cabora Bassa Dam in order to establish need for construction of locks or alternative structures to enable vessels to by-pass the damwall;
- (iii) Study of existing and potential traffic likely to move on the river, both ways, including types of vessels most suited for the traffic and taking into consideration the road network linkages;
- (iv) Carry out complementary studies of the type and structure of appropriate management services, including possible role of the proposed multinational coastal shipping line;

- (v) Carry out survey of possible impact of waterway on agriculture, mining, human settlements and the environment;
- (vi) Appraisal of existing harbour facilities and determination of potential sites for additional harbours and ports;
- (vii) Submit report to Governments for consideration;
- (viii) Convene MULPOC policy organs meetings and submit recommendations.

Phase II: January - December 1981

- (i) Feasibility studies for construction of locks at Cabora Bassa Dam (or alternative structures), harbours and ports as identified along the Lower Zambezi;
- (ii) Feasibility studies of construction or expansion of the complementary road/rail network in the area to be served by the waterway;
- (iii) Submit reports to Governments;
- (iv) Convene meetings of MULPOC policy organs for reporting progress.

Phase III: January 1982 - December 1983

- (i) Negotiations for bilateral/multilateral agreements setting up management structures, acquisition of vessels, services, etc.;
- (ii) Mobilizing resources for financing capitalisation of the project;
- (iii) Design and construction of harbours, ports, locks and other physical facilities;
- (iv) Governments conclude agreements of ownership and management of facilities and launch the project.

Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA will provide backstopping services and ensure liaison in co-ordination of activities;

(b) UNDP inputs

(i) Transport Economist at MULPOC Lusaka 24 m/m;

(ii) The project is included in the programming of the US\$ 10 million ear-

(c) Type of support to be requested from Governments

- (i) The Governments of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe will be expected to approve the project jointly in principle;
- (ii) Provision of data and access to restricted installations during study and implementation of the project and internal transport;

(d) Resources to be requested from specialised UN agencies under TCDC and ECDC programmes

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982/83</u>
Hydrologist	3 m/m	2 m/m	-
Harbour/ports Engineer	6 "	6 "	2 m/m
Dam construction Engineer	3 "	-	3 "
Civil Engineer (rail/road)	3 "	-	-
Naval Architect	3 "	-	-

IV. TRANSPORT1. Project number and title

Establishment of a Transport and Communications Commission for the Eastern and Southern African States.

2. Summary description of the project

- (a) The Commission is intended to co-ordinate the activities and policies in various modes of transport and communications in order to ensure efficient and economic use of the transport and communications facilities so as to enhance rapid economic and social development of the member States of Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (b) The draft terms of reference of the proposed commission were amended and accepted by the Council of Ministers at their 3rd Meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana in January 28/29, 1980.

Phase I: March - December 1980

- (a) Redrafting of the terms of reference to provide for one subregional Transport and Communications Commission and Southern African States;
- (b) Drawing up of articles of agreement for the establishment of the Commission;
- (c) Convening of an intergovernmental meeting of experts to consider and finalise the draft articles of agreement for submission to the next Council of Ministers' meeting.

Phase II: January - December

- (a) Meeting of Plenipotentiaries to enter into agreement setting up the Commission;
- (b) Recruitment of the Secretariat staff for the Commission;
- (c) Mobilization of funds for setting up the Commission.

Inputs

- (a) ECA Inputs

(b) UNDP inputs

(i) Transport Economist at Lusaka MULPOC - 24 m/m

(ii) The project is included in the programming of the US\$10 million earmarked by UNDP for the inter-country co-operation in the field of transport and communications in the subregion;

(c) Type of support to be requested from Governments

Provision of facilities for meeting and auxilliary secretarial services;

(d) Additional resources to be requested from specialised UN agencies under TCDC and ECDC programmes

Assistance in establishment of the Commission Secretariat.

