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REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL  
OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

M66-1569

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF IDEP

TO THE 8TH SESSION OF THE ECA

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF IDEP

TO THE 8TH SESSION OF THE ECA.

Introduction.

According to resolution 93 (VI) which constitutes the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Governing Council has, amongst other responsibilities, that of submitting "an annual report on the work of the Institute at each session of the Commission".

The tasks assigned to the Institute cover three main areas : training, research, and advisory services. On the basis of this threefold plan, the Institute's activities, since the last ECA meeting, have been marked by the completion of the regular nine-month course in Dakar for the 1964-1965 academic year and advancement of the present Course 1965-1966; by the organization of specialized courses in Cairo and the preparation of certain research topics, some of which have already been completed.

The very life of the Institute has been marked by meetings of those bodies to which the Plan of operation and statute attribute well defined functions. Under consideration are those held by the Governing Council and the Advisory Board on studies and research.

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE BODIES OF THE INSTITUTE.

(1) The Governing Council.

It was in November 1964, during the first Conference of African Planners, that the Governing Council was formed and held its first meeting. Since then three other meetings have taken place; two of these have been regular meetings and one extraordinary. The latter was held in Dakar 23 and 24 April 1965 in order mainly to consider two vital points in the life of the Institute, concerning the transfer of the Institute to Cap Manuel and the appointment of a new Director. The composition of the Council is laid down in resolution 93 (VI) which is annexed to the Plan of operation. The first members of the Governing Council were:

- Mr. Robert K.A. Gardiner (Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, chairman ex officio);
- Mr. Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast);
- Mr. Elsayed Gaballah (U.A.R.);
- Mr. I.K. Kabanda (Uganda);
- Mr. Mubiana Nalilungwe (Zambia);
- Mr. Houssine Zghal (Tunisia);
- Mr. J. Milton Weeks (Liberia);
- Mr. Mahenta Fall (Senegal).

The Director of the Institute shall participate without vote; he shall act as secretary of the Council. On November 21, 1965, the term of Mr. Nalilungwe expired and he will have to be replaced. The seven members of the Council do not include the representative of the host country and hence to complete the number the Council decided to invite the governments of Central Africa to nominate a representative to the Governing Council. By a letter dated September 6, 1965, the Government of the Republic of Chad informed the Council chairman that Mr. George Diguimbaye had been nominated to fill this office.

The third regular meeting of the Governing Council was held on August 30 and 31, 1965 in Dakar. In addition to approving the work programme and budget for 1966, the Council considered various other questions (concerning the Institute's transfer to Cap Manuel, study and research programmes, Government contributions to the financing of IDEP, Demographic Centre).

The fourth regular session took place in Dakar on September 15 and 16, 1966. During this session, the Council considered the following questions:

- budgetary questions;
- work programme for 1966-1967;
- report of the Governing Council to ECA;
- permanent site for the Institute.

(2) The Advisory Board on studies and research, provided for under articles III and VI of Resolution 93 (VI), which constitutes the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, was established in August, 1965 and, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute, is composed of members and representatives of the following agencies:

- Mr. David Carney, lecturer at IDEP;
- Mr. Samir Amin, lecturer at IDEP;
- Mr. André Nivollet, lecturer at IDEP;
- a representative of ECA;
- a representative of ILO;
- a representative of WHO;
- a representative of FAO;
- a representative of Unesco.

The Board met for the first time August 26-27, 1965 and reviewed the work programme, which was submitted by the Director a few days later to the Governing Council for its approval. The Board will meet again on August 16-17, a few days before the regular session of the Governing Council.

## II. TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

The purpose of the nine-month course is primarily to ensure a post-graduate level training of specialists and highly qualified personnel from government institutions responsible for economic development and planning, and secondarily the training of newly recruited officials who may later fill such positions. Within its framework, it deals with planning methods, and the problems of economic policy which arise in the elaboration and implementation of national plans for economic and social development.

### (1) The regular course in Dakar.

#### (a) 1964-1965.

A total of 35 trainees attended this course; however, thirteen of them arrived only for the second semester.

During the first semester, all trainees followed the same training cycle which included: a period devoted to introductory courses which were continued in the second period simultaneously with four other basic subjects:

- aspects of agricultural planning;
- overall planning techniques;
- project study and evaluation;
- domestic financing of development.

During the second semester, these four subjects, to which physical planning was added, were gone into more thoroughly and became optional courses from which the trainees were required to choose two subjects.

Three new compulsory courses were introduced:

- detailed study of an African plan;
- means of action for efficient plan implementation;
- problems of foreign trade in development planning.

For a period of six weeks, at the beginning of the academic year, the trainees attended intensive language courses.

In summary, the syllabus included the following recapitulated subjects:

- (i) Introductory and basic.
  - a. Africa today.
  - b. Factors in economic and social development.
  - c. Statistical lab. with math. for planners.
  - d. National accounting and input-output analysis.
- (ii) Sectoral subjects.
  - a. Educat. and other manpower aspects of planning.
  - b. Agricultural and rural aspects of planning.
- (iii) The planning procedure.
  - a. Techniques of global planning and projection.
  - b. Study and evaluation of projects.
  - c. Scrutiny of one national plan.
  - d. "Physical planning" (aménagement du territoire).
- (iv) Economic policies for development.
  - a. Foreign trade problems in development planning.
  - b. Domestic financing of development.
  - c. Policy instruments to make plans work.

At the end of the year, only 13 trainees agreed to sit for the examinations and twelve of these were successful. <sup>(1)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> It should be recalled at this point that the Institute delivers diplomas to those candidates having passed the examinations and attendance certificates to other trainees.

(b) 1965-1966.

The academic year began on October 25, 1965 and ended on July 9, 1966. The course was attended by 24 trainees, 17 of whom were anglophones and 7 francophones. They came from 12 different African countries.

The curriculum comprised a number of basic subjects which constituted the compulsory courses taught during the whole of the first semester and part of the second. These were preceded by general introductory and refresher courses. In short, three series of teaching courses can be distinguished: the first was concerned with general background material comprising a review of economic theory and development theory; the essential data on contemporary Africa and also auxiliary techniques for planning (mathematics, statistics and national accounts). A second series of teaching dealt with planning techniques and their application in African countries. Then finally, a third series concerned specific aspects of economic development and planning as applied to Africa.

In relation to the previous curriculum, the following essential changes have been made:

- the language courses have been spread over the whole of the academic year instead of being given during the first weeks of the year;
- there has been an introduction of subjects dealing with the relationships between economic development, human resources and social structures;
- the course given on physical planning has become compulsory;
- the system of options has also been changed.

The academic year was divided into two semesters. During the first semester (25 October 1965-11 February 1966), introductory and basic courses were taught and were compulsory for all trainees. These courses were continued during a part of the second semester at the same time as optional courses were being given. The examinations for the 1st semester were held 21-23 February.



At the beginning of the second semester, the trainees were required to choose two optional courses from amongst the six offered. Fifteen chose the course on advanced planning techniques, seven transport and industrial planning, eight financial planning and foreign trade, two educational planning, seven rural and agricultural planning, nine manpower planning.

The syllabus for the academic year 1965-1966 dealt in summary with the following subjects:

(i) Introductory courses.

- a. Basic economic concepts.
- b. Africa today.
- c. Mathematics.
- d. Statistics.

(ii) Compulsory courses.

- a. Languages.
- b. Economic development, human resources and social structures.
- c. Agricultural development.
- d. General planning techniques.
  - i. National accounts.
  - ii. Input-output analysis.
  - iii. Projections, production functions and macro-economic models.
  - iv. Linear programming.
- e. Economic geography.
- f. Domestic financing of development.
- g. Manpower planning and educational planning.
- h. Physical planning (aménagement du territoire).
- i. Foreign trade, international cooperation and development planning.
- j. Case studies of development plans.
- k. Planning institutions.
- l. African economic integration.

(iii) Options.

- a. Advanced planning techniques
- b. Rural and agricultural planning.
- c. Manpower planning.
- d. Educational planning, planning of health and social security.
- e. Transport and industrial planning
- f. Planning of finance and external trade.

These courses were taught by the teaching staff of the Institute, and visiting lecturers according to the following distribution :

<u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Courses taught</u>	<u>1st sem.</u>	<u>2nd sem.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Samir Amin	National accounts	39 1/2	19 1/2	59
Ferdinand Banks	) Mathematics, ( Statistics and Projections	85	45	130
Laurent Bastiani				
Kenneth Blakey	Manpower	15 1/2	54	69 1/2
Jacques Bugnicourt	Economic geography	39		39
	Physical planning			
David Carney	Africa today	31	39	70
	Project evaluation			
	Planning Institutions			
	African Economic Integration			
Gamal. Eleish	Input-Output	46	27	73
	Project evaluation			
	Mathematics			
Claude Meillassoux	Human resources	17	25 1/2	42 1/2
André Nivollet(1)	Domestic financing and foreign trade.	18	80	98
Karlernst Ringer	Agricultural development	21	28 1/2	49 1/2
André Chafanel	Public finance.	22 1/2		22 1/2

(1) Participated in the Cairo course for 11 hours.

Lecturers	Courses taught	1st sem.	2nd sem.	Total
Gélineau	Transport		26	26
John Mollett	Agricultural Planning		18	18
Norman Scott	Project Evaluation		4 1/2	4 1/2
John Strasma	Taxation		22 1/2	22 1/2
Gérard Théry	Industry		28	28
J. van der Meulen	Agricultural planning		7 1/2	7 1/2
Herman van der Tak	Project evaluation		9	9

The examinations for the second semester were held during the first days of July. All trainees sat for the examinations and only one did not obtain the minimum average.

(c) 1966-1967.

The academic year began on October 17 1966. Three trimesters were planned.

During the first trimester, brief introductory concepts were reviewed and the teaching lay stress on auxiliary techniques for planning and economic analysis.

The second trimester was devoted to the teaching of planning techniques. A study trip is planned for the first two weeks of April.

The third trimester will be devoted to specific aspects of planning, the writing of essays (mémoires) and the seminars and lectures to be given by visiting lecturers.

The syllabus includes the following courses:

- 1st trimester.

- Languages.
- Mathematics.
- Statistics and demography.
- National accounts.
- Human resources.

- Financial economy.
- International economy.
- Plan management.
- Development problems.
- Planning experiences.
- 2nd trimester.
  - Strategy of planned development.
  - Techniques of overall planning - utilization:
    - of development macro-economic models.
    - of intersectorial tables.
    - of national accounts.
    - synthesis exercises.
    - coherence test.
  - Projects evaluation.
  - Plan financing.
  - Regional cooperation problems.
  - Physical planning.
  - Languages.
- 3rd trimester.
  - Manpower and education.
  - Foreign trade and finance.
  - Agriculture.
  - Industry and transport.
  - Languages.

In relation to the preceding year, the following changes are noted.

- (i) Teaching method. The seminar system is taking greater priority over formal lectures.
- (ii) Subjects have been grouped under the responsibility of the teaching staff of the Institute to ensure the co-ordination of these subjects, with the assistance of visiting lecturers.
- (iii) The trainees will be required to write an essay (mémoire) which should be presented and defended at the end of the year.

(2) The Cairo courses.

In accordance with resolution 93 (VI), which constitutes the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the headquarters of the Institute shall be situated in Dakar, Senegal, with a sub-regional institute in Cairo, (United Arab Republic) and such other sub-regional institutes as may be established.

Hence, each year, in collaboration with the Institute of National Planning, Cairo, the specialized agencies or other interested bodies of the United Nations, IDEP organizes a short training course in a specialized field of economic development or planning. Three courses of this type have already been held. The first took place from February 18 - May 9, 1964 and has already been mentioned in the report on the activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning submitted to the 7th ECA session (Nairobi, February 9-23, 1965, E/CN.14/309).

(a) The Cairo course for 1965 took place during the period 15 February - 11 May, 1965. Organized jointly by IDEP, ECA and the Centre for Industrial Development, this course was held at the Institute of National Planning, Cairo. It was placed under the direction of Mr. G.S. Gouri and Professor A. Abu Ismail, professor of Economics, Cairo University, was appointed co-director. Fourteen African governments sent eighteen participants, chosen from amongst officials in departments of economic affairs, planning, industry and other government organizations concerned with the formulation and implementation of industrialization programmes and projects.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington D.C., and the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations such as ILO, and Unesco contributed substantially to this 2nd session of specialised Cairo courses.

The purpose of the course was to give a clear idea of the various stages in industrial development from the planning stage to the implementation stage. In this effort, emphasis was placed on the

study of projects of technical and economic aspects of selected industries, policy measures to promote industrial development.

The overall programme was divided into eight parts:

- (i) Survey of industrial growth in Africa.
- (ii) Planning for economic and industrial development in Africa.
- (iii) Project level planning and implementation.
- (iv) Regional planning and industrial development.
- (v) Instruments for promoting and guiding industrial development and inter-regional cooperation.
- (vi) Financing of industrial development.
- (vii) External aid to the developing countries.
- (viii) Country papers by participants.

The trainees attended the lectures, participated in the seminars and international meetings, and made visits to industrial plants.

(b) The Cairo course for 1966 was held from March 7-April 2, 1966 at the Institute of National Planning, Cairo. The course was under the direction of Mr. Andrew G. Brown, of the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies; he was assisted by Dr. El Imam, Director of the Institute of National Planning, as co-director. It was attended by 17 trainees, who were all government officials working mainly in the departments of trade, economic affairs and planning in African countries. 13 governments were hence represented at the course.

The programme was divided into seven series of lectures:

- (i) The role of foreign trade in economic development.
- (ii) Assessment of methods used in the formulation of development plans for the establishment of targets for foreign trade and payments.

- (iii) Criteria for the selection of export-promoting and import-substituting activities.
- (iv) Measures to encourage export-promoting and import-substituting industries.
- (v) Measures for dealing with short-term fluctuations in foreign exchange receipts.
- (vi) Problems in the allocation and utilization of foreign aid.
- (vii) Regional and sub-regional economic integration.

The lecturers were mainly supplied by: the Institute of National Planning, Cairo, the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies in New York, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, ILO and FAO. The participants had a fairly good general background of the practical problems which they faced in their countries and their interest was seen manifested in the discussions and seminars which took place during this period. The course had been organized so as to devote a large amount of time to discussions between participants with the help of the teaching staff. Hence, a third of the time devoted to each lecture was reserved for discussions and exchange of views. Moreover, several seminars were organized. The value of these discussions and seminars was highly appreciated and at least as important as the ex cathedra lectures.

(3) The regional courses.

These courses correspond to the provisions laid down in the Plan of operation, and aim at organizing in the different African States, at their request:

- introductory courses on planning problems and methods;
- short courses in specialized fields of development and in the planning of the various sectors of the economy, in cooperation with the United Nations specialized agencies concerned. In fact, since the beginning of IDEP operations, only one regional course has been organized; this was the course held in Tunis in 1964.

During the Council's last meeting, held in Dakar 30-31 April, it envisaged the possibility of organizing a specialized course each year for each of the four sub-regions of the Commission. Contacts have been made with the different governments to call their attention to this possibility and to try to determine with them the preparatory courses which should be organized on the spot for their nationals and, as far as possible, for those of the neighbouring states.

Amongst the subjects most likely to be accepted are the following:

- Plan administration;
- Preparation and evaluation of projects;
- Plan financing;
- Manpower planning.

During a mission in Central Africa, a member of the IDEP teaching staff, after several conversations with the representatives of the countries visited (Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Cameroon, Rwanda) and with representatives of the specialized agencies in those countries on the other hand (FAO, ILO, WHO), observed that the problems of physical planning of rural areas were of primary concern to a number of political or administrative authorities, teachers, researchers and experts. As a result of these first talks with the various officials, it would appear that a course on rural development and methodology would meet the wishes of most of the countries visited.

Correspondence is now being exchanged with the authorities of these countries to obtain confirmation of their interest in the organization of such courses.



The aims of a session on this topic would be:

- (a) to derive a methodology of rural development suited to development conditions in Central Africa;
- (b) to provide a supplementary training for the personnel of Central African countries who are already engaged in rural development activities;
- (c) to define the tasks of the agents at different levels in rural development and the type of training they should receive;
- (d) to prepare a list and summary teaching pamphlets on various aspects of rural development and to propose an order of priority for preparing these pamphlets.

### III. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

A research committee was created within the framework of the Institute and entrusted with the coordination of activities in this field and with ensuring a permanent link with other institutes and research groups, in particular with the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, the institutes and Universities in and outside Africa.

The research principles which were laid down resulted from the following considerations:

- (a) Research work must above all make it possible to gather the material necessary to confer on IDEP teaching the practical nature which it ought to have.
- (b) It must in addition endeavour to fill certain gaps which may appear in the research work now being carried out in the field of economic development in Africa.

Consequently, research must be mainly geared towards the problems and techniques of economic and social development in Africa. This type of applied research must have priority in the work programme of the Institute.

At the same time, basic research on development and planning techniques is to be continued on the basis of the results obtained from the first type of research conducted at the Institute. With these objectives in mind, a research committee was created, which also had two sub-committees: a publications sub-committee, and an editing sub-committee. Moreover, it is intended to establish the nucleus of a research unit composed of two assistants, a documentalist and a bilingual secretary; the financing of this unit would be ensured by a grant made last year through the United Nations by the Government of the Netherlands to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

So as not to cut off the IDEP teaching staff from African realities, it was hoped that there would be not only an expansion of the direct advisory services but also that a permanent link would be ensured with the competent actions of the ECA; this is to enable the members of the teaching staff of IDEP to participate both in the advisory teams which ECA might send to the different states at their request, and in the inter-governmental conferences and meetings on African Economic problems. This necessary link, which is made difficult by the physical separation of the headquarters of ECA and IDEP, seems absolutely essential to give both to the Institute's research work and to its training the specific character which its founders intended to bestow on it.

Before the creation of the research committee, a member of the teaching staff had published two studies made respectively on the economy of the Magreb countries and several development experiences in West Africa.

The research committee has held several meetings. Each lecturer has submitted research topics and a programme has been finalized.

Three missions have already been undertaken, to the Ivory Coast and Central Africa. One of the lecturers has completed the study which he had undertaken on the economic and social development of the Ivory Coast. Another study concerning the Equatorial customs union and the economic development of its members will soon be completed. In the context of studies dealing with hydro-agricultural development in Africa, that of the Ruzizi valley is being carried out first of all.