V TRANSPORT

There are twenty-six (26) other projects to be financed by the US\$ 10 million earmarked by the UNDP. These projects do not appear in the Lusaka MULPOC 1980 work programme (except as specified) as they are subject to further consultation between ECA Addis and ECA MULPOC Lusaka in order to determine their phasing, in the light of the Ministers' decisions at their meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, in January 1980. The projects, some of which are compounded, are listed herebelow:-

Other projects to be financed by the US\$ 10 million

Port projects

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>US\$ Million</u>
1. UNTACDA HAP-01,02,03	Improvement of management and organization in ports of newly independent and island countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion.	0.600
2. UNTACDA HAP-12	Study of the establishment of a dredging pool for the subregion.	0.400
3. UNTACDA HAP-13	Harmonization of port operation and management statistics for Eastern and Southern African ports	0.300
4. UNTACDA HAP-15	Study of navigational aids in the subregion of Eastern and Southern African States and islands	0.100
5. UNTACDA HAP-25	Study on the establishment of a subregional port management and operation training centre	0.300
	Total	<u>1.700</u>

Maritime and multinational projects

1. MULPOC/Lusaka	Feasibility study on establishment of a multinational coastal shipping line for Central and South-Western coast of Africa	0.156
2. UNTACDA SHP-23	Feasibility study for harmonization of shipping laws of Eastern and Southern Africa	

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>US\$ Million</u>
3. ECA	Feasibility study on the establishment of shipping performance data bank for the Eastern and Southern Africa.	0.150
4. MULPOC/UNTACDA SHP-17	Architect study of multinational maritime college for Eastern and Southern Africa.	0.040
5. UNTACDA ENP.01	Feasibility study for creation of multimodal operators for Eastern and Southern Africa.	<u>0.200</u>
	Total	<u><u>0.696</u></u>

Inland water transport projects

1. UNTACDA	Technical assistance for the development of navigation on lakes Malawi, Tanganyika, Victoria, Kariba, Mweru and Bangweulu	0.300
2. UNTACDA INP-08	Modernization of the organization of river navigation bodies	0.100
3. UNTACDA	Definition of types of vessels feasible for the Zambezi, Kafue and Kabompo rivers	0.200
4. UNTACDA INP-11	Improvement of navigability and development of inland water transport on the Baro and Akobo rivers (Sudan and Ethiopia)	0.100
5. ECA	Feasibility study for an integrated development programme of inland water transport for Eastern and Southern African subregion	<u>0.300</u>
	Total	<u><u>1.000</u></u>

N.B. A project called "Establishment of an inland water transport on the lower Zambezi River", has been conceived within the US\$ million 0.300 under project 5 ECA above, but the study has not yet been costed.

Air Transport projects

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>US\$ Million</u>
1. MULPOC/UNTACDA	Pooling of air transport services in the BLS countries	0.100
2. UNTACDA AIP-60,75,95, 101, 123, 133	Training of technical aeronautical personnel in the form of fellowships (Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles and Swaziland)	1.000
3. UNTACDA AIP-19	Acquisition of training equipment for the multinational training centre for pilots and aircraft technicians (ZASTI, Lusaka)	<u>0.426</u>
	Total	<u>1.526</u> -----

Road and railway projects

1. UNTACDA	Subregional training survey for improving of highway personnel training in Eastern and Southern Africa	0.050
2. MULPOC/LUSAKA	Prefeasibility study of the road link between Mpulungu-Nakonde- Tunduma, through to Malawi	0.350
3. ECA	Prefeasibility study of the road link between Lubutu-Biruve section of the Bukavu-Malikale-Kisangani road	<u>0.300</u>
	Roads total	<u>0.700</u> -----
1. MULPOC/LUSAKA	Study on technical standar- dization of the East African and Tazara railway networks and their linkages.	0.070
	Railway total	<u>0.070</u> -----

Telecommunications projects

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>US\$ Million</u>
1. UNTACDA TEP-04	Indepth study of telecommu- nication development planning	1.215
2. JOINT ECA/UPU	Subregional training in adminis- trative and financial management of postal services for Eastern and Southern Africa (ECA contribution)	0.044
3. UNTACDA MAP-06	Establishment of statistical Data Bank	0.096
4. UNTACDA MAP-08	Seminar on telecommunications operation and maintenance for Eastern and Southern Africa	0.400
5. UNTACDA	Seminar on Management and Planning of Broadcasting and the role of broadcasting in national development	0.240
	Total	<u>1.995</u>

I. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Project number and title

Conversion of the East African Management Institute into the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute.