Finally, the Institute is scheduled very soon to publish its first in a series of booklets devoted to planning techniques, containing a number of articles written by the teachers at the Institute as well as some outside it.

The Institute was represented last year at the meeting of the Directors of research and training Institutes and participated again this year at the same meeting which took place in Bergen (Norway) from July 11-15.

#### IV. ADVISORY SERVICES.

In 1965, an African government requested the services of a particular teacher from the Institute who, to this end, carried out two short missions. Similarly, one other teacher undertook an advisory mission in 1965, on behalf of another African Government.

The Institute has not formally received any new requests for advisory services in 1966. However, during the research missions carried out by particular teachers, verbal requests for advisory

services were made by certain authorities of the countries visited, and they were given satisfactory recommendations on a purely personal basis.

This situation is far from being satisfactory. In August 1965, the Council suggested that "within the context of the West African "sub-region, direct links should be established between the "Institute and the sub-regional office at Niamey so that requests "for advisory services could be transmitted to the Institute and "the latter could indicate whether it was in a position to meet "these requests". This link was indeed established between IDEP and the sub-regional office at Niamey, but no request has as yet reached IDEP.

It would in any event be desirable to set up with ECA a mutual coordination and information system through which most requests for advisory services would pass.

Semi-officially, this coordination has already been partially launched. IDEP teaching staff are sometimes privately asked by ECA directors to give views on studies or on questions which have been the subject of reports by experts under their authority.

What must be done/<sup>now</sup> is to place these reports on a more official level and possibly to obtain the help of the Institute at an earlier stage in the procedure.

Of course, the teaching team is still too small seriously to consider the constitution of a specialized group of advisers prepared to meet all requests which might be formulated; but it is possible for the Institute to lend the services of one or more teachers for varying periods provided the Institute is informed in time. It is highly desirable for these missions to develop, because they help towards maintaining an essential contact between action, training, and research.

## V. PARALLEL ACTIVITIES.

### (1) Summer courses and seminars in 1965.

In 1965, at the same time as the Governing Council was holding its meetings, the activities of the summer course and the teachers seminar were also in full swing.

This tradition of the summer courses and teachers seminars was inherited from ECA. The organization and financing of these give rise to delicate problems each year, but African Universities are responding more and more to the invitations extended to them. These activities are financed by grants or aid in personnel from governments outside Africa (Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, United States of America, the latter providing matching funds equal to the total amount granted by the other governments). The 1965 session dealt with "Planning in African countries as a tool for economic development". The following topics were treated during seminars and lecture-debate periods.

#### (a) Seminars.

- (i) The requirements of effective planning and the planning practice of African countries, Mr. J. Zielinski, visiting lecturer.
- (ii) Economic problems concerning the choice of tools in planning agricultural development in Africa, Mr. K. Ringer.
- (iii) Planning of industrial development in Africa, Mr. B. Oyrzanowski.
- (iv) Balance in planning agricultural and industrial development in Africa, Mr. S. Amin.
- (v) The role of external trade in economic planning in Africa, Mr. A. Nivollet.
- (vi) Why the African countries are compelled towards economic integration, Mr. A. Nivollet.

(b) Lectures.

- (i) Critical path analysis, Mr. Turcan, visiting lecturer.
- (ii) Statistical and operational features of long- and medium-term plans and of annual operative plans, Mr. J. Zielinski, visiting lecturer.
- (iii) Planning under uncertainty: uncertainty and the requirements for planning mechanism, Mr. J. Zielinski, visiting lecturer.
- (iv) Growth models in planning, Mr. F. Banks.
- (v) Professor Kalecki's model for constructing a perspective plan and its relevance for African countries, Mr. J. Zielinski, visiting lecturer.
- (vi) Input-output analysis, Mr. G. Eleish.
- (vii) Educational planning and development, Mr. Dartigue.
- (viii) Problems and techniques of development planning, Dr. G. Kade, visiting lecturer.
- (ix) National accounts, Mr. S. Amin.

(2) Seminar and summer course for 1966.

The summer course dealt with the following subjects:

- agricultural development in Africa, Dr. Brenner;
- problems of money and credit in Nigeria, Dr. Eke;
- problems of money and credit in Africa, Mr. Nivollet;
- the relevance of discounting to investment expenditure, Mr. Harris;
- the rate of development in Africa, Professor Noukhovitch.

The seminar dealt with the problems of money and credit in Africa. The following documents were discussed.

- "The range and effectiveness of instruments of central banking policy in Africa", Mr. P. Marquis, Inspector of Credit, Central Bank of States of West Africa.
- "The range and effectiveness of instruments of central banking policy in Africa", Mr. Asumoh E. Ekukinam, Director of Research Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria.
- "Possibilities of workable clearing arrangements between the Franc and the Sterling zone countries of Africa", Mr. Asumoh E. Ekukinam, Director of Research Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria.
- "Current state and development possibilities of the money market in African countries,
  - "in East Africa", Mr. D.C. Singh, East African Statistical Department, The Treasury, Nairobi.
  - "in the African Franc zone", Prof. G. Abraham Frois, University of Rabat, Morocco.
  - "in the UAR", Dr. M.M. El Imam, Director, Institute of National Planning, Cairo, UAR.
- "Some reflexions on African monetary structures and the role of bank money", Prof. Denis Lambert, University of Rabat, Morocco.
- "The Burundi Franc", Prof. R. Rousseaux, Official University of Bujumbura, Burundi.

## VI. THE PARTICIPANTS.

Since the beginning of operations, including the first year of the Institute which was not financed by the consolidated Project budget, the Institute has received 331 trainees, the distribution of whom is given in the following tables for the different training activities.

Training activities	Number of participants			Total
	1964 and 63-64	1965 and 64-65	1966 and 65-66	
Regular training course	23	36	24	83
Specialized courses:				
- at Cairo Institute	29	18	18	64
- in other countries:				
- in Tunis	44			44
Summer course	51	36	27	114
Total	147	90	68	305

Countries	Number of participants to the regular 9-month course			Total
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
Burundi		1		1
Cameroon		1	1	2
Congo(Kinshasa)	1	1	2	4
Dahomey		4		4
Ethiopia	3	1	1	5
Gabon	1			1
Ghana	1	1	4	6
Liberia	2	2		4
Libya	1			1
Madagascar	2		1	3
Mali		4		4
Maroc		3	1	4
Niger		3		3
Nigeria	1	1	2	4
Senegal	3	3	1	7
Sierra Leone	1			1
Somalia		1		1
Sudan	2	1	2	5
Tanzania		1	1	2
Togo		2	1	3
Tunisia	2			2
U.A.R.	2	5	7	14
Uganda	1			1
Upper-Volta		1		1
Total	23	36	24	83



(1) Year 1965.

(a) Regular course.

Country of origin  
and name of  
participants

University degrees

Post

Burundi

Ernest BASITA

1ère année licence en Droit,  
Nancy. Chef du Protocole.

Cameroon

Michel ELA

Chef de service, Ministère  
de l'Economie Nationale.

Congo (Kinshasa)

André NYEMBWE

Licence en sciences  
économiques, Lovanium, 1963. Chef de bureau,  
Ministère du Plan et du  
Développement industriel.

Dahomey

Alassane ABOUDOU

3ème certificat licence  
ès-sciences économiques,  
Dakar, 1964.

Nicolas AHOUANSON

Diplômé (2ème cycle) de  
l'Institut d'Etudes du  
développement économique  
et social, Paris, 1963.

Chef de la  
Division de l'Animation  
et des Programmes,  
Direction des Etudes  
et du Plan.

Firmin-Magloire  
DA SILVA

Licence ès-sciences  
économiques, Dakar, 1964.

Pierre MEVI

Licence  
ès-sciences économiques,  
Dakar, 1964.

Ethiopia

Fantaye BIFTU

B.Sc. Economics,  
Hull University, 1964.

Planning Board.

Ghana

Timothy K. OBENG

B.Sc. Economics.

Industrial Promotion Officer,  
Ministry of Industries.

Liberia

Anthony HARMON

B.Sc.

Jenkins HOFF

B.Sc.

Country of origin and name of participants	University degrees	Post
<u>Mali</u>		
Modibo DIAKITE	Diplômé de l'Institut des Hautes-Etudes d'Outre-Mer, Paris, 1964.	
Sambourou DIALLO	Diplôme de fin d'études, Ecole Nationale d'Administration du Mali, 1962.	Chef de la Section des Organisations internation- nales et des Accords, Division Economique, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.
Ismaila KANOUTE	Licence en Droit, Rennes, 1963.	Chef de la Division financière, Service du Plan, Ministère d'Etat chargé du Plan.
Mahamoud KONE	Diplôme de fin d'études, Ecole Nationale d'Administration du Mali, 1962.	Chargé de la coordination de l'Assistance technique, Division Economique, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.
<u>Morocco</u>		
Ahmed CHERRADI	Diplôme d'ingénieur des travaux statistiques, Rabat, 1965.	Division du Plan.
Jamil Ech CHERRADI	Diplôme des écoles d'agriculture du Fouarat et Xavier Bernard, 1963.	
Mohamed RACHIDI	Diplôme d'ingénieur des travaux statistiques, Rabat, 1964.	Ingénieur des travaux statistiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale.
<u>Niger</u>		
Mahamadou ALDIOUMA	Diplômé de l'Institut des Hautes-Etudes d'Outre-Mer, Paris, 1961.	Fonctionnaire à la Présidence de la République.
Adji BOUKARY	Cours à l'Institut de langue polonaise, Todz, 1962-63. 1ère année à l'Institut polytechnique de Varsovie, 1963-64.	
Ben Mamadou OUSMANE	Diplômé de l'Institut des Hautes-Etudes d'Outre-Mer, Paris, 1961.	Chef du Bureau du Personnel, Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail.

Country of origin  
and name of  
participants

University degrees

Post

Nigeria

George C. ABANGWU

B.Sc., Economics,  
Ibadan, 1963.

Assistant Secretary  
(Planning),  
Federal Ministry of  
Economic Development.

Senegal

Ferdinand  
DA COSTA

Diplôme d'ingénieur des  
travaux statistiques, INSEE,  
Paris, 1964.

Adama DIALLO

Diplôme d'ingénieur des  
travaux statistiques, INSEE,  
Paris, 1964.

Matar SEYE

Licence ès-sciences  
économiques, Dakar, 1964.

Somalia

Mohamed  
GIBRIL HASSAN

Laureo (Economic e Commercio) Director of  
Rome, 1963. Coordination Department,  
Planning Directorate,  
Council of Ministers.

Sudan

Ahmed KHIDIR

B.A. Khartoum, 1962.

Loan Officer,  
Agricultural Bank of Sudan.

Tanzania

R. John AMLIMA

Studies in Economics at  
University College, Nairobi;  
Earlham College, Indiana,  
and Purdue, Indiana, USA.  
B.A. Economics,  
Richmond, USA, 1961.

Junior Planning Officer,  
President's Office,  
Directorate of Development  
and Planning.

Togo

Henri DOGO

3 certificats de licence  
en Droit, Dakar, 1963.

Akizi Martin  
PETEQU

Licence ès-sciences  
économiques, Dakar, 1964.

U.A.R.

El Sayed AZAB

NASR Company.

El Sayed PETOUH

Studies in Agricultural  
Sciences, Cairo University.

Research on Planning,  
Planning Department.

Country of origin  
and name of  
participants

University degrees

Post

U.A.R. (continued)

Mohamed El  
KAFRAWY

B.Sc. Mathematics,  
Cairo, 1961.  
Candidate M.A.. Mathematical  
Statistics, Columbia, 1962-63.

Researcher,  
Institute of  
National Planning, Cairo.

Ahmed MOUTALIB

Ministry of  
Economic Planning.

Mohamed Nabih El  
TANTAWI

Ministry of  
Economic Planning

Upper-Volta

Hyacinthe  
OUEDRAOGO

3 certificats licence en  
Droit et Economie politique,  
Paris, 1963.  
Certificat d'Etudes supérieures  
de Sociologie, Paris, 1964.

(b) Cairo course.

Country of  
origin

Name of participants

Post

Dahomey

Ferdinand MENIGBETO

Chargé d'études,  
Direction des Etudes et du Plan,  
Ministère des Finances, des Affaires  
Economiques et du Plan.

Ethiopia

Wolde-Mariam PHILIPPOS

Counterpart to Bilateral Industrial  
Planning Expert,  
Office of the Planning Board.

Gambia

Horace R. MONDAY

Deputy Secretary,  
Financial Section,  
Ministry of Finance.

Ghana

Samuel PH.K. KANDA

Assistant Projects Officer,  
Ministry of Industries.

Guinea

Yves L.R. GUICHARD

Economiste, Fonctionnaire débutant,  
Ministère du Développement Economique.

Ismael GHUSSEIN

Attaché commercial,  
Ambassade de Guinée en R.A.U.

Liberia

John E. SCOTT

Senior Officer,  
Division of African-Domestic Trade,  
Department of Commerce and Industry.

Libya

Aly TAGHOUGH

Head,  
Industrial Planning Section,  
Ministry of Planning and Development.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Post
Morocco	Abdallah EL KETTANI	Chef de bureau, Service du Crédit, Sous-secrétariat d'Etat aux Finances.
Niger	Souleymane DANLADI	Chef, Bureau du Commerce Extérieur, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Economiques.
Nigeria	David DANKARO	Senior Assistant-Secretary Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Tanzania	Isaiah S.A. MWAIPAJA	Assistant Manager, Mwananchi Ocean Products Ltd.
Tunisia	Mohamed YAICHE	Ingénieur des Travaux statistiques et des Etudes économiques, Service des Statistiques, Secrétariat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale.
U.A.R.	Hussein Abdel Hamid HUSSEIN	Chief Engineer, Erection Department, Egyptian Iron & Steel Co.
	Moustapha Kamal ABDEL SAMAD	Vice-Director, Planning Department, Egyptian General Organization for Technical Industries.
	Ahmed Ezzat ABDEL GAHED	Projects Sub-Manager, Misrayon Co., Kafr. el Dawar.
	Hosny TANTAWI	Manager, Food Industries Department, General Organization for Industrialization.
Zambia	Nedson B. NYONI	Executive Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(c) Summer course.

Country of origin	Participants	Institution or body
Burundi	Ambroise MULINDANGABO Désiré MAKUZA	University officielle de Bujumbura, Bujumbura.
Congo (Brazza.)	Raymond IBATA Edouard BANGALA	Fondation de l'Enseignement supérieur, Ecole de Droit, Brazzaville.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Institution or body
Congo (Kinsh.)	Anselme DISI Louis TSHISOLA	} Service d'Economie Politique, Faculté de Droit, Université Officielle du Congo, Elizabethville.
Ethiopia	Adugna TAMRAT Berihu TAYE	} Haile Selassie I University, Addis Abeba.
Ghana	D.K. OTCHERE A. AKOTO-SASU Miss Grace KWAKWA Miss Henrietta ADUSEI	} University of Ghana, Legon, Accra.
	Christian Yao BIAKU Joseph Amos OBENG-BAMPONG Francis YEBOAH	} Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi.
Kenya	M.D. VYAS Z.D. MAGINGA	} University College, University of East Africa, Nairobi.
Madagascar	Mlle Odette RAVELOARISOA Théo Dolores RANDRIANJA	} Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques, Université de Madagascar, Tananarive.
Nigeria	G.O. ANADOZIE P.N. AGBALAKA	} Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan.
	E.O. DOLOR C. ENWEZE	} Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
	E.O. AKINNIFESI O. EKPENYONG	} University of IFE, Ibadan Branch, Ibadan.
	P. ONIHA J. OGUNLOWU	} Institute of Administration, Zaria.
Rhodesia	O.T. MUPAWAENDA T.S.J. MAKONI	} University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury.
Senegal	Bécaye SENE Daouda TANDIAN	} Université de Dakar, Dakar.
Sierra Leone	F.M. BRAIMA A.T. KAINYEK	} Faculty of Economics and Social Studies, University College of Sierra Leone, Freetown.

Country of origin	Participants	Institution or body
U.A.R.	Ahmed Farid MOUSTAFA Abdel Motaleb Ali ABDELMOTALEB	University of Assiut, Assiut.
	Hussein ENAN	
		Economics and Political Science Department, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, American University in Cairo.

(2) Year 1966.

(a) Regular course.

Country of origin and name of participants	University degrees	Post
<u>Cameroon</u>		
Samuel NANA SINKAM	Institut de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée, Rabat.	
<u>Congo(Kinshasa)</u>		
Benjamin ESUL	Gradué en agronomie, Lovanium, 1965.	Chef de bureau, Service des Eaux et Forêts, Ministère de l'Agriculture.
Faustin GUIZANI LEMA	Licence en sciences économiques et financières, Kinshasa, 1964.	Chef du Bureau chargé des études financières et salariales, Direction des Etudes, Ministère du Plan et du Développement.
<u>Ethiopia</u>		
Ato Ketaw WUBE	Teacher's diploma, Addis Abeba; 1955. Introductory course to Economics Math., Applied Statistics, Stat. Methods and English, 1962-63.	Assistant Statistician, Planning Board.
<u>Ghana</u>		
Daniel Kwami AYAYEE	B.Sc. Economics, Legon, 1963.	Assistant Economics Officer, Office of the Planning Commission.

Country of origin  
and name of  
participants

University degrees

Post

Ghana (continued)

Miss Felicia EWOOL	B.Sc. Economics, Legon, 1964. Courses at Institute of Public Administration, Achimota, 1965.	Assistant Economics Officer, Office of the Planning Commission.
Abner Bab KLU	B.Sc. Economics, Legon, 1964.	Office of the Planning Commission.
Charles QUANSAH	B.Sc. Economics, Legon, 1964. Course at the Institute of Public Administration, Achimota, 1965.	Assistant Economics Officer, Office of the Planning Commission.

Madagascar

Adrien RAKOTOARIVONY	Licence en Droit, Madagascar, 1965. 2ème année ENA Madagascar.
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Morocco

Ahmed HASSANI	Licence ès-sciences économiques, Paris, 1963.	Service inspection, Banque du Maroc.
Abdelaziz MELIHI	Licence en Droit, Genève, 1964.	Stage d'avocat.