2. Summary description of the project

This project aims at the expansion in scope, course offerings and utilization of membership in geographical coverage to include all countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion in which the Institute will be responsive to training, research and consultancy in given priority area needs.

3. Work Plan

At its third meeting, the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) for Eastern and Southern African States, after noting the good progress so far made in the conversion of the East African Management Institute into a subregional Institute, urged for the continuation and finalization of the conversion exercise. It is planned that the next phases of the conversion will be as executed as follows:-

Phase II: February-March 1980

- (a) a meeting of Plenipotentiaries be convened to sign the agreement;
- (b) the first meeting of the enlarged Board of Governors will follow immediately;
- (c) establishment of a sub-committee of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers to oversee the work of the Institute;
- (d) drive for payment of annual or special contributions to the Institute budget.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

Besides the already existing backstopping and consultative advisory services ECA will continue to co-ordinate and facilitate increased commitment, support and utilization of the Institute;

(b) UNDP input

- (i) UNDP will be required to enable the Institute to operate until such time as the members are able to sustain its requirements;
- (ii) Manpower economist Lusaka MULPOC 12 m/m.

(c) Governments contribution

Governments will make annual and special contributions based on a formula agreed at the meeting of the Board of Governors. It is envisaged that new activities requiring the cooperation and participation by governments will develop after the signing of the agreement by the Plenipotentiaries.

II. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a multinational Maritime Transport College in Eastern and Southern Africa (9.262).

2. Summary description of the project

- (a) The operation of the proposed multinational shipping line will involve problems such as effective administrative machinery, legal framework, application of international standards and international conventions, safety measures, identification of types of vessels, repair and maintenance all of which require qualified staff;
- (b) At present, however, the development of maritime transport is hampered by lack of qualified technical and managerial personnel. The Eastern and Southern African States have no multinational training institution in the field of maritime transport; consequently, the pressing need for the establishment of such an institution cannot be underestimated;
- (c) The need for development of existing and creation of new training facilities was also emphasised in the prefeasibility study report of the "Preparatory Mission on Training Facilities and Advisory Services in the field of Maritime Transport in Africa - 1975" carried out by UNCTAD and ECA;
- (d) (i) Immediate Objectives
To carry out a prefeasibility study on the establishment of the proposed subregional maritime college and submit the report to an intergovernmental meeting of experts;
- (ii) Long-term Objectives
To promote co-operation in the development and training of personnel in maritime transport

3. Work Plan

Phase I: March-December, 1980

Carrying out of a pre-feasibility study to identify the following:-

- (i) training needs and other requirements in seamanship in general for the sub-region;
- (ii) training requirements for individual States in marine engineering for coastal shipping;
- (iii) training requirements in maritime transport economics and management;
- (iv) existing training facilities available in the sub-region for all levels and what need to be done to augment these to meet the requirement of the area.

Phase II: January-December 1981

- Intergovernmental meeting of experts to consider the study/report;
- Meeting of Plenipotentiaries;
- Mobilization of funds and other manpower resources.

Phase III: January-December 1982

- Negotiation with host Government;
- Preparation of host country institution for accommodation of the institute;
- Soliciting of funds for the expansion of physical facilities.