Nigeria

Abiodun Michael ADEYOJU	B.A. and diploma of Public Administration, Exeter, 1962.	Assistant Planning Officer, Federal Ministry of Economic Development.
Isaiah O.O. ONYEMELUKWE	Inter B.Sc. Economics, Londres, 1958. B.A. Economics, Addis Abeba, 1961. Diplômé en Economie comparée, Université Luxembourg, 1962. Diplôme de statistiques, Institute of Social Studies, La Haye et Amsterdam, 1962.	Assistant Secretary, Industry and Public Works, Planning Ministry, Enugu.

Senegal

Abdoukarim DIOP	Ingénieur des travaux statistiques, Ecole Nationale de Statistique et d'Administration économiques, 1965. Diplôme de contrôleur des P. & T., Rufisque, 1961.
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Country of origin  
and name of  
participants

University degrees

Post

Sudan

Awadalla A.  
ABD EL MAGID

B.Sc. Economics,  
Khartoum, 1963.

Assistant Finance Officer,  
Research Section,  
Ministry of Finance  
and Economics.

Hasan Saeed  
Suliman SULIMAN

B.A. Economics and History,  
Khartoum, 1963.

Assistant Inspector,  
Ministry of Finance and  
Economics.

Tanzania

Thomas Michael  
CHACHA

Graduate, Makarere, 1965.  
B.A. Gen., London.

Assistant Commercial Officer,  
Ministry of Commerce  
and Cooperatives.

Togo

Gabriel Messan  
HONKPO

Licence en Economie Politique,  
Paris, 1965.

U.A.R.

Hussein Ragaie  
ABDEL BAKI

Graduate in Economics and  
Business Administration,  
Cairo, 1953.

Senior Research Officer,  
Social Services Section,  
Ministry of Planning.

Ahmed Kamal  
ABDELHAI

B.Comm., Ein Shams, 1958.  
Course at Institute of  
National Planning, 1962.  
High Diploma in Finance,  
Cairo, 1965.

Economic Research,  
Budget Department,  
Ministry of Treasury.

Mohamed Samir M.  
BADR

B. Comm., Cairo, 1963.  
Master Preparation Course,  
Ein Shams, 1965.

Assistant Expert,  
Ministry of Treasury.

Ahdy Abdel Malik  
GHARSA

B. Economics,  
Alexandria, 1961.

Inspector,  
Ministry of Treasury.

Albert Fahmy  
MICKAHAIL

B.Comm., Cairo, 1958.  
Diploma in high studies,  
Financing Institute,  
Cairo University, 1965.

Director,  
Finance Affairs Department,  
Ministry of Treasury.

Refaat Khalil  
Ibrahim RIDI

Graduate, Faculty of  
Agriculture, Ein Shams, 1960.  
Preparing M.S. in  
endocrinology since 1963.

Research Worker,  
Agriculture Unit,  
Ministry of  
National Planning.

Hamed Mohtady  
Ahmed RIHAN

Faculty of Commerce,  
University of Cairo.

Planning Research (Manpower),  
Institute of  
National Planning.

(b) Cairo course.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Post
Algeria	Mohamed Salah DJOUDI	Administrateur civil, Ministère du Commerce.
Burundi	Albert RUMBETE	Sous-directeur, Ministère de l'Economie.
Cameroon	Raphael Victor BELINGA	Chef du Service des Relations Economiques extérieures, Ministère des Affaires Economiques et du Plan.
Congo (Kinshasa)	Louis MUTONKOLE	Sous-Directeur, Etudes du Commerce extérieur, Ministère du Commerce extérieur.
Ethiopia	Ato TARIKU ABERRA	Deputy Department Head, Ministry of Trade.
Libya	Mohammed EL JERIDI	Head of Economic Research Section, Ministry of Planning and Development.
Mali	Bassy DIARRA	Secrétaire d'administration, Ministère des Finances et du Commerce.
Nigeria	Mohammed GAMBO	Principal Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade.
Sierra Leone	Victor Dunstan GEORGE	Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry.
Somalia	Shakib Scek MOHAMUD YUSUF	Senior Trade Promotion Officer, Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Post
Sudan	IBRAHIM FARAH	Inspector, Supply Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Supply and Co-operation.
Tanzania	Fanuel Reuben Kajer ETUTTU	Assistant Commercial Officer, Commerce Division.
Togo	Louis KPONTON	Service de l'Administration du Commerce, Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et du Tourisme.
U.A.R.	Abdel Rahman Mohammed EL GUINDY	Inspector, Financial Inspection Department, Ministry of Economics.
	Salah El Din Zaki MOUSTAFA	Expert, Ministry of Justice.
	Ahmed Mahmoud EL SHAFEI	Social Security Department, Ministry of Social Affairs.

(c) Summer course.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Institutions or bodies
Burundi	Michel KABANGA	Université officielle de Bujumbura, Bujumbura.
Congo (Brazza.)	Daniel OBELA	Centre d'enseignement supérieur, Brazzaville.
Congo (Kins.)	Léon M'BAYO	} Université de Lovanium Kinshasa
	Trudon LUBAMBA Juvenal N'GOIE	
	Isidore MASUMBUKO	Université officielle du Congo, Lubumbashi.
Ghana	Hannah SARPONG (Miss)	University College of Cape Coast, Cape Coast.
	E.M. GYASI	University of Ghana, Legon, Accra.

Country of origin	Name of participants	Institutions or bodies
Kenya	D. KIOKO S.J.K. KUNGO	} The Royal College, } Nairobi.
Libya	Ahmed Said SHERIF Saad Sulaiman ADAM	} University of Libya, } Benghazi.
Madagascar	Bernard RAVELOMANANTSOA René RAJAONAH	} Faculté de Droit et Sciences économiques } Université de Madagascar, } Tananarive.
Nigeria	C.I. UMANE	University of IFE, Ibadan.
	F.S. IDACHABA	Faculty of Social Sciences, Ibadan.
	B.E. EFOBI	University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
	Ibrahim ABDULSALAMI	Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Senegal	Mamadou BA Ibrahima SYLLA Alioune TOURE Mamadou DIA Mamadou Talibé DIALLO Alexis KPALETE	} } } Université de Dakar, } Dakar. } }
Sierra Leone	Duramany KAMARA	Faculty of Economics and Social Studies, University College of Sierra Leone, Freetown.
Tunisia	Férída MAHJOUB (Mlle)	Université de Tunis, Tunis.
U.A.R.	Aly ISLAM	Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Cairo.

## VII. Cooperation with the specialized agencies

IDEP is the only one of the three United Nations regional institutes to be endowed with an Advisory Board on studies and research on which the specialized agencies are represented. However, at present, there is no formal agreement which specifies the cooperation between the specialized agencies and IDEP. But working relations do exist with most of them (ILO, FAO, WHO, Unesco in particular).

Each year for a period of about six to eight weeks, FAO seconds a lecturer to IDEP, to teach a part of the course on agricultural planning. In 1965, the Institute sent several trainees to Rome, after the nine month course, to attend a cycle of specialized lectures. During May of the same year, FAO organized a Conference at the Institute on Agricultural Commodity Projections which the trainees were able to attend as observers. FAO participated in the Cairo Course, and will probably appoint a Director for the next course to be held there. In fact, the specialized Cairo Course for 1967 will concern "Agricultural Planning", and negotiations are now under way with FAO regarding its organization.

ILO has given its assistance in the recruiting of a particular professor, who was paid by the Institute and who had already previously served it. He participated also in the specialized Cairo Course for 1966.

In the regular nine month programme, WHO has each year lent the services of an expert based in Dakar who has given several lectures on the problems of public health and para-medical services in development.

Relations with UNESCO had been more formal since, following convention concluded at the beginning of 1964 UNESCO had set up a special group for educational planning

within the framework of the Institute. As a result of divergent opinions on the numerical size of this group and on the procedure to be followed in the appointment of its members, and since the Director of the Institute insisted upon the right to exercise a veto in the latter case, UNESCO decided to terminate the convention.

Working relations have nonetheless continued to subsist between the Institute and the Regional Group of Administrative and Educational Planning established in Dakar.

The International Institute for Educational Planning and UNESCO organized a course on educational planning which was held from October to December 1965 in the IDEP premises. Moreover, IDEP lent the assistance of three of its lecturers, who gave an introductory course on economic problems.

The Unesco Regional Group for Educational Planning has now vacated the premises of the Institute, but relations do continue as regards cooperation and are mainly manifested through the participation by teachers from the Group, in the course on educational planning and human resources given at the Institute, and through the participation of IDEP teachers in some of the courses organized by the Regional Group.

Relations with the IBRD are evolving gradually. The Director of the Institute visited the Development Institute of the Bank in March. In 1966, a Bank expert, Mr. Van Der Tak, gave some lectures on project evaluation techniques.

In May 1966, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, UNICEF, organized several days of study devoted to the relationship between the needs of children and youth and development plans. The Director of the Institute participated in this colloquium at the invitation of UNICEF.

Some time ago, there were negotiations between UNICEF and ECA concerning the possibility of seconding a teacher to the Institute to lecture on these problems specific to children and the young generations within a context broadened to cover the social aspects.

#### Relations with the Asian Institute

Special mention should be made of the relations with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Already last year, that Institute had invited an IDEP teacher to give lectures at Bangkok. The Director of the Asian Institute visited IDEP this year, and spent July 4 and 5 here in Dakar.

Resulting from this visit and the need to ensure close cooperation between the two Institutes, it was agreed that the following proposals would be put before the two Governing Councils:

##### (a) Cooperation at the Director's level

In addition to the meetings which are tending to take place periodically between the Directors of training Institutes, there should also be organized in alternative years a visit from the Director of the Bangkok Institute to Dakar and one from the Director of the Dakar Institute to Bangkok. Since Dr. Prasad made the visit this year, it would be the turn of the Director of IDEP to visit Bangkok next year.

##### (b) Cooperation at the teaching staff level

A teacher from each of the Institutes should be invited each year by the other to participate for a month in the teaching organized within the framework of the respective work programmes.

The Governing Council of IDEP gave its agreement in principle to the means of this cooperation.

Relations with African Universities.

During the seminars and summer courses, the Institute endeavours to develop relations with African Universities. An exchange of teachers has not yet been possible, particularly because their commitments do not allow them to be away for long periods during the academic year. If they are regularly continued, the seminars may constitute a basis for cooperation and even harmonization in the economic departments of African Universities.

Relations with other Institutes concerned with planning, training and research.

The Directors of the Institutes concerned with planning, training and research within the United Nations family met in Geneva on 28 July 1966, upon the invitation of the Secretary of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the ACC (Administrative Committee on Coordination). In fact, at its forty-first session, this Committee had stressed the importance of coordination and cooperation among the various institutes concerned with planning, training and research within the United Nations family.

At this session which was opened by M. Martin Hill, acting on behalf of the Secretary-General, the following representatives of institutes were present : M. John Adler (Director, Economic Development Institute of the IBRD); M. Gabriel d'Arboussier (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research); M. R.F. Cibotti (Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning); M. Phillip Coombs (Director, International Institute for Educational Planning); M. Robert W. Cox (Director, International Institute for Labour Studies); M. J.F. de Jongh (Director, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development); M. Jean O. van der Mensbrugghe (International Monetary Fund Institute); M. P.S.N. Prasad



(Director, Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning) and Mr. Mamoudou Touré (Director, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning). Also present were : Mr. Albert Dollinger (Special Representative in Europe for Coordination and ACC Affairs); Mr. A. Lambert-Lamond (Secretary, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development); Mr. J. Mosak (Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies); and Mr. Oscar Schachter (Director of Research, UNITAR : United Nations Institute of Training and Research).

This meeting was deemed extremely useful and consideration was given to its periodic renewal (once a year) without allowing it however to become institutionalized, for the main concern in this respect is to maintain the practical and not the formal aspect of these meetings.

Relations also exist with the "Ecole Centrale de planification et des statistiques". A lecturer from IDEP was invited to give there 5 lectures on the mechanics of growth and the necessary technological investments.

#### Relations with the African Development Bank.

Relations are planned with the A.D.B. The President of the Bank visited the Institute, on his way through Dakar, and expressed his hope that the two Institutions would co-operate, particularly in the fields of research and advisory services.

At the beginning of February, an IDEP Lecturer went to Abidjan where he held exploratory talks on the broad outlines of this cooperation. The following suggestions were discussed :

1) At the Bank's request, special studies might be undertaken by the Institute.

2) Members of the Institute, at the Bank's request, might participate in the missions the latter sends to African countries.

3) The Institute, at the Bank's request and cost, might train some of the Bank's personnel.

A tripartite meeting was held, between representatives of ECA, the Bank and the Institute, in Dakar, on the 27, 28 and 29 July 1966 to study the Statutes of the Association of African Central Banks.

#### VIII. STAFFING POSITION

##### (1) The administration

###### (a) The Director

Articles 18 and 19 of the Plan of Operation stipulate :

"18. In accordance with the provisions of Resolution 93 (VI) amended, the Institute shall be governed by a Council and administered by a Director appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council of the Institute.

"19. Pending appointment of a Director, the Executing Agency will appoint a Project Manager who will be responsible for the operation of the Institute. It is expected that the Project Manager will serve initially for one year and subsequently function, as appropriate, as Chief Adviser, assisting the Director who will have been designated under the procedure indicated in paragraph 18."

During the extraordinary session held in April 1965, the Council recommended the appointment of a new Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Appointed for a period of two years, the new Director took office effectively on August 1, 1965; the interim Director left Dakar definitively on August 7, 1965.

(b) The Chief of Administration, who has been with the Institute since its creation, left office on October 31, 1966.

Additional administrative burdens weigh on the Institute because of its bilingual nature. A team of four interpreters and two translators (three as from 1966-67) work at the Institute.

(2) The Teaching Staff

Until now, the Institute has worked on a provisional basis as regards the recruitment of its staff in general and of its teaching staff in particular. The average duration of an assignment at the Institute is one year; this gives rise to recruitment problems each year and obliges the Institute to have recourse more frequently than desired, to the services of several visiting teachers.

The following table gives the list of the professional category staff for 1965 and 1966 :

(a) Year 1965

(i) Financed by the IDEP budget

a. Direction and Administration

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Interim Director              | Mr. Mogens BOSERUP    |
| 2. Senior Administrative Officer | Mr. Gérard DULPHY     |
| 3. Finance Officer               | Mr. Alide PARAISO     |
| 4. Librarian                     | Miss Janine BOUVET    |
| 5. Administrative Officer        | Mr. Teklesadik ESHETU |

b. Interpretation and Translation

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 6. Interpreter | Mr. Michel RABINOVITCH |
| 7. Interpreter | Miss Joan HUGHES       |
| 8. Interpreter | Mr. G. Richard FRANK   |
| 9. Interpreter | Miss Jeanellie STOVALL |

c. Permanent Teaching Staff

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 10. Director of Studies                               | vacant                    |
| 11. Senior Lecturer(interim<br>Director of Studies)   | Mr. David CARNEY          |
| 12. Lecturer (National Accounting)                    | Mr. Samir AMIN            |
| 13. Lecturer (Project Evaluation)                     | Mr. Bronislaw OYRZANOWSKI |
| 14. Lecturer (Foreign Trade and<br>External Finance)  | Mr. André NIVOLLET        |
| 15. Lecturer (Math. and Statistic-<br>tical Analysis) | Mr. Ferdinand BANKS       |
| 16. Lecturer (Input-Output Analysis)                  | Mr. Gamal ELEISH          |

d. Visiting Lecturers

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 17. (regional development)                        | Mr. CELESTIN (France)      |
| 18. (political aspect of economic<br>development) | Mr. K.E. SVENDSEN(Denmark) |
| 19. (East African Common Market)                  | Mr. M. ALEXEEV (USSR)      |

(ii) Financed by UN and its specialized agencies

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20. (Public Finance and Taxation)   | Mr. H. WEISFELT (ECA)    |
| 21. (fiscal and financial research) | Mr. André CHAFANEL(UN)   |
| 22. (educational planning)          | Mr. M. DARTIGUE (UNESCO) |
| 23. (agricultural planning)         | Mr. MOLLET (FAO)         |
| 24. (manpower planning)             | Mr. Kenneth BLAKEY(ILO)  |

(iii) Financed by the Senegalese Government

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 25. (physical planning)                                  | Mr. Jacques BUGNICOURT |
| 26. (mathematics and statistics -<br>linear programming) | Mr. Laurent BASTIANI   |

(iv) Financed by the Government of the Federal Republic  
of Germany

- |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 27. (agricultural planning) | Mr. K.E. RINGER |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|

(b) Year 1966(i) Financed by IDEP Budgeta. Direction and Administration

- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Director of IDEP                 | Mr. Mamoudou TOURE    |
| 2. Senior Administrative Officer    | Mr. Gérard DULPHY     |
| 3. Assistant Administrative Officer | vacant                |
| 4. Finance Officer                  | Mr. Alide PARAISO     |
| 5. Librarian - until 30 June        | Miss Janine BOUVET    |
| - as from 1 July                    | Mr. Marc BALIN        |
| 6. Administrative Officer           | Mr. Teklesadik ESHETU |

b. Interpretation and Translation

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 7. Interpreter  | Mr. Michel RABINOVITCH |
| 8. Interpreter  | Miss Jean HUGHES       |
| 9. Interpreter  | Mr. G. Richard FRANK   |
| 10. Interpreter | Miss Jeanelle STOVALL  |
| 11. Translator  | vacant                 |
| 12. Translator  | vacant                 |

c. Teaching Staff

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 13. Director of Studies   | vacant           |
| 14. Senior Lecturer (interim Director<br>of Studies)  | Mr. David CARNEY |
| 15. Lecturer (planning techniques,<br>projections, production functions<br>and macro-economic models) | vacant           |
| 16. Lecturer (national accounts)  | Mr. Samir AMIN   |
| 17. Lecturer (manpower planning)  | vacant           |

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 18. Lecturer (foreign trade)   | Mr. A. NIVOLLET        |
| 19. Lecturer (input-output analysis)   | Mr. Gamal ELEISH       |
| 20. Lecturer (mathematical and statistical methods of planning)                            | vacant                 |
| 21. Lecturer (development of human resources, social environment and economic development) | Mr. Claude MEILLASSOUX |
| 22. Lecturer (domestic finance)  | vacant                 |
| 23. Language Teacher - part-time   | Mr. J. ALHINC          |
| 24. Language Tacher - part-time  | Mr. G. CANU            |

d. Visiting Lecturers

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 25. (manpower planning)                                | Mr. K. BLAKEY (Australia)  |
| 26. (mathematical and statistical methods of planning) | Mr. F. BANKS (USA)         |
| 27. (planning in socialist countries)                  | Mr. M. LIOUBIMOV (USSR)    |
| 28. (French planning)                                  | Mr. F. LE GUAY (France)    |
| 29. (the UAR experience in economic planning)          | Mr. El Sayed GABALLAH(UAR) |
| 30. (critical path analysis)                           | Mr. J. TURCAN (UK)         |
| 31. (public finance and taxation)                      | Mr. John STRASMA (USA)     |
| 32. (industrial planning)                              | Mr. Gérard THERY (France)  |