Phase IV: January-December 1983

- Recruitment of college core staff and curriculum design consultations;
- Development and organization of college supporting services;
- Designing and development of instructional programmes;
- Recruitment of experts and consultants;
- Programme announcement and intake of trainees.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA would provide consultancy services and backstopping in transport, manpower, public administration, management and legal matters;

(b) UNDP input

(i) Manpower Economist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;

(ii) Transport Economist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC 24 m/m;

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The Governments will be requested to provide the necessary information and other relevant assistance during study period;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor countries or organisations under the TCDC and ECDC programme

IMCO has been requested to participate and assist in the implementation of the project.

III. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of regional and subregional training institutions for aircraft pilots, engineers and controllers.

2. Summary description of the project

One of the major obstacles in the development and operation of air transport in Africa is lack of trained and qualified local personnel. The Eastern and Southern African States have recognized the need to pool their resources in the training of pilots, aircraft engineers, aircraft controllers and other civil aviation personnel. To this end, it is intended to take appropriate measures for the conversion of the Ethiopian Pilot Training School in Addis Ababa into a regional Centre and the East African Flying School based in Soroti, Uganda, into a subregional Centre; both these have already extended training places to member States in the subregion. The immediate objective is to take stock of the existing facilities, identify areas requiring action and recommend the course of action to be taken in order to achieve the desired goal.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: March-December 1980

- (i) Comprehensive survey of facilities available for training pilots, aircraft engineers, aircraft controllers and other civil aviation personnel and synchronization of training programmes to effect complementarity while avoiding duplication;
- (ii) Recruitment of experts to carry out the study and make recommendations;
- (iii) Negotiation with the host countries;
- (iv) Convening of a meeting of MULPOC policy organs.

Phase II: January-December 1981

- (i) Draft of articles of agreement;
- (ii) Convening of meeting of officials to consider the draft articles of agreement;
- (iii) Mobilization of financial resources;
- (iv) Recruitment of staff and reviewing of curricula.

Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA will provide consultancy services and backstopping as necessary;

(b) UNDP input

Manpower Economist, member of Lusaka MULPOC;

(c) Type of support to be requested from Governments

The Governments will be requested to avail the necessary information, and other resources as required for the conversion of the schools;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor countries or organizations under the TCDC and ECDC programme

(i) Curriculum Development Expert; 6 m/m

(ii) Aircraft Architect. 6 m/m

IV. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a Wildlife Management Research and Advisory Centre for Eastern and Southern African States.

2. Summary description of the project

- (a) The economic returns emanating from the development of international and domestic tourism are very well known to countries that have attempted to do serious business in the tourism industry. Indeed tourism generates income and employment; and is an important foreign exchange earner. However, the development of national game parks on which the tourism industry largely depends, requires careful and systematic conservation and development of wildlife. To this end, sustained and comprehensive wildlife conservation and development (programmes) require high and middle level personnel to cope with local, administrative, ecological, economic, biological, veterinary and the planning and management of wildlife conservation. Some Eastern and Southern African States have realised the need for these cadres of manpower and have developed national facilities not only to train manpower but also to carry out research and advisory services in wildlife conservation;
- (b) The immediate objective of this project is to take stock of the existing facilities, identify training and research needs and examine possibilities of developing a Centre to serve the subregion.

3. Work Plan

Phase I: March-December 1980

- (i) Recruitment of experts to carry out the survey and study in (ii) and (iii) below:-
- (ii) A comprehensive survey of training needs for higher level personnel for wildlife conservation as well as for wildlife instructors;
- (iii) Appraisal of the facilities and resources required for research, training of higher level wildlife conservation and development personnel at the Mweka Wildlife Training Centre, Tanzania.

- (iv) Convening of a meeting of MULPOC policy organs to consider the survey report on the required facilities and resources.

Phase II: January-December 1981

- (i) Drawing up of an appropriate curriculum;
(ii) Mobilization of financial resources;
(iii) Recruitment of staff to augment existing personnel.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA input

ECA will provide consultancy services and backstopping as necessary;

(b) UNDP input

Manpower Economist - member of Lusaka MULPOC 12 m/m;

(c) Type of support to be requested from the Governments

The Governments will be requested to provide the necessary information and other relevant assistance during the study and survey for the project;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor countries or organizations under the TCDC and ECDC programme

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
(i) Curriculum Development Expert		6 m/m
(ii) Wildlife Conservationist	6 m/m	
(iii) Ecologist	6 m/m	
(iv) Expert in fauna laws and conventions	6 m/m	

V MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT1. Project number and title

East African Mineral Resources Development Centre.

2. Summary description of the project

The Governing Council of the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre, at its meeting in Dar es Salaam in August 1979, called upon the Centre, ECA and the host government to intensify their efforts to obtain the participation in the project of more member States from the subregion. Presently only four member States have acceded to the agreement establishing the Centre. Furthermore, with the recognition that the present title of the Centre does not fully cover the area supposed to be served by the Centre, the Governing Council recommended that the Centre should be renamed "The Eastern and Southern African Mineral Development Centre". Immediate action is required to effect the two decisions by the Governing Council so that the establishment and operation of the Centre is accomplished.

3. Work PlanPhase I: March-December 1980

- (a) solicit and intensify efforts to obtain the participation in the project of member States from the subregion;
- (b) effect the renaming of the Centre from "East African Mineral Resources Development Centre" to "The Eastern and Southern African Mineral Development Centre".

4. Inputs(a) ECA input

ECA will provide the necessary co-operation;

(b) UNDP input

Manpower Economist - member of Lusaka MULPOC 12 m/m;

(c) Type of assistance to be requested from Governments

Co-operation from governments in the process of getting more members to participate in the project;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT1. Project number and title

Integration of Women in Development (9.534).

2. Summary description of the project

Having established the subregional Bureau for co-ordinating the integration of women in development, the Project aims at consolidating the work of the Bureau and assisting in providing support to the national machineries. The governments in the subregion have realised the importance of the women's role in the development of their respective countries and their contribution to the livelihood of their peoples. In view of this, efforts by governments to integrate women in development should be given support. In addition, the project aims at providing assistance to the women in Liberation Movements in the subregion, particularly in the fields of nutrition and childcare.

3. Work Plan

Phase I, under which priority areas were defined during 1978; and part of Phase II, during 1979, dealing with implementation of projects in training and studies on aspects of women in development have been completed. The next phase will be executed as follows:-

Phase III: January-December 1980(a) Training

- (i) Follow-up to get feedback on the subregional training workshop for trainers to improve the quality of life in rural areas (Mozambique, Angola);
- (ii) Follow-up to get feedback on specialised training in food processing, food preservation and catering (Swaziland, Botswana, Tanzania);
- (iii) Follow-up for the utilization of participants and application of knowledge and skills acquired on the study tour to Ghana, the Gambia and Kenya on hand screen fabrics printing, handicrafts, textile design - to identify consequent projects (Zambia, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Seychelles);
- (iv) National/Subregional Training Workshop on Programme Planning, Project Preparation and Implementation (French speaking countries: Mozambique, Angola, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles; and a national workshop for

(v) Evaluation of initial training in nutrition, child care, day care centres, simple technologies, survey techniques for women members of Liberation Movements of Southern Africa - and following up on projects and types of assistance from ECA and other United Nations Agencies identified by women members of Liberation Movements including scholarships assistance.

(b) National Machineries for the Integration of Women in Development:

Assistance in establishing or strengthening of national machineries through National Seminars, workshops and/or Consultancy services (Swaziland, Uganda and Lesotho).