(ii) Financed by UN and its specialized agencies

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33. (domestic finances)      | Mr. A. CHAFANEL (UN)     |
| 34. (planning in Ghana)      | Mr. J.H. MENSAH (ECA)    |
| 35. (agricultural planning)  | Mr. J. MOLLETT (FAO)     |
| 36. (agricultural marketing) | Mr. VAN DER MEULEN (FAO) |
| 37. (educational planning)   | Mr. HENNION (UNESCO)     |
| 38. (health planning)        | Dr. M. BONNAUD (WHO)     |
| 39. (project evaluation)     | Mr. VAN DER TAK (IBRD)   |
| 40. (project evaluation)     | Mr. Norman SCOTT (BBC)   |
| 41. (transport planning)     | Mr. GELINEAU (ECA)       |

(iii) Financed by the Senegalese Government

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 42. (physical planning)                                | Mr. Jacques BUGNICOURT |
| 43. (mathematical and statistical methods of planning) | Mr. Laurent BASTIANI   |

(iv) Financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 44. (agricultural planning) | Mr. K. RINGER |
|-----------------------------|---------------|

IX. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The Status of Allotments and Expenditures for the Years 1965 and 1966

is found in the following tables:

## STATUS OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AS OF 30 JUNE 1966 (1)

Account Number	Description	1966 Allotments in (US \$)	Expenditures from 1.1.66 to 31.5.66	June 1966 Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Headquarters Adjustment	Reconciled Balance (US \$)
40174-991	Personal Services	1538,700.00	149,046.89	27,750.20	176,797.09	-	1361,902.91
40174-992	Supplies and Materials	34,000.00	2,401.51	1,494.01	3,895.52	-	30,104.48
40174-993	Property and Equipment	36,000.00	5,277.80	1,443.01	6,720.81	-	29,279.19
40174-994	Cairo Course	50,000.00	7,362.94	-	7,362.94	-	42,637.06
40174-997	Miscellaneous	65,500.00	5,314.56	1,566.19	6,880.75	-	58,619.25
40174-998	Fellowship Stipends	122,000.00	46,011.49	6,555.07	52,566.56	-	69,433.44
		1845,200.00	215,415.19	38,808.48	254,223.67	-	1591,976.33

(1) The Overhead costs incurred by the Executing Agency at Headquarters are not included in this table. These expenses total \$ 99,240.

STATUS OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1965 (1)

Account Number	Description	1965 Allotments in US \$	Expenditures from 1.1.65 to 30.11.65	1965 Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Headquarters Adjustment 1965	Reconciled Balance US \$
40174-991	Personal Services	299,000.00	180,671.20	19,178.92	199,850.12 (2)	-	99,149.88
40174-992	Supplies and Materials	14,000.00	9,219.66	586.78	9,806.44	-	4,193.56
40174-993	Property and Equipments	37,977.00	17,144.24	2,869.51	20,013.75	-	17,963.25
40174-991	Cairo Course	30,000.00	16,042.17	-	16,042.17	10,830.93	3,126.90
40174-997	Miscellaneous	55,000.00	33,286.79	3,241.92	36,528.71	-	18,471.29
40174-998	Fellowship Stipends	120,000.00	22,442.74	16,333.19	38,775.93	-	81,224.07
		555,977.00	278,806.80	42,210.32	321,017.12	10,830.93	224,128.95

(1) The Overhead costs incurred by the Executing Agency at Headquarters are not included in this table. These expenses total \$ 27,000.

(2) This figure does not include the salaries of the Director and five other Experts, who are directly paid by Headquarters, New York.



STATUS OF EXPENDITURES UNTIL THE END OF DECEMBER 1964 (US \$)

Project 132 - 63		Expenditures incurred locally		Reconciled Balance
		July to December 1964	July to December 1964	
I. PERSONNEL:				
A. Specialized Staff		147,200.00 (2)	17,116.60	125,237.19
B. Auxiliary " MOD 64-7628 A) MOD 64-7629 B)		34,050.00	14,100.06	16,492.99
II. FELLOWSHIPS:				
Two Study Fellowships according to IDEP MOD 64-7646		8,000.00	-	7,269.39
III. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES:				
A. Property and Equipment				
1. Air Conditioners		31,000.00	-	31,000.00
2. Language Laboratory		12,000.00	-	11,863.26
3. Interpretation Equipment		1,500.00	136.74	416.09
4. Vehicles (		2,000.00	1,083.91	2,000.00
5. Library Books & Periodicals (MOD 64-6011		1,500.00	-	382.29
6. Central Switch Board (		2,500.00	64.03	2,500.00
B. Office Supplies		4,000.00	1,900.59	610.56
IV. MISCELLANEOUS:				
1. Maintenance		12,000.00	2,456.86	7,839.07
2. Telecommunications, (		7,800.00	5,812.03	(845.21)
3. Mail, Local Transport (MOD-64-7647		3,700.00	385.27	3,075.63
4. Utilities		5,000.00	230.99	4,623.21
Meeting of Governing Council		2,750.00	-	2,750.00
V. EXECUTIVE AGENCY OVERHEAD COSTS		275,000.00	44,368.73	215,214.47

- (1) United Nations Special Fund Allotments  
(2) These figures do not include the salaries of the Director and five other Experts who are directly paid by Headquarters, New York.

X. PROPOSALS FOR THE FINANCING OF THE INSTITUTE  
AFTER THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD

The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning is presently a Special Fund project, the purpose of which is to provide assistance to the Institute during its initial stages of operation. Certainly, as stated in the Plan of operation itself, the Institute is intended to be a permanent body in accordance with the terms of ECA resolution 93 (VI). This resolution stipulates in fact, in article IV paragraph 6, that "the Governing Council shall as early as possible consider " suitable methods of financing the Institute in order to ensure " its continuity upon the termination of Special Fund assistance " and shall submit its proposals to the Commission before the " end of its third year of operation at the latest".

Before the signing of the Plan of operation, the Institute had already operated for one year with funds from the EPTA (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) and the regular United Nations Programme, and with aid in personnel and equipment supplied by the Senegalese Government.

From July to November 1964, during the formulation of the Plan of operation by the Special Fund, the activities of the Institute were financed by advances from the Fund and it was not until November 23, 1964 that the Plan of operation was signed in Dakar. The result of this is that the five-year period to be covered by Special Fund aid extends from November 23, 1964 to November 22, 1969.

The Institute is therefore in its third effective year of operation, but only in its second year of operation since the signing of the Plan of operation. In any event, as the meetings of the Economic Commission for Africa henceforth only

take place every two years, it is advisable to submit proposals under Article IV, paragraph 6 of resolution 93(VI) during the present meeting; if not there will not be another meeting of the Commission until 1969 - the very year of expiry of the present five-year period.

If the latest adjustments are approved, the financing of the activities of the Institute for the five-year period, will be ensured as follows:

- total cost of project: \$ 4,834,400, including :
  - (a) Special Fund contribution : \$ 3,153,200
  - (b) Governments' contribution in cash: \$ 1,681,200

To this amount should be added the counterpart contribution in kind from the Senegalese Government, estimated at the time at \$ 632,240. The following table shows the overall contributions pledged by each participating government, as well as the timing of the payments pledged in this respect.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF IDEP

Total amount pledged by each member State of ECA (US\$)	Amount of annual ins- talment from 1964 to 1968 (US\$)	Order no. of Plan of Operation	Name of member- state of ECA	1st inst. 1964 (US\$)	2nd instalment. 1965 (US\$)	3rd instalment. 1966 (US\$)
67 000	13 400	1	Algeria	13 400	-	
39 000	7 800	2	Burundi	-	-	
39 000	7 800	3	Cameroun	7 800	7 800	7 800
28 500	5 700	4	Congo-Bra.	5 700	5 700	
67 000	13 400	5	Congo-Kin.	13 400	13 400	Nil
39 000	7 800	6	Ivory C.	7 800	7 800	
39 000	7 800	7	Dahomey	7 800	-	
102 000	20 400	8	Ethiopia	20 400	20 400	
28 500	5 700	9	Gabon	5 700	5 700	
39 000	7 800	10	Ghana	7 800	Nil	Nil
39 000	7 800	11	Guinea	7 800	-	
39 000	7 800	12	Upper Volta	7 800	7 800	
67 000	13 400	13	Kenya	13 400	13 400	606
28 500	5 700	14	Liberia	5 700	5 700	5 700
28 500	5 700	15	Libya	5 700	-	
39 000	7 800	16	Madagascar	7 800	7 800	7 800
39 000	7 800	17	Mali	7 800	7 800	Nil
67 000	13 400	18	Morocco	13 400	13 400	
28 500	5 700	19	Mauritania	5 700	-	
39 000	7 800	20	Niger	7 800	7 800	
102 000	20 400	21	Nigeria	20 400	4 595	
39 000	7 800	22	Uganda	7 800	7 800	7 509
102 000	20 400	23	U.A.R.	20 400	20 400	
28 500	5 700	24	C.A.R.			
39 000	7 800	25	Rwanda			
39 000	7 800	26	Senegal	7 800	7 800	
39 000	7 800	27	Sierra-L.	7 800	7 800	
39 000	7 800	28	Somalia	7 800	7 800	
67 000	13 400	29	Sudan	13 400	11 622.11	Nil
67 000	13 400	30	Tanzania	13 400	13 400	
39 000	7 800	31	Chad			
28 500	5 700	32	Togo	5 700	5 700	
39 000	7 800	33	Tunisia	7 800	7 800	
28 500	5 700	34	Gambia	560	560	
39 000	7 800	35	Malawi	5 600		
39 000	7 800	36	Zambia			
		Ass. State	Mauritius (1)			
1 677 000						

(1) a sum of \$ 4,200 has been provided.