(c) Studies:

- (i) Study of existing co-operative structures and preparation of model schemes to meet the special needs of women. (study No. 1)
- (ii) Study associated with problems of out of school girls. (study No. 2)
- (iii) Study of protective and supportive measures for textile industries with particular reference to women's roles. (study No. 3)
- (iv) Survey of traditional skills in handcrafts used by women in the subregion and developing a programme. (study No. 4)
- (v) On going survey of traditional technologies and Pilot Projects for Integrated development with focus on village technology and handcrafts (Ethiopia). (study No. 5)
- (vi) Case studies of national development plans with the view to determining whether they take into account women's contribution (4/5 countries to be selected). (study No. 6)

(d) Project Identification:

Missions by co-ordinator to member States to identify the needs and sources of assistance for projects in collaboration with member States. (Malawi, Djibouti, and Mauritius)

(e) Development Projects:

- (i) Follow-up of the following projects:

2. Project on Improved Pottery for women. (Ethiopia)
3. Project on Development of a Training Centre on Carpet making and Handicrafts. (Ethiopia)

(ii) Assistance in the setting up of the following projects:

1. A Handicrafts Training Centre (Project Proposal in Somalia).
2. Project on Handicrafts Development (Project Proposal by Maendeleo ya Wanawake in Kenya).
3. Projects that have resulted from the studies in Tanzania and Mozambique.

(f) Conferences and Meetings:

- (i) Meeting of the sub-regional machinery preceded by subregional bureau for the integration of women in development to consider among others Programme of Work emanating from the Copenhagen World Conference to be held in July 1980.
- (ii) MULPOC Policy Organs meetings.

Phase IV : January - December 1981

(a) Training:

- (i) Continuation of specialized training in member States to be identified.
- (ii) National/Sub-regional Training Workshop on Programme Planning, Project Preparation and Implementation (selected English speaking countries).
- (iii) Leadership Training for Trade Union Women Leaders (Zambia).
- (iv) Scholarships for women members of Liberation Movements in Southern Africa in areas of expressed need.

(b) National Machineries:

- (i) National Seminar and/or Consultancy services on the establishment or strengthening of national machineries (two countries to be selected)
- (ii) Study tours for women leaders to exchange ideas and as learning experience on programme/projects for women and girls with national representatives of well established national machineries (Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Lesotho, Swaziland, Djibouti, Mauritius, Madagascar).

(c) Studies:

- (i) Study of the relationship of infant and childhood mortality to fertility levels and patterns in selected countries of the sub-region. (study No. 7)
- (ii) In depth study of embroidery and study of the economic organisations of textiles and Women's role (Ethiopia). (study No. 8)
- (iii) Survey of day care centres in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Seychelles. (study No. 9)

(d) Identification:

Missions to member States to identify suitable projects.

(e) Development Projects:

- (i) Follow-up on Projects and/or activities resulting from the studies carried out in 1980.

(f) Conferences and Meetings:

- (i) Meeting of the subregional Machinery and Bureau for the Integration of Women in Development.
- (ii) Meeting of development planners and other appropriate experts to examine the role of women with particular emphasis on rural transformation and modalities for ensuring that the role of women is integrated in development plans (assisted by data information collected through case studies to be carried out in 1980).

Phase V : January - December 1982

Further implementation of activities in aspects of Training, Studies, Project Identification, Development Projects and Conferences (in member countries not covered in the previous phases)

4. INPUTS

(a) UNDP/ECA

- (i) Co-ordinator on Integration of Women in Development posted at the Lusaka MULPOC.
- (ii) ECA/ATRCW will also provide consultancy and backstopping services as requested, in support of the project as follows:-

1. <u>Training</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$
ECA input including staff time involved at US \$			
per workshop			
- 5 workshops at US\$
- 6 workshops at US\$
2. <u>National Machineries</u>			
(i) <u>National Seminars</u>			
- staff input 2 m/m each year
- seminar cost 4 countries at US\$
Total
(ii) <u>Study Tours</u>			
- staff input 1 m/m each
- study tour cost 9 countries at US\$

<u>Training</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
(iii) <u>Studies</u>	US\$	US\$	US\$
ECA input including staff costs involved at unit cost shown below:			
<u>Project No.</u>			
1. Subregional at US\$
2. 3 countries at US\$
3. Subregional at US\$
4. 1 country at US\$
5. 1 country at US\$
6. 4/5 countries at US\$
7. 1 country at US\$
8. 2/3 countries at US\$
9. Subregional at US\$
 (iv) <u>Project Identification</u>			
staff input 4 m/m each year
Total
 (v) <u>Development Projects</u>			
staff input 4 m/m each year
Total
 (v) <u>Conferences and Meeting</u>			
ECA input on convening meetings is estimated at US\$			

(b) Type of support to be requested from the governments

The governments will be requested to support the subregional machinery for promoting the integration of women in development and to allocate resources to this end.

PROJECT: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Work Programme Priorities for 1980

1. (a) Follow-up missions to countries and refugee camps that had training in 1979 to determine and identify consequent projects and assistance required.
- (b) Follow-up missions to newly established Development Projects (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique)
- (c) Visits for new project identification.
2. Convening National/Subregional Training Workshop on Programme Planning, Project Preparation and Implementation (one workshop for all Francophone countries in the subregion).
3. Convening meetings for the Subregional Bureau and Machinery.
4. Preparation of terms of reference for consultants:-
 - (a) on the establishment of national machineries
 - (b) to carry out case studies
5. Participating at the Workshop organised for Population Activities and ATRCW.

(c) Resources to be requested from UN specialised agencies and donor countries or organisations under TCDC and ECDC

	<u>Total</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>US\$</u>
(1) Nutritionist 24 m/m
(2) <u>Consultants</u>			
(i) National Development Planners 24 m/m
(ii) National Machineries Expert 4 m/m
(iii) Appropriate Technology/small businesses expert 12 m/m
(iv) Adult Educationalist 12 m/m

SPECIAL PROJECTSI MIGRATORY LABOUR1. Project number and title

Migratory Labour in Southern Africa (9.441).

2. Summary description of the project

(a) At the second meeting of the Ministers of Labour of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland on Migratory Labour to South Africa held at Gaborone, Botswana, from 30 to 31 January, 1980, the Southern Africa Labour Commission was established and an agreement to that effect was signed by the Ministers of Labour of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The major tasks of the Commission are:-

- (i) The harmonization of policy on migratory labour;
- (ii) The mobilization of international financial and technical assistance;
- (iii) Assistance to the supplier States to strengthen and restructure their economies in order to reduce their dependence on South Africa;
- (iv) Review of interstate agreements and contractual arrangements for migrant workers;
- (v) Assistance in formulation and implementation of training and re-training programmes for migrant workers.

(b) Pursuant to this, the Ministers of Labour of the BLS countries decided that the newly established Southern Africa Labour Commission must meet regularly, at least twice a year, to endeavour to co-ordinate and harmonize policies and practices on migrant labour and consult on matters of mutual interest on problems regarding migrant labour;

(c) The initial phases I and II consisted in mobilizing international support and soliciting material support for the project; during these phases the problems facing the supplier States as a result of migratory labour were presented at various UN organs and other international fora. The next phases will focus on internal action by the supplier States while appeals for material assistance will continue.

3. Work Plan

Phase III: March-May 1980

- (i) Convene follow-up meeting of officials of BLMS to consider proposals for initiating projects and agree on guidelines for the programme of action on improving the countries' productive capacities and the scale of required international, material, financial, technical and political support;
- (ii) Convene a meeting of the newly established Southern Africa Labour Commission to consider and approve a programme of action for improving agricultural and industrial capacities and the required international, material, financial, technical and political support;
- (iii) Consultant to carry out a study on migratory labour problems.

Phase IV: April-December 1980

- (i) Following from the meetings in (i) and (ii) above implement the recommendations accordingly;
- (ii) Review rural development and industrial programmes and policies of the BLMS in order to assess areas requiring financial and material assistance for boosting the countries' productive capacities and employment;
- (iii) Meeting of the Southern Africa Labour Commission, preceded by meeting of Officials of the BLMS to assess progress made during 1980.