While it is true that the Plan of operation obliges the Commission to submit a plan for financing after the first five-year period, and envisages the ending of the Special Fund aid, nonetheless during the years which have passed, the experience acquired does not permit us yet definitely to ascertain the sources of finance which are to ensure permanent continuity of the activities of the Institute. It is naturally advisable to begin as early as possible considering suitable methods of financing the Institute in order to ensure its continuity, as stipulated in Article IV (6). It may seem premature however, during the whole breaking in period of an institution so new and important, to start now providing for final commitments. In order to be able to take an informed decision, and to acquire a wider experience of the problems and the needs which the establishment of the Institute was designed to satisfy, it would seem desirable for that situation which is presently provided for a five-year period, to continue along similar lines for another period of equal duration. The time will naturally be profitably used not only to establish the Institute firmly in the eyes of the governments and to entrench the Institute deep within the structures of African countries, but it would also be used to give more or less final shape to the Institute's own style and personality.

The rapid evolution of African governments, the creation of new structures, the attempts at regional cooperation, the expanding needs for personnel and technicians in the economic and social field, the emergence of new university-trained generations, these are all factors filled with unknowns, but also with hopes, the consequences of which cannot really be measured at the present time as regards the ultimate structure of the Institute. What does seem certain however, is that the plan of expenditures, which is presently laid down in the Plan of operation, will doubtless need adjusting. Unfortunately

an increase in expenditures is likely for many reasons, not only because of expanded activities, but also due to adjustments which will inevitably arise under the various expense items in the budget. We should point out furthermore, that at the beginning the sums provided in the Plan of operation were not used entirely, because the posts were not at all filled at the beginning, and some are still vacant, for reasons stemming both from the difficulty of recruiting qualified lecturers and the material difficulties of installing the Institute. This situation must change however, and the expenses normally earmarked will be used up to the amounts in the Plan of operation. It seems also wise to repeat the same Special Fund contribution and if not to maintain the total volume of contributions from participating governments, at least to maintain the rate of their participation which varies according to the group to which they belong, in the distribution of contributions. Since the number of African states has increased, and assuming the new States will adhere to the Plan of operation, contributions from governments would necessarily exceed the volume initially provided for in the Plan of operation.

This question was in fact considered during the August 1965 meeting of the Governing Council. According to the Plan of operation, the amount of the contributions to be paid by the present African governments would be \$ 1,500,000. If the present rate is retained in the Plan, it is very likely that between now and the end of the second five-year period, the \$ 1,500,000 anticipated will be greatly exceeded. According to the revised adjustment proposal no. II it is already \$ 1,681,200, excluding the contributions of one associate members (Spain :\$ 5,002.22).

The Special Fund will be asked to supply the necessary supplement to enable the activities of the Institute to function efficiently; the present proportions existing between the Special Fund contribution and that of the governments will be maintained.

The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning is moreover not unique in this respect, as the Santiago Institute has had more or less the same experience and particularly the Bangkok Institute which, finding itself in the same situation is finding its way towards a similar solution. This solution consists in requesting the renewal of the present arrangements, with slight alterations, for a further five year period. Naturally the adoption of such a solution by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning does not absolve us from considering already the main lines of future financing after the lapse of this new period. In this connexion it is appropriate to recall not only the twinning which has been attempted elsewhere (Asia and Latin America) between the regional Institutes for Development and the Development Banks, solutions which themselves seem to have been inspired by the association of the International Bank for Development with the Institute of the Bank.

Other solutions are obviously possible, and we could make a distinction between those expenditures incurred by the Institute concerning the personnel and those related to Institute operations. As regards the personnel expenditures, if a permanent nature is to be given to the Institute, then the personnel must have guarantees of stability which can only be obtained through belonging to a wider and more stable body.

In this vein, it might perhaps be suggested that the personnel of the Institute should belong to the international organization, either through the Economic Commission for Africa,

or as a programme expert. As to the other operating costs, it would be possible to consider either the solution of their financing by the Bank or that of financing by voluntary contributions, by appealing for the whole of the five year period, or for shorter periods, for the promised contributions of donor countries.

#### XI. SITE OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute is temporarily occupying the premises of the former Faculty of Sciences. An exchange of letters was effected between the Senegalese Government and IDEP ... concerning article 11 of the Plan of operation (see annex). This exchange regulates the conditions for occupation.

After abandoning the project to install the Institute at the Cap Manuel military reception centre, which was made vacant by the departure of French troops, there arose once again the problem of a permanent site for the Institute.

In short the situation was as follows:

- land to be provided by the Senegalese Government;
- a new building, the cost of which had been estimated in 1964 at \$ 1,225,000.

Pending the time when the Government of Senegal shall provide the Institute with a new building, the Institute will continue to occupy the temporary premises which would be renovated to adapt them to the needs of the Institute.

Concerning these three points, the situation is presently the following :

- (1) The Senegalese Government has obtained the agreement of its partners associated with the EEC to submit a financing



request to the European Development Fund. Documents were prepared by the Institute and presented to the OCAM Secretariat which is responsible for the coordination of all measures undertaken by this organization for the European Fund.

(2) The Senegalese Government has placed 18,500 square meters of land at the disposal of the Institute. The land is situated near the University and its area may be extended if need be.

(3) The first part of the repairs to be made on the present temporary premises, may be carried out as soon as the credits provided for this purpose are made available by the Senegalese Government. The whole of the building is still not yet available as the Librarians' training centre continues to occupy a part of the premises.

UNITED NATIONS  
AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

D A K A R

IDEP CA 739.Rev.1  
A N N E X

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF PLANNING  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
SENEGAL

TO THE DIRECTOR OF IDEP

REGARDING ARTICLE 11 OF THE PLAN OF OPERATION

( Document IDEP DIR 741)

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL  
DATED 7 JANUARY 1965 TO THE DIRECTOR OF IDEP  
REGARDING ARTICLE 11 OF THE PLAN OF OPERATION

" I have received your letter of 29 December 1964, in which you proposed, with reference to paragraph 11 of the Plan of operation for your Institute, that the text below be adopted in order to specify the conditions for contribution by the Senegalese Government as regards the building to be put at the disposal of the United Nations.

French text

Tant qu'un nouveau bâtiment n'aura pas été mis à la disposition de l'Institut le Gouvernement de la République du Sénégal continuera à mettre à la disposition de l'Institut la totalité du bâtiment de l'ancienne Faculté des Sciences et à prendre en charge, pour la période de cinq ans 1965-1969, le coût des modifications, aménagements, améliorations, et réparations jugés nécessaires par le Directeur de l'Institut pour que le bâtiment corresponde aux besoins de l'Institut.

English text

As long as a new building has not been made available to the Institute, the Government of the Republic of Senegal shall continue to make available to the Institute the whole of the building of the former Faculty of Sciences and to cover the cost, for the five-year period 1965-1969, of the modifications, adjustments, improvements and repairs deemed by the Director of the Institute to be necessary in order that the building may serve the needs of the Institute.

"Toutefois, les engagements financiers du gouvernement sénégalais seront limités par les trois dispositions suivantes:

(1) Les obligations financières pour toute la période de cinq ans, prise dans son ensemble, ne pourront dépasser la contre-valeur de cent mille dollars E.U.

(2) Pour une année fiscale considérée, le gouvernement sénégalais n'aura pas à effectuer des paiements dépassant la contre-valeur de quarante mille dollars E.U.

(3) Le gouvernement sénégalais n'aura pas à effectuer de paiements avant le 1er Juillet 1965. Si des règlements, pour l'un des objectifs cités plus haut, venaient à échéance avant cette date, il appartiendra à l'Institut d'en effectuer l'avance qui lui sera remboursée par le gouvernement sénégalais après le 1er juillet 1965.

"The financial obligations of the Senegalese Government shall be limited, however, by the following three provisions:

(1) The financial obligations of the Government of Senegal for the five-year period as a whole shall not exceed the equivalent of one hundred thousand US dollars.

(2) Within any one fiscal year, the Government of Senegal shall not be requested to pay more than the equivalent of forty thousand US dollars.

(3) The Government of Senegal shall not be requested to effect any payment before July 1, 1965. If payments for any of the purposes specified above are due before that date, the Institute shall advance the sum involved which shall be reimbursed by the Government of Senegal after 1 July, 1965.

In the name of the Government of Senegal, I should like to inform you that I agree that this text should be considered as constituting an addendum to paragraph 11 of the Plan of operation for your Government".