Phase V: January-December 1981

- (i) Monitor progress made in the renegotiation of the terms of the South African Customs Union Agreement in the context of the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (ii) Meeting of the Southern Africa Labour Commission, preceded by meeting of Officials;

(iii) Study of international migration policies and their effects on the movement of migrant labour in the Eastern and Southern African subregion (Population Division);

(iv) Mobilization of international, technical and financial support for implementation of technical co-operation programmes and projects for restructuring of the economies of the supplier States.

4. Inputs

(a) Type of assistance to be requested from governments

The governments will be requested to co-operate by making their personnel and staff of their research institutions available for consultations on the technical aspects of the project;

(b) ECA/JASPA inputs

ECA will continue to provide backstopping and required consultancy services;

(c) UNDP inputs

Manpower Economist on the staff of the Lusaka-based MULPOC - 24 m/m. This being a multi-disciplinary project, all the MULPOC staff will participate;

(d) Resources to be requested from UN specialized agencies and donor countries or organizations under the TCDC and ECDC programme

(i) Industrial Labour Economist - 6 m/m;

(ii) Development Economist - 4 m/m.

II ASSISTANCE TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

1. Project number and title

Assistance to liberation movements.

2. Summary description of the project

The third meeting of the Council of Ministers directed that the Lusaka MULPOC should collaborate with the specialized UN agencies and other international organisations in providing assistance to the liberation movements in the following areas:-

(a) Women's programmes

- (i) Training in nutrition and child care, day care and related techniques which could be usefully applied in refugee camps and later in the liberated zones;
- (ii) Provision of scholarships for women refugees from Southern Africa in fields of expressed need.

(b) Extension services

- (i) Determination of ways and means of providing agricultural experts to advise the liberation movements on the organisation of their camps in such areas as food and animal production, fish farming and training in the basic agricultural skills with a view to helping them to achieve self-sufficiency;
- (ii) Determination of ways and means of providing intermediate technology experts to advise on the construction of economic and practical structure, such as housing, piggeries etc., to enable the liberation movements to put the material assistance donated by the international community to the best possible use.

(c) Manpower development

- (i) Assessment of the current state of trained manpower at the disposal of the liberation movements and preparation of projections on their future manpower needs;

(iii) The extension to the liberation movements of training facilities at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, the subregional Graduate School of business Management and Finance at the University of Nairobi and similar institutes in the countries of the subregion.

3. Work Plan
March-June 1980

- (i) A consultant will be engaged to carry out a survey of the education programmes of the liberation movements in order to determine their guidance and counselling requirements;
- (ii) The consultant will visit the liberation movements' school in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia. He will also hold discussions with the educationists and other officials responsible for the education programmes of the liberation movements;

First week July

- (iii) The consultant will finalise and distribute the report of his survey to the ECA, IUEF and the liberation movements;

Second/Third week July

- (iv) The consultant will formerly present his report for discussion at a meeting with ECA, IUEF and the liberation movements. On the basis of agreement at the meeting ECA will compile the workshop programme;
- (v) A workshop lasting for three to four weeks will be run for a maximum of 25 participants at a venue to be agreed in Lusaka.

4. Inputs

- (a) The ECA Secretariat will provide professional services for running the workshop;
- (b) The IUEF will meet the costs of the pre-workshop survey and those of the participants' travel to the workshop and per diem during the workshop;
- (c) Workshop costs

ECA contribution:

Staff inputs 2 man months	5 070 US Dollars
Travel and per diem of staff	5 060 US Dollars
1 Consultant	<u>1 500 US Dollars</u>
Sub-Total -	<u>11 630 US Dollars</u>

IUEC contributions:

1 Consultant	1 500 US Dollars
Per diem and local transport of	
24 participants	12 925 US Dollars
Travel of participants to Lusaka	<u>5 800 US Dollars</u